



University of Georgia Historic Preservation Master Plan



October 2019





University of Georgia

Historic Preservation Master Plan

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Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc.
Liz Sargent HLA
Panamerican Consultants, Inc.
Heritage Strategies, LLC

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Acknowledgements

Historic Preservation Master Plan Steering Committee

Dan Nadenicek, Committee Chair and Dean, College of Environment and Design
Bill McDonald, Dean of Students
Henry J. Munneke, Terry College of Business
Alison Bracewell McCullick, Office of Government Relations
Gwynne Darden, Office of the University Architects
Shelia Davis, Office of the President

The University of Georgia

Scott Messer, Office of the University Architects
Pratt Cassity, Center for Community Design and Preservation
Laura Kviklys, FindIt Program Coordinator
Janine Duncan, Facilities Management Division
Cari Goetcheus, College of Environment and Design
Lara Mathes, Office of the University Architects

Georgia Historic Preservation Division (SHPO)

David Crass, Division Director, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
William Hover, Historic Resources Section Chief, Deputy State Historic
Preservation Officer
Bryan Tucker, State Archeologist, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
Jennifer Dixon, Environmental Review Program Manager

Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc.

Deborah Slaton, Principal
Michael Horst, Principal and Atlanta Office Unit Manager
Tim Penich, Associate

Liz Sargent HLA

Liz Sargent, Principal

Panamerican Consultants, Inc.

Kelly Nolte, Director, Architectural History Division
Steven Meredith, Southeastern Regional Director and Senior Archaeologist

Heritage Strategies, LLC

Peter Benton, Principal

Foreword

Americans, a common argument purports, are ahistorical—we are, it is suggested, a nation of doers driven by material progress and focused only on the future. Of course, nothing could be further from the truth. Eric Foner has pointed out, in *Who Owns History? Rethinking the Past in a Changing World*, how intensely political interpreting the past can be and how history is as much about the present as the past. If history in general, as Foner suggests, is clearly appropriated to influence society and culture, material history is also very relevant because it is so tangible—we walk up steps worn by the generations who traversed them, feel the patina of age on the railing, and at the apex open doors or garden gates built by our ancestors.

Many college campuses are evocative places because the material past and heritage of place are so powerfully linked. There, various rituals, sporting events, ceremonies and convocations, and traditions are played out in the same buildings, arenas, stadiums, and landscapes year after year. As the oldest public institution of higher education in America, the University of Georgia is comprised of one of the most intact set of structures and historic spaces in the United States and, consequently, communicates essential traditions to each new generation of students.

But UGA is also on a mission to greatly improve on its already excellent record of teaching, research, and service. The University, therefore, must be forward looking, too, as it considers a shift to active learning, the importance of experiential learning, measures to increase research funding, and offering the very best public service in the State of Georgia and beyond. It is because of that need to balance extant historical richness of place with many of the institution's strategic imperatives that President Jere W. Morehead initiated the historic preservation master planning process and appointed a steering committee to oversee the work. All of us who were involved with the planning process are grateful to him for taking such an important step. As an academic dean at UGA, I also personally thank President Morehead for his insistence on enlisting students in the planning process.

In phase one, several graduate students under the direction of Pratt Cassity, Director of the College of Environment and Design's (CED) Center for Community Design and Preservation, and Laura Kviklys, Director of CED's FindIt program documented all of UGA's historic structures across the entire state. That in-depth effort resulted in the first ever database of UGA's historic resources, which will be useful for years to come. The consultant, Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc. (WJE) and subcontractors including Liz Sargent HLA, were retained by UGA's Office of University Architects and Scott Messer, Director of Historic Preservation, during this first phase of the study in order to interact with students and help guide their process as necessary.

In phase two, the consultant researched and wrote the history of UGA statewide and identified important periods in the institution's development. WJE also offered an assessment of historic resources at the Athens, Griffin, and Tifton campuses as well as at numerous other UGA sites including the Rock Eagle 4-H

Center and the Skidaway Institute. Finally, the consultant suggested guiding principles and a treatment philosophy. In two workshops, an in-progress report was shared with the Steering Committee, University of System of Georgia Board of Regents staff, Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division representatives, community preservation organizations, and numerous UGA employees ultimately responsible for implementing the plan. Workshop participants offered numerous comments that resulted in positive changes to the plan.

The intent of the plan was never to designate individual structures to be razed or saved but rather to develop and codify a defensible decision making process. That goal was accomplished during the final phase: the development of standard operating procedures, by following an innovative cultural resource planning model developed by the United States Department of Defense (DoD). Using the DoD template, Scott Messer and WJE developed a process oriented plan driven by the reality that, while it impossible to plan for every future contingency, the University can always be consistent and transparent in considering its historic resources.

Because of this plan, as the University of Georgia forges ahead in solving the grand challenges of Georgia and the world, we can also draw on the best of the past even as we embrace the future.

*Dan Nadenicek
Dean, College of Environment and Design
Chair, Historic Preservation Steering Committee*

Introduction

About the Historic Preservation Master Plan

The Historic Preservation Master Plan for the University of Georgia will be a tool for decision-makers, facilities managers, and designers to care for and preserve the integrity of the University's historic buildings and landscapes. It will assist the University community in addressing planning issues as they relate to its historic resources in the context of needed growth and change. The plan will help reinforce and improve stewardship, unity, and cohesion, enhancing the overall campus environment. The WJE project team will focus its efforts on supporting the University's mission and meeting its goals for the master plan project.

This Historic Preservation Master Plan was developed on behalf of the University of Georgia for all resources managed by the University in the state of Georgia. As of 2013, the University had approximately 835 potential resources currently sixty years of age scattered over twenty-one counties.



Figure 1. Old College on the Athens campus of the University of Georgia, 2015.

The University project team for the Historic Preservation Master Plan included representatives of the University of Georgia Office of University Architects, College of Environment and Design and its Center for Community Design and Preservation, Office of the President, Office of Government Relations, College of Business, and Facilities Management Division. Consultation was provided by the Georgia Historic Preservation Division (State Historic Preservation Office).

The project team also included a consultant team led by Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc. (WJE), project administration and historical architecture, engineering, and history; Liz Sargent HLA, Charlottesville, Virginia, historical

landscape architecture and history; Panamerican Consultants, Inc., architectural history, historical research, and archaeology; and Heritage Strategies, LLC, campus planning and historical architecture.

Project Methodology

Start-up Meeting, FindIt Survey, Research, and Project Team Site Visits

A start-up meeting was held at the University of Georgia with representatives of the Office of the University Architect, Center for Community Design and Preservation of the College of Environment and Design, and other University and consultant project team members to review the scope of work and plan for research, field survey, and assessment. Sources of written, photographic, and mapping documentation available in University archives and other collections were reviewed, and the FindIt program, a statewide cultural resource survey program created to document historic resources throughout the state and facilitate their preservation, was discussed.

In a separate meeting to review the methodology and data generated by the FindIt survey, faculty and staff from the Master of Historic Preservation Program participated in a meeting with those mentioned above to discuss the survey procedures and the information needed for development of the Master Plan. As the project continued, the project team continued to assist the FindIt team with review samples of the data collected. The project team worked with the University of Georgia to develop a classification system used to identify the historic context of each surveyed resource. The project team also created an Access database for use in managing the data collected by the FindIt team and through research by the project team. This database is compatible with the State of Georgia's Natural, Archaeological, and Historic Resources Geographic Information System (GNAHRGIS) system into which the FindIt survey data is entered.

Throughout the work, the project team conducted research in the University archives and through other sources, and also reviewed information from the GNAHRGIS system. Materials reviewed included historical, archaeological, landscape architectural, and architectural documentation; historical maps, plans, and photographs; and reports and studies. The historical information reviewed helped guide the development of the physical history narratives and statement on historic contexts, and also informed the assessment of significance of the various properties. Where gaps in information exist, the team made recommendations for future research, as noted in this report.

Members of the project team, together with representatives of the Office of the University Architect, the Center for Community Design and Preservation, and the FindIt survey team, conducted a field visit to selected resources statewide in April 2015. Survey work by the FindIt team was ongoing prior to and during development of this plan. The consultant team had the opportunity to visit a number of sites and campuses statewide, but only selected sites could be visited and individual resources briefly reviewed. Therefore, the scope of the assessment, especially in terms of condition and integrity of individual resources, relied in many cases on the documentation provided by the FindIt survey.

To support assessment of landscape resources as part of this study, data gathered during the FindIt team field survey of cultural landscapes was reviewed by the project team. Based on the data, project team members visited selected significant landscapes to inventory and document selected historic features through visual analysis. In addition, landscape character areas were identified based on distinctive visual and physical characteristics. These character areas formed the basis for understanding the unique places and campus spaces within the university that convey a unified appearance and function.

Previous archaeological studies and other data gathered in the early stages of the project were reviewed by project team members. Based on the data, project team members visited selected significant sites to review and document locations of archaeological potential.

Data gathered through the initial field survey of the exterior and primary significant interiors of historic building and structures were reviewed by project team members. Based on the survey data, project team members, in consultation with University of Georgia, developed a methodology for organizing, evaluating, and developing treatment guidelines and recommendations for the buildings involved.

Based on the survey conducted, the project team evaluated the condition, integrity, and significance of the selected historic buildings. Based on the findings of the assessment, the project team prepared treatment guidelines for the range of resources identified. During the field survey, the project team documented the general character and key features of representative historic building and landscape resources with notes and digital photographs. At the Athens campus and other properties visited, the consultant team visited site archives and obtained copies of relevant documentation to assist in development of the historic contexts and historical narratives.

The project team developed an overview of the history and physical evolution of the University. A chronology of physical development that addressed significant historic buildings, landscapes, sites, and features was prepared by the project team and provided the basis for preparation of the historical overview chapter.

Based on the information provided early in the project by the University of Georgia, the project team developed historic contexts related to university buildings, structures, landscapes, and archeological resources. The historic contexts were refined based on historical themes using the National Register of Historic Places guidelines. A context statement, which provided the basis for subsequent assessments of historical significance and integrity, was subsequently prepared. This statement was the basis for the Historic Context chapter.

The *State of Georgia Standards and Guidelines for State Agency Historic Preservation Programs*, the Board of Regents *Campus Historic Preservation Plan Guidelines*, the *University Physical Master Plan*, and other information about policies and planning projects provided by University of Georgia were reviewed by the project team. These documents assisted the team in identifying current issues related to ongoing planning initiatives, and in developing effective management and treatment recommendations for the historic resources.

Guiding Principles Workshop and Presentation of Preliminary Findings

In August 2015, the project team met with representatives of the University of Georgia to present preliminary findings of the study to date. The project team also participated in a guiding principles workshop, in which key issues relating to the project were discussed.

The University also identified and invited key stakeholders to participate in the workshop, which included a presentation of the draft historical overview, context statement, and preliminary findings for historic buildings, structures, landscapes, and archaeological resources to the Advisory Committee and stakeholders. Additionally, the project team and the other participants discussed current and future programmatic uses for campus buildings and landscapes with respect to desired campus character, the legacy of the past, and the role of historic preservation.

Following the workshop, comments were provided by the University, and the project team continued work toward the submittal of the draft Historic Preservation Master Plan for review by the Advisory Committee. Based on comments received, the plan was updated and submitted for review by the Advisory Committee and the Georgia Historic Preservation Division (State Historic Preservation Office). The report was then provided for review by the University as a final draft, and then revised for final submittal.

The plan includes the following primary sections:

- Executive Summary
- Introduction
- Historical Background
- Historic Contexts
- Preservation Approach
- Preservation Guidelines
- Assessment of University of Georgia Cultural Resources
 - Athens Campus
 - Griffin Campus
 - Tifton Campus
 - Georgia Mountain Research and Education Center
 - 4-H Centers: Rock Eagle and Wahsega
 - Marine Institute at Sapelo Island
 - Skidaway Institute of Oceanography
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 - Appendix A – Resource Assessment Summaries
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 - Appendix C – Timelines
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Goals of the Historic Preservation Master Plan

As noted in the Board of Regents *Campus Historic Preservation Guidelines*, the purpose of creating the Historic Preservation Master Plan is to establish a future direction or vision for historic and cultural resource preservation and protection, and to promote specific ways to achieve that vision in a clear, concise fashion. Beyond this, the creation of the document will satisfy several other objectives including:

- Inform the Campus Physical Master Plan process by providing historic and cultural resource information and articulating the Institution’s vision for integrating these resources into the developing campus environment.
- Provide information and procedural guidelines that will assist the Institution in meeting its compliance responsibilities with regard to existing Federal, State and local historic preservation legislation and policy.
- Address campus cultural resources in a comprehensive manner and provide guidance to Institution staff and decision makers for the appropriate management of these resources.¹

Board of Regents *Campus Historic Preservation Plan Guidelines*

In 2005, *Campus Historic Preservation Plan Guidelines* were developed for the University of Georgia Board of Regents through a grant by the Campus Heritage Program of the Getty Foundation. These guidelines, which serve as a companion document to the University System of Georgia Master Planning Guidelines, sought to integrate Historic Preservation Planning into the University System of Georgia Campus Master Planning Process. The guidelines state the Historic Preservation Master Plan should include the following information:

- **Campus Historic Context.** The Campus Historic Context provides an overview of the history of the institution and the physical development of the campus. This will serve as a framework for identifying, evaluating, and making decisions about the treatment of cultural resources.²
- **Identification and Evaluation of Cultural Resources.** This identifies the types and locations of cultural resources present on the campus and any satellite properties or other associated holdings of the Institution. Historic architectural and landscape resources are assessed and evaluated for continued use which will allow for the eligibility of these resources to be determined for inclusion in the Georgia/National register of Historic Places.³
- **Recommendations for Treatment and Use of Cultural Resources.** Following the Identification and Evaluation of Cultural Resources, decisions must be

1. Lord, Aeck & Sargent, with Sasaki Associates, The Jaeger Company, and Southern Research Historic Preservation Consultants, Inc., *Campus Historic Preservation Plan Guidelines*, prepared for the University System of Georgia Board of Regents, 2005, 39.

2. *Ibid.*, 53.

3. *Ibid.*, 57.

made concerning the treatment and use of these resources for the purposes of the Physical Master Plan. Because the Master Plan Process requires the balancing of numerous objectives, of which historic preservation is but one, Recommendations for Treatment and Use must outline an implementation strategy and consider priorities for the management of campus cultural resources.⁴

As noted in the Board of Regents Campus Historic Preservation Guidelines:

The 1993 State-Owned Building Survey demonstrated that not all USG Institutions have historic buildings, but this does not preclude those Institutions from completing a CHPP. It is likely that other resource types such as historic landscapes or archaeological sites are present on their campus and the same consideration provided to historic buildings must be applied to other types of cultural resources. In addition, the identification of resources is an ongoing process. As time passes, architectural and landscape resources on these campuses will reach the 50-year benchmark and will therefore require evaluation for significance and consideration during the planning process. Given this, it is required that all USG Institutions develop a CHPP.⁵

The University System of Georgia

The University of Georgia (UGA) is the flagship university in the University System of Georgia (USG). Formed by the state legislature in 1931, the Board of Regents organized the University System of Georgia to provide unified central administration of various state funded colleges, universities and other institutions of higher education. The University System of Georgia and the Board of Regents remain the governing authority of the University of Georgia.

The Planning and Facilities Framework at the University of Georgia

Board of Regents Office of Real Estate and Facilities

The Board of Regents Office of Real Estate and Facilities provides, coordinates and supports physical planning and analysis for the USG and its thirty-four individual institutions, providing planning and analysis services to campus constituents, often with the assistance of professional planning consultants. The office also serves as a liaison to other functional areas within the University System Office. Primary planning-related activities of the Office of Real Estate and Facilities include Campus Master Planning, campus housing planning, system facilities data analysis, and special planning studies.⁶

Guiding Legislation and Policy

As stewards of significant cultural resources, the Board of Regents of the University of Georgia, as well as the University's individual institutions, are subject to applicable preservation legislation and policy in terms of management practices for cultural resources as well as project-related review and compliance

4. Ibid., 84.

5. Ibid., 39.

6. Ibid., 33.

procedures. The Historic Preservation Master Plan is intended to facilitate compliance with preservation laws and policies.⁷

Applicable preservation legislation and policy include the State Agency Historic Property Stewardship Program, the Georgia Environmental Policy Act (GEPA), and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The State Agency Historic Property Stewardship Program, adopted in 1998, defines the broad historic preservation responsibilities of State agencies including the University System of Georgia, and ensures that consideration of cultural resources is fully integrated into the ongoing planning and programmatic pursuits of Georgia's State agencies. The program was modeled after Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act and was developed by the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources and adopted in 1998.

The Georgia Environmental Policy Act requires that State government agencies, including the University System of Georgia and its individual institutions, consider the effects of their actions on the environment—including historic and cultural resources as well as natural resources. The Act is intended to protect these resources from adverse impacts by state agencies, or to mitigate impacts when protection is not possible. Review of planned actions is conducted by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division.⁸

Refer to the chapter on Preservation Approach for further discussion of the above programs and related legislation and policy.

The Relationship of the Historic Preservation Master Plan to University Policies and Other Planning Documents

The mission to preserve historic resources on the campuses of the University System of Georgia (USG) is driven both by the policy of the Board of Regents (BOR), and legislation to protect historic properties, in effect at the federal, state, and local level.

Challenges Faced by the University

The University of Georgia is a very old and large university with a wide geographic footprint. With instructional, research and outreach facilities spread throughout the state, the effective management of all cultural resources represents a considerable challenges. First among these challenges has been the lack of comprehensive inventory of historic resources. This plan is prefaced on the effort to identify, evaluate and database all resources managed by the University on a state wide level. The second challenge has been the general lack of University-wise preservation policy to support mandates of the Georgia Environmental Review Act (GEPA) and the State Stewardship Law. This concern is exacerbated by a large central administrative structure on the main Athens campus and various colleges and satellite units with varying degree of

7. Ibid., 34–36.

8. Ibid., 36–37.

self-administration with regard to facilities. Finally, the sheer quantity and wide distribution of resources requires a tiered system of internal and external reviews with Office of University Architects and the State Historic Preservation Office. This plan seeks to provide a framework for environmental review compliance.

University of Georgia Historical Background

A Brief History of the University of Georgia

Et docere et rerum exquirere causas.

To teach, to serve, and to inquire into the nature of things.

– University of Georgia motto

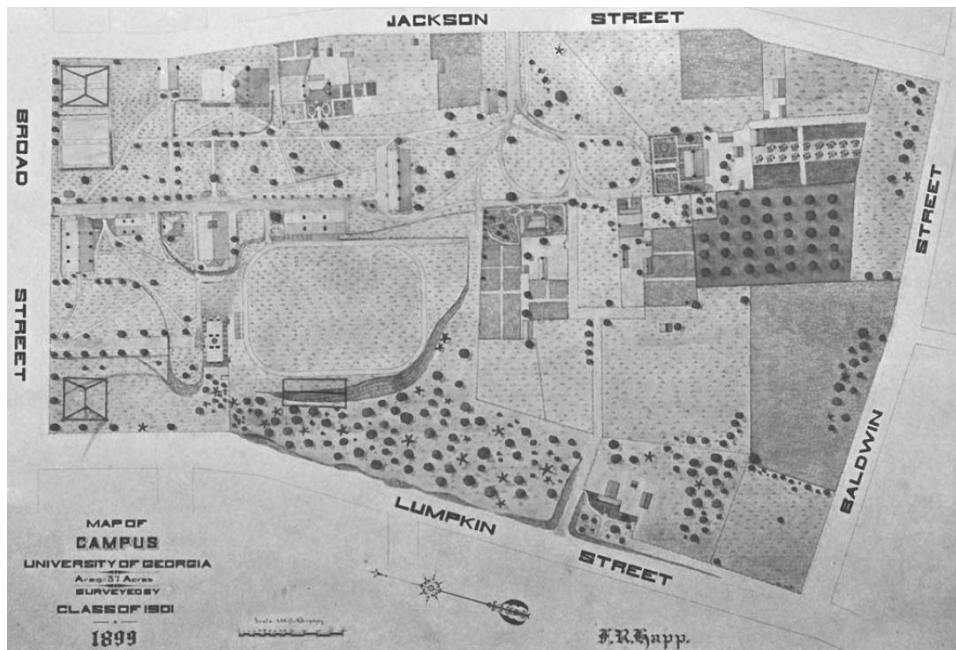


Figure 2. Campus Map, 1899. (Source: University of Georgia)

The history of the University of Georgia (UGA) generally parallels that of the State of Georgia itself. Georgia became the fourth state of the United States after voting to ratify the Constitution on January 2, 1788. Statehood closely followed the Georgia General Assembly's establishment of UGA in 1785, the first chartered state university in the nation. After approval of the charter, the legislature appointed governing boards and a president, Abraham Baldwin. It would take sixteen years to navigate the challenges associated with securing support, funding, and a location for the new school before students could be admitted in 1801.⁹ For much of its history, UGA has supported the evolving

9. F. N. Boney, *A Pictorial History of The University of Georgia*, second edition (Athens: The University of Georgia Press, 1984), 2–3.

educational and vocational training needs of the citizenry of the state of Georgia, over time becoming closely tied to innovation in agriculture and scientific research.



Figure 3. Abraham Baldwin, the University of Georgia's first President. (Source: Georgia Museum of Art)

The information provided below offers a brief overview of UGA's history, encompassing development of the Athens campus as well as the various other historic properties that support University programs and activities. It is followed by the identification of historic contexts within which the University's historic properties may be better understood. More detailed information is provided in subsequent chapters that describe the development of the individual historic properties addressed by this study.

UGA maintains property in nearly every county within the state of Georgia. Not all of these properties are addressed as part of this study. The overview history included below focuses primarily on the historic properties identified for inclusion in this study—the Athens Campus and its satellite supporting properties, including the President's House, Whitehall Mansion, Lucy Cobb Institute Campus, Chicopee Complex, Health Sciences Campus, and Iron Horse Farm; as well as the Griffin Campus; Tifton Campus; Georgia Mountain Research and Education Center; Skidaway Institute of Oceanography; Sapelo Marine Institute; Coastal Georgia Botanical Garden at the Historic Bamboo Farm; and the 4-H camps at Wahsega and Rock Eagle. Similar studies may be conducted for other UGA properties in the future to address the specific needs of historic properties.

The historical overview conveyed below is organized into five discrete time periods based on the events that shaped the University. The periods are as follows: Foundation Period, 1785–1865; New Approaches, 1866–1899; Maturing Institution, 1900–1945; Modern Era, 1946–1972; and Major Research University, 1973–present.

The *Foundation Period, 1785–1865*, is associated with the establishment of the University in Athens, and the creation of its first permanent buildings between 1801 and 1834: Franklin College (now Old College) (UGA 130), Philosophical Hall (now Waddel Hall) (UGA 41), New College (UGA 30), the Chapel (UGA 22), Demosthenian Hall (UGA 21), and Phi Kappa Hall (UGA 20) in the area now known as “Old Campus.” During this period, University administrators struggled to keep the school open due to low enrollments and limited state funding. By the 1860s, conditions had begun to improve. However, the University was forced to suspend operations in September 1863 due to dropping enrollment and funds resulting from the Civil War.¹⁰



Figure 4. Moore College, home of the State School of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts. (Source: Boney, 68.)

The *New Approaches Period, 1866–1899*, marks the rise of the importance of agricultural education in the United States and at UGA. In 1866, the school reopened. Conditions continued to improve after the war as a result of a federal program passed by the U.S. Congress in 1862—the Morrill Act—that provided funding for the establishment of agricultural colleges. This funding, coupled with support provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), helped the University avoid bankruptcy when it was designated a federal land-grant

10. Boney, *A Pictorial History*, 45; Thomas G. Dyer, *The University of Georgia: A Bicentennial History, 1785–1985* (Athens: The University of Georgia Press, 1984).

institution in 1872. Under the Act, land-grant designation required the University to teach agriculture and mechanical arts.

In 1872, the Georgia State College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts, a department of UGA, opened on the Athens Campus.¹¹ By 1873, UGA and the Georgia State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, which shared faculty, facilities, and a Board of Trustees, together had an enrollment of more than 300 students. Of these, more than half were specifically enrolled in the new agricultural college, indicating statewide need and interest.¹²

The role of agricultural education and research within the University was further strengthened in 1887 with passage of the Hatch Act. This federal legislation provided for the creation of agricultural experiment stations used by state agricultural colleges to conduct research on topics related to the practical concerns of farmers. In 1889, the Georgia Experiment Station in Griffin, which now includes the UGA Griffin Campus, was established.¹³

It was also during the late nineteenth century that sports, namely football, became popular at UGA. In 1892, Georgia played its first football game against Mercer University. Later that year, the team played against Auburn University, initiating one of the oldest sports rivalries in the Southern United States and what was, to many, the birth of college football in the South. ¹⁴

The *Maturing Institution Period, 1900–1945*, encompasses the Progressive Era of American education, politics, land planning, and economics, a period during which UGA established rigorous educational standards and multiple new avenues of study.¹⁵ In addition, between 1905 and 1908, the University expanded the campus associated with the Georgia State College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts by 390 acres, added a Forestry School, and built Conner Hall (UGA 1011) to house the agricultural college.

It was also during the early twentieth century that the USDA became a partner in state research and education programs related to agriculture. In 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt signed into law the Adams Act that provided federal funding for original scientific research and attempted to establish a pattern of formal relationships between the USDA, agricultural colleges, and state experiment stations.¹⁶ As part of the growing need for agricultural research, and coordination between state and federal activities, the USDA began to further the introduction of more robust varieties of standard agricultural crops, fruits, vegetables, and ornamental plants. In support of this effort, the USDA engaged intrepid “plant explorers” that traveled all over the world seeking plants that might prove beneficial to farmers and commercial growers within the United States. In order



Figure 5. The 1892 University of Georgia football team. (Source: University of Georgia)



Figure 6. Conner Hall, constructed in 1908. (Source: University of Georgia Extension)

11. Boney, *A Pictorial History*, 50.

12. *Ibid.*

13. Bascombe Britt Higgins, Edna H. Olson, J.G. Futral, J.G. Woodroof, and A.H. Dempsey, *The History of The Georgia Experiment Station 1889-1975* (NPP, 1975).

14. Matt Bowers, “UGA Football,” *New Georgia Encyclopedia*, February 20 2018, <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/sports-outdoor-recreation/uga-football#History>.

15. Dyer, 152–154.

16. Charles E. Rosenberg, “The Adams Act: Politics and the Cause of Scientific Research,” in *Agricultural History Society* Vol. 38 (No. 1, January 1964): 3.

to grow and test the plants introduced by the explorers, the USDA established experimentation stations throughout the country, including one on the site of a timber bamboo farm in 1919, which is now the Coastal Georgia Botanical Garden at the Historic Bamboo Farm administered by UGA.¹⁷

It was also during this period that women were admitted to the University, aided in part by the passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914. The Act established the Cooperative Extension Service, which would operate out of the Agricultural and Mechanic Arts schools and serve as a liaison between the experiment stations and the community they were intended to serve. As part of the service, the community was expanded to include the families of the farmers. The Cooperative Extension Service began to offer educational programs to farmers' wives through home demonstration projects, and to their children through the newly established 4-H program. In September 1918, the first women were admitted to UGA, in part due to the need for Home Demonstration Agents, leaders of 4-H programs for girls, and teachers in the burgeoning state public school system. The first woman to work for the federal Cooperative Extension Service, Mary E. Creswell, was also one of the first to graduate from UGA.¹⁸ Creswell eventually became Dean of the UGA Cooperative Extension Service.



Figure 7. Coastal Plain Experiment Station in 1921. (Source: University of Georgia Extension)

In 1919, UGA opened its second experiment station—the Coastal Plain Experiment Station at Tifton—followed by the establishment of the Georgia Mountain Branch Experiment Station in Blairsville in 1930. These two facilities were designed to support the needs of Georgia farmers in the two physiographic provinces not served by the Georgia Experiment Station, which operated in the state's Piedmont region. Today, the Coastal Plain Branch Experiment Station serves as the site of the UGA Tifton Campus, while the Mountain Branch Experiment Station continues to focus on research. Both have made important contributions to agricultural productivity, and played important roles in aiding Georgia farmers during the Great Depression.¹⁹ The Coastal Plain Branch Experiment Station is known for its work with grasses, particularly Bermuda grass. Historically, the station was also associated with internationally renowned plant explorer, J. L. (James Louis) “Cowboy” Stephens.²⁰

Despite the economic downturn associated with the Great Depression, enrollment remained steady at UGA, as job opportunities were limited. Federal funding and technical support associated with several New Deal programs helped the University to bridge a challenging period of diminished state funding during the 1930s. The Athens Campus was in fact able to expand significantly as a result of Public Works Administration (PWA) funds that were used to construct seventeen

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17. Allan Stoner and Kim Hummer, “19th and 20th Century Plant Hunters,” *HortScience* 42 (No. 2, April 2007):197–199.
 18. Thomas Wessel and Marilyn Wessel, *4-H, An American Ideal, 1900–1980: A History of 4-H* (Chevy Chase, Maryland: National 4-H Council, 1982).
 19. Elizabeth B. Cooksey, “Union County,” *New Georgia Encyclopedia*, September 3, 2013, <http://georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/counties-cities-neighborhoods/union-county>.
 20. Wayne Hanna, Bill Anderson, and Dennis Hancock. *The History and Development of Forage Bermudagrass, Parts 1, 2, and 3*, for 2011 Georgia Cattlemen by USDA Agricultural Research Station and UGA, http://www.caes.uga.edu/commodities/fieldcrops/forages/Ga_Cat_Arc/2011/GC1110.pdf, accessed April 10, 2016.

new buildings, including Baldwin Hall (UGA 55), Clark Howell Hall (UGA 290), and Le Conte Hall (UGA 53).

During World War II, UGA became involved in training with both the U.S. Navy and Army.²¹ Once male students began to leave the University to enlist, enrollment dropped precipitously, along with the teaching ranks. For the first time, female students outnumbered male students.²²

The *Modern Era, 1946–1972*, was for UGA a period of profound change and growth. At the close of the war, veterans returned to the University using the newly created G.I. Bill, and their presence brought about many changes to disciplinary codes and the campus itself.

In addition, the Research and Marketing Act of 1946 doubled the amount of federal support received for agricultural research, helping to support the work of the experiment stations. In 1949–1950, President Jonathan Clark Rogers worked with the Board of Regents to centralize control over the experiment stations, and assume responsibility for the College of Agriculture within the larger UGA structure.²³

The 1950s and 1960s were a period of political and social unrest within the country as well as the University. It was also a period during which the University undertook an unprecedented construction program, including building a new state-of-the-art library (UGA 54) in 1953, a School of Veterinary Medicine between 1949 and 1953, several dormitories in 1961 and 1963, Stegeman Coliseum (UGA 1654) in 1964, and a complex of buildings comprising the Science Center, completed in 1959 and 1960, that edged Conner Hall on South Campus.²⁴ Following the Supreme Court’s decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954, the University began to address the issue of segregated education, albeit incrementally and begrudgingly, as the state remained fiercely opposed to integration through the end of the decade. On January 9, 1961, under a court order, the University was forced to admit two African American students, Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes. Although the governor, S. Ernest Vandiver, Jr., threatened to withhold funding from the school if they allowed the two students to attend classes, their entrance into the University occurred without incident, ushering in a new era in the school’s history.²⁵

During this period, the University also oversaw a rapid growth in the 4-H programs administered as part of the Cooperative Extension Service. By the 1950s, there was a 4-H program in every county in the state; at the time Georgia



Figure 8. Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes, 1961. (Source: AP/Atlanta Journal-Constitution)



Figure 9. The Rock Eagle effigy mound. (Source: University of Georgia)

21. Boney, *A Pictorial History*, 161.
 22. *Ibid.*, 160.
 23. *Ibid.*, 163.
 24. *Ibid.*, 164.
 25. *Ibid.*, 166.

had, and continues to maintain today, the largest 4-H program in the country.²⁶ Along with the growth of the clubs came the development of the Georgia 4-H camp system, culminating in the creation of the world's largest such facility at Rock Eagle in Eatonton in 1953. Rock Eagle, designed to accommodate as many as 1,000 campers at a time, was named for one of Georgia's great archaeological treasures, the Rock Eagle effigy mound, located nearby.



Figure 10.
Demosthenian Hall, Old
North Campus. (Source:
Historic American
Buildings Survey)

It was also during the post-World War II era that the UGA football team became a powerhouse. Between 1946 and 1968, the school succeeded in winning several Southeastern Conference championships, fielded nineteen All-Americans, including Pat Dye and Fran Tarkenton, and were led to play in twelve bowl games by coaches Wally Butts and Vince Dooley.²⁷

Recognition of the historic value of UGA's Athens campus first occurred in 1972 when the Old North Campus Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Buildings indicated as contributing to the significance of the district included the Academic Building, Chapel, Demosthenian Hall, Lustrat House, Moore College, New College, Old College, Phi Kappa Hall, and Waddel Hall.

The Major Research University Period, 1973–present, is characterized by new growth and the school's transition to a world-class research institution. Facilities such as the Skidaway Institute of Oceanography, which became a part of UGA in 1971, and the Marine Institute at Sapelo Island, established in 1953, added to the research capabilities of the University.

Even by 1973, the University had been recognized by the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education as a "Research University I," its highest ranking. However, as the University focused more effort on providing facilities to attract notable research faculty, it also began to be ranked among the top U.S. universities on lists created by prestigious commissions for its research library, the number of faculty members on federal and peer-review commissions, the number of engineering and science faculty, and its research publications.²⁸

One of the notable faculty members and researchers at UGA during this period was Eugene P. Odum. Odum, a biology professor, began to work across several disciplines at UGA beginning in the 1950s as part of his pioneering work in ecosystem ecology. His work inspired a generation of scientists and contributed to the environmental movement of the 1960s and 1970s. By 1993, the University



Figure 11. Eugene P.
Odum School of Ecology.
(Source: *New Georgia
Encyclopedia*)

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26. B. L. Walton, Jr., Project Coordinator, University of Georgia Cooperative Extension. *Georgia 4-H: Historic Past, Dynamic Future* (Virginia Beach, Virginia: The Donning Company Publishers, 2008).
 27. "Georgia Football," *NCAA Football*, <http://www.mcubed.net/ncaaf/teams/ga.shtml>, accessed August 4, 2016.
 28. Dyer, 357.

had established a separate Institute of Ecology, the world's first, based on Odum's work.²⁹

During the 1980s, the University marked the bicentennial of the school's founding with several events.

In response to the University's dramatic growth, the Athens Campus was expanded during the late 1990s and 2000s through the establishment of a housing complex referred to as East Campus

During the 1990s and 2000s, UGA began to systemically assess the value of its off-site holdings. As part of this effort, the Georgia Experiment Station became the home of the University's Griffin Campus, while the Coastal Plain Branch Experiment Station became the home of UGA's Tifton Campus.

Now in its third century of offering public education, the University continues to support its motto: "To teach, to serve, and to inquire into the nature of things."



Figure 12. Current President of the University of Georgia, Jere W. Morehead. (Source: University of Georgia)

29. Gary W. Barrett and Terry L. Barrett, with foreword by Eugene P. Odum, *Holistic Science: The Evolution of the Georgia Institute of Ecology (1940–2000)* (Ann Arbor, Michigan: Sheridan Books, 2011).

University of Georgia Historic Contexts

Historic Contexts Associated with the History of the University of Georgia

Historic contexts are patterns, events, or trends in history that occurred within the time period for which a historic property is being assessed or evaluated. Historic contexts help to clarify the importance of a historic property by allowing it to be compared with other places that can be tied to the context.

In the case of the University of Georgia, there are multiple historic contexts associated with the historic properties that are the focus of this study due to the complexity, age, and variety of resources involved. Historic contexts pertaining to the University of Georgia can be tied to trends in campus planning and design, architectural styles, vernacular practices, educational practices and programs, scientific research efforts, government programs, and archeology, among other topics. These trends can be seen as occurring at a local, state, or even national level.

The section that follows presents an overview of several historic contexts identified in association with the UGA historic properties considered in detail later in this document, identified through research, documentation, and assessment efforts. The historic contexts presented below suggest the connections between physical development of UGA historic properties and themes, policies, practices, and legislation occurring at a broader level, and list one or more specific examples of the historic resources that pertain to each context.

Historic context information is used as a tool by preservation planners to assess if a property illustrates a specific historic context, how it illustrates that context, and if it possesses the physical features necessary to convey the aspects of history with which it is associated. The information provided below is intended to support future decision-making by enabling the University to evaluate the significance of its historic properties by testing it against a broader historic context. While the section below addresses numerous historic contexts relating to the historic properties considered as part of this study, it is by no means exhaustive, and the University will likely need to continue to expand on this information over time.



Figure 13. Wadham College, Oxford. (Source: Turner, 14)



Figure 14. Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. (Source: Turner, 13)

Setting the Stage: Early Academic Institutions—America’s Nine Colonial Colleges (1636–1783)³⁰

Since the period of Colonial British settlement, higher education has been valued in American society. With early settlers eager to replicate the traditional educational opportunities available at Oxford and Cambridge Universities, the first Colonial college was founded in 1636 in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Known today as Harvard University, the school was first referred to as New College. Its curriculum was based on the prevailing classical curriculum in use in England at the time. Eight additional colleges were founded in the Colonies prior to the American Revolution: the College of William and Mary (founded in 1693); Collegiate School, now Yale University (founded 1701); College of New Jersey, now Princeton University (founded 1746); King’s College, now Columbia University (founded 1754); College of Philadelphia, now University of Pennsylvania (founded 1755); College of Rhode Island, now Brown University (founded 1764); Queen’s College, now Rutgers University (founded 1766); and Dartmouth College (founded in 1769). The principal way in which these institutions differed from their British counterparts was the manner in which they were dispersed throughout the colonies to serve the regional needs of the scattered populace. In England, Oxford and Cambridge were instead built on a centralized instruction model where students traveled to one or the other of the schools for their education.

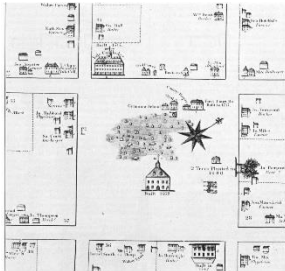


Figure 15. Central part of New Haven, Connecticut, in 1748. (Source: Turner, 39.)



Figure 16. “A Westerly View of the Colleges in Cambridge New England.” (Source: Turner, 30)



Figure 17. College of William and Mary, in the mid-eighteenth century. (Source: Turner, 35)

30. Much of this section is derived from Paul Venable Turner, *Campus; An American Planning Tradition* (Cambridge, Massachusetts: MIT Press, 1984), 17–50.

The Colonial colleges followed the lead of Oxford and Cambridge, however, in promoting the ideals of order and knowledge gained through study, while adhering to the apparent nobility and necessity of the traditional college and its classical curriculum. While these ideals were expressed through choices of curricula and methods of moral discipline, they were also often evident in the arrangement of buildings and spaces associated with the campus landscape.

Due to their diversity of settings, Colonial colleges varied widely in terms of their physical form. The Harvard campus took the form of a three-sided courtyard plan, while the College of William and Mary was laid out like Oxford, with an enclosed quadrangle forming the heart and principal space of the campus. Several of the other campuses were focused around a single large building that housed all school functions. With many of the schools established in small towns or at the margins of cities, school buildings were typically surrounded by large expanses of open green space. The principal buildings were often fronted by an expansive greensward that served to separate the academic life from the nearby town. At Princeton, for example, the main building was placed on a hill some distance from the road, establishing a large open green space between the town and the school that effectively separated the two physically and symbolically.

As these Colonial colleges expanded, the initial spatial pattern was often modified to accommodate new buildings. Some grew in organic ways, which further separated the campus plan from their English counterparts. Oxford and Cambridge were both located in cities. Their arrangement of buildings and spaces was orderly and responded to the surrounding street patterns. They were generally inward-looking, with buildings arranged around a central open courtyard and set within a walled precinct. American colleges tended to be more rural and open, to face outward, and to feature object buildings set within open landscape spaces.

Colleges and Universities for a New and Evolving Nation (1783–1862)³¹

One of the first state public colleges to be established in the new nation following the American Revolution was the University of Georgia, the first state-supported university, chartered by the state legislature in 1785. The establishment of the University of Georgia marked the beginning of public education in America. To provide for the needs of the college, the state granted 40,000 acres of land to the new institution that it could use for the establishment of facilities or to generate income. A committee from the University's board of trustees selected a site for the school in 1801 on a hill near the existing community of Cedar Shoals. Trustee John Milledge, who purchased 633 acres associated with the site and donated it to the university, also named the surrounding area Athens in reference to the academy of Plato and Aristotle in Greece. The first classes were held at the University in 1801 in an existing building. By 1806, the university's first academic building—Franklin College (now Old College)—had been constructed to support the needs of the college. This building, along with New College, built in 1823, and the Chapel, completed in 1832, were simple, functional structures that did not appear to reference a particular architectural style. Franklin College



Figure 18. Yale College in the 1780s. (Source: Turner, 40)

31. Ibid., 53–127.

was modeled after Connecticut Hall at Yale College. These buildings were set within a rural open area, away from the town of Athens, atop a hill that afforded views of the surrounding countryside.



Figure 19. Franklin College (Old College). (Source: University of Georgia archives)

The Colonial colleges as well as many of the new colleges and universities established during the Early Nation period were located in rural areas rather than in cities. Unlike their British counterparts, American academic institutions reflected the belief that urban areas would have a negative influence on impressionable students. During the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the picturesque setting of the rural landscape was considered to offer a more healthful and inspiring environment for students. Americans began to consider a picturesque setting, complete with views to natural surroundings, as having the potential to favorably impact the mental and physical health of the student body. This view would continue, particularly as a response to the environmental and social consequences of the Industrial Revolution.



Figure 20. Illustration of the Founding of Dartmouth College in 1769.
(Source: Turner, 16)

One example of a nineteenth century campus that reflected the ideals of the value of a natural setting was the University of Virginia. Begun in 1817 and completed in 1826, the school was the brainchild of former President Thomas Jefferson. With a strong interest in architecture and education, Jefferson sought to implement a new approach to the design of higher education institutions that involved the campus in the educational programming. At the University of Virginia, Jefferson created his so-called “academical village,” which was dedicated to an enlightened dialogue between students and teachers promoted by the arrangement of living, classroom, and library spaces. The students and teachers lived in close proximity to one another in linear arrangements of quarters, with the students housed in small rooms edged periodically by larger pavilions that housed the faculty. Two linear systems of rooms and pavilions were connected by walks and a covered arcade. The two rows faced one another and a central open space that was marked at the head by the library. By placing the library symbolically at the head of the college, Jefferson suggested a commitment to research and continuing study that had previously not existed at American colleges.³² Across from the library, the campus was open and oriented to an expansive vista of the natural landscape intended to inspire and refresh.

32. Ibid., 83.



Figure 21. View of the University of Virginia from the west. (Source: Turner, 85)

The Influence of Greek Revival Architecture and Neo-Classicism on American College Campuses (1810–1850)

During the early nineteenth century, America was enthralled with the concept of peripatetic learning, with the ideals of order and knowledge gained through study. While these ideals were exhibited through choice of curricula and methods of moral discipline, they could also be seen in the way campus landscapes developed. Neoclassical architecture was often used to represent the values associated with academia during the early to mid-nineteenth century. Both the Greek Revival and Federal styles of architecture were represented in neoclassical architecture. Neoclassical styles remained popular during the early nineteenth century as Americans looked to the classical world of ancient Rome and Greece to guide development of institutions within the new nation using the attributes of these great societies as a model. Many new towns founded during this period assumed the names of classical world places—Rome, Syracuse, Carthage, Troy, Ithaca, and Athens—and used Greek Revival architectural styles for institutional buildings in order to reinforce the connection. Classicism was also used in college towns and on campuses throughout the country for this reason, and to imbue these places with a sense of permanency despite oftentimes being located within relatively undeveloped wilderness.



Figure 22. Whig and Philosophic halls, Princeton, 1837-1838. (Source: Turner, 91.)



Figure 23. Ohio University, Athens, Ohio. Source: Turner, 36)

During the 1810s and 1820s, Greek Revival architecture became exceedingly popular in the United States due to the way it was thought to reflect emerging ideals for the young nation. The most prevalent architectural style of the antebellum period was neo-classicism, specifically Greek Revival. This style signaled a growing appreciation for the philosophical and academic values of antiquity, spurred on by the newly founded American republic. By the early nineteenth century, Americans were working to separate themselves from Old World traditions, such as monarchy and tyrannical rule, while embracing the principles of their new democracy. Classical Greek concepts of republic and democratic rule were considered a model for the young nation. The Greek Revival style became a potent symbol that was incorporated into the physical expressions of many government and higher education buildings. The naming of the town at the University of Georgia “Athens” reflects this trend. The university is one of several academic institutions established during this period that are set

in towns named Athens, including the University of Ohio, while Athens College in Alabama was also established in response to this impulse. Princeton began referring to itself as “The Athens of America,” and the College of Charleston “The Athens of the South.”³³ This desire for new political and social order found an outlet not only in politics, but also in the physical design of the landscape and the buildings placed upon it. In addition to siting of buildings, topography also played a part in campus planning during the era of Classicism. Colleges and universities were often located upon hills or ridges to separate the school from local villages or towns that were initially thought to be poor influences on impressionable students; and to maintain a picturesque setting, complete with views to natural surroundings, that were thought to favorably impact the mental and physical health of the student body.

By 1820, neo-classicism had become one of the most popular design styles in America. At a broad scale, the style placed an architectural stamp on the young and suddenly flourishing nation, still largely agrarian and Jeffersonian, where politicians and others were still engaged in perfecting society. Classicism was based on principles of order and symmetry. As such, buildings were sited in the landscape in symmetrical, orderly patterns, connected by linear axes and bilateral termini. The University of Virginia, with rows of symmetrical ranges of buildings, is a good example of the style. During this period, several schools, such as Girard College in Philadelphia and the University of Wisconsin in Madison, constructed Classical-style building complexes arranged in symmetrical groupings. One of the building types reflective of the style was the Greek temple. Many college building complexes were located on hills or ridges to suggest the educational institution as a temple on a hill. Architectural qualities include the use of strong columns or a colonnade in the ancient Greek orders with an entablature above. The Greek temple form also boasted gently pitched pedimented roofs. The buildings featured square window and door openings, sometimes with a slight point or pediment shape to the top; framed main front door surrounds (aedicule openings); and carved, or cast plaster ornament using motifs of Greek architecture—acanthus, anthemion, or pateras—in door and window surrounds.

The Greek Revival-style signaled a growing appreciation for the philosophical and academic values of antiquity, spurred on by the newly founded American republic. Classical Greek concepts of republic and democratic rule were considered a model for the young nation. The Greek Revival style became a potent symbol that was incorporated into the physical expressions of many government and higher education buildings, as well as residential buildings.

Examples of Greek Revival buildings at the University of Georgia Athens Campus, which are primarily located on the North Campus, represent the foundation period of University development. They include

- The Chapel (UGA 22 – 1832)
- Phi Kappa Hall (UGA 20 – 1834)
- Founders House (UGA 650–652 – 1860).

33. Ibid., 90.

Two additional Greek Revival residences, built privately, that have been assimilated into the Athens Campus of UGA include

- Wray-Nicholson House (UGA 751 – 1825)
- Treanor House (UGA 1657 – 1848–1849).

The Federal style is also considered under the umbrella of neoclassical architecture. Evolved from Georgian architecture, the Federal style is characterized by balance, symmetry, simplicity, and understated detailing.

Three early campus buildings are representative of the Federal style. They include:

- New College, 1823 (UGA 30)
- Demosthenian Hall, 1834 (UGA 21)
- Lumpkin House, 1844 (UGA 1012)

There were also two early University of Georgia buildings constructed during this period that do not reflect a particular architectural style. Restrained in their detailing, these buildings include:

- Old College, 1801–1805 (UGA 130)
- Lustrat House, 1847 (UGA 632)

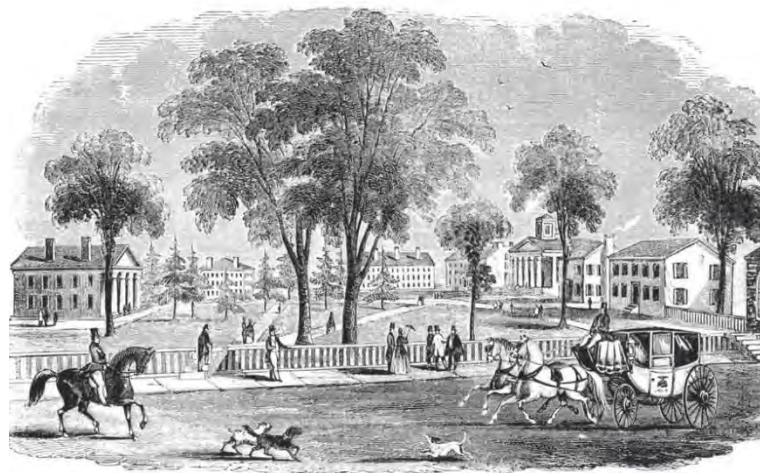


Figure 24. University of Georgia, Athens, circa 1840. (Source: Turner, 95)

Expansion of the College Curriculum (1810–1850)

During the antebellum period, democratic influences within the new republic began to suggest a new model for American higher education. Many of the schools established during the Colonial and Early Nation periods perpetuated a traditional system of education, with a religious emphasis and narrowly classical curriculum. However, as the nation began to experience population growth, migration, waves of immigration, as well as the ill effects of the Industrial Revolution, the need for new educational opportunities became clear. The expanding American frontier, rivalries amongst religious sects, and the promise

of democracy as it might include opportunities for education helped to contribute to a proliferation of colleges in the country.

Pressure to address the needs of other populations led to the establishment of small numbers of new types of schools during the mid-nineteenth century: scientific and training schools, agricultural schools, manual training schools, and women's colleges.³⁴

The Didactic Role of Sublime Nature; Mythmaking and Commemoration, and the Romanesque style (1810–1860)

During the antebellum period, circa 1810 to 1861, American higher education experienced tremendous growth but also found itself in crisis. The expanding American frontier, the rivalry of religious sects, and the ideal of democratic education all contributed to a proliferation of new educational institutions to meet various needs. While many new schools did appear within the educational landscape, most of remained committed to the traditional system of education that had been adopted from England, with a strict religious emphasis and narrowly classical curriculum. Intellectual interests falling outside the prescribed curriculum were typically discouraged. However, it was during this period that critics began to question this model, which suddenly appeared irrelevant to a society preoccupied with business, industry expansion, and demographic changes. Students themselves began to protest, sometimes with vandalism and violence; riots and disorder were not uncommon on college campuses. One of the ways in which students began to exert influence was by establishing unofficial curricula that initially included literary and debating societies, and were followed by Greek-letter fraternities, and organized athletics.

Added to these curricular problems were conflicts between religious orthodoxy and academic freedom, the unstable financial condition of many schools, and widespread doubts in the minds of many Americans about the value of higher education. Some American colleges reacted by surrounding themselves with a kind of mythology in order to add to their cache. The most prevalent was invoking the nobility and necessity of the traditional college and its classical curriculum and linking American colleges to an ancient tradition of learning. In part, it was these influences that led to the symbolic use of certain architectural styles and planning gestures on American college campuses.

During this period American stylistic tastes had moved away from the formal, geometrical, and rigid aesthetics of classical revival styles, and began to embrace the more organic, flowing, and natural tendencies of the Romantic Period of architectural and landscape design. The Romantic Period was characterized by the arrangement of landscape elements to appear natural and organic and not contrived, yet often resulted in sites that were heavily manipulated with extensive ornamental plantings, the addition of water features, the installation of curvilinear walkways that followed natural topography, and the introduction of framed views to attractive focal points. The natural landscape was also thought to serve a didactic purpose as suggested by work of Hudson River School artists.

34. Ibid., 89.

Thomas Jefferson, in the design of the University of Virginia, which opened in 1826, was able to convey the increasingly accepted world view that the physical form of an institution should embody an intellectual community's ideals and aspirations. At the University of Virginia, Jefferson's academical village, while pleasant in appearance and connected to the beauty of the Virginia countryside, was actually intended to instruct the student through the use of a range of notable architectural styles in the design of the structures, and the establishment of a formal hierarchy that conveyed the institutional order of the university to the student. Many American campuses would later follow Jefferson's lead and strive to embody an academic philosophy of the scholarly community within the physical features of the campus.

Romanticism grew out of this era, exhibited in a burgeoning interest in the establishment and design of public parks as remedies for crowded cities, tedious grids of urban streets, and the ills resulting from the industrial revolution. The Rural Cemetery movement also resulted from this impulse. The influences of picturesque parks and park-like settings, established principally in the North as a relief for urban conditions, combined with the trend toward naturalistic settings, were likely factors in the design of the University of Georgia campus prior to the Civil War.



Figure 25. Lithograph view of the University of North Carolina. (Source: Turner, 57)

Gothic Architecture (1829–1935)

One of the traditional architectural styles employed at many colleges and universities during the mid- to late-nineteenth century was the neo-Gothic, inspired by medieval Gothic architecture. Although the style had first emerged nearly one hundred years earlier during the mid-eighteenth century, it remained popular during the Victorian era because of its moral overtones, and became popular in the design of academic, governmental, and religious buildings. The Gothic style was adapted to the monumental scale and massive size of many academic buildings through modifications that came to be known as the Richardsonian Romanesque and Collegiate Gothic.

Features that best exemplify the style include steep, gabled roofs, or less frequently, flat roofs with parapets; heavy, undressed stone or brick walls; arched narrow, tall windows with wood or lead dividers and topped with stone moldings; tracery involving curvilinear shapes of carved stone that creates a geometric patterned divider in the windows; relief sculpture on exterior walls;

tablets or plaques set into principal facade exterior wall with inscriptions or relief sculpture; a fleche that is a vertical decoration in the point of a spire or pinnacle; finials at the apex of walls or gables, recessed entrances framed with arches and surrounded by stone moldings; stone carvings; dormers; and the use of crenellation.



Figure 26. College of New Jersey, Princeton. (Source: Turner, 157)

Examples of Gothic buildings constructed on the Athens Campus during this period include:

- Seney-Stovall Chapel, Lucy Cobb Institute, 1882-1885 (UGA 2617)

The Democratic College (1862–1893)³⁵

Land Grant Institutions, Agricultural Colleges, and Experiment Stations (1862–1946)

The University of Georgia administers several properties that can be tied to a group of related historic contexts involving agriculture in terms of education and innovation. The University of Georgia College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences in Athens; the Griffin and Tifton experiment stations, Mountain Research center, and the Wahsega and Rock Eagle 4-H centers are each principally concerned with agriculture and the role of state education programs in promoting and advancing the field of agribusiness.

America has always been an agrarian nation, and farming an essential aspect of the country's development and growth.³⁶ Although the University of Georgia was established as a college with a classical and traditional curriculum in 1801, it was later reclassified as a Land Grant institution, and has since become a world-renowned institution concerned with agriculture and related education at the undergraduate, graduate, and secondary school levels. The educational programs support, and in turn are supported by several experiment stations and cooperative extension sites that are part of the University of Georgia system.

The agricultural education, investigation, and outreach programs and activities that characterize the University of Georgia system are the result of federal

35. Ibid., 129–161.

36. New South Associates, Inc., *Phase I Architectural Survey of University of Georgia's Agricultural Experiment Stations* (Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia, March 4, 2015).

legislation and are consistent with a national context of similar educational institutions that arose throughout the country in response to influences as varied as the industrial revolution, immigration, and scientific agriculture. The 1862 Morrill Act that created the Land Grant College system resulted from the nineteenth century era of scientific agriculture that began to influence traditional farming practices as well as education in the 1850s. Recognizing the economic imperative to nurture and disseminate technical training, the federal government acted to promote the establishment of state-supported institutions of higher learning. In 1862, Congress passed the Morrill Act, named for representative Justin Smith Morrill of Vermont, which granted land to the states that could be sold and the proceeds used to establish colleges. Based on the statutes of the law, so-called Land Grant Institutions were to offer instruction in the fields of mechanical arts, agriculture, and military science.

It was also in 1862 that the United States Department of Agriculture was established. Over time, the University of Georgia would establish an agricultural college, and strengthen its commitment to the program by expanding the area of campus devoted to study and agricultural experimentation.



Figure 27. Lawrence Scientific School, Cambridge, Massachusetts. (Source: Turner, 130)

Later, the Land Grant Institutions supported by the Morrill Act would become home to agricultural experiment stations, based on passage of the Hatch Act in 1887, that would disseminate new information to the public, especially in the areas of soil minerals and plant growth. The Hatch Act was designed to support the educational opportunities afforded in land-grant colleges through the establishment of experiment stations, and was an outgrowth of the emerging field of scientific agriculture that suggested the need for study and experimentation to solve the issues common to American farmers on a regional basis. In order that a formal relationship be established between the state experiment stations and the federal government providing funding for their work, a division was established within the Department of Agriculture in 1888 to coordinate experiment station work—the Office of Experiment Stations. The office would also help orchestrate connections between the work of the experiment stations and USDA programs. In 1889, the USDA acquired more solid footing when it acquired cabinet status.

Within Georgia, several experiment stations were established in response to the act, including the Georgia Experiment Station at Griffin in 1889, the Coastal Plain Experiment Station at Tifton in 1918, and the Georgia Mountain Branch Experiment Station in 1930. In 1950, these were brought into the University of Georgia system to support the agricultural college and its educational programs and activities.

The 1906 Adams Act, signed into law by President Theodore Roosevelt, furthered the role of scientific research as part of the role of experiment stations by increasing the financial appropriation for each participating state. The Act differed in one important regard from the 1887 Hatch Act in that it required the experiment stations to conduct “original” scientific research. In 1946, experiment stations received another boost through passage of the Research and Marketing

Act. The Act was passed by Congress as a way to promote agricultural research, which it feared was “lagging far behind research in other fields.”³⁷

The 1914 Smith-Lever Act, and its expansion in the Smith-Hughes National Vocational Education Act of 1917, further strengthened the role and importance of land-grant colleges by establishing a system of cooperative extension services that would continue to advance the science and business of agriculture by informing people about current developments in agriculture, home economics, public policy/government, and leadership. The Georgia Experiment Station at Griffin became a state cooperative extension site following the act. One of the outgrowths of the Smith-Lever Act was the formalization of 4-H programs. Although the idea of introducing young people to farming was not new, with early clubs formed as early as 1902 in the Midwest, it was not until the Smith-Lever Act was passed that 4-H was recognized at a national level. The Cooperative Extension system was tasked with helping to establish and administer programs and clubs throughout the nation. The University of Georgia now administers several 4-H centers around the state at Wahsega, Rock Eagle, and Jekyll Island. As noted, the University of Georgia is part of the national story of the evolution of agricultural education and the role of land grant institutions in administering state experiment stations, cooperative extension services, and 4-H. The physical resources associated with each of the related properties can also be tied to local, state, and national historic contexts relating to architecture and design. Each of the contexts that relate to the University system in the area of Agriculture is discussed below.

Land Grant Colleges

During the late 1850s and early 1860s, citizens and politicians throughout the United States joined forces to further advance the lives of farmers and residents of rural areas through the creation of a land-grant college system. Before Congress passed the Morrill Act, American institutions of higher education were principally concerned with teaching a classical curriculum, often with a religious emphasis. During the mid-nineteenth century, however, in response to the societal changes resulting from the industrial revolution and a massive influx of immigrants, new types of academic institutions were established to meet the needs of those interested in technical and vocational subjects. These included scientific and training schools, agricultural schools, manual training schools, and women’s colleges.³⁸ The Morrill Act was intended to support this trend in a broader and more comprehensive way by promoting the establishment of state-supported institutions of higher learning.

37. U.S. Congress, House, Committee on Agriculture, *Report on H.R. 6932*, 79 Cong. 2 sess., H. Rept. 2458, 8 July 1946, 2.

38. Turner, 89.

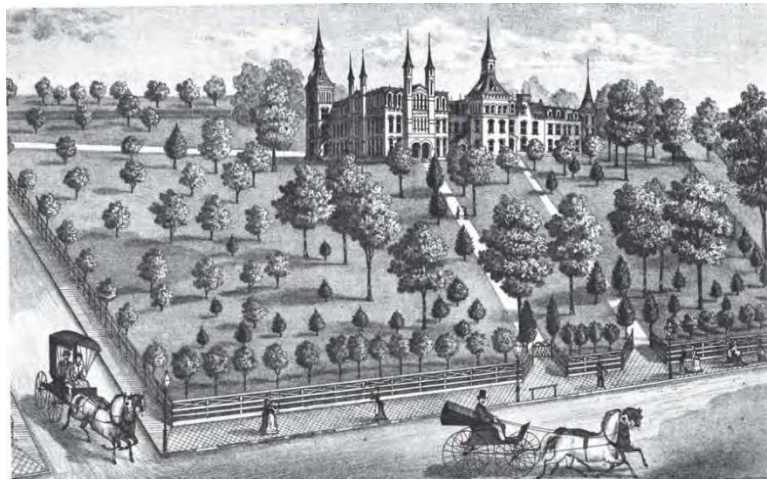


Figure 28. Stephens Female College (now Stephens College), Columbia, Missouri. (Source: Turner, 136)

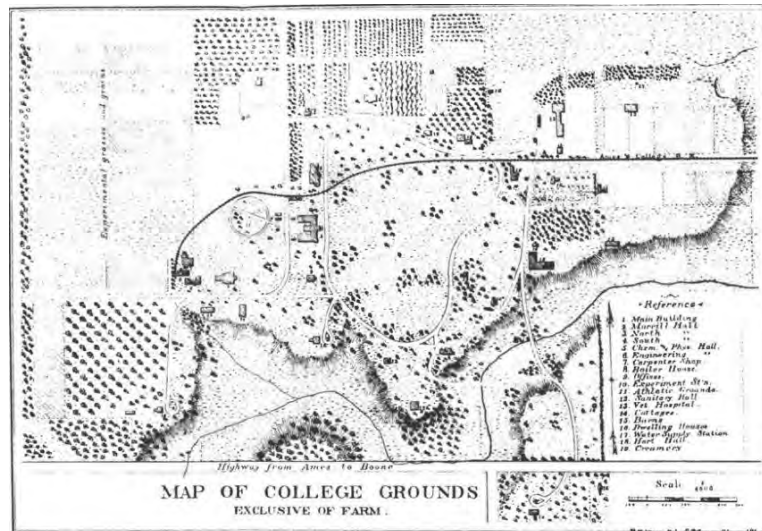


Figure 29. Iowa Agricultural College, “Map of College Grounds, Exclusive of Farm.” (Source: Turner, 149)

The leader and voice of the movement to create land grant colleges was Vermont Congressman Justin Morrill. In justifying the need to establish colleges focusing on agricultural education, Morrill argued before Congress in 1857, and again in 1861, that he believed a mid-nineteenth century decline in American agriculture was due to a lack of scientific knowledge, and that passage of a land-grant college bill “would lift up the intellectual and moral standard of the young and industrial classes of our country.”³⁹ Despite his emphasis on teaching agriculture, Morrill did not support referring to the proposed new institutions as *agricultural* colleges, since he remained committed to students receiving a broad education. The debate that ensued in Congress concerned the role of education in American society, including whether its chief purpose was to provide vocational education

39. Justin Morrill, as quoted in I.L. Kandel, *Federal Aid for Vocational Education: A Report to the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching*, Bulletin Number Ten (Boston, Massachusetts: D.B. Updike, The Merrymount Press, 1917), 83.

alone, or should it be considered a supplement to the classical liberal arts education through classes offered in vocational applications.⁴⁰

The act that passed in 1859 on the strength of Morrill's arguments suggested the need to offer opportunities for students to receive an education in agriculture and the mechanical arts. It was, however, vetoed by President James Buchanan. Morrill remained dedicated to the bill, and resubmitted it in 1861 with an amendment that the new institutions would teach military tactics as well as engineering and agriculture. Aided in large part by the fact that many of the states that opposed the bill had seceded from the Union by the time the bill was presented, the reconfigured Morrill Act was signed into law by President Abraham Lincoln on July 2, 1862. The purpose of the new land-grant colleges was indicated in the Act with the goal "without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactic, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such manner as the legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions in life."

Officially titled "An Act Donating Public Lands to the Several States and Territories which may provide Colleges for the Benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts," the Morrill Act provided the above-mentioned 30,000 acres of federal land to the states for each member in their Congressional delegation at the 1860 Census, "except for those states that were in a condition of rebellion or insurrection against the government of the United States." In total, sixty-nine colleges were funded through land grants totaling 17,400,000 acres, and collectively yielding an endowment of \$7.55 million.

Interestingly, many land grant institutions were founded on previously cultivated land, including the University of Arkansas in 1871, and North Carolina State University in 1887. Several land grant institutions in the South were established at the location of an earlier college, some religious institutions that had struggled to survive after the Civil War. Auburn University in Alabama, for example, was founded as a Methodist college in 1856 and established as a land grant institution in 1872. It was the first land grant school in the South that was not a state university. The University of Florida began as a seminary, but received land grant funding after the Civil War. The University of Georgia is unique among land grant colleges as it was established in 1801 with state funding, and acquired its land grant status later, in 1866.

The original plan of the land-grant colleges was to have young people who grew up on farms attend the schools. Unfortunately, this was not as successful as anticipated in part due to an inherent mistrust of colleges and universities by farmers. This led Congress to pass additional acts to expand the attractiveness of the program. The first was the Hatch Act in 1887 that led to the establishment of agricultural experiment stations. This Act provided additional funding to states to establish a series of agricultural experiment stations under the direction of the Land Grant Institutions (see experiment station context below).

40. Willis D. Mooreland and Erwin H. Goldenstein, *Pioneers in Adult Education* (Chicago, Illinois: Nelson-Hall, 1985), 120.

In 1890, Congress passed a second Morrill Act for the benefit of the former Confederate states. The Act required each state to indicate either that race was not a factor in admitting students to their land-grant college, or that they would designate a separate land-grant institution for persons of color. Among the seventy colleges and universities that evolved from the Morrill Acts are several colleges and universities that have traditionally served African Americans. The 1890 Act, however, did not include the provision of federal lands, although it granted colleges the same legal standing enjoyed by colleges resulting from the 1862 Morrill Act.⁴¹

Over time, the Land Grant Colleges have generally expanded to become large public universities that offer a wide range of educational opportunities. The role of Land Grant Colleges and associated experiment stations was later expanded in 1914 through passage of the Smith-Lever Act, and an expanded version known as the Smith-Hughes National Vocational Education Act of 1917. These acts supported creation of an outreach component of the experiment stations referred to as the cooperative extension program. The Smith-Hughes Act was the culmination of the previous acts passed by Congress intended to support and promote vocational training and education, and to train young people for employment on the farm or in the farm home. The purpose of the Act was:

- To provide for the promotion of vocational education.
- To provide for cooperation with the states in the promotion of vocational education in agriculture and industry.
- To provide for cooperation with the states in the preparation of teachers of vocational subjects.
- To appropriate money and regulate its expenditure.

Establishment of the College of Agriculture at the University of Georgia and Land Grant Status (1801–1872)

The University of Georgia was chartered by an act of the state's General Assembly on January 27, 1785, becoming the first state to charter a state-supported university.⁴² At the initial meeting of the Board of Trustees, Abraham Baldwin was selected as the first president of the university. Baldwin, who drafted the charter for the university that was adopted by the General Assembly, was the first person to propose a connection between agriculture and the university, although his proposals involved making the campus self-sufficient in terms of food production rather than educating students in farm practices.⁴³

The University of Georgia, established in 1801, focused on offering its student a classical education similar to what was offered at the other colleges already in existence in the United States. The classical education model was adopted from English and European educational systems. The school officially opened in

41. Later, colleges such as the University of the District of Columbia and colleges established for Native Americans were awarded cash by Congress in lieu of land to achieve land-grant status.

42. University of Georgia, "History of UGA," <http://www.uga.edu/profile/history/>, accessed March 10, 2016.

43. Ibid.

Athens in 1805 following completion of the Franklin College building.⁴⁴ It was University president, Alonzo Church, who furthered the idea of introducing agricultural education by hiring faculty in the sciences during his tenure that began in 1829. Church also spent considerable funds on a botanical garden that was overseen by Malthus A. Ward, professor of natural history.⁴⁵ Ward’s lectures and horticultural research in the garden were the first of their type offered at the university.⁴⁶

There were many supporters of formal agricultural education in Georgia who urged the university to consider adding it to the curriculum, and several attempts were made to pass bills that would fund agricultural studies and an experimental farm at the University of Georgia during the 1840s and 1850s. None, however, were successful.⁴⁷ It was not until 1854, that the university was able to consider offering agricultural education after receiving funds from Dr. William Terrell, a wealthy agriculturalist from Hancock County, to endow a chair of agriculture. Terrell indicated that his gift was to be used “permanently as compensation for a professor whose duty it shall be to deliver in the college a course of lectures during its term of agriculture as science; the practice and improvement if different people; on chemistry and geology, so far as they may be useful in agriculture; on manures, analysis of soils, and on domestic economy, particularly referring to the southern states; the lectures to be free.”⁴⁸ Terrell provided a recommendation for the position—Dr. Daniel Lee, who served as editor of *Southern Cultivator*.⁴⁹ The Board of Trustees accepted both proposals and on January 1, 1855, created the chair of Terrell Professor of Agriculture. They also elected Lee to the position.⁵⁰ Lee accepted the teaching position, while maintaining his position at *Southern Cultivator*.

Even with the endowed chair, funds for agricultural education and to acquire land for use in establishing an experiment station were not forthcoming from the state legislature. Soon after his appointment, Georgia seceded from the Union in 1861. After war broke out, all instruction at the University of Georgia was suspended. Lee moved to Tennessee, where he continued agricultural research and publishing.⁵¹

Despite the war, Congress passed the Morrill Act in 1862, which provided the states with 30,000 acres of land in the public domain for each of its members of Congress; with nine representatives, Georgia was to receive land totaling 270,000 acres.⁵² The states were to use the income from selling the land for “the endowment, support, and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be.... to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture

44. Stephen J. Karina, *The University of Georgia College of Agriculture: An Administrative History 1785–1985* (Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia, 1985).

45. Ibid.

46. New South Associates, Inc., *Architectural Survey*, 6.

47. Karina.

48. Calvin Clyde Murray, Paul Tabor, R.H. Driftmier, Frederick William Bennett, and George Harris King, *History of the College of Agriculture of the University of Georgia* (1975).

49. New South Associates, Inc., *Architectural Survey*, 6.

50. Murray et al.

51. Ibid.

52. Ibid.

and mechanic arts...”⁵³ Georgia accepted its public domain lands, or landscript, in 1866 and sold the property for \$243,000 in 1872.⁵⁴ As a result, the Georgia State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, located in Athens at the University of Georgia, opened its doors on May 1, 1872. It featured three departments: agriculture, engineering, and applied chemistry.⁵⁵

Military Training and the Reserve Officers’ Training Corps (ROTC)

One of the provisions of the 1862 Morrill Act was that Land Grant Colleges include military tactics and training as part of their curricula. Over time, military training evolved into the contemporary Reserve Officers’ Training Corps (ROTC). The idea for the program first emerged at Norwich University, also known as the Military College of Vermont, under the leadership of former West Point instructor Captain Alden Partridge. The University promoted the idea of the ‘citizen soldier,’ a man who might be trained to act in a military capacity when needed but also capable of serving as an integral part of civilian society during peacetime.⁵⁶ The present-day ROTC was established as an extension of this idea, replacing local militia forces with standardized regimented training provided on college campuses, as a result of the National Defense Act of 1916. While many universities required compulsory ROTC training for all male students until the 1960s, today training is optional at civilian colleges. Successful participation in ROTC programs offers several benefits, including money towards tuition and employment following completion of the degree program.

Since the early nineteenth century, the University of Georgia has offered military training to students. The first military training was provided following a state law passed by the legislature in 1807 that required all able bodied men, students, and faculty, to participate in a state muster that would occur five times each year. Eventually these musters led to the organization of military companies by the students. The first were known as the College Riflemen and Franklin Blues. These student companies participated in the War of 1812 and the Seminole War of 1817–1818. Later, another company known as the College Volunteers participated in the Texas struggle for independence in the 1830s.⁵⁷

University students and alumni also participated in military activities during the Civil War. Several units composed of students from Athens, including the Mell Rifles and Lipscomb Volunteers, were organized in 1863. Those leaving to fight were referred to as the “Rock Boys from Athens.” Those who were unable to join the ranks established a unit called the Mitchell Thunderbolts that drilled three days a week and guarded prisoners during the war. Several alumni were

53. Ibid.

54. Willard Range, *A Century of Georgia Agriculture, 1850–1950* (Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1954).

55. New South Associates, Inc., *Architectural Survey*, 6–7.

56. Col. Russell Holden, *Norwich University Cadet Handbook* (Northfield, Vermont: Office of the Commandant, Norwich University, 2013), ii.

57. University of Georgia, “The ROTC and the University of Georgia over the Years,” *Army ROTC*, http://www.armyrotc.uga.edu/page.asp?pg=Battalion_History, accessed October 6, 2017.

recognized for distinguished contributions to the Confederate Army, including Henry L. Benning, who graduated in 1864, and became a general, as well as John B. Gordon, who attended the University of Georgia in 1851 and also became a general. Forts Benning and Gordon are named in their honor.⁵⁸

After the United States declared war on Germany in April, 1917, the entire senior class volunteered for service. The University bestowed their degrees before they finished their program by special action of the Board of Trustees. During their graduation ceremony, the seniors received diplomas wearing khaki uniforms rather than the traditional cap and gown.⁵⁹ World War I would have a profound impact on UGA. As noted on the ROTC web site: “During the two years of American participation in World War I, the University was organized with military overtones and greater emphasis was placed on military rather than academic education. There were 3152 Georgia graduates who participated in World War I, almost half of whom were officers, and of that number 46 were killed. Memorial Hall (UGA 670) was built with funds which Georgia alumni raised following the war. It was dedicated in 1924 to those who had given their lives during World War I.”⁶⁰ Herty Field served as a military drilling site during this period. Following World War I, students continued to drill twice per week in their blue uniforms.

The Army ROTC was officially established at UGA on June 30, 1919, by Chancellor David Barrow in response to the National Defense Act of 1916. On October 8, 1919 a cavalry unit was established that remained active until World War II. In 1924, UGA was placed on the War Department’s list of distinguished colleges for the quality of the military training offered at the school.⁶¹

In 1931, the Armory, now known as the Military Science Building (UGA 61), was built on the Athens Campus to support the Army ROTC at the University. The role of the ROTC was described at the time as for “military defense, developing character, leadership, and good citizenship, which is the proper aim of all education.”⁶² Beginning in 1932, the University began to require able bodied students to complete two years of ROTC training. A senior program was also offered to those who met certain criteria. Those who were selected to the program attended summer training camp at either Fort Oglethorpe in Tennessee or Fort McClellan in Alabama, and were later offered commissions in the US Army.

In anticipation of the United States entry into World War II, by 1940, ROTC graduates were able to enter the service immediately after receiving their commissions. In 1943, the UGA Medical School activated the Army Specialized Training Program (ASTP) that prepared students for military service after graduation. With completion of the ASTP and a medical school degree, students were offered a commission as first lieutenant in the Army Medical Corps.

58. Ibid.

59. Ibid.

60. Ibid.

61. Ibid.

62. Ibid.

Following a nine-month internship in a civilian hospital, they could enter active duty. In 1944, the University combined cavalry and infantry regiments into a single basic training program at the request of the War Department. A total of 8,863 UGA graduates served in the armed forces during World War II.⁶³

In 1947, the Air Force was established, and a separate ROTC was formed at UGA for related training. ROTC training remained a requirement for students until it was made optional in 1969. Women were first allowed to fully participate in the ROTC program in 1972. Both the Army and Air Force ROTC programs at UGA remain popular and an active part of the University. The training afforded by the program has been cited as important to the careers of numerous well known state and national leaders.

Examples of historic resources on the Athens Campus related to this context include:

- Memorial Hall, 1924 (UGA 670)
- Military Science Building (Army ROTC building, Armory, 1931 (UGA 61)
- Old College, which was used as military barracks during World War II (UGA 130)
- Herty Field, which was used for military drills after 1911

Agricultural Education and Colleges

Agricultural education encompasses the study of applied sciences, such as biology, chemistry, and physics, as they pertain to farming, and related topics in business management. One of the goals of agricultural education is to apply the knowledge and skills learned in several different disciplines to the practice of agriculture. As an outgrowth of the passage of the Morrill Act in 1862, it was the Land Grant Colleges that were initially concerned with developing curricula for agricultural education. Over time, the number of agricultural colleges has grown, and there are several that are independent of the land grant system.

The philosophy of agricultural education has evolved and progressed substantially since the 1860s. Today, agricultural education at its broadest level involves food systems, environmental issues, and life skills. It also recognizes the value of, and relies heavily on, experience as the context in which knowledge and skills are learned. Agriculture is taught within the context of a global society, with the application of scientific and business principles and problem-solving strategies. The areas of study have expanded from the three pillars of the land-grant colleges to include horticulture, forestry, conservation, natural resources, agricultural products and processing, production of food and fiber, aquaculture and other agricultural products, mechanics, sales and service, economics, marketing, and leadership.

The early roots of agricultural education in America date to the late eighteenth century, and were derived from British practices. The Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, founded in 1785, was the brainchild of Benjamin

63. Ibid.

Franklin, who was dedicated to promoting agricultural education. The founders of the Society believed that America would not become a great nation unless its farmers were successful. George Washington was an honorary member, and devoted farmer, who shared the results of agricultural experiments conducted at Mount Vernon with the Society. The organization played a key role in developing many of the farming methods and institutions that influenced American agriculture during the nineteenth century, such as crop rotation and management of soil fertility, through their efforts to explore best farming practices. In addition to hands-on farming, the society supported the establishment of important research and educational institutions, including Pennsylvania State University, the School of Veterinary Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and the United States Department of Agriculture.⁶⁴

In addition to the advancement of agricultural education that occurred as a result of the Morrill Act, the precepts of agricultural education continued to evolve as part of the early twentieth century progressive movement, which sought to make rural improvement a national issue. The National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, formed in 1906, was instrumental in convincing many states to pass vocational training acts. In 1907, President Theodore Roosevelt observed, “We of the United States must develop a system under which each citizen shall be trained so as to be effective individually as an economic unit and fit to be organized with his fellows so that he and they can work in efficient fashion together.”⁶⁵

In a related effort, Roosevelt, in 1908, appointed the Country Life Commission to investigate ways to improve rural life. In the early twentieth century, farmers were often isolated settlers, separated by significant distances and bad roads. While the industrial system continued to grow, agricultural production lagged. For conditions to improve, it would be necessary for the infrastructure of rural life to be strengthened, along with agricultural production methods. Roosevelt’s commission listed several factors that negatively affected rural families. Chief among them was the need for education. The issue was taken up by many reformers who sought to address the need to advance life for rural residents, the majority of whom were farmers. Books such as Liberty Hyde Bailey’s *The Training of Farmers* (1909) and Aretas Nolan’s *The Teaching of Agriculture* (1918) suggested that the fundamental purpose of the nation’s system of agricultural education was to insure a better agriculture and enhance rural lifeways for farmers. Agricultural education was seen as instrumental in providing the farmer with the tools and skills needed to be resourceful and profitable. As a secondary benefit, successful farmers would help develop strong rural communities. The application of agricultural education was thus seen as essential, with a need to broaden it from the college level through the secondary education system, to begin at the elementary level. The purpose, as noted by Aretas Nolan, was to consider agricultural education as part of a larger educational picture that would produce “an educated country gentleman who

64. The Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, “Overview,” <http://pspaonline.com/history/overview/>, accessed March 4, 2016.

65. Theodore Roosevelt, “The Man who Works with his Hands” presented at the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of Agricultural Colleges in the United States, Lansing, Michigan, May 31, 1907.

works with his hands and gathers about him all the best things which civilization afford.”⁶⁶ In order to ensure good education, Nolan argued, it would be necessary to train good teachers. The well-educated vocational agricultural teacher, according to Nolan, must be a thorough scientist and a technically trained agriculturalist. He should also have studied rural sociology, agricultural economics, public speaking, and have a thorough understanding of educational principles, psychology, and management.⁶⁷

These ideas were supported through passage in 1914 of the Smith-Lever Act, and in 1917 of the Smith-Hughes Act. The Smith-Lever Act created the Cooperative Extension Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which formalized the emerging youth agricultural and home economics education in rural areas of the Midwest. The Smith-Hughes Act allocated federal funds to the states for the purpose of promoting agricultural education. These funds were to be matched by state and local funds, and were to be used for the training and salaries of teachers, supervisors, and directors of agriculture. Educational programs were to include home economics, agricultural economics, and industrial subjects. The Act also provided for a Federal Board for Vocational Education. To receive the funds available, each state had to submit a plan detailing how they would spend it. One of the requirements was that all students had to participate in a work experience focusing on livestock and crop projects outside of the regular school day.

With the growth of agricultural education programs, and their connection to experiment stations and the cooperative extension system, agricultural education began to move in a more scientific direction during the second third of the twentieth century.

The role of federal government in supporting and promoting vocational education, particularly agricultural education, continued to grow during the twentieth century. In 1963, Congress passed the National Vocational Education Act that broadened the scope of the original Smith-Hughes Act by adding flexibility, providing for career counseling and employment training, expanding the age groups covered, and providing for the needs of people with special educational needs. The objectives of this new act were:

1. To develop agricultural competencies needed by individuals engaged in or preparing to engage in production agriculture.
2. To develop agricultural competencies needed by individuals engaged in or preparing to engage in agricultural occupations other than production agriculture.
3. To develop an understanding of, and appreciation for, career opportunities in agriculture and the preparation needed to enter and progress in agricultural occupations.
4. To develop the ability to secure satisfactory placement and advance in an agricultural occupation through a program of continuing education.

66. Aretas W. Nolan, *The Teaching of Agriculture* (Boston, Massachusetts: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1918).

67. *Ibid.*, 163.

5. To develop those abilities in human relations that are essential in agricultural occupations.
6. To develop the abilities needed to exercise and follow effective leadership in carrying out occupational, social, and civic responsibilities.

Not all educators, however, agreed that vocational agriculture education was a good use of money, and public and political debate regarding the value of vocational agricultural education continued. Since the 1970s agricultural educators have attempted to more directly define the philosophy of agricultural education. Some believe that agricultural educators should be pragmatists and emphasize learning by doing, individual self-awareness, leadership and citizenship development. Others felt the functions of agricultural and agribusiness education should be to educate individuals for employment in the fields of agriculture and agribusiness, provide avocational agricultural course work, and address the world's food crisis by recognizing the role of the farmer as part of an integrated part of a dynamic world system. Thus, the image of agricultural education emerged as an amalgam of realist-based philosophy and empirical experience. Today, agricultural educators see themselves as research project directors and their students as discoverers, with education a process of problem solving.

In part, agricultural education has had to change to meet the changing demands of its clientele. Agricultural education is based on three critical components: technical agriculture, experiential learning, and human development. Even though the philosophy of agricultural education has evolved to a great degree since 1862, the principles that form the foundation for agricultural education have not changed: providing up-to-date technical skills and knowledge in agriculture; conducting experiential learning activities in the real world or agricultural careers; and involving students in leadership and personal development activities at the local, state, and national levels. However, the expansion of careers in the agriculture industry has had a significant impact on the curriculum.

Today, there are more than 8,000 secondary school agricultural programs across the United States that serve more than 500,000 students focused on career education in agriculture. Beyond the secondary school agriculture programs, community colleges and universities provide excellent opportunities for students to specialize and gain skills and knowledge in agriculture. University programs in agricultural education focus on teaching and learning processes that prepare students for professional positions in education, agri-industry, and public service agencies.

University of Georgia College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences (1872–present)

The University of Georgia's history as an agricultural college follows many of the trends occurring throughout the nation between the mid-nineteenth century and the present. After the State College of Agriculture was established in 1872, it initially struggled with enrollment, especially in agricultural studies, and was unable to secure sufficient funding to purchase land adequate for an experimental farm. It was not until the college was given Rock College, a tract of land with a

stone building a mile west of the main campus in Athens, for use as an experimental farm that the college began to be succeed. Unfortunately, the Rock College never proved suitable for use as an experimental farm and has been adapted for several purposes since, including a State Normal School and a United States Navy Supply Corps School.⁶⁸ In 1889, the State College lost another bid for an experimental farm when Griffin was selected over Athens as the site of the state's agricultural experiment station as funded through the Hatch Act in 1887.⁶⁹

Funding for agricultural education afforded by the Morrill Act of 1890 bolstered the State College budget and provided money for branch colleges with agriculture schools, such as the future North Georgia College and State University in Dahlonega. It also provided funds to create an agricultural and mechanical school for African Americans.⁷⁰ At the same time, the funding posed a threat in that the State College might be required to move from Athens to Griffin to join the experiment station, since the agricultural program on the main campus continued to struggle. This threat led the administration to improve the school by hiring more qualified professors and recruiting students to increase enrollment numbers.⁷¹

However, it was not until philanthropist, George Peabody Wallace, helped State College acquire 390 acres of land to the south of the university's campus in 1905, and another 350 acres in 1906, that Athens afforded sufficient means and land to properly address the needs of agricultural education, including livestock and crop production, and research and demonstrations.⁷²

Georgia State College of Agriculture President Andrew McNair Soule was instrumental in integrating the agriculture college with the University of Georgia, and forming the College of Agriculture soon thereafter. During his tenure, the agricultural college began to thrive; as a result, Soule added the Schools of Forestry, Veterinary Medicine, and Home Economics to the program. Enrollment numbers increased, and the College of Agriculture's campus, also referred to as South Campus, developed as an experimental farm. In 1908, the university completed construction of Conner Hall to house agriculture studies.⁷³

68. Murray et al.

69. Range.

70. Ibid.

71. New South Associates, Inc., *Architectural Survey*, 7.

72. Murray et al.; New South Associates, Inc., *Architectural Survey*, 7.

73. New South Associates, Inc., *Architectural Survey*, 7.



Figure 30. Conner Hall under construction. (Source: University of Georgia Extension.)

Although it remained a separately administered entity, the Georgia Experiment Station at Griffin and the College of Agriculture increasingly cooperated on research endeavors. The Cooperative Extension established at Griffin following passage of the Smith-Lever Act in 1914 began to present research-based agricultural information to the farmers in Georgia's many counties, suggesting the need to work closely with the college on innovations.⁷⁴

The College of Agriculture at University of Georgia saw its enrollment grow exponentially following World War II when many Americans entered colleges and universities through the G.I. Bill.⁷⁵ The experiment stations were assimilated into the University of Georgia system in 1950. Since 1950, the College of Agriculture's campus has grown and several degree programs have been added, including master's degree programs. Innovative research, especially in the poultry sciences, has put the University of Georgia on the map. Today, the college includes studies in environmental sciences and offers twenty-two majors, four undergraduate degree, four master degree programs, and doctorates in more than ten fields.⁷⁶ The experiment stations at Griffin and Tifton also now offer degree programs.

Historic buildings associated with the Athens Campus related to this context include:

- Moore College, 1874-1876, originally housed the State College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts (UGA 25)
- Conner Hall, 1908 (UGA 1011)
- Barrow Hall, 1911 (UGA 1021)
- Hardman Hall, 1918 (UGA 1031)

74. Ibid.

75. Murray et al.

76. College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, "CAES History | UGA." *About CAES* (2012), <http://www.caes.uga.edu/about/history.html>, accessed March 10, 2016.

- Tucker Hall, 1961, built as a dormitory to house agricultural program students (UGA 1250)

Experiment Stations and Experimental Farms

In 1887, the Hatch Act supported the establishment of a national network of agricultural experiment stations. The Hatch Act provided federal funds for agricultural research at state colleges and universities. This allowed the United States, through research, to become the most effective producer of food and fiber in the world. In 1889, Georgia established the Georgia Experiment Station at Griffin in response to the Act. It remains an important site of scientific investigation supporting the needs of farmers statewide today. More than 100 years after passage of the Hatch Act, research conducted at the University of Georgia through the experiment stations at Griffin and Tifton continue to enhance food, fiber, environmental and natural resource activities throughout the state.

The Hatch Act was the result of lobbying conducted during the early to mid-1880s. During this period, the newly appointed federal Commissioner of Agriculture, Norman Jay Colman of Missouri, led a coalition of land grant colleges to write legislation for the creation of agricultural experiment stations. Colman suggested that scientific investigation was a necessary complement to agricultural education. His persuasive argument spurred enthusiasm within Congress for the legislation, while also garnering support from the land grant colleges.⁷⁷ Although favorably received in Congress, the bill languished. It was not until House Agricultural Committee chairman, William H. Hatch of Missouri, indicated how strong the support of the land grant colleges was that a bill made it to the House floor. Due to the revisions proposed by several members of Congress, the final bill was much amended from the original language proposed by Hatch and his colleagues. However, it was signed into law by President Grover Cleveland on March 2, 1887.

The act provided federal funds totaling \$15,000 to each state in order to establish an agricultural experiment station, “to conduct original researches or verify experiments . . . bearing directly upon the agricultural industry of the United States”⁷⁸ Although the Hatch Act stipulated that the stations were to be established under the direction of a land-grant college, concerns over states’ rights and the site-specific nature of agricultural production, the Act was amended to allow the states to establish a station not associated with its agricultural college.⁷⁹ The federal government’s involvement was thus limited to providing financial support and guidance.⁸⁰ In any case, the Hatch Act was instrumental in providing support for localized agricultural education and scientific investigation.⁸¹

77. Norwood Allen Kerr, *The Legacy: A Centennial History of the State Agricultural Experiment Stations, 1887–1987* (Columbia, Missouri: Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Missouri-Columbia, 1987).

78. *Ibid.*

79. *Ibid.*

80. New South Associates, Inc., *Architectural Survey*, 10.

81. Kerr.

The idea of establishing experiment stations was not new in 1887. Agriculture was an evolving field that had already benefitted from the application of scientific principles to crop rotation, soil building, and soil erosion control methods devised by experimentation during the antebellum period. The majority of farmers, however, did not have the time or resources to spend on untested farming practices. The idea of using experimental farms to address the problems associated with agriculture in different regions of the country emerged from this need, and were promoted by societies for the promotion of agriculture formed in South Carolina, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. Some even offered prizes for individual research and experimental gardening.⁸² In addition to farming societies, agricultural periodicals, such as *Southern Cultivator*, discussed local trials of farming techniques, available information on laboratory investigations, and local topics and issues pertaining to agriculture and farmers.⁸³

Periodicals also promoted the innovative research being conducted in Europe. One of the most influential agricultural innovators was German scientist, Justus von Liebig. His 1840 publication *Organic Chemistry in Its Application to Agriculture and Physiology* presented theories of plant growth and soil fertility that were closely read by the American scientific community.⁸⁴ American students traveled to Germany and England to attend classes and participate in experiments detailed in these periodicals. While attending these programs, American students witnessed and participated in efforts that involved testing in the fields followed by analysis in the laboratory. The concept of combining a laboratory with a farm plot that was not associated with an academic institution, as advanced by German government in 1852, was introduced to American farmers by the periodicals as well as these students.⁸⁵

Nonetheless, most American farmers remained traditional in their practices and distrustful of formal education and training. Yale University was one of the leading institutions in the field of agricultural education under the direction of John Pitkin Norton, who had studied under James F.W. Johnston in Scotland in 1844. Norton established an agricultural teaching laboratory at Yale, and developed ideas for an effective agricultural curriculum.⁸⁶ Despite Norton's work at Yale and advocacy throughout the Northeast for formal agricultural education, it remained difficult to overcome a distrust of institutional education; his recommendations for establishing experiment stations were neither pursued in the legislature nor promoted by farmers in his state.⁸⁷

It was during the 1850s, however, that one of Norton's students, Samuel W. Johnson, wrote letters to agricultural journals arguing for continued scientific research in plant physiology and soil composition. Johnson was also able to win the trust of many farmers, where Norton had not, by successfully showing how agricultural research could aid them in achieving added success on their farms.⁸⁸

82. Ibid.

83. Ibid.

84. Ibid.

85. Ibid.

86. Ibid.

87. New South Associates, Inc., *Architectural Survey*, 9.

88. Kerr.

In 1857, Johnson was appointed as the chemist to the Connecticut State Agricultural Society in an effort to protect its members from being sold artificial fertilizers. Johnson hoped to expand his duties to include oversight of a full-scale experiment station, but the onset of the Civil War led to a delay in his plans. After the Civil War, Johnson revived his efforts after being appointed state chemist for the State Board of Agriculture. Impressed with the research Johnson completed in order to improve the quality of fertilizers sold in Connecticut, the Board of Agriculture introduced a bill to the state legislature to finance a state agriculture laboratory in 1875.⁸⁹ In 1876, after Wesleyan University offered funding and use of the university's laboratories in return for a two-year appropriation of \$5,600 from the state, the country's first agricultural experiment station was opened in Connecticut.⁹⁰

Experiment Stations in Georgia

Georgia Experiment Station, Griffin

Since 1889, the Georgia Experiment Station at Griffin has played an important role in the development of modern agriculture within the South. Early research focused on fertilizers and mitigating soil erosion. Over time, a much broader program of agricultural and environmental science emerged at Griffin. By addressing the specific problems associated with many Georgia crops, the work at Griffin improved the state's agri-business. Successful innovations have included the development of the deep furrow method of planting winter oats, the first formulated feed diets for dairy and beef cattle, and the development of new varieties of seed, such as Empire cotton, that produced higher yields, stronger plants, and better drought tolerance. Jasper Guy Woodroof organized the station's food science department in the 1940s. Woodroof, for whom one feature of the station are named, later became known as the "Father of Food Science" and developed the technology for frozen foods. Today, the experiment station is a premier agricultural research center that investigates issues as varied as production agriculture, water quality, and genetics. Researchers at the station focus on five broad areas: crop and pest management, food safety and quality, environmental and natural resources, urban agriculture, and applied plant genetics.

89. Ibid.

90. Ibid.



Figure 31. Empire cotton was developed at the Georgia Experiment Station at Griffin.
(Source: University of Georgia Extension)

Locating the state's first experiment station at Griffin, however, was the result of much debate and lobbying of the state legislature. After passage of the Hatch Act in 1887, an existing Griffin State College assumed that the experiment station would be located in Athens since the legislation stated that such facilities should be established in association with a state's College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.⁹¹ However, based on protests lodged by citizens and others against locating both the agricultural college and the experiment station in Athens, the General Assembly decided to locate the experiment station in the county, community, or individual submitting the best offer, and appointed a committee to oversee the selection process.⁹² The offers were to come from property located in the central part of the state that featured an accessible, healthy location, and land suitable for conducting agricultural experiments.⁹³ Because the act establishing the Georgia Experiment Station also proposed that there be separate locations for the station and for the farm, the committee would have to approve two appropriate tracts of land.

In response, five counties sent delegations to Atlanta to present bids, including Clarke, Spalding, Coweta, Green, and Morgan. The committee conducted site inspections following the presentations. A vote on the location was not held until May 7, 1889.⁹⁴ By the time the vote was held, the legislature had amended the Act to allow the farm and the station to be located in the same place should the committee determine that offered the best option. In their vote, the committee decided that Griffin had presented the best offer. Their package included an allocation of \$4,000 for buildings, and a site—the Bates Farm—containing 130 acres of farmland north of the town of Griffin located near the junction of three railroad lines: the Central of Georgia; the Georgia Midland and Gulf; and the Savannah and Griffin. Based on their proposal, Griffin received both the experiment station and farm. Mr. J.M. Kimbrough was soon elected as the station's agriculturist, and R.J. Redding the station's first director.⁹⁵ By July 1,

91. Murray et al.
92. Higgins et al.
93. Murray et al.
94. Higgins et al.
95. Ibid.

Kimbrough had reported to the station and work had begun clearing fields of stumps and bushes, installing drainage systems, and preparing for fall planting.⁹⁶

Unfortunately, the state did not provide adequate funding to operate the experiment station. Between 1888 and 1892, the legislature provided only \$15,000, and this was targeted for building construction. The remainder of the station budget was cobbled together from federal government contributions resulting from the Hatch Act, and income from the sale of the farm's produce and other products.⁹⁷ Nonetheless, the scientists in residence at the station quickly began studying a variety of field crops and fertilizers, tested new farming implements, and attempted to find varieties of small fruits suitable to grow in Georgia.⁹⁸ By 1900, the station had begun to experiment with tobacco cultivation, dairying, and cheese making, as well as hybridization of cotton varieties to improve yields.⁹⁹ Despite the success of its programs, the state cut back the already meager financing of the station during the early twentieth century, limiting the amount of research and the station's output of technical bulletins.

In 1932, the Georgia Experiment Station became part of the University System of Georgia. This change was instrumental in improving the financial condition of the station as annual budgets were determined by the Board of Regents rather than the General Assembly. Through the university system, the Griffin experiment station was able to secure the funds to expand the campus and its research. Areas of investigation included food processing and storage, plant and animal nutrition, home economics, and agricultural economics.¹⁰⁰ Although overseen by the Board of Regents, the station remained autonomous until 1950, when it was made part of the College of Agriculture at the University of Georgia.¹⁰¹ In 2005, the Griffin campus became more than a research facility as it welcomed its first class of undergraduate students.¹⁰²

Today, the Georgia Experiment Station in Griffin is one of the leading agricultural research centers in the Southeast. While addressing research, extension, and the needs of the agricultural community, campus programs still contribute to the original state land grant college mission: to teach, to inquire, and to serve.¹⁰³ The campus' research and coursework focuses on food safety and quality enhancement, biotechnology and genetics, crop and pest management, urban agriculture, and environmental and natural resources.¹⁰⁴

96. Ibid.

97. Range.

98. Ibid.

99. Ibid.

100. University of Georgia, *Fifty-Seven Years of Service* (1946). On file in the Vertical Files at the University of Georgia, Griffin Campus Library, Griffin, Georgia.

101. Max H. Bass and Myron B. Parker, *The UGA Coastal Plain Experiment Station—The First 75 Years* (Tifton, Georgia: Coastal Plain Experiment Station, 1993).

102. College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, "History of the Griffin Campus," *University of Georgia College of Agricultural & Environmental Sciences Profile and History* (2011a), <http://www.caes.uga.edu/campus/griffin/profile/history.html>, accessed March 10, 2016.

103. College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences 2011a.

104. Ibid.

Numerous historic buildings and landscape features are associated with the property (see the individual campus assessment for the Georgia Experiment Station/Griffin Campus for more information).

Coastal Plain Branch Experiment Station, Tifton

When Tift County was created in 1905, Georgia's Coastal Plain was dominated by stands of pine cultivated by the turpentine industry. Despite the prevalence of the turpentine industry, south Georgia remained a region of small farmers. During the early twentieth century, south Georgia farms focused on raising livestock and a variety of crops.¹⁰⁵ The specific challenges associated with south Georgia farming included a long growing season, hot summers, and loamy soils, which were very different from the conditions found in the Piedmont to the north. Coastal Plain farmers required different crops and farming practices from those used elsewhere in the state. As such, it was determined that an experiment station targeting the needs of south Georgia farmers and the conditions associated with the Coastal Plain physiographic province was in order.

In 1918, the Georgia Land Owners' Association, an organization led by Captain H.H. Tift and William Stillwell, began to lobby for agricultural research in the Coastal Plain. By this time, agricultural research was no longer controversial. As such, the Georgia Land Owners' Association did not need to justify the idea of the experiment station so much as to lobby for one in their region.¹⁰⁶ In response to their arguments, the State Legislature passed Act Number 457, approved on August 19, 1918 by the Georgia General Assembly, that established an experiment station for the “. . . purpose of making scientific investigation and experiment respecting the principles and applications of agricultural science, and . . . soil and climate conditions in . . . [the] coastal plain region of the State.”¹⁰⁷

105. College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, “Campus History.” *Tifton Campus: Profile & History* (2009), <http://www.caes.uga.edu/campus/tifton/profile/history.html>, accessed March 10, 2016.

106. Bass and Parker.

107. *Ibid.*

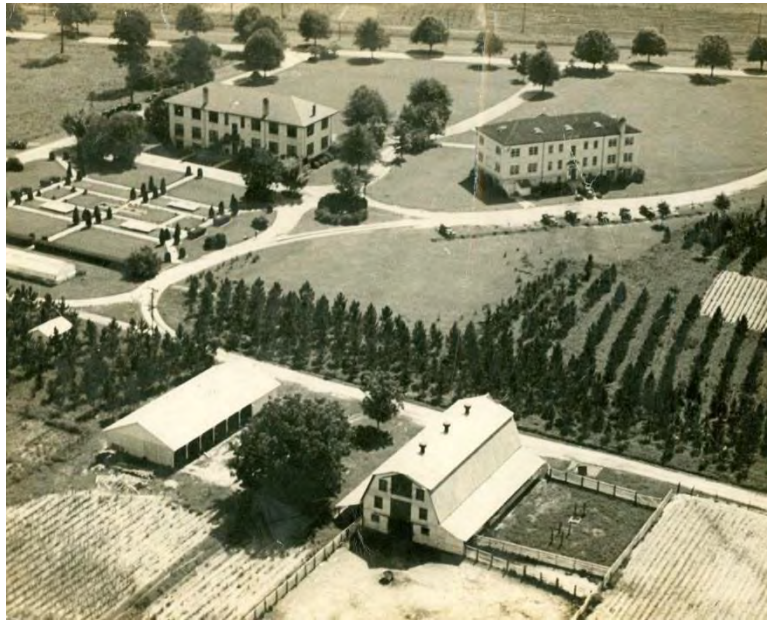


Figure 32. Coastal Plain Experiment Station at Tifton. (Source: University of Georgia Extension)

Like the station at Griffin, the Coastal Plain Branch Experiment Station was autonomous and administered under the direction of a board of trustees that included the Governor and the Commissioner of Agriculture. Also following the model of Griffin, the Board advertised for bids to locate the new experiment station. The Board of Trustees received bids from cities throughout the Coastal Plain region, from Savannah to Bainbridge. However, Tifton quickly emerged as a clear favorite due to its central location within the Coastal Plain, position along a rail center, and fertile soils.¹⁰⁸ Additionally, Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College was located in Tift County. H. H. Tift enhanced Tifton's bid by donating 206 acres of farm land near ABAC and \$25,000 for start-up expenses.¹⁰⁹ After its selection, the Coastal Plain Branch Experiment Station at Tifton opened in 1919 under the direction of Silas H. Starr. It was the first station located within the Coastal Plain physiographic province within the United States.¹¹⁰

Unlike Griffin, the Coastal Plain station was well funded from the start, allowing it to quickly construct the necessary buildings on its campus and to adequately develop its research program. Initial research at the station consisted of varietal testes of wheat, rye, oats, cotton, corn, cowpeas, velvet beans, millet, and other forage crops.¹¹¹

In 1932, along with the Georgia Experiment Station, the Coastal Plain Branch Experiment Station became part of the University System of Georgia. The State Government Reorganization Act, authorized on August 28, 1931, and effective on January 1, 1932, placed the Coastal Plain Experiment Station in the University System, under the control of the University System of Georgia Regents. Closer

108. Ibid.

109. Ibid.

110. College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences 2009.

111. Sam Burgess, *The Establishment and Development of the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Stations* Special Publication 24 (Athens, Georgia: The University of Georgia College of Agriculture Experiment Stations, November, 1983). [page #]

cooperation between the experiment stations, the University of Georgia's College of Agriculture, and the Agricultural Extension Service was to result from the reorganization.

The experiment station continued to grow under the guidance of the Board of Regents. By 1945, the station had a research staff of thirty-five involved in experiments on more than 5,000 acres of land.¹¹² Over the course of the twentieth century, the station's research expanded to include livestock, primarily cattle and pigs, in addition to the ongoing crop research.

Between 1945 and 1950, the station added eleven researchers to its staff, and opened a branch station in Attapulgus.¹¹³ In 1950, the Coastal Plain Branch Experiment Station became part of the College of Agriculture at the University of Georgia, along with the Georgia Experiment Station.

While research at the Coastal Plain Branch Experiment Station remains dedicated to the crops in cultivation at the time it was founded, research has continued to evolve to include irrigation, value-added processing, vegetables, aquaculture, tree fruits and nuts, turf grasses, and ornamental horticulture crops.¹¹⁴ Today, Tifton is comprised of over 7,000 acres of land, which includes three research farms in Tift County and research farms and centers in Alma, Attapulgus, Camilla, Midville, Lyons, and Plains.¹¹⁵ The station also provides community outreach services through the University of Georgia's Cooperative Extension Office and the Rural Development Center, as well as undergraduate and graduate degrees.

Numerous historic buildings and landscape features are associated with the property (see the individual campus assessment for the Coastal Plain Branch Experiment Station/Tifton Campus for more information).

Georgia Mountain Research and Education Center, Blairsville

The Georgia Mountain Branch Experiment Station, also known as the Georgia Mountain Research and Education Center, is located in Blairsville, Georgia. Established in 1930 as a branch of the Georgia Experiment Station on leased land, the property is located in the Blue Ridge Mountain and extends over 415 acres. The original leased tract was 210 acres and was mostly wooded, with 35 acres of cultivated fields. The station was initially focused on horticulture involving fruits and vegetables, as well as forestry.¹¹⁶ The Board of Regents purchased the property in 1932 before making permanent improvements and expanding research to include feed grains, forages, soil fertility, dairying, and sheep.¹¹⁷ Under the New Deal programs conducted during the Great Depression,

112. Nancy Joan Bunker and Tom Dupree, *100 Years: A Century of Growth through Agricultural Research* (Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia, College of Agriculture, Experiment Stations, 1975).

113. Burgess.

114. Brad Haire, "Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton." *New Georgia Encyclopedia*, <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/business/economy/coastal-plain-experiment-station-tifton>, accessed March 10, 2016.

115. *Ibid.*

116. Higgins et al.

117. College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, "Profile & History of the Georgia Mountain Research & Education Center," Georgia Mountain Research and Education Center (2013b), <http://www.caes.uga.edu/center/gmrec/profile.html>, accessed March 10, 2016.

the Civilian Conservation Corps constructed a soil test laboratory at the station, while the Federal Emergency Relief Administration built a fruit stand and community cannery, helping to better connect the station with the surrounding community of rural Union County. In 1938, the station entered into a cooperative agreement with the Tennessee Valley Association (TVA) due to its location within the Tennessee River basin.¹¹⁸ As part of the agreement, TVA helped to finance the research work at the station while the station promoted TVA fertilizers to local farmers.¹¹⁹

Like Griffin and Tifton, the Georgia Mountain Research and Education Center became part of the College of Agriculture of the University of Georgia in 1950. Research conducted between 1950 and 1990 resulted in gains in apple production, forage evaluations for sheep production, soil-test-crop-yield correlations, variety testing of horticulture crops, beef cattle stocker feeding, and swine production.¹²⁰ The station's research also revealed previously unknown information about the Black Rot fungus associated with apples. Today, the station oversees forty-one research or extension projects involving thirty University of Georgia faculty members.¹²¹ The projects involve apples, asparagus, blueberries, field corn, forages, pumpkins, and woody ornamentals. Additionally, the Community Council of the station funds a series of adult research seminars for the home gardener and farmer, has installed an Appalachian Ethnobotanical Garden and heirloom garden on the station, and initiated hands-on field experiences for school children.¹²²

Numerous historic buildings and landscape features are associated with the property (see the individual campus assessment for the Georgia Mountain Research and Education Center for more information).

College Experiment Station, Athens

The College Experiment Station in Athens was the last of the state's three principal experiment stations to officially be established in 1950. This official recognition followed years of experimentation conducted by the College of Agriculture on the farms owned by the University near the Athens campus.¹²³ The earliest experiments were likely conducted circa 1907 when faculty/staff began to establish experimental plots on the southern end of campus along South Lumpkin Street.¹²⁴

The formal establishment of an official experiment station at the University of Georgia's Athens campus was a component of the reorganization of the College of Agriculture in 1950, which also served to bring all of Georgia's experiment station under the administration of the College of Agriculture. As such, the research programs at the stations began to be coordinated with one another and

118. Ibid.

119. Higgins et al.

120. College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences 2013b.

121. Ibid.

122. Ibid.

123. College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, "Agricultural Experiment Stations." Research Experiment Stations (2011b), <http://www.caes.uga.edu/research/stations.html>, accessed March 10, 2016.

124. Ibid.

with the educational curriculum.¹²⁵ An improved system of communication between the stations and branches was a benefit of the consolidation of the stations within the university system. The College Experiment Station in Athens became the headquarters of the University of Georgia Experiment Stations, helping to strengthen the College of Agriculture.

Today, the College Experiment Station has several facilities on the Athens campus that support teaching and research programs, including the Plant Genome Mapping Laboratory; Soil, Plant, and Water Laboratory; Feed and Environmental Water Laboratory; and the Pesticide and Hazardous Waste Laboratory. Current research projects include food packaging improvement studies, genetic engineering of pest and disease resistant crops, livestock cloning research, and biological control of insect pests.¹²⁶

Northwest Georgia Research and Education Center, Calhoun

In 1951, one hundred farmers in northwest Georgia donated \$250 each to purchase land for a regional agricultural experiment station.¹²⁷ Through their efforts, 351 acres of land west of Calhoun were acquired to establish the Northwest Georgia Branch Experiment Station. Today, the facility is known as the Northwest Georgia Research and Education Center. The station initially performed research with field crops, forages, and improved pasture plants. Since 1951, the station has grown to include three units extending over 1,586 acres. The Calhoun campus is on a 28-acre parcel within the city limits that is primarily concerned with administration and laboratory research, although the campus also houses a livestock pavilion use for the Calhoun Bull Evaluation Sale, the Calhoun Herd Sale, livestock and poultry judging, and Saddle Club and Red Carpet Cattlemen's Association events. A new station headquarters building, which also houses 4-H and extension services, was constructed at the Calhoun campus in 2013.¹²⁸

The Floyd County unit, located near Rome, Georgia, was transferred to the College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences in 1966 from the state health department.¹²⁹ The 905-acre property is primarily used for beef cattle breeding research and row crop research.

The Gordon County unit, located in the Red Bud community approximately 13 miles east of the Calhoun campus, was acquired in 1996. It features 653 acres and was used for beef cattle research, forages, and organic waste recycling until being leased out.¹³⁰

Southwest Georgia Research and Education Center, Plains

The Southwest Georgia Research and Education Center was established in 1951 through the efforts of a local citizen group that deeded 453 acres to the Sumter County commissioners and then to the Board of Regents. The station's purpose was to stimulate the depressed rural economy by helping area farmers diversify

125. Burgess.

126. College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences 2011b.

127. College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences 2013b.

128. Ibid.

129. Ibid.

130. Ibid.

and increase crop yields.¹³¹ The property is consistent with many in the state, characterized by heavy red clay soil. The experiment station was designed to test ways to work with the clay soil, which is difficult to farm but can be productive when carefully managed. The station has since grown to 512 acres. Research focuses on cow breeding and foraging as well as the major row crops of south Georgia: peanuts, cotton, corn, soybeans, sorghum, wheat, canola, peaches, watermelons, and pecans.¹³²

Southeast Georgia Research and Education Center, Midville

In 1952, Burke County commissioners purchased a 468-acre tract of land north of Midville that is later ceded it to the University of Georgia College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences in order to establish the Southeast Georgia Research and Education Center.¹³³ Although the station originally concentrated on chicken, beef cattle, and dairy research, it is now concerned primarily with row crop research, including peanuts, soybeans, alfalfa, corn, and cotton. The station now sits on 719 acres.¹³⁴

Central Georgia Research and Education Center, Eatonton

During the New Deal, the federal government created the Resettlement Administration in 1935 that was responsible for purchasing sub-marginal, and exhausted, farmland and converting it into pastures, forests, game preserves, and parks.¹³⁵ Farmers and tenants removed from the land when it was acquired for the program were initially offered employment on Works Progress Administration projects before the government could resettle them on more productive farm land. Agents from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, a division of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, were primarily concerned with the land north of the Fall Line, which had been overworked and exhausted, and had been severely eroded. The agents recommended that the federal government purchase and retire more than 100,000 acres located in Jasper, Jones, and Putnam counties within this region.¹³⁶

At the same time, circa 1938, the University of Georgia Board of Regents leased nearly 14,500 acres within the area, mostly in Putnam County. Known as the Eatonton Project, the Board of Regents used the land to establish a Georgia experiment station to conduct research into methods for adapting abandoned farm land to a profitable purpose.¹³⁷ The WPA was involved in the work conducted at the station, building and renovating buildings, fences, and roads.¹³⁸ Initial research explored the potential for growing timber, fescue, beef cattle, and crops, such as peanuts, oats, soybeans, pimentos, and clover.

131. Ibid.

132. College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, "Southwest Georgia Research and Education Center." *About CAES: Secondary Organizations* (2010a), <http://www.caes.uga.edu/center/southwest.html>, accessed March 10, 2016.

133. Bunker and Dupree.

134. New South Associates, Inc., *Architectural Survey*, 16.

135. Range.

136. Higgins et al.

137. Ibid.

138. College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, "Central Georgia Research and Education Center." *About CAES: Secondary Organizations* (2010b), <http://www.caes.uga.edu/center/central.html>, accessed March 10, 2016.

In 1954, the land was deeded to the Board of Regents by the federal government in order to support continued agricultural research. Ongoing principal areas of research at Eaton involved comparing various grazing methods for beef cattle, forage research, and forest management.¹³⁹ Crops tested have included cotton, corn, oats, sorghum, wheat, Bermuda and fescue hay, and millet. Many of the crops were fed to the research cattle or sold to generate income. In 1964, the so-called Eatonton Project was upgraded to a field station and the name changed to the Piedmont Field Experiment Station. It remained under the direction of the Georgia Experiment Station.¹⁴⁰ Within four years, due to improvements and research accomplishments, the station was upgraded to a branch station at which time administration of the station was transferred to Athens, resulting in changes in operation and research as the scientists from the College Experiment Station assumed direction.¹⁴¹

Research continues to emphasize the development of forage systems for year-round grazing to produce beef cattle from conception to slaughter, as well as the production of calves for stocking and finishing on forage, as well as examining the relationship between livestock and water quality.¹⁴² With a history of specialized beef cattle research, the management of the station transferred to the Department of Animal and Dairy Sciences in Athens in 2012.¹⁴³

Cooperative Extension Service (Smith-Lever Act of 1914)

On May 14, 1914, President Woodrow Wilson signed into law the Smith-Lever Act, which established the Cooperative Extension system as an outreach mission to the role of the experiment stations. Through this Act, Congress significantly broadened the mission of the nation's land-grant institutions, while also forming a partnership among federal government, state government, and higher education charged with working cooperatively towards the solution of social and economic problems. The Act also suggested a new role for the university as a member of the public domain. As noted above, one of the responsibilities of the Cooperative Extension is administration of the 4-H program and education of young people in farming practices through hands-on experience projects and work programs. Since 1914, Land Grant University Agricultural Extension scientists and professors have moved to the forefront of innovation in U.S. agriculture through continual research and investigation into solving the everyday problems of American farmers, and helping to improve and build upon a dynamic system of food, fuel, and fiber production and delivery. The work of extension and experiment station professionals continue to help address world food shortages and make living off the land a viable alternative in American society. Within the nationwide system of extension and experiment stations, scientists are applying new technology, advanced bioscience, and applied research to uncovering the answers to a wide spectrum of challenging problems.

139. Ibid.

140. Ibid.

141. Ibid.

142. Ibid.

143. New South Associates, Inc., *Architectural Survey*, 17.

In 1962, the McIntire-Stennis Act provided additional federal funding for forestry, natural resources, and environmental research.

For over 100 years, American farmers have benefited from and depended on the advice, research, and input of Cooperative Extension service field personnel, and have looked to experiment stations as a way to gain new knowledge about products and methods related to the industry.

A 2013 study titled “Agbioscience in the Southern United States: The Importance of the Southern Region’s Land-grant Extension Service and Experiment Station System,” suggests that the Land Grant University Extension Service and Experiment Station System:

is on the frontline of sustaining and securing the nation’s leadership and competitiveness in what is, and will be, ‘a sector of core strategic importance for the nation.’ This system provides science and technology development and transformational education that keep the Southern Region’s agriculture, agribusiness, and associated business sectors at the forefront of innovation, productivity, and competitiveness, which in turn sustains and creates jobs and contributes to a strong regional, national, and global economy. Sustaining the Extension Service and Experiment Station System, further investing in it, and addressing its challenges is of central importance to the economic and social fabric of the nation and the Southern Region.¹⁴⁴

As noted by Saied Mostaghimi, chair of the Southern Association of Agricultural Experiment Station Directors and Associate Dean for Research and Graduate Studies at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, “By utilizing the research and development power of our Land Grant Universities, we can develop the knowledge and appropriate technologies to further increase agriculture and forestry production for food, fiber, and fuel, while improving food safety and nutrition, enhancing environmental stewardship, and promoting economic development.”¹⁴⁵

4-H Programs

As noted above the Smith-Lever Act was passed in 1914 that created the Cooperative Extension Service. The Smith-Hughes Act passed in 1917 formalized emerging youth agricultural and home economics education in rural areas of the Midwest, and would result in the establishment of the 4-H program in 1924. The Smith-Hughes Act allocated federal funds to the states for the purpose of promoting agricultural education. These funds were to be matched by state and local funds, and were to be used for the training and salaries of teachers, supervisors, and directors of agriculture. Educational programs were to include home economics, agricultural economics, and industrial subjects. The Act also provided for a Federal Board for Vocational Education. To receive the funds

144. The University of Georgia was one of the southern universities that sponsored the study. See <http://www.stateconservation.org/Arkansas/article/Study-Indicates-Extended-Value-of-Extension-Service-and-Experiment-Stations/919>, accessed March 4, 2016.

145. Arkansas Land Conservation Assistance Network. “Study Indicates Extended Value of Extension Service and Experiment Stations,” March 21, 2013, <http://www.stateconservation.org/Arkansas/article/Study-Indicates-Extended-Value-of-Extension-Service-and-Experiment-Stations/919>.

available, each state had to submit a plan detailing how they would spend it. One of the requirements was that all students had to participate in a work experience focusing on livestock and crop projects outside of the regular school day.

In 1928, the Capper–Ketcham Act officially recognized and provided matching funds to States to create 4-H clubs for demonstration work that would enable counties to hire youth and home agents, while also providing federal money to agricultural extension networks and the work of agricultural colleges. The Future Farmers of America was founded through the Act.

In 1945, Congress passed the Bankhead-Flanagan Act which recognized 4-H as one of nine Extension responsibilities and gave the Extension Service additional public support. Through Bankhead-Flanagan, Congress appropriated nearly \$8 million to support 4-H. After World War II, interest in 4-H increased around the world. Occupation forces began 4-H in Germany and Japan, while the program spread to several other countries as well. In 1947, county 4-H club agents established a national professional association, the National Association of Extension 4-H Agents. In 1948, the Extension System established the International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE), which is now known as International 4-H Youth Exchange.

Today, as the youth development program of the Cooperative Extension System of land-grant universities, 4-H is the nation’s largest youth development organization, and has touched an estimated six million young people throughout the United States. The land-grant universities that house the extension system provide the leadership to engage young people in 4-H in all 3,007 counties of the United States. The Cooperative Extension partnership brings together National Institute of Food and Agriculture of U.S.D.A., land grant institutions and county government to resource learning opportunities for youth.¹⁴⁶

4-H Centers associated with the University of Georgia

The University of Georgia is a Land Grant University that hosts and supports five 4-H facilities across the state at Rock Eagle, Wahsega, Jekyll Island, Fortson, and Burton. Combined, these centers reach over 160,000 students per year.

Founded as the Corn Club, Georgia 4-H was initially organized in Newton County. The goal of the Corn Club was to assist the rural community by teaching young people improved agricultural practices. It was thought that teaching potential future farmers modern farming practices at a young age might influence their families and communities.

The first two Georgia 4-H programs were established during the 1940s at Wahsega north of Dahlonega, and Tybee Island near Savannah. One of the principal administrators of Georgia 4-H during this period was Bill Sutton. In conjunction with other 4-H supporters and employees of the University of Georgia Cooperative Extension Service, Sutton chartered the Georgia 4-H Foundation on November 17, 1948. The Foundation was created to raise and

146. Georgia 4-H, “4-H Youth Development & Mentoring Programs,” <http://www.4-h.org/about/>, accessed March 4, 2016.

administer funding for the construction of a new center at Rock Eagle near Eatonton.¹⁴⁷

Wahsega

The future site of the Wahsega 4-H camp was used as a Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp between November 15, 1933 and June 30, 1937. Specifically, the camp (2417-VW) housed CCC enrollees who were World War I veterans. The enrollees built roads and bridges and planted trees in north Georgia. They also constructed the camp itself, roads leading to it, a swimming pond, and an amphitheater. The camp was comprised of large wooden barracks, a mess hall, an infirmary, and officers' quarters. Paths and infrastructure were constructed of native stone.¹⁴⁸

After the CCC camp was closed, the buildings were turned over to the U.S. Forest Service, which had directed the daily work of the enrollees. During the late 1930s, the majority of the bunkhouses that served as shelter for the CCC enrollees were razed, and smaller wood cabins were built as part of a summer camp—Camp Wahsega—established for underprivileged youth.¹⁴⁹ The camp was also used by the WPA as a recreation camp between 1939 and 1942. Upwards of 5,000 persons participated in the program.¹⁵⁰

By 1943, the Georgia 4-H program had begun using the camp facilities for conferences and rallies. The first 4-H summer camp was held at Wahsega in 1946. Until the late 1980s, the Wahsega facilities remained in use as a summer camp. The 4-H program used the property under the stipulations of a Special Use Permit agreement that was renewed each year with the U.S. Forest Service.¹⁵¹ In 1984, the property was transferred to the University of Georgia's Agricultural Extension Service.¹⁵² In 1988, the director of the Wahsega 4-H, Walt Chisholm, began working with Diane Davies, State Coordinator for the 4-H Environmental Education Program. Together, they brought the program to Wahsega, and this arrangement continues today.¹⁵³

Numerous historic buildings and landscape features are associated with the property (see the individual campus assessment for the Wahsega 4-H Center for more information).

Rock Eagle

The Rock Eagle 4-H Center was opened in 1955. The location of the 4-H center was selected in 1950 when John A. (Red) Smith, Putnam County Extension

147. University of Georgia, "Rock Eagle 4-H Center; History," <http://www.caes.uga.edu/georgia4h/rockeagle/about.html>, accessed April 24, 2016.

148. Dr. Jack T. Wynn, *Cultural Resources Evaluation of Camp Wahsega, Lumpkin County, GA*. (Gainesville, Georgia: U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service Report No. 83GA03NO3, 1983), 22.

149. Georgia 4-H, "Wahsega 4-H Center; Historical Information," <http://www.wahsega4h.org/about.html>, accessed April 24, 2016.

150. Wynn, *Cultural Resources Evaluation*, 19.

151. Dr. Jack T. Wynn, *National Register Nomination Form: Ward Creek Civilian Conservation Corps Camp F-11* (Gainesville, Georgia: USDA Forest Service, October 3, 1983).

152. Wynn, *Cultural Resources Evaluation*, 1.

153. Georgia 4-H, "Wahsega 4-H Center; Historical Information."

Agent, suggested that the center be built near the Rock Eagle Effigy Mound in the northern part of the county. Mr. Sutton, with the aid of the Foundation Board of Directors, secured state funds from Governor Herman Talmadge. Mr. Talmadge agreed that for every private dollar the 4-H Foundation raised he would match it with one state dollar, in addition to providing skilled prison labor to construct the facility. In June of 1952, 4-H members attended ground breaking activities at the new 4-H center site. The prisoners involved in construction of the camp lived in a prison facility built on the property. The new 4-H center was dedicated on October 31, 1954, and opened for operation in 1955. During the dedication, E.W. Aiton, National 4-H Club Leader said “The Center’s timbered hills will now grow a crop even greater than cotton or livestock which once covered the area. It will be used to develop the boys and girls who make the Nation’s leaders.”¹⁵⁴

Numerous historic buildings and landscape features are associated with the property (see the individual campus assessment for the Rock Eagle 4-H Center for more information).

Jekyll Island

In March 1956, several African-American business owners formed the St. Andrews Beach Corporation and built the Dolphin Club and Motor Hotel, a motel for the African American visitors to the island during an era of segregation. Although the motel opened in August 1959, the corporation soon dissolved and the hotel was sold to the Jekyll Island Authority. It continued to be used as a motel and restaurant during the early 1960s. The Dolphin Club Lounge attracted prominent African American entertainers, such as Clarence Carter, Tyrone Davis, Millie Jackson, and Percy Sledge. The St. Andrews auditorium was built in June 1960 to maintain the requirements of offering separate but equal facilities on the island; it was used for family reunions and dances. Otis Redding performed there in 1964. After desegregation, the building was rarely used and the motel closed in June 1966. The building was used periodically as a group camp and youth center until the late 1970s.

In June 1983, the Dolphin Club Hotel, Lounge, Auditorium, and beach pavilion were leased to the Georgia 4-H program for use as a 4-H center summer camp. In 1987, the program was expanded to include a year round environmental education program. The facilities were renovated in February 2003. Work included reorienting the building so that the doors exit into the courtyard, upgrading of plumbing, electrical, and safety systems, and provision of satellite television, high-speed internet, and telephone were added.¹⁵⁵

Burton

Located on Tybee Island, the Burton 4-H Center offers environmental education as well as summer camp programs. Administered by the UGA Cooperative Extension Service, Burton 4-H Center occupies a 6-acre elevated hammock on Tybee Island, Georgia, that is surrounded by salt marsh. Facilities include a

154. University of Georgia, “Rock Eagle 4-H Center; History.”

155. Georgia 4-H, “Jekyll Island 4-H Center,” <http://www.jekyll4h.org/history.html>, accessed May 30, 2016.

classroom building, recreation hall, dormitories, a dock, pond, fire ring, basketball and volleyball courts, picnic tables, a gazebo, and boardwalk system that provides access to the marsh. The camp also uses many publically accessible areas of the island for environmental education activities.¹⁵⁶ Little information about the history of Burton 4-H Center has been located to date.

Fortson

Located near Atlanta, Fortson offers many of the same programs as the other 4-H centers around the state. Camp Fortson began as a camp site in the backyard of the home of Robert and Regena Whitaker in the early 1960s. The Whitakers established the camp site in response to neighbors and friends who wanted to provide children with the opportunity to experience the great outdoors and the American tradition of camping. The children slept in tents, and played games outdoors. Inspired by the Whitaker's work, Ed Fortson and his wife, Miss Claude, donated more than 75 acres on the Henry-Clayton County line to establish a more permanent camp site in 1962. The site was named Camp Fortson. Future campers, adults who considered themselves Master 4-Hers, and several County Extension Agents cleared the land for the camp.

In 1963, the campers and adults began to dig the foundation for the first building—a CMU dining hall. This building served as a place to eat and as the first dormitory. The campers slept on donated Army cots. A chapel was built the following year. It seated 168 persons, and featured a steeple, stained glass windows, and chimes. The chapel is dedicated to the memory of Margaret Copeland one of the founding members of the Kitchen Kuties. This group of women has raised over \$500,000.00 for Camp Fortson. Dorms were later built for both boys and girls. Like the dining hall, they were constructed of CMU.

A lake, which is fed from a natural spring, was dug in 1964. The lake was later divided into separate fishing and swimming facilities. A lake pavilion was added in 1975, and a pool pavilion in 1976. During the late 1970s, a zip line and rock climbing tower and rock wall were added along with a nature trail and campfire ring. The camp has continued to grow, adding sleeping quarters for the counselors, two cottages, a gymnasium, and outdoor stage and amphitheater.

In 2003, Camp Fortson became Fortson 4-H Center, operated by the University of Georgia College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences Cooperative Extension. Several improvements and renovations have been made since 2003. All buildings have gone through and extensive new painting. In 2011, a small educational farm with plants and animals was added to Fortson 4-H Center, while a canteen and pool pavilion bathrooms and dressing rooms were added in 2012. In the spring of 2015, the Board of Regents voted to accept the donation of Camp Fortson.¹⁵⁷

156. Georgia 4-H, "Burton 4-H Center," <http://www.burton4h.org/index.html>, accessed October 11, 2017.

157. Georgia 4-H, "Fortson 4-H Center; Fortson Fun Facts," <http://www.fortson4h.org/fortsonfacts.html>, accessed May 30, 2016.

Co-education, women's colleges, Normal Schools (1850–1945)

Early colleges did not count women among its roster of students, and women were not typically afforded the opportunity to attend college. Higher education for women did not generally appear until the 1850s. The exception to this was the establishment of the first normal schools, colleges offering course work in teaching, in the 1830s, and Oberlin College in Ohio, which was the first to admit women to the formerly all-male institution, in 1837. Otherwise, women's education was associated with "female seminaries" that were not as academically oriented as male colleges.¹⁵⁸

The idea of a teachers' training college was first introduced in Germany as a Teachers' Seminary. The first normal school, and the name, was established in France. The idea was brought to the United States by Horace Mann, who worked as a lawyer in Massachusetts until 1837, when he decided to dedicate his life to the advancement of public education. The first normal school in the United States was a state-funded program of public teacher education offered in Lexington, Massachusetts, in 1839 based on the vision of Horace Man. The normal schools were not just focused on teacher education but on the desire to indoctrinate educators in religious teachings to ensure the perpetuation of a devout and moral populace during a period of religious fervor. From Massachusetts, the normal school model was spread to many other states by early graduates. During the remainder of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, normal schools were often the only means for women to gain advanced education. In the years between 1880 and 1910, 32 to 40 percent of women in higher education attended normal schools.

Normal schools were open equally to both men and women, who were expected to pass an entrance exam to be admitted. For the first time, women faced not gender discrimination but intelligence discrimination. The normal schools provided women with the opportunity to train as teachers, thus increasing their chances of finding respectable jobs. Normal schools were typically very modest in their physical plant.

Horace Mann's creation of Massachusetts's normal schools greatly improved the role of women in society by providing an opportunity to participate in higher education and become a salaried teacher. Later, Mann would serve as president of Antioch College in Ohio where he promoted co-education and oversaw construction of two identical dormitories, one for men and the other for women.¹⁵⁹

Coeducation was not a popular idea, and as the idea of college education for women began to grow, it became more fashionable to establish women's colleges. More than ten were founded during the 1850s. The campuses of many women's colleges reflected the anti-urban approach to education that was popular at the time, and a sense that the women in attendance should be protected and made safe, afforded privacy, and considered part of a family. These colleges were best built in a rural locale, but not one that was too isolated, remote, or

158. Turner, 133.

159. Ibid.

uncivilized.¹⁶⁰ Most were built on the single building model where all activities were housed under a single roof.

University of Georgia College of Education (1908–present)

The University of Georgia College of Education was founded in 1908 based on a donation provided by George Peabody after the Civil War to help rebuild the South through education. It followed the establishment of the State Normal School in Athens, authorized by the state legislature in 1891. Women were not permitted to attend the University of Georgia at this time. By 1900, the State Normal School had almost as many students as the University, each approximately 275. In 1901, the University offered three professional education courses but had few enrollees. The normal school provided teacher training for both men and women. By 1903, the University, the State Normal School, and the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (located in Athens) had united to establish a summer session for teachers and prospective teachers in which students could receive credit from whichever institution they were enrolled. The University was careful to name its portion of these efforts the University Summer School since women could not be admitted to its regular classes.¹⁶¹

Thereafter, it was decided that the University would train high school teachers and administrators, while the normal school would train teachers for the common schools. After securing funding from the Peabody Fund, the University established the School of Education. In 1913, Peabody Hall was dedicated as the home of the new college.

It was not until World War I effectively emptied the University's classrooms in 1917 that admitting women to the Peabody School of Education was considered. In 1919, women were officially admitted to both the Peabody school and the home economics department of the College of Agriculture. At the time, the Georgia State Teachers College (formerly the State Normal School) and the Georgia State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts were consolidated within the University.

The Peabody School of Education was established as the centerpiece of the new College of Education, while the College of Agriculture's departments of home economics education, rural education, and physical education for women were also placed within the new College of Education. A Master of Arts in Education degree was authorized for the University in 1930, while the Doctor of Philosophy degree was authorized in 1933. A teacher shortage resulted during World War II. In response, the University began a major recruitment effort aimed at women, especially those who might become teachers, while it also leased buildings and grounds to the military for training purposes. Practice teaching, which had been conducted at Baldwin Hall, was moved back to the Normal School campus in 1944 to allow the U.S. Navy to use the University for one of its five Pre-Flight Schools, including Baldwin Hall. Shortly after the war, Baldwin Hall was

160. Ibid.

161. University of Georgia, "History of the College of Education," <https://coe.uga.edu/about/history>, accessed May 31, 2016.

refurbished to house the College of Education, and practice teaching was moved into the public schools.¹⁶²

In 1971, the College of Education moved to Aderhold Hall on South Campus.

Examples of buildings on campus associated with this context include:

- The McPhaul Center, 1939–1940 (UGA 1652, 1246, 1247, 1248, and 1249)

Home Economics

Women were officially admitted to the Division of Home Economics within the College of Agriculture at UGA in 1919. Mary E. Creswell was the first graduate of the program, as well as the first woman to graduate from UGA. She would go on to oversee the 4-H program for girls as part of the Cooperative Extension Service. In 1931, the Division of Home Economics and the Department of Home Economics at the Georgia State Teacher's College merged to form the UGA School of Home Economics. In 1939–1940, five buildings were constructed on the Athens Campus to support department programs using Public Work Administration funds. The buildings, designed by Richard Driftmier and Roy Hitchcock, now comprise the McPhaul Center.

In 1978, the School of Home Economics became the College of Home Economics. In 1990, the name of the program was again changed to the College of Family and Consumer Sciences to reflect trends occurring nationwide within the field of study.¹⁶³ Since 2000, there has been a resurgence of interest in the history of home economics and its role in offering higher education and career opportunities for women.

Buildings on the Athens Campus that relate to this context include:

- The McPhaul Center (UGA 1652, 1246, 1247, 1248, and 1249)

Forestry Education (1898–present)

Forestry did not emerge as a profession until the late 1800s. Forestry as a science had been invented in eighteenth-century Germany, where woodlands were cut so destructively that they turned into heaths. Lacking wood even to keep warm, Germans were forced to rehabilitate their woods. They devised the practice of silviculture, the growing of trees for repeated harvests, using carefully devised methods.¹⁶⁴ Those traveling to Europe could visit several European managed forests, witnessing the results of scientific forestry policies that had long been in effect in German forests. The careful management of timber resources effected by German foresters was impressive, and those who witnessed them were greatly impressed, and inspired to introduce similar practices in the United States.

Several Americans chose to travel to Europe to study forestry during the 1880s. With training, they could work for large-scale land owners seeking assistance

162. Ibid.

163. University of Georgia, "History," *College of Family and Consumer Services*, <http://www.fcs.uga.edu/college/history>, accessed October 6, 2017.

164. Lester DeCoster, *The Legacy of Penn's Woods: A History of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Forestry* (Harrisburg, Pennsylvania: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1995), 2, 6.

with maximizing the income potential of their forests. Programs of study were available in Germany, France, and England. Some of the early graduates would go on to help establish forestry programs and schools in the United States.

Forestry education was introduced in the United States near Asheville, North Carolina in 1898 by German forester Carl Alwin Schenck (1868–1955). Schenck was one of only three Americans trained in forestry at the time. The other two were Bernhard Fernow and Gifford Pinchot. Schenck studied forestry at the Institute of Technology in Darmstadt, and later the University of Giessen, in part under the direction of visiting professor Sir Dietrich Brandis, an influential forester who introduced the field to Great Britain and several of the country's colonial holdings. Schenck received a Ph.D. in 1895, at which time he relocated to the United States to look for work in the field of forestry. On Brandis's recommendation, Schenck succeeded Gifford Pinchot as forester at Biltmore, the estate of George Vanderbilt. Vanderbilt was also amassing a large tract that would become known as the Pisgah Forest. The heir of a wealthy railroad family, Vanderbilt decided to create a showpiece estate in the southern mountains in the 1880s. Over the course of several years he purchased over one hundred thousand acres of land in the mountains south of Asheville and additional land adjacent to the town. The majority of the land had been used either for farming or logging, although some remained forested. On an 8,000-acre tract outside of Asheville, Vanderbilt constructed one of the largest residences in America, which he called Biltmore House. Gifford Pinchot was the first to work with Vanderbilt on his assembled property to develop a managed forest. Pinchot, however, stayed at Biltmore for only three years, long enough to build wicker fences for erosion control and initiate selective harvesting.¹⁶⁵

Schenck, in the meantime, would play a more important role in Vanderbilt's project. As he began his work, Schenck wrote "Except for a few inaccessible spots, there was not a tree left on the entire Biltmore estate that was fit for lumber."¹⁶⁶ During his fourteen years serving Vanderbilt, Schenck experimented with many methods to improve the property. Trained in Europe's woodlands, which offer far less diversity of species and terrain, Schenck was forced to adapt his methods to the task of improving the unfamiliar Appalachian forest to promote the regeneration of a forest at Biltmore Estate.¹⁶⁷ Because there were no nurseries to acquire trees for reforestation, Schenck brought white pines from Germany to serve as his first plantings at Biltmore.¹⁶⁸

While under the employ of George Vanderbilt, Schenck also operated the first school of forestry in America at Biltmore Forest. Between 1898 and 1913, Schenck graduated more than 300 students, many of whom were the sons of wealthy landowners who boarded in local homes or resided in rough cabins adapted for the purpose. Pennsylvania's first degreed forester, George Wirt, came from this school. Schenck's curriculum was evenly divided between fieldwork and classroom study. Schenck engaged his students using the findings of his own

165. Chris Bolgiano. *The Appalachian Forest; A Search for Roots and Renewal* (Mechanicsburg, Pennsylvania: Stackpole Books, 1998), 85–86.

166. As quoted in Bolgiano, 86.

167. *Ibid.*

168. DeCoster, 42.

forestry work for Vanderbilt on the larger property, known as the Pisgah Forest, which was named for the Biblical peak from which Moses viewed the Promised Land.¹⁶⁹

Schenck's course work addressed erosion control, measurement of lumber, and the economics of harvesting. Erosion control, and the protection of topsoil was of tantamount importance. Schenck explained the need to plant trees to cover eroding fields to protect topsoil. He also explained methods for selective tree cutting and thinning aimed at improving the growth of remaining trees. He also taught the students to clear-cut pines to favor hardwoods wherever possible. Schenck also conveyed methods for decision-making regarding the timing of stand harvesting, explaining how to monitor pests and diseases. A particular focus was the design of a management plan that would yield private profits by showing how economical the practice of conservative forestry could be. Many sons of timber barons learned to recalculate the bottom line from cut out and get out to cut and grow and cut again at Schenck's school.¹⁷⁰

Almost immediately after Biltmore opened, the New York State College of Forestry at Cornell University in Ithaca began to accept students. By 1900 the Yale University Forestry School had been established in New Haven, Connecticut, established through a \$150,000 gift from Gifford Pinchot and family. Pinchot's gift was designed to promote forestry graduates who could staff the newly established U .S. Forest Service, which he headed.¹⁷¹

Professional disagreements about the focus of the curriculum for these early American forestry schools quickly consumed America's foresters. While Schenck believed that foresters needed to have practical knowledge of logging because it was their job to make forestry an economically viable proposition, Pinchot did not support the idea that foresters should be taught about logging since they were concerned primarily with the maintenance of forests by controlling the way they were used. Based on this fundamental disagreement, Schenck and Pinchot had a falling out in 1901, with Pinchot referring to Schenck as "an antichrist" for including logging methods in his forestry school curriculum. Pinchot would later propose federal regulation of all private-forest harvesting, causing a great debate over policy in the forestry profession. Their argument and the extent to which foresters should get involved with the economic use of forests continues to be debated today.¹⁷²

As training of foresters began to move forward, a professional society for foresters, the Society of American Foresters, was formed in 1900. Initially a small group that met in Pinchot's mansion in Washington, D.C., the Society of American Foresters sometimes hosted President Roosevelt due to his friendship with Pinchot.¹⁷³

The nation's fourth school of forestry in Pennsylvania was established at Mont Alto, a former iron furnace property, by state forester Joseph Trimble Rothrock

169. Bolgiano, 87.
 170. Ibid.
 171. DeCoster, 37.
 172. Ibid.
 173. Ibid.

in 1903. Rothrock recognized the need to produce more foresters for Pennsylvania, particularly practical foresters, based in science but also knowledgeable about using axes and saws to harvest trees. Returning to his proposals from the 1880s, he decided the state might begin to train its own foresters and appealed to the state to create a forestry education program. Rothrock was convinced the state's new forestry program would not thrive without trained personnel to manage the forest reserves. Joseph Rothrock suggested that the new school to train foresters with both theoretical and practical skills. In addition to classroom courses in math and science, students would learn firefighting techniques and the use of equipment such as axes and saws.¹⁷⁴ One of the people Rothrock approached for funding was Andrew Carnegie, who declined. Rothrock persevered and went on to successfully establish a school in 1903 and effect the training of foresters in a Pennsylvania school, and placing them in charge of state-owned forests to increase their productivity. Another important aspect of forestry during the early twentieth century was the prevention of forest fires. Training in fire identification and control, as well as prevention were part of the curriculum of the period. Another area of study and practical experience for students was reforestation. Nurseries were formed to support this effort in association with the school at Mont Alto and others. The young forestry programs faced a crisis almost immediately with the chestnut blight.

University of Georgia Warnell School of Forestry (1906–present)

At the University of Georgia, the Warnell School of Forestry was formed the same year that Mont Alto graduated its first class in 1906. It is the oldest continually operating program in the South. The school was established through an endowment provided by George Foster Peabody and was originally called the George Foster Peabody School of Forestry. A Forestry (UGA 1040) building designed to house the school was completed on the Athens Campus in 1938. It was one of the numerous academic buildings designed by Robert H. Driftmier, professor of agricultural engineering, and architect Roy Hitchcock. The building continues to serve as the home of the Warnell School of Forestry and Natural Resources. Two additional Forestry Resource buildings were added circa 1968 to support the needs of the department by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (UGA 1044, UGA 1140).

In 1936, the Georgia Rehabilitation Corporation acquired an 840-acre property in Clarke and Oconee Counties, approximately 4 miles from Athens, which it later conveyed to the University of Georgia Board of Regents. The property contains several pine and hardwood forest types that are used for research. Also associated with the property is the 1892 White Hall Mansion, a Romanesque Revival style residence. Since its acquisition by the University, the property has grown to include an additional 46 acres of land as well as several research facilities—the L.L. Pete Phillips Wood Utilization Plant Sciences Building, Whitehall Deer Research Facilities, Aquatic Biotech Environmental Lab, and Whitehall Fisheries Lab. The property also houses offices and laboratories associated with the U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and U.S. Geological Survey. A building referred to as Flinchum's Phoenix, used for meetings, classes, and

174. Ibid.

related functions, is located on a bluff overlooking the Oconee River at the southern edge of the property.

Over the years, the University of Georgia's School of Forest Resources has become more sophisticated and respected. A regional and National frontrunner, the Warnell School is ideally situated, offering easy access to the three major provinces of the Southeast: the coastal plains, the piedmont, and the mountains. Complex demands were made on the profession, requiring greater competence of forest resource managers and scientists. To insure that future graduates are better prepared to meet the diverse challenges they will face, the school was renamed The School of Forest Resources and designated as a professional unit in 1971, at which time the curriculum was redesigned.

In 1982, Oconee Forest Park was established south of Herrick Lake. The park is managed by the School of Forest Resources.

In 1991, the School of Forest Resources was dedicated in honor of the late Daniel B. Warnell. Mr. Warnell was a native Georgian who was involved in the management of banking, farming, and timber enterprises. He served in the Georgia House of Representatives from 1931 to 1937 and in the Georgia Senate from 1937 to 1939. As a state legislator, Mr. Warnell made significant contributions in rural development, public education, public transportation, and conservation of natural resources.¹⁷⁵

Historic Athens Campus resources that relate to this context include:

- White Hall Mansion, 1892 (UGA 2501)
- Whitehall forest
- Forest Resources I, 1938 (UGA 1040)

Field Stations and Oceanographic Institutes (1880s–present)

Biological field stations are sites established for scientific research and empirical observation within or adjacent to biologically rich habitat that offers the opportunity to study and investigate the flora and fauna in situ. Field stations often provide protected environments in which researchers can conduct the long-term studies required for making fundamental discoveries. They can serve as a meeting place where scientists from different disciplines—ecologists, geologists, or engineers—can come together to share their expertise and provide valuable new perspectives for approaching environmental questions. They may also furnish a supportive environment where veteran researchers can extend their legacies by mentoring new generations of young scientists.

Biological field stations provide living libraries and outdoor laboratories for students, researchers, and the general public interested in the environment. The best way to learn environmental science is to experience it first-hand in the field. Field station course work can offer students their first chance to apply the information they may have learned in classrooms and books to the real world. Lessons learned at field stations remain with students throughout their lives;

175. University of Georgia, "Warnell School of Forestry," <http://www.forestry.uga.edu/about/history.php>, accessed May 31, 2016.

many carry with them a deeper appreciation for the importance of natural systems, and in some cases find their career focus. Many working scientists can point to a class or a summer spent at a field station as a key event that determined their career path.

Field stations may be involved in collecting data and knowledge on the functioning of natural systems, but can also consider threats to those systems. Because threats to habitats around field stations are representative of threats to habitats globally, field stations are often of strategic importance. For well over a century, research conducted at biological field stations has provided scientific data and the training and expertise required to identify and address critical environmental challenges, including such topics as acid rain, the spread of invasives, and ecosystem responses to global climate change. Today, many stations are leading the way in the development of sustainable facilities that not only support the activities of researchers and students but may provide a model for community development.

Field stations arose from the work of scientists during the nineteenth century, in part drawing from the investigations into natural history of such notable explorers as Charles Darwin. The idea for establishing field stations and marine laboratories can be traced intellectually to Swiss-American biologist and geologist, Louis Aggasiz, while serving as professor of zoology and geology at Harvard University. Based on his approach to science, which focused on observational data gathering and analysis, Aggasiz is credited with establishing the first field site for natural history education in 1871. Referred to as the Anderson School, the field site was located on an island in Buzzard's Bay on Cape Cod in Massachusetts. John Anderson was a local philanthropist who provided Aggasiz with access to the island and some of the facilities he would need for operation of the site. Another professor at Harvard during this time was botanist Asa Gray. Gray and Aggasiz were rivals. Soon after Aggasiz established the Anderson School, Gray began to offer the first field course in botany at Harvard.

The Anderson School was in operation for only two seasons before Aggasiz died. The school nonetheless would have a profound influence on biological science, and sparked the establishment of field stations and marine institutes nationwide. Several were formed by individuals inspired by or who had studied with Aggasiz. Fields stations began to proliferate after the 1870s. The trend continued until circa 1930, both in the United States, Europe, and elsewhere around the world.

UGA Marine Institute on Sapelo Island (1953–present)

The University of Georgia's Marine Institute at Sapelo Island is part of the School of Marine Programs. It is located on a barrier island midway on the Georgia coast between the Savannah and St. Mary's Rivers that is bordered to one side by the Atlantic Ocean and to the other by a pristine salt marsh. The UGA Marine Institute has served as a field research laboratory for estuarine scientists since establishment in 1953. With a mission to provide access and facilities for graduate and undergraduate classes to experience field research and gain an appreciation of the Georgia coast, the Marine Institute centers around ecosystem level and other studies of salt marsh processes, estuarine complexes, and nearshore coastal ecosystems. The Institute is internationally recognized as

one of the major contributors to the scientific understanding of watershed-marsh-coastal ocean complexes, the flow of energy, nutrients, and minerals, and the role of microbial processes through the land-sea interface.¹⁷⁶ Sapelo Island Marine Institute, although established after the heyday of field station development, meets an important need for studying estuarine ecology that was not understood until the latter part of the twentieth century.

Numerous historic buildings and landscape features are associated with the property (see the individual campus assessment for the UGA Marine Institute on Sapelo Island for more information).

Skidaway Oceanographic Institute (1967–present)

Skidaway Institute of Oceanography was established in 1967 by the Georgia General Assembly as a place to conduct research in all fields of oceanography and marine science based on a proposal presented in 1966 by the Georgia Science and Technology Commission. The Commission recognized Skidaway Island for “. . . its close proximity to an important metropolitan center, its sheltered location on natural deep water channels, its convenient access to the open sea, its strong aesthetic appeal, and its virtually virgin state.”¹⁷⁷ The marine institute was established on land donated for the endeavor by the Robert C. Roebing family, and the Union Camp Corporation. The Roebling’s are descended from noted engineer, John A. Roebing, recognized for his design of the Brooklyn Bridge. Although the institute was established relatively late as related to many oceanographic institutes, Skidaway is uniquely positioned to study the effects of climate change on the world’s oceans and ocean life.

Numerous historic buildings and landscape features are associated with the property (see the individual campus assessment for the Skidaway Oceanographic Institute for more information).

The City and University Beautiful Movements, College Planning, and Beaux-Arts Design (1893–1930)¹⁷⁸

While Victorian trends and the Gothic style design were popular during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the 1893 World’s Columbian Exposition in Chicago, where Daniel Burnham and Frederick Law Olmsted created the ideal “White City,” contributed to a renewed interest in Neoclassical design. The White City was based on Beaux-Arts principles derived from French Neoclassical architecture, which espoused symmetry, balance, and splendor. Beaux-Arts planning was predicated on bilateral symmetry; axial alignments; the use of monumental buildings as focal points and termini to long axes; and symmetrical, hierarchical circulation patterns that featured central walkways with secondary routes leading from them.



Figure 33. Master plan for Stanford University, circa 1887. (Source: Turner, 171)

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176. University of Georgia, “University of Georgia Marine Institute at Sapelo Island; Visiting the Institute,” <http://ugami.uga.edu/visit/about.htm>, accessed May 3, 2016.
177. James Barlament, “Skidaway Institute of Oceanography,” *New Georgia Encyclopedia*, May 31, 2017, <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/education/skidaway-institute-oceanography>.
178. Turner, 163–213.

The immediate popularity of the emerging style led to City and University Beautiful urban and campus planning movements in the early twentieth century that would impact many colleges and universities, as well as urban areas, around the United States. Beaux-Arts planning called for monumental organization and orderly planning on a grand scale. Master plans completed in the spirit of the style were concerned with incorporating existing disparate buildings and landscape features into a unified, overall pattern geometric design that was strengthened with the proposed arrangement of new buildings to complete quadrangles and other regularized forms.¹⁷⁹ The Beaux-Arts style was particularly attractive to existing schools where the trustees and campus planners hope to “collect” and organize their buildings into a uniform, comprehensive plan. The Beaux-Arts style was used to reflect institutional character during the early twentieth century. Architectural features representative of the style often include flat roofs and attic stories, colossal columns emphasizing double doorways, dentil moldings on cornices, and limestone banding between stories.

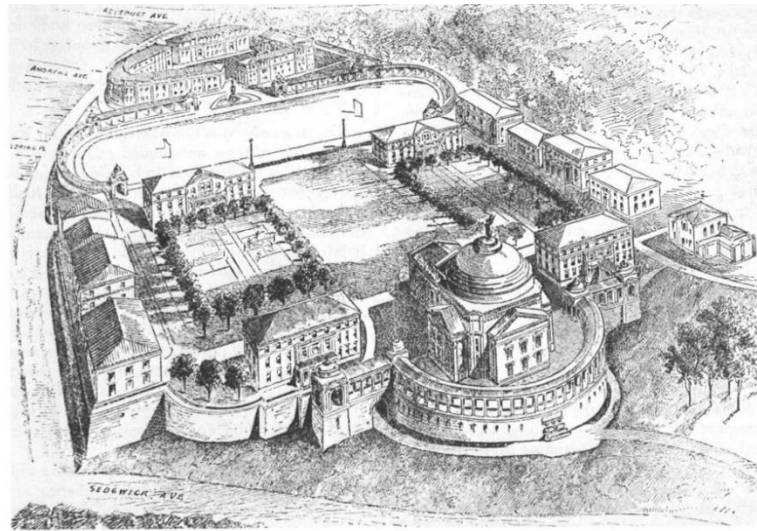


Figure 34. New York University. Rendering of master plan for the new University Heights campus of the school, by Stanford White, circa 1893. (Source: Turner, 179)

One of the factors that led to the immediate adoption of the Beaux-Arts style by many schools was the need to reflect the new trend in education toward a university curriculum and away from the concept of a collection of independent colleges. A highly democratized system evolved to provide education for increasingly larger numbers of students—both men and women—often with very different goals, including technical and liberal arts education, and undergraduate and graduate study, particularly schools based in Land Grant legislation. Such diverse interests required a new form of planning. Whereas earlier the American college had tended to form a “village,” the new university was seen more as a “city.”¹⁸⁰ Following the trends espoused in Chicago, many universities adopted a “City Beautiful” stance, planning their campuses as if they were independent communities, with disparate buildings neatly connected through axial alignments that ran through the buildings’ interiors as well as across landscaped spaces. This

179. *Ibid.*, 167.

180. *Ibid.*

Beaux-Arts system of planning was highly practical for growing campuses as well, where disparate buildings or parts could be unified following principles of monumental organization.

At the University of Georgia, the Beaux-Arts style was used predominantly for academic buildings reflecting the national ideals of that style's historic context. The Leavitt plan for the University of Georgia paralleled the City Beautiful trend in envisioning a comprehensive orderly plan for the campus.



Figure 35. Candler Hall. (Source: University of Georgia)



Figure 36. Hirsch Hall, circa 1934. (Source: University of Georgia)

Examples of campus buildings that reflect the City and Campus Beautiful movement and Beaux-Arts style on the Athens campus include:

- Candler Hall, 1901 (UGA 31)
- Portico of Academic Building, 1905 (UGA 120)
- George Peabody Hall, 1913 (UGA 42)
- Memorial Hall, 1924 (UGA 670)
- Brooks Hall, 1928 (UGA 50)
- Hirsch Hall, 1932 (UGA 32)

- Fine Arts Building, 1941 (UGA 60)
- Gilbert Hall, 1942 (UGA 640)

Progressivism and Educational Theory (1890–1920)

A national trend that affected planning and development at many colleges and universities was the Progressive movement, a period of widespread social activism and political reform that occurred around the turn of the twentieth century. Reformers sought to change local government, public education, finance, industry, and many other aspects of society. Prohibition came out of the movement as a way to diminish the power of corrupt officials and saloon bosses. The progressive movement led to the transformation and professionalization of many fields of study, while in academia, the amateur author was replaced by the research professor. The Progressive era was marked by ideas of democracy and equal access in American society grounded in the belief that educating the public in a democratic fashion was the best way to improve society. In the South, this philosophy was embraced with particular enthusiasm because it provided a way for educators, politicians, and others to enhance the status of southern universities in the eyes of the nation. Progressive era educators perceived their institutions as bringing tangible improvement to the South by means of educating a generation of young people to make a practical difference in their communities. Consequently their emphasis was on applied rather than theoretical knowledge. Progressives pushed for increased entrance requirements to universities and the creation of professional schools such as medicine, law, engineering, and education, and opening programs to women. Women's suffrage also resulted from the movement. In education, the University of Virginia led the way in the south but other universities soon followed by expanding the number of programs offered, as well as more academic specialization. This expanded program resulted in new buildings for many schools.

Philanthropy was another outcome of the movement. At University of Georgia, as elsewhere, this resulted in the provision of new buildings and features based on the interest of the philanthropist in furthering a particular aspect of the movement. The Andrew Carnegie, along with John D. Rockefeller, established large foundations to fund philanthropic efforts. The Carnegie Library at the Normal School is an example of one of the philanthropic programs funded by one of these foundations. More than 2,500 Carnegie libraries were built around the world. Of these, more than 1,600 were located in the United States, some in association with public and university library systems. Most of the library buildings were unique in terms of their architecture, designed in styles such as the Beaux-Arts, Italian Renaissance, Baroque, Classical Revival, and Spanish Colonial.

Examples of this context include

- Carnegie Library, 1910 (UGA 1904)

Colonial Revival Design (1895–1940)

Mid- to late-nineteenth-century responses to the industrial revolution and the many rapid changes that were occurring in America prompted many Americans to seek solace in less tumultuous times, such as the Colonial period, and look for

reassurance that the Republic and all it stood for would survive. Interest in the Colonial period was revived during the Centennial Exhibition held in Philadelphia in 1876 that marked the anniversary of the Revolution. The turn of the twentieth century was marked in part by a romanticized view of the past, and a tendency toward patriotism that was expressed in architecture and other arts and design. The Colonial Revival style of architecture, also referred to as neo-Colonial, Georgian Revival, and neo-Georgian, emerged as part of this trend. Residential structures are typically two stories, with the ridge pole running parallel to the street, a symmetrical front facade with an accented doorway, and evenly spaced windows to either side. Dwellings featured elaborate front doors, often marked by decorative crown pediments, fanlights and sidelights, and columned porches.



Figure 37. Joe Brown Hall at UGA is an example of the Colonial Revival style of architecture. (Source: University of Georgia)

The Colonial Revival style was predominantly used for the design of residential dormitories on the Athens campus, reflecting the less formal stylistic character inherent in its associations and context.

Examples of the Colonial Revival style on the Athens Campus include:

- Meigs (formerly Le Conte) Hall, 1904 (UGA 24)
- Milledge Hall, 1921; 1938 (UGA 271)
- Joe Brown Hall, 1932 (UGA 250)
- Legion Pool Service I, 1936 (UGA 2605)
- Clark Howell Hall, 1936; 1953 (UGA 290)
- McPhaul Center, 1939–1940 (UGA 1652, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249 (1939–1940))
- Payne Hall, 1940 (UGA 270)
- Snell Dining Hall, 1940; 1979 (UGA 1643)
- Reed Hall, 1952 (UGA 280)



Figure 38. Sears house (UGA 6088) on Sapelo Island. (Source: University of Georgia)

Sears Modern Homes and Other Catalogue Houses (1908–1940)

Sears Modern Homes were advertised in the Sears, Roebuck and Company catalogue between 1908 and 1940 for purchase in the form of prefabricated components that could be shipped by rail to a depot near the property where they were to be assembled. Sears indicates that at least 70,000 Modern Homes were sold in this way through their catalogues. Homes were offered in 370 different designs, referred to by model number, which reflected a variety of architectural styles. The most popular styles were also named. Home owners could sometimes chose the exterior wall cladding, such as wood siding or brick veneer, to be used on the particular model they were interested in purchasing. Sears also later offered such building types as camp and summer cottages, garages, and farm outbuildings. Most of the buildings ordered from catalogues were shipped to communities along the Eastern Seaboard and in the Midwest, but surviving examples of the homes can be found all over the continental United States as well as in Alaska. One of the communities with the largest collections of Sears's homes is Elgin, Illinois, where more than 200 have been identified.

The components were shipped with nearly all the materials that a homeowner would need to assemble his or her home. There were several other companies that offered a similar product, including the Aladdin, Bennett, Gordon Van-Tine, Harris Brothers, Lewis, Montgomery Ward, Pacific Ready Cut Homes, Sterling, and Wardway Home companies. The first catalogue house was offered for sale in 1889 by George F. Barber of Knoxville, Tennessee. The Aladdin Company began to sell houses by catalogue beginning circa 1904, with Sears following suit in 1908, and Montgomery Ward and Company by 1910. Sears would become the leading seller of catalogue houses, possibly due to the later offer of selling the homes on credit.

Sears building materials division manager, Frank W. Kushel, first proposed the idea of selling homes through the Sears stores to Richard Sears in 1906 as a way to boost sales. In 1908, Sears issued its first catalogue for houses, called the *Book of Modern Homes and Building Plans*. The purchaser received a set of architectural plans as well as the materials needed to build out the plan. The

catalogue illustrated forty-four different models ranging in price from \$360 to \$2,890. The company sold its first home later that year, and sales rose steadily thereafter. The first purchasers had to cut the lumber supplied by Sears to appropriate lengths; however, in 1916, the company began to offer precut and fitted lumber. Most of the home models used a balloon-style framing method that required less carpentry expertise to erect. The materials arrived weighing approximately 25 tons, and including more than 30,000 individual parts. Home owners had to purchase the electrical, plumbing, and heating components and fixtures separately.

Sears began offering financing on the homes beginning in 1912, but was forced to end the practice in 1934 due to rising payment defaults resulting from the Great Depression. Although sales began to recover in the late 1930s, Sears ended the Modern Homes division in 1940 due to diminished demand. Despite the last Sears Modern Homes catalogue being issued in 1940, the company continued to sell a few houses through at least 1942. It is estimated that Sears sold approximately 75,000 of its houses before 1942. The catalogue houses allowed many to become home owners, and also contributed to the development of many suburban neighborhood prior to World War II.

Early Sears models were one-story frame cottages and two-story Victorian vernacular structure. Later, Sears migrated towards two-story Colonial Revival designs and Four-Square or one-story bungalows or Cape Cod houses.

Sears catalogue houses can be identified today by locating stamped lumber in unfinished spaces such as the basement or attic used in the framing, assessing the column arrangements on the front porch as representative of the Sears standard, five-piece eave brackets that can also be compared with the Sears standard, copies of the original blueprint and/or shipping labels, building permit records that indicate Sears as the original architect of a building, and comparison of the floorplan and principal facade with catalogue records. Goodwall sheet plaster was an early drywall product offered by Sears that, if found, may suggest a property is a Sears catalogue house.

Another prefabricated house type represented at the University of Georgia is the Hodgson house, manufactured by the E. F. Hodgson Company. This firm, known as America's first organized prefabricated house manufacturer, The company was established in 1892 and was active through the 1930s and 1940s.¹⁸¹ Unlike competitors such as Sears, Hodgson houses were shipped to buyers with the walls as fully assembled panels, including windows and doors. The panels were installed onsite using a system of connectors and metal pins. In contrast, Sears houses were shipped as components with many numbered pieces that were then assembled onsite, as a normal house would be constructed.

Several catalogue homes have either been individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places, or have been indicated as contributing resources within a historic district in the area of Architecture as representative of the

181. Hodgson Houses website, <http://hodgsonhouses.net/history.htm>, accessed June 14, 2016.

domestic architecture of the period. It is important to document the integrity of the catalogue houses, and determine how rare the make/model might be.

Examples of Sears Modern homes are present on Sapelo Island and at Skidaway. For more information, see the individual assessment chapters for these two campuses.

Public Works Programs of the New Deal Era (1933–1942)

Following the stock market crash that began on October 24, 1929, America's economy began a long downward slide. By the time President Franklin Delano Roosevelt was inaugurated in March 1933, more than 25 percent of the American workforce was unemployed. Immediately upon his inauguration, Roosevelt began to work with Congress to implement a suit of programs designed to offer work to the unemployed while attempting to stabilize the economy. Together these programs would become known as the New Deal.

Roosevelt's first New Deal program was the Emergency Conservation Work (EWC) Act. On March 21, 1933, Roosevelt presented the EWC program, which sought to solve two of the nation's greatest challenges—repairing the damage done to the nation's natural land and water resources due to poor management, and offering paid labor to America's youth, to Congress, noting:

. . . I propose to create a civilian conservation corps to be used in simple work, not interfering with normal employment, and confining itself to forestry, the prevention of soil erosion, flood control and similar projects. I call your attention to the fact that this type of work is of definite, practical value, not only through the prevention of great present financial loss, but also as a means of creating future national wealth. . . .¹⁸²

His proposal suggested that government recruit thousands of unemployed young men, enroll them in a peacetime army, and organize groups of enrollees to undertake projects around the country to repair damage done to soil and water resources by poor farming, logging, and mineral extraction. The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was authorized by Executive Order 6101 on April 5, 1933.

The CCC was highly successful. Over the course of nine years between 1933 and 1942, more than three million young men participated in this massive conservation effort, which quickly became the most popular of Roosevelt's New Deal programs. The program was also attractive to America's unemployed. They lived in work camps and received a base pay of \$30 per month, \$25 of which they were required to send home to their families. They were encouraged to spend the rest in nearby towns, to bolster local economies.¹⁸³ The men built fire towers, telephone lines, picnic tables, overlooks, trails and campgrounds with wells, fireplaces, and privies. They piled up boulders and brush piles in erosion ditches to stop the force of water. They thinned out thousands of acres of choked stands of young tree. They dug up all the gooseberry and currant bushes they

182. "Message to Congress on Unemployment Relief. March 21," *The Presidential Papers of Franklin D. Roosevelt, 1933* (1938).

183. Bolgiano, 101.

could find to eliminate them as a reservoir of blister rust, a fungus that killed white pines. Whatever other timber improvement projects the rangers could devise, the CCC enrollees did it. In some national forests with nurseries, they planted hundreds of thousands of seedling trees. The CCC also built many, many miles of roads.

One of the camps established for CCC use was at Wahsega, which would later become one of the UGA-administered 4-H camps within the state of Georgia.

At the Mountain Branch Experiment Station, several stone structures were built with the assistance of the CCC and the Federal Emergency Relief Agency. These included the office and seed lab (UGA 3512), fruit stand, root cellar, and community cannery (UGA 3506).

Two additional New Deal programs that were instrumental in development of the Athens Campus of UGA were the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and Public Work Administration (PWA). Public works programs administered by the Public Works Administration (PWA) included construction projects to develop important monumental public buildings—armories, school and university structures, post offices, libraries, prisons, and hospitals among them—that would afford work to unemployed architects, as well as laborers, tradespeople, and craftsmen, including masons, carpenters, pipe fitters, welders, plasterers, electricians, plumbers, roofers, and window glazers.

At UGA, PWA funding supported the construction of seventeen new buildings for the Athens Campus, which greatly augmented the existing collection of thirty-four buildings present in 1934. In addition to the new buildings, PWA funding supported other campus improvements, such as landscaping and the paving of sidewalks and roads.

Many of the buildings built during the 1930s and 1940s were executed according to the designs of Robert H. Driftmier, UGA professor of agricultural engineering, and his architect Roy Hitchcock. Examples of buildings on the Athens campus designed by Driftmier and Hitchcock and built using PWA funding include

- Clark Howell Hall, 1936 (UGA 290)
- Le Conte Hall, 1938 (UGA 53)
- Baldwin Hall, 1938 (UGA 55)
- Park Hall, 1938 (UGA 56)
- Payne Hall, 1936 (UGA 270)
- Milledge Hall, 1921; 1938 (UGA 271)
- Mary Lyndon Hall, 1936 (UGA 1221)
- The McPhaul Center, 1939–1940 (UGA 1652, 1246, 1247, 1248, and 1249)

PWA financing also permitted the renovation of both Moore (UGA 25) and New College (UGA 30).¹⁸⁴

For several reasons, many of the buildings completed as part of the program were designed in the Art Deco style or versions of it that are known as international, twentieth-century modern, modern, and even monumental government public architecture. It is thought that the Art Deco style was suited to the process of using many workers not necessarily skilled in construction. The simple nature of the style, characterized by geometric shapes, was considered easier to build than the Collegiate Gothic or Classical. The use of a modern style, coupled with solid, monumental construction, was also intended to communicate confidence in the government and a positive outlook for the future during a difficult time in American history. Buildings constructed during the period were to be of simple and durable design, low-cost construction and upkeep, and in harmony with nearby architecture. Representative examples of the style on the Athens Campus include Le Conte Hall, Baldwin Hall, and Park Hall.

Other University facilities also benefitted from New Deal funding. At the Coastal Plain Branch Experiment Station at Tifton, PWA funding was used to construct the:

- Animal and Dairy Science Building, 1937 (UGA 4603)

The Influence of Modernism (1912–1979)

Early Modernism, circa 1912–1939

In America, Modernist influences began as early as 1900, and offered a bold departure from the Beaux-Arts style in terms of spatial organization and the use of traditional materials and construction methods. The Modernist movement was important for reconciling the principles of underlying architectural design with rapid technological advancement in a modernizing society, including the influence of the automobile. Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright were two of the pioneers of the style in America. Wright's approach to design was heavily influenced by the reform movement during the early twentieth century. One of his important contributions was in the conception of American educational buildings and the arrangement of complexes and site design.

During the 1920s, European architects such as French Modernist LeCorbusier, Walter Gropius, and Ludwig Mies van de Rohe, all trained under Per Behrens, led the way in an architectural revolution. Characteristics of Modern architecture during this period included uncluttered and minimalist design, simple, unornamented buildings, the use of modern materials such as glass, steel, and concrete and expressed structure. Floor plans were functional and logical, while a goal was to blur the line between indoor and outdoor spaces, dissolving the sense

184. Ayers/Saint/Gross, Architects and Campus Planners, with Heery International, Architecture and Planning; Hughes, Good, O'Leary & Ryan, Landscape Architecture; LRE Engineering, Traffic Engineering; and Paulien & Associates, Academic Programming, *The University of Georgia Master Plan*, prepared for the University System of Georgia Board of Regents, 1998.

of envelope by blending it into the background with large glass walls and minimal structure.

In 1932, the International Exhibition of Modern Architecture in the Museum of Modern Art in New York helped to consolidate the vision of the many architects practicing variations of the style. It was not until after World War II, however, that the influence of the International style began to affect the architectural character of the American landscape. On academic campuses, Modernism was particularly influential due to the introduction of Walter Gropius to the Harvard School of Design by Dean Joseph Hudnut in 1937.

In addition to architecture, campus site planning was also influenced by Modernism. Organic relationships, like those espoused by Frank Lloyd Wright, were again desirable. In the spirit of moving away from a design model where buildings contributed to a unified plan, Hudnut would declare all attempts to bind universities to master plans failures. Instead, he advocated a layout of free-flowing “organic” development for campuses in which buildings could be conceived as individual components or objects—entities unto themselves—and which bore no relation to the rest of the campus composition.



Figure 39. Reed Hall (UGA.280). (Source: University of Georgia)

G.I. Bill (Servicemen’s Readjustment Act of 1944) (1945–1960)

In 1944, U.S. Congress passed the Servicemen’s Readjustment Act, also known as the G.I. Bill (of rights) that provided several benefits for World War II veterans. Administered through the Department of Veterans Administration, the bill provided grants for college tuition, among other benefits. Thousands of veterans took advantage of the program following World War II. The increase in enrollment in many colleges and universities led to a boom in housing and classroom construction. However, to meet the need, many schools used temporary facilities, recognizing that the increase in enrollment would later taper off.

Therefore, although World War II and the resulting G.I. Bill profoundly influenced campus planning for nearly two decades between 1941 and 1960, many of the imprints of the period were temporary and do not survive today.

At UGA, expansion did occur tangentially as a result of the G.I. Bill. In 1949, the State Legislature approved the creation of the University System Building Authority and gave it the power to finance campus projects. Soon after the Authority was in place, the University broke ground to build new housing facilities to address a severe shortage based on designs prepared by Driftmier and Hitchcock, resulting in the completion of

- Reed Hall, 1952 (UGA 280)
- Myers Hall, 1953 (UGA 1222)

Lingering social and societal impacts of the war, however, would contribute to the popularity of the Modernist style of architecture. Modernism would profoundly affect the character of buildings and landscapes at the University of Georgia as elsewhere in America.



Figure 40. Jackson Street Building (UGA.40). (Source: University of Georgia)

Midcentury Modern, circa 1945–1979

It was not until after World War II that Modernism began to resonate with Americans. During the 1940s and 1950s, notable architects Eero Saarinen, Alvar Aalto, and Oscar Niemeyer produced important works that influenced American ideas about architecture. Following World War II, the Modern style became the choice of the artistic and intellectual avant-garde, and soon became the new architectural symbol of many academic institutions. The manner in which space was treated, however, was a great departure from the Beaux-Arts traditions that had been applied to campus design since the 1920s.

After World War II, campuses—long considered microcosms of cities—gradually became even more closely to resemble urban environments, including their attendant problems such as dense but fluid populations, conflicting land-use patterns, traffic congestion, and diverse interests. Modern architecture was seen as one way to alleviate some of these problems. The first attempt to introduce modern architecture to a campus in the United States was in 1956 at the Illinois



Figure 41. Kresge Auditorium and Chapel, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge. (Source: Turner, 261)

Institute of Technology, where Mies van der Rohe designed and built Crown Hall, his first steel-and-glass campus building. Although modern in appearance, the building also included classical planning ideals of hierarchical symmetrical organization and connections. The theoretical underpinning of free-flowing development inherent in Modernism soon resulted in physical changes on many college campuses, with buildings appearing ad hoc wherever there was space to site them. When land became a limiting factor, colleges began to expand vertically.

At the University of Georgia, a large number of academic and residential buildings were constructed in the mid-century Modern style, representing a dramatic change in approach. These buildings were constructed generally between 1956 and 1969.

Examples of Athens Campus buildings designed in the style include:

- Jackson Street Building (Visual Arts Building), 1962 (UGA 40)
- Addition to Hirsch Hall, 1967 (UGA 43)
- Journalism, Psychology, Instructional Plaza Complex, 1969 (UGA 62, UGA 64, and UGA 66)

Urban renewal (1949–1966)

Many American cities initiated redevelopment programs in the 1930s and 1940s, which essentially took the form of slum clearance led by local public housing authorities working to build affordable new housing. The Housing Act of 1949, which was updated in 1954 with a financing component, was particularly influential in the process of what came to be known at first as urban redevelopment, and later urban renewal. The Act provided federal funding to cities to acquire areas considered to be slums, which were then given to developers to construct new housing. Pittsburgh was the first major city to initiate a modern urban renewal project in 1950, sparked by the interest of R. K. Mellon. The project entailed demolition of a large area of downtown and replacement with parks, office buildings, and a sports arena. Later, other cities would follow. In Boston, about a third of the city was demolished. Given the focus on less well-off neighborhoods, novelist James Baldwin would later refer to urban renewal as “Negro Removal.” After many cities lost formerly vibrant communities in favor of sterile planned open spaces and building complexes, there was a backlash against urban renewal and it effectively ended in the early 1970s. Urban renewal and the wanton destruction of historic urban fabric would in effect lead to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

In Athens, a neighborhood of modest homes was demolished to accommodate the Modernist collection of high rise dormitories located in the northwest corner of campus. Residents of the neighborhood were relocated to public housing nearby.



Figure 42. Central area of the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle. (Source: Turner, 275)



Figure 43. Caldwell Hall (UGA.46). (Source: University of Georgia)

Late and Post-Modernism, circa 1979–1990

By the late 1970s, Modernism began to fall out of favor, particularly due to the lack of historical references. Americans began to seek meaning in the past, and a new architecture emerged referred to as Post-Modernism. The style is associated with skeptical interpretations of earlier styles of architecture and sometimes referred to as deconstructivism and poststructuralism. Postmodernism is typically marked by revival of historical elements and techniques in a reimagined way.

A range of buildings with different stylistic treatments were constructed on campus that represent a maturing comfort with modern design.

Examples of late modern campus buildings include:

- Addition to Hirsch Hall, 1981 (UGA 43)
- Caldwell Hall, 1981 (UGA 46)
- Tate Student Center, 1978; 1983 (UGA 672)

Signature and Contemporary Architecture, circa 1990–2016

One of the other trends in campus planning and design that emerged at the end of the twentieth century was the use of works by notable architects to call attention to the importance of the university. Many public universities have been forced to supplement inadequate state funding with development campaigns dependent on private philanthropy, including that of alumni and others. “Signature” architects began to be commissioned by universities in the early 1990s to design buildings that would attract attention to their schools. The University of Cincinnati has been particularly successful in the use of this approach to transform the school from a commuter environment to a thriving activated live-in campus. The use of

signature architects to design singular works was considered an important tool in garnering financial support by generating excitement amongst alumni and other campus stakeholders. This trend can also be understood as a response to the emerging interests of students and what attracts them during this revolutionary era in communications technology, the rise of integrated disciplines, and rapid advances in the sciences. In particular, many students are a product of consumer culture, advanced information technology, and designer labels, with high expectations of the built environment.

Since the mid-1990s, the University has constructed a number of new buildings with contemporary stylistic treatments that evoke a level of creativity and experimentation. The importance of environmental sustainability as an international priority has found growing expression in several of these buildings.

Return to Traditions, circa 2000–2016

Today, it is recognized that subtle landscape and environmental gestures can make extensive, discontinuous campuses cohere into harmonious academic communities. University of Virginia University Architect, David Neuman, has said that a strong planning armature is the key to a successful campus, suggesting that neither memorable buildings nor distinctive landscapes by themselves can make a good campus. It is the interplay between the two; the order of the whole that counts.¹⁸⁵ Planning is the key to a comprehensive vision that integrates the physical campus with institutional identity. As Vassar College President Frances Daly Ferguson put it, without planning, “even the most beautifully situated campus can be ruined by poorly located buildings and bad open space.”¹⁸⁶

Concurrently with the introduction of contemporary design, the University has specifically emphasized the use of contemporary neoclassical architecture that represents a return to the architectural traditions of the Beaux-Arts period. However, today’s buildings are much larger in scale and impact on the landscape. Return to Traditions was a particular focus institutionalized in the Architectural Design Standards included in the 1998 University of Georgia Physical Master Plan.

Many of the buildings associated with East Campus represent this context.

185. Nancy Levinson, “Campus planning is breaking new ground,” *Architectural Record* 4 (2008): 88.

186. *Ibid.*



Figure 44. The Tobacco Pack House at Tifton (UGA 4651).

Vernacular Resources

Throughout the UGA system, there are numerous examples of vernacular architecture and built features. Some were acquired through purchase or donation by UGA, and have been adapted for University use as offices, classrooms, and housing. Others, particularly many of the research facilities associated with the experiment station and 4-H properties, were built to support a purpose that did not require an institutional scale or quality building.

Articulation of the historic contexts associated with the numerous vernacular buildings at UGA is beyond the scope of this study. However, future investigations into these contexts is merited whenever additional information is needed or warranted, such as prior to a proposed alteration.

A good source for further development of contexts associated with UGA vernacular resources, particularly those related to agricultural activities is *Tilling the Earth; Georgia's Historic Agricultural Heritage; A Context*.¹⁸⁷

Transportation Resources

UGA has also developed as a result of the available transportation systems, including roads/highways and railroads. Although exploration of these systems is also beyond the scope of this study, the influence of state road building and rail lines on University development should also be considered as part of future historic context research as it may pertain to specific historic resources.

187. New South Associates, Inc., *Tilling the Earth; Georgia's Historic Agricultural Heritage; A Context* (Atlanta, Georgia: Georgia Department of Natural Resources and Georgia Department of Transportation, October 1, 2008).

Preservation Approach

University of Georgia Mission and Character

The historic resources of the University of Georgia system that are the subject of this study are essential features of the University, contributing significantly to the character of its campuses, research institutes, and other properties. The Mission statement notes the importance of the University's history and historic resources to its overarching character. As noted in the 1999 University of Georgia Master Plan, the mission of the University is as follows:

The University of Georgia is a land and sea-grant university as well as the state's flagship institution of higher education.

The University's Mission is defined by the following core characteristics:

1.1 Integration of Three Missions

The integration of teaching, research, and service is a defining characteristic of the university as a land and sea-grant institution.

1.2 Commitment to Undergraduate Learning

The university has increased the presence of senior faculty in the classroom and intends to deepen its commitment to undergraduate students by creating a better learning environment.

1.3 Pursuit of Scholarship

The University embraces a broad array of scholarly inquiry in the form of research and creative works in most fields of advanced studies.

1.4 Call to Service

Throughout its history, the university has brought its expertise to bear on a host of public service programs affecting Georgians in every county.

1.5 Balancing Act on Enrollment

To cope with the escalating demand, the university has correspondingly raised admissions standards in order to maintain a balance between enrollment growth and the quality of the learning environment.

1.6 A Culture of Quality

With the state's support, the university aspires not only to maintain but also to improve the quality of its faculty and staff by raising salaries to region-leading levels.

1.7 Advocate for the Environment

The university has established environmental literacy and stewardship as an institutional priority.

1.8 Partnership with Industry and Peers

State-supported schools everywhere are being called upon to improve their efficiency and accountability - to make the most of their budgets. One of the best ways to accomplish this is through cooperative agreements with other University System institutions and with private industry.

1.9 Contributions to Georgia's Development

In fulfilling its mission of instruction, research, and public service, the university is actively involved in the economic, social, and cultural development of the state.

1.10 Cultural Diversity

University initiatives promoting cultural diversity serve to enrich the academic environment and build respect for cultural differences.

1.11 A Global View

Through technological innovation and economic interdependence, the university is compelled to extend its mission to international programs and development projects.¹⁸⁸

Guiding Principles

Based on research and analysis conducted for this study, and in consultation with University project team members and the workshops conducted by the University in conjunction with this study, the following guiding principles have been established for the Historic Preservation Master Plan and for preservation of the University's historic resources:

1. Relate historic preservation to the University of Georgia's mission and vision.
2. Recognize the central role that historic preservation plays in campus character.
3. Take a holistic approach to historic preservation, recognizing the interrelationships of landscapes, buildings, site features, and archeological resources.
4. Fully incorporate historic preservation concepts into University planning, processes, and procedures.
5. Endeavor to develop a clear and easy to use protocol and process for addressing historic preservation needs within the University system.
6. Emphasize the preservation of authentic historic fabric.
7. Recognize the ongoing need to accommodate change in University programs and infrastructure.

188. Ayers Saint Gross, 1–2.

8. Be flexible and creative in design and execution, always striving for the highest possible quality.
9. Use appropriate treatments for historic building and landscape systems and fabric.
10. Engage appropriate professionals to address the specific needs of each historic resource.
11. Engage students, faculty, administrators, alumni, residents, and the general public in cultivating historic preservation interests and values.
12. Emphasize livability, sustainability, and quality of life.
13. Recognize that University of Georgia is a collection of campuses, sites, buildings, structures, and landscapes spread across a large geographic area that present a wide range of preservation needs.
14. Recognize that the historic contexts associated with each campus, site, building, structure, and landscape should be considered when making preservation decisions.
15. Recognize that there are existing national, state, and local laws and policies that need to be respected when endeavoring to make preservation and stewardship decisions.
16. Share the collected knowledge of what makes historic buildings, landscapes, and archeological sites worthy of preservation and stewardship.

Key Issues Related to Historic Preservation

The issues faced by the University in addressing its historic resources are many and varied, ranging from the need to identify landscapes, buildings, and archaeological sites of historic significance so that they are understood to merit special consideration, to the challenges of evaluating properties for continued use or potential repurposing, to the overarching requirements of condition assessment, repair, and maintenance.

The University of Georgia maintains its resources in very good condition. Thus, some of the physical issues of threats commonly encountered in assessing historic resources are less prominent here. However, budget, schedule, and staffing needs continue to present challenges to all of the campuses and properties with the University System.

Key issues related to historic preservation of the University's historic resources have been identified based on discussion with University project team members, comments by participants in the Guiding Principles Workshop and stakeholders' meeting convened in coordination with this project, and conditions observed during field work by the project team.

Functional and Design Issues

One of the greatest threats to the University's historic resources is lack of an apparent current use, or future reuse, for a building or structure. Where continued use or reuse meets functional requirements, design for alterations needs to

respond to and protect the historic character of the resource. Alterations, if major or extensive, can result in a loss of historic fabric and diminished integrity of design, materials, and workmanship. Relocation of a resource is sometimes appropriate, but may also pose a threat to integrity as the physical context and setting of the resource is lost or altered. Buildings and structures that are vacant are more vulnerable to vandalism and other threats than those that are occupied and/or in use. In addition, unless properly weatherproofed during periods when they are not in use, vacant buildings are vulnerable to moisture leakage, animal or pest infestation, and other threats.

University staff generally employ maintenance techniques that are appropriate to the structures being repaired; however, if inappropriate maintenance techniques are used, or maintenance efforts are inadequate due to lack of funding or available skilled personnel to perform the work, the integrity of resources could be threatened.

Preservation and rehabilitation measures implemented on the University's historic resources should follow the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and be appropriate for the specific application. If inappropriate measures are implemented, the integrity of the resources may be threatened.

Condition and Maintenance Issues

Buildings and structures are potentially vulnerable to a range of threats. Many are addressed by regular maintenance and monitoring, thus many threats are noted and addressed before resource integrity is compromised. If resources for repair and maintenance are not available or are limited, these issues remain of concern. Buildings and structures that are not in current use, or are at remote locations, tend to be at greater risk of deterioration due to damage caused by weather, vandalism, fire, and other threats.

Deterioration of resources occurs naturally due to aging of materials and exposure to weather. Deterioration through mechanisms such as water infiltration pose a threat to resource integrity unless careful maintenance efforts are ongoing. Severe deterioration can lead to unsafe conditions, or to eventual loss of the resource.

Development and Context Issues

Private or public development on adjacent lands, ranging from buildings and structures to new roadways and electrical transmission lines, can present a threat to viewsheds as well as to the setting of some historic resources.

In general, weather presents a threat to historic resources. Severe weather events—wind storms, tornadoes, hurricanes—can result in significant damage or loss of resources, while normal weather generally contributes to deterioration of resources over time. The potential for severe weather events is anticipated to increase in coming years due to climate change. Flooding is of concern for buildings and structures in low-lying areas, especially after extreme rainfall. Coupled with weather conditions such as wind and rain, erosion contributes to the deterioration of historic resources. Erosion of resource sites, such as through flooding, can lead to severe damage or loss of constructed resources.

Finally, operations and use need to be taken into consideration in developing a preservation approach for historic resources. As examples, users of historic resources may inadvertently damage character-defining features; overuse of a building or landscape can result in deteriorated conditions and diminished integrity; and vehicular access where not anticipated or accommodated can result in damage to fragile landscapes and archaeological sites. Without advance planning to prevent damage, these types of threats can result in requirements for more frequent and sometimes more extensive repair and maintenance.

Awareness and Mitigation Issues

As can be seen from consideration of several of the issues identified above, training and education of facilities personnel is essential to the protection of the University's historic resources. Working to increase the awareness of members of the University community—staff, faculty, and students—as well as neighbors and partners of University properties, of the value of historic resources is an important step in ensuring their protection. Continued integration of cultural resources education into curricula and University culture will help to foster this type of awareness.

Regular updating of survey data for historic buildings and structures, cultural landscapes, and archaeological sites is also important to ensuring preservation of these resources. Survey information should be accurate and as comprehensive as possible within the constraints of the survey program.

The Role of the National and Georgia Historic Registers

The National Register of Historic Places

The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation. Authorized by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Park Service's National Register of Historic Places is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect America's historic and archeological resources.

In order for a property to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, it must possess significance under one of four criteria. The Criteria for Evaluation state:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

- A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.¹⁸⁹

In addition, the Criteria for Evaluation identify the following criteria considerations:

Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past fifty years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or
- b. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or
- c. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life; or
- d. A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or
- e. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or
- f. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or
- g. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.¹⁹⁰

Guidance in evaluating the significance of historic resources is provided by the National Register Bulletin, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*.¹⁹¹

The historic nature of significant properties is defined by their character, which is embodied in their identifying physical features. For example, character-defining

189. National Register Bulletin: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1997).

190. *Code of Federal Regulations, Title 36, Part 60*, "The National Register Criteria for Evaluation."

191. National Register Bulletin.

features for a building can include its configuration; materials, craftsmanship, interior spaces, and features; and different components of its surroundings.¹⁹²

Assessment of integrity is based on an evaluation of the existence and condition of the physical features which date to a property's period of significance, taking into consideration the degree to which the individual qualities of integrity are present. The seven aspects of integrity as defined in the National Register Criteria for Evaluation are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. As noted in the National Register Bulletin, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*:

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. . . . Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. . . . Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. . . . Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. . . . Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. . . . Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. . . . Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.¹⁹³

The property must retain the essential physical features that enable it to convey its historical significance. The essential physical features are those features that define both why a property is significant (National Register criteria) and when it was significant (period of significance). The National Register Bulletin, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, defines integrity as “the ability of a property to convey its significance.”¹⁹⁴

Georgia Register of Historic Places

Similar to the National Register, the Georgia Register of Historic Places is the state's official listing of historic resources. Listing in the Georgia Register is a form of recognition that makes individually listed structures eligible for state property tax incentives and provides for a review of some state-funded undertakings. The Georgia Register is maintained by the Historic Preservation Division (HPD) of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.

Current National Register Status of University Properties

The following provides an overview of the current National Register status of University of Georgia properties. All National Register-listed properties within the University of Georgia System are located in Athens, with the exception of Rock Eagle. National Register-listed University of Georgia properties in Athens are shown in the figure that follows later in this chapter.

192. Lee H. Nelson, FAIA, *Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character: Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving Their Character* (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, Technical Preservation Services, 1988).

193. National Register Bulletin, 44–45.

194. *Ibid.*

- **Old North Campus Historic District.** Listed in 1972.¹⁹⁵ Contributing resources indicated in the nomination include:
 - North Quadrangle
 - South Quadrangle
 - Arch and fence (1858)
 - Old College (also Franklin College) (1801–1805)
 - Waddel Hall (1820)
 - New College (1822–1823)
 - Demosthenian Hall (1824)
 - The Chapel (1832)
 - Phi Kappa Hall (1836)
 - Lustrat House (1847)
 - Moore College (1874)
 - Academic Building (1903), from the Ivy Building (1832) and the Library (1859)
- **Garden Club of Georgia Museum** (Headquarters House, Founder’s Memorial Garden) (1857; 1939–1946). Lumpkin Street, University campus. Listed 1972.¹⁹⁶
- **Bishop House** (Bishop Cottage) (1837). Jackson Street, University of Georgia campus. Listed 1972.¹⁹⁷
- **Governor Wilson Lumpkin House** (Rock House) (1842–1844). Cedar Street, University of Georgia campus. Listed 1970.¹⁹⁸
- **Cobb-Treanor House** (Treanor House, John A. Cobb House (1848–1849). 1234 Lumpkin Street. Listed 1972.¹⁹⁹
- **Jackson Street Cemetery** (Old Athens Cemetery). South Jackson Street, University of Georgia campus. (1810–1959) Listed 2009.²⁰⁰

195. John C. Waters, *National Register Nomination Form: Old North Campus*. (Athens, Georgia: Athens-Clarke Heritage Foundation, June 2, 1971), Section 8.

196. John C. Waters, *National Register Nomination Form: Founders Garden*. (Athens, Georgia: Athens-Clarke Heritage Foundation, June 2, 1971), Section 8.

197. John C. Waters, *National Register Nomination Form: Bishop House*. (Athens, Georgia: Athens-Clarke Heritage Foundation, June 2, 1971), Section 8.

198. John C. Waters, *National Register Nomination Form: Governor Wilson Lumpkin House*. (Athens, Georgia: Athens-Clarke Heritage Foundation, June 2, 1971), Section 8.

199. Kenneth H. Thomas and Richard Cloues, *National Register Nomination Form: Cobb-Treanor House*. (Atlanta, Georgia: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, November 1978). Section 8.

200. Janine Duncan, *National Register Nomination Form: Jackson Street Cemetery* (Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia, September 5, 2007), Section 8.

- **Athens Warehouse Historic District** (1888–1926). Bounded by Hancock and Thomas Streets and the Railroad, Athens, Georgia. Listed 1988.²⁰¹
- The **Hodgson Oil Refinery complex** is a contributing resource of the district located along Oconee Street.²⁰²
- **Lucy Cobb Institute Campus** (1858; 1882–1885). 200 North Milledge Avenue, Athens. Listed 1972. Contributing buildings include the Lucy Cobb Institute and Seney-Stovall Chapel.²⁰³
- **University President’s House** (Benjamin Hill House, Grant-White-Bradshaw House) (1856). 570 Prince Avenue, Athens, Georgia. Listed 1970.²⁰⁴
- **Naval Supply Corps Museum** (Carnegie Library Building) (1910). 1401 Prince Avenue, Athens, Georgia. Listed in 1975.²⁰⁵
- **Oglethorpe Avenue Historic District** (State Normal School Historic District) (1891–1932). Oglethorpe Avenue. Listed in 1987.²⁰⁶
 - Winnie Davis Hall (1902)
 - Rhodes Hall (1906)
 - Carnegie Library (1910)
 - Pound Hall (1917)
 - Miller Hall (1917)
 - Brick Entrance Posts at Buck Road entrance, Prince/Oglethorpe intersection, Prince Avenue entrance to Winnie Davis Plaza, Prince Avenue with brick wall
 - Plaza entrance between Winnie Davis Hall and Prince Avenue
 - Walks
 - Parade grounds

201. Lisa Raflo, *National Register Nomination Form: Athens Warehouse* (Atlanta, Georgia: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, August 26, 1988), Section 7.

202. *Ibid.*, 7-2.

203. John C. Waters, *National Register Nomination Form: Lucy Cobb Institute*. (Athens, Georgia: Athens-Clarke Heritage Foundation, June 2, 1971), Section 8.

204. John C. Waters, *National Register Nomination Form: University President’s House*. (Athens, Georgia: Athens-Clarke Heritage Foundation, June 2, 1971), Section 7.

205. Belle Massey, Pat Cooper. *National Register Nomination Form: Navy Supply Corps Museum*. (Athens, Georgia: Navy Supply Corps School, August 16, 1974), Section 7.

206. Kenneth H. Thomas, *National Register Nomination Form: Oglethorpe Avenue Historic District*. (Atlanta, Georgia: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, June 4, 1987), Section 8. There may be additional buildings indicated within the naval supply corps portion of the district that are not distinguishable from others on Oglethorpe Avenue as they are grouped together in the nomination as craftsman style residences.

- **Athens Factory (The Old Mill)** (1883). Baldwin Street and Williams Street. Listed 1980.
- **White Hall** (White Hall Mansion Forestry School) (1892). Simonton Bridge Road and Whitehall Road. Listed 1979.²⁰⁷
- **Rock Eagle Site (pre-historic)**. Rock Eagle site, near Eatonton, Putnam County, Georgia. Listed 1978.²⁰⁸
- **Singer-Moye Archaeological Site**. Prehistoric mound site in Stewart County, Georgia. Listed 1975.

National Register Eligibility of University Properties

As indicated by the summary provided above, the University of Georgia—particularly the Athens campus—has a number of historically and architecturally significant resources that are already listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Several resources are individually listed, while others are listed as contributing resources within historic districts.

Research and analysis conducted for this study have identified additional resources that may be eligible for listing. Using the categorization system developed for this study, resources already individually listed as well as resources greater than fifty years of age that may meet the criteria for be eligibility are assess as Category 1. Resources already listed as contributing to a historic district as well as those that may meet the criteria for eligibility as contributing to a historic district are assessed as Category 2. Resources fifty years of age or greater that are not individually significant or contributing within a historic district, but which are of value for their contribution to the University of Georgia, are assessed as Category 4. Resources less than fifty years of age that possess inherent value to the University are assessed as Category 4; this category includes resources that may be eligible for listing when they reach the National Register fifty-year age consideration. Finally, resources that are currently assessed as non-historic and as not meeting National Register eligibility requirements, and do not have other inherent value to the University, are assessed as Category 5; resources in this category that are less than forty years of age that should be re-evaluated when they reach forty to fifty years of age, and moved to another category if appropriate.

Assessment of individual resources using the above categories is provided within the individual chapters of this report. Resources currently listed or meeting the criteria for listing, either individually or as contributing resources within historic districts, are discussed in the Summary Assessment section of each campus chapter. The categorization of all resources addressed in this study is also provided in tabular form in the Resource Tables provided in Appendix A.

207. Kenneth H. Thomas and Richard Cloues, *National Register Nomination Form: White Hall* (Atlanta, Georgia: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, June 4, 1987), Section 8.

208. National Park Service, "National Register Digital Assets." <https://npgallery.nps.gov/AssetDetail/NRIS/78001001>, accessed November 14, 2018.



Figure 45. Map of Athens campus, with National Register-listed properties highlighted in red. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

Policies and Regulations

The State Agency Historic Property Stewardship Program

The State Agency Historic Property Stewardship Program, developed by the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources based on Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act and adopted in 1998, defines the broad historic preservation responsibilities of State agencies including the University System of Georgia.²⁰⁹ The State Stewardship Program ensures that state agencies develop comprehensive plans for preservation, protection, use, and maintenance of historic properties, and that funding provided by state agencies is used in a positive manner to achieve these goals. The State Stewardship Program requires that each state agency implement a Historic Preservation Plan to address the use, preservation, and protection of its historic properties.

The requirements of the State Agency Historic Property Stewardship Program comprise seven standards or guidelines, as follows:

Standard One

Each state agency establishes and maintains a historic preservation program that is coordinated by a qualified Preservation Officer, and is consistent with and seeks to advance the purposes of the State Agency Historic Property Stewardship Program. The head of each State agency is responsible for the preservation of historic properties owned by the agency.

Standard Two

An agency provides for the timely identification and evaluation of historic properties under agency jurisdiction and/or subject to effect by agency actions.

Standard Three

An agency nominates historic properties under the agency's jurisdiction to the Georgia Register of Historic Places.

Standard Four

An agency gives historic properties full consideration when planning or considering approval of any action that might affect such properties.

Standard Five

An agency consults with knowledgeable and concerned parties outside the agency about its historic preservation related activities.

Standard Six

An agency manages and maintains historic properties under its jurisdiction in a manner that considers the preservation of their historic, architectural, archeological, and cultural values.

209. The State Agency Historic Property Stewardship Program is described in detail at http://georgiashpo.org/state_stewardship. Section 110 of the National Preservation Act requires federal agencies establish their own historic preservation programs for the identification, evaluation, and protection of historic properties, and to develop a plan for the protection or management and use of those properties.

Standard Seven

An agency gives priority to the use of historic properties to carry out agency missions.

Georgia Environmental Protection Regulation

As noted in the Board of Regents *Campus Historic Preservation Guidelines*:

The Georgia Environmental Policy Act (GEPA) was enacted in recognition that the protection and preservation of the diverse aspects of Georgia’s environment is of the highest public priority. The Act requires that State “government agencies,” including the University System of Georgia and its individual Institutions, consider the effects of their actions on the environment. Historic and cultural resources are included among the various aspects of the environment as it is defined by the Act.²¹⁰

The act also requires the disclosure of effects of proposed state projects, including preparation of an Environmental Effects Report for all projects that the responsible agency official determines may significantly affect the quality of the environment, including historic and archaeological resources.²¹¹ Review of proposed actions is conducted by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division.²¹²

Section 106 Compliance

Section 106 is a provision of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 that requires federal agencies to determine the effect of proposed construction projects that use federal funds on properties listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation is provided the opportunity to comment on projects under Section 106. This process affords protection to properties listed on or eligible for the National Register.

For the University of Georgia system, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act applies to projects conducted by the university when those projects are the beneficiary of federal funding or require federal permitting or licensure. Campus administrators are responsible for compliance under the Act. The act requires a project review and consultation process similar to that prescribed by the Georgia Environmental Protection Act and the State Stewardship Program.²¹³

210. Lord, Aeck & Sargent, with Sasaki Associates, The Jaeger Company, and Southern Research Historic Preservation Consultants, Inc. *Campus Historic Preservation Plan Guidelines*. Prepared for the University System of Georgia, Board of Regents, 2005, 36–37.

211. Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, <https://georgiashpo.org/>, accessed November 14, 2018.

212. Board of Regents, *Campus Historic Preservation Plan Guidelines*, 36–37.

213. *Ibid.*, 37.

Historic Resource Assessment Categories, Definitions, and Standard Operating Procedures

Board of Regents Campus Historic Preservation Plan Guidelines

The Board of Regents *Campus Historic Preservation Plan Guidelines* offers guidance on assessment of buildings and landscape in terms of their preservation potential. This guidance is provided within the context of identifying appropriate treatment approaches and project-level procedures. The *Campus Historic Preservation Plan Guidelines* defines two categories of resources, as follows:

4.1.1 CATEGORY I – LONG-TERM PRESERVATION

Buildings and landscapes that are worthy of long-term preservation and investment because they possess high integrity and meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Possess central importance in defining or maintaining the historic, architectural, natural, or cultural character of the Institution.
- Possess outstanding architectural, engineering, artistic, or landscape architectural characteristics.
- Possess importance to the interpretation of history, development, or tradition of the Institution.
- Have considerable potential for continued or adaptive reuse.
- Are otherwise highly valued by the Institution.

4.1.2 CATEGORY II – CONSIDERATION FOR LONG-TERM PRESERVATION

All remaining identified historic buildings and landscapes fall under Category II. Buildings and landscapes that possess integrity, continuing or adaptive use potential, or other value to merit consideration for long-term preservation, but that do not meet the criteria for assignment to Category I. Examples of Category II resources have the following characteristics:

- Have historical or aesthetic value, but are not central to defining or maintaining the character of the Institution.
- Are good, but not outstanding examples of architectural styles, engineering methods, artistic values, or landscape architecture.
- Can contribute to the interpretation of the history, development or tradition of the Institution but that are not necessary to that interpretation.
- Have some potential for continued or adaptive reuse.

The two overarching Board of Regents categories provide the basis for a more detailed categorization system developed as part of this study for the University of Georgia campuses and resources. This categorization system is discussed below. (Treatment guidance provided in the Board of Regents *Campus Historic Preservation Plan Guidelines* is discussed in the Preservation Guidelines section of this report.)

University of Georgia Historic Preservation Master Plan Categories

The following definitions are provided for reference in understanding the Standard Operating Procedures described below.

Category 1 – Resources that are individually listed or meet eligibility criteria

- Individually listed in the National Register or as a National Historic Landmark.
- Not listed but meeting the criteria for eligibility for listing in the National Register.

Category 2 – Contributing resources within a listed or eligible historic district

- Contributing resource within a historic district listed in the National Register or as a National Historic Landmark.
- Contributing resource within a historic district not listed but meeting the criteria for eligibility for listing in the National Register.

Category 3 – Other resources fifty years of age or greater with historic value

- Resources fifty years of age or greater that are not individually significant or contributing within a historic district per the National Register of Historic Places, but which are of value for their contribution to the character of the University of Georgia.

Category 4 – Other resources less than fifty years of age of inherent or potential value

- Resources less than fifty years of age that possess inherent value (e.g., architectural) to the University of Georgia. Includes resources that may be eligible for listing when they reach the fifty-year age consideration.
- Resources forty to fifty years of age that the University plans to reassess when they reach fifty years of age. Includes resources that may be eligible for listing when they reach the fifty-year age consideration.

Category 5 – Non-historic resources

- Resources that are non-historic and/or do not meet National Register eligibility requirements for listing, and lack other inherent value to the University of Georgia.
- Resources in this category that are less than forty years old at the time of the current assessment should be re-evaluated when they reach forty to fifty years of age, and moved to another category if appropriate.

Standard Operating Procedures

These Standard Operating Procedures integrate historic preservation management practices into the day-to-day facilities planning and operations of the University of Georgia. The goal is to ensure that historic resources are given due consideration in the planning process and that appropriate consultations and review processes are followed in a timely manner. The goal is to create a

transparent process to guide decision making when exploring options to demolish, maintain, rehabilitate, or add on to existing historic grounds or facilities.

How to Use These Standard Operation Procedures

These Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) consist of two parts: SOPs 1 through 4 establish foundational historic preservation activities based in established preservation practice and the agency requirements of the State Stewardship Program, while SOPs 5 through 12 establish consultation and review procedures for various type of projects involving historic resources.

The *Implementation Matrix* (shown below) facilitates navigation of the consultation and review process and connects proposed actions with specific procedures.

All historic resources identified in the Historic Resource Inventory (HRI) have been assigned an *Assessment Category* that takes into consideration the age, history, context, significance, condition and integrity of buildings and landscape features, and suggests National Register of Historic Places eligibility and other potential significance using five classifications (1, 2, 3, 4, and 5), as noted above. The *Assessment Category* for specific University of Georgia resources may be found on the *Summary with Tabular Identification and Evaluation of Cultural Resources* section found in the appendix of this Historic Preservation Master Plan. Summaries are arranged by campus association, character area, and building number, with landscape resources following buildings in each character area. The *Assessment Category* of a building or landscape resource may also be obtained by contacting the Campus Preservation Officer (CPO) (see SOP1) or utilizing the information tab on the Interactive Campus Map where available (for more information see <https://www.architects.uga.edu/CampusMap/>).

The Implementation Matrix cross-references the resource Assessment Category with eight potential Actions including Master Planning, Routine Maintenance, Corrective Maintenance, Minor/ Moderate Rehabilitation, Extensive Rehabilitation, Additions/New Construction, Demolitions/ Dispossessions, and Excavations/Archaeology. By cross-referencing the resource Assessment Category with the proposed Treatment the matrix directs the user to the specific SOP for that action. Note that actions involving Excavation/Archaeology always default to SOP 5 as there is no way to apply an Assessment Category to a hidden condition.

Actions

Master Planning– Master planning encompasses a range of activities oriented toward the articulation of a long-term vision for growth and/or transformation at scales ranging from an individual facility to the entire campus.

Routine Maintenance – Routine Maintenance involves in-kind replacement and finish refreshes. Maintenance activities that do not impact historic details, materials, features, spaces, or buildings may be conducted using Best Management Practices. Where historic materials, features, spaces, or buildings are proposed for change or removal, the CPO must be consulted.

Corrective Maintenance – Corrective Maintenance involves the disruption, removal, and/or replacement of worn or damaged materials including exterior and interior architectural details, selective window/door replacement, floor/wall/ceiling wall repair or replacement, exterior surface coatings, masonry repointing, and roof penetrations, among others. Corrective Maintenance also includes emergency procedures. Where historic materials, features, spaces, or buildings are proposed for change or removal, the CPO must be consulted.

Minor/Moderate Rehabilitation – Minor/Moderate Rehabilitation involves substantial alteration to interior or exterior spaces and/or materials including large-scale finish alteration, comprehensive window and door replacement, exterior penetrations, small exterior additions (non-programmatic), major systems upgrades (MEP/FP), roof replacement, room subdivision and consolidation, accessibility alterations, and additions (elevators, ramps, steps).

Major/Extensive Rehabilitation – Major/Extensive Rehabilitation involves the comprehensive rehabilitation of complete buildings, floors, or wings, including complete MEP/FP systems installation/replacement, and substantial reconfiguration of or alteration to existing building volumes, spaces, and circulation patterns.

Additions/New Construction – Additions/New Construction involves an addition to an existing building or new out-of-the-ground buildings, and typically entails substantial ground disturbance/ excavation, which triggers archaeological review.

Demolition/Dispossession – All activities resulting in the demolition, removal, or transfer of any property 50 years of age or older requires Georgia State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) consultation and Board of Regents (BOR) approval. BOR will not review Demolition/Dispossession proposals until Determinations of Eligibility and Assessments of Effects have been issued by the SHPO.

Ground Disturbance – Land disturbing activities involving boring, excavation, trenching, grading, cut and fill, and grubbing trigger archaeological review.

Environmental Site Assessment – A BOR Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) is intended to identify any recognized environmental conditions which previously existed or currently exist at the subject property that may cause the BOR liability or cost concerns, and/or may preclude development of the site (for more information, see http://www.usg.edu/building_project_procedures/chapter4/App4B.pdf).

Environmental Effects Report – The Georgia Environmental Policy Act (GEPA) states that an Environmental Effects Report (EER) is necessary when a government action may adversely affect the quality of the environment. The EER should identify the impact of the action, propose alternatives, and delineate potential mitigation efforts.

Historic Resource Inventory – The University’s CPO maintains a Historic Resource Inventory (HRI) (SOP 1) database of all structures 40-plus years of age or older. All historic building and landscape resources are identified in the

database using the base format of the “Georgia Historic Resources” inventory form.

State Historic Preservation Office – Each state has a federally mandated and partial federally funded State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). Each office must have an appointed State Historic Preservation Officer. These offices typically manage both federal and state level historic preservation issues as is the case in Georgia. (See HPD below).

Historic Preservation Division – Used interchangeably with State Historic Preservation Office. The Historic Preservation Division (HPD) is a division of the Department of natural Resources and is the seat of the State Historic Preservation Officer.

Standard Operating Procedure 1: Campus Preservation Officer (CPO)

The campus will designate a Campus Preservation Officer (CPO) who meets the *Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Qualifications Standards* (for more information, see http://georgiashpo.org/sites/uploads/hpd/pdf/CD_PQStandards.pdf). The CPO will review and ensure coordination of all projects involving historic properties and archaeological considerations with the appropriate stakeholders, including communications with the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). The CPO will be available to provide technical assistance and procedural advice during all phases of a project involving historic properties and archaeological considerations.

The current Campus Preservation Officer is:

Scott Messer, MHP
Director, Historic Preservation
Office of the University Architects for Facilities Planning
382 East Broad Street
Athens, Georgia 30602
(706) 542-7331
smesser@uga.edu

The CPO will involve professional consultants or appropriate individuals from the University staff with specific expertise, such as archaeology or historical landscape architecture, as needed for specific operations.

Standard Operating Procedure 2: Consultation and Reporting

The Campus Preservation Officer (CPO) will be responsible for providing technical assistance and procedural advice when requested or as prescribed by these procedures. Planned construction associated with or alterations to historic buildings and landscapes, and/or with the potential to disturb known or potential archaeological resources, must be preceded by consultation with the CPO. The CPO will be responsible for maintaining a log of all consultations. This list will be made available for State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) review on an annual basis.

Standard Operating Procedure 3: Recordation

All activities resulting in changes to historic buildings and landscapes will be recorded and documented, and the documentation filed in a designated location for easy access and retrieval. The purpose of this process is to create a record of changes made over time to the University's historic buildings and landscapes, while facilitating resource-related decision making as well as future research efforts. The University's Facilities Management Division (FMD) Facility Inventory currently collects and catalogs all as-built documentation (drawings and specifications) as part of its standard operations. Utilization of the University's existing as-built documentation process for this purpose is anticipated.

Facilities Inventory
 Facilities Management Division
 University of Georgia
 1180 East Broad Street
 021 Chicopee Complex
 Athens, Georgia 30602
facilities-inventory@fmd.uga.edu
<https://www.fmd.uga.edu/facilitiesinventory>
 (706) 542-9365

At the same time, documentation records should be considered for inclusion in the University of Georgia Special Collections Libraries. Both recordation documentation as well as any materials collected as part of background research into a property should be compiled and submitted to the University of Georgia Special Collections Libraries. The Campus Preservation Officer (CPO) will develop protocols for archiving materials with University of Georgia Special Collections Libraries, including determining a list of construction-related documents of interest, potentially including reports, contracts, correspondence, meeting minutes, and buildings material samples.

The permanent archival records that are used to meet Georgia State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) mitigation requests will also be submitted to the *University of Georgia Special Collections Libraries* (see also Standard Operating Procedures 3 and 13).

University Archivist
 Richard B. Russell Building Special Collections Libraries
 University of Georgia Libraries
 300 South Hull Street
 Athens, Georgia 30602
 (706) 542-0667
sarmour@uga.edu
sclib@uga.edu
<http://www5.galib.uga.edu/scl/#>
 (706) 542-0667

Where archaeological activities result in the recovery of pre-historic or historic artifacts, these items will be submitted along with documentation to the University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology for permanent curation. In most instances, this transfer will be handled by the registered archaeologist

responsible for the investigation. All archaeological sites will be recorded at the Georgia Archaeological Site File.

University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology
The Georgia Archaeological Site File
UGA Laboratory of Archaeology
110 Riverbend Road
Athens, Georgia 30602-4702
(706) 542-8737
fax (706) 542-8920
gasf@uga.edu

The University will develop a Geographic Information System (GIS) file to identify known archaeological sites and those identified in the future. The file will serve as an initial tool for assessing proposed ground-disturbing activities. Sites that have been examined and determined not-eligible will not require additional consideration unless there remains the potential for other archaeological sites to be located nearby, or if the site is deemed significant and would require further remediation prior to disturbance.

Standard Operating Procedure 4: 10-Year Reevaluation

Every 10 years, the University will review the database of building and landscape resources to update the list of resources 40 years of age or older. This will help to maintain a 10-year “look ahead” window to understand which resources will reach the 50-age consideration associated with historic status.

Every 10 years the University will also review and, if necessary, update the Historic Preservation Master Plan and Standard Operating Procedures to reflect the University’s contemporary protocols and preservation approaches.

Standard Operating Procedure 5: Excavation and Archaeology

The purpose of archaeological investigation, is to identify, and if possible preserve archaeological resources on University property, as well as to avoid unintentional destruction of resources. This procedure defines various undertakings that will initiate an archaeological investigation, and outlines steps that are to be taken in such an investigation. Archaeological investigation is to be initiated in the case of land-disturbing activity or timber harvesting. These two undertakings lead to different steps in archaeological investigation.

Land-disturbing activity is defined here following elements of the 1991 Georgia Environmental Policy Act (GEPA) Guidelines, the 2011 Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Protection Division (HPD) Timber Harvest Archaeology Protocol A land disturbing activity is one that:

- Involves scraping, plowing, clearing, dredging, grading, soil compression, excavating, transporting or filling of land that affects an area of greater than 100 total square feet (with the exception of cultivation).
- Involves the placement of any structure or impervious surface, or dam.
- Timber harvesting of more than five acres of land.

Should a land-disturbing activity be planned, the first step is to notify the Campus Preservation Officer (CPO), who will review the Georgia Archaeological Site File records for the property to determine whether or not the location has been previously assessed by an archaeologist. If it has, and no significant archaeological sites have been documented, no further archaeological work will be required. If it has, and significant archaeological sites have been documented at that location, then the CPO will aid in reconfiguration of the planned undertaking to avoid the archaeological site, or develop and oversee archaeological testing of the site.

If no archaeological survey has been done on the location, the CPO will engage an archaeologist to direct, perform, assess, and report on the archaeological investigation. The archaeologist should meet the Secretary of Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR 61 and *Federal Register* 48:44739).

If no significant archaeological sites are encountered in the survey, then no further archaeological work will be required. If the archaeologist identifies a potentially significant archaeological site, this site should be avoided, or its significance should be tested through more thorough investigation.

If a potentially significant archaeological site is to be avoided, the CPO will assist in the development of a plan to avoid the site and ensure its implementation.

Following a Phase I survey, GNAHRGIS records will be updated to include the surveyed area and the results of the survey.

Archaeological testing for significance is a process that determines if a site has sufficient integrity and value to warrant preservation or study. A plan to test the site must be developed by a qualified archaeologist. This plan must be reviewed and approved by the CPO as well as the Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). Though each significance test of a site is unique and designed to meet the characteristics of the individual site, certain standards apply, and are detailed in the Georgia Council of Professional Archeologists (GCPA) guideline in section III.E. The results of the test, along with the treatment and curation of any artifacts collected should be compiled into a report that meets the guidelines for such a report in the GCPA guideline in section V. This report will include a section that fully assesses the significance of archaeological site.

If the site is found not to warrant preservation or study, then no further archaeological work will be required. If the site is found by the archaeologist to be significant, and the CPO and the Georgia SHPO concur, then the site should be avoided, or a plan to mitigate the effect on the site by the undertaking must be developed and implemented. Such a plan must be developed by the archaeologist in consultation with the Campus Preservation Officer and the Georgia SHPO to meet the needs of all stakeholders.

All documents produced and artifacts collected should be curated at the University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology according to their guidelines. All archaeological investigations must be recorded on Georgia Archaeological Site File to avoid duplication.

Should inadvertent discovery of archaeological materials be made in an activity that does not meet the definition of land disturbing activity, or in an area that has been identified as not having a significant archaeological site, the CPO should be contacted for initial assessment immediately.

Standard Operating Procedure 6: Historic Resource Studies

The appropriate management of historic resources often benefits from research, documentation, and analysis presented in different types of historic resource studies. The purpose of historic resource studies is to identify and compile relevant archival documents, develop a historic context for and a physical description of the resource, assess historic integrity, and evaluate significance in accordance with Georgia and National Register of Historic Places criteria. For example, historic structure reports are a recognized type of study used in assessment and management of historic buildings and structures.

The management of historic landscapes in particular, which are not currently well represented in the University's historic resource database, will benefit from additional historic resource studies, such as cultural landscape reports, to address the complexities of place. The Campus Preservation Officer (CPO) will recommend the preparation of a historic resource study for historic landscapes when insufficient information is available to assess a proposed action.

Historic resource studies will be developed under the direction of the CPO. They will be prepared by a qualified Cultural Resource Management firm with personnel who meet the *Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards*.

Standard Operating Procedure 7: Best Management Practices

Three options are presented herein for complying with the Standard Operating Procedures for treating historic resources. The first entails conformance with Best Management Practices (BMPs) for actions that are not anticipated to remove or alter historic materials or character-defining features. (Refer to the Preservation Guidelines chapter that follows for further discussion of appropriate BMPs for historic buildings and structures, landscapes, and archaeological resources.) The other two involve consultation with the Campus Preservation Officer (CPO), or consultation with Georgia State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), contingent upon the proposed action and the category of the resource.

BMPs are used to guide instances of routine maintenance and corrective maintenance activities, where the action does not remove or alter historic materials or character-defining features. BMPs assume for the most part that actions involve "in kind" changes, with alterations to historic materials and spaces that are reversible. Where actions are not reversible, the CPO will be consulted. While BMP activities generally do not require consultation with the CPO or the SHPO, the CPO will be available for technical assistance and consultation.

Because most of the actions involving historic resources are anticipated to fall under the treatment approach of rehabilitation as defined by the Secretary of the Interior, and the rehabilitation standards are consistent with the goals of the University noted above, these form the basis for the BMPs outlined in this

Standard Operating Procedure. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*, (available at https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/standguide/rehab/rehab_standards.htm), are as follows:

1. A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces and spatial relationships.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and special relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

Standard Operating Procedure 8: Campus Preservation Officer (CPO) Consultation

Three options are presented herein for complying with the Standard Operating Procedures for treating historic resources. The first entails conformance with Best Management Practices (BMPs) for actions not anticipated to remove or alter historic materials or character-defining features. The other two involve consultation with the Campus Preservation Officer (CPO), or consultation with Georgia State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), contingent upon the proposed action and the category of the resource.

When BMPs are insufficient to address a proposed action to a historic resource due to the extent of the proposed treatment, or the category of the resource, consultation with the CPO will be required. The CPO will specifically be consulted as regards:

- All environmental site assessments (including property acquisitions, sales, and transfers). These assessments may also require additional SHPO consultation;
- Routine maintenance or corrective maintenance results in alterations to historic materials or character-defining features;
- All minor/moderate rehabilitations and major/extensive rehabilitations.
- Facility or campus master planning activities involving or adjacent to historic structures or landscapes;
- All ground-disturbing activities and archaeological investigations and excavations;
- All demolition/dispossession of all properties. Historic properties will also require SHPO review prior to BOR approval;
- All planning and new construction activities involving federal funding, licensing, or permitting. Historic properties will also require SHPO Section 106 review.

Consultation will be initiated before critical scope and budget decisions are made.

When deemed necessary, the Campus Preservation Officer may seek formal or informal consultation from the State Historic Preservation Office (SOP 9)

Standard Operating Procedure 9: State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Consultation

Three options are presented herein for complying with the Standard Operating Procedures for treating historic resources. The first entails conformance with Best Management Practices (BMPs) for actions not anticipated to remove or alter historic materials or character-defining features. The other two involve consultation with the Campus Preservation Officer (CPO), or consultation with Georgia State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), contingent upon the proposed action and the category of the resource.

SHPO consultation is required for:

- Potentially problematic issues raised by Environmental Site Assessments;
- Unresolvable issues arising from CPO review;
- All planning and construction activities involving federal funding, licensing, or permitting are subject to Section 106 (National Historic Preservation Act 1966) review. The SHPO is responsible for all formal review for Section 106 compliance, UGA is responsible submitting Section 106 reviews to SHPO unless the responsibility is previously designated to another federal or state agency (for example, the Army Corps of Engineers).
- All extensive/major historic rehabilitation projects.

- Demolition and dispossession of any historic buildings and all real estate;
- Archaeological survey, testing, and mitigation (refer to Standard Operating Procedure 5).

The University of Georgia is solely responsible for communication, consultation, and submissions to and with the SHPO. All correspondence and consultations with the SHPO must be coordinated through the CPO. Consultant-based communication, consultation, and submissions will only be permitted with the foreknowledge and permission of the CPO.

Formal SHPO submissions will be completed using the Georgia SHPO Environmental Review Form (available at <http://www.georgiashpo.org/review>). The review will be initiated no later than the Schematic Design (35 percent) phase of a construction project. The SHPO may request additional submittals later in the design process, depending of the complexity of the preservation issues involved. The SHPO has 30 days to respond to submittals. The 30-day clock restarts whenever additional information is requested to support the submittal. Adequate time should be included for this review within the overall design/planning process and schedule.

When SHPO consultation is required, projects are likely to benefit from the historic resource study process addressed in Standard Operating Procedure 6. Historic resource studies have been found to greatly facilitate the review process by providing the types of information commonly requested as additional information by the SHPO, helping to expedite the review window.

Historic resource studies will be required for all extensive/major rehabilitations and demolitions/dispossessions, and recommended for minor/moderate rehabilitations where SHPO review is anticipated. They are also recommended for actions within eligible historic districts to address historic landscape considerations.

Formal SHPO submittals consist of three parts: “Determination of Eligibility” (Standard Operating Procedure 10); “Assessment of Effect” (Standard Operating Procedure 11); and “Mitigation” (Standard Operating Procedure 13).

Standard Operating Procedure 10: Determination of Eligibility

A property that is considered eligible for listing in the state or federal register is subject to GEPA/State Stewardship as well as Section 106 review if the project includes federal funding, permitting, or licensing. Properties assessed as Category 1 and 2 in the resource inventory are considered eligible for listing in the state or federal register. (Properties in Category 4 may be eligible when they reach the 50-year age consideration.)

A Determination of Eligibility is made first by the agency and then referred to SHPO for concurrence as part of the consultation process. Historic resource studies (Standard Operating Procedure 6) are useful in providing the type of information required to submit a Determination of Eligibility and can reduce the review period by reducing SHPO requests for additional information. The Campus Preservation Officer (CPO) will be consulted regarding the need for and approach to obtaining a DOE. Category 1 and 2 resources will be considered eligible for inclusion. The University may simply concede eligibility in an effort

to save time and submittal paperwork. Formal requests for Determination of Eligibility are best reserved for Category 3 resources.

Any property that is determined not-eligible by the SHPO may be reassigned as to Categories 3, 4 or 5 in the Historic Resource Inventory as appropriate.

Standard Operating Procedure 11: Assessment of Impact/Effect

A property that has been determined eligible for listing in the state or federal register by the State historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) is then subject to an “Assessment of Impact/Effect” of the proposed action. The words “Impact” and “Effect” are used interchangeably, “Impact” is used specific to state level reviews (GEPA/State Stewardship) and “effect” for federal level reviews (Section 106). The Assessment of Impact/Effect weighs the proposed scope of work against the historic significance and integrity of the resource(s) and assesses the impact/effect of the action on character-defining features and historic materials.

Historic resource studies are useful in providing the type of information required to submit an Assessment of Effect form, and can reduce the review period by reducing SHPO requests for additional Information.

As part of the SHPO submittal process, a narrative including a discussion of avoidance and minimization measures/alternatives should be provided. The narrative should discuss alternatives explored to avoid potential adverse impact/effect and, if unavoidable, to minimize the adverse impact/effect. Backup documentation including alternate designs, budgets, etc. should be included where necessary.

There are four types of impacts/effects:

1. No Impact/Effect – The proposed action does not affect any historic resources.
2. No Significant Impact/Effect – The proposed action has a minor, but insignificant, effect that is recognized but does not require mitigation.
3. Conditional No Significant Impact/Effect – The proposed action has a minor effect that is recognized and can be readily avoided with recommendations provided by SHPO.
4. Significant Impact/Effect – The reposed action is deemed to have a significant adverse effect to the historic resources. The action will require some type of mitigation (Standard Operating Procedure 13).

Standard Operating Procedure 12: Demolition

Proposed demolition actions relating to historic resources will be developed in consultation with the Campus Preservation Officer (CPO), and sent to the SHPO for review. Dispossession of land holdings will also subject to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) review if the environmental site assessment indicates the presence of historic or archaeological resources.

Demolition of a state or federal register-eligible structure constitutes an “Significant Impact/Effect.” The finding of “Significant Impact/Effect” does not preclude demolition. A review letter provided by the SHPO will inform the Board of Regents (BOR) and the Governor’s office of SHPO concerns. However,

the authority to demolish/dispossess remains with the Board and the Governor as Owners. A finding of “Significant Impact/Effect” usually results in a request for mitigation (Standard Operating Procedure 13) by the SHPO. One of the essential mitigation measures recommended for all properties subject to demolition or dispossession is documentation, and preparation of a Permanent Archival Record per the SHPO “Guidelines for Establishing a Permanent Archival Record” (Standard Operating Procedures 3 and 13).

Any building 50 years of age or older that has not already been assessed for demolition or dispossession by the SHPO (Category 5) must be reviewed by SHPO prior to the demolition due diligence submission to the BOR. BOR will not accept or approve demolition due diligence submittals without the inclusion of a letter from SHPO.

Standard Operating Procedure 13: Mitigation

Avoiding, minimizing and mitigating are at the heart of the historic preservation planning and related environmental review.

When an adverse effect to historic properties cannot be avoided, the University, the State Historic Preservation Office, and the Board of Regents (BOR) will identify possible measures to mitigate the adverse effect. The idea behind mitigation is to balance the loss (or diminishment) of the historic resource(s) through some public benefit.

Standard mitigation measures of photographic documentation for structures and excavation for archaeological sites often provide important new information. It is generally required that this information is made available to the public. Other mitigation measures include community outreach and/or education to help provide more public benefit.

When photographic documentation is agreed upon as a mitigation strategy for historic properties with state and local levels of significance, please use HPD’s *Guidelines for Establishing a Photographic Permanent Archival Record (PAR)* (http://www.georgiashpo.org/sites/uploads/hpd/imagefield_default_images/GuidelinesforEstablishingPAR.pdf)

Standard Operating Procedure 14: Public Hearings

The University’s existing Georgia Environmental Policy Act (GEPA) policy calls for the publication of an Environmental Effect Report (EER) if a proposed action will “significantly adversely affect the quality of the environment.” The EER will be published in the Legal Organ of the county or counties of the proposed action. If within 30 days of publication the Associate Vice President for Environmental Safety Division (VPESD) receives 100 written requests for a public hearing on the action, the Vice President or his designee will schedule a public hearing in the county or counties of the proposed actions. At his discretion, the VPES may call for a public hearing without written requests from the public.

Upon review of all comments and public hearing findings, the VPESD will publish a “Notice of Decision” in the Legal Organ of the county or counties of the proposed action.

| | | ACTIONS | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----------------|---|---|---|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| ASSESSMENTS | | Master Planning | Routine Maintenance | Corrective Maintenance | Minor/Moderate Rehabilitation | Extensive Rehabilitation | Additions and New Construction | Demolition and Dispossession | Ground Disturbance |
| | Category 1 | SOP 8 | If NO material or character altering change SOP 7 If material or character altering change SOP 8 | SOP 8 | SOP 8 | SOP 6 SOP 9 SOP 10 | SOP 5 SOP 6 SOP 9 SOP 10 | SOP 5 SOP 6 SOP 9 SOP 10 | SOP 5 |
| | Category 2 | SOP 8 | If NO material or character altering change SOP 7 If material or character altering change SOP 8 | If NO material or character altering change SOP 7 If material or character altering change SOP 8 | SOP 8 | SOP 6 SOP 9 SOP 10 | SOP 5 SOP 6 SOP 9 SOP 10 | SOP 5 SOP 6 SOP 9 SOP 10 | SOP 5 |
| | Category 3 | SOP 8 | SOP 7 | SOP 7 | If material or character altering change SOP 8 | SOP 6 SOP 8 | SOP 5 SOP 6 SOP 8 | SOP 5 SOP 6 SOP 9 SOP 10 | SOP 5 |
| | Category 4 | SOP 8 | SOP 7 | SOP 7 | If material or character altering change SOP 8 | SOP 6 SOP 8 | SOP 5 SOP 6 SOP 8 | SOP 5 SOP 6 SOP 9 SOP 10 | SOP 5 |
| | Category 5 | NONE | NONE | NONE | NONE | NONE | NONE | SOP 5 SOP 6 SOP 9 SOP 10 | SOP 5 |

Notes:
 1) When necessary, the CPO may elevate any request for additional consultation by SHPO.
 2) "Ground Disturbance" may accompany any of the other actions.

Figure 46. Implementation matrix showing assessment categories and actions, with associated Standard Operating Procedures.

University of Georgia Preservation Guidelines for Buildings, Landscapes, and Archaeological Resources

Treatment Philosophy and Approach

Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties

The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards are precepts published by the U.S. National Park Service that provide guidelines for work on preservation projects. There are separate standards for preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction (see definitions below). The Standards must be followed on projects for which federal funding is provided and on projects receiving federal rehabilitation investment tax credits, but also provide valuable guidance for any work on historic (and in many cases) non-historic resources.

The Standards include a series of concepts about maintaining, repairing, and replacing historic materials, as well as designing new additions or making alterations. The Guidelines offer general design and technical recommendations to assist in applying the Standards to a specific property. Together, they provide and inform historic preservation best practices that help to protect cultural resources, and provide a framework and guidance for decision-making about work or changes to a historic property.

The Standards and Guidelines can be applied to historic properties of all types, materials, construction, sizes, and use. They include both the exterior and the interior and extend to a property’s landscape features, site, environment, as well as related new construction.²¹⁴

In general, **Rehabilitation** is the most appropriate overarching treatment for many of the University of Georgia’s historic resources, in that it protects historic, character-defining features while allowing for change to accommodate continued use of the property. The four treatments are further discussed below.

214. Anne E. Grimmer, *The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings* (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resource Stewardship and Partnerships, Heritage Preservation Services, 2017).

The U.S. National Park Service has developed definitions for the four major treatments that may be applied to historic structures: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. The four approaches are as follows:

Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project. However, new exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment. The Standards for Preservation require retention of the greatest amount of historic fabric along with the building's historic form.

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.

Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project. The Restoration Standards allow for the depiction of a building at a particular time in its history by preserving materials, features, finishes, and spaces from its period of significance and removing those from other periods.

Reconstruction is defined as the act or process of depicting by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location. The Reconstruction Standards establish a limited framework for recreating a vanished or non-surviving building with new materials, primarily for interpretive purposes.²¹⁵

Standards for Preservation

Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.

215. Ibid.

The Standards for Preservation are as follows:

1. A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that maximizes the retention of distinctive materials, features, spaces and spatial relationships. Where a treatment and use have not been identified, a property will be protected and, if necessary, stabilized until additional work may be undertaken.
2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The replacement of intact or repairable historic materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate and conserve existing historic materials and features will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection and properly documented for future research.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. The existing condition of historic features will be evaluated to determine the appropriate level of intervention needed. Where the severity of deterioration requires repair or limited replacement of a distinctive feature, the new materials will match the old in composition, design, color and texture.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.²¹⁶

Preservation is appropriate as a treatment when the property's distinctive materials, features, and spaces are essentially intact and thus convey the historic significance without extensive repair or replacement; when depiction at a particular period of time is not appropriate; and when a continuing or new use does not require additions or extensive alterations.

Standards for Rehabilitation

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 Standards for Rehabilitation are as follows:

1. A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces and spatial relationships.

216. Ibid.

2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.
4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and special relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

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Rehabilitation is appropriate as a treatment when repair and replacement of deteriorated features are necessary; when alterations or additions to the property are planned for a new or continued use; and when its depiction at a particular period of time is not appropriate.

Standards for Restoration

Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

217. Ibid.

The Standards for Restoration are as follows:

1. A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that interprets the property and its restoration period.
2. Materials and features from the restoration period will be retained and preserved. The removal of materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize the period will be avoided.
3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Work needed to stabilize, consolidate and conserve materials and features from the restoration period will be physically and visually compatible, identifiable upon close inspection and properly documented for future research.
4. Materials, features, spaces and finishes that characterize other historical periods will be documented prior to their alteration or removal.
5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize the restoration period will be preserved.
6. Deteriorated features from the restoration period will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture and, where possible, materials.
7. Replacement of missing features from the restoration period will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence. A false sense of history will not be created by adding conjectural features, features from other properties, or by combining features that never existed together historically.
8. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.
9. Archeological resources affected by a project will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
10. Designs that were never executed historically will not be constructed.²¹⁸

Restoration is appropriate as a treatment when the property's design, architectural, or historical significance during a particular period of time outweighs the potential loss of extant materials, features, spaces, and finishes that characterize other historical periods; when there is substantial physical and documentary evidence for the work; and when contemporary alterations and additions are not planned. Prior to undertaking work, a particular period of time, i.e., the restoration period, should be selected and justified, and a documentation plan for restoration developed.

218. Ibid.

Standards for Reconstruction

Reconstruction is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

The Standards for Reconstruction are as follows:

1. Reconstruction will be used to depict vanished or non-surviving portions of a property when documentary and physical evidence is available to permit accurate reconstruction with minimal conjecture and such reconstruction is essential to the public understanding of the property.
2. Reconstruction of a landscape, building, structure or object in its historic location will be preceded by a thorough archeological investigation to identify and evaluate those features and artifacts which are essential for an accurate reconstruction. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.
3. Reconstruction will include measures to preserve any remaining historic materials, features, and spatial relationships.
4. Reconstruction will be based on the accurate duplication of historic features and elements substantiated by documentary or physical evidence rather than on conjectural designs or the availability of different features from other historic properties. A reconstructed property will re-create the appearance of the non-surviving historic property in materials, design, color and texture.
5. A reconstruction will be clearly identified as a contemporary re-creation.
6. Designs that were never executed historically will not be constructed.²¹⁹

Reconstruction is appropriate as a treatment when a contemporary depiction is required to understand and interpret a property's historic value (including the re-creation of missing components in a historic district or site); when no other property with the same associative value has survived; and when sufficient historical documentation exists to ensure an accurate reproduction.

Board of Regents Treatment Guidelines

The guidance afforded by the Board of Regents *Campus Historic Preservation Guidelines* generally follows the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, specifically noting the four treatment approaches. In addition, the Board of Regents guidelines note:

One approach to treatment is not mutually exclusive of another, and often an overall recommendation for treatment will combine aspects of multiple approaches. Treatment of an Institution's historic buildings will generally favor rehabilitation due to requirements for interior upgrades, but projects will necessarily include the preservation of surviving historic features such as stairways, windows, and other unique details. Most historic landscapes, however, will favor preservation through the development of specific maintenance plans that allow for the appropriate replacement of plant species

219. Ibid.

and the repair of historic materials. Therefore, treatment recommendations for all cultural resources must be determined on a case-by-case basis.²²⁰

The *Campus Historic Preservation Plan Guidelines* also notes that coordination is required in implementation of historic preservation treatments as part of the Physical Master Plan for University campuses, as follows:

Following the Identification and Evaluation of Cultural Resources, decisions must be made concerning the treatment and use of these resources for the purposes of the Physical Master Plan. Because the Master Plan Process requires the balancing of numerous objectives, of which historic preservation is but one, Recommendations for Treatment & Use must outline an implementation strategy and consider priorities for the management of campus cultural resources.²²¹

The *Campus Historic Preservation Plan Guidelines* recommend the following project-level procedures as appropriate:

- Nomination to Georgia/National Register of Historic Places
- Develop Resource-Specific Preservation Maintenance Plan
- Preservation and Rehabilitation through BOR Capital Program²²²

Finally, the guidelines recognize that while all resources that pass the test of the Georgia and National Register criteria are considered historic, they may not all be equally valued by the Institution or the Board of Regents.²²³ Further:

The Institution is responsible for managing and considering the effects on all properties that are eligible for the GNRHP, but they are not required to maintain these buildings, landscapes, or sites in museum-quality condition, nor necessarily keep every such resource standing or intact. It is up to the individual Institutions in consultation with the BOR and HPD to decide how their cultural resources are managed within the requirements of applicable legislation and policy.²²⁴

Guidelines for University of Georgia Historic Resources

Based on the findings of this study, and on the treatment approaches and preservation precepts offered by the National Park Service and the Board of Regents, the following guidelines have been developed for the historic resources assessed in the Historic Preservation Master Plan.

This section provides treatment guidelines directed specifically to the management of historic buildings and structures, landscape resources, and archaeological sites found within University of Georgia campuses and properties. The guidelines are consistent with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* and the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the*

220. Board of Regents *Campus Historic Preservation Guidelines*, Section 4.2.

221. Ibid., "Recommendations for Treatment and Use."

222. Ibid.

223. Ibid., Section 4.1.

224. Ibid.

Treatment of Cultural Landscapes, as well as the Board of Regents *Campus Historic Preservation Plan Guidelines*. The guidance offered herein should be used in concert with the preservation recommendations developed in the future for specific buildings, structures, landscape resources, and sites.

The University of Georgia has historic buildings and landscapes from all periods of its historical development that are important to the character of its campuses and are valued by students, faculty, alumni, and the general public. However, the University of Georgia is a dynamic institution with the need to grow and change to accommodate expanding enrollment, evolving programs, and new initiatives. As has been the case in past decades, alterations and additions to existing buildings will be necessary as change occurs. This section focuses on guidelines to accommodate change to the University's historic resources while preserving the historical integrity through which they contribute to campus character. Change is a vehicle through which the University's distinctive identity can be strengthened and enhanced. The stewardship and appropriate treatment of historic buildings plays an important role in that process.

In conjunction with the Standard Operating Procedures outlined in this report, the guidelines that following guidelines should be considered both by University Facilities Planning Office personnel and outside design consultants during all stages of planned alterations to historic areas of the University campuses and properties.

Guidelines for Buildings and Structures

The basic guidelines for work on the University's historic buildings and structures are as follows:

- Undertake all work in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards.
- Retain the character of the historic building and environs by protecting the building and significant site features. (*See Guidelines for Landscape Resources, below.*)
- Ensure that proposed new elements or construction are compatible with historic character of the building and its site.
- Protect adjacent natural resources during construction activities.
- Document through detailed as-built drawings, photographs, and written narrative all changes and treatments to the building and its immediate site. Maintain records of treatments and preserve documentation according to professional archival standards. Maintain a copy of records in University archives.
- Retain features and materials at both the exterior and interior that date from the period of significance of the buildings to the greatest extent possible.
- Ensure that design and construction work is performed by trained and experienced personnel. Ensure that major repair efforts or modifications to historic buildings and structures are designed and overseen by experienced historic preservation professionals.

- Incorporate sustainable design principles in all future projects that respect the preservation principles listed above.

Prioritization of Treatment

Prioritization of work required on historic buildings and structures is determined through condition assessment, and may be phased if needed to address budget, schedule, and functional constraints. Repairs related to structural stabilization and safety issues, which may range from implementation of structural repairs to replacement of broken glass, should be completed first. Work related to exterior envelope waterproofing should follow to prevent water infiltration and deterioration of building envelope materials, and to address conditions that may lead to continued deterioration and loss of historic fabric. These types of repairs include repairs to roofing and flashings, masonry and wood cladding repairs, and window and door repairs. The next priority is modifications required to permit continued use of the building, such as work required to meet code, for universal access, for egress, to rehabilitate interior finishes, to upgrade building systems, or to address mitigation of hazardous materials (if present). This recommended prioritization should be adjusted as needed for specific projects, e.g., removal of hazardous materials may be required prior to implementation of other work.

Finally, in addition to the specific repairs recommended, cyclical maintenance tasks such as inspection, painting of exterior wood and metal elements, recoating of concrete and stucco finishes (if historically coated), pointing of mortar joints in brick masonry and stonework, replacement of joints sealants, tree care, and other ongoing maintenance tasks must be continually implemented to avoid damage to the historic site and building fabric and to reduce the need for large-scale repair projects in future.

All work performed on building and site features should be documented through notes, photographs, and measured drawings and/or sketches, or with as-built annotations to construction documents at project completion. The project work should be documented within the University system, and records maintained as a part of the permanent record of the building and to provide information for future repairs and ongoing maintenance. In addition, these records will allow future observers to identify which materials are historic.

Alterations and Additions to Historic Buildings

The following general guidelines should be used for planning and design involving historic buildings on University campuses. These general guidelines are followed by more specific guidelines related to the features and materials of historic buildings.

Alterations to Historic Buildings

As noted above, of the four recognized treatment approaches in historic preservation, the *Rehabilitation* treatment is specifically intended to address alterations and changes in use. In an academic environment, periodic alterations of existing buildings are typically needed to accommodate changing programs and technologies. Sometimes buildings designed for a use in one era cannot accommodate the changed requirements for that use in another era. At the University of Georgia, such changes are most clearly seen in the need for state-

of-the-art classrooms and in science disciplines where research facilities require larger and more complex spaces and support systems.

The development of a new use for an existing building originally designed for a different purpose is called adaptive reuse. A key question in addressing an adaptive reuse project is the ability of the building to accommodate a new use or needed changes to an existing use without the loss of historical integrity. The basic principle of adaptive reuse is that the reuse of historic buildings should have minimal architectural consequences. Reuses that result in the destruction of character-defining features should be avoided. Whenever possible, historic buildings should be used for purposes that respect their original fabric. A building's existing features should be utilized without compromising the understanding of their original purpose.

The following guidelines are related to the rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of historic buildings.

Historical Development

- When a rehabilitation and adaptive reuse project is to be undertaken, examine the existing building to identify historic building fabric and determine how the building has changed over time. Original construction documents should be consulted along with field survey.
- Identify which building features, configurations, and materials are related to different periods of change.

Period of Significance

- The period of significance is based on the building's historical development, and may include campaigns of change. Changes that have been made to a building that are older than fifty years of age are generally considered to be significant and usually relate to one or more of the historic contexts significant to the building.
- Some changes that damaged or destroyed historic fabric or are of poor quality or design may be considered inappropriate or not of significance even if they relate to a recognized historic context.
- In general, changes to a building within the past fifty years are not considered historically significant nor are changes of any period that diminish the character and quality of the building.

Character-Defining Features

- Identify the interior and exterior character-defining features, configurations, and materials that are related to the building's period(s) of significance.
- Character-defining features may include individual building elements (such as a wall, wall features, windows, doors, stairway, cornice, portico, etc.) or may be a material (such as brick, stone, metal, plaster, or wood).
- Identify features and materials that are not significant to the building and its period(s) of significance and that may be freely modified as appropriate to the proposed project.

Primary and Secondary Spaces

- As discussed further below in this chapter under guidelines for interiors, distinguish between primary and secondary spaces before determining preservation treatments.
- In general, entrances, public spaces, circulation spaces, and special spaces of high significance or design quality should be considered primary spaces. These spaces should receive the highest level of preservation treatment, preserving significant historic fabric with little change.
- Secondary, non-public, or repetitive spaces such as offices, classrooms, and spaces in everyday use may be identified as secondary spaces where an increased level of change is possible without the loss of historic integrity for the building as a whole.
- Utilitarian or historically unfinished spaces such as storage rooms, utility closets, mechanical rooms, basements, and attics can accommodate a high degree of change without loss of integrity to the building overall.

Appropriate Use

- A change or proposed new use for an historic building should be appropriate to the character of the building and permit retention of character-defining features to the greatest extent possible.
- Uses that require the reconfiguration, disfigurement, removal, or destruction of character-defining features should be discouraged.
- For significant features, the program, design, and layout for a selected use should adapt to the preservation requirements of the building, not vice versa.
- Appropriate uses and levels of change may be identified for primary and secondary spaces identified in the building.

Preservation of Historic Fabric

- In designing for adaptive reuse, preserve, rehabilitate, and repair existing features and materials contributing to a building's period(s) of significance to the maximum extent possible.

Repair rather than Replace

- Retain and repair historic building features and materials whenever possible to preserve historic building fabric.
- When a historic feature or material is deteriorated beyond reasonable repair, replace it in-kind, matching the existing design, materials, configurations, and fabrications.

New Features and Materials

- New features and materials introduced into a historic building as part of an adaptive reuse project should be compatible with, but distinguishable from, the historic features and materials.

- Install new elements in a manner that respects, complements, and reinforces the visual character of the historic building.
- The new features should not overpower or detract from the historic character and appearance of the building.
- Avoid dramatic contrast with historic materials and features in the design of new features.

Contemporary Character

- In general, new elements should be of current, contemporary design and should be designed in a simple, straightforward manner that complements existing historic character and detailing but is expressive of its own time.
- New features should not attempt to copy or introduce new historical detailing into the building that might confuse the historical record. Avoid false historicism.
- When a historic feature is missing, do not attempt to replicate it unless adequate documentation exists as to its design and composition. Do not use conjecture or use designs borrowed from other buildings.

Doorways and Entrances

- Preserve existing doorways and entrances to a building undergoing adaptive reuse. Preserve existing historic fabric and detailing.
- Preserve the primary entrance to a building as the primary entrance following adaptive reuse. To the greatest extent feasible while preserving the historic character and materials, accommodate universal accessibility at the primary building entrance.
- Do not close or infill historic entrances and door openings.
- Where historic entrances and doors have been replaced with inappropriate materials, consider replacing the non-historic entrances with new materials that better reflect the historic character of the building.

Windows

- Retain and repair existing historic windows and window detailing whenever possible.
- Where windows are deteriorated beyond repair, replace the windows with new windows using modern technologies but matching historic materials, configurations, and detailing.
- The introduction of weatherstripping and storm windows is an appropriate treatment and may be introduced to existing windows when compatibly designed and installed. Storm windows improve performance while preserving building fabric, and interior storm windows avoid intrusion to the historic character of the building facades.
- Do not close and infill historic window openings.

Accessibility

- Provide barrier-free access to buildings undergoing adaptive reuse to the highest degree possible without the loss of historic features, fabric, and integrity.
- Designs, configurations, and material for incorporating barrier-free access should be compatible with the historic context.
- Avoid damage to, removal of, or obscuring of historic fabric.

Mechanical Equipment

- Install new mechanical equipment and systems in locations and in a manner that has minimal impact upon the historic appearance of the building.
- On the exterior, equipment should not be visible from the building's primary facade(s).
- Do not infill windows with mechanical vents and equipment except in visibly unobtrusive locations, such as basement or attic windows on rear facades.
- Avoid cutting openings in historic walls for vents and equipment.
- On the interior, install ductwork and related equipment in secondary or utilitarian spaces, using existing concealed spaces, or new soffits and chases that are carefully designed to have a minimal impact upon interior spaces.
- Do not install suspended ceilings in primary spaces. Do not install suspended ceilings in secondary spaces unless unavoidable. If installed in a secondary space, make sure that suspended ceilings do not cross, reduce in size, or obscure historic window openings.

Additions to Historic Buildings

To a significant degree, the predominant character of the University of Georgia campuses is historic in nature and has been expressed in varying architectural styles over time. New additions will be required for historic buildings to accommodate expansion and needed change, and are sometimes a means of limiting impact to historic portions of a building.

The focus of the design of new additions to historic buildings should be the relationship of the addition to the character and appearance of the existing building to which it is attached. The following considerations for additions to historic buildings are based upon the best practices for historic preservation outlined in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation.

Demolition of Historic Resources

- The demolition of historic buildings, additions, features, or landscape resources should be avoided in planning for new construction, both new buildings and additions to existing buildings.

- Historic buildings and features should only be removed when the existing resources are deteriorated beyond the possibility of rehabilitation and reuse.

Materials

- The use of materials that are sympathetic to existing materials in the adjacent historic building is an important way for an addition to achieve a level of compatibility.
- Designers should observe how existing materials are used in the specific building to which the addition is related.
- The palette of materials used in the historic building—masonry, trim, windows, doors, decorative elements, etc.—should be identified early in the conceptual design process, along with the ways in which the materials are used.
- Historic and character-defining materials and uses should be identified. A palette of materials for the addition that is similar to and complementary with existing materials should be developed for review and approval. Materials need not always be exactly the same, but they should be of a visually complementary color, size, texture, scale, and level of craftsmanship. The use of materials that dramatically contrast with existing materials should be avoided.

Building Layout and Form

- New additions should be designed to complement the layout, form, and massing of the historic building with which they are associated.
- The predominant characteristics of the existing building should be identified—symmetry/asymmetry, receding forms, rhythms of openings, contrasting relationships, etc. Once identified, characteristics that can be reflected in the new addition should be explored.
- Additions should not obstruct or alter the historic building's primary facade, especially its entrance.
- Additions should generally be located to the side or rear of the existing building and should be secondary to its presentation, form, and character.
- Additions should be of the same average height, width, and overall mass as the existing building. In most instances they should have the same type and form of roof.
- New additions should be set off from the wall plane of the historic building where they adjoin; the joint should be clearly evident, distinguishing new from old.
- Building mass is directly related to the materials used on the primary elevations and the proportion of solids (walls) to voids (windows, doors, and other openings). Contemporary materials can sometimes create a weightless appearance in comparison to the historic masonry used traditionally. It is

important to balance the sense of mass projected by historic buildings even when new additions are more open and airy.

Architectural Vocabulary

As discussed in the chapters on individual campuses, architectural styles at the University have varied over the years and have generally related to national design trends. However, in each architectural style designers have often found ways to express the distinctive character of the particular campus where individual buildings are located.

Additions to historic buildings should use contemporary vocabularies and design elements to reflect and related to the historic character of the buildings associated with particular campuses. Many University buildings are highly decorative or strongly characteristic of a particular architectural style. The Federal, Beaux Arts, and Mid-century Modern styles used for many of the University's buildings each have distinctive design elements that can inspire contemporary expression.

Design elements related to sustainability are particularly appropriate for use in contemporary additions, finding a new way to express relationships to the community, landscape, and environment.

Historic Interiors

Treatment of the interiors of historic campus buildings is discussed above in the section on Alterations to Historic Buildings and is further addressed below.

The following guidelines are recommended:

- When change is undertaken, historic configurations, materials, and features should be retained to the extent possible.
- Wholesale removal and replacement of historic interior materials and features should not be permitted.
- Historic room configurations and circulation patterns should be retained, and historic interior building fabric, should be preserved to the greatest extent possible.

Approach to Interior Rehabilitation and Adaptive Reuse

When historic interiors are renovated, the preservation of as much original historic building fabric as possible is a primary goal.

- Historic building fabric and architectural details should be retained whenever possible. The removal or alteration of historic building fabric and architectural details diminishes the integrity and character of the historic building.
- In considering a new use for a building, careful planning and evaluation should first determine whether the proposed use is appropriate to the building and whether the degree of change necessary to accommodate the use can be accomplished without significant impact to the interior's historic character and integrity. Some historic buildings cannot accept dramatically different new uses.

- Proposed interior construction work should conform to the same principles and processes as that for exterior work on historic buildings.

As discussed above, in planning for interior changes, primary and secondary spaces of the historic interior should be identified.

- In primary spaces such as entrances, corridors, stairways, and special rooms, little or no change should occur.
- In secondary spaces of daily use such as classrooms and offices, moderate change may occur but as much historic fabric as possible be preserved.
- In utilitarian spaces such as storage spaces, mechanical spaces, closets, attics, and basements, more extensive change may occur. New mechanical or telecommunication service distribution (ducts, conduits, raceways, etc.) should be focused in these areas.
- The historically significant elements of each interior space should be identified. Historically significant characteristics of the building interior include room layout and plan, spatial flow, circulation patterns, light, and interior volumes. For example, historic interior building features include doors, transoms, frames, hardware, windows, light fixtures, blackboards, trim, stairways, etc., while historic interior materials include plaster, wood, tile, etc.
- Each historic space, feature, element, and material should be assessed for the degree of change it can sustain. The rehabilitation approach for each historic space should preserve as historic building fabric to the greatest extent possible.
- Design of the proposed project should take into consideration the sensitivity of interior spaces, how character-defining features and materials will be retained, and how less sensitive spaces will be adapted.
- Damaged or deteriorated historic building fabric should be repaired.
- When the extent of deterioration does not allow for repair, the material or feature should be replaced. Replacement should be completed in-kind as possible, otherwise with substitute materials to match the historic appearance. Replacement components should be documented.
- If an element is missing, it may be reproduced provided there is adequate physical and documentary evidence as to its form and appearance.
- If adequate evidence is unavailable, missing features may be replaced with contemporary elements that are physically and visually compatible with the context.
- New interior construction work should be compatible with existing historic character but should be distinguishable from it.
- Exact duplication of historic materials and elements for new features should be discouraged to avoid confusion between what is authentically historic and what is new.

- Where new walls or partitions are planned, consideration should be given to providing new trim and woodwork similar to historic woodwork in scale, material, and general character, but different in profile and detail, so that the new interior work is compatible and of similar quality without being a direct copy.

Building Codes and Emergency Egress

Most building codes have provision for the preservation of historic buildings. Many historic buildings do not conform to current codes and trying to make them conform would in some cases result in significant alterations and diminishment of historical integrity.

The goal in implementing code-related changes to a historic building is to meet the requirements of the code (e.g., safety-related modifications) as closely as possible while minimizing the negative impact on historic character. This usually involves working with code officials in creating a customized mitigation plan for the building. The mitigation plan identifies code and safety issues and outlines creative solutions to make buildings safe. Mitigation measures may include the installation of fire detection and alarm systems, emergency lighting, smoke barriers isolating portions of a building, new emergency egress stairways in appropriate locations, and sprinkler systems where possible.

Designers should meet with code officials early in the design process to review issues associated with an existing building and to identify an approach to public safety and code compliance that can be further developed and carried through the design process.

Barrier-Free Access

In 1990 the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) was passed, requiring the provision of basic levels of accessibility to almost all properties open to and used by the general public. The ADA is a comprehensive civil rights legislation that applies to private property owners, governments, employment centers, and transportation services. With the passage of the ADA, property owners became responsible for ensuring that barrier-free access is provided to buildings, sites, and landscapes that are open to the public.

Buildings existing prior to the passage of the Act are required to comply depending on their use. Existing buildings that provide public accommodations, such as lodging, food service, or public gathering spaces, are required to comply when it is “readily achievable” to do so. New construction and alterations to existing buildings are required to comply at the time of construction work. Standards for the design of accessible facilities are defined in the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG), as well as in the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and the International Building Code (IBC).

Section 4.1.7 of the ADAAG states that historic buildings are allowed certain exemptions from the design standards relative to the protection of existing historic fabric. These are considered “qualified historic buildings.” This section prevents undesirable modifications to historic building elements judged to have historical or architectural significance. Flexibility with respect to the preservation of historic building features has been integrated into recent building codes and

ADA standards. In cases where provision of accessibility is not possible without degrading the historic character of a building, alternative solutions are considered acceptable and should be developed. In general, with respect to barrier-free access:

- New construction should provide barrier-free access under the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act.
- When undertaking work required by life safety or accessibility codes, features should be designed to be functional but as unobtrusive as possible.
- Where necessary to accommodate changes in elevation, ramps should be designed to be compatible with the existing rhythm, symmetry, scale, and detailing of the building.
- When new stair towers or elevators are required to be installed on a historic building outside of the existing building footprint, the additions should comply with the guidelines outlined in this preservation plan for additions and new construction.
- Accessibility improvements should not be highly visible design statements that visually overwhelm or detract from the existing building.
- The best designs will provide barrier-free access that promotes independence for disabled persons while also preserving significant features, materials, and finishes.

Guidelines for Building Materials and Features

Design guidelines for historic buildings should address the treatment of historic fabric both during construction projects and during ongoing maintenance and repairs. Aside from treatments and changes made in the course of making alterations and additions, the preservation and integrity of historic buildings is greatly determined by the quality of their ongoing maintenance. The information below provides guidelines for the appropriate treatment of historic building fabric.

As noted above, at the University of Georgia, historic buildings are in generally in good condition. For the most part, the University's historic buildings were well constructed, and they are not being allowed to deteriorate. The quality of maintenance at the University is excellent. Buildings are being well maintained both inside and outside. A few exceptions are noted in the individual building assessments outlined in discussion of individual campuses, most notably related to locations where inappropriate pointing of masonry joints was performed.

Below are general guidelines for the treatment of most common historic materials used in University buildings. These guidelines are consistent with the principles embodied in the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, as also discussed in the chapter on Preservation Approach, especially the *Standards for Rehabilitation*.

When addressing construction and maintenance issues related to historic building fabric, repair is always preferable to replacement, even if the repaired historic fabric has visual imperfections. Preserving authentic historic building fabric is a

high priority. When replacement is necessary, replacement should be in-kind, matching the historic materials in form, configuration, color, texture, and appearance.

Concrete

Concrete is composed of portland cement combined with coarse and fine aggregate (gravel and sand). Concrete is very strong in compression, but steel reinforcement is needed to give concrete tensile strength. The alkalinity of the concrete protects the embedded reinforcement from corrosion; however, this protection is lost over time as the concrete carbonates by reacting with carbon dioxide in the air. Concrete in building construction may be cast-in-place or precast. Cast-in-place concrete is formed and poured at the site and is commonly used for foundations, floors, columns, walls, ramps, and walkways. Precast concrete is fabricated under controlled conditions and shipped to the site. Precast concrete was a featured material of the Mid-century Modern era and is expressive of changes in building technology and structural systems.

At the University, exposed concrete structures appeared in the late 1950s and early 1960s in the Science Complex on Compton Hill (1959–1960) and the new low and high-rise dormitories near the intersection of Lumpkin and Baxter Streets (1961–1967). Stegeman Coliseum (1964) is a unique expression of concrete on the Athens campus, with its sweeping poured-in-place concrete shell, concrete wall screens, and massive buttresses.

Concrete Deterioration

Deterioration of concrete often occurs through cracking or delamination. Cracking can be caused by the shrinkage of the concrete during installation, thermal expansion and contraction, or structural stresses. The exposure and rusting of steel reinforcing causes cracking as the rusting metal expands. Delamination (the loss of material in thin sheets) may be caused by inherent flaws in the original material, and can be exacerbated by freeze/thaw cycling, salts, and structural stresses.

No significant deterioration of concrete was observed in campus buildings during field reviews undertaken in preparation of this preservation plan. Maintenance personnel should undertake periodic inspection of buildings where concrete materials are exposed to the weather.

Concrete Repair

- Removal of deteriorated concrete should use methods that do not damage surrounding sound concrete.
- The surface of the concrete to be repaired should be properly prepared to provide a mechanical key with the new concrete repairs.
- Corroded reinforcement should be exposed, cleaned to bare metal, and painted with a rust-inhibiting coating.
- Concrete repair patches should be formed in place rather than trowel-applied.
- Repair mixes should be formulated to match the strength and appearance of existing material.

- Test samples should be prepared off-building with various mixes and finishing and curing techniques to find the closest possible match in color and texture. Once an appropriate mix design is determined, trial samples should be prepared in situ for evaluation.

Masonry Walls

Many of the historic buildings at the University of Georgia use masonry as an exterior building material. Brick is the most prominent and character-defining building material at the University regardless of period of construction or style. Limestone has been used as a featured secondary material in historic University buildings over the years.

Brick Masonry

Brick has been the primary exterior wall material for historic buildings at the University of Georgia from the University's earliest days until the Modern era. Early brick making technology produced bricks of varying quality, and most brick was produced locally. The quality of the brick used in older historic buildings varies considerably, depending upon the raw materials used, shaping methods, firing methods, and other manufacturing considerations.

In some cases, the brick used for early buildings at the University of Georgia appears to have lacked durability under normal weathering. Many of the early buildings have been covered with stucco, an indication that the brick may have experienced deterioration and needed to be protected from further weathering. The exterior brick walls of Old College were reconstructed due to deterioration in about 1910.

Due to the nature of the firing process, individual brick units typically have an outer hard-fired surface and a softer inner core. Without the outer surface, the brick is vulnerable to rapid deterioration. Removal of the outer surface by spalling or by harsh abrasive or chemical cleaning greatly reduces the durability of the original brick. Brick functions best when laid with bricks of a similar type and with a mortar mix that is carefully matched to the compressive strength of the brick itself.

It is important that brick masonry be protected from concentrated water runoff, through adequate roofing, flashing, and site drainage. Bricks are porous and can absorb moisture. Water infiltration can cause freeze/thaw damage to bricks in cold weather. Water from the ground can carry salts in solution into the masonry, which can cause internal stresses as the salts form during evaporation. Waterproofing coatings are not appropriate for above-grade brick masonry because they can trap water within the masonry.

Stone Detailing

Limestone and granite were used as trim material for sills, lintels, watertables, and capstones in the masonry walls of many University buildings. Other stones were also used as accents in some buildings. Limestone is a light-colored homogeneous stone with few mineral inclusions and can be so regular in color and texture that it can easily be confused for cast stone. Its regularity, fineness, and relative softness make it ideal for the carved columns, capitals, sills, and other detailing common to Beaux Arts design.

Masonry Deterioration

Only limited masonry deterioration was observed during field surveys of University buildings conducted in the preparation of this plan. Although masonry is generally very durable, proper care should be taken to ensure its long-term survival.

Open masonry joints are a common problem in historic University buildings, especially at locations that are difficult to access and inspect. Open joints allow water to enter the wall. Open joints are often most prevalent at upward-facing locations such as watertables and parapet copings. Parapet walls are vulnerable because of their exposure to weathering from two sides. At the University of Georgia, parapets appear to be well maintained, and sealant was often observed at upward-facing joints.

Surface deterioration and spalling are problems caused by water infiltration into masonry. Saturation of porous brick due to water infiltration from above or from the ground can result in spalling. Spalling exposes the soft inner core of the brick to weathering, accelerating deterioration. Efflorescence, a whitish stain on brick that is the result of crystallized water-soluble salts, is often a sign of water saturation.

Surface deterioration and spalling are also common in masonry at the base of many entrances to buildings. This condition is often caused by the use of salts for deicing in winter as well as to saturation and freeze/thaw cycles. Sodium, calcium, and magnesium chloride based deicing salts can damage entryway and foundation masonry, as well as doors and door frames. The salts are absorbed into the masonry with the water. As the masonry dries, the salt residue forms deep within or on the surface of the masonry causing internal stresses and damage.

Masonry walls may be damaged by the corrosion of embedded metal elements and structural stresses. Embedded metal materials, such as steel angles, metal anchors, and through-wall pipes, will corrode in the presence of water. The expanding of corroding metal can crack masonry joints and even stone or brick. The rusting of steel lintels over windows can lift and crack surrounding masonry. The use of steel lintels over windows became common during the Beaux Arts era, and corrosion-related cracking is evident at the lintels of a number of University buildings.

Inappropriate treatments and repairs can cause further masonry deterioration. Historic masonry is sometimes repointed with modern portland cement-containing mortars with high compressive strengths that were not available historically and which are inappropriate to the historic walls. Inappropriate pointing was observed on several University buildings on North Campus during field surveys in preparation of this plan.

Sealant should only be installed in masonry units located on wash surfaces, such as parapet copings, projecting watertables and belt courses, and steps. Sealant is not typically appropriate for masonry joints on vertical wall surfaces. Sealant will trap water within the masonry wall.

Structural problems, such as settlement, may shift an entire wall, causing cracking through joints as well as through stone or brick units. Cracking along the mortar joints or through masonry units is often an indication of cyclical movement or displacement. Masonry cracks provide opportunities for moisture penetration which leads to further deterioration. Such movement appears to have occurred at Lustrat House on the South Quadrangle in the past. If cracks or displaced masonry are observed in a masonry wall, a structural engineer should be consulted to determine the cause and appropriate remedial treatments.

Masonry Repointing

Repair of mortar joints should be undertaken when open or deteriorated joints are observed.

The composition of mortar used for repointing should duplicate that of the original historic mortar mix as closely as possible. An historic mortar analysis can provide valuable information for characterizing the original mortar, particularly in matching the sand color, mineralogical content, and grain size. The type of binder originally used—commonly lime putty, natural cement, and/or portland cement—can also generally be determined by examination of the historic mortar.

The compressive strength of the mortar is also important. The new mortar must be weaker and more permeable than the existing masonry while achieving good bond with the masonry units.

Matching the color, texture, and appearance of the historic mortar is achieved through trial and error using test panels. Sand matching that of the historic mortar should be used. Mineral pigments may be added to test panels to match the color of historic mortars. Multiple test panels are usually needed to achieve the right color and texture match.

Repointed joints should match historic mortar joints in color, texture, joint size, profile tooling, and any decorative details, such as penciling.

Sealants

- Elastomeric sealants should be applied to joints in upward-facing joints such as parapet copings, sills, watertables, projecting cornices, and steps. These joints are particularly prone to water penetration.
- Proper sealant installation involves installation of a backer rod with the correct diameter for the size of the joint. Sealant must be installed against the backer rod, forming a concave joint between the masonry units.

Crack Repair

- Cracks in masonry should be properly diagnosed before undertaking any repair work.
- Cracks caused by structural stresses should be investigated by a structural engineer to determine their cause and appropriate remedial repairs. Any underlying structural problems must be addressed before performing repairs.
- Cracks through masonry joints should be repaired by repointing the affected joints.

- Cracks through brick units usually require removal and replacement of the cracked brick with new brick matching the historic wall in size, color, and texture.
- Isolated cracks through stone masonry units may be filled with cementitious grout to limit future water infiltration.
- Not all cracks in masonry require repair. Cracks may simply be a part of the natural weathering process for some masonry. Small, hairline cracks on vertical surfaces of stone masonry should not be repaired unless they are wide enough to allow water to infiltrate into the masonry wall.
- In some cases, continuous vertical cracks may be an indication of the masonry accommodating cyclical thermal movements. In these cases, the cracks should usually be sealed with elastomeric sealant to accommodate future movement while preventing water infiltration.

Stone Repair

- Small chips or shallow spalls in stone units usually do not require repair. Retooling of the stone to blend sharp edges and ensure that water drains from the surface may be the only repair that is required.
- Larger spalled or damaged areas of stone masonry should be repaired by installation of a masonry dutchman. In this procedure, the deteriorated portion of the masonry is cut away and a new piece of matching stone is installed to match the original profile.

Repair of Corroding Lintels

Steel lintels are used over windows in a number of historic buildings at the University. Cracking of masonry due to corrosion of lintels was observed at several locations.

- Repair of lintels begins with removal of the overlying brick or stone units to expose the lintel. The original brick or stone should be removed as whole units, cleaned of mortar, and salvaged for use in the masonry repair.
- The corroding lintel can then be cleaned of corrosion and coated with a rust-inhibiting coating system, or (depending upon the configuration and severity of corrosion) removed and replaced with a new lintel. The use of hot-dipped galvanized steel should be considered for new lintels. In either case, the lintel should be properly protected by a new flashing system.
- Whenever possible, salvaged brick or stone should be used to reconstruct the masonry over the window lintel. It is important that the masonry repair follow the brick or stone size, pattern, and row height in the surrounding wall. Replacement mortar should match the original in its thickness, color, texture, and finishing.

Masonry Cleaning

In considering the cleaning of historic masonry, evaluate the historic material, the type of soiling, the reason for cleaning, and the cleaning method.

- Cleaning should be undertaken only where dirt or other material obscures significant architectural features, or is causing, or has the potential to cause, damage to masonry.
- Cleaning methods should be carefully selected to be effective without harming the historic material.
- Cleaning treatments fall into three general categories: water-based, chemical, and mechanical methods. Water-based methods include pressurized water spray, heated water treatments, and mist-spray. Chemical methods involve the use of soaps, detergents, acidic and alkaline cleaners, and biocidal treatments. Chemical cleaners may be applied in gel, liquid, paste, or poultice form. Mechanical cleaning methods include the use of tools, such as brushes, scrapers, and specialized microabrasive and laser-based cleaning equipment. It is possible to combine treatments for the best results, such as combining mild mechanical methods with low-pressurized water spray.
- For all types of cleaning, test samples at representative unobtrusive locations should be prepared and carefully evaluated prior to proceeding with the overall cleaning work.
- Sandblasting should never be used to clean historic masonry because it is extremely damaging to the masonry substrate.

Architectural Metals

Architectural metalwork is found on the exterior of historic University buildings in entrances, windows, handrails, canopies, and decorative light fixtures and on the interior in stairways, hardware, and decorative features. In Mid-century Modern buildings, beginning at the University in 1959, metal was used for more expansive curtain wall construction, including aluminum frames and coated metal infill panels.

Metal Deterioration

Corrosion is the major cause of deterioration of architectural metalwork and is triggered by the presence of moisture. Corrosion can be exacerbated by corrosive environments, such as salt-laden water. Metal elements where water can collect, such as at the bottoms of handrails and light posts, are particularly vulnerable. Corrosion of steel involves significant expansion of the corroding metal, which can cause cracking of adjacent masonry or concrete.

Metal Repair

The architectural metalwork of historic buildings can be maintained through application of protective coatings where appropriate. Some metals must be painted for protection while others may be left unpainted.

- Cast iron, steel, and tin should be painted to protect them from corrosion.
- Copper, bronze, aluminum, and stainless steel should generally be left exposed, unless they were coated as part of the historic treatment of the building.

- Deteriorated paint on painted metal surfaces should be removed using appropriate methods, including wire-brushing for non-decorative elements exhibiting light rust, or chemical paint removal for heavier built-up paint. Historic paint coatings on metal often contain lead; appropriate abatement measures should be followed when lead-containing paint must be removed.
- Severe corrosion may require that entire sections of metalwork be removed to a shop for repair.
- Newly-cleaned metal should be immediately protected with a rust-inhibiting primer and finish coating designed for use on metal substrates.

Wood Framing, Siding, and Trim

Wood is used to a limited extent in most of the University's historic buildings. Wood was a primary structural, functional, and decorative material in the University's earliest buildings, and wood cornices and other details are present on some twentieth century Beaux Arts buildings as well. Interior structural framing, floors, and stairs were often built with wood in early buildings on North Campus. The need for fire protection led to the substituting of concrete and metal floor and stair systems for wood in the early twentieth century.

Wood windows were commonly used in University buildings up to the early 1950s, in part due to the predominance of use of the Colonial Revival style for University dormitories during the 1930s. Metal windows were substituted for wood in most academic buildings by the 1920s. As discussed further below, windows are important character-defining features in historic buildings. Where original wood or metal windows are still present, they should continue to be preserved.

Wood remains a featured material of historic interiors in many historic University buildings. Where extensive renovations have been undertaken, such as in most buildings on North Campus, the historic interior woodwork that remains is not always readily understood.

Deterioration of Wood

The most prevalent problem affecting exterior architectural woodwork is water penetration from poorly maintained roof, flashing, and site drainage systems. This can often be seen at various wood elements, including cornices, porch columns, and wood cladding. Water penetration can lead to wood rot and insect infestation. Little wood deterioration was observed during field surveys in preparation of this plan.

Wood elements are also vulnerable to infestation with termites. Termites can cause significant damage to wood framing or finish elements before the damage becomes readily visible.

The condition of wood elements is highly dependent upon the extent and quality of regular maintenance. Without routine inspection and prompt remedial action, wood deterioration will accelerate rapidly on both the interior and exterior. Early detection and repair avoids more extensive and costly repair later.

Historic craftsmanship was based upon the uses and characteristics of different wood species. In rehabilitation and repair projects, replacement wood should

match the historic materials. Availability, cost, and quality, however, are also important considerations in the selection of wood species. For instance, old-growth white pine was used extensively for structural framing historically and was much denser than the white pine available today. Cedar, on the other hand, was not readily available historically, but may now be preferable for use in wood detailing that will be exposed to the elements because of its resistance to weathering.

Wood Repair

- Painting of exterior woodwork is the primary means of its protection from weathering. Painted surfaces should be well-maintained.
- Wood elements should not be removed for minor defects of appearance. Retaining authentic historic building fabric is a higher priority and more important to a building's historic integrity than a defect-free appearance.
- Severely deteriorated wood should be removed and replaced. It is usually not necessary, however, to remove an entire wood element that has localized areas of decay. Rather, partial replacement with a wood dutchman element can be an effective repair.
- In areas of significant or ornamental wood elements, commercially available epoxy consolidants and fillers formulated specifically for wood can be considered to allow repair of the original historic wood element. Before installing epoxy fillers, it is necessary to remove all decayed and softened wood from the repair area.
- New wood elements should match the historic feature and material and its visual and physical qualities, duplicating its size, shape, texture, and detail. If the original wood species is not readily available or lacks the inherent decay resistance of the historic material, a compatible decay-resistant wood type should be used.
- The installation of vinyl or aluminum siding materials on historic buildings that were original clad with wood siding is not an appropriate preservation treatment, as these treatments significantly alter the historic appearance and character of a building by removing or covering important details such as cornice, window and door trim, and wood siding.

Roof and Drainage Systems

Roof systems are the most important building element in the overall protection of a historic building and should have the highest priority in building maintenance. Roofs not only keep water out of a building's interior, they keep water from penetrating and damaging exterior walls and structural members. Providing a weather-tight roof and properly functioning drainage system is critical to the preservation of historic buildings.

The roofs of many historic buildings at the University are low-slope and are not visible from the ground. These roof surfaces are not generally considered to be character-defining features of the historic buildings. The roofs of other early University buildings are more steeply sloped and are important character-defining elements of the building. In most cases, the original roof finish material at steep-sloped roofs has been previously replaced.

Roof Maintenance and Repair

Continued and ongoing maintenance is the most effective means of preventing serious problems resulting from the deterioration of roof and drainage systems. Failure to effectively control and conduct water from roofs and away from buildings can cause multiple and expensive deterioration problems in masonry walls as well as in concrete, steel, and wood structural components.

- Roofs should be thoroughly inspected at least once a year. Roof drainage systems should be evaluated holistically as an architectural, landscape, and civil engineering issue. Inspections should review how water flows on the roofs, is conducted to the ground, and carried away from the building.
- Many of the University's historic buildings have internal roof drains which must be kept clear and flowing.

Flashing is a continuous metal barrier that seals vulnerable roof joints and is used to bridge gaps between dissimilar materials. Flashing prevents water from infiltrating the building at corners, ridges, valleys, parapets, or other changes in plane that are prone to separation, including joints between an original building and additions, and at the perimeter of openings in the wall (such as at doors and windows).

- Repair or replacement of deteriorated flashing should be part of routine preventive maintenance. In the inspection of flashing, small holes or pinholes can be a sign of trouble in addition to obvious flaws such as cracks or corrosion.

The repair of roofs that are a visible part of the building's character should be executed in-kind to match historic conditions, including materials and workmanship.

- Significant materials should be replaced to match the historic materials. For example, copper gutters should be replaced with copper, and galvanized with galvanized. The gutter profiles and mounting system should be consistent with the historic elements.
- When in-kind replacement is not feasible, replacement materials should match the visual and physical characteristics of the historic roof system.
- At the University of Georgia, the roofs of many historic buildings are sloping and may have had wood or slate shingles. These roofs appear to have been replaced with new roofs of metal, synthetic slate, or asphalt shingles. When cyclical roof replacement is needed for these buildings, the original roof material should be used for the new roof if feasible.
- The installation of snow guards should be considered on sloping roofs above the eaves and up the lower portion of the roof to prevent snow and ice from falling on pedestrians.
- Where deteriorated or missing, historic gutters and downspouts should be replaced in-kind to match historic visual qualities including materials, profiles, and details. Replacement gutters should not alter the character of the building's eaves and architectural detailing.

- Where low-slope roofs are not readily visible from grade, it is generally acceptable to use contemporary roofing systems that meet functional needs. Sight lines from nearby buildings, streets, and other vantage points should always be evaluated in determining when to use contemporary roof systems. Slope, drainage, and insulation requirements should be reviewed when replacing roofing at low-slope roof areas.

Doors and Windows

Doors and windows are significant character-defining features that should be preserved and maintained whenever possible. At the University of Georgia, many of the historic doors and windows have been replaced over the years.

Most of the original doors on the University's older historic buildings were made of wood and had a limited amount of glass, if any. The effects of constant use and weather exposure, however, undoubtedly led to severe wear. In many cases, the original wood entrance doors have been replaced with metal door systems, often incorporating expansive glazing.

Most of the University's early buildings were constructed with wood double-hung windows. Buildings from the mid-1920s onward tended to use steel casement, awning, and hopper windows. Historic windows were usually of high quality and when maintained can continue to provide appropriate performance. Thermal efficiency and comfort can be improved through the installation weatherstripping and storm windows, preferably on the interior.

Door Treatments

- Doors are subject to wear from exposure to the weather and frequent use. Periodic inspections are important to ensure that doors are operating properly and hung correctly to avoid failure at hinges or other hardware. Push plates and kick plates protect the finishes of wood doors in these vulnerable areas. Wood and metal doors are also damaged by moisture which causes wood rot and corrosion. Deicing salts can cause damage to wood finishes and dramatically accelerate the rate of corrosion.
- Wood doors can be refinished to repair scratches, worn areas, or deteriorated finishes. It is important to match the original finish of the wood doors in both color and gloss level and to retain the original design intent. Where the original door included a clear finish (such as stain and varnish), contemporary UV-resistant clear finishes can be considered for use.
- Missing elements of historic doors should be replaced in-kind, and the door's original size, profile, and configuration should be preserved.
- Glazed entry features such as transoms, sidelights, and partially glazed doors should also be retained, repaired, or replaced-in-kind.
- In some situations, improved weather-stripping around door frames can reduce air and water infiltration and help protect a door's historic features.
- Deteriorated doors that are beyond repair should be replaced in-kind, to match the original in materials, design, visual qualities, and size.

- Where original historic doors have been replaced with inappropriate modern doors, when the existing doors reach the end of their useful life, the doors should be replaced with new replica doors matching the character of the original doors. If no documentation of the original doors is available, a sympathetic door design based on interior doors of the building or other similar campus buildings can be considered.
- Where required by code, retrofitting of exterior doors for accessibility, emergency egress, and fire-safety should be done in a manner that preserves the door's historic character. Common alterations include modification of hardware and/or door swings and replacement of original glass with safety glazing.

Window Treatments

Historic windows are critical aesthetic elements of a building and proper treatment is extremely important in retaining historical integrity. Both fenestration patterns and the configuration of individual windows are character-defining features that contribute to a building's design, proportion, and rhythm. Historically, light and ventilation were important to building use and performance before electric service and artificial air conditioning became commonplace. Windows were designed to maximize interior natural light. Natural ventilation remains important today. Windows placed on opposite sides of a building or room allow cross-breezes to circulate fresh air to inside spaces.

Storm windows can be used to help achieve increased thermal efficiency at historic windows without removing historic materials and features.

- Repair and retrofit of historic windows can include addition of new weatherstripping and adjustment for the tight fit of sash in the frame. This work can greatly reduce air and water infiltration and provide thermal efficiency and occupant comfort.
- The use of exterior storm windows can be considered, particularly where the original window is relatively simple in design.
- Interior storm windows are available and are particularly appropriate for use with historic windows in institutional buildings. Interior storm windows maintain the appearance of the exterior facade and generally are configured with very narrow frames and as single large panes covering the entire window opening. These types of storm windows are generally left in place at all times, so they are most appropriate in buildings with contemporary HVAC systems where operation of the windows for ventilation is not needed.
- Replacement of windows should only be considered when the original windows are severely deteriorated beyond repair, or where the original windows were previously removed and replaced.
- Replacement windows should match the historic window type of operation, shapes, widths, thicknesses, and configurations of the stiles, rails, mullions, and muntins.

Storm windows can be used to help achieve increased thermal efficiency at historic windows without removing historic materials and features.

- The use of exterior storm windows is sometimes an appropriate treatment, especially if storm windows or screens were present historically. Where divided storm windows are used, window sash divisions should match those of the historic windows behind.
- Interior storm windows are available and are particularly appropriate for use with historic steel windows. Because interior storm windows maintain the appearance of the exterior facade, they are preferable, and often less expensive, in cases where the windows are non-operable. Inexpensive and reversible magnetic storms can be removed in warm weather so that windows can open.
- Interior storm windows should be installed with air-tight gaskets, ventilating holes, and/or removable clips to avoid condensation damage to wood or steel sash.
- Where interior storms are used, sufficient ventilation must be provided at the historic prime sash to avoid moisture condensation that will damage the historic unit.

Guidelines for Landscape Resources

The overarching concept for appropriately managing the historic landscapes of the University of Georgia is to maintain a flexible approach to preservation, where historically significant landscape features are retained as possible, while features that are less significant are adapted to meet the changing needs of the University. This concept is born from the knowledge that, while the University has a unique historic character that is defined by important historic resources, the campus remains a living entity that must constantly evolve according to the current and future needs students, faculty, staff, and visitors.

The primary preservation concerns for University of Georgia historic landscapes are that character-defining spatial patterns and relationships are retained and respected, that the particular aesthetic that has developed at each property over time, conveying a particular sense of place, is also retained, and that new features sited within the context of historic areas are visually compatible with the character of the cultural landscape. These guidelines address the recommended historic landscape management goals articulated below.

The information contained in this section is offers overarching guidance covering a broad scope of management issues relating to the University of Georgia's historic landscape. These guidelines address issues that may be found in, or affect, multiple locations throughout the University system of properties. The guidelines address those issues that are common throughout the campuses, regardless of geographic location. They should be reviewed and implemented prior to undertaking any alteration or new work on historic properties. In addition to general guidelines, topics include site planning, spatial organization, land use, natural features and systems, planting and vegetation, circulation, paving and parking, walls and fences, site furnishings, commemorative and artwork features, and views and vistas.

To maintain the historic character of the landscape of University of Georgia campuses and properties, the following management goals are recommended:

- To maintain a sense of place while adapting to shifting and growing student and faculty populations.
- To understand that the historic campus landscape has value equal to that of historic architecture.
- To undertake planning within proposed new developed areas taking into consideration the character of the existing campus.
- To consider both the opportunities and constraints of altering the cultural landscape prior to undertaking any new planning and construction initiatives.
- To implement a process for evaluating how a new campus project or undertaking may affect historic landscape resources.
- To utilize the latest technology—including GIS systems, remote-sensing technology, viewshed analysis software, and new archaeological methodologies—in order to identify landscape features and accomplish landscape-related goals.

General Guidelines

- Protect and maintain the historic landscape as well as the architectural character of the campus.
- Endeavor to preserve and maintain historic landscapes in good condition and to present a positive appearance to alumni, visitors, students, and the general public, while protecting their enduring value.
- Promote functionality and convenience, energy efficiency, and comfort as part of the landscape and built environment of the campus as a whole, without compromising the integrity of historic features.
- Institute environmentally sound cultural and natural resource treatment and maintenance methods that are also culturally sensitive and sustainable over the long term.
- Ensure that any design guidelines developed for the campus encourage adaptation and change that also preserves character-defining features.
- Continue to use a property as it was designed to be used, or find a new use that minimizes changes to character-defining features.
- Identify and retain distinguishing landscape qualities and characteristics.
- Maintain, protect, and repair existing character-defining features, materials, and finishes. If features are deteriorated beyond repair, replace in-kind.
- Be authentic: if a feature is missing or must be removed, use accurate documentation to guide replacement.
- Respect the evolution of historic changes, fashion, taste, and use.
- Understand that the historic campus landscape has equal value to that of historic architecture.
- Recognize that the relationships between buildings and landscaped open spaces help define the character of the campus and must be preserved, maintained, used, and developed carefully.
- Avoid moving historic buildings, structures, or landscape resources. Moving a historic resource destroys its association with its original setting, landscape features, and potential archaeological information. Historic resources may be moved as a last resort to avoid demolition; however, the resource should be relocated to a new site with a similar historic setting and every effort must be made to preserve original fabric.
- Avoid removing significant historic buildings and structures from the landscape.
- Avoid additions to historic landscapes and structures whenever possible. If additions are required, design them to be as unobtrusive as possible and to not overwhelm the original structure. Ensure that additions are compatible in design and detailing to the original structure, while clearly representing a contemporary work.

- Base all work involving historically significant features on historic documentation derived from research and evaluation consistent with the National Register of Historic Places and the Secretary of the Interior's standards.
- Avoid introducing conjectural features into the landscape as a means for restoring a historic condition.
- Minimize the visual impact of functional elements such as parking lots, trash receptacles, dumpsters, traffic signs, mechanical and electrical equipment, bus shelters, and utility lines within historic campus spaces. Carefully group, place, and screen these types of features to be as inconspicuous as possible and respectful of adjacent historic landscapes and buildings.
- Design universal accessibility features to be the least intrusive to the character of historic spaces and places, and endeavor to maintain the symmetry, detailing, and visibility of important building facades and landscapes.
- Avoid adding parking areas in historic landscapes.
- Avoid developing new uses for existing buildings and landscapes that require new parking lots within historic landscapes.
- Document all alterations to historically significant features through drawings and photography, and maintain the documentation in an archival setting.
- Develop a process for completing all physical planning and construction work to occur within areas identified as historically significant to include (see also standard operating procedures included in this report).
- Review the most recent versions of the University's master plan, any relevant precinct studies, and this Historic Preservation Plan to determine the project's compatibility with existing planning documents.

Natural Systems and Features

Natural features and systems are often a key consideration in the origin and siting of cultural features. Protecting and celebrating natural features help to convey a unique sense of place within the built environment. The responses of cultural resources to topography and natural resources often determine aspects of site design. Landform and natural resources such as streams, hills, ravines, forests, and prime agricultural soils often provide a context for cultural resources, and affect their development. Preservation of the relationship between a resource and key contextual conditions is often desirable.

- Maintain as possible the topography that is characteristic of each historic campus or property landscape.
- Limit ground-disturbing activities when implementing new development and construction. Avoid excessive grading and make all efforts to control soil erosion and run-off.

Spatial Organization

A clear understanding of how landscape resources are sited and how context contributes to significance should guide management decisions for historic university landscapes. The relationships between buildings and landscaped open spaces define the character of the campus or property and should be preserved, maintained, used, and developed carefully.

- Maintain historic spatial patterns as possible when introducing new features.
- Maintain the relationships between historic buildings and between other historic landscape features. If a feature is to be removed, consider replacing it with a compatible new feature in order to maintain the historic spatial pattern.
- Evaluate trees and other landscape elements to ensure that they do not obscure important spatial and visual historic relationships between buildings, paths, roads, and spaces.

Land Use

Land uses often influence the form and configuration of built features. They also influence the way that the community interacts with a place. Retaining historic land uses, or adaptively reusing historic resources by introducing a compatible new use, are often important goals of historic preservation.

- Maintain the distinct historic land uses that currently exist within each landscape character area.
- Limit, monitor, and control access to areas that are vulnerable to damage from human access or use.

Circulation

Circulation includes roads, parking, walks, and stairs. Circulation systems can be an integral part of the design of a historic landscape, or can interfere with spatial organization and views.

- Retain all historic sidewalks and pedestrian circulation patterns.
- Where replacement of historic paving materials is required, replace in kind, utilizing materials that are similar in appearance and composition to those that must be replaced.
- Avoid altering existing circulation routes or establishing new circulation routes unless absolutely necessary.
- Avoid constructing new roads within historic landscapes.
- Avoid removing roads that are historically significant.
- Minimize the visual impacts of vehicles and vehicular access systems. Consider the potential impact on views when planning to add or change circulation systems.
- Minimize the visual impacts of any new pedestrian access systems. Also consider the potential impact of circulation systems on sensitive natural and

archaeological resources. If issues of concern cannot be mitigated, consider using a different alignment for the walk that fulfills related goals.

Vegetation

The University of Georgia properties and campuses feature combinations of historic plantings and contemporary plantings, as well as native plant communities, some of which are presented in carefully designed compositions.

- Identify and document the locations of historic plantings and plant materials. Determine and document the design intent associated with historic plantings on campus. Utilize the information to maintain historic plantings in good condition and replace them when needed. When replacement is necessary, install plant material that is consistent with the historic. If the historic plant is no longer available, or invasive species were used, replace it with a species that is similar in terms of size, form, color, and habit and not invasive.
- Develop and adhere to a planting master plan that contains a list of preferred material for any future plantings within historic landscapes of the university system.
- Ensure that the design palette incorporates appropriate species for each location. For example, avoid using large-scale shrubs adjacent to walks, which will require excessive pruning to maintain at an appropriate scale.
- Rely on vegetation that is native to Georgia, and the physiographic province of the campus or property, for non-specialized or non-thematic plantings, as they typically require less water and maintenance, and survive longer. Avoid installing vegetation that is classified in Georgia as invasive. Monitor for and control invasive plant species. Remove and/or control any invasive species that have already been planted or naturalized.
- Evaluate the health and vigor of significant historic trees and shrubs using an arborist and horticulturalist, and develop a plan for long-term treatment and maintenance.
- Undertake periodic and cyclical maintenance of all vegetation in order to prevent deterioration or loss of plant material. Frequent maintenance of vegetation will also prevent damage to adjacent and nearby resources, such as historic buildings and sidewalks. Maintenance practices should be tied specifically to the design intent of the historic landscape.
- Remove dead trees and shrubs and those identified as potentially hazardous to individuals or resources because of their health or condition. Avoid the use of heavy equipment during removals.
- Cut all tree and shrub trunks to be demolished flush with the ground, and grind to remove. Avoid leaving stumps.
- Utilize the most ecologically sensitive means of vegetation removal. Consider using mechanical means of removal, such as hand-pulling or removal with tools, before employing chemicals.
- Employ best management practices in maintaining plants and plant communities.

- Practice integrated pest management (IPM) wherever possible. Avoid the use of pesticides and herbicides unless absolutely necessary. If chemical controls are used, apply the minimum necessary to achieve the proposed effect. Allow only qualified applicators to apply chemicals.
- Avoid using de-icing products with high-sodium content that can damage plants and materials.
- Existing vegetation, especially trees, in construction areas should be protected from soil compaction and closely monitored throughout the construction period. Tree roots typically extend at least to, and usually well past, the drip line of the tree. At a minimum, the area within the drip line should be protected from soil compaction from construction equipment, which will inhibit water penetration to the root zone and threaten the health of the tree.
- Establish careful policies for commemorative and garden features such as memorial trees and other plantings that respect the character of historic landscapes.

Buildings and Structures in the Landscape

- Avoid removing or relocating significant historic buildings and structures. If removal of historic buildings and structures are planned for removal, document these features thoroughly through drawings and photography.

(Refer to Guidelines for Buildings and Structures, above.)

Views and Vistas

Views are an essential part of the campus experience. Buildings face one another across open space forming quadrangles, while paths offer glimpses of spaces, places, and important buildings, and windows and plazas help connect members of the campus community with each other and their environment. Views and vistas should be an important consideration in the preservation of historic landscapes at the University of Georgia.

- Avoid placing new features in such a way as to compromise the views of any historic building facades or important landscape features.
- Maintain views and vistas to the natural setting of each property. Avoid new development that will block existing views.
- Undertake periodic maintenance efforts to thin or remove vegetation that is obscuring important views.
- Also consider utilizing vegetation to screen undesirable views before constructing new walls or fences.
- Minimize the visual impact of vehicular circulation systems. Consider using techniques such as vegetative screens to diminish views of roads and parking.
- Minimize the visual impact of functional site elements such as parking lots, trash receptacles, dumpsters, traffic signs, mechanical and electrical equipment, bus shelters, and utility lines within historic areas of the campus.

Carefully place and screen functional site elements to be as inconspicuous as possible and respectful of adjacent historic landscapes and buildings.

- Consider incorporating views of the surrounding landscape into the campus experience.

Site Furnishings

Site furnishings are essential elements of the campus that afford a sense of comfort, scale, and welcome for the University community. There are few site furnishings on campus that are historic, however. Nonetheless, all site furnishings should be maintained in good condition. Generally, they should be considered as a part of a larger system of features that either conveys a sense of identity to the campus as a whole, or to specific precincts or areas of the campus. Site furnishings should be designed to be as non-intrusive as possible. By conceiving of site furnishing as consistently represented systems of features, the University can reduce visual clutter and allow the character of the architecture and landscape to dominate.

- Keep the number of contemporary site furnishing to the minimum required for the comfort and safety of the community.
- Use site furnishings that are compatible with the character of the campus or property in composition, style, and materials. Ensure that all new small-scale features, such as seating, signage, light posts, and railings are compatible with the historic character of the campus. Ensure that the styles of site furnishings throughout campus are compatible with one another, and consistent within areas of similar historic character and design.
- Provide new site furnishing features that are a product of their own time. Avoid establishing site furnishings that are historic replicas.

Commemorative Features and Artwork Guidelines

Commemorative features and artwork include plaques, memorials, sculpture, mosaics, and dedicated benches and trees. They often provide links to important events and persons associated with the University. Together with their landscape settings, these features are an integral component of the campus. To adequately plan for their retention and maintenance, as well as future additions, consider the guidelines that follow:

- Create a long-term plan and vision for the accommodation of future commemorative and artwork features within the campus. The plan should identify appropriate types and locations for future features.
- Commemorative features are revered objects that require regular maintenance to remain in good condition. Prepare a comprehensive commemorative feature maintenance program that includes a manual to guide work for each individual artwork, monument, or type of monument.
- Inspect artwork and monuments regularly to ensure that they remain in good condition. Document inspections with reports and photographs to aid in the understanding of any ongoing condition issues.

- Maintain the landscape compositions surrounding monuments and artwork as frameworks for the objects. Remove or correct overgrown plantings, cracked paving, and poor site drainage as observed.

Maintenance

Maintenance is an essential part of the process of meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. Maintenance is preservation. In keeping with the intentions of the standards, best practice guidelines are presented below for undertaking work on specific historic resource materials, including both landscape and building elements.

- Understand that incompatible treatment of historic landscapes that occurs as part of routine maintenance and minor alterations can eventually have an impact equal to major rehabilitation and new construction.
- Do not use maintenance methods or materials that damage historic fabric.
- Consider the cumulative effects of routine maintenance and minor alterations as seriously as major rehabilitation and new construction.
- Establish a specific fund for maintenance of existing historic buildings and landscapes, and make the fund known to potential donors. Include maintenance funding as part of the total cost of any new buildings and landscapes.
- Establish a preventive maintenance schedule for the special conditions of historic buildings and landscapes.
- Prepare maintenance manuals that direct the specific tasks for individual buildings and landscape features and when they are to be performed, and maintenance protocols that indicate the approved methods for how to complete maintenance tasks.
- Prepare appropriate maintenance schedules and specifications for each historic building and landscape area.
- Provide preservation training for buildings and landscape maintenance staff.

New Design and Construction

- Undertake all landscape-related work in compliance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes.
- Consider utilizing previously disturbed sites as the location for new development.
- Avoid removing historic features to implement new development, if possible.
- Evaluate all proposed new development that may affect historic landscape features in consultation with an historical landscape architect, archaeologist, and other appropriate preservation professionals.
- Select project teams and architects for the design of new construction projects who have experience working with historic buildings or

contemporary buildings within a historic context to ensure that design compatibility is achieved.

- Design and situate new additions and alterations to the landscape in such a way that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the landscape would be unimpaired.
- Design new building and landscape features to visually relate to the historic environment.
- Carefully site new buildings within appropriate designated open space to fit within the broad campus design parameters.
- Identify the character-defining features of the surrounding historic buildings and landscapes in order to consider ways to protect them.
- Design new building and landscape features to complement the materials, size, scale and proportion, massing, and architectural vocabulary of existing features in the surrounding historic area. Materials should be of a complementary color, size, texture, scale, and level of craftsmanship. Avoid the use of materials that are visually incompatible with surrounding historic landscape and buildings.
- Differentiate new work from existing historic resources. Replications of historic elements should be avoided in new construction, as false historicism diminishes the integrity of the existing historic buildings and confuses the distinction between old and new.
- Avoid demolishing historic buildings, structures, and landscape features when designing new construction projects, or demolishing the majority of a structure while leaving only the historic facade. This practice destroys the historic integrity of the structure and leaves a false historical exterior.
- Undertake sufficient study and recordation of historic landscape features that require modification, repair, or removal using drawings and photographs before work is performed to protect research and interpretive values.
- Utilize sustainable and “green” methods of new construction whenever possible.

Archaeological Resources in the Landscape

- Undertake appropriate archaeological investigations prior to commencing construction in areas that are likely to contain subsurface cultural deposits. Limit the extent of disturbance to that necessary to meet research and management. Ensure that any excavated earth is replaced in a manner that replicates the landscape’s appearance prior to digging.
- Engage a qualified archaeologist to monitor planting efforts in areas that may contain subterranean cultural resources.
- Undertake tree removal from areas with known or potential cultural and archaeological resources under the guidance of a historical landscape architect and archaeologist.

- Ensure that any construction, demolition, or maintenance activity that involves ground-disturbance in an area that may contain subterranean cultural resources is monitored by a qualified archaeologist.
- Avoid land-use activities, permanent or temporary, which threaten or impair known or potential archaeological resources.
- Avoid impacts to archaeological sites by designating a limit-of-disturbance area around the resource. The limit-of-disturbance area should be determined by an archaeologist.

(Refer to Guidelines for Archaeological Resources, below.)

Accessibility

- New construction of both buildings and landscapes should provide barrier-free access under the provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA).
- Make barrier-free and universal accessibility a primary design factor when considering overall planning, design, and interpretation within the campus landscape. All features associated with accessibility should conform to ADAAG (Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines) standards.
- Recognize that universal accessibility includes access opportunities for persons who are visually impaired, as well as physically-impaired, and for persons who use walkers, canes, or crutches, as well as wheelchairs.
- Implement accessibility features in such a manner that they do not detract from the character of historic landscapes.
- When undertaking work required by life safety or accessibility codes, features should be designed to be functional, but as unobtrusive as possible.
- Implement accessibility features in such a manner that they do not detract from the character of the historic resource. The best designs will provide barrier-free access that promotes independence for disabled persons while also preserving significant historic features.
- Accessibility improvements should not be highly visible design statements that overwhelm or detract from the existing building.
- Ensure when new stair towers or elevators are required outside the existing building footprint that the addition complies with the guidelines provided for new construction.
- Preserve the historic entry experience of sites and buildings for everyone.
- Modify entrances located at or near to grade to provide barrier-free access wherever possible. At grade entrances or low slope ramps that do not require handrails will minimize the impact of the accessible entrance. If required, ramps should be located on secondary elevations whenever possible and should be integrated to work with the existing rhythm and design of the building. New ramps and railing should be constructed using compatible materials and design.

- Avoid steep slopes, ensure that walk widths meet ADAAG standards, and take other precautions to make these walks accessible to all visitors. As an alternative, consider down-grade sloping ramps that connect to interior elevators.
- Preserve visual symmetry where applicable.

Sustainable Design

- Evaluate the potential to comply with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Rating Systems and Sustainable Sites Initiative (SITES) Rating Systems when considering new construction projects. Endeavor to certify projects under one of the two systems. Considerations include water efficiency, energy efficiency, promotion of biodiversity and native plant species, the use of certified materials, and preservation of historic fabric, among others.

Guidelines for Archaeological Resources

To identify and preserve significant archaeological resources on University property, as well as to avoid unintentional destruction of archaeological sites, the following procedure is offered. This procedure follows closely those outlined by the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists (2014) guideline for archaeological survey and archaeological testing.²²⁵ (The flowchart provided later in this chapter illustrates the suggested process.) Should an undertaking require archaeological survey, testing, or mitigation to comply with federal legislation, such as the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, the guidelines outlined by the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists must be followed in consultation with the Georgia State Historical Protection Office, as well as any federal agency with regulatory authority over the undertaking. Such instances include undertakings that use federal money or require federal permits.

The Georgia Archaeological Site File, which supplies archaeological site data to GNAHRGIS, documents where archaeological sites have been recorded. Unless a property has been thoroughly surveyed, it cannot be assumed that all archaeological sites present on a property are recorded. Additionally, unless a recorded site has been tested, its significance on a University or national level may not be known. For these reasons, a search of GNAHRGIS for archaeological sites is an essential component of an archaeological assessment, but does not complete such an assessment.

The value of an archaeological site largely resides in the integrity of the contexts in which artifacts and materials are found, relative to how they were left by the people who created or used them. In Georgia, contexts with integrity usually reside in the soil. For this reason, a majority of the procedures outlined here are focused on searching through, and assessing the integrity of, soil deposits. Soil also is an essential component of determining whether or not archaeology should become part of the plan for an undertaking. This determination can be made by

225. Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists, *Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys*, revised April 2014, <http://georgia-archaeology.org/GCPA/wp-content/uploads/2007/05/GA-Arch-Standards-and-Guidelines-revised-April-2014.pdf>.

simply asking: “Will this project disturb soil that has not been recently disturbed?” If the answer is “yes” the following procedure is recommended to avoid destruction of valued archaeological contexts.

The procedure presented here is an outline of steps to be taken when it is determined that an undertaking has the potential to disturb archaeological sites. A flow chart of this process is provided below. Certain steps in this process, such as background research and archaeological survey and reporting, are detailed processes themselves, and are fully discussed in the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists (GCPA) guideline for archaeological survey, which is attached as Appendix D.²²⁶ Where relevant, portions of this document are referenced for in-depth description of how the step is to be executed.

Should it become apparent that an undertaking will disturb soil that has not been recently disturbed, the first step is to engage a professional archaeologist to direct, perform, assess, and report on the archaeological investigation. The archaeologist should meet the Secretary of Interior’s *Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR 61).²²⁷ To meet these qualifications an archaeologist must have a graduate degree in archaeology, anthropology, or a closely related field; be able to provide evidence of research completion in the form of thesis or research report; and have sixteen months of full-time professional experience and/or training. In addition to these qualifications, an archaeologist directing an archaeological assessment on University property should also have at least six months of archaeological experience in the southeastern United States, and be certified by the Register of Professional Archaeologists.

Before any field work is begun, a thorough literature and records search must be completed. This step will aid in the identification of known archaeological resources and historical documents that may indicate the likelihood of archaeological sites, cemeteries, and other resources. A list of resources that should be consulted is found in the GCPA guideline in section III.B.11-5.

Following the literature and records search, an archaeological survey can proceed. An archaeological survey involves soil sampling and surface inspection by qualified archaeologists and technicians. This step will identify most archaeological sites, and will collect information that will allow for an initial assessment of integrity of archaeological deposits. The standards for an archaeological survey are detailed in the GCPA guideline in sections III.D and III.F. The results of the survey, along with the treatment and curation of any artifacts collected, should be compiled into a report that meets the guidelines for such a report in the GCPA guideline in section V. This report will include a section that assesses the significance of any archaeological site encountered in the survey.

If no significant archaeological sites are encountered in the survey, then no further archaeological work will be required. If the archaeologist identifies a

226. Ibid.

227. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, *Archeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines*, https://www.nps.gov/history/local-law/arch_stnds_9.htm, accessed April 2018.

potentially significant archaeological site, this site should be avoided, or its significance should be tested through more thorough investigation.

If a potentially significant archaeological site is to be avoided, a plan to avoid the site must be developed and implemented.

Archaeological testing for significance is a process that determines if a site has sufficient integrity and value to warrant preservation or study. A plan to test the site must be developed by the qualified archaeologist. This plan must be reviewed and approved by a UGA preservation representative as well as the Georgia State Historic Protection Officer (SHPO). Though each significance test of a site is unique and designed to meet the characteristics of the individual site, certain standards apply, and are detailed in the GCPA guideline in section III.E. The results of the test, along with the treatment and curation of any artifacts collected, should be compiled into a report that meets the guidelines for such a report in the GCPA guideline in Section V. This report should include a section that fully assesses the significance of the archaeological site.

If the site is found not to warrant preservation or study, then no further archaeological work will be required. If the site is found by the archaeologist to be significant, and the UGA preservation representative and the Georgia SHPO concur, then the site should be avoided, or a plan to mitigate the effect on the site by the undertaking must be developed and implemented. Such a plan must be developed by the archaeologist in consultation with the UGA preservation representative and the Georgia SHPO to meet the needs of all stakeholders.

All documents produced and artifacts collected should be curated at the University of Georgia Laboratory of Archaeology according to its guidelines. This will constitute a permanent record of work done on UGA property.

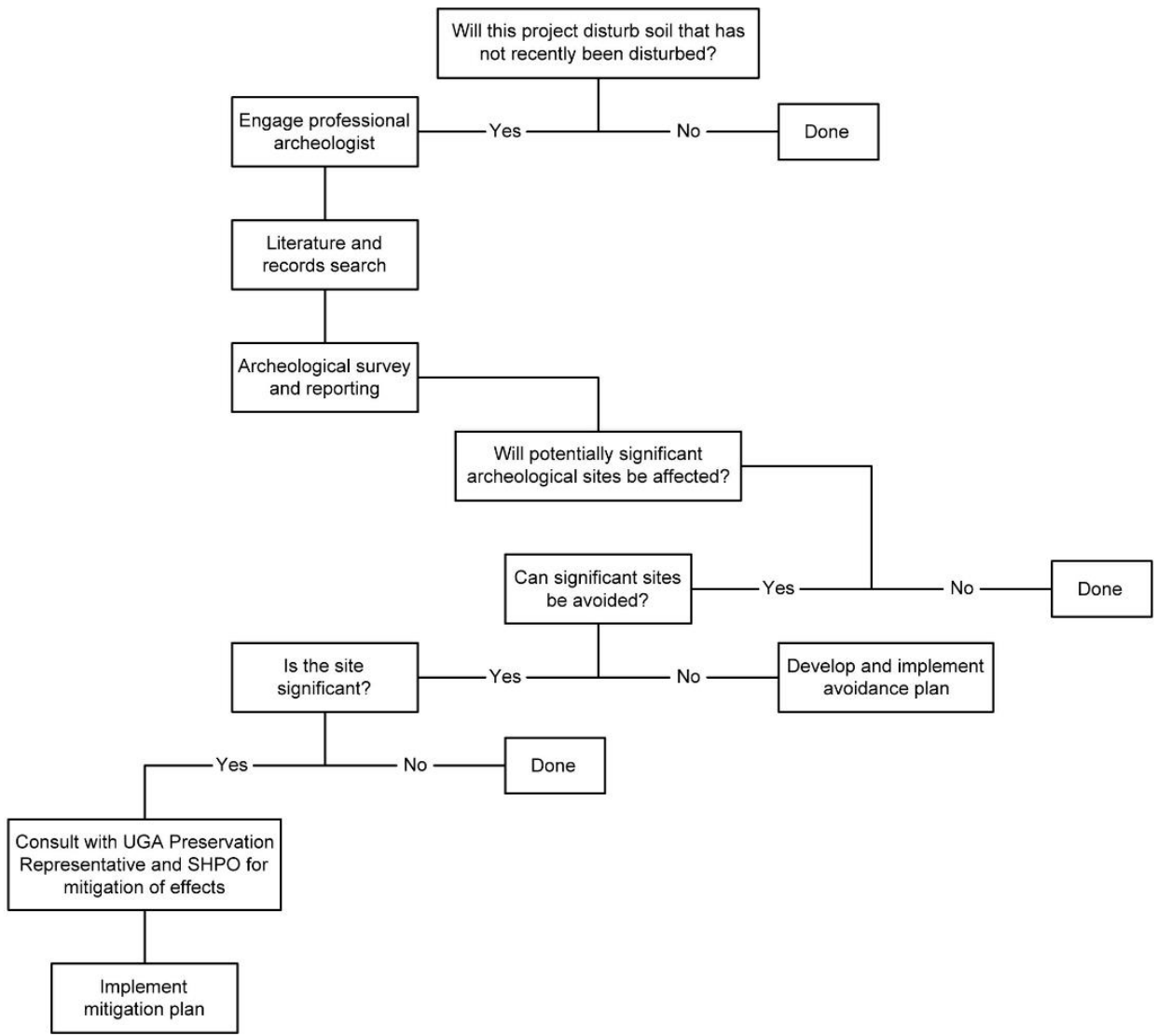


Figure 47. Procedure for identification and preservation of archaeological sites.

Assessment of University of Georgia Cultural Resources

Introduction to University Resources

The University of Georgia System’s cultural resources include a wide variety of landscapes, buildings and structures, and archaeological sites statewide. In order to understand the history and character of these varied resources, as well as to assess their condition, integrity, and significance, the current project involved extensive review of archival documentation, field work at selected focus areas, and review and analysis of historic resource documentation provided by the University FindIt Survey and obtained from other sources such as University libraries and archives.

FindIt! is an ongoing statewide survey program of cultural resources sponsored by the Georgia Transmission Corporation in partnership with the Georgia Department of Natural Resources Historic Preservation Division. The program is housed at the University of Georgia’s College of Environment and Design, in its Center for Community Design and Preservation (CCDP). Survey work is conducted by University of Georgia architecture and landscape architecture students under the direction of CCDP staff, with guidance provided by faculty through coursework. The program was established to help document historic resources throughout the state, in support of their preservation. Over more than ten years, the FindIt survey has added more than 14,000 resources to the Georgia Natural, Archaeological, and Historic Resources GIS (GNAHRGIS) inventory.²²⁸

Selected University of Georgia Properties

The following sections of this chapter provide an assessment of selected historic resources—landscapes, buildings and structures, and archeological sites—of the University of Georgia system. As determined in consultation with the University of Georgia project team, the following sites were identified as especially important and representative of the University’s historic resources statewide:

- Athens Campus
- Griffin Campus
- Tifton Campus
- Mountain Research Center

228. University of Georgia College of Environment + Design, FindIt Survey, <http://findit.uga.edu/>, accessed June 2016.

- 4-H Camps: Wahsega and Rock Eagle
- Sapelo Island National Estuarine Research Reserve
- Skidaway Marine Institute
- Bamboo Farm

A comprehensive chapter is provided for each of the above sites, including an introductory overview of the property and its resources; historic contexts; historical background describing the evolution of the property and its role within or association with the University; and a chronology of development and use, which describes the physical history of the property, its landscape, buildings and structures, and archaeological resources. An assessment of overall significance for the campus is then provided.

For each chapter, the above sections are followed by an overview description, and identification of character areas for the subject property. (Character areas are land bays or geographic areas that share similar physical characteristics or development history, and are used in this report as a way to organize information within the complex campuses and other sites.) Next, resources within each character area are identified and evaluated, including a description, overall assessment, and determination of significance in terms of whether the resource is historic. Historic buildings are characterized according to the categorization system developed as part of this study for the University of Georgia campuses and resources.

Documentation reviewed for assessment of properties and individual resources included historical research conducted on behalf of this study, information gathered during field work completed by the project team during site visits to selected properties, and data provided by the University's FindIt survey. Survey work by the FindIt team was ongoing prior to and during development of this plan. The consultant team had the opportunity to visit a number of sites and campuses statewide as part of this scope of services, but only selected sites and individual resources could be visited, and those resources reviewed only briefly. Therefore, the scope of the assessment, especially in terms of condition and integrity of individual resources (both structures and landscapes), relied in many cases on the documentation provided by the FindIt survey. Where documentation provided by the FindIt team was limited or incomplete, the consultant team conducted further research in University archives and records to obtain additional information about individual resources, such as date of construction, prior modifications, and existing conditions. The University Office of the University Architects and Facilities Management Division assisted the consultant team with this research effort. Where information was available through University sources, it has been included in the individual resource descriptions and assessments provided in this report. There remain gaps in available documentation, however, and future assessments should rely on updated information where necessary.

A variety of resources were used to support this study, including published and unpublished narrative documentation, National Register nominations and eligibility assessments, University records, historic photographs, aerial photographs, and maps. At the Athens campus and the other properties visited, the consultant team also visited site archives and obtained copies of relevant documentation to assist in development of the historic contexts and historical

narratives. Review of available research material supported development of the historical narratives and historic contexts prepared as a basis for the assessments conducted in this study, and provided an understanding of the evolution of each site or campus, and the way in which individual resources have changed over time. In terms of historical development, some campuses are the subject of prior studies. For example, publications and records of the experiment stations were very valuable in understanding history of the Griffin and Tifton sites; one of the most important of these publications is *The Georgia Experiment Station: 1889–1957*, prepared in 1975 by university faculty, which affords information about the physical evolution of the campus. In addition, some primary resources, such as key buildings on the Athens campus, are well documented in archival collections. However, many less prominent structures and sites—particularly on the more remote campuses—are less well represented in archival materials available for this study. For example, few historic photographs or maps are available for the Rock Eagle and Wahsega 4-H centers; consequently, discussion of the periods of development of each site is general in nature and relies primarily on field observations. Similarly, for the Mountain Research and Education Center, available archival documents afford limited information about the physical evolution of the campus. For properties that have come into the University more recently, such as the Marine Institute at Sapelo Island and Skidaway Institute of Oceanography, resources are yet not well represented in the University’s archives. Subjects of interest for further research include the history of the site prior to the Roebing Ownership, to understand further what features may survive with integrity from the Modena Plantation period, aboveground or as archaeological resources. Several sites offer potential for further archaeological study that is beyond the scope of this project. Rock Eagle provide an example of this potential in the sites identified as associated with the Lamar Culture Bell Phase (1590 through 1680 AD), a period during which American Indian populations in this region were facing tremendous change due to contact with Europeans.

In general, for many of the campuses and individual resources, additional study would be helpful to determine the evolution of buildings and landscape features in more detail. Further research would enhance understanding of the physical history of campus development and the evolution of individual resources over time, to support more detailed treatment decisions in the future. For cultural landscapes, more detailed information would allow for the preparation of period plans that would articulate more clearly change over time, with the changes correlated to programming, research, and administration activities. Research and documentation activities could include archival research; additions to FindIt survey data collection; preparation of National Register eligibility assessments and documentation; preparation of Historic American Building Survey, Historic American Engineer Record, and Historic American Landscape Survey documentation; preparation of Historic Structure Reports; and preparation of Cultural Landscape Reports, could be appropriate subjects for further study by students as part of University of Georgia’s landscape and historic preservation programs. Included in such study should be a focus on correlation between archival research undertaken at each campus and the extant physical building and landscape resources.

Athens Campus

Introduction

The University of Georgia is centered around the town of Athens, located approximately 60 miles northeast of the capital of Atlanta, Georgia. The University was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly on January 25, 1785, as the first state-chartered and supported college in the United States. The campus began to take physical form after a 633-acre parcel of land was donated for this purpose in 1801. The university's first building—Franklin College, now Old College—was completed in 1806. Initially a liberal-arts focused college, University of Georgia remained modest in size and grew slowly during the antebellum years of the nineteenth century. In 1862, passage of the Morrill Act by Congress would eventually lead to dramatic changes in the focus, curriculum, and educational opportunities afforded at the University of Georgia. The Morrill Act authorized the establishment of a system of land grant colleges, which supported, among other initiatives, agricultural education within the United States. The University of Georgia began to receive federal funds as a land grant college in 1872 and to offer instruction in agriculture and mechanical arts. The role of agricultural education and research has continued to grow ever since, and is now supported by experiment stations, 4-H centers, and marine institutes located throughout the state.

The Athens campus forms the heart of the University of Georgia's educational program. The university is composed of seventeen colleges and schools, some of which include auxiliary divisions that offer teaching, research, and service activities. They include the following:

- Franklin College of Arts and Science (established 1801)
- College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences (established 1859)
- School of Law (established 1859)
- College of Pharmacy (established 1903)
- D. B. Daniel B. Warnell School of Forestry and Natural Resources (established 1906)
- College of Education (established 1908)
- Graduate School (established 1910)
- C. Herman and Mary Virginia Terry College of Business (established 1912)
- Henry W. Grady College of Journalism and Mass Communication (established 1915)
- College of Family and Consumer Sciences (established 1933)



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Figure 48. Emblem of the University of Georgia.

- College of Veterinary Medicine (established 1946)
- School of Social Work (established 1964)
- College of Environment and Design (established 1969)
- School of Public and International Affairs (established 2001)
- College of Public Health (established 2005)
- Odum School of Ecology (established 2007)
- College of Engineering (established 2012)

Since 1933, all state-supported institutions of higher education have been organized under the jurisdiction of a single board and known as the University System of Georgia. The system is administered by the Board of Regents.

The mission statement of the University is as follows:

The University of Georgia, a land-grant and sea-grant university with statewide commitments and responsibilities, is the state's oldest, most comprehensive, and most diversified institution of higher education. Its motto, "to teach, to serve, and to inquire into the nature of things," reflects the University's integral and unique role in the conservation and enhancement of the state's and nation's intellectual, cultural, and environmental heritage.

The University of Georgia shares with the other research universities of the University System of Georgia the following core characteristics:

- a statewide responsibility and commitment to excellence and academic achievements having national and international recognition;
- a commitment to excellence in a teaching/learning environment dedicated to serving a diverse and well-prepared student body, to promoting high levels of student achievement, and to providing appropriate academic support services;
- a commitment to excellence in research, scholarship, and creative endeavors that are focused on organized programs to create, maintain, and apply new knowledge and theories; that promote instructional quality and effectiveness; and that enhance institutionally relevant faculty qualifications;
- a commitment to excellence in public service, economic development, and technical assistance activities designed to address the strategic needs of the state of Georgia along with a comprehensive offering of continuing education designed to meet the needs of Georgia's citizens in life-long learning and professional education;
- a wide range of academic and professional programming at the baccalaureate, master's, and doctoral levels.

With its statewide mission and core characteristics, the University of Georgia endeavors to prepare the University community and the state for full participation in the global society of the twenty-first century. Through its programs and practices, it seeks to foster the understanding of and respect for cultural differences necessary for an enlightened and educated citizenry. It further provides for cultural, ethnic, gender, and racial diversity in the faculty, staff, and student body. The University is committed to preparing the University

community to appreciate the critical importance of a quality environment to an interdependent global society.

As a comprehensive land-grant and sea-grant institution, the University of Georgia offers baccalaureate, master's, doctoral, and professional degrees in the arts, humanities, social sciences, biological sciences, physical sciences, agricultural and environmental sciences, business, ecology, engineering, environmental design, family and consumer sciences, forest resources, journalism and mass communication, education, law, pharmacy, public health, social work, and veterinary medicine. The university is also home to the Augusta University/University of Georgia Medical Partnership.

The University attracts students nationally and internationally as well as from within Georgia. It offers the state's broadest array of possibilities in graduate and professional education, and thus a large minority of the student body is post-baccalaureate. The predominantly Georgian undergraduate student body is a mix of highly qualified students originally admitted as freshmen and selected transfer students principally from other University System institutions.

With original scholarship, basic and applied research, and creative activities constituting an essential core from which to draw, the impact of the land-grant and sea-grant mission is reflected throughout the state. Cooperative extension, continuing education, public service, experiment stations, and technology transfer are all designed to enhance the well-being of the citizens of Georgia through their roles in economic, social, and community development.

As it has been historically, the University of Georgia is responsive to the evolution of the state's educational, social, and economic needs. It aspires through its strategic planning to even closer contact and interaction with public and private institutions throughout the state as well as with the citizens it serves.²²⁹

The Athens campus extends over approximately 762 acres, and features approximately 460 buildings. Staff, including faculty, administrative personnel, and technical employees, total more than 10,000. Students total more than 27,500 undergraduate and 8,500 graduate. Students can choose from more than 25 baccalaureate degrees in 140 fields, and 34 master's degrees in 130 fields. There are also 4 doctoral degrees available in 98 areas. Students can also work towards professional degrees in law, pharmacy, and veterinary medicine.

Since 1805, the campus has grown, evolved, and changed to a great degree. There are numerous historic buildings and landscape elements that can be tied to several periods of significant development within the school's long history. Historic resources associated with the campus can be evaluated for their historic associations with important events, discoveries, and people, and for their design characteristics in terms of architecture and landscape architecture. There are also significant archaeological resources associated with the campus. The notable contributions of the University of Georgia Athens campus appear significant within the state of Georgia in the areas of Agriculture, Archaeology,

229. University of Georgia, "The Mission of the University of Georgia," <http://www.uga.edu/profile/mission/>, accessed June 17, 2016.

Architecture, Education, Invention, Landscape Architecture, and Science. Physical evidence of the facilities used in notable efforts to advance the science and practice of agriculture and other areas of education survive throughout the campus, while the campus as a whole conveys patterns of organization, a road network, field patterns, and land uses that reflect important heritage values.

The pages that follow trace the history of the campus and its chronology of development and use, suggest the historic contexts that pertain its use as a state college and land grant institution of note, how the campus may meet National and Georgia Historic Register criteria, and identifies and evaluates cultural resources associated with the campus.

To facilitate the organization of cultural resource identification and evaluation, the campus is divided into a series of character areas. For each character area, the primary historic built resources and their character-defining features are identified and assessed.

Historical Background and Chronology of Development and Use

The University of Georgia's Athens Campus has grown and evolved to a tremendous degree since established more than 200 years ago to meet the educational needs of Georgia's citizenry. Over time, the University has also grown in scope and stature and its role within the state has become more prominent. The buildings constructed to house University activities follow national trends in architecture, education, and programming. While this is addressed to a degree below, it is a topic that is explored in more detail in the historic context section of this report.

Foundation Period (1785–1865)

Prior to the Revolutionary War, nine colleges were established within the American colonies, principally within the North. Many of these are referred to as Ivy League schools today—University of Pennsylvania, Brown University, Yale University, and Dartmouth College. Two schools that today constitute public state schools were also established during the colonial period—the College of William and Mary and Rutgers University.

Soon after the Treaty of Paris ended the Revolutionary War in 1783, as the work of building a new nation began, the Georgia legislature met to address the need to educate its citizens and mold future leaders. Resulting from the legislature's 1784 meeting was the establishment of a governing board—the *Senatus Academicus*—tasked with overseeing the foundation of a state university. By January 1785, the governing board had provided a recommendation that a state university be founded. On January 27, 1785, the state legislature granted a charter for the University of Georgia. The charter formally indicated that the mission for the university was to build character and provide future leaders, noting that the state's "prosperity and even existence very much depends upon suitably forming the minds and morals of their citizens."²³⁰ The legislature also set aside a tract of

230. University of Georgia Charter, January 27, 1785.

land in the vicinity of Greensborough, Georgia, for use in establishing the university. Although it was initially thought that the university would be sited on the tract, the governing board instead used the land to raise funds and to establish a firm financial basis for university operations.

Abraham Baldwin, a graduate of Yale College, was elected president of the new institution, while the Senatus Americus became its governing board. Baldwin believed that Georgia needed to “place the youth under the forming hand of Society, that by instruction they may be moulded to the love of Virtue and good Order,” and that a well-informed constituency was essential to the success of the republic.²³¹

For more than a decade, Abraham and the governing board worked on a set of guiding principles for the new university.²³² In 1794, they also formed a committee charged with evaluating potential locations for the university. After years of internal debate and disagreement, they finally proposed a location in 1796 garnered sufficient support that it was approved by all involved parties. An article published in the *Augusta Chronicle* on July 25, 1801, indicates the advantages of the site, which was located in the northeastern portion of the state:

For this purpose the tract, containing six hundred and thirty three acres, was purchased of Mr. Easley, by Mr. Milledge, one of the committee, and made a donation of to the Trustees; and it was called Athens.

It lies, of course, in the county of Jackson, and is distant from Augusta, a west course, and by the post road, ninety miles; and is adjacent to a tract of five thousand acres belonging to the trust.

The site of the University is on the south side, and half a mile from the river. On one side the land is cleared; the other is wood-land. On the cleared side are two ample orchards of apple and peach trees; forming artificial copses, between the site and the river, preferable to the common under growth of nature.

What little vapour rises at any time from the river is always attracted by the opposite hills, towards the rising sun.

About two hundred yards from the site, and at least three hundred feet above the level of the river, in the midst of an extensive bed of rock, issues a copious spring of excellent water; and, in its meanderings to the river, several others are discovered.

On the place is a new well built framed dwelling house: entirely equal to the accommodation of the President and his family. There is also another new house, equal to a temporary school room.

The square of the University, containing thirty-six acres and a half, is laid off so as to comprehend the site, the houses, the orchards and the spring, together with a due proportion of the wood-land.

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231. Smith, Gerald J. “Abraham Baldwin (1754-1807),” *New Georgia Encyclopedia*, <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/history-archaeology/abraham-baldwin-1754-1807>, accessed March 3, 2017.
232. Joel Thomas Bowen, Jr., *Room to Grow: A Historical Analysis of the Physical Growth at the University of Georgia, 1785–1990*, PhD diss. (Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia, 1990), 17.

A street is also laid off upon the northern line of the square, adjoining a village of lots in that direction. Besides the spring in the square, which is convenient to the village, there is one in the street and another back of the lots.

Another street is also laid off on the western line of the square, and bounded upon more lots in that direction; and which will be supplied with water from springs forming another branch on the wood-land side.

A large avenue is also laid off in front of the site; and bearing a southerly direction.

The situation has an extended horizon on three sides. Up the river, northerly, the site is bounded by ascending hills.

The sky, in general, is clear and azure; the air dry, elastic and vivifying; and a fact in our natural history not before known, is, that the air in that elevated region of our state, during the warm months, is felt from the westward and not from the southward; and when it comes from the latter, it is considered as a certain symptom of approaching rain.²³³

After being elected to the U.S. Senate in 1799, Baldwin would resign as President of the University of Georgia in 1801. He was replaced by Josiah Meigs, another graduate of Yale College, who served in the position until 1810.

Meigs immediately began to work towards construction of the first building to house the University. The building, constructed between 1801 and 1805, was a three-story brick structure initially referred to as Franklin College and later known as Old College (UGA 130). It was patterned after Connecticut Hall, one of the primary buildings at Yale College, Meigs's alma mater.

Meigs was also instrumental in overseeing the clearing of land and the platting of the adjacent new college town —Athens—named for the classical Greek city. The naming of the new town followed a trend of the early nineteenth century, when Americans sought to model institutions after the classical world of ancient Rome and Greece in order to imbue them with the attributes of these great societies. Between the town and the University was a road known as Front Street (present-day Broad Street), designed to separate the functions of “town and gown.” To the south of Front Street, the land was divided into parcels that would serve as sites for homes, businesses, and institutions. To the north of Front Street, the University was open and pastoral in character, including Franklin College, which was surrounded by open green space.

233. *Augusta Chronicle*, July 25, 1801.

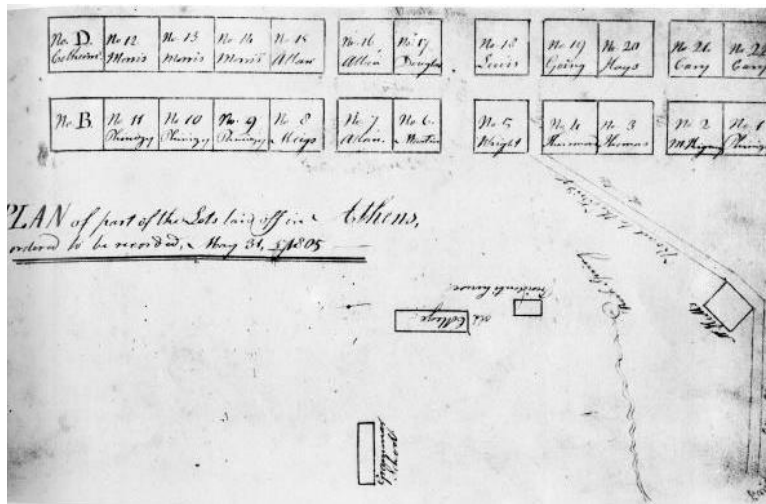


Figure 49. Plat of Athens, and location of Franklin College below. (The images included are pulled from the 1998 master plan. Need better versions if available.) (Source: *University of Georgia 1998 Master Plan*)

Franklin College, which does not directly reference a particular architectural style, formed the centerpiece of the new university. As other buildings were completed, it would become the head of an important open space system referred to as Franklin Quadrangle. Few additional University buildings were constructed over the next 15 years, however.

In 1810, the University unofficially donated a 2-1/2 acre parcel of land within the campus to the city of Athens to establish a public burial ground. Known today as Jackson Cemetery, the burial ground was used to inter students who died while at school before a rail line reached Athens in 1841 that could be used to convey bodies home to their families for burial elsewhere. Jackson Cemetery remained the principal public burial grounds for white citizens of Athens until Oconee Hill Cemetery opened in 1855.

Reverend John Brown was named President of the University of Georgia in 1811, and would serve until 1816. During his term, and that of Robert Finley (1817), the University struggled financially, and remained solvent only by selling land in Athens. The War of 1812 led to additional reductions in student enrollment as well as state funding.

By 1818, the financial picture of the school began to improve. In March 1818, the board of trustees commissioned a new home for the president as well as a brick structure to house a chapel, library, and scientific equipment. The house was used by Moses Waddel, who served as President of the University between 1819 and 1829. In 1821, another brick structure, Philosophical Hall (now Waddel Hall, UGA 41), was added to the campus, followed in 1823 by New College (UGA 30). In 1824, the university had begun to prosper with an enrollment of more than one-hundred students. In 1829, Alonzo Church was named the University's sixth president. He remained in the role for thirty years.

After fire destroyed the chapel in 1830, the University built a new masonry Chapel (UGA 22) in 1832. Both the chapel and New College were designed in Neoclassical styles popular at the time that referenced the architecture of ancient

Greece and Rome. The Chapel is Greek Revival in style, while New College is Federal. Both buildings were sited in close proximity to Franklin College, forming the original nucleus of North Campus. The Chapel quickly became a landmark on campus and for the surrounding community.

Phi Kappa Hall (UGA 20), completed in 1834, was Greek Revival in style like the Chapel, while Demosthenian Hall (UGA 21), also completed in 1834, was Federal in style like New College. Both Demosthenian Hall and New College feature stucco exteriors, while the exterior stucco of New College is scored to appear as cut stone. Both convey a formal design style representative of the Federal ethos of the new American republic through balance, symmetry, simplicity, and detailing associated with ancient Rome. Demosthenian and Phi Kappa halls were built to house rival debate societies. During the early nineteenth century, young academics began to use their extracurricular time to discuss and debate the contemporary issues of their day in a manner modeled on the philosophical and academic values of antiquity. Literary societies and debating clubs were formed to help structure discussions and allow students to improve their speaking skills. The two societies built their debating halls directly across from one another in the college yard. The placement of the buildings formed a cross axis with the quadrangle and principal axis established by Franklin College and the other early buildings.²³⁴

As the physical plant of the school grew during the 1830s, the University of Georgia began to focus on improving the campus grounds. Attention to the character and composition of university campus grounds followed the notion, first expressed by Thomas Jefferson in his work on the academical village at the University of Virginia during the 1820s, that the physical form of an institution might serve as the embodiment of the intellectual community's ideals and aspirations. At the University of Virginia, Jefferson designed the campus to be not only pleasant in appearance, but also a tool for instructing students. At the University of Georgia, the campus similarly began to take on a didactic and educational role during the 1830s. Following Abraham Baldwin's suggestion in 1784 that the state's university should include "a plat of land where agricultural experiments might be made and observations in Botany and Natural History be taken," the University established a botanical garden northwest of campus in 1831. Although never relocated, the botanical garden is believed to have been established within the present-day city block bounded by Broad Street on the south, Finley Street on the east, Pope Street on the west and Reese Street on the north.²³⁵ The garden was described later by Samuel Boykin, a student of Franklin College between 1848 and 1851:

The garden was cool and shady, and many benches in localities of rural beauty, invited rest and quiet conversation. The eye roamed with delight through the winding walks into shady dells and over flowerbeds of exquisite beauty. Near the center of the garden was a cool spring, delightfully shaded by trees with benches around it, where the college boys, after quenching their thirst were fond of sitting, to chat and crack jokes. At almost every turn some pleasant surprise

234. Bowen, 49.

235. Ayers/Saint/Gross, "The History of the University of Georgia, Section 1," University of Georgia Physical Master Plan (March 11, 1998), 12.

greeted the eye... as of a charming retreat or a splashing waterfall or a placid little lake with a graceful willow growing beside it.²³⁶

The botanical garden remained an important feature of the University campus until it was forced to sell the property in September 1856 to raise much needed funds. Some of the proceeds were used to construct an iron fence around the campus in 1858, and to plant ornamental trees and shrubs on the campus grounds.²³⁷

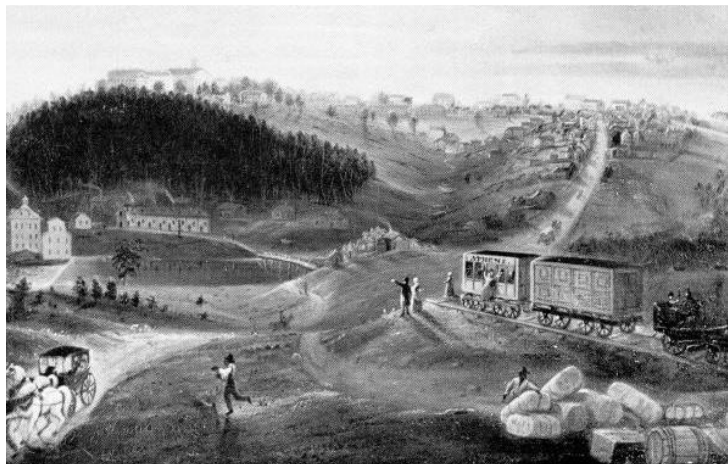


Figure 50. Painting by George Cooke depicts Athens and the University in 1840. (Source: University of Georgia Archives)

During Church's tenure as president, the University also built Lustrat House (UGA 632) in 1847 as the President's residence, and the Founders House (UGA 650) in 1860 to house professors and a dining hall. Today, the University owns several other buildings that date to the antebellum period. These, however, which include the Wray Nicholson House (UGA 751), the Treanor House (UGA 1657) in 1848–1849, and the Lumpkin House (UGA 1012), were built as private residences and acquired later.

236. Samuel Boykin, quoted in Ayers/Saint/Gross, 12.

237. Ayers/Saint/Gross, 12.



Figure 51. 1855 lithograph of the University of Georgia campus. (Source: University of Georgia Archives)

Andrew A. Lipscomb was named President (referred to as Chancellor during this period) of the University in 1860, a position which he held until 1874. Enrollment at the University of Georgia declined as the Civil War approached. During the war, classes were suspended in September 1863, and the university did not resume operations until 1866. During the War, campus buildings were used as hospitals and lodgings for refugees. In 1865, the university was occupied by Federal troops.

New Approaches (1866–1899)

Following the Civil War through the end of the Reconstruction period (1865–1877), economic conditions in the South following war precluded much in the way of new construction, and few buildings were constructed on the University campus. Even after Reconstruction, economic conditions remained challenging; a national depression in 1893 contributed to the financial problems of the University. During this period, only one building survives on campus today—Moore College (UGA 25). Built between 1874 and 1876. Moore College is also the only building on campus designed in the Second Empire style of architecture, characterized by the Mansard roof. Built in the northwest corner of campus near the corner of Lumpkin and Broad streets, Moore College is edged by a series of earthen terraces thought to have been constructed around the same time. The grading of the terraces was conducted by Young L. G. Harris, Athens horticulturist John Meeker, and Peter Berckmans, head gardener for Fruitlands Nursery in Augusta and designer of the Augusta National Golf Course, as part of a larger effort to improve the appearance of campus completed by 1881. Numerous trees were also planted from donations made by Berckmans, Harris, J.

L. Bloomfield, and Dr. James Camak. Some of these trees are thought to survive today along the fence that edges Broad Street. The success of the improvements prompted the University to permanently fund a caretaker position for the grounds in 1882.

Despite the financial challenges, President Lipscomb continued to work to improve the University throughout his tenure. One of his important contributions was a proposed reorganization of the curriculum in order to increase student enrollment by offering courses that might appeal to a broader audience. Lipscomb's proposal was consistent with educational reforms being implemented elsewhere within the nation based on the theories presented by Harvard President, Charles William Eliot. One of the educational reforms popularized by Eliot was the reorganization of the college curricula into a system of electives. Lipscomb similarly oversaw the introduction of electives at the University of Georgia during the early 1870s. However, when the new President, Henry Tucker, assumed leadership of the University in 1874, he reversed Lipscomb's efforts and ended the electives system before he was succeeded by Patrick Mell in 1878.

Federal legislation enacted during the Civil War, however, would have a more profound and long-lasting impact on the University of Georgia's curriculum. Although the University had traditionally followed a classical education model, it had also offered agricultural courses to meet the needs of its constituency prior to the Civil War. Recognizing a similar need for many parts of the nation, Congress passed the Morrill Land Grant College Act in 1862 to support agricultural, mechanical, and military education within the United States by providing funding to every state loyal to the Union. After the war ended, Congress extended the opportunity to former Confederate states. The funding represented a shift in the American view of education from an elitist pursuit to include more practical educational opportunities for the populace. Governor James M. Smith designated the University of Georgia to become the designated state Agricultural College in 1872.

Congress strengthened its support of agricultural education by passing the Hatch Act in 1887 that funded agricultural experiment stations at universities throughout the nation. In 1889, Georgia established its first agricultural experiment station in Griffin. The Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station was concerned with conducting research and the verification of experiments related to agricultural crops, their diseases, care, production, and value, as well as animal husbandry issues related to farming. The station was also to produce reports on its findings that would be made available to farmers to improve their practices. The addition of the experiment station was overseen by University President William Ellison Boggs, who served in the role between 1888 and 1898.



Figure 52. View of North Campus from Front Street during the 1880s showing the iron fence and the tree plantings. (Source: University of Georgia archives)

During the early 1890s, economic conditions remained strained at the University. Old College was allowed to fall into a state of disrepair, and was slated for demolition several times.²³⁸ As the decade progressed, conditions began to improve, however, and incremental improvements and renovations were made to many of the campus buildings.

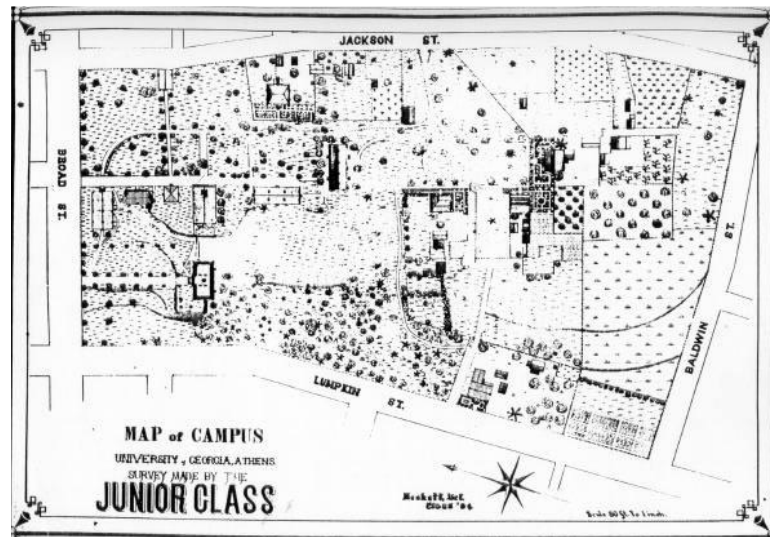


Figure 53. Plan of the University of Georgia in 1899. (Source: University of Georgia Archives)

238. Bowen, 84.



Figure 54. View of North Campus in 1900 showing the fence along Front Street and such historic buildings in the background as the Chapel, Demosthenian Hall, New College, and Moore College. (Source: University of Georgia Archives)

Maturing Institution (1900–1945)

Walter B. Hill was appointed President of the University in 1899; he remained in the position until 1905. Concerned about the condition of the campus and the long-term viability of the institution, Hill began to implement a series of progressive reforms. To help him financially in this pursuit, Hill befriended New York philanthropist, George Foster Peabody, Peabody, a Georgia native, would play a prominent role in the University's transformation by promoting, guiding, and funding physical development of the campus, serving as its first significant benefactor. Together, Hill and Peabody, and Hill's successor, David C. Barrow, Jr., who remained President until 1925, helped to guide the University of Georgia into the modern era, expanding its land holdings southward and constructing several substantial buildings to house the University's modern academic programs.²³⁹ They also steered the school away from the classical educational traditions of the nineteenth century and toward a new emphasis on agricultural programs.

Peabody's largesse included a donation of \$50,000 in 1902 to build a fireproof library. The Neoclassical structure, today's Administration Building (UGA 631) was completed within the North Campus in 1904. To accommodate construction of the new building, the Lustrat House (UGA 632) was relocated to the south in 1903.

In 1905, Peabody suggested that the University engage the services of Charles Wellford Leavitt, a New York landscape architect, to devise a plan for the University's future growth. Leavitt (1871–1928) ran his own firm in New York, specializing in plans for country estates in New York and California, although he also was involved in several institutional projects, such as improvements to the Gate of Heaven Cemetery in Mt. Pleasant, New York.²⁴⁰

239. Ibid., 106,109.

240. Ayers/Saint/Gross, 16.



Figure 55. 1905 Leavitt Plan, illustrating the use of strong axes in the arrangement of future campus buildings. (Source: University of Georgia Archives)

Leavitt's plan for the University of Georgia was unveiled in January of 1906. Reflecting the Beaux-Arts principles that were popular at the time, the plan suggested a strong axial arrangement for the central campus, which he referred to as the Group. Beaux-Arts planning was predicated on bilateral symmetry; axial alignments; the use of monumental buildings as focal points and termini to long axes; and symmetrical, hierarchical circulation patterns featuring central walkways with secondary routes leading from them. Leavitt also proposed similar arrangements of other parts of campus that contained academic areas of focus, including the so-called State Department Group, the Engineering Group, the College for Women, and the Agricultural Group.²⁴¹ The plan suggested that the older parts of the campus be improved through the addition of large new buildings organized around academic quadrangles, while also expanding campus south to Compton Hill, where a new campus would be created for Georgia's agricultural college.²⁴² To achieve the highly ordered arrangement of buildings within the main Group, Leavitt proposed that Old College be razed and the quadrangle extended to the south, with the Chapel serving as a terminal feature of the new main axis. Leavitt's plans for the Engineering Group suggested an arrangement "modeled after the Acropolis," in Athens, Greece.²⁴³ In the plan for south campus Agricultural Group, Leavitt proposed a prominent site overlooking Athens with a strengthened connection to the rest of the University.

Leavitt's design incorporated the natural topography of the campus by extending bridges across the ravines, and highlighting views of the organic form of the land as a counterpoint to the formal geometry of the plan. He identified Tanyard Branch as a suitable location for siting athletic fields where they would be physically and visually removed from the academic realm of the campus.

Leavitt's plan was considered to embody the institution's ideals and aspirations. It brought dignity, order, and stature to the University's physical landscape at a

241. Ibid., from Bowen, 111.

242. Bowen, 110–119.

243. As quoted in Bowen, 117.

time when the school sought to advance a modern academic program. Although it was highly regarded, Leavitt's plan was never completely implemented—fortunately, for example, Old College was never demolished. The plan nonetheless generally guided campus growth for decades. In the Beaux-Arts style, Leavitt's plan arranged existing disparate buildings and landscape features into a unified, comprehensive whole, with an orderly geometric pattern. Buildings were organized around quadrangles and used symmetry, scale, and dignified Neoclassical detailing to represent the formal ideals and grandeur of modern higher education. From the unrelated collection of independent academic programs present during the nineteenth century, the university campus was molded into coordinated, comprehensive whole through use of the plan to site new features.

The Beaux-Arts style of architecture was also used in the design of several buildings on the Athens Campus during the first half of the twentieth century. Although the Beaux-Arts style was used for all types of buildings on campus, academic buildings tended to be more formal and monumental, while residential buildings tended to be more restrained and informal in their detailing. In the 1920s, the University would begin to use the Colonial Revival style for residential buildings, even as the Beaux-Arts style characterized many academic buildings.

The earliest examples of the use of the Beaux-Arts style on the Athens Campus were Candler Hall (UGA 31) and Denmark Hall (UGA 41), completed in 1901. The final example is the Main Library (UGA 54), constructed in 1952. Additional buildings built in the Beaux-Arts style include Terrell Hall (present-day Administration Building) (UGA 23) constructed in the Renaissance Revival style along the east side of Franklin quadrangle, while Le Conte Hall (now Meigs Hall) (UGA 24), which features Colonial Revival detailing, was added at the northwest corner of the campus. Both were completed in 1904. In 1905, the former library and Ivy Hall were redesigned and joined together with a large Classical arcade to form Holmes-Hunter Academic Building (UGA 120) on the west side of Franklin quadrangle. In 1913, Peabody Hall (UGA 42) was constructed in the same style in the area known as the South Quadrangle. Peabody Hall was to house the School of Education.²⁴⁴

At the south end of campus, Conner Hall (UGA 1011) was completed in 1908 as a monumental new building to house the agricultural college based on Leavitt's plan. Barrow Hall (UGA 1021) was added in 1911 to its south as the farm mechanics building.²⁴⁵ Barrow Hall was sited facing west, perpendicular to the formal axis of Conner Hall, helping to establish the Leavitt-inspired Beaux-Arts quadrangle of South Campus.

While designed in accordance with Beaux-Arts principles, these new buildings exhibited individual characteristics that gave them personality and appeal. Their moderate size and the individualism of their detailing give these buildings of Athens' early twentieth century a human scale not typical of institutional Beaux-

244. *Ibid.*, 125.

245. *Ibid.*, 128.

Arts buildings. Only Conner Hall is truly monumental in the tradition of Beaux-Arts institutional design. Most of the other academic buildings, such as Terrell Hall, Peabody Library, and Peabody Hall, while large by the standards of earlier campus buildings, are still moderately sized in form and scale.

All of these buildings were well constructed. Most had brick exterior walls, stone detailing, wood double-hung windows, and wood interior structure. With the possible exception of Candler Hall, exterior detailing was restrained.

Following the initial burst of construction activity in the early twentieth century, new building slowed after 1913. Only eight buildings were added to the Athens Campus between 1918 and 1932—four on North Campus and four on South Campus. During this period, Charles Mercer Snelling was named University of Georgia President. He remained in this position until 1932.

The new buildings included Hardman Hall (UGA 1031), added to South Campus in 1918 south of Barrow Hall. Like Barrow Hall, Hardman faced east along the axis of Conner Hall at the top of the hill. It served as the animal husbandry building and featured an open interior livestock arena for cattle exhibitions.²⁴⁶

A second building constructed during this period was designed to accommodate women's education, following the 1918 decision to admit women. Soule Hall (UGA 1220) was added to South Campus in 1920 as a dormitory for women. The Woman's Physical Education Building, today's Dance Building (UGA 1030), was also constructed in 1928 in the vicinity of Soule Hall. Facing north, its principle facade defined the south edge of an open quadrangle space in the Beaux-Arts tradition. The east end of the quadrangle was defined by the rear of Soule Hall, while the southern axis of Conner Hall defined its east edge. Dawson Hall (UGA 1010) was added to this grouping in 1932. Located north of Soule Hall and also facing west, Dawson Hall housed the Home Economics Department with classrooms, offices, and a dining hall.²⁴⁷

The four buildings to North Campus included Memorial Hall (UGA 670) in 1924, Brooks Hall (UGA 50), the Armory Building, today's Military Building (UGA 61) in 1931, and Hirsch Hall (UGA 43) in 1932.

Hirsch Hall, funded by the private donations of lawyers, was located in a prominent position on the west side of the South Quadrangle. Brooks Hall was located west of the South Quadrangle near Denmark Hall, while the Armory was located south of North Campus on the south side of Baldwin Street. Memorial Hall was constructed on Lucas Hill, the geographical center between North and South campuses.

With the exception of Hardman Hall and the Armory, the buildings constructed during this period were both more monumental and more substantial than their predecessors. Fireproof concrete interior floor structure replaced the wood of earlier decades. All of the buildings were brick with stone and/or wood detailing.

246. Bowen, 128,140.

247. *Ibid.*, 140.

The buildings associated with North Campus were constructed of red brick in keeping with the precedent set by Conner Hall, while the four buildings on South Campus were constructed of tan-colored brick, differentiating the character of the two campuses. In true Beaux-Arts style, these buildings featured accentuated formal classical entrances in stone with supporting detailing on their facades. Memorial Hall is the most monumental and formal of all the buildings constructed by 1932.

The residential buildings constructed during this period in the less formal Colonial Revival style included Milledge Hall (UGA 271), built in 1921, and Joseph E. Brown Hall (UGA 250), built in 1932.

It was also during this period, just prior to the onset of the Great Depression, that Sanford Stadium was built in 1929, within the natural contour and bowl shape of the Tanyard Creek ravine based on the Leavitt plan.

In 1932, the University underwent a major shift in organization. At this time, the three major schools occupying the Athens campus—the state university, state agricultural college, and state normal school—were consolidated within the University of Georgia. Steadman V. Sanford was appointed the first president of the consolidated University. He remained in the position until 1935. At the same time, the former Normaltown Rock College became the Coordinate College where all collegiate freshman and sophomore women were housed.

During the 1930s, the Great Depression led to another period of financial difficulty for the University. However, because of the scarcity of employment opportunities, enrollment at the university actually increased from 1,855 students in 1932, to 2,903, in 1936. During the same time period, the University's budget decreased by 21 percent.²⁴⁸ Offsetting the decline in state funding were federal New Deal programs legislated by Congress during the mid-1930s, chief among them the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and Public Work Administration (PWA), which provided funding for new construction. During the Great Depression, seventeen new buildings were added to the campus, which featured only thirty-four buildings in 1934. Many campus improvements, such as landscaping and sidewalk and road development, also occurred as a result of New Deal funding and programs. During this period, the University was led by President Harmon White Caldwell, who served until 1948.

Many of the buildings constructed during the Great Depression, as well as during World War II, were based on designs prepared by Robert H. Driftmier, professor of agricultural engineering, and architect Roy Hitchcock. Most were designed in the Neoclassical style.

One of the first buildings designed by Driftmier and Hitchcock was Clark Howell Hall (UGA 290), constructed in 1936 using PWA financing. Later that year, Mary Lyndon Hall (UGA 1221) and Rutherford Hall (no longer extant) were built south of Cedar Street near Dawson Hall. Snelling Dining Hall (UGA 1643) was added nearby in 1940. In 1937, Hoke Smith (UGA 1043) was constructed

248. Ibid., 136.

based on a Driftmier and Hitchcock design. In 1938, construction was completed on four new buildings designed by Hitchcock and Driftmier—Baldwin Hall (UGA 55), Le Conte Hall (UGA 53), Park Hall (UGA 56), Forestry (UGA 1040). Driftmier and Hitchcock also designed four home management laboratories and a nursery school (today's Family Science Center, UGA 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249, and 1652) for the School of Home Economics. The buildings formed a small streetscape by 1940. In 1941, Fine Arts (UGA 60) was added along Baldwin Street.

Other buildings constructed during this period were Colonial Revival in style. They included the Legion Pool service building (UGA 2205) and Clark Hall (UGA 290), completed in 1936, and Payne Hall (UGA 270), completed in 1940. Reed Hall (UGA 280) was also built in the Colonial Revival style in 1952.

Hubert B. Owens, director of the undergraduate program in landscape architecture since it was established in 1928, was instrumental in ensuring that campus landscape designed was considered during this period. One of his important contributions was the design of the Founder's Memorial Garden around the antebellum building constructed in 1860 east of Lumpkin Street as housing and dining facilities. Development of the garden began in 1941. The design commemorated the twelve women responsible for starting the first Garden Club in the United States locally, in 1891 The Garden Club of Georgia later claimed Athens as its state headquarters and the house would become the administrative home of the organization in 1963.

Controversy also arose during the early 1940s when the university lost its accreditation due to political infighting between the Governor and the Board of Regents. The reputation of the university was recovered after Ellis Arnall was elected governor in 1942.

World War II created additional challenges for the University of Georgia, particularly following the designation of campus as one of four Naval preflight training schools in 1942. In order to address their training needs, the Navy constructed a new, larger gymnasium and pool facility in Tanyard Branch west of Sanford Stadium. Housing was also built on South Campus to fulfill the Navy's needs; it is believed that as many as 200 units of temporary housing were erected to accommodate naval aviators.



Figure 56. Plan prepared by architect Roy E. Hitchcock in February 1940 to guide the placement of University of Georgia buildings along Lumpkin Street and through South Campus based on Beaux-Arts design principles popular at the time. Hitchcock was involved in the design of many of the buildings constructed between 1936 and 1941 with the support of the Works Progress Administration during the New Deal era. The plan suggests clustering buildings symmetrically around formal open spaces designed with classical principles of geometry, axes, balance, and bilateral symmetry. (Source: University of Georgia)

Modern Era (1946–1972)

With the close of the Second World War, building activities again dwindled despite a shortage of housing and the need for a new library building. One of the desperate needs was for housing when, following World War II, the University of Georgia and other American colleges began to experience large influxes of students as a result of the G.I. Bill. In 1949, the State Legislature approved the creation of the University System Building Authority and gave it the power to finance campus projects. The establishment of the Building Authority coincided with the naming of Jonathan Clark Rogers as University President. He would only serve one year, however, and Omer Clyde Aderhold became the University President in 1950, remaining at the school until 1967.

As soon as the powers of the Building Authority were confirmed in court, the university broke ground for new housing. The first of these buildings designed by Driftmier and Hitchcock were completed in 1952. Once the university identified a funding source for a new library, based in part on the philanthropy of Mrs. Ilah Dunlap Little, the site selected for the structure was where the Leavitt plan had recommended the construction of a domed chapel. Though the location of a library at this critical site would alter the iconography of Leavitt's Beaux-Arts plan, symbolically it suggested a campus order that was more appropriate to a state institution.

At the same time, innovations in construction materials and new building methods were contributing to new views about architecture and styles of living. Modern architecture became increasingly popular during the early 1950s. While the style produced highly engaging object buildings, the manner in which architecture was sited, without the strong cohesion and geometry of the Beaux-Arts period, tended to disrupt existing campus systems based on quadrangles and axes.

At the University of Georgia, numerous academic and residential buildings were constructed between 1956 and 1969 in the Mid-Century Modern style, which represented a dramatic change in thinking and approach.

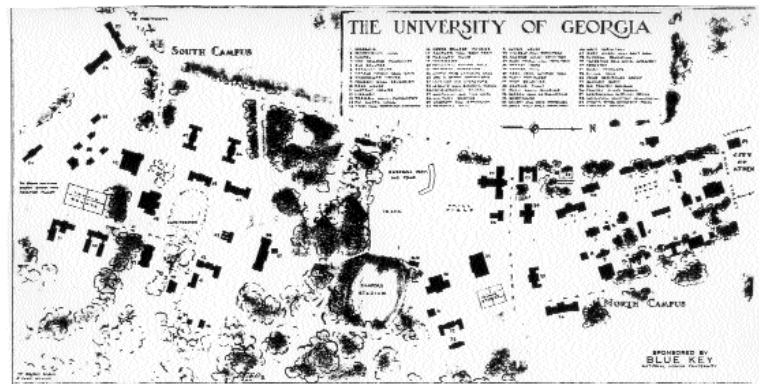


Figure 57. Blue Key Map (Date unknown). (Source: University of Georgia Archives)

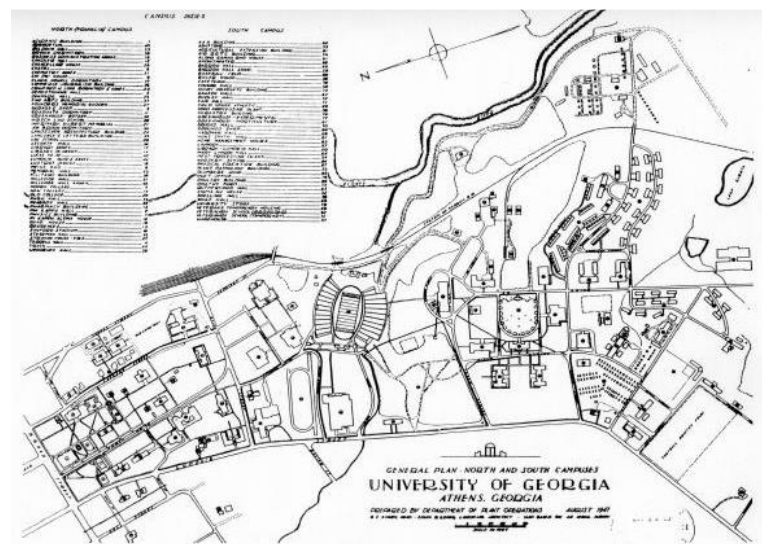


Figure 58. 1947 Plant Operations Map. (Source: University of Georgia Archives)

Preceding the introduction of these new buildings, however, the University System Building Authority began to mandate the preparation of long-range master plans in 1953 that would anticipate and govern campus growth over ten-year periods. The first such plan for the Athens campus was commissioned from the Atlanta firm of Aeck and Associates. The Aeck plan represented a complete departure from the planning techniques that had been employed by architects and landscape architects working on the campus since the Leavitt plan, and illustrated building types in the Modern style that constituted a wholesale departure from

the buildings constructed on the campus since its founding in terms of character and concept. The plan was inspired by European modernism, including the architecture and urbanism of Le Corbusier, Mies van der Rohe, and Walter Gropius. The buildings illustrated in the plan included a fine arts center on North Campus, a science center complex at mid campus, and a new administration building. Each featured large scale structures that dwarfed existing campus buildings and were arranged in such a way that they did not form recognizable exterior landscape spaces. The Science Center was eventually built in 1959 and 1960, and included Biological Sciences (UGA 1000); Chemistry (UGA 1001); Geography-Geology (UGA 1002); Physics (UGA 1003); Poultry Science (UGA 1013); and Food Science (UGA 1020).

In addition to the buildings that would be built following preparation of the plan, a significant modern landscape design was completed at the Georgia Center for Continuing Education in 1955 by notable landscape architect, Thomas Church.

Also completed during this period in the Modern style was a complex of low-rise dormitories of dining hall west of Lumpkin Street between Church Street, Baxter Street, Tanyard Creek, and Clokenherst Avenue in 1961—Lipscomb Hall (UGA 2208); Mell Hall (UGA 2209); Hill Hall (UGA 2214); Church Hall (UGA 2215); and Boggs Hall (UGA 2216)—as well as the nine-story Creswell Hall (UGA 2211) and Ogletorpe House (UGA 2217) in 1963. The nine-story Brumby Hall (UGA 2213) and Russell Hall (UGA 2212) were completed in 1966 and 1967 respectively.

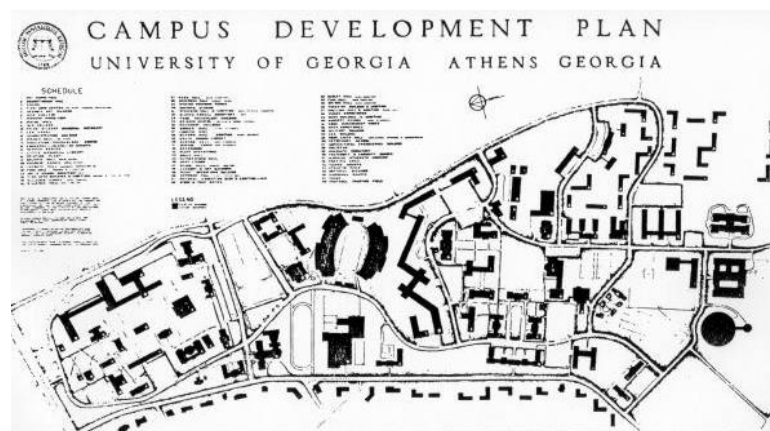


Figure 59. Aeck and Associates Campus Development Plan, 1953 (Source: University of Georgia Archives)

The design of landscapes on campus during this period was an integral part of University operations. One of those involved in maintaining the notable campus landscape was Brooks Whigington of the Grounds Department between the 1940s and 1960.

During the 1960s, the University hired its first in-house landscape architect, Duncan Callicut, who was responsible for designing many areas of the campus. Callicut also oversaw extensive tree planting efforts, including rows of oaks along Lumpkin Street. Callicut was succeeded by John Dunnington, Gordon Chapel, and Dexter Adams. At times, private firms were also engaged to develop

designs for specific gardens, such as Robinson Fisher’s 1989 design for the Mary Kahrs Garden west of the Ecology Building.

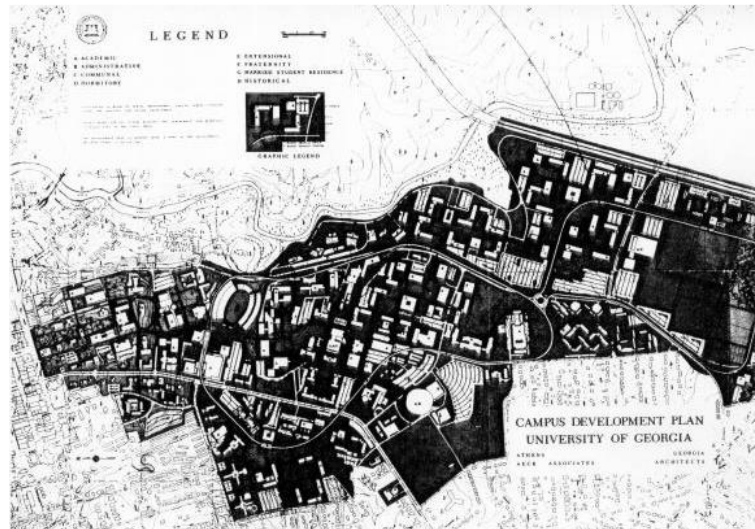


Figure 60. Aeck and Associates Campus Development Plan, 1967. (Source: University of Georgia Archives)

The Aeck plan continued to guide campus growth until a second master plan was commissioned in 1967, the same year that Frederick Corbet Davison became University President. Aeck and Associates was again selected to prepare the plan, which was to address emerging new needs, such as for improved campus transportation systems. In this arena, Aeck proposed a “people-mover” type system that employed rubber-wheeled computer-controlled vehicles moving along a track that was never implemented.

Major Research University (1973–2017)

After 1967, the campus again expanded with the construction of numerous laboratory and classroom buildings, housing facilities, and other support buildings. The years following completion of the plan through 1980 were characterized by the construction of buildings designed in the Late Modern style of architecture, such as the University Bookstore (UGA 671).

In 1980, the university conducted an examination of their campus planning process activities. A six person committee was convened to review planning policies and procedures. The committee recommended an “indeterminate degree of growth” for the near term that would occur “through an increased measure of natural order, efficiency of use, and overall beauty.” New development would be consistent with the following four goals:

- 1) to identify building and outdoor areas worthy of preservation
- 2) to identify problems and recommend solutions to the current campus planning process
- 3) to develop a ‘process’ for making planning policy

- 4) to establish clear ‘concepts,’ or guidelines, which would drive planning policy decisions.²⁴⁹

In 1986, Frederick Corbet Davison stepped down as University President, and was replaced by Henry King Stanford, who only served for one year. Charles Boynton Knapp became University President in 1987, and remained in the office until 1997. He oversaw the beginning of another period of growth on campus that began in the mid-1990s. During this period, the University constructed a number of new buildings with contemporary stylistic treatments that evoke a level of creativity and experimentation. The importance of environmental sustainability as an international priority has found growing expression in several of these buildings. Concurrently with the use of contemporary stylistic treatments, the University has specifically emphasized the use of contemporary Neoclassical architecture that represents a return to the architectural traditions of the Beaux-Arts period. However, today’s buildings are much larger in scale and impact on the landscape. This “Return to Traditions” design style was a focus institutionalized in the Architectural Design Standards included in the 1998 *University of Georgia Physical Master Plan* prepared by Ayers/Saint/Gross of Baltimore, Maryland.²⁵⁰ Large new areas of campus, such as East Campus, have been developed in this style. New landscape elements have also been added to the campus since the mid-1990s, including the D.W. Brooks Mall, a designed pedestrian corridor that replaced a segment of road located between the science complex and the pharmacy buildings, and the replacement of parking near Moore College with a new green space on the site of the historic Herty Field. Much of these efforts were led by University President Michael F. Adams, who served until 2013. Today, the University is led by President Jere Morehead.

A timeline illustrating site history and development is provided in Appendix C.

249. Ibid., 209.

250. An updated map of the main campus to accompany this master plan was prepared in 2008. See University of Georgia Office of University Architects for Facilities Planning, <https://www.architects.uga.edu/planning/current-master-plan>, accessed April 2018.



Figure 61. Context map illustrating the location of Athens within the state of Georgia. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

Overview Description of the Athens Campus

The Athens campus of the University of Georgia is comprised of a principal cohesive land bay that extends between Broad Street in downtown Athens south to College Station Road, as well as several discontinuous parcels. Some of the parcels are located along South Milledge Avenue to the south of the Loop 10 Athens perimeter road, while others are located to the east, northeast, northwest, and southwest of the main campus.

The main campus is generally bounded to the east by East Campus Road and to the west by South Lumpkin Street, although properties owned by the University are also located east of these road corridors. Noncontiguous properties include Chicopee to the northeast, the University President's House, the University of Georgia Health Sciences Campus, and Lucy Cobb Institute to the northwest, and the State Botanical Garden of Georgia, Iron Horse Farm, and White Hall Mansion to the southwest.

The collection of built resources associated with the university's Athens campus are varied and complex, but of great interest in terms of their connections to education, research, place, and individuals. Information about the built resources has been included in the discussion of buildings and character areas presented below for the rich heritage this information conveys, and the way that knowledge of this heritage helps to knit together the university community. Despite the large size of the school and its student body, University of Georgia conveys a deep sense of connection to place and institution that is embodied in its physical resources. This important aspect of the campus should be retained as the University faces the need to evolve and grow into the future.

Identification of Character Areas

For purposes of this study, the Athens Campus has been divided into several discrete landscape character areas as a way to organize information and help to assemble resources into a series of recognizable places. Character areas can be defined as land bays or geographic areas that share similar physical traits or characteristics, a similar period of physical development, or are otherwise unified by land use, topography, vegetative character, design, or historic associations. The character areas used to describe campus resources include the following (some of which constitute the non-contiguous sites indicted above):

1. North Campus
2. University of Georgia commercial frontage
3. Wray-Nicholson House
4. South Lumpkin Street streetscape
5. Thomas Street/Hodgson Oil
6. University development west of South Lumpkin Street
7. Baldwin Street streetscape
8. Visual arts precinct
9. Athens Line rail corridor
10. Graduate School precinct
11. Mid-twentieth-century dormitory complex
12. Georgia quadrangle
13. Memorial Hall quadrangle

14. Legion Pool
15. Clark Howell Hall complex
16. Sanford Stadium complex
17. People's Park
18. Arboretum (Lumpkin Woods)
19. Mid-twentieth-century science complex
20. Undeveloped areas associated with original land grant
21. Myers Community quadrangle
22. Fraternity Row
23. Georgia Center complex
24. Marine Science/D.W. Brooks Mall
25. University Steam Plant/Physical Plant
26. Hoke-Smith complex
27. College of Family and Consumer Sciences complex
28. Life Sciences complex
29. Arts Precinct
30. Vince Dooley Athletic complex
31. Veterinary Medicine complex
32. College of Engineering precinct
33. Driftmier Woods
34. East Campus
35. University of Georgia Visitors Center
36. Family Housing complexes
37. Intramural and Agricultural Research Fields
38. Riverbend Research
39. University President's House
40. Lucy Cobb Institute Campus
41. White Hall Mansion/Warnell School of Forestry property
42. Chocopee complex
43. State Botanical Garden of Georgia
44. University of Georgia Golf Course
45. University of Georgia Health Sciences Campus
46. Iron Horse Farm

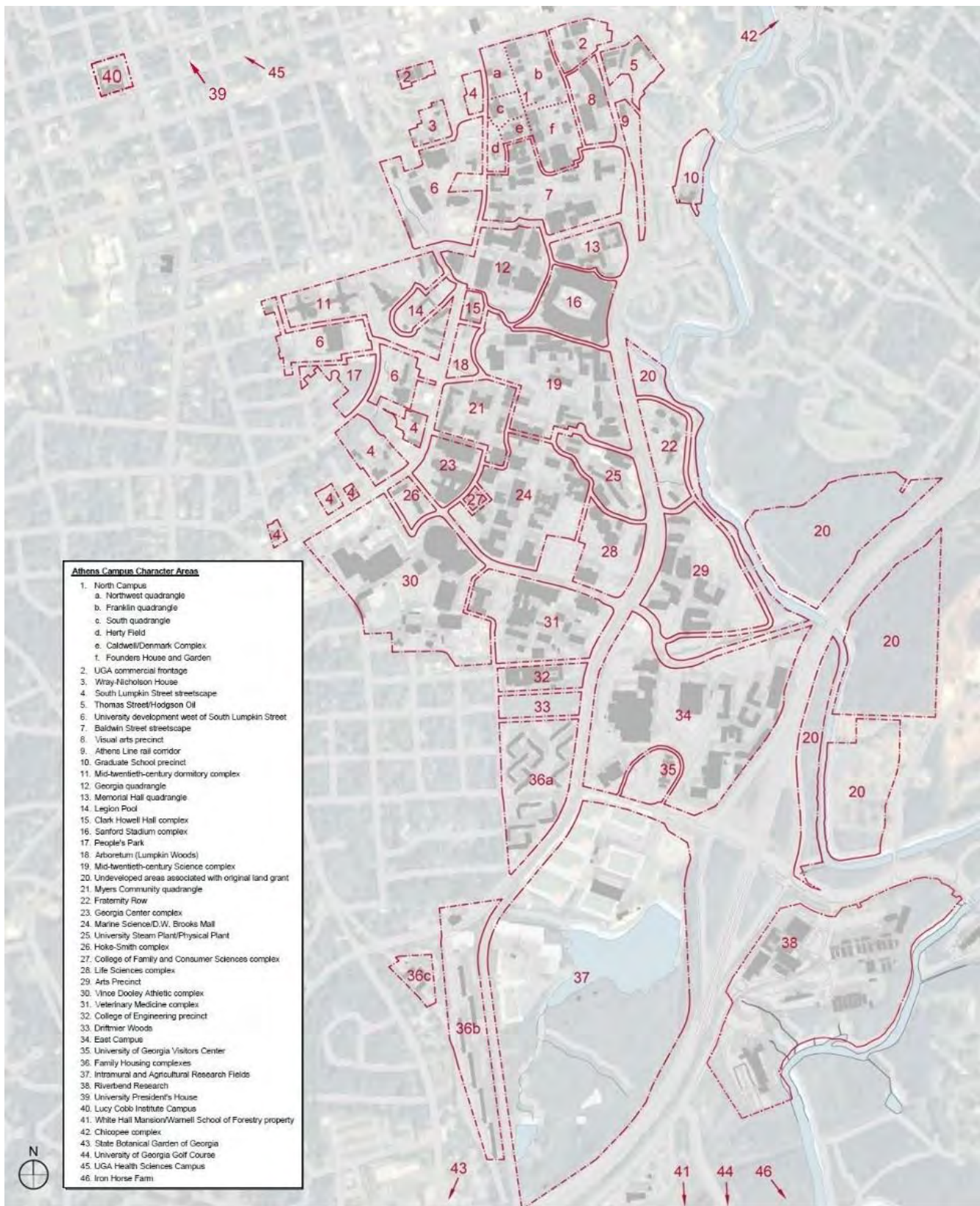


Figure 62. Character areas of the Athens campus. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

Identification and Evaluation of Historic Resources by Character Area

The pages that follow identify, describe, and assess the building, landscape, and archaeological resources associated with the Athens campus of the University of Georgia, and associated University properties, by character area. An overview description of the character area introduces each section. The introduction is followed by brief descriptions of historic landscape, building, and archaeological resources, and a general assessment of their historical integrity.

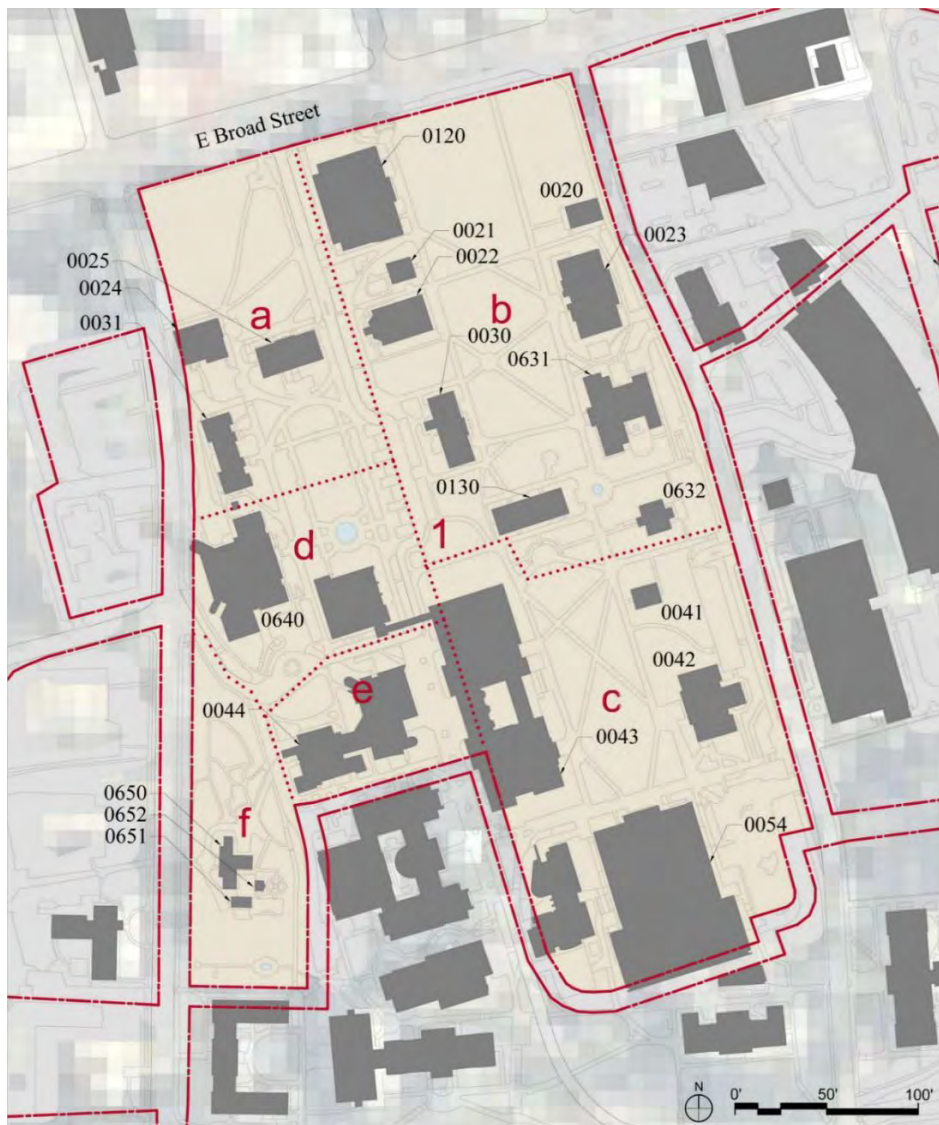


Figure 63. Map of character area 1, North Campus. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

1 North Campus

North Campus constitutes the oldest developed area associated with the University of Georgia, and features a collection of early to mid-nineteenth-century buildings and landscape areas, principally quadrangles of open space marked by paths and planting. Two properties located within this character area

are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, including the Old North Campus Historic District and the Founders Garden National Historic Landmark.

Due to the large and complex assemblage reflected in North Campus, the character area has been divided in six sub-areas, the resources associated with which are discussed below. The sub-areas include:

1a Northwest quadrangle

1b Franklin quadrangle

1c South quadrangle

1d Herty Field

1e Caldwell/Denmark Complex

1f Founders House and Garden

The buildings on the University of Georgia's North Campus are the most historic and most highly regarded buildings at the University. Many are associated with the establishment and early history of the University, and contribute to the character of the historic core of the main campus landscape. Several buildings are also good examples of the historic contexts relating to higher education in Georgia between the early nineteenth century and early twentieth century. While many are already listed as contributing to the Old North Campus Historic District, several others are likely National Register-eligible.

With few exceptions, the buildings on North Campus have been renovated in recent years to accommodate administrative and related uses, such as the office of the President of the University. Building renovations have been of very high quality, and the buildings are well maintained.

The North Campus character area and its buildings are central to the identity of the University of Georgia. Because of their association with the University's early history, North Campus buildings are the physical manifestation of University traditions, which continue to be emphasized in new design as the University continues to expand today.

The following overview of buildings on North Campus is organized by the sub-areas identified above.

1a Northwest Quadrangle sub-area

Building Resources

Three buildings are located at the Northwest Quadrangle sub-area—Moore College, Meigs Hall, and Candler Hall. Moore College, which was built in 1874, is oriented with its primary facade facing north toward Harris Terraces and Broad Street. Meigs and Candler Halls, both built during the early twentieth century, are sited at the sloping west edge of the campus along South Lumpkin Street with their primary facades facing east.



Figure 64. Meigs Hall, 2015.

Meigs Hall – UGA 24 (1905, Category 2). Meigs Hall was constructed in 1905 with surplus funds remaining after the construction of Terrell Hall. Originally named LeConte Hall after two distinguished former faculty members, the building was later renamed Meigs Hall in honor of the university’s second president. Meigs Hall was designed to house the Biology Department, but later became the home of the Department of Germanic and Slavic languages.²⁵¹ Today it houses the University’s Institute of Higher Education.

Located on a slope with its principal facade facing east, Meigs Hall is two stories high on its front and three stories at the rear, which faces South Lumpkin Street. Meigs Hall is a simple brick building without the elaborate detailing of other North Campus buildings. While of the Beaux-Arts period, its entrance and cornice detailing suggest Colonial precedents. The red brick walls have mortar joints composed of red sand. Membrane roofing extends up over and covers the brick parapet caps.

The windows on Meigs Hall have rough stone sills and retain their original wood frames. However, new wood sash windows have been installed with applied vinyl guides and exterior storm windows have been installed at the rear ground level. The interior retains its original entrance and center stairway but has otherwise been extensively altered. Meigs Hall retains its overall historic integrity on the exterior despite alterations, and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

251. F. N. Boney, *A Walking Tour, A Walking Tour of The University of Georgia* (Athens, Georgia: The University of Georgia Press, 1989), 17; Bowen, 107.



Figure 65. Moore College, 2015.

Moore College – UGA 25 (1874–1876, 2001; Category 2). Constructed between 1874 and 1876, Moore College is the only building on campus that dates to the late nineteenth century. Faced with a lack of state legislature funding, and a growing student body, the University was challenged to grow in the post-Reconstruction period. With the state legislature’s acceptance of the federal Land Grant College program support for establishment of an agricultural and mechanical college in Georgia in 1872, Athens was selected by the governor as the location for the new state college. Richard Moore, an Athens physician and member of the University’s board of trustees, was influential in persuading the city of Athens to contribute funds for a building to house the State College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts.

Named Moore College and sited west of the existing Franklin College, the new building was considered an independent institution and was designed to face Broad Street rather than the quadrangle.

Designed by Professor Leon Henri Charbonnier, a graduate of the French military school at St. Cyr and professor of mathematics and engineering at the University, Moore College was completed in 1876 in the Second Empire style. The building served the needs of technical and scientific classes related to land grant programs. Physics remained housed in the building until the Science Center was completed in the 1950s. The Department of Romance Languages later used the building.²⁵²

Moore College was renovated in the late 1930s using Public Works Administration funding. Its exterior stucco is believed to have been installed at that time.²⁵³ Moore College was again renovated in 2001 to accommodate current use by the University’s Honors Program.²⁵⁴ It is listed as a contributing building in the Old North Campus Historic District.

252. Boney, *A Walking Tour, A Walking Tour*, 16; Bowen, 68–69; Katherine Candler et al., *North Campus, University of Georgia, Cultural Landscape Inventory* (Athens, Georgia: Student Project, University of Georgia, 2013), 28.

253. Bowen, 146.

254. Candler, 28.

Moore College has a painted stucco exterior that is scored to resemble stone. The building retains its original wood double-hung windows and has no screen or storm windows. Synthetic slate has been installed on the building's Mansard roof. The interior has been substantially rehabilitated. Moore College retains a high degree of integrity on the exterior and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 66. Candler Hall, 2015.

Candler Hall – UGA 31 (1901, renovated 2003; Category 2). Candler Hall, a Neoclassical, Beaux-Arts style structure, was named for Governor Allen D. Candler. It was built as a dormitory and used in that capacity until 1952, but later converted for use as the Institute of Higher Education and the Office of International Development.²⁵⁵ The building was renovated in 2003 and rededicated in April 2004.²⁵⁶ Today it serves the School of Public and International Affairs.

Like Holmes Hunter and Moore Hall, Candler Hall has a painted stucco exterior scored to resemble stone. Candler Hall is elaborately detailed with porticos, columns, pilasters, cornices, and other Classical detailing set over a heavily scored, stucco base. The building has single-glazed wood double-hung windows with exterior wood storm windows. The interior of the building has been substantially rehabilitated. Candler Hall retains high integrity on the exterior and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Landscape Resources

Harris terraces (1874–1875, Category 2). At the corner of South Lumpkin and Broad streets, below Moore College, the campus landscape is sculpted into a series of terraces. The grading was conducted as part of a larger effort to improve the appearance of campus in 1874–1875. Young L. G. Harris, Athens horticulturist John Meeker, and Peter Berckmans, head gardener for Fruitlands

255. Boney, *A Walking Tour, A Walking Tour*, 17; Bowen, 103–104.

256. Candler, 28; text of exterior plaque.

Nursery in Augusta, were involved in designing and funding the landscape improvements, completed in 1881. In addition to the terracing, trees were planted from donations made by Berckmans, Harris, J. L. Bloomfield, and Dr. James Camak. Some of the original trees are thought to survive today along the Broad Street fence. The project was considered successful, and prompted the University to permanently fund a caretaker for the grounds in 1882. A portion of the terraces was removed during construction of Meigs Hall in 1905.²⁵⁷ The Harris terraces retain integrity and appear to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. They are assessed as Category 2 resources.

Bernard Ramsey sculpture (2004, Category 5)

1b Franklin Quadrangle sub-area

The Franklin Quadrangle sub-area is the most historic location at the University and is the site of its earliest buildings. Anchored by Old College on its south side, the quadrangle is bordered by New College, the Chapel, Demosthenian Hall, and Holmes Hunter Academic Building on its west side and by Administration Building, Terrell Hall, and Phi Kappa Hall on its east side. Lustrat House, moved from the site of Terrell Hall in 1903 to a location just southeast of Old College, is also included within this character area. The famed arch connects Franklin Quadrangle with East Broad Street in Athens.

Building Resources

Of the buildings within the Northeast Quadrangle character area, only Administration Building and Terrell Hall were not included as contributing to the Old North Campus Historic District.

Phi Kappa Hall – UGA 20 (1834, Category 2). Phi Kappa Hall is the home of the Phi Kappa Literary Society, organized in the 1820s to compete with the Demosthenian Literary Society. It was completed in 1834 after three years of construction. Phi Kappa Hall is Greek Revival in style, but with little ornamentation. The building faces its rival, Demosthenian Hall, across the quadrangle. After membership in the Phi Kappa Literary Society waned, the building was adapted for other university purposes. The upper floor is still furnished as a meeting place, however.²⁵⁸

Phi Kappa Hall is a contributing building of the Old North Campus Historic District. The building has very high historic integrity with little apparent change over the years. The exterior red brick has been repointed, and the building retains its original wood windows. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

257. University of Georgia Grounds Department, *Off the Beaten Path: Little-Known Campus Landscape Features*. (October 2012.)

258. Boney, *A Walking Tour, A Walking Tour*, 22–23; Bowen, 46–49, 138.



Figure 67. Demosthenian Hall, 2015.

Demosthenian Hall – UGA 21 (1834, Category 2). The Demosthenian Literary Society was founded in 1803, and Demosthenian Hall was constructed in 1834 to house the group’s meetings and debates. The building was designed in the Federal style, and features a Palladian window over the entrance. In 1979–1981, the Demosthenian Society restored the lower floor of the building. The building has painted stucco exterior walls. The two-story building retains its original wood entrance vestibule and double-hung windows, and features wood shutters that may be original as well. The upper floor has been little altered since original construction and retains a high degree of integrity.²⁵⁹ Demosthenian Hall is a contributing building of the Old North Campus Historic District and is one of the most important historic buildings on campus. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 68. The Chapel, 2015.

259. Boney, *A Walking Tour, A Walking Tour*, 15; Bowen, 138.

The Chapel – UGA 22 (1832, Category 2). Completed in 1832 to replace an earlier wooden structure that had burned, the Chapel was designed in a Greek Revival style. The building originally featured a bell tower that was removed in 1913 due to poor condition. The bell was relocated to a wooden tower located behind the chapel. Today, the Chapel is used as a recital hall for the School of Music, as well as lectures, meetings, and other gatherings.²⁶⁰

The Chapel has a smooth exterior painted stucco finish and appears to retain its original wood windows, which are tall, two-story units. Along with Demosthenian and Phi Kappa Halls, the Chapel is one of the few buildings on campus that have been preserved in their original condition without substantial rehabilitation. It is listed as a contributing building of the Old North Campus Historic District, retains a high degree of integrity, and is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 69. Terrell Hall, 2015.

Terrell Hall – UGA 23 (1904–1905, Category 2). Terrell Hall occupies the site of an earlier building—Science Hall—that was completed in 1897 to accommodate scientific and technical training, but burned in 1903. Construction on Terrell Hall, which was to replace Science Hall, began in 1904 and was completed in 1905. The 1897 cornerstone of the earlier building is reportedly still visible at the northwestern corner of Terrell Hall.

Terrell Hall was designed by Professor Charles Strahan. It has housed the pharmacy department, the University of Georgia Press, and the Office of Public Information. It currently houses the Office of Undergraduate Admissions and the Graduate School.²⁶¹

Terrell Hall is Renaissance Revival in style. It is a three-story brick building with its first floor level raised above ground level, which is fully exposed at the rear of the building. The building has a recessed entrance vestibule with brick arches and side walls, terra cotta base and capitals, and stone tile floor. Terrell Hall's

260. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 13; Bowen, 44; Candler, 21.

261. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 24; Bowen, 107, 138; Candler, 25.

exterior red brick walls were well designed and constructed with thin mortar joints of red sand mortar. The walls are articulated with two-story pilasters and arches that embrace the windows. A stone string course has been painted. Cornice detailing appears to be wood. Window openings have stone sills. The building features groupings of double-hung windows at each level with transoms as well on the first and second floors. The windows provide ample light to interior rooms as well as a sense of spaciousness.

The interior of Terrell Hall has been substantially renovated in recent years, and the renovations were of very high quality. The original plan layout may remain, but it is unclear if much or even any original interior fabric remains. The original wood and glass entranceway remains, though new doors have been installed. The building's original wood windows have been retained and exterior storm windows have been installed with screens on their lower portion, making the windows operable seasonally. The building generally retains a high degree of historic integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 70. New College, 2015.

New College – UGA 30 (1823, 1831; Category 2). New College was constructed in 1823 as a dormitory, library, and classroom building. The original four-story structure burned to the ground in 1830, and was rebuilt by 1832, but without a fourth floor, as had been part of the original. The replacement building closely resembled Old College. The building has served many purposes. In 1905, it was converted into a dormitory. After World War II, the pharmacy department was housed in the building. Since the 1960s, New College has been used primarily for administrative offices.²⁶² New College is listed as a contributing building of the Old North Campus Historic District.

New College stands north of and perpendicular to Old College. It has a single modest first floor entrance that faces Franklin Quadrangle. The building's

262. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 12; Bowen, 37–38, 43–44, 106.

exterior walls are gray-painted stucco, scored to resemble stone in a fashion similar to Holmes Hunter, Moore College, and Candler Hall.

New College has been substantially rehabilitated. The windows and frames are metal but replicate its historic appearance. The interior of the building has been altered, although the original floor plan appears to have been retained. The building retains a high degree of integrity of the exterior, and is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 71. Holmes Hunter Academic Building, 2015.

Holmes Hunter Academic Building – UGA 120 (1831, 1860, 1905; Category 2).

The Holmes Hunter Academic Building is actually the assemblage of two antebellum buildings: a two-story classroom and library building constructed in 1831, initially known as the Ivy Building for the vines that covered its facade; and a library building constructed on the site of an early Presbyterian church circa 1860.

The two buildings were joined in 1905 based on a plan prepared by Professor Charles N. Strahan, who taught civil engineering and mathematics. Strahan directed alteration of the Ivy Building so that its front was identical to the library building. A floor was added to the library building and the two structures were connected with a massive Corinthian portico with open balconies and stairs in front of a bay of rooms. A three-story addition was constructed across the rear. The work was completed in 1906. Holmes Hunter has housed many functions over the years, but is now principally used for administrative offices.²⁶³

Holmes Hunter has a gray painted stucco exterior with elaborate Beaux-Arts detailing, much of it also stuccoed or painted white. The building retains its wood balconies, stairs, and ceilings within the portico. It also appears to retain its original wood double-hung windows, which are fitted with exterior wood storm windows. The building has good integrity to the 1905 period of development. It

263. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 19–20; Bowen, 45, 52–53, 108, 138.

is listed as a contributing building of the Old North Campus Historic District, and is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 72. Old College, 2015.

Old College (Franklin College) – UGA 130 (1801–1805, renovated 1908 and 2006; Category 2). Old College, completed between 1801 and 1805, was the first permanent building on the campus, and considered to be one of the oldest surviving structures in northeast of Georgia. Modeled after Connecticut Hall at Yale University,²⁶⁴ Old College was constructed as an all-purpose building as was typical of many colleges at the time. It was later converted for use as a dormitory. Originally referred to as Franklin College, a name that was often applied to the university as a whole during much of the nineteenth century, the building later took on the name Old College after the New College building was completed.²⁶⁵ Old College is listed as a contributing building of the Old North Campus Historic District.

By the early twentieth century, Old College was in poor condition, and considered for demolition. In 1908, a group of supporters campaigned to preserve the building and collected donations to restore it. After the state legislature appropriated funds for this effort, restoration work moved forward. The work included complete replacement of the crumbling brick exterior in 1908.²⁶⁶ The interior was later redesigned and renovated during World War II to accommodate use as a military barracks.²⁶⁷

Old College is a three-story rectangular brick buildings located on the south side of the Northeast Quadrangle and north side of the South Quadrangle. Old College has a modern standing seam metal roof. The building has two identical entrances

264. Bowen, 23.

265. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 10; Bowen, 23–24, 138.

266. “The Old College Compendium,” University of Georgia Special Collections Libraries, <http://www.libs.uga.edu/hargrett/archives/exhibit/oldcollege/index.html>, accessed November 14, 2018.

267. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 10–11; Bowen, 105–106.

on each of its two principal facades. Each entrance accesses a stair hall the width of the building, which is connected by an east-west corridor on each floor level.

The exterior brick walls are in good condition, though some non-matching repointing was noted and stone sills, lintels, and belt course have been painted. The existing wood double-hung sash are not original but replicate the building's historic appearance. The wood window frames may be original.

The interior of Old College has been substantially rehabilitated, although the original floor plans and spatial layouts appear to remain. The building retains overall integrity of the exterior and is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Administration Building – UGA 631 (1904, Category 2). During the early 1900s, philanthropist George Foster Peabody donated funds to the university to build a new fireproof building for the school's library following the renovation of Ivy Hall. Haralson Bleckley was selected as architect. The Beaux-Arts, Neoclassical building they constructed served as the University library until 1953, when the current main library was completed.

The structure was subsequently used as the Georgia Museum of Art, established in 1945 based on the donation of a collection of paintings by Alfred H. Holbrook. In 1982, the Georgia General Assembly designated it the state's official art museum. The museum has since moved to a new building, and the 1904 structure, now referred to as the Administration building, houses the offices of the President and Vice Presidents of the University.²⁶⁸

Administration building is a two-story brick structure with a one-story primary floor level that faces Franklin quadrangle, and a lower ground floor level accessible on the sides and rear. With its large windows, terra cotta detailing, and large copper cornice, Administration building has a dignified exterior.

The building's brick exterior walls have thin, high quality mortar joints on the principal facade and wider, more common joints on side and rear facades. A number of poor repairs have been undertaken involving both mortar joints that do not match historic joints and the use of sealant smeared over cracks. Open joints in need of repair are visible at the brick and stone parapet as well as at some stone sills. Terra cotta detailing is present within the brickwork, some of which is in need of repair.

New metal windows have been installed throughout the building. The replacement windows are of high quality and replicate the historic appearance of the building. A pair of original wood windows remain on either side of the main entrance as well. The interior of the building has been substantially rehabilitated, although the interior layout appears to remain. The Administration Building retains a high degree of integrity of the exterior and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

268. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 25–26; Bowen, 106; Candler, 25.



Figure 73. Lustrat House, 2015.

Lustrat House – UGA 632 (1847, moved 1903; Category 2). Lustrat House is an antebellum faculty residence originally located to the north on the Northeast Quadrangle. The building was moved in 1903 to make way for the present-day Administration building. Originally known as the Morris residence, the building was renamed for Joseph Lustrat, who served as chair of Department of Romance Languages for many years, and later as the office of the university president. It is one of only two surviving nineteenth-century faculty houses on campus, and is listed as a contributing building of the Old North Campus Historic District. Lustrat House currently accommodates the office of Legal Affairs.²⁶⁹

Lustrat House is a rectangular, two story brick residence located southeast of Old College. Its primary entrance faces South Quadrangle while its rear facade, which features an open wood porch, faces a private garden.

Condition issues of concern include cracking of the brick exterior walls due to settling. The cracking appears at corners and between vertically aligned windows from the basement to the second floor. Several stone lintels have cracks as well. Repairs have not been well executed and do not match the historic brickwork.

Lustrat House retains its wood double-hung windows, over which exterior screens have been installed. It also has wood shutters, and a hipped roof covered with asphalt shingles. The building retains a high degree of historic integrity and is assessed as Category 2.

Landscape Resources

Landscape features associated with North Campus include North Quadrangle, a highly significant open space that is composed of turf lawn, shade, evergreen, and ornamental trees, foundation plantings, sculptural objects, paved walks, lighting, benches, and views, as well as the perimeter fence, arch, and bell tower.

269. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 27; Bowen, 51, 106.



Figure 74. The arch, 2015.



Figure 75. The fence, 2015.

Arch and fence (1857, 1858, 1946; Category 2). During the 1850s, the University sold its nearby botanical garden site and used the money to erect a new iron fence indicating the boundary between the city of Athens and the University along Broad Street. The main entrance into the college was marked by the Arch, which features elements of Georgia’s seal. The Arch could originally be closed using two iron gates, although these disappeared some time ago. The Arch has become one of the principal symbols of the university, and remains the main gateway into the campus from the city of Athens. The Arch and fence are indicated as contributing features of the Old North Campus Historic District.²⁷⁰ They are assessed as Category 2 resources.

270. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 21.



Figure 76. The bell tower, 2015.

Bell tower (1913, Category 2). Located behind the Chapel, the bell tower is a wooden structure built to house the bell originally placed atop the Chapel. The bell was moved to the bell tower in 1913 when the wooden structure where it was housed atop the Chapel was determined to be in poor condition. The wooden structure was rebuilt in a similar design in steel in 2008. It is an important historic resource for the University of Georgia, and is therefore assessed as Category 2 despite recent rebuilding of the structure.²⁷¹



Figure 77. Franklin quadrangle, 2015.

Franklin (north) quadrangle (nineteenth century, Category 2). This open space is indicated as contributing to the Old North Campus Historic District in the National Register nomination. The open space of the quadrangle as defined by building alignments and orientation as well as tree plantings, as well as the character of the lush plantings, paths, sculptural elements, benches, and lighting, contribute to the character of North Campus and help to convey the particular sense of place that helps define the University of Georgia as a whole. The Franklin quadrangle is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

271. Ibid., 13.

Abraham Baldwin statue (2011, Category 5)

Hubert B. Owens fountain (1989, Category 5)

Scholars Garden (2000–2001, Category 5)

Sundial (circa 1908, Category 2). A sundial is located in the lawn in front of the Chapel. It was donated by the class of 1908 to mark the site of the Toombs Oak. The tree was the focus of an apocryphal story that suggests senator and Confederate Robert Toombs, expelled from the University in 1825, later visited the campus during commencement. Standing outside the proceedings in the Chapel under the tree, Toombs was said to speak so eloquently that the audience left the Chapel to hear him.²⁷² The sundial was stolen and returned to the University and reinstalled in 2009.

1c South Quadrangle sub-area

The South Quadrangle sub-area is sometimes referred to as the Law School/Library quadrangle. It features several of the University's most important and prominent buildings. Old College forms the northern edge of the sub-area, dividing it from Franklin Quadrangle, while the main library anchors its southern edge. While Franklin Quadrangle is devoted primarily to administrative uses, South Quadrangle serves academic uses.



Figure 78. Waddel Hall, 2015.

Waddel Hall – UGA 41 (1821, Category 2). Waddel Hall was built in 1821 to the southeast of Old College. It is the second oldest surviving building on campus. Built in the Federal style with little in the way of ornamentation, Waddel was originally known as Philosophical Hall. In the 1950s, it was renamed Waddel Hall in honor of Moses Waddel, president of the university between 1819 and 1829. It has served as a classroom building, gymnasium, and boardinghouse. The agricultural college moved into the building in the 1870s. The building has also served as a faculty and staff residence. It was later renovated to accommodate the

272. Ibid., 13.

Dean Rusk Center for International and Comparative Law. Today it serves the Office of Special Events.²⁷³ Waddel Hall is listed as a contributing building of the Old North Campus Historic District.

Waddel Hall is a simple, two-story Greek Revival building with its gable end facing the quadrangle in the same way as the Greek Revival porticos of the Chapel and Phi Kappa Hall. The building's brick walls have been painted, probably for their protection, as both the brick and mortar appear subject to deterioration. Former windows on the rear facade have been bricked in.

Modern metal replacement windows have been installed in the building, set in wood frames that do not appear to be original. One significant original feature is the arched transom over the front entrance door, which is heavily worn but significant. It is significant for its age, character, and simplicity. Waddel Hall generally retains integrity and is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Peabody Hall – UGA 42 (1913, Category 2). Funds to construct George Peabody Hall, a building designed to house the School of Education, were provided from the estate of George Peabody, a New England merchant who made a fortune in transatlantic trade. Peabody was a strong financial supporter of the University, working in close collaboration with Chancellor Hill to transform the institution from 1902 onward. In his will, Peabody directed his estate be distributed over time to promote public education in the South.

The admission of women to the University in 1918 led to rapid growth in the education school's enrollment, and the program quickly outgrew the space available in Peabody Hall. The Departments of Philosophy and Religion moved into the building after the School of Education found larger accommodations.²⁷⁴

Peabody Hall is prominently located on the east side of South Quadrangle opposite Hirsch Hall. The two-story brick building is relatively unadorned, with architectural expression achieved through variations in the surface planes of the brick walls and partially embedded Ionic limestone columns that provide relief on the principal facade. There are relatively large windows that provide light to the interior spaces. The building also features a wood cornice with a brick parapet above that has a metal cap.

The building is in good condition. Cement washes have been installed on horizontal brick surfaces, including window sills, to help shed water. The building appears to retain its original one-over-one wood double-hung windows, which have been fitted with exterior storm windows with screens. The building retains historic integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

273. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 29; Bowen, 37–38, 139.

274. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 30; Bowen, 125, 127, 191; Candler, 26.



Figure 79. Hirsch Hall, 2015.

Hirsch Hall – UGA 43 (1932, 1967, 1981; Category 2). Alumni of the school of law raised the funds necessary to construct Hirsch Hall in the 1920s. Completed in 1932 across the quadrangle from Peabody Hall, Classically-designed Hirsch Hall was named for a 1901 graduate of the University, who later served as general counsel and vice-president of Coca-Cola and was generous benefactor of the Law School. In 1967 and 1981, the school constructed large Modern-style additions to the building in conjunction with renovation of the original building.²⁷⁵

Hirsch Hall is a symmetrical, two-story brick building in the Classical, Beaux-Arts tradition with a central entrance emphasized by limestone Doric columns and detailing at the first floor level and a stuccoed pediment above. A cupola is present on the roof. Horizontal limestone string courses at the first and second floor levels serve as window sills as well. Limestone lintels are above each window and cap the building's parapet. There is some minor cracking of brickwork and limestone lintels. The stonework appears to have sealant installed in all of its joints, which could cause moisture retention problems.

Overall, the building is in excellent condition. The masonry base is painted stucco, as are the central pediment and a narrow band above the wood cornice. Hirsch Hall has six-over-nine wood double-hung windows that may be original. Exterior storm windows have been installed with screens over the lower sash. The interior of the building has been substantially rehabilitated but retains historic fabric. Hirsch Hall retains historic integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

275. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 31; Bowen, 139; Candler, 25.



Figure 80. King Law Library annex, 2015.

King Law Library annex – UGA 43 (1967, Category 4). King Law Library was constructed in 1967 with state funding. It is located adjacent to Hirsch Hall, to which it is connected. The building fills out the west side of the South Quadrangle.²⁷⁶

The Law Library is constructed in a Modern style that is sympathetic to the character of Hirsch Hall and features brick with limestone detailing. The most significant stylistic difference with the earlier building is the use of brick in individual panels, rather than as a continuous exterior wall surface, and the related use of aluminum windows in vertical strips separating the brick panels rather than as window opening within the brick wall surface. The choice of brick and the type of limestone used match the character of Hirsch Hall well. Like Hirsch Hall, limestone joints have sealant rather than mortar, which may cause water retention problems. The building is assessed as a Category 4 resource.

Dean Rusk Hall – UGA 45 (1996, Category 5)

Main Library – UGA 54 (1952, 1974; Category 2). By the 1940s, the University had begun to outgrow the library building funded by philanthropist George Foster Peabody. Ilah Dunlap Little emerged as a substantial donor in 1944 to help fund a new library. However, his gift came with restrictions, namely that the building would feature columns on all four sides, and would be built on the site of the Chancellor’s House, an antebellum brick structure. The University used the offer of the gift to secure additional funds from the state legislature. The Main Library was the first campus building constructed under the University System Building Authority that professionalized the University’s system of design and construction from the informal in-house procedures followed during the 1930s and 1940s.

Construction of the new library began in 1950 and the building was completed in 1953. An annex was added in 1974 with substantial space for new stacks to hold

276. Bowen, 185.

the growing collection that was larger than the original building could accommodate.²⁷⁷

Main Library anchors the south end of South Quadrangle. A massive limestone portico with square columns faces the quadrangle. Limestone pilasters and horizontal cornice and base bands are featured on the side elevations with a minimal amount of red brick. In a nod to Modern architectural expression, windows of the three-story building are grouped vertically to create a strong element in the wall, which appear to have been echoed in the 1967 Law Library nearby. Original windows have been replaced with metal windows that appear to replicate the historic window muntin patterns.



Figure 81. Main Library addition, 2015.

The 1974 addition to the rear of the building is massive in form, the appearance of which is accentuated as the slope falls away toward Baldwin Street. The interior of main library has been renovated but retains its historic character in its primary public spaces. Despite alterations, the original building retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Landscape Resources

Landscape features associated with North Campus include South Quadrangle, a highly significant open space composed of turf lawn, shade, evergreen, and ornamental trees, foundation plantings, sculptural objects, paved walks, lighting, benches, and views, and the President's Club Garden.

South Quadrangle (twentieth century, Category 2). This open space is listed as contributing to the Old North Campus Historic District in the National Register nomination. The open space of the quadrangle as defined by building alignments and orientation as well as tree plantings, as well as the character of the lush plantings, paths, sculptural elements, benches, and lighting, contribute to the character of North Campus and help to convey the particular sense of place that

277. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 35; Bowen, 160–161; 197; Candler, 27.

helps define the University of Georgia as a whole. The South Quadrangle retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 82. The President's Club Garden, 2015.

President's Club Garden (1973, Category 4). Located south of Old College is the President's Club Garden, composed of plantings and a low brick wall that lists the individuals who have made major financial contributions to the university.²⁷⁸ Elmer Schacht, an Athens businessman, funded the garden as a way to recognize generous benefactors of the University. It features plaques representing more than 2,000 households set within a brick wall over a period of twenty years. The garden features turf, paths, and beds of flowers.²⁷⁹

1d Herty Field Sub-Area

The Herty Field sub-area is located west of North Herty Drive and the historic quadrangles of North Campus. The open space of the designed landscape of Herty Field is edged by Gilbert Hall and the King Law Library Annex.

Building Resources

Gilbert Hall – UGA 640 (1939, 1940; Category 2). Gilbert Hall was constructed in 1939–1940 as an infirmary and health services center for students. The building was expanded and altered in the 1970s. Gilbert Hall is named for Judge Price Gilbert, who donated funds for its construction in honor of his son. Today the building houses the Department of Romance Languages, language Resource Center, Linguistics, UGA en Espana, and Women's Studies.²⁸⁰

Gilbert Hall is a three-story brick building with limestone detailing. Its primary facade faces east toward North Herty Drive and features a shallow limestone portico. The multi-colored red brick is smooth and shiny with wide joints. Inside

278. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 11.

279. Dendy, Larry B, *Through the Arch; An Illustrated Guide to the University of Georgia Campus*, (University of Georgia Press, 2013), 41.

280. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 17–18; Candler, 28.

the main portico and at the basement level, the masonry walls are covered with painted stucco.

The building, which is generally in good condition, as aluminum replacement windows with insulating glass. Original windows frames may remain beneath sheet metal coverings that have been installed. The interior of the building has been substantially rehabilitated. Gilbert Hall retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Landscape Resources



Figure 83. Herty Field, 2015.

Herty Field (1999, Category 5). During the nineteenth century, the area now occupied by a designed Herty Field landscape was a rocky hillside that marked the western edge of campus. Cadet corps used the open field for drilling exercises after Georgia became a land grant college in 1872. During the 1880s, the baseball team practiced and played games in the field. Charles Herty was an 1886 graduate, and member of the baseball team. Herty returned to teach at the university after receiving a doctorate in chemistry.

The area was used from 1892 to 1911 as the university's main athletic field, and served as the site of the first intercollegiate football game held against Mercer College in 1892. The area was named Herty Field in 1896 in honor of Charles Herty. After the baseball and football teams moved to a new athletic stadium in 1911, the field remained in use for intramural games and military drills. In 1938, the area was paved for use as a parking area. A master plan for the university prepared in 1999 suggested closing Herty Drive and converting the parking area to a park-like open space of turf lawn, paths, and a fountain. These features are present today.²⁸¹

1e Denmark/Caldwell Complex Sub-Area

The Denmark/Caldwell Complex sub-area of the North Campus character area is located on North Herty Drive immediately behind the Law School. Caldwell Hall

281. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 16; Dendy, 53–55.

dominates this area, with historic Denmark Hall located behind it. Lush plantings, an access road, and wall features are located in association with the two buildings.

Building Resources



Figure 84. Denmark Hall, 2015.

Denmark Hall – UGA 44 (1901, Category 2). Denmark Hall was constructed in 1901 as the campus dining hall, with a small infirmary on the second floor. It is named for Brantley A. Denmark, an 1871 graduate who led several major alumni fund drives and planned its construction.²⁸² The building was remodeled in the 1950s, and has since been used for the graduate program of the College of Environmental Design. The building today serves the Graduate Programs in Landscape Architecture and Historic Preservation.

Denmark Hall is located behind Caldwell Hall. It is attached to Caldwell through a two-story open roof structure. The primary facade faces north toward Gilbert and Candler Halls, which it originally served as a dining hall. The exterior walls are painted stucco, scored to appear as stone. The building has a metal standing seam roof.

Denmark Hall retains its original wood two-over-two double-hung windows and frames. A significant amount of historic building fabric remains on the building, including cornices on the first and second floor levels.

The remodeling efforts of the 1950s resulted in alteration of its historic character. They included the closure of porches, installation of new structural elements to create design studios, construction of fire stairs, and brick screens added to the rear to mask condensers, among other changes. The 1950s alterations were not of high quality and are worn and not well maintained today. Denmark Hall retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

282. Bowen, 104–105.

Caldwell Hall – UGA 46 (1981, Category 5)

1f Founders House and Garden sub-area

The Founders House and Garden sub-area is located at the southwest corner of the North Campus character area oriented toward South Lumpkin Street. The character area presents a residential scale distinct from the institutional quality of much of the rest of North Campus. The character area features a historic designed garden. The property was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972.

Building Resources



Figure 85. Founders House, 2015.

Founders House, kitchen, smokehouse – UGA 650–652 (1860, Category 1).

Founders House is an antebellum residence located east of South Lumpkin Street that was built to house University professors. The house was built in conjunction with a kitchen building and smokehouse. Following the Civil War, the house was also used as a dining hall and sorority house. Later, it served as the headquarters for the department of landscape architecture.

After the Department of Landscape Architecture moved from the building in 1956, the Student Placement Office took its place. In 1959, the Garden Club of Georgia obtained use of the kitchen building and restored it for their use as state headquarters. In 1961, they entered into an agreement with the University to lease the main house, which they restored with the assistance of architect Edward Wade of Augusta. The work was completed in 1963, and the house decorated and furnished with antiques reflecting the antebellum period and opened to the public as a house museum.²⁸³ The house now serves as a period museum and is the headquarters of the Garden Club of Georgia. The property is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Founders House is a two-story brick residence with its primary facade facing South Lumpkin Street. A Belgian-block court marks the entrance into the house.

283. John C. Waters, *National Register Nomination Form: Founders Garden*, (Athens, Georgia: Athens-Clarke Heritage Foundation, June 2, 1971).

The property is accessed by a driveway that leads into the property from South Lumpkin Street.

The house features a raised gabled central entrance porch ornamented with cast-iron columns, and main floor reached by a set of curving steps edged with a balustrade. The facade is symmetrical and representative of Federal style residential design, with twelve-over-twelve shuttered wood double-hung windows arranged around the entrance. The doorway is trabeated and edged by side lights and lights above the door in the Greek Revival style. The gable roof is low-pitched with a simple cornice above the main block. Interior chimneys extend through the roof at the gable ends of the house.

As originally constructed, the house consisted of two stories. Each floor featured two rooms and a central hall. A single 20 by 40 foot room was later added to the rear at the end of the hall. It features a single chimney at the end. Two small one-story wings, one of clapboard and one of brick, were later added to either side of the main block.²⁸⁴

The kitchen building has two doorways leading into two interconnecting rooms. It features interior chimneys at either gable end. Windows are six-over-six.²⁸⁵

The smokehouse has a door that opens onto the courtyard at the rear facade, and a bay window that is a later addition.²⁸⁶

Together with the kitchen building and smokehouse, the main house encloses a courtyard behind that was developed in the 1930s and 1940s as the Founders Memorial Garden. Brick outbuildings are located at the rear of the building.

Founders House is in very good condition and well maintained. The building retains integrity, with only minor alterations, and may be individually eligible for listing in the National Register. Founders House is discussed in the National Register nomination for the property; however, the nomination form is an older document and would benefit from Additional Documentation.²⁸⁷ The house is assessed as Category 1.

284. Waters, *Founders Garden*

285. *Ibid.*

286. *Ibid.*

287. *Ibid.*



Figure 86. Founders Garden, 2015.

Founder's Memorial Garden (1939–1946, Category 1). The Founders Memorial Garden is a 2-1/2-acre designed historic landscape associated with the Founders House. It was designed by landscape architecture Professor Hubert B. Owens, later dean of the School of Environmental Design, to honor the first garden club in America, established in 1891 in Athens. The Founder's Memorial Garden is a recognized work of landscape architecture developed between 1939 and 1946 as a cooperative project between the University and the Garden Club of Georgia as a living memorial to the twelve founders of the first garden club in America.²⁸⁸ It is a contributing site of the Garden Club of Georgia Museum property, listed in the National Register of Historic Places.²⁸⁹

The garden features a series of outdoor rooms, including a formal boxwood parterre garden, a gravel terrace garden, a sunken formal garden enclosed by serpentine brick walls, a brick-lined pool, and borders of flowering shrubs and perennials. Garden furnishings include a sundial, benches, and a picket fence. Although the garden is discussed in the National Register nomination for the property, the nomination form is an older document and would benefit from Additional Documentation.²⁹⁰ It retains integrity and is assessed as Category 1.

288. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 33.

289. Waters, *Founders Garden*

290. *Ibid.*



Figure 87. Map of character area 2, University of Georgia commercial frontage. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

2 University of Georgia Commercial Frontage

The University of Georgia Commercial Frontage character area is comprised of former commercial and service buildings that front Broad Street in Athens. Although all of the buildings are historic, they have been altered to varying degrees to support continued use and thus do not all possess integrity. The landscape associated with this group of commercial frontage buildings is composed of the public sidewalk, which features sidewalks, street tree plantings, benches, trash receptacles, and signage that are not within University ownership, and access roads, parking areas, and outdoor plazas behind. These areas have been adapted to University needs and are not historic.

Building Resources

The University of Georgia Real Estate Foundation, founded in 2000 to aid the University in implementing the 1998 master plan, acquired many of these buildings in 2000. The buildings had formerly served as Anderson Auto Parts, Dixon's Bicycle Shop, and Futon World. They have been adapted for use as classrooms, computer labs, studios, faculty offices, and working studio space for art and architecture students. These buildings do not presently relate to the historic contexts associated with the University due to their original commercial function and location. Further context development is needed to assess the significance and integrity of the buildings as a potential historic business district.

Business Services – UGA 110 (1939, renovated 1970; Category 2). Business Services occupies a row of commercial buildings numbered as 400 to 480 East Broad Street. The buildings are all three-story masonry structures of varying heights, types, exterior finishes, and construction dates. The University's building list cites 1939 as the date for at least one of the buildings, though most of the buildings are clearly older. Street level renovations have not maintained the commercial character of several of the buildings, though the upper floors of these buildings retain their historic character. The buildings have good exterior integrity and appear to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. They are assessed as Category 2 resources.

Office of University Architects – UGA 113 (1886, Category 2). The Office of University Architects at 382 East Broad occupies a two-story brick building with the date 1886 carved in a stone at the parapet. The building retains its decorative brickwork, stone details and sills, and storefront cornice. The storefront and interior have been modernized. The building has good exterior integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Business Services Annex – UGA 121 (1948, renovated 1970; Category 3). Business Services Annex is a simple one-story painted brick building that appears to have combined several historic commercial buildings. Located behind the more prominent buildings along Broad Street, this structure remains utilitarian in nature with minimal openings and no decoration. Stepped parapets are located at the gable ends of the roof structures. The building has fair exterior integrity and is assessed as Category 3.

Tanner Building – UGA 123 (1909, Category 2). The Tanner Building was constructed in 1909 and operated as a lumber company until 1995. The building was owned by the Tanner Lumber Company beginning in 1947. The University purchased the lumber company property in 1996 for construction of the North Campus Parking Deck, with the understanding that the historic brick building would be preserved. In 1998, the building was rehabilitated for academic use, first by the Lamar Dodd School of Art (until 2008) and currently by students of the Master of Environmental Planning and Design program.²⁹¹

291. <http://www.ced.uga.edu/about/facilities/>, referencing Dendy.

The Tanner Building is a two-story building with brick walls, pilasters, and parapet. Painted signage on the brick walls has been preserved. Upper story windows are rectangular while first floor windows have arched tops. Replacement windows have been installed but do not diminish overall integrity. Large historic wood entrance doors and woodwork have been retained. The building retains a high degree of historic integrity appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Human Resources – UGA 620 (1951, Category 3). The Human Resources building at 285 South Jackson Street is a one-story painted brick commercial building constructed in 1951. The building is composed of a taller, primary portion to the south with a lower wing to the north. Both portions of the building appear to have had large glass display windows. The building has been adapted to administrative use, and the former windows have been infilled with stucco and a few smaller windows. The overall form and brickwork of the building remain, helping to convey a fair degree of historic integrity on its exterior. The building is assessed as Category 3.



Figure 88. Broad Street Studio 1. (Source: University of Georgia)

Broad Street Studios 1, 2, 3 – UGA 766 (1955, renovated 2002; Category 3) and UGA 767–768 (1949, renovated 2002; Category 3). The Broad Street Studios are a series of three one-story commercial buildings located on the south side of West Broad Street between Florida and South Hull streets. Constructed in 1949 and 1955, the buildings were acquired by the UGA Real Estate Foundation and renovated in 2002. Studio 1 at 225 West Broad Street is occupied by the Center for Community Design and Preservation. Studios 2 and 3 at 255-287 West Broad Street are occupied by the Lamar Dodd School of Art, including the Drawing and Painting and Interior Design studios.

The three commercial buildings have painted brick exteriors from which all former signage has been removed. The buildings have large windows openings facing Broad Street, each with a different configuration; all windows and doors were replaced during renovation. The interiors feature large open spaces used as studios and have been completely renovated. Despite renovation, the exteriors of the buildings retain a fair degree of historic integrity with respect to their form, brickwork, and window openings. The building is assessed as Category 3.

Landscape Resources

Landscape features associated with the buildings located within this character area appear to be contemporary and were established to support University uses.

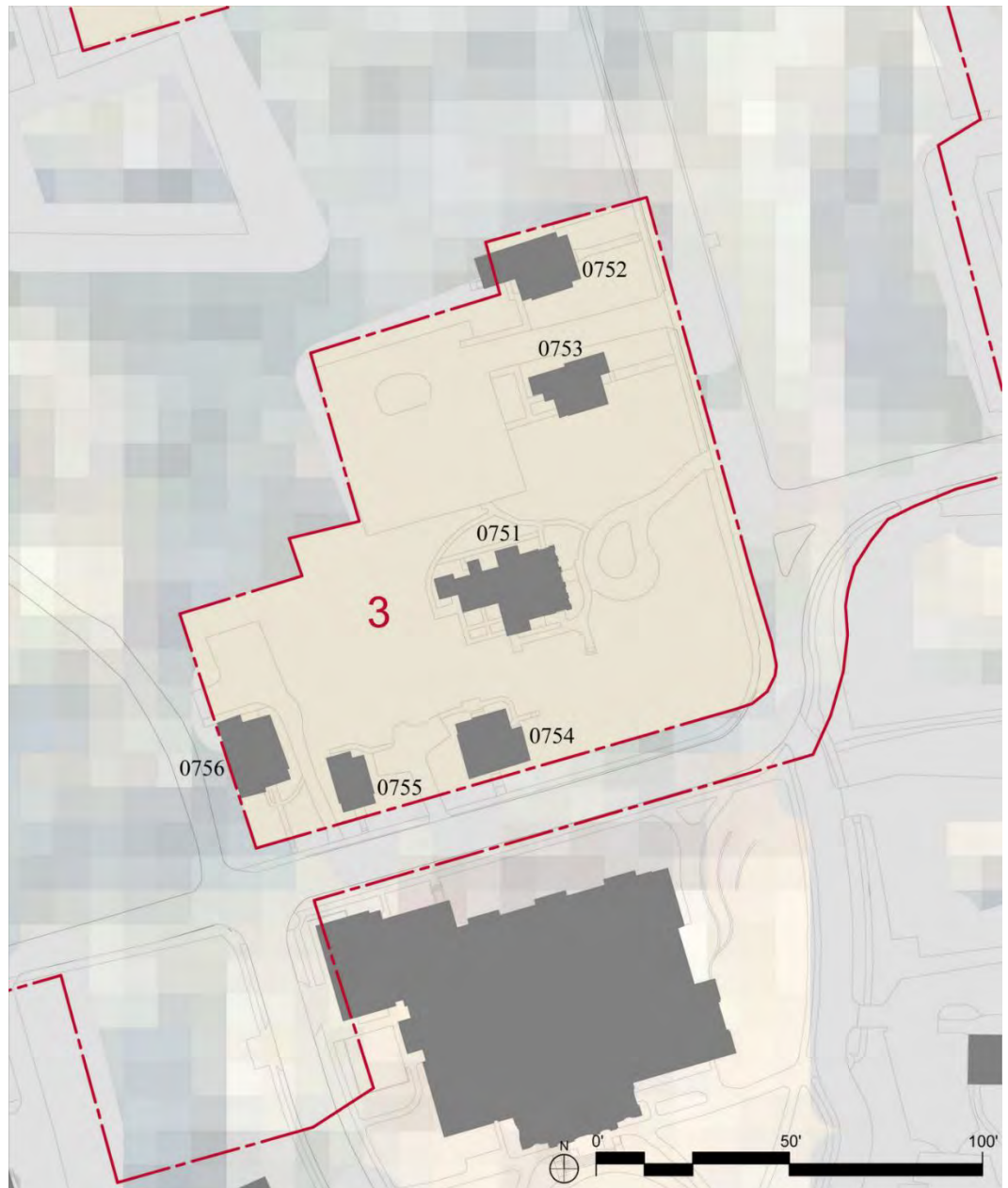


Figure 89. Map of character area 3, Wray-Nicholson House. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

3 Wray-Nicholson House

The Wray-Nicholson character area is located west of South Lumpkin Street at the intersection of South Hull and Waddell Streets. It features the Wray-Nicholson House, an antebellum residence, as well as five additional buildings that have been added to the property over time, including several small frame outbuildings and an early twentieth century bungalow. The Wray-Nicholson House is set within a residential landscape that features an entrance drive and

circular turnaround, perimeter picket fence, walls, and designed gardens. A University bulldog sculpture is located within the yard as a result of the current use of the building as the headquarters for the Alumni Association. The character area falls with the Hull Street Historic District, a local design control designation. Buildings within the district were rehabilitated in 1998–1999 with funding from a Special Purpose Local Option Sales Tax Referendum passed by voters in 1994.²⁹² The property was acquired by the University in 2000.

Building Resources



Figure 90. Wray-Nicholson House, 2015.

Wray-Nicholson House – UGA 751 (1825, Category 2). Built in 1825, the Wray-Nicholson House is an antebellum Greek Revival structure located at 298 Hull Street in one of the oldest neighborhoods associated with Athens. It was built by the university as a dining hall for students. It was later acquired in 1845 by Thomas Wray, a cotton merchant, who made several changes to the building. In 1867, John Nicholson acquired the building, and made further additions, including two-tiered porches. The porches were replaced by the current portico, notable for the six tall Doric columns added from another antebellum house on Prince Avenue, in 1916. Nicholson’s daughter, Lucy, was responsible for the extensive gardens planted around the house, with some plant material brought from Japan by Commodore Matthew Perry.

The house was later acquired by a private religious college in 1964; their plans to raze the structure led to a community effort to save it, and a \$4.4 million restoration. The Wray-Nicholson House was acquired by the University in 2000 to serve as the headquarters for the Alumni Association.²⁹³

The Wray-Nicholson House is set back from the street with a circular driveway in front and garden to the south side. The building has a two-story symmetrical rectangular massing over a raised brick basement. A majestic two-story wood portico spans the front providing the character of a stately Southern mansion. Tall brick chimneys rise from the standing seam metal roof. The exterior is clad

292. Commemorative plaque on the Wray-Nicholson House.

293. Dendy, 146–147.

in wood bevel siding, and a rear wing extends from the back of the building. Given its size, wood detailing, and complex shapes, the building is a maintenance challenge but is in good condition. It has a high degree of historic integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Internal Auditing Division – UGA 752 (1910, Category 2). Internal Auditing is housed in a historic residence located at 240 South Hull Street. The residence is a two-story wood framed building with a Colonial Revival character. The second floor is contained within a gable roof punctuated with dormers. The side of the roof faces the street, presenting the appearance of a one-story building. An open porch spans the front. The building has bevel siding. While the primary facade is symmetrical, the rear has an offset wing with a side porch. The building retains a high degree of integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Latin American and Caribbean Studies Institute – UGA 753 (1910, Category 2). The Latin American and Caribbean Studies Institute is housed in a former residence located at 290 South Hull Street. The residence is a one-story wood framed building with a wrap-around porch. The street facade is asymmetrical with two gables connected by the sloping roof. The porch wraps around the building to the south and continues along the rear facade. A wing extends back from the main body of the house on its north side. The exterior is clad in bevel siding, and the porch has gingerbread across the top and a wood railing below. A parking area has been constructed behind the building. The building possesses a high degree of integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Vacant 1 – UGA 754 (1910, Category 2). To the south of the Wray-Nicholson House is a small one-story wood framed residence of vernacular design that appears to be an outbuilding of the larger mansion. The residence has wood bevel siding, wood shutters, and restrained wood detailing. Its complex roof form, sheathed in standing seam metal, suggests a series of additions and changes. The basic form of the building is T-shaped with intersecting gable roofs and a wrap-around porch. The building is currently vacant. It is probably older than its recorded 1910 date. Although in need of repair, it possesses a high degree of historic integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Vacant 2 – UGA 755 (1910, Category 2). Another small one-story wood framed residence is located to the west of the building discussed above at 154 Waddell Street. Also vacant and in need of maintenance, this residence is a vernacular four-square building with a central brick chimney penetrating the center of its pyramidal roof. A porch spans the front and an addition is at the rear. The building has wood bevel siding and an asphalt shingle roof. It is also probably an outbuilding of the Wray-Nicholson House and may predate its recorded 1910 date of construction. The building possesses a high degree of historic integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Government Relations – UGA 756 (1940, Category 2). The Government Relations office is housed in a former residence located at 198 Waddell Street at

the southwest corner of the character area. Raised on a brick base, the one-story wood framed building has a complexity of forms. The central form is a rectangular core with an elongated pyramidal roof. To this a series of extensions project, front and back; some may be original and others additions. Vinyl siding has been installed over the original wood exterior siding. Window sills and frames have been clad in aluminum, and sash have been replaced. The building's original porch, front door, and French doors on the side remain. The building otherwise retains good overall integrity although modified, and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Landscape Resources

Stone wall and fence (Category 2). A low, 18-inch-high mortared stone wall edges the Wray-Nicholson property along Waddell and Hull Streets. A wrought iron fence is set inside the property from the wall. The stone wall retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Driveway (date undetermined, Category 2). The Wray-Nicholson House is approached via a crushed aggregate surfaced driveway that enters the property from South Hull Street. It forms a tear-drop-shaped turnaround in front of the house. The drive passes through the low stone wall and iron fence that edge the street. The date of origin of the driveway is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study. The driveway is edged by bollards and tree and shrub plantings. It retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Gardens and paths (date undetermined, category undetermined). Behind and to the south of the house there are gardens. In the rear, the yard includes a walk that leads from the front, around the north side, and to the rear entrance of the house, as well as a break in the picket fence to provide access to the adjacent parking area. The rear yard is characterized by a broad expanse of turf edged by shade and ornamental flowering trees and flowering and evergreen shrubs. The garden to the south of the house is located below the grade of the front yard. A path leads to steps that provide access to the lower garden area. A system of parallel and geometric paths edge several planting beds. The garden also features mature trees and shrub plantings. The date of origin of the gardens and paths is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Picket fence (date undetermined, category undetermined). The side and rear yards of the Wray-Nicholson House are edged by a white picket fence. The fence helps to screen views of a large parking lot located to the north of the house. The date of origin of the fence is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Bulldog sculpture (date undetermined, category 4). A painted metal sculpture of the Georgia bulldog stands on the lawn in front of the house. The date of origin of the sculpture is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

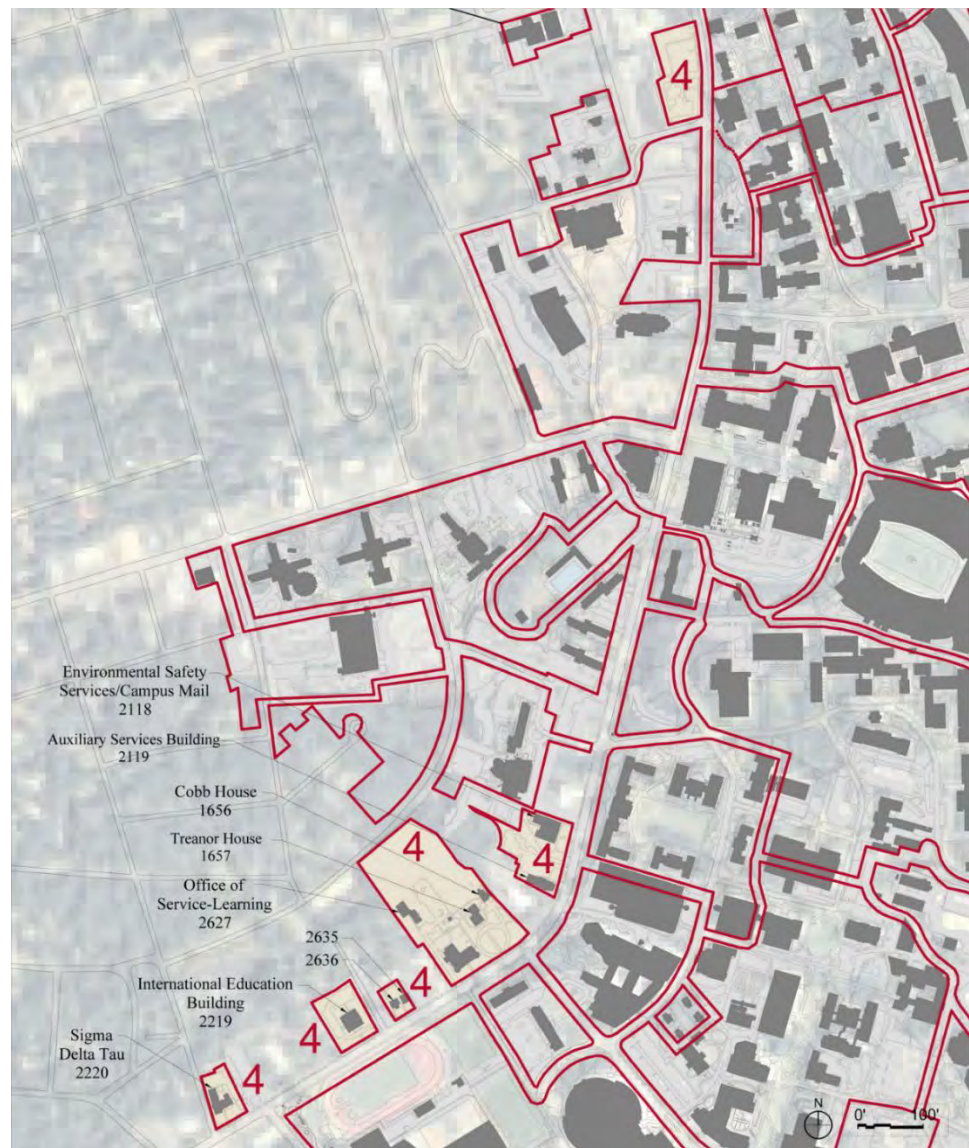


Figure 91. Map of character area 4, South Lumpkin Street streetscape. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

4 South Lumpkin Street streetscape

The South Lumpkin Streetscape character area includes several discontinuous parcels owned by the University located along the western margin of South Lumpkin Street. Many of the resources are former residences that have been adapted for University uses. The features are tied to one another through their relationship to the road corridor. Most of the buildings face South Lumpkin Street and are follow a consistent set-back. The architectural styles, scale, and dates of origin of the individual buildings vary, however. One of the buildings—the Treanor House—is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Several of the former residences are associated with a local context of residential development, rather than with University development. Landscape features are generally contemporary additions to accommodate University uses, although historic plantings and garden features are also present in some locations.

Building Resources

Cobb House – UGA 1656 (circa 1850, Category 2). The Cobb House is located adjacent to the Treanor House. It serves as the headquarters for the Office of International Public Service Outreach. The building is a small vernacular wood framed structure located just northeast of the Treanor House that has been adapted for University administrative use. The building has a central two-story form that is square in plan with one-story additions on three sides. It has wood siding and a standing seam metal roof. The building has a high degree of historic integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is not listed as a contributing resource in existing documentation for the Cobb-Treanor property, and would benefit from development of additional National Register documentation. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 92. Treanor House. (Source: University of Georgia)

Treanor House – UGA 1657 (1848–1849, Category 1). Treanor House, also referred to as the Cobb-Treanor House, is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places for its architecture and landscape design, and as a surviving example of an antebellum home in Athens, Georgia. Located at 1234 South Lumpkin Street, Treanor House is a large, symmetrical wood framed Greek Revival plantation home, square in plan, with a full-width, two-story Gothic Revival portico across the front that is supported by slim attenuated columns that divide the porch into seven bays, suggesting an eclectic treatment.

As noted in the National Register nomination for the property, the Treanor House:

... brings together the two major revivalistic styles of the early-nineteenth century in a manner that anticipated the eclecticism of the later-nineteenth century. The Treanor House is, thus, an interesting and relatively rare amalgam of mid-nineteenth-century architectural styles and movements. And yet, although there are few others like it in the state, in nearby Oglethorpe County there is a nearly identical house (the Edwards-Byrd-Haston House), and in William Columbus Davis's *The Columns of Athens* (1951) there are several documented instances of a similar eclectic melding of seemingly disparate styles of mid-century, all of which suggests that the Treanor House was part of a larger

movement rather than an idiosyncrasy. Indeed, one might say that the attenuated columns of the front portico of the Treanor House represent an important vernacular expression of the mid-nineteenth-century Gothic style developing in Georgia against the earlier and more pervasive Greek Revival background.²⁹⁴

The front facade is three bays wide and symmetrically arranged around a centered front doorway on the ground floor and a centered balcony and doorway on the second floor. Exterior brick chimneys are symmetrically placed at each end of the house; these have been stuccoed potentially due to vulnerable brick. The frame building has been added onto in the rear. The exterior is clad with wood siding and the roof is standing seam metal.

The house was a private residence associated with members of the Cobb, Rutherford, and Lipscomb families, all well-known in the community. Mildred Rutherford served as principal of the Lucy Cobb Institute. The building was acquired by the University in 1987.²⁹⁵

The house is set back on the lot and accessed via an entrance drive and walk. The landscape around the house continues to convey a nineteenth century character due to the presence of large oak, holly, magnolia, and needled evergreen trees. Lawn also surrounds the house, including in the rear where traces of an earlier formal garden remain in evidence.²⁹⁶ The Treanor House retains a high degree of integrity and may be individually eligible for listing in the National Register. It is assessed as Category 1.

J. W. Fanning Building – UGA 1675 (2002, Category 5)

Alpha Chi Omega – UGA 2218 (1955, Category 3). Alpha Chi Omega is a Georgian Revival style brick structure located at 1064 South Lumpkin Street. The two-story building, which features a hipped roof, symmetrical main block, and central extension with a cross-gable roof and semi-circular porch supported by Ionic order columns, serves as a residence for the Alpha Chi Omega sorority. The building, which is in very good condition, features double-hung wood windows, wood detailing shutters, and an asphalt shingle roof. It is edged by residential-style foundation plantings, turf, and trees that frame the building.

Auxiliary Services Building – UGA 2119 (1956, Category 3). The Auxiliary Services building is a vernacular wood-frame structure that has been adapted for University use. The original residence at the front of the building appears to date from the early twentieth century despite the noted date of 1956 in the UGA building list. It features craftsman-style brackets at its roof overhang and four-over-one double-hung windows with vertical panes in the upper sash.

The interior of the building has been significantly altered to accommodate administrative use. The brick front porch has been enclosed and a large two-story addition has been constructed on the rear of the building, which may relate to the

294. Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr. and Richard Cloues, *National Register Nomination Form: Cobb-Treanor House*, (Atlanta, Georgia: Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, November 1978), 8-3.

295. Dendy, 120.

296. Thomas and Cloues, 7-2.

1956 date. The exterior has wood or fiberboard siding that does not appear to be original. The building possesses diminished integrity.

International Education Building – UGA 2219 (1964, Category 3). Located at 1324 South Lumpkin Street, the International Education building is a two-story Mid-Century Modern brick office building with aluminum detailing. The building's entrance features an open porch with tall slender arches created by brick piers. Metal entrance doors and windows appear to be replacements. It is not distinguished in its design.

Sigma Delta Tau – UGA 2220 (1961, Category 3). Located at 1376 South Lumpkin Street, Sigma Delta Tau is a vernacular brick, wood, and stucco residential structure that has been adapted for University administrative use. The building appears to date to the early twentieth century; the 1961 date indicated in the University building list may represent the year it was acquired. The one-and-one-half-story residence has Bungalow characteristics, with its long, broad roof housing a second floor level. The first floor of the building is brick, while the gable ends are stuccoed at the upper level. It retains its original wood windows and entrance door. A brick columned porch stretches across its front with a covered vehicle drop-off. The building possess a high degree of historic integrity.

Office of Service Learning – UGA 2627 (1965, Category 3). The building that houses the Office of Service Learning is a small one-story vernacular brick and wood residence located west of and behind the Treanor House. It includes a brick addition to the rear.

1260 and 1280 South Lumpkin Street – UGA 2635 and 2636 (1952, Category 3). The buildings at 1260 and 1280 South Lumpkin Street are small vernacular wood framed residences adapted for academic purposes by the University of Georgia. The residence at 1260 South Lumpkin Street houses the Wilson Center for Humanities and the Arts, while 1280 South Lumpkin Street houses the UGA Real Estate Foundation. The two buildings date to the early twentieth century. The noted date of 1952 in the UGA building list may indicate the date of their acquisition. Both buildings retain a high degree of historic integrity.

The building at 1260 South Lumpkin is a two-story structure with wood siding, wood cornice and corner trim, and roof overhang with wood brackets. The building retains its original one-over-one wood windows, entrance door, and porch. A banner notes that its renovation received a 2015 Historic Preservation Award from the Athens-Clarke Heritage Foundation.

The building at 1280 South Lumpkin was originally a twin and is a one-and-one-half-story wood framed building with a small front porch that was shared by the entrances to both dwelling units. Its sloping roof has side gables with windows for second floor rooms. The building has asbestos siding on its exterior which has been painted. A long ramp has been installed on the front.

Landscape Resources

Landscape features associated with this character area include access roads and parking areas, paved walks, plantings, garden features, and streetscape elements, such as sidewalks, benches, street tree plantings, and lighting. Features of the South Lumpkin Streetscape character area generally reflect historic vernacular use, and adaptations by the University to accommodate administrative uses. They contribute to the character and setting of the streetscape, although they may not be individually important.

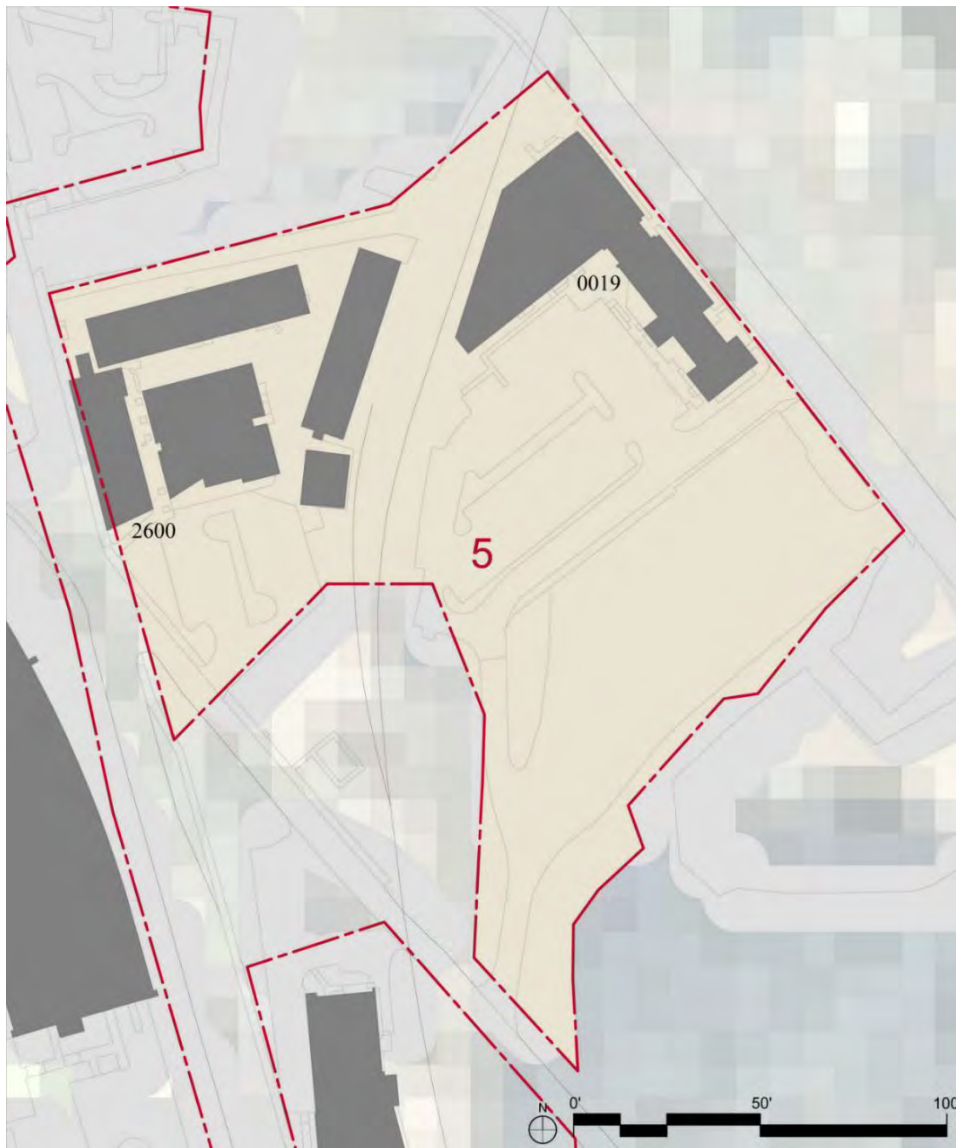


Figure 93. Map of character area 5, Thomas Street/Hodgson Oil. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

5 Thomas Street/Hodgson Oil

The Thomas Street/Hodgson Oil site is located at Spring and Fulton Streets within an industrial parcel owned by the University that falls within the National Register-listed Athens Warehouse Historic District. The character area is edged to the north by commercial buildings and Oconee Street, to the east by Oconee Street, to the south by Mitchell Street, and to the west by South Thomas Street. It includes the Hodgson Oil Refinery building as well as the Thomas Street Art Complex.

Building Resources



Figure 94. Hodgson Oil Refinery building. (Source: University of Georgia)

Hodgson Oil Refinery – UGA 19 (1920, Category 2). The Hodgson Oil Refinery falls within the Athens Warehouse Historic District, which has a period of significance that spans 1888 to 1926. The Hodgson Oil Refinery is a portion of a historic oil refinery complex that includes two brick warehouses renovated for University use in 2005. The two buildings are one and two stories respectively and have been connected by an atrium entranceway. The buildings house administrative offices for public affairs, publications, and news services, real estate department, and police.

The Hodgson Oil Refinery building is a two-story brick warehouse with six-over-six segmental arched windows. The bays along the side of the structure are formed by square pilasters, which also house the gutter system for the building. The building features stepped cornices. The original exterior brick walls, historic windows, and wood interior structure have been retained and modified to accommodate the new use. The building possesses a high degree of historic integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 95. Thomas Street Art Complex. (Source: University of Georgia)

Thomas Street Art Complex, including Thomas Street Art Studio – UGA 2606 (1976, Category 4); Thomas Street South – UGA 2600 (circa 1940, renovated 1991; Category 2). The Thomas Street Art Studio is part of the Thomas Street Complex, a collection of five commercial and industrial buildings that have been adapted to accommodate sculpture and ceramics studios. The complex is located along South Thomas Street near its intersection with Spring and Mitchell Streets. The buildings are single story structures with flat roofs that closely edge the road corridor. The structure that edges South Thomas Street is a one-story, early twentieth century brick structure that features painted brick walls with terra cotta-covered lintels and detailing. The building has been renovated, and original windows and doors have been replaced. Behind the historic building are other structures that include contemporary metal commercial structures and other buildings. Thomas Street South possesses a high degree of historic integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Landscape Resources



Figure 96. Rehabilitation of the spring site. (Source: University of Georgia Grounds Department)

Landscape features associated with the Spring Site character area include the Athens town spring site, a railroad siding, and a culvert at the location of the nineteenth century spring. The spring site was exposed to view through the efforts of the University grounds department in conjunction with Athens-Clarke County. After revealing the spring, an adjacent brick road barrier was repaired and new plantings added in 2008.²⁹⁷

297. University of Georgia Grounds Department.

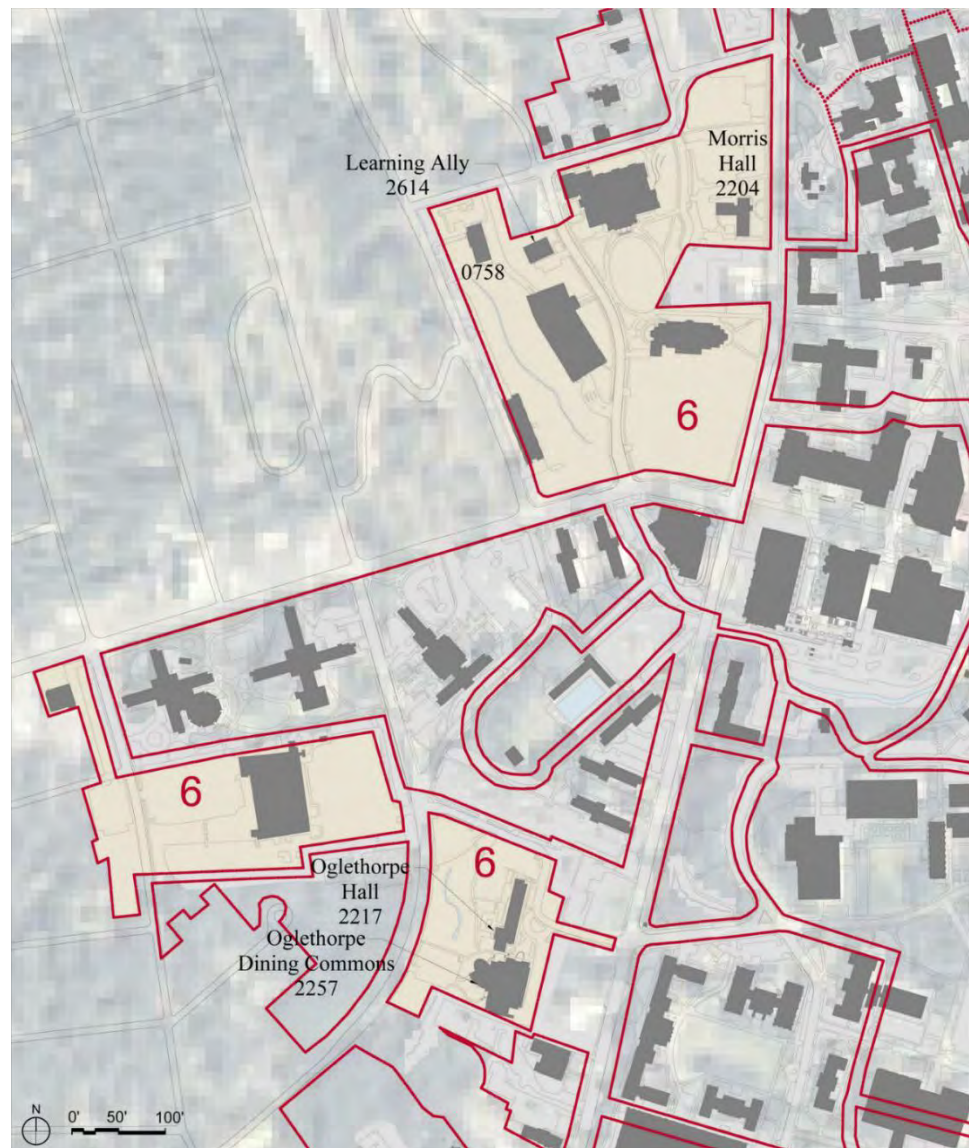


Figure 97. Map of character area 6, University development west of South Lumpkin Street. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

6 University Development West of South Lumpkin Street

This character area is composed of a land bay west of the main Athens campus and South Lumpkin Street that has been the focus of extensive building to accommodate such needs as parking and dining since the 2010s. The various contemporary buildings have been sited to respect other older buildings within the character area, including the Parkview Warehouse and Morris Hall.

Building Resources

Hull Street Deck – UGA 82 (2004, Category 5)

Correll Hall – UGA 739 (2015, Category 5)

Richard B. Russell Building Special Collections Libraries – UGA 740 (2011, Category 5)

District Energy Plant no. 1 – UGA 741 (post 2012, Category 5)



Figure 98. Parkview Warehouse, 2015.

Parkview Warehouse – UGA 758 (1940, Category 2). Parkview Warehouse is a Mid-Century Modern concrete structure is located at the corner of Newton and Waddell Streets. The building is currently used for storage, and is two stories on its west side and one story on its east side. A lower garage level with columns supports an upper level sheathed in precast concrete panels. Some of the panels have openings for aluminum windows. The building retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

West Campus Deck – UGA 2136 (1993, Category 5)



Figure 99. Morris Hall, 2015.

Morris Hall – UGA 2204 (1957, Category 2). Morris Hall an early example of Mid-Century Modern structures built on campus. Used as a men’s dormitory, the building is somewhat isolated and relatively small in size. Morris Hall is a four-story brick building that is T-shaped in plan. The primary facade facing South Lumpkin Street has a central entrance with a cantilevered concrete canopy, the tapered edges of which are covered with aluminum. The entranceway and columns supporting the canopy are covered with marble. The original metal and

glass entrance has been replaced with a more modern aluminum storefront entrance. Canopies are located at rear exits as well.

The building is a simple rectangular brick mass with large windows for each dormitory room and a simple flat cornice at the top. The windows are surrounded with cast stone or limestone. The building's original metal windows, probably natural aluminum, have been replaced with new white aluminum windows. The building retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 100. Learning Ally, 2015.

Learning Ally – UGA 2614 (1967, Category 4). Learning Ally is a one-story brick building occupied by Learning Ally, a non-profit organization. Learning Ally is comprised of simple, low tan brick exterior masses punctuated by vertical and horizontal ribbons of metal windows. An almost flat roof covers the building and overhangs the exterior walls. The recessed entrance is all glass with solid metal doors and has exposed metal structure with fiberboard ceiling infill. The interior plan expresses the simplicity of the modern design and has utilitarian finishes. The building retains integrity to the Mid-Century Modern era.

Landscape Resources

Landscape features associated with the character area are generally contemporary, and include roads, parking, walks, site furnishings, lighting, and plantings.

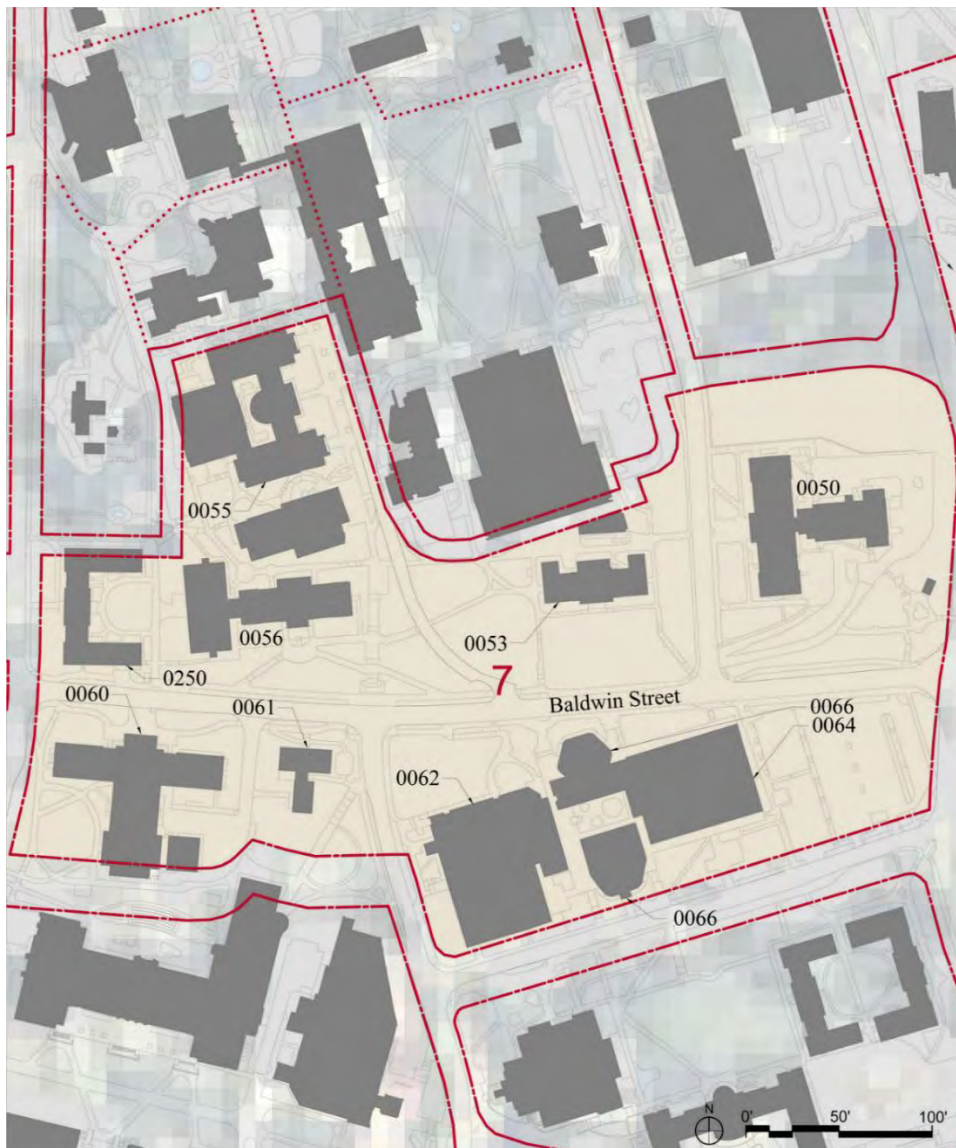


Figure 101. Map of character area 7, Baldwin Street streetscape. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

7 Baldwin Street streetscape

The Baldwin Street streetscape character area serves as the south edge of North Campus. The topography associated with the campus changes dramatically at Baldwin Street; to the north of the road, the land is steeply-sloped and much higher in elevation. Some University buildings, such as Journalism, Psychology, and Instructional Plaza, are set into the hillside and help to mark the transition.

The character area is edged to the north by the North Campus character area and the Visual Arts precinct, to the east by East Campus Road, to the south by Hooper Street and the Georgia Quadrangle, and to the west by South Lumpkin Street. The streetscape is composed of the linear corridor of the road and the spatial definition created by the buildings located along the northern and southern margins. Many of the buildings that edge the corridor are historic, designed in the Beaux-Arts style, date from the 1930s and 1940s, and were constructed with New Deal funding.

Building Resources



Figure 102. Brooks Hall, 2015.

Brooks Hall – UGA 50 (1928, Category 2). Brooks Hall was constructed in 1928, with a sizable addition added in 1972. Located on South Herty Drive opposite South Quadrangle, the building is named for Robert Preston Brooks, class of 1904, and the University’s first Rhodes Scholar. Brooks later became dean of the School of Commerce. Today, the building is occupied by the Terry School of Business.

Brooks Hall is a balanced, Classical structure designed by architect Neel Reid.²⁹⁸ The 1928 portion of Brooks Hall consists of a central mass with symmetrical side wings that terminate in end pavilions with their own entrances. The brick building is two stories high. The central mass has a large portico with Ionic stucco columns. The end pavilions have smaller stucco porticos without pediments. The large addition was constructed to the rear of the building, connecting to the 1928 structure at the end pavilions.

In addition to stuccoing of the masonry walls under the porticos, Brooks Hall has painted stucco window sills, string course, and band beneath the wood cornice. The building’s modern roof is standing seam metal. Windows have single paned, double-hung wood sash. The wood frames appear to be original, but the sash appear to be replacements. The interior of Brooks Hall has been substantially renovated, though some original wood door frames and transoms remain. Overall, Brooks Hall retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

298. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 34.



Figure 103. LeConte Hall, 2015.

LeConte Hall – UGA 53 (1938, Category 2). LeConte Hall was designed by Robert Driftmier and Roy Hitchcock and built in 1938 with the support of PWA funding. It was named for Joseph LeConte, an 1841 graduate, who became a distinguished science professor, and later helped establish the University of California at Berkeley.²⁹⁹

LeConte Hall is located south of the main library on the steep slope overlooking Baldwin Street. It anchors the south end of North Campus along with Park Hall. LeConte Hall was constructed as a science building. After construction of the science center in 1960, the building became available for other programs. Today the building is occupied by the Department of History.³⁰⁰

LeConte Hall is a three-story building. Its ground floor level is painted stucco and deeply scored to resemble stone. The main and upper floors are brick. On the south elevation overlooking Baldwin Street a symmetrical facade features tall Ionic limestone columns and an entrance at the main floor level that is reached from the sides by steep stairs. The original door frame and transom of the entrance remain, but a new metal door has been installed.

On the north side of the building, which is more accessible, northward projections of the building create a continuous courtyard and doorways at the place where the two side wings enter into the building's stairwells. LeConte has a wood cornice and copper gutters and downspouts. New metal replacement windows have been installed with internal applied muntins. The sash appear to function as awnings.

LeConte Hall retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

299. Ibid., 37.

300. Ibid.; Bowen, 144–145; Dyer, 218–221, 338.



Figure 104. Baldwin Hall, 2015.

Baldwin Hall – UGA 55 (1938, Category 2). Baldwin Hall, built in 1938, is located behind the main library east of Jackson Street at the intersection with Baldwin. Baldwin Hall was built for the Department of Education using PWA funding and based on a design prepared by Robert Driftmier and Roy Hitchcock. It now serves the Departments of Sociology, Political Science, Anthropology, Criminal Justice, and Public Administration and Policy. The building is named for the university's first president.³⁰¹

Baldwin Hall is designed in the Beaux-Arts campus tradition with a large symmetrical Classical facade fronting on Jackson Street. The building is brick with a painted rusticated stone base comprising its lower level. A large stone portico with Corinthian columns is symmetrically located on the principal facade with entrance doors in the stone base below. Inside the entrance, a dramatic classical double stair rises to the primary first floor level. The entrance retains its original wood doors.

The rectangular mass of the three-story building parallels Jackson Street and terminates in slightly projecting gable masses at each end. The building's large windows have been replaced with new metal windows with insulating glass. The windows have applied exterior muntins, which is not a recommended treatment, but the overall appearance generally replicates the building's historic character. Original windows were probably wood double-hung; the replacement are not double-hung. A rear wing on the building, creating a T-shape in plan, appears to have been a meeting space but has been adapted, creating two interior floor levels. Overall, Baldwin Hall retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

301. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 37.



Figure 105. Park Hall, 2015.

Park Hall – UGA 56 (1938, 1970, Category 2). Park Hall was also constructed with the assistance of the PWA in 1938. It was named for Robert Emory Park, head of the English department from 1900 to 1942. It features an annex built in 1970.³⁰² Park Hall is located at the top of the steep slope overlooking and facing Baldwin Street. Park Hall was constructed to house the physics department, but was devoted to English and Classics after construction of the science center in 1960.³⁰³

Park Hall is three stories high with ground floor, main floor, and upper floor levels. The exterior of the ground floor level is stucco while the upper floors are brick. The primary, south entrance features a large portico with stuccoed Doric columns. The entrance at the main floor level is reached by steep stairs at each side of the portico. A more usable central entrance is also located at ground floor level. Pilasters, entrance and window surrounds, window sills, and cornice bands are also painted stucco.

Park Hall is notable for retaining its original metal double-hung windows. The windows are in good condition, though in need of painting. Exterior screens have been installed over the lower sash.

Park Hall retains a high degree of integrity on its interior. Some classrooms have been upgraded with modern teaching facilities, but entrances, corridors, stairwells, and other public spaces retain their 1938 features and finishes. Overall, the building has high integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Sanford Hall – UGA 58 (1997, Category 5)

302. Ibid.

303. Ibid.; Bowen, 144–145; Dyer, 218–221, 338.



Figure 106. Fine Arts, 2015.

Fine Arts – UGA 60 (1941, Category 2). Across the street from the Park Hall annex at the southeast corner of Baldwin and South Lumpkin streets stands the Fine Arts Building, which houses the School of Music and Department of Drama. The Classical building includes a theater that seats 750 and is used for plays, concerts, and other cultural events.³⁰⁴ Historically, the Fine Arts Building was designed to house the University’s drama, music, dance, and visual arts programs and featured a new, state-of-the-art auditorium and theater.

Fine Arts features a Beaux-Arts configuration and design presence that is consistent with Park, LeConte, and Baldwin Halls. Construction of the Fine Arts Building was begun in 1939 and completed in 1941. The building was designed by architects Tucker and Howell of Atlanta and planned and supervised by UGA faculty engineer Robert Driftmier, his colleague, architect Roy Hitchcock, and their staffs. The Fine Arts Building was the last project constructed at the University with PWA funding.

The Fine Arts Building is a classically designed two-story brick building that is T-shaped in plan. The central mass of the building has a Classical gable roof form oriented north-south with a limestone portico. The central mass is reminiscent of the Greek Revival Chapel and Waddel Hall on North Campus. Two-story classroom wings to the east and west of the central mass are simple rectangular brick forms with gable roofs oriented east-west, perpendicular to the central structure. The wings have limestone sills, thin limestone belt courses at the first floor level, and simple limestone cornices.

The Fine Arts Building is important for its architecture design and for its association with New Deal projects at the University in the mid-1930s and early-1940s. It retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

304. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 39.

Military Science Building—Army ROTC – UGA 61 (1931, Category 2). The Military Science Building, located to the south of Baldwin Street, was constructed in 1931. The building included four offices, three classrooms, a rifle range, and a stock room in the basement for the military department.³⁰⁵ Today the building provides space for the University’s Army ROTC program.

The Military Science Building was constructed prior to the planning undertaken for the Beaux-Arts buildings constructed along Baldwin Street. The building’s simplicity and more utilitarian design is in contrast to the more formal presence of the New Deal academic buildings.

The Military Science Building is T-shaped with a two-story front, rectangular mass facing Baldwin Street and a rear three-story rectangular mass perpendicular to it and taking advantage of the sloping ground. The two masses are connected by a narrow link. Both have hipped roofs, now covered with standing seam metal roofing.

The front portion of the building has a simple, Classical front porch, paired windows, and a wide roof overhang. The rear portion of the building has single windows and less of an overhang. It appears that the rear portion may be a later addition.

The building appears to retain its original wood double-hung windows, which are in need of paint. Room air conditioners are installed in some windows. No screens or storm windows are present. The building’s brickwork has wide joints with a yellow sand mortar that is in good condition. Brick infills, likely of former doorways, on each end of the building do not match the historic mortar. A white haze covers the brickwork of the building that may be in need of remediation.

The Military Science Building possesses a high degree of historic integrity. A number of modifications have been made on the interior such as installation of drop ceilings and replacement of doors, but overall, space configurations appear to have been retained and a good deal of historic woodwork remains. It retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

305. Bowen, 139.



Figure 107. Journalism, Psychology, and Instructional Plaza buildings.

Journalism, Psychology, Instructional Plaza – UGA 62, 64, and 66 (1969, Category 3). Directly across Baldwin Street from LeConte Hall is a complex that includes the Journalism and Psychology buildings, constructed in 1969. The taller structure to the east houses the Department of Psychology, while the section to the west is the School of Journalism and Mass Communications, which administers the George F. Peabody Awards. Raised, one-story Instructional Plaza links the two buildings and includes two small auditorium buildings. This site was formerly where Woodruff Hall, a gymnasium, and varsity tennis courts stood until Stegeman Coliseum was constructed in 1964.³⁰⁶



Figure 108. Journalism, Psychology, and Instructional Plaza buildings, 2015.

The Journalism and Psychology complex was completed during an intensive period of new construction activity at the University in the late 1960s. The buildings are of crisp Mid-Century Modern design and are representative of

306. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 40.

many of the style's positive and negative characteristics; the interiors of the buildings are utilitarian, with a lot of painted concrete block, and many interior spaces do not have access to windows and light, and Instructional Plaza is exposed to the sun and wind and is rarely used as a public gathering space. The complex features a painted concrete structure with infilled panels of brick or glass window walls. The Journalism Building has large window walls that look out over the landscaped area toward Baldwin Street and over the plaza. The concrete framework of the Psychology Building is mostly infilled with brick with a few small windows that limit the amount of light and air available to interior spaces.



Figure 109. Journalism, Psychology, and Instructional Plaza buildings, 2015.

The buildings, together with its plaza, have a high degree of historic integrity and appear to have been changed very little since their construction. They appear to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district and are assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Joseph E. Brown Hall – UGA 250 (1932, Category 2). Joseph E. Brown Hall is accommodates some functions related to the departments housed in the Fine Arts building nearby. It was built in 1932 as a dormitory and named for Georgia's Civil War-era governor.³⁰⁷ Brown Hall is one of very few buildings constructed during this time period before New Deal funding became available. The dormitory has been adapted to academic use and today houses the Comparative Literature and German and Slavic Studies programs.³⁰⁸

Brown Hall faces west toward South Lumpkin Street and is U-shaped, with the rear wings of the building forming a landscaped courtyard. Like several other dormitories at the University, Brown Hall is designed in a Colonial Revival style. A large central mass recalls Colonial domestic design with side wings that reach to end pavilions that extend to the east, creating the U-shaped plan. The building

307. Ibid., 39.

308. Ibid.; Bowen, 138.

has a domestically-scaled porch at its primary entrance door with limestone Doric columns.



Figure 110. Joseph E. Brown Hall, 2015.

New entrance doors have been installed in original wood frames. The building retains its original wood double-hung windows, limestone lintels and sills, wood cornice, and a wood gable at the end pavilions. New aluminum windows have been installed over the larger windows in the center of the pavilion ends. Removable room air conditioners are installed in some windows.

On the interior, a substantial amount of original historic fabric remains. Minor renovations include the installation of some new doors, closing of door transoms, fluorescent light fixtures, and floor finishes. Renovations did not necessarily respect the historic character of the building. Otherwise, Brown Hall retains a good degree of historic integrity. It retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Landscape Resources



Figure 111. Baldwin Street, 2015.

Landscape features associated with this character area include the road corridor, paved walks that edge it to either side, a metal barrier to protect pedestrians, street tree plantings, shrub plantings, light poles, walls and stairs, and turf. The entrance to Baldwin Hall is marked by two boulders etched with petroglyphs. Located at the northwest corner of Baldwin Street and East Campus Road, south of Baldwin Hall, is the Latin American Ethnobotanical garden. Historic aspects of the landscape include the patterns of spatial organization and some of the tree plantings and turf areas.

Petroglyph boulders (date undetermined, Category 5)

Latin American Ethnobotanical Garden (1998, Category 5)



Figure 112. Map of character area 8, Visual Arts Precinct. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

8 Visual Arts Precinct

The Visual Arts Precinct character area is located east of Jackson Street and north of Baldwin. It is edged to the north by parking, to the east by South Thomas Street, to the south by the perimeter wall of Jackson Street Cemetery, and to the west by South Jackson Street. The character area occupies the former residential property represented by Bishop House, constructed in 1837, which is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Contemporary additions to the property include the Jackson Street Building, which supports the visual arts department and instruction, including the College of Environment and Design, and the North Campus Deck. Also located within the character area is historic Jackson Street Cemetery, which is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Building Resources

Bishop House – UGA 32 (1837, Category 1). Bishop House was a town residence constructed in 1837 along Jackson Street. The house was purchased by the University in 1942. The Department of Classics used the building for many years. Later, it was adapted for use by the Department of Art due to its proximity to the Visual Arts Building. It has been used as a residence hall for students and faculty members. Today it provides offices for the College of Environmental Design. The Bishop House was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972.

One of the earliest remaining examples of Greek Revival architecture in Athens, the house was originally part of a farm that included a carriage house and stables, barns, a smokehouse, and fields for growing corn and vegetables. It is believed to be one of the first in Athens with running water, and it was long noted for beautiful landscaping that included boxwood plantings, flowering shrubs, and giant shade trees. The house has been remodeled several times.

The building is a small, one-story brick structure with a central porch and entrance, one window to each side, and a gable roof. The stuccoed lower level of the building is exposed at the rear due to the slope. The porch is Classical Revival in style with Doric columns. The building has a high degree of historic integrity and is assessed as a Category 1 resource.



Figure 113. Jackson Street Building. (Source: University of Georgia)

Jackson Street Building (Visual Arts Building) – UGA 40 (1961, Category 1). Located along Jackson Street is the Mid-Century Modern style Jackson Street Building that formerly housed the Department of Art. The Jackson Street Building was constructed in 1961 as the Visual Arts Building and home of the Department of Art under the direction of the well-known painter and University art professor Lamar Dodd. The 53,000-square-foot building was designed by the Atlanta architect Joseph Amisano and won national awards for innovative design.

In 1996, the department became the Lamar Dodd School of Art, and in 2008 the school vacated the building for a new home on East Campus. The building served as transitional space until 2011, when a \$9.9 million renovation—a model of environmentally sustainable design—converted it into the new home of the

College of Environment and Design. The building received LEED Gold certification and is the first on campus to have rooftop solar panels, which were installed on the south-facing slopes of the roof's skylights.³⁰⁹

The long, low building has one story exposed on its primary Jackson Street facade and two stories toward its back. The building has a concrete structure, glass walls, and high vaulted ceilings. Interior spaces are open, spacious, and light-filled, and the overall design is restrained and commercial in character. It retains integrity and may be individually eligible for listing in the National Register. The building is assessed as a Category 1 resource.

North Campus Deck – UGA 122 (1999, Category 5)

Landscape Resources

Landscape features associated with the Visual Arts character area include access roads leading to the North Campus Deck from South Thomas Street as well as South Jackson Street, paved walks that parallel South Jackson Street and provide access to Bishop House and the Jackson Street Building, as well as the parking deck, and turf, shrub, and tree plantings. Bishop House is edged by boxwoods, yuccas, and a mature willow oak tree. Jackson Street Cemetery contains a historic landscape composed of a perimeter wall and metal fence, grave markers, turf, and tree plantings. The remainder of the character area feature a contemporary landscape.

Jackson Street Cemetery (1810, Category 1). Jackson Street Cemetery was the first burial grounds established in the area. The 2-1/2-acre burial ground, located along Jackson Street, was part of the original university land grant. University community members as well as townspeople are buried in the cemetery. Students who died while at school were buried here until the rail line reached Athens in 1841 and they could be sent to their families for burial. The Old Athens Cemetery Foundation maintains and preserves the property, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 2009.³¹⁰

Jackson Street Cemetery contains numerous examples of early-nineteenth-century funerary monuments and ornamental fencing. Decorative grave markers including slab, obelisks, box tombs, headstones, footstones, and ornamental fencing and coping are all representative of the burial practices and funerary symbolism of the period. The cemetery is also a good example of an early-nineteenth-century cemetery in Georgia because the types and styles of burials predate the American rural cemetery movement when types and styles of markers changed to more picturesque designs along with the rise in park-like landscaping for cemeteries.

The cemetery served an important role as a public cemetery for Athens residents by circa 1810. The land was unofficially donated to the city by the University of Georgia for use as a city cemetery. It was the principal public burial grounds for white citizens of Athens until Oconee Hill Cemetery opened in 1855.

309. Bowen, 64.

310. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 28.

The cemetery is also important as an archaeological site. As part of the university's ongoing maintenance and preservation plan for the cemetery, it was necessary to locate unmarked burials. Because of years of neglect, headstones, footstones, brick edging, family plots, and other features had sunken into the ground, had eroded, were moved, or were unknown. In 2007, students from the University of Georgia's Anthropology and Archaeology Department, housed in Baldwin Hall on the south side of the cemetery, began a project to locate unmarked graves. Through the use of ground-penetrating radar, numerous unmarked graves were located and plotted on a Geographic Information Systems map. Archaeological investigations have also provided information on the original design and type of grave markers.³¹¹ The cemetery is assessed as a Category 1 resource.

311. Janine Duncan, *National Register Nomination Form: Jackson Street Cemetery*, (Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia, September 5, 2007).



Figure 114. Map of character area 9, Athens Line rail corridor. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

9 Athens Line rail corridor

The Athens Line rail corridor is located to the east of the main Athens campus along South Thomas Street. It is edged to the north by the intersection of South Thomas and Mitchell streets. The rail line edges the character area to the east, while South Thomas Street forms its western margin. The character area contains extensive parking. The southern margin of the character area occurs where the parking ends between East Campus Road and Stone Mill Run.

In addition to the parking areas noted, the character area contains one building—the Training and Development Center. Contemporary plantings edge the building. The historic Athens Line rail line corridor does not itself fall within University ownership, except for the spur that leads to the steam plant. The line is visible from several places around campus, and sometimes from the adjacent East Campus Road corridor. Features associated with the rail line include culverts, bridges, and the berm on which the line sits. The spur rail line represents an important feature of the campus that illustrates operational aspects of its history.

Building Resources

Training and Development Center – UGA 2685 (1889, renovated 1984; Category 5)

Landscape Resources

Landscape features associated with this character area include extensive parking areas, and the contemporary plantings around the Training and Development Center. The character area also features view of the Athens Line rail corridor.

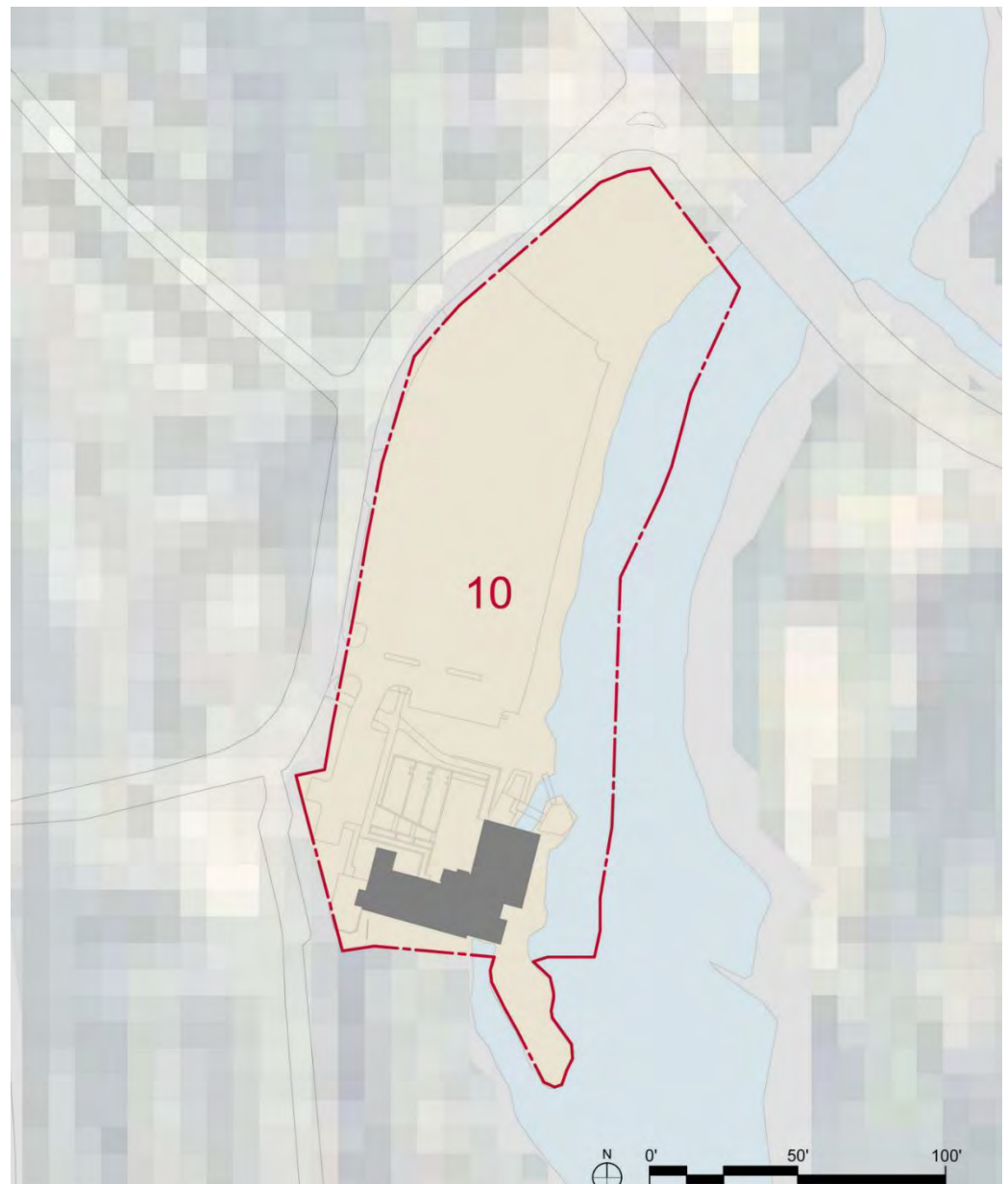


Figure 115. Map of character area 10, Graduate School precinct. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

10 Graduate School precinct

The Graduate School precinct character area is located to the east of the main Athens Campus. It is edged to the north by the Williams and Oconee Streets, to the east by the North Oconee River, to the south by the River Mill student housing complex, and to the west by Williams Street and Stone Mill Run. Associated with the character area are the School of Social Work Building, parking facilities, paved walks, trees, and turf. The School of Social Work building represents rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of a historic textile mill complex.

Building Resources



Figure 116. School of Social Work. (Source: University of Georgia)

School of Social Work Building – UGA 33 (1883, 2009; Category 1). The School of Social Work Building is located at 279 Williams Street immediately adjacent to the North Oconee River. It was historically referred to as the Athens Factory, or Old Mill, a composite of two brick buildings joined in the shape of an “L.” The smaller of the two, which is located parallel and adjacent to the river, was known as the wool building, while the larger building, which is connected to the wool building at a right angle, was known as the cotton building. They were once part of a larger complex of related industrial structures that included a picker house, stone warping house, dye houses, boiler rooms, and warehouses that have been demolished.

Both buildings were constructed during the mid- to late nineteenth century. The combined structure, referred to as the Athens Factory, was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1980. The nomination notes the following regarding the composition of the buildings:

The wool building is a three-story structure measuring some 75 feet by 60 feet. The ground floor is enclosed by massive masonry foundation walls with irregularly-cut stone on the exterior and brick on the interior. Beneath the ground floor runs the millrace; above it are the two upper stories. These upper floors are enclosed by thick, load-bearing masonry walls consisting of brick throughout. The interior of the building is subdivided into the various partitionless floor levels by timber construction consisting of square columns or posts, and lintels, heavy joists, and thick planks. Simple, multi-paned double-hung windows, set into large rectangular openings topped by flat brick arches, are spaced evenly across the walls at each of the three floor levels. A low-pitched (nearly flat) roof with widely-spaced projecting rafter ends covers the building. At the north end, the roofline is hidden behind a stepped parapet. Only the central section of this parapet is a part of the original wool building; the lower flanking sections, most of the top floor, and the low-pitched

roof itself date from a subsequent enlargement of the original third floor story.

The cotton building . . . is similar to the wool building in nearly every respect. It is proportioned differently, however, being slightly longer, not quite as wide, and four stories high. The cotton building also has a principal entrance at the west end of the north side; this entrance, at the third-floor level, is housed in a short, square, projecting tower and features a round-headed double doorway set under a segmental brick arch. Changes in brickwork and fenestration indicate that the original cotton building, like the original wool building, was subsequently enlarged, at least once and maybe twice: the building has been lengthened to the west, and the one story expanded into a full fourth floor. A four-and-a-half-story square tower formerly adjoined the west end of this building.

A brick-enclosed elevator shaft, built in the early twentieth century, occupies the inner angle of the “L” where the cotton and wool buildings come together. Diagonally across from it, at the outer angle of the “L,” is a structure which housed the turbine and, later, a generator. The turbine was located at the level of the millrace, which runs under the wool building; the generator was situated above it, more or less at the first-floor level.³¹²

In 2009, the University of Georgia renovated the building to house the School of Social Work. Today, the 37,000-square-foot building consists of a small complex of brick industrial structures with large double-hung windows. Renovations included the addition of a modern entrance structure and adapted spaces for small-group classrooms, lecture halls, student lounge, and faculty offices. The building nonetheless possesses a high degree of historic integrity and is assessed as a Category 1 resource.³¹³

312. Patricia Irvin Cooper, *National Register Nomination Form: Athens Factory*, (Atlanta, Georgia: Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, June 15, 1979), 7-1 to 7-2.

313. University of Georgia Facilities website: <https://www.uga.edu/a-z/location/school-of-social-work-bldg/>

Landscape Resources

As part of the rehabilitation and adaptive reuse of the former textile mill property, the University of Georgia has created a contemporary landscape at the entrance into the building that features terraced green space edged by walls and stairs, shade trees at the entrance of the building, and a deck at the rear of the building that overlooks the river.

Other landscape features associated with the property include a large paved parking area to the north of the building, a smaller lot near the entrance, and paved walks that connect the building with Williams Street and the parking facilities.

There are also trees along the river margin, and open space near the intersection of Williams and Oconee streets. The landscape is generally contemporary.

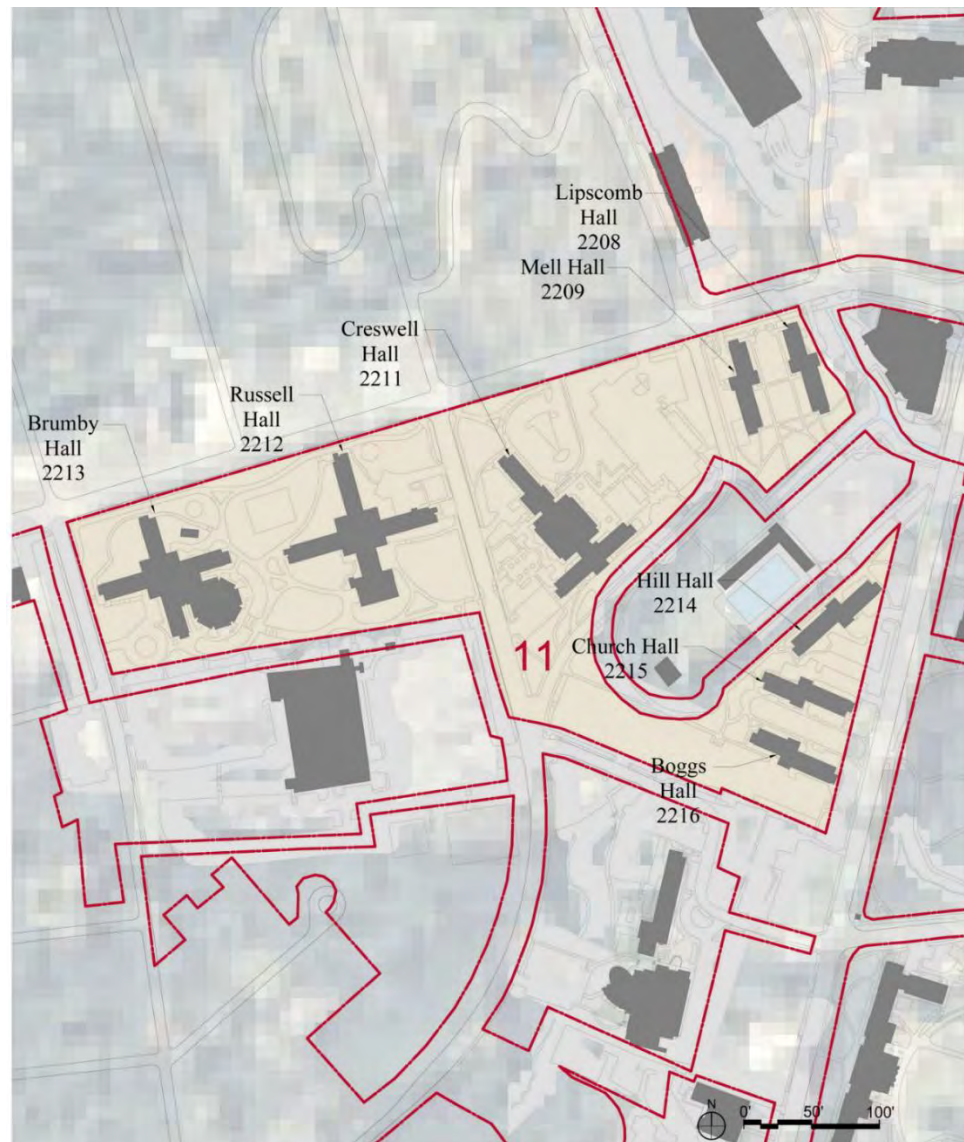


Figure 117. Map of character area 11, Mid-century dormitory complex. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

11 Mid-Century dormitory complex

The Mid-Century Dormitory Complex character area is located west of South Lumpkin Street between Church Street, Baxter Street, Tanyard Creek, and Clokenherst Avenue. The character area is edged to the north by Baxter Street; to the east by Bolton Dining Commons, South Lumpkin Street, and Legion Pool; to the south by parking, Legion Pool and West Parking deck; and to the west by South Church Street.

The character area is comprised of eight dormitories and a dining hall built on a 51-acre parcel acquired by the University in the late 1950s and early 1960s from the city of Athens. The development of University housing in this area replaced a city neighborhood of lower income residences, and potentially as part of an urban renewal effort similar to trends occurring nationwide at the time.

The dormitories were designed to accommodate the large influx of students resulting from the G.I. Bill and the baby boom that followed World War II. The

new dormitories were designed in a Mid-Century Modern architectural style. Three are high rise structures, grouped into “colonies” as a way to promote social interaction among the 1,000 students housed in each building. The dormitories featured amenities, such as lounges, meeting rooms, recreational areas, and study rooms that were relatively new to residential college life at the University.

Building Resources



Figure 118. Mell Hall, 2015.

Lipscomb Hall – UGA 2208; Mell Hall – UGA 2209; Hill Hall – UGA 2214; Church Hall – UGA 2215; Boggs Hall – UGA 2216; Tucker Hall – UGA 1250 (1961, Category 2). Lipscomb Hall was built as a residence hall. It was named in honor of Andrew A. Lipscomb, the university’s seventh president. This building is modern in its architectural style. Mell Hall is named for Chancellor Patrick Hues Mell. Hill Hall was named for Walter B. Hill, chancellor of the university at the turn of the twentieth century. Church Hall was named for Alonzo Church, president of the university from 1829 to 1859. Boggs Hall was and named for William E. Boggs, president of the university from 1888 to 1899.³¹⁴

The low-rise dormitories are six identical buildings all completed in 1961 in the Mid-Century Modern style. The project was designed by the Atlanta architectural firm of Logan and Williams. Five of the dormitories were located on the fifty-one-acre parcel located at the intersection of Baxter and South Lumpkin Streets. One of the dormitories, Tucker Hall, was located on the east side of campus and designated for agricultural program students.

The low-rise dormitories are four-story buildings with a ground level base with an exterior of painted concrete and three upper floors. In plan, each of the dormitory buildings consisted of a central lobby and elevator core with bedroom wings extending to each side. The two wings were offset from each other, creating a pinwheel effect around the central core in plan, and with one wing longer than the other.

314. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 45.

In form, the central core is expressed as a simple rectangular brick mass, suspended in air above the ground floor entrance, which was set back and all glass. The brick mass is minimally punctuated by a few square window openings. Rectangular brick masses are also located at the end of each of the two wings, housing stair towers providing egress from the central corridors.

On the exterior, the two wings are expressed as metal curtain walls set within a thin concrete frame—top, bottom and sides. Like the central core, the wings are raised above the building's ground floor level, and their form emphasizes their horizontality. The metal curtain walls are composed of dark green metal panels with aluminum framing. Aluminum windows are ganged vertically within the framing, but the ganged windows create a horizontally rhythmic pattern. The horizontality is reinforced by the shape of the window sash and their mullions. Exterior air conditioning units have been installed on the metal panels of several of the buildings.

The interiors of the buildings have been modified with new finishes and doors but retain their overall simplicity. Tucker Hall has been adapted to academic and office use. The low-rise dormitories have a high degree of historic integrity and appear to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. They are assessed as Category 2 resources.



Figure 119. Oglethorpe House. (Source: University of Georgia)

Oglethorpe House and Dining Commons— UGA 2217 (1963, Category 2), and UGA 2257 (1965, renovated 1990s; Category 2). Oglethorpe House is located on University Court west of South Lumpkin Street and the University's science center. The nine-story brick high-rise was built in 1963 as a private residence hall and acquired by the University in 1979. It is named for General James

Oglethorpe, founder of the Colony of Georgia. It is used as a dormitory, and often houses women varsity athletes.³¹⁵

Oglethorpe House is a simple tall rectangular mass with a tan brick exterior and small metal windows ganged vertically into stripes divided by the brick panels. The design is characteristic of Mid-Century Modern, but Oglethorpe House is not a distinguished example of its type. The building's exterior brickwork appears to have water penetration issues and was under removal and replacement when observed for this plan.

Oglethorpe Dining Commons was constructed in conjunction with the high-rise and is a one-story building. The dining hall has been renovated in recent years. Although the interiors have been altered, the buildings retain integrity and appear to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. They are assessed as Category 2 resources.



Figure 120. Creswell Hall, 2015.

Creswell Hall – UGA 2211 (1963, Category 2). Creswell Hall is another residence hall. It was named for Mary E. Creswell, the first woman to receive a degree from the university, and dean of home economics from 1918 until 1945.³¹⁶

Creswell Hall is a nine-story dormitory tower constructed in 1963 just west of the low-rise dormitories discussed above. Like the low-rise dorms, Creswell Hall is in the Mid-Century Modern style and uses the same pallet of brick masonry core and wings of aluminum and green metal panels. Unlike the low-rise dorms, the building's size and number of residents makes it less humanly scaled. The building retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

315. Ibid., 45.

316. Ibid., 44–45.



Figure 121. Russell Hall, 2015.

Brumby Hall – UGA 2213 (1966, Category 2); Russell Hall – UGA 2212 (1966, Category 2). Brumby and Russell Halls were built in the modern style in 1966 and 1967 respectively along Baxter Street, west and uphill from Creswell Hall and the low-rise dormitories. Russell is named for the late Senator Richard B. Russell, class of 1918.³¹⁷ Brumby Hall was named for Anne Brumby, the second dean of women, who worked to secure adequate housing for women students in the 1920s.³¹⁸

The two buildings are nine-story brick towers, cross-shaped in plan, with a central core and four wings. Brumby Hall has four nine-story wings and a diagonally located entrance pavilion at the ground floor level. Russell Hall has three nine-story wings with a fourth entrance wing that is two stories high. While both buildings are brick, they differ in design detailing. Brumby Hall has small aluminum windows, a stucco first floor level, and stucco stair towers at the ends of each wing. Russell Hall has larger aluminum windows, vertical concrete accents, concrete cornice band, and rows of windows with precast concrete spandrels at its central core.

Architecturally, the two buildings are less distinctive than the earlier dormitories, and like Creswell Hall, lack human scale. The buildings retain integrity and appear to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. They are assessed as Category 2 resources.

Landscape Resources

The character area features outdoor recreational facilities, paved walks, plantings, parking, and spaces designed to accommodate student life. Further study of this area is merited to consider what aspects of the landscape are historic and which aspects are more recent additions. Those landscape features that were developed in conjunction with the dormitories and possess integrity and contribute to the historic setting of the character area.

317. Ibid., 44.

318. Ibid.

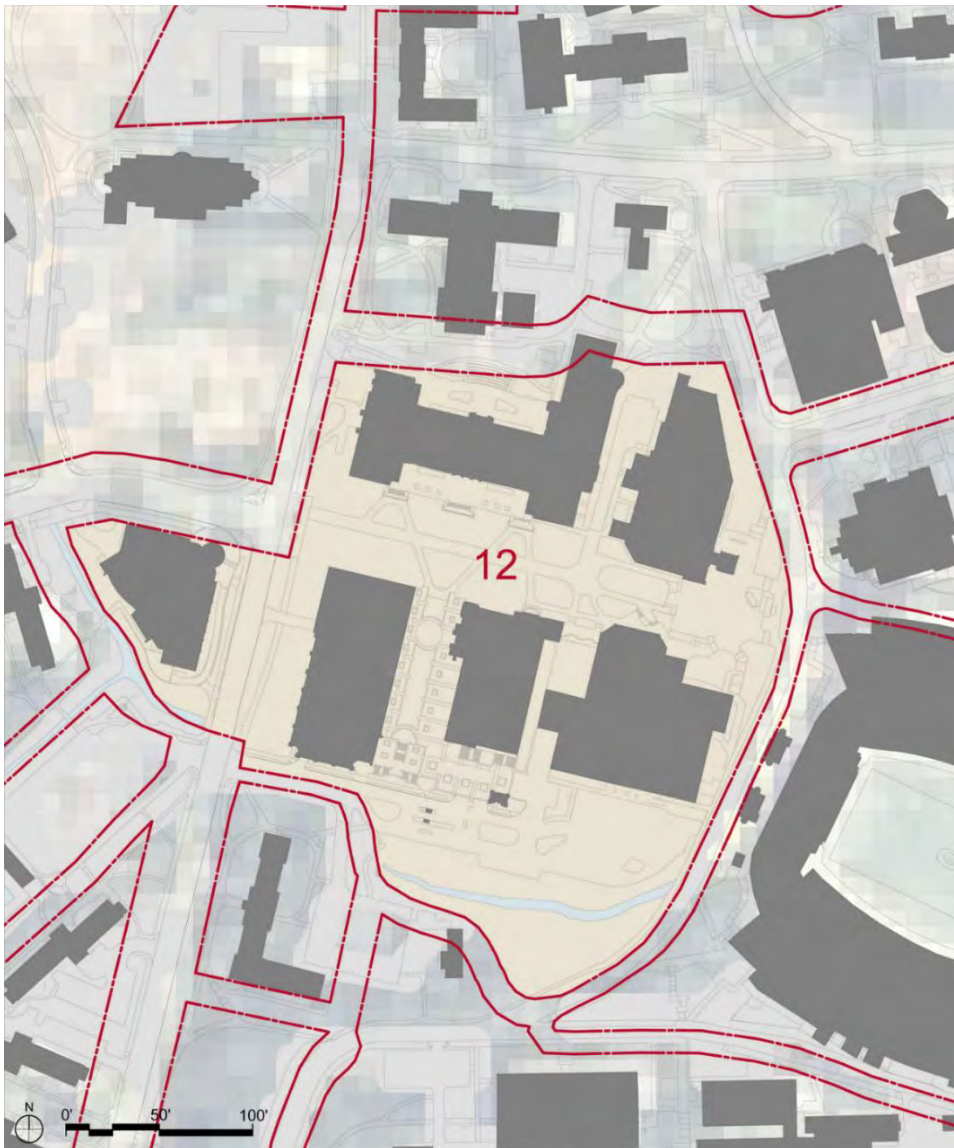


Figure 122. Map of character area 12, Georgia quadrangle. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

12 Georgia Quadrangle

The Georgia Quadrangle character area is located in the center of campus. It is edged to the north by Baldwin Street, to the east by Sanford Drive, to the south by an access road leading to the Tate Student Center, and to the west of South Lumpkin Street. Five buildings are present within the character area that support student extracurricular activities—the Zell B. Miller Learning Center, University Bookstore, Tate Student Center, Tate Deck, and Bolton Dining Commons. Although none of these buildings are historic, many are of interest architecturally. They span several decades in their construction dates. Also associated with this character area are the Jim Gillis Bridge and Tanyard Creek.

Building Resources

Zell B. Miller Learning Center – UGA 81 (2003, Category 5)



Figure 123. University Bookstore. (Source: University of Georgia)

University Bookstore – UGA 671 (1968, Category 4). In 1968, the University built a modern bookstore in a convenient central location to replace ad hoc facilities in several other buildings around campus. The bookstore underwent a very large expansion in 1987 that doubled the floor space.³¹⁹

Tate Student Center – UGA 672 (1978, Category 5)

Tate Center Parking Deck – UGA 669 (2008, Category 5)

Bolton Dining Commons – UGA 2265 (2014, Category 5)

Landscape Resources

The buildings associated with this character area face each other across an open quad marked by turf, paths, and plantings.

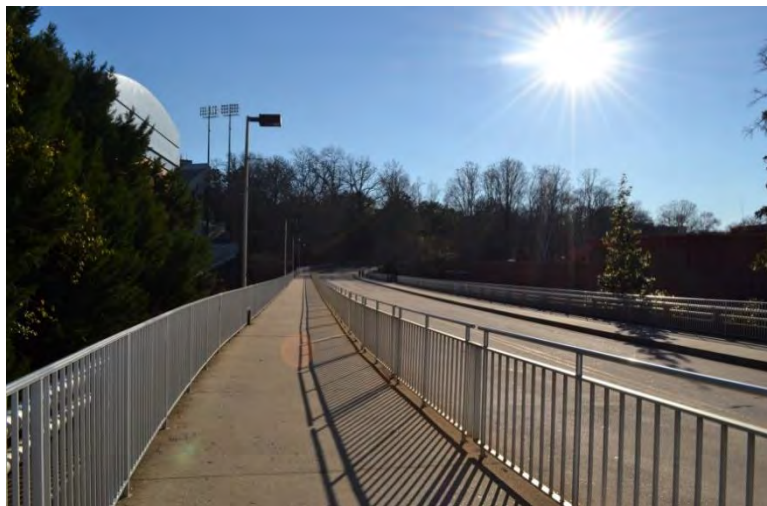


Figure 124. Jim L. Gillis, Sr. Bridge, 2015.

Jim L. Gillis, Sr. Bridge (1963, Category 2). The Jim L. Gillis, Sr. Bridge spans the ravine that separates North and South campus. From the bridge, views of

319. Ibid., 42.

Sanford Stadium are afforded. For many years, students traveled between North and South campus by scrambling up and down the slopes of the Tanyard Creek ravine via concrete steps. Using state funding, the University was able to construct a bridge across Tanyard Creek to facilitate student movement between campuses. The bridge is closed to motorized traffic on weekdays except for university buses and vehicles. Football fans stand on the bridge before football games to watch the Dawg Walk when the Bulldogs pass beneath the bridge to enter Sanford Stadium. The bridge is named for Jim L. Gillis who served in the Georgia House of Representatives and Senate. Later, as director of the State Highway Board, Gillis was instrumental in creating Georgia's modern system of roads and bridges during the 1950s and 1960s.³²⁰ The building retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Tanyard Creek corridor and remnant concrete steps (dated undetermined, category undetermined). The stream corridor has played an important role in the history of the University, and has served as an organizing element for the built environment. Evidence of former uses is present within the corridor. The date of origin of the steps is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

320. Dendy, 83.

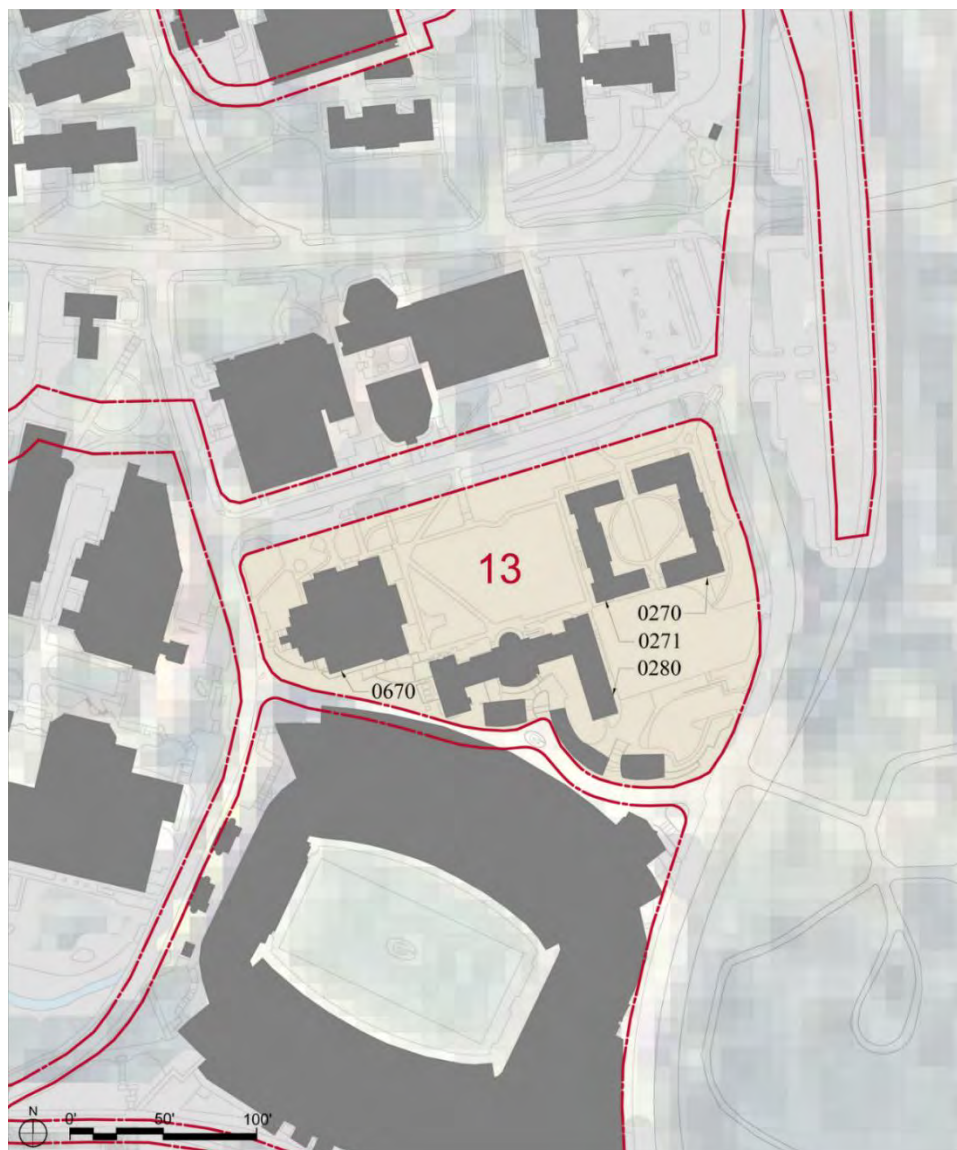


Figure 125. Map of character area 13, Memorial Hall Quadrangle. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

13 Memorial Hall Quadrangle

The Memorial Hall Quadrangle character area is located south of Baldwin Street and Instructional Plaza. It is edged to the north by Hooper Street, the east by East Campus Road, to the south by an access road that edges Sanford Stadium, and to the west by Sanford Drive. The quadrangle features four buildings—Payne Hall, Milledge Hall, Memorial Hall, and Reed Hall. The buildings frame a large open space characterized by open turf lawn. A second open space, Milledge Hall Courtyard, is formed by Payne Hall and Milledge Hall. All of the buildings that frame these open spaces are historic.

Building Resources

Payne Hall – UGA 270 (1939, 1951; Category 2). Payne Hall was built in 1940 and named for Professor William Oscar Payne who served as faculty chairman of

athletics for many years.³²¹ Construction of the Colonial Revival style residence hall was partially funded with a PWA grant. Wings were added to the building in 1951.³²²

Payne Hall was created in the mirror image of Milledge Hall to its west, and the rear end wings of two buildings together create a common courtyard. However, as a PWA building, Payne Hall was constructed more economically than Milledge and its detailing is not of the same quality. Payne's primary facade faces east above East Campus Road. It is composed with two simple Colonial-framed entrances to each side of a small central first-floor bay.

Like Milledge, Payne Hall's windows have been replaced with new metal windows with internal applied muntins. However, the dormitory generally retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Milledge Hall – UGA 271 (1921, 1938; Category 2). Milledge Hall is located at the east end of the Memorial Hall Quadrangle and was constructed in 1925, the same year that Memorial Hall was completed. The building was named for Governor John Milledge who helped select the site of the university and donated the initial tract of 633 acres for the school.³²³

The structure was a gift of Clarke County from the post-World War I Memorial Fund, and built as a residence hall for men. (Bowen states that Milledge housed thirty-eight female students in twenty-two rooms.)³²⁴ Wings were added to the building in 1938 as a PWA project.³²⁵ The building has been adapted for use by the Division of Academic Enhancement providing learning support services to students.

Milledge Hall is a handsome and well-built three-story brick Colonial Revival structure with limestone trim. The building is composed of a formal central mass, recessed hyphens to each side, and pavilions at each end with their gable fronts facing the quadrangle. The end wings extend to the east and create a courtyard at the rear of the building. Windows on the first floor are larger than those of upper floors and some are emphasized by placement in stuccoed openings. The building has a residential appearance typical of University dormitories.

Original windows have been installed with metal replacement with internal applied muntins, not a preferred treatment. Otherwise, the building retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

321. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 40.

322. Dendy, 80.

323. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 40.

324. Bowen, 140.

325. Dendy, 80.



Figure 126. Reed Hall, 2015.

Reed Hall – UGA 280 (1953, Category 2). Reed Hall was built in 1952, one of two buildings erected during the early 1950s adjacent to existing buildings to help form residence-hall quadrangles. The other was Myers Hall.³²⁶ It was named for Registrar Thomas E. Reed, class of 1888, who served as a university administrator for nearly 40 years.

Reed and Myers Halls were constructed to address an acute shortage of on-campus housing after World War II. Their construction began a program of gradual improvement of facilities throughout the campus under the newly created University System Building Authority. Both buildings were designed by engineering professor Robert Driftmier and architect Roy Hitchcock—their last after the dramatic expansion they oversaw during the 1930s with New Deal funding.³²⁷

Both buildings were designed in the Colonial Revival style that had been established for campus buildings, and both were located in proximity to other existing dormitories to create quadrangles. Reed Hall was constructed on the site of the former Lucas House, which was demolished.

Unlike earlier dormitories that Driftmier and Hitchcock had constructed, Reed and Myers Halls were of high quality design and implementation. Both buildings recall the additive nature of Colonial domestic architecture, with a central portion and side wings that are designed to appear as though they are later additions.

The central portion of Reed Hall is a three-story stucco structure, five bays (windows) wide, with a semi-circular sunroom framed by Doric stone columns in the center at the first floor level. Single entrance doors accessed by concrete steps are on either side of the sunroom. The composition is formal, but friendly and well executed. (It is not entirely clear whether the enclosed sunroom is from the original design or is a later renovation.)

326. *Ibid.*, 81.

327. *Ibid.*; Bowen, 158–160.

Wings extend from both sides of the central section and are each divided into three parts, the first part brick, the second part stucco, and the third part brick. The changes in material, small setbacks, and roof changes break up the facade and give the appearance of being additions or even separate structures. The end section turns its gable roof toward the quadrangle and has a mock-chimney parapet at its peak. The rear of Reed Hall is close to Sanford Stadium. The east wing of the dormitory extends further south than the west wing, creating a rear courtyard, due to the stadium's proximity.

In 1992, Reed Hall was designated to be renovated, the first to be remodeled in accordance with a new master plan strategy.³²⁸ Original windows have been replaced with metal windows replicating historic character. A settlement crack was noted at the northwest corner and non-matching repointing has been installed in some locations. The building retains integrity of the exterior and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 127. Memorial Hall, 2015.

Memorial Hall – UGA 670 (1911, 1924; Category 1). Memorial Hall was completed in 1925 to honor the forty-seven University of Georgia men who died in World War I. It was designed as an expansion of Alumni Hall, a one-story structure that contained a swimming pool and gymnasium. It has housed a variety of student activities, such as a ballroom, billiard room, campus bookstore, and housing for foreign students.³²⁹

Memorial Hall stands at the geographical center of the University between North and South campuses. The building had offices, a library, and an assembly hall on the first floor; offices and lounges on the second floor; dormitory, dining, and dressing rooms on the third floor; and the swimming pool with lockers and a gymnasium in the basement.³³⁰ From the 1950s until 1983, it served as the

328. University of Georgia Facilities.

329. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 41.

330. Bowen, 140.

University's only student center.³³¹ Today Memorial Hall serves as the Office of the Vice President, Division of Student Affairs.

Memorial Hall is a large complex building with its primary facade facing east to the quadrangle on Lucas Hill and the mass of the building stepping down the west slope toward Sanford Drive at the building's rear. The building's exterior is comprised of tan brick and painted stone with elaborate masonry detailing. Symmetrical and solidly within the Beaux-Arts tradition, the primary facade features a large stone and brick entrance portico with concrete steps. The rear of the building features an open porch and glass windows at its top level with an Italianate wood roof overhang.

The front of the building retains its original wood double-hung windows at the first floor level which have been fitted with exterior storm windows. Second floor windows appear to have replacement sash. Side entrances have been modified and modern doors and windows installed. A modern rear entrance and egress stair addition has been constructed off of Sanford Drive.

Memorial Hall retains a high degree of historic integrity and may be individually eligible for listing in the National Register. It is assessed as a Category 1 resource.

Landscape Resources

The quadrangle is an important landscape feature that unifies the collection of buildings and provides opportunities for students to gather. The central quad is a cohesive landscape of turf, plantings, and paths that affords a sense of positive contained space. Other landscape features associated with the character area include access roads leading into the space from East Campus Road, and a large parking area south of Payne and Milledge halls. To the north of Memorial Hall is a drop off area and entry plaza edged by walks and plantings.

Memorial Hall Quadrangle (1921, Category 2). The Memorial Hall Quadrangle is formed by Memorial Hall to the west, Reed Hall to the south, and Milledge Hall to the east. The northern edge is formed by a path and plantings that parallel Hooper Street to its south. Paths edge and span the quadrangle space, which is also edged by tree and shrub plantings. Memorial Hall Quadrangle retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Milledge Halls Courtyard (1939, Category 2). Payne and Milledge halls, both U-shaped buildings, are sited to form a second quadrangle within their center. A single path extends through the quadrangle between the buildings, while the interior is marked by a circular path edged by plantings. Milledge Hall Courtyard retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

331. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 41; Bowen, 124–125, 206; Dyer, 195.

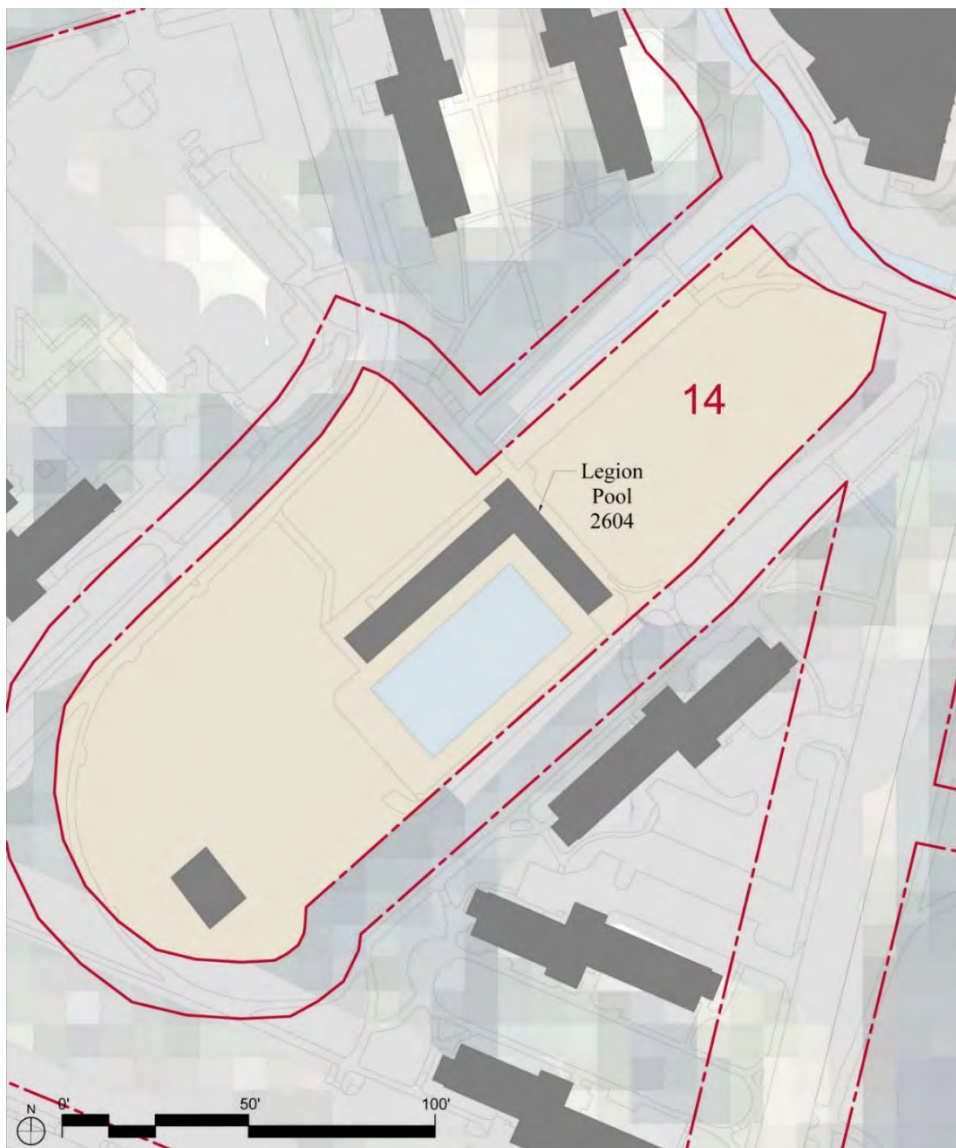


Figure 128. Map of character area 14, Legion Pool. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

14 Legion Pool

The Legion Pool character area is located along the western edge of South Lumpkin Street near the mid-twentieth century dorm complex. It is edged to the north by Bolton Dining Commons, to the south by a parking area and additional mid-twentieth century dormitories, and to west by East Cloverhurst Avenue. The character area is comprised of the outdoor pool and related buildings around it, as well as turf and tree and shrub plantings. The pool was built in 1936 to serve students and faculty as an outdoor swimming facility.

Building Resources

Legion Pool Service 1 – UGA 2605 (1936, Category 2). Legion Pool is bordered by an L-shaped band of support buildings on its northeast and northwest sides. On the northeast is an open structure providing shaded sitting space. On the northwest are changing, mechanical, storage and other support spaces. Like dormitory buildings from the 1930s, Legion Pool’s buildings are designed in the

Colonial Revival style, with brick walls, gable roofs, and wood detailing. The pool's one-story buildings are long, low, and thin. Brick walls are painted. Wood detailing is simple but has clear Colonial Revival characteristics. The buildings are significant to the New Deal residential development undertaken at the University, retain integrity, and appear to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. They are assessed as Category 2 resources.

Landscape Resources

Landscape features associated with the character area include a parking facility, turf, tree plantings, walks, and the pool.

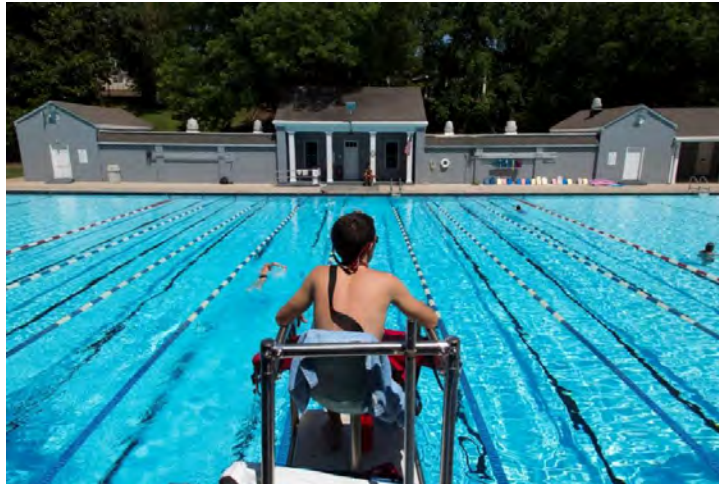


Figure 129. Legion Pool. (Source: University of Georgia)

Legion Pool – UGA 2604 (1936, Category 2). Legion Pool is an outdoor swimming facility built in 1936 that is open to students, faculty, and their guests during the spring and summer quarters.³³² The setting of the pool has been radically altered through the development of several large dormitories in the Mid-Century Modern style of architecture. The pool and associated bathhouse structures were built during the Great Depression in the Neoclassical style. Despite diminished integrity of setting, Legion Pool remains a complex of Depression-era structures of architectural interest, and appear to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. They are assessed as Category 2 resources.

332. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 45.

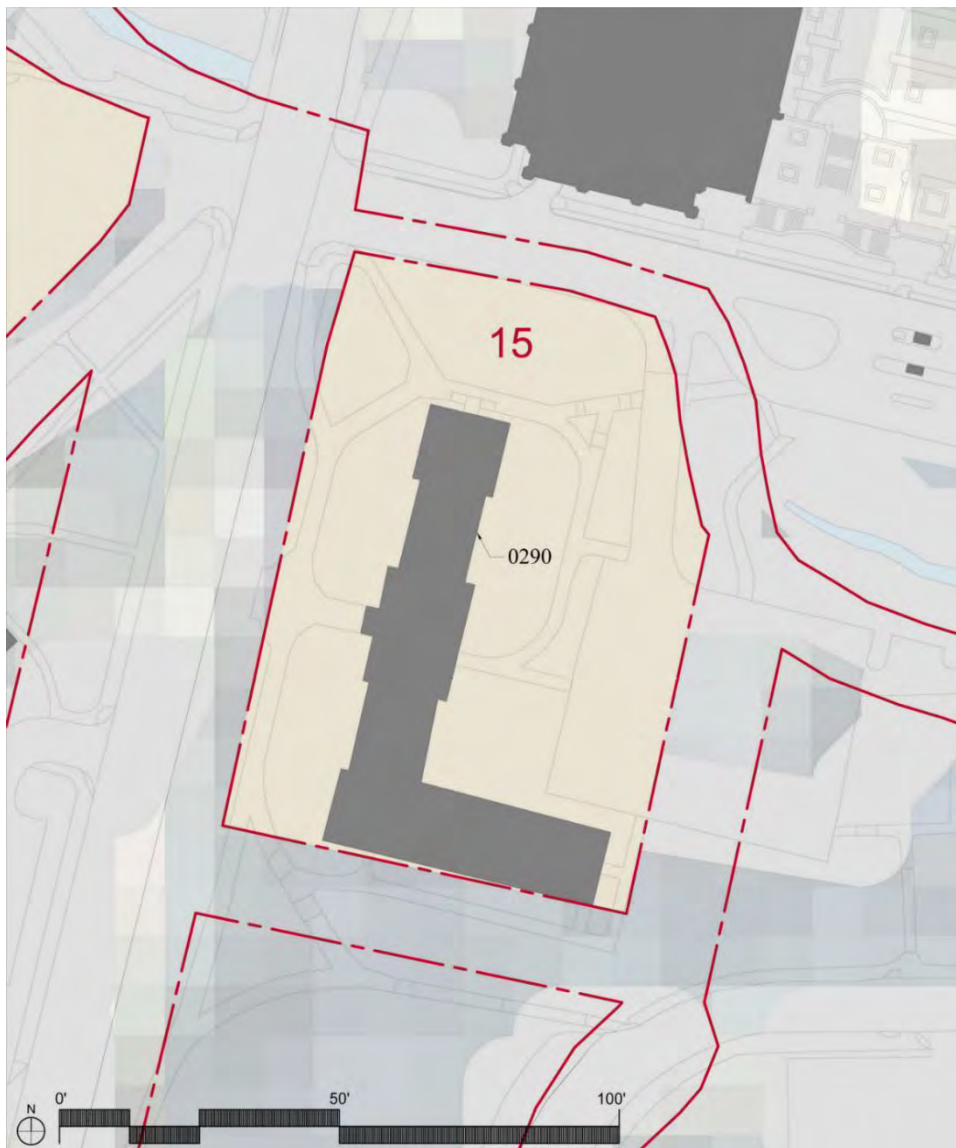


Figure 130. Map of character area 15, Clark Howell Complex. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

15 Clark Howell Complex

The Clark Howell character area is located to the east of South Lumpkin Street south of Baldwin Street. It is edged to the north by an access road associated with the Georgia Center parking deck, to the east by parking, to the south by the arboretum, and to the west by South Lumpkin Street. Located within the character area are the original Clark Howell Hall, built in 1936, and an addition built in 1953.

Building Resources



Figure 131. Clark Howell Hall, 2015.

Clark Howell Hall – UGA 290 (1936, 1953; Category 3). Across South Lumpkin Street from Legion Pool is Clark Howell Hall, originally built as a dormitory in 1936, but later converted for use as a center for student testing, career planning, and job placement. It is named for Clark Howell, a prominent Georgia politician and editor.³³³

Clark Howell Hall was the first building undertaken at the University with PWA funding. The building is named for Clark Howell, a prominent Georgia politician and editor.³³⁴ Like other PWA funded buildings at the University, Clark Howell Hall was sited, designed, and supervised by engineering professor Robert Driftmier and architect Roy Hitchcock and their staffs. Clark Howell Hall was sited at an isolated location along South Lumpkin Street, separated from other South Campus buildings by the steep sloped topography to its east and south.

The 1936 portion of Clark Howell Hall consists of a central mass and two side wings designed in a simplified Colonial Revival style and facing west toward South Lumpkin Street. The red brick building is two stories high with a traditional sloping roof. The central mass has a two-story projecting brick entrance with an entrance door and decorative Colonial Revival surround. The original entrance doors have been replaced with brown aluminum and glass door with sidelights. To each side of the entrance mass are French doors and secondary entrances, no longer in use.

The two side wings are simple brick structures with large metal windows with casement sash at each room the original metal windows are still present and are in need of maintenance. Vents for room air conditioner have been installed below most windows. The building has a simple wood cornice and new brown aluminum gutters.

333. Ibid.

334. Ibid.; Bowen, 143.

Clark Howell was renovated in 1974 at a cost of \$80,000.³³⁵ This may be the date that the building was adapted from dormitory to office use. The building currently houses the Career Center, Disability Resource Center, and University Testing Center. Symmetrical hipped roof additions have been added to each end of the building. The north addition is a simple pavilion and has three stories due to the slope. The south addition is a long wing that extends to the east. The design of the additions is similar to, but simpler than the original building.

On the interior, modifications have been made to the original building, but a great deal of original building fabric remains, including wood door frames and some wood doors. Interior modifications were well executed.

Clark Howell Hall retains a good degree of integrity.

Landscape Resources

The landscape is composed of paved walks that connect building entrances with adjacent roads and parking areas, turf lawn, mature tree plantings, and contemporary shrub borders. A metal fence edges the walk that parallels South Lumpkin Street. A paved plaza is located near the entrance into the building that faces South Lumpkin. Lighting, fencing, benches, and bike racks are afforded along the walks and plaza. With the exception of the mature trees and the alignment of some of the walks, the landscape is generally contemporary.

335. Bowen, 198.

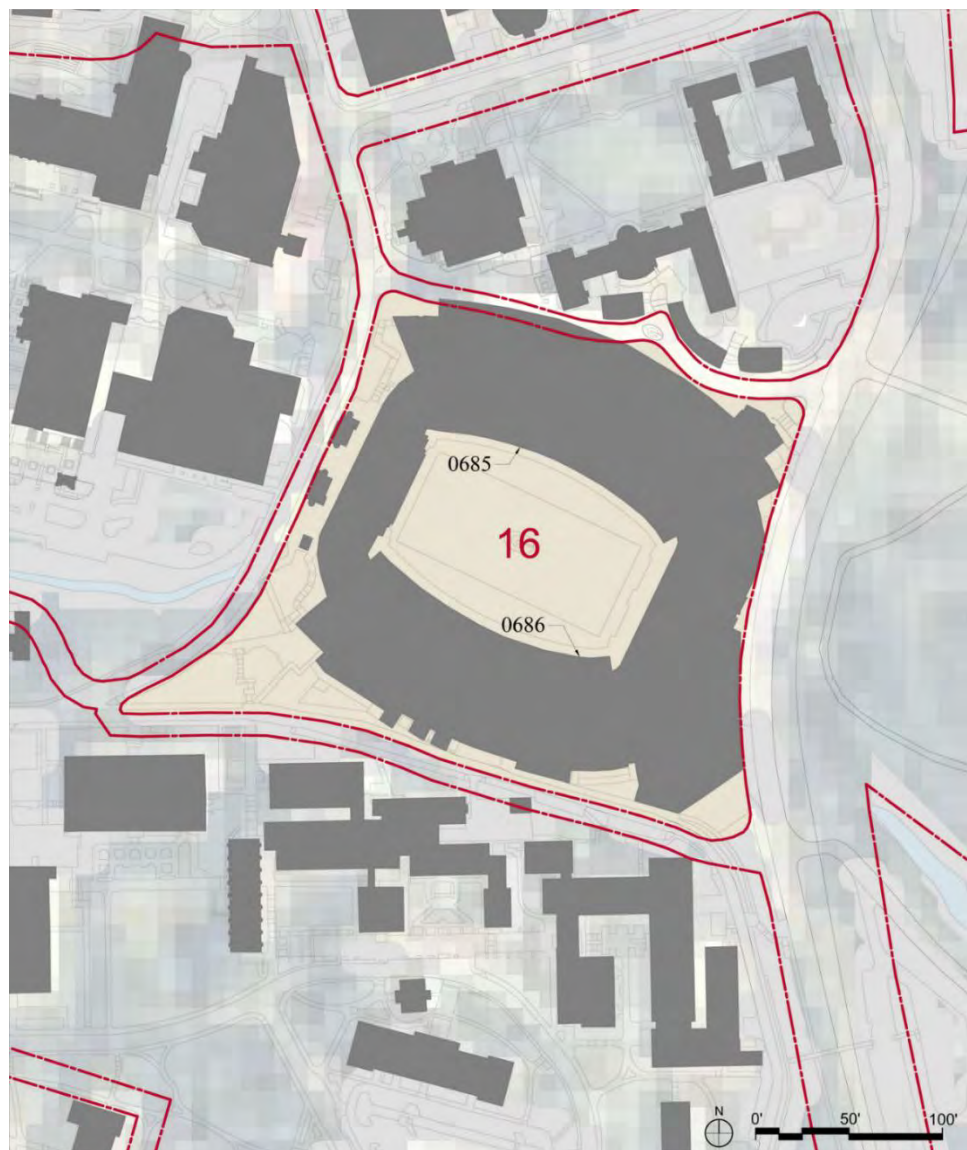


Figure 132. Map of character area 16, Sanford Stadium complex. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

16 Sanford Stadium complex

The Sanford Stadium character area is located on the eastern side of campus along East Campus Road. It is edged to the north by Memorial Hall quadrangle, to the east by East Campus Road, to the south by Field Street, and to the west of Sanford Drive. The principal feature of the character area is the stadium. Also located within the character area is a restroom to the north of the stadium, paved plazas and walks, gate features, and plantings.

Sanford Stadium replaced the use of Herty Field, which was used between 1892 and 1911 for sports activities, and a second field with a roofed wooden grandstand erected in 1911. In 1929, to accommodate the growing football program, the University decided to build a dedicated stadium in a wooded valley that separated the North and South campuses. In establishing the stadium, the University used convict labor to redirect Tanyard Branch, which ran through the ravine, and seal it into a concrete culvert. Concrete stands large enough to seat 33,000 people were built to the north and south of the field, the south stands

above the creek, while the east and west ends remained open. An upper tier of stands was built in 1967, increasing the capacity of the stadium to nearly 60,000 seats. In 1981, the east end was enclosed to increase seating to 82,000; lights were added in 1982. The stadium was named in honor of Steadman V. Sanford, who served as president of the University and chancellor of the University System, and was also on the faculty for 42 years.³³⁶

Building Resources



Figure 133. Sanford Stadium. (Source: University of Georgia)

North Stands – UGA 685 (1929, 1967, 1981; Category 2); South Stands – UGA 686 (1929, 1967, 1982; Category 2); East Stadium Dressing Rooms – UGA 694 (1971, Category 5). Sanford Stadium plays an important role in University life due to the importance of football to students, alumni, and the general public. Since the stadium's initial construction in 1929, periodic upgrades and expansion of been necessary to keep pace with the size of the football program, number of attendees at games, and need for a high level and competitive program.

The original stadium was set into the opposing slopes of Tanyard Branch with no apparent concrete structure. A major expansion was undertaken in 1967 at a cost of \$2,969,000, apparently including the construction of a concrete upper deck. During the 1970s, limited additions and changes additions were undertaken in 1971 and 1978. Another major expansion of the stadium was undertaken in 1981/1982 at a cost of \$10 million. Other additions were made later in the decade.³³⁷

With a \$25 million expansion completed in 2003 and another \$8 million in 2004, Sanford Stadium added a second upper deck on the north side and twenty-seven new north side SkySuites bringing the new stadium capacity to 92,746—the fifth largest on-campus stadium in the country.³³⁸

336. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 46–47.

337. Bowen, 127, 185, 198-199, 205.

338. UGA website, facilities <http://www.uga.edu/a-z/location/stanford-stadium/>

Sanford Stadium is significant to the University over the decades primarily in its location, orientation, general configuration, and use. Portions of the 1929 construction remain, and the 1967 part of the stadium is no more than fifty years old. It is thus assessed as Category 2.

Landscape Resources

Located within the character area are a restroom to the north of the stadium, paved plazas and walks, ticketing gate features, and plantings. Within the stadium there are hedges that have been a part of the field for several decades, a bust of Steadman Sanford (1945, assessed as Category 3), a bulldog mascot burial ground, and the Tanyard Branch corridor.



Figure 134. Bust of Steadman Stanford. (Source: University of Georgia Archives)



Figure 135. Bulldog mascot burial ground. (Source: *Find A Grave*, memorial no. 44673674, https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/44673674/uga-bulldog_vii)

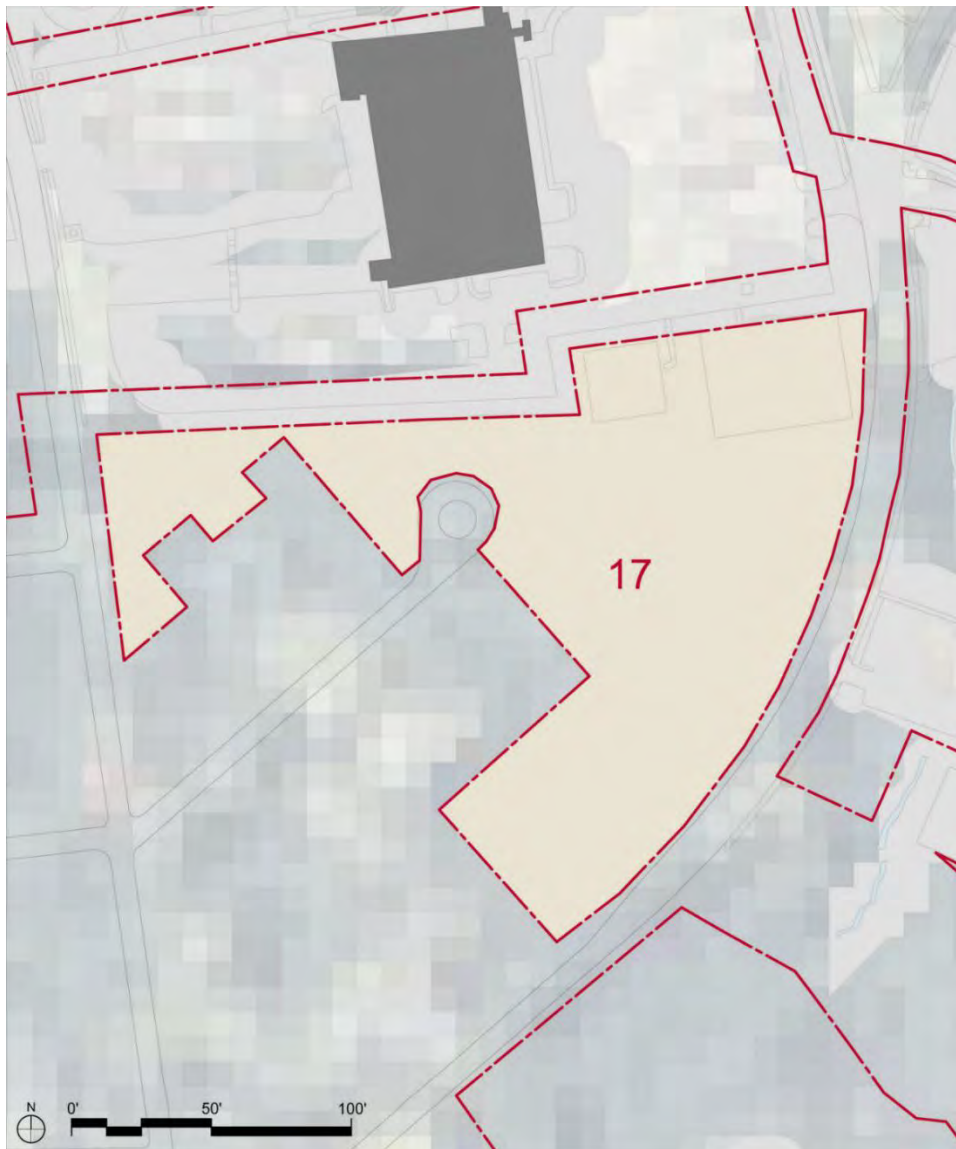


Figure 136. Map of character area 17, People's Park. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

17 People's Park

People's Park character area is a wooded area located south of the West Campus parking deck. It is edged to the north by the parking deck and associated ground parking, to the east by East Cloverhurst Avenue, to the south by a residential neighborhood accessed from South Church and Hall streets, and to the west by South Church Street. The park contains tennis and basketball courts in the northeastern portion of the character area. There are no building resources.

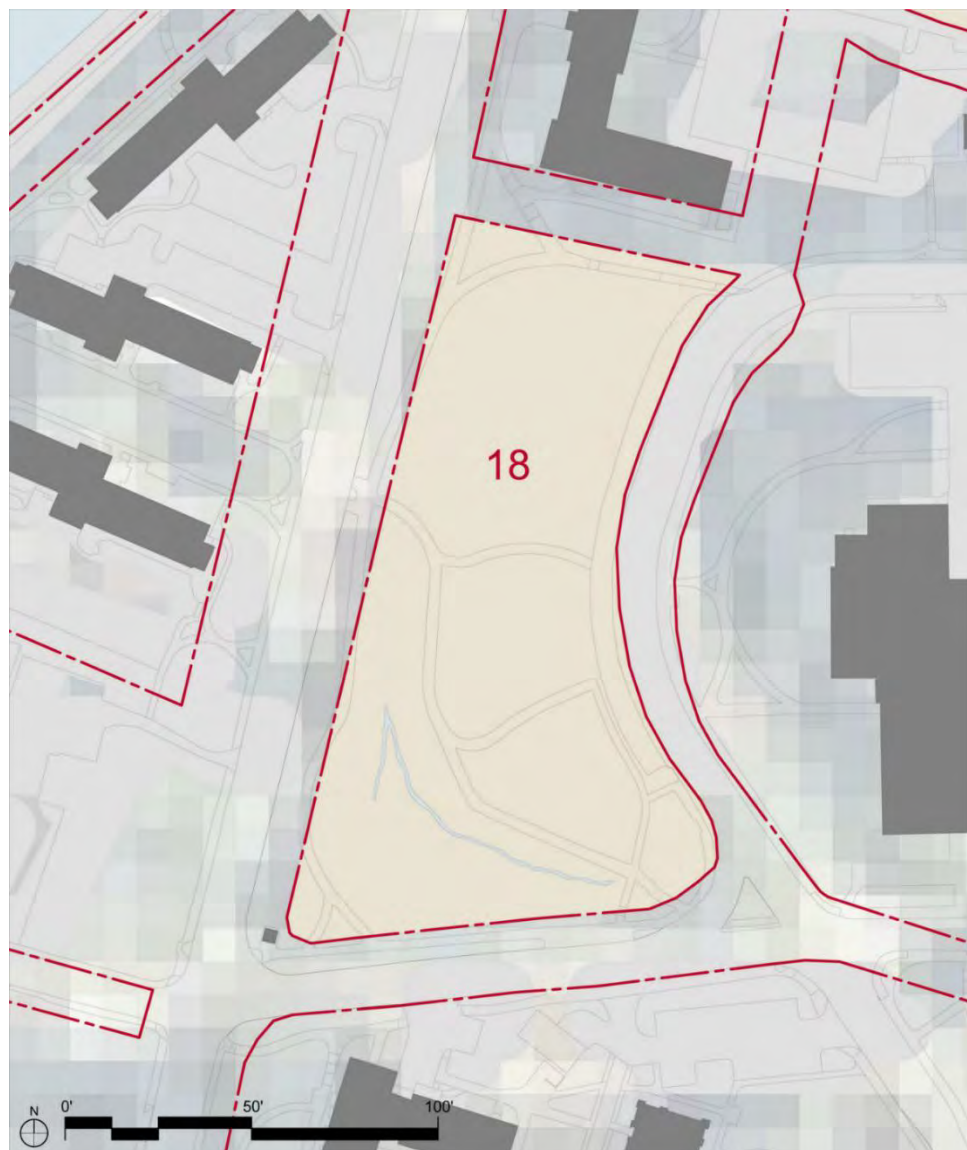


Figure 137. Map of character area 18, Arboretum (Lumpkin Woods). (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

18 Arboretum (Lumpkin Woods)

The arboretum character area, which encompasses the so-called Lumpkin Woods, is located to the east of South Lumpkin Street. It is edged to the north by the Clark-Howell Hall complex, to the east by Sanford Drive and associated parking, and to the south by Cedar Street. Paved sidewalks, a metal fence, and globe lighting edge the park along South Lumpkin Street. A circa 1930s trolley shelter is located at the corner of Cedar and South Lumpkin streets. Paved walks lead into the landscaped interior, which features older trees as well as contemporary ornamental plantings, as well as site furnishings such as benches. In the 1990s, the University addressed stormwater management needs within the arboretum by adding dry creek channels, rain gardens, and other systems to detain stormwater and promote infiltration.

The arboretum character area served as an arboretum for South Campus beginning in the early 1900s. By 1947, the arboretum was described as heavily wooded and crossed by meandering walking paths that allowed students and

faculty to reach various parts of the arboretum. It was connected to Compton Hill and Conner Hall by stairs constructed along the south bank of the Tanyard Branch ravine to that students could cross from one end of campus to the other.

More recently, the University established the University of Georgia Campus Arboretum initiative that designated the entire campus as an arboretum.

Landscape Resources

Arboretum (Lumpkin Woods) (date undetermined, Category 3). As noted above, the South Campus arboretum is located east of South Lumpkin Street. The open space is also referred to as Lumpkin Woods. It was established in the early 1900s by T. D. McHatton of the Horticulture Department. Surviving specimens of the early development of the arboretum include mature deodar cedar, Korean oak, and Southern live oak trees. The arboretum was adapted in the early 1990s to address storm water management. Rain gardens and storm water treatment measures were installed by the grounds department to process water flowing from the hillside and South Lumpkin Street before it reaches Tanyard Branch, and interwoven with the remnants of the original arboretum, affecting the integrity of the property. The site also serves as a test location for future campus rain garden installations.³³⁹ The entire Athens campus has been designated an arboretum, diminishing the role of this parcel. While historic, the integrity of the arboretum is diminished by changes that have occurred since the 1990s. The date of origin of the arboretum is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Trolley shelter (circa 1930s, Category 2). Located at the corner of Cedar and South Lumpkin streets is trolley shelter designed for the city of Athens by local architect Fred J. Orr (1877–1935). The open air structure features a hipped roof clad with red standing seam metal supported by four wood posts with curved brackets. The peak of the roof features a spiked spire at the top. The shelter is set on a brick pad, which is an open air combines Japanese and Craftsman design elements. It is believed to be the last Orr-designed trolley shelter remaining in Athens.³⁴⁰ The shelter retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

339. University of Georgia Grounds Department.

340. Ibid.

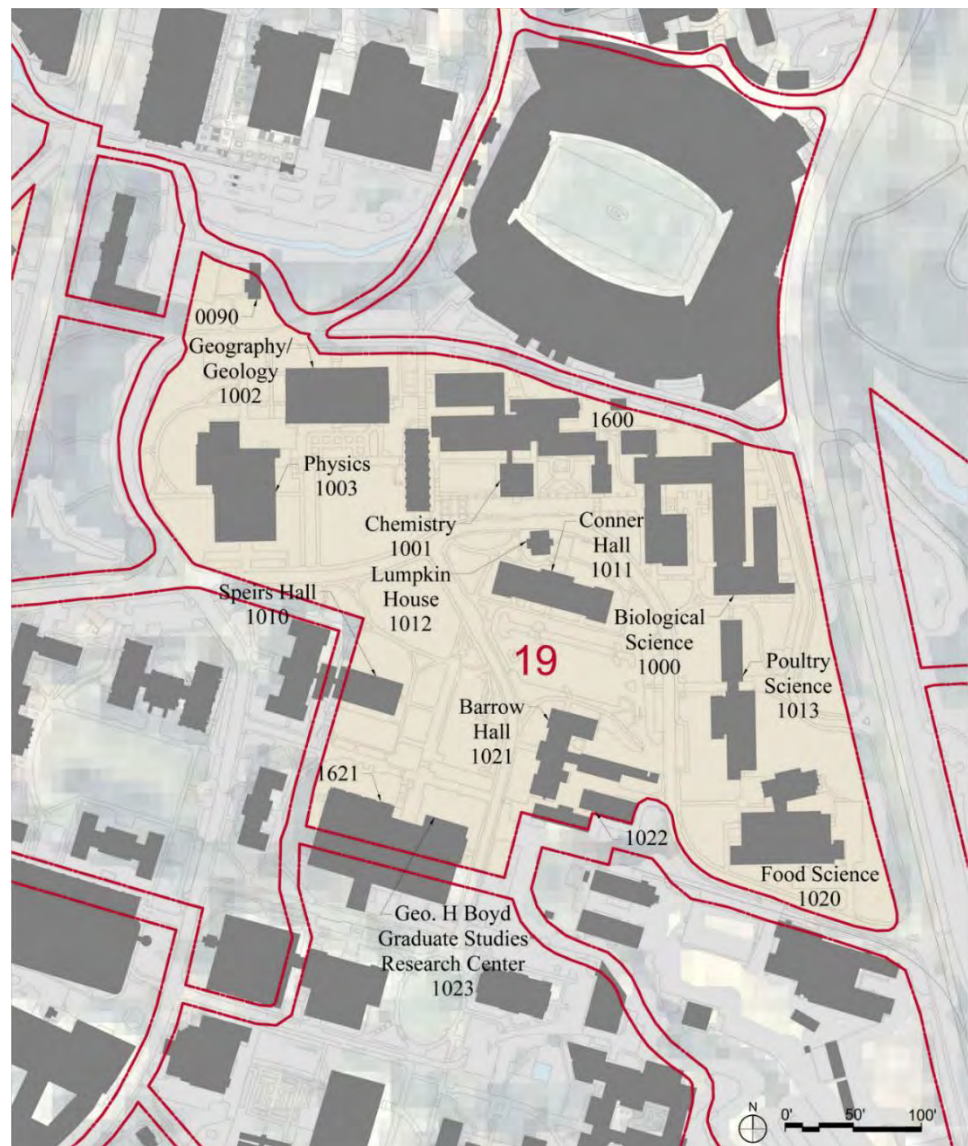


Figure 138. Map of character area 19, Mid-twentieth-century science complex. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

19 Mid-twentieth century science complex

The mid-twentieth-century science complex is located on South Campus south of Sanford Stadium. It is edged to the north by Field Street and Tanyard Branch; to the east by East Campus Road; to the south by the University Steam Plant/Physical Plant and Marine Science/D.W. Brooks Mall character areas; and to the west by Sanford Drive. The character area includes several buildings designed to accommodate instruction and laboratory work associated with several branches of the sciences built between 1958 and 1960— Physics, Chemistry, Geography/Geology, Biological Science and Food Science—as well as several additional structures associated with the School of Agriculture that were already present on South Campus when the science complex was built— Dawson Hall (1932), Conner Hall (1908), and the Governor Wilson Lumpkin House (1850). The Science Center was designed as a large cohesive complex of buildings by Sasaki Associates. The buildings were unified through their siting along a ridgeline and consistent use of the mid-twentieth-century modern style of

architecture. The complex also features a cohesive palette of streetscape elements such as unique lampposts.³⁴¹

Building Resources



Figure 139. Science Center, 2015.

The initial historic focus of the University’s development on Compton Hill was Conner Hall, constructed in 1908, and other buildings associated with establishment of the State College of Agriculture. In 1959–1960, Compton Hill became the site for development of a new science center. Six new buildings were constructed, implementing a key element of the 1953 Campus Development Plan by Aeck Associates. The Mid-century Modern buildings were sited in an arc along the north and east edges of the hill, surrounding Conner Hall and marking a new direction in the University’s development, both academically and architecturally. The completion of the new Science Center started a series of major physical changes to the University that continued through the 1960s into the early 1970s.



Figure 140. Biological Sciences, 2015.

341. University of Georgia, “South Campus Tour Brochure.”

Biological Sciences – UGA 1000 (1957, Category 2). Biological Sciences was constructed in 1960 to the east of Chemistry.³⁴²

The Biological Sciences building was constructed to the east of the Chemistry complex and is oriented to the turn in the face of the slope of Compton Hill from north to east. The original portion of the building is U-shaped in plan, with a five-story rectangular block at its north end, a one-story entrance wing extending southward on the west side, and a three-story wing extending southward on its east side. The five-story block has seven floors on its north, downslope side, and the three-story wing has five floors on its downslope east side. Between the wings is a landscaped courtyard and walkway.

Like other 1960s science center buildings, the facades of the Biological Sciences Building feature expanses of glass and open brick screens at the entrance level. The building's concrete structural frame is expressed on the exterior, and brick is used to infill the frame. Large aluminum and glass windows limit the use of the brick infill in most of the facades. The windows have teal metal panels along their lower portions. Concrete hoods project over the windows above.

Modifications to many of the windows, including vents, room air conditioning units, and foil coverings, reflect responses to adapt the 1960s configuration for more contemporary interior scientific uses.

A large three-story addition has been added to the south end of the east wing. The addition mimics the vocabulary of the original 1960s building but is less assertive and less interesting in design. A rooftop addition has been constructed at the east wing as well.

The Biological Sciences Building retains integrity despite some alterations, is significant to the Mid-Century Modern period of the University's development, and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

342. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 54.



Figure 141. Chemistry, 2015.

Chemistry – UGA 1001 (1960, 1971; Category 2). Chemistry was constructed in 1960 to the east of Geography-Geology. It features an annex constructed in 1971. The annex has a nuclear magnetic resonance facility that helps to determine the chemical structures of molecules.³⁴³

The Chemistry Building was completed in 1960 as a central component of the Science Complex on Compton Hill. Located on the north-facing slope of the hill, the building is comprised of a set of rectangular wings oriented east-west along the contours of the hill. The entrance to the Chemistry Building faces south and is reached by way of a concrete ramp and stairway leading down from the open plaza along Cedar Street to a courtyard in front of the building. The building's cantilevered concrete entrance canopy is a particularly distinctive example of Mid-Century Modern design. Separate but connected auditorium structures consisting of windowless rectangular blocks project in front of the Chemistry Building to either side of the entrance and ramps. The auditorium structures have direct access to the Cedar Street plaza.

The Chemistry Building is three stories high on its primary south elevation and four stories high on its downhill north elevation. The main block of the building primarily houses administrative and academic functions. A pair of wings to the east and northeast house laboratories. A six-story addition was constructed to the north of the complex in 1971.

The architectural vocabulary of the Chemistry Building is similar to that of other buildings in the Science Center, but has a different visual treatment. Like other buildings, the concrete structure is clearly expressed in exposed floor plates, beams, and in some locations, columns. The concrete is painted white. Brick panels fill the walls between the floor plates, with nearly square metal and glass windows set within the brick. It is not known whether the existing anodized

343. Ibid., 54–55.

aluminum windows are original, as the finish is different than that of windows on other buildings in the Science Center.

The Chemistry Building retains integrity despite alterations, and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Center for Computational Quantum Chemistry (Computational Chemistry) – UGA 1004 (1997, Category 5)



Figure 142. Geography-Geology, 2015.

Geography-Geology – UGA 1002 (1959, Category 2). The Geography-Geology Building was constructed in 1960 to the east of Physics. Rectangular in plan, the flat-roofed building is two stories high on its primary south facade and three stories on the north facade facing Field Street. The primary south facade is closely related to a recessed landscaped courtyard of distinctive quality, with brick walkways, sitting areas, and planting areas that feature canopy trees set in a grid pattern that have matured and help make the courtyard a hospitable place.

Like Physics, the concrete structure of Geography-Geology is expressed on the exterior. The concrete floor plates and columns create a horizontal framework on the exterior in which brick and aluminum windows are placed. Three rectangular aluminum windows are placed within each grid of the framework. The windows are divided by a pattern of aluminum muntins. Over each window projects an L-shaped cantilevered concrete hood as a shading device. Around the windows, brick is set in decorative patterns, unifying the frame with its color but expressing linear edges, rather than a unified panel, by its patterns.

A larger L-shaped concrete hood is cantilevered over the building's entrance, which is raised above the courtyard and reached by concrete steps with solid concrete railings. Both the steps and building appear to float above the ground. The interior of the building has a simple grid layout that seems easily adaptable to potential future needs. The entrance hall has an open concrete stairwell and

simple finishes of brick, wood, glass, resilient tile, and acoustic tile ceilings. In the lobby are displays of various rocks, minerals, fossils, and maps.³⁴⁴

Geography-Geology retains integrity, is significant to the Mid-Century Modern period of the University's development, and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 143. Physics, 2015.



Figure 144. Physics entry feature, 2015.

Physics – UGA 1003 (1959, Category 2). Six buildings were completed in 1959 and 1960 to enhance science education at the University. They are known collectively as the Science Center. Physics is the westernmost of the structures, located west of Conner Hall at the intersection of Sanford Drive and Cedar Street. Along with the Food Science Building, this building was the first Science Center building completed. It includes an addition built in 1969. This building

344. Ibid., 54.

houses a telescope under a dome, laser laboratories, and a Van de Graff accelerator.³⁴⁵

The Physics Building is a two-story rectangular structure with its primary entrance facing south toward Cedar Street. The entrance is defined by a modern concrete canopy that extends over a brick entrance plaza. The building concrete structure is expressed, together with decorative concrete spandrel panels, all now painted, framing horizontal bands of aluminum windows. Brick is used as panels on secondary facades without windows.

The Physics Building houses a telescope under a dome, laser laboratories, and a Van de Graff accelerator.³⁴⁶

The Physics Building retains integrity, is significant to the Mid-Century Modern period of the University's development, and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 145. Conner Hall, 2015.

Speirs Hall – UGA 1010 (1971, Category 4). Speirs Hall houses the College of Family and Consumer Sciences. The building is connected to the east side of Dawson Hall through a narrow glass and concrete hall. Speirs Hall is clad with brick masonry set within a concrete grid, which projects slightly from the brick facade. Speirs Hall is named for Dr. Mary Speirs, who served as Dean of the College of Home Economics (now the College of Family and Consumer Sciences).

345. Ibid.

346. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 54; Bowen 168, 175; Dyer, 296–298, 337.



Figure 146. Conner Hall, 2015.

Conner Hall – UGA 1011 (1908, 1975; Category 2). Conner Hall is located immediately south of Lumpkin House. The large building, which is located immediately to the south of Lumpkin House and overshadows the smaller structure, was initially built as the Agricultural Hall for the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanical Arts, and renamed Conner in 1923 for James J. Conner, a state legislator who strongly supported agricultural education in Georgia. The building now houses the College of Agriculture. The building interior was extensively renovated in the early 1970s.³⁴⁷

Conner Hall is a Beaux-Arts, Renaissance Revival style structure. The monumental building is oriented east-west at the top of Compton Hill with its south facade creating a focus for the entire south campus. The building was the first on campus equipped with a central steam heating system.³⁴⁸

Conner Hall continues to serve as the College of Agriculture and is significant to the development of the college in the early twentieth century. The building retains integrity of place and massing, dominating Compton Hill as designed. Conner Hall's exterior masonry walls of brick with limestone detailing is intact and is a significant example of Beaux-Arts work. Original windows, however, were removed and replaced with tinted black glass with black aluminum frames, diminishing the integrity design and materials of the building facades. The interior of Conner Hall was also extensively renovated; further investigation is needed to determine whether any interior historic fabric remains. The building retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations, and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

347. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 58.

348. *Ibid.*; Bowen, 117–121.



Figure 147. Lumpkin House, 2015.

Governor Wilson Lumpkin House (Rock House) – UGA 1012 (1844, Category I). The Lumpkin House was constructed during an era when South Campus was farmland. Completed in 1844, the house was the home of Wilson Lumpkin, the governor who was instrumental in removal of the Cherokees from Georgia in the 1830s. The house and several acres of land were donated to the University in 1907, with restrictions as to changes that could be made to the house.

The house was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1970. As noted in the nomination,

Lumpkin House, protected, has continued to stand while it has been surrounded by the University's Science Center and other buildings. Used in the past as a dormitory, classrooms, a branch library, and a computer center, it is now the headquarters of the Institute of Ecology, whose members refer to it as the "Rock House." It is an architectural reflection of a notable Georgian, Indian Commissioner, Congressman and Governor (1831–1835).³⁴⁹ Greek Revival architecture was favored in Athens when Wilson Lumpkin, who was Governor of Georgia (1831–1835), decided to build a home resembling the old millhouse at Cedar Shoals which was one of the first buildings in Athens. Lumpkin built his house on a hill to the south of Athens and the University, which afforded an excellent view of both. He called this hill, Cedar Hill... Lumpkin built the house of stone collected from the surrounding property and cut and dressed on the site."³⁵⁰

Lumpkin House is a two-story native stone structure with 2-foot-thick walls at the base. It has been used for various purposes by the University over the years, including as offices for the Cooperative Extension Service of the College of

349. John C. Waters, *National Register Nomination Form: Governor Wilson Lumpkin House*, (Athens, Georgia: Athens-Clarke Heritage Foundation, June 2, 1971), Section 8.

350. Waters, *Governor Wilson Lumpkin House*, Section 7.

Agriculture. Its setting has been altered by the addition of the nearby Science Center.³⁵¹ The house retains integrity and is assessed as a Category 1 resource.



Figure 148. Poultry Science Building, 2015.

Poultry Science Building – UGA 1013 (1959, Category 2). The Poultry Science building was constructed in 1960 to the east of the Biological Sciences building.³⁵² The building is comprised of two rectangular wings oriented north-south along the east side of Compton Hill. The building is two stories on the west side facing Cedar Street, and three stories on the rear, downslope side.

The building is set back from the street, and a long painted concrete entrance canopy connects the building to the sidewalk at the street's edge. The canopy ends in a glass and aluminum entrance vestibule that is open through the building, from front to back.

The wing to the north of the entrance is smaller and features narrow vertical floor to ceiling aluminum windows set in brick walls. The wing appears primarily administrative in use. Teal metal panels similar to those of the Biological Science building are located at the bottom of the windows. The brick walls at each floor are framed by long horizontal painted concrete floor plates and beams. As with other Science Center buildings, the vocabulary of concrete, brick and aluminum is similar but the use and expression is unique to this building.

The larger wing south of the entrance has a similar expression of horizontal concrete floor plates and beams with brick walls between, but the aluminum windows are much larger than those of the north wing with a rectangular muntin pattern. The south wing appears to have a predominantly laboratory use. Vents, air conditioners, and foil coverings have been added to many of the windows on the west side of the wing similar to those on the Biological Science building, indicating difficulties in adaptation of the 1960s interiors to the requirements of contemporary lab uses.

351. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 57.

352. *Ibid.*, 54.

The Poultry Sciences building retains integrity, is significant to the Mid-Century Modern Science Center, and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 149. Food Science Building, 2015.

Food Science Building – UGA 1020 (1959, Category 2). The Food Science building was constructed in 1960 to the east of the Food Science building. It is a rectangular building oriented east-west along the slope of Compton Hill, perpendicular to Poultry Sciences. Within the building pilot plant facilities demonstrate canning, dehydrating, smoking, packaging, and other food handling techniques.³⁵³

The Food Sciences Building is two stories on its north and west sides, and three stories on its south and east sides. A large one-story extension is located along the south side of the building. A contemporary addition with a new building entrance has been added to the north side of the building. The addition is in character with the original 1960s building.

At the Food Sciences building, the white painted concrete floor plates and vertical elements create a grid in which the large aluminum and glass windows are set. Concrete hoods similar to those of the Geology-Geography building project over the windows. Brick fills the space around. The Food Sciences building retains integrity, is significant to the Science Center, and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Barrow Hall – UGA 1021 (1911, 1936, 1952; Category 2). Barrow Hall was formed through the joining of two buildings—Farm Mechanics and Agricultural Engineering—in 1916. The building supports the needs of the College of Agriculture, and houses the university’s electron microscope laboratory. The building is named for David C. Barrow, an 1874 graduate, who served as the twelfth chancellor of the University during a period of expansion.³⁵⁴ The building

353. Ibid., 54–55.

354. Ibid., 60.

retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 150. Boyd Graduate Studies Research Center, 2015.

Boyd Graduate Studies Center – UGA 1023 (1968, Category 3).

The George H. Boyd Graduate Studies Center was constructed in 1968 as two buildings connected by a second-story hallway. The eight-story Graduate Studies Center, which faces the street, houses the Graduate School and administrative offices, and the Department of Mathematics, while the second building, which is smaller, houses the Science Library. (An expansion was planned as of 1989). The complex of buildings was named for George H. Boyd in 1972, who was head of biological sciences for many years, and served as dean of the Graduate School, helping the University to develop into a major research institution.³⁵⁵



Figure 151. Science Library, 2015.

355. Ibid., 61.

Science Library – UGA 1612 (1968, Category 3). The Science Library was constructed with the connected Graduate Studies Center. The exterior of the three-story library building is clad with brick masonry and concrete.

Landscape Resources

Landscape features associated with this character area include the Cedar Street streetscape, light poles, plazas, building entry features, turf, shrub, and tree plantings, and D.W. Brooks Drive. Several of these landscape features were established as part of the science complex, or pre-date it, and are historic.



Figure 152. Unique light poles are associated with the mid-twentieth century Modern design of the science complex, 2015.

Lighting (date undetermined, Category undetermined).



Figure 153. Outdoor plaza, 2015.

Outdoor plazas (Category 2). The outdoor plazas in the mid-twentieth-century science complex typically consist of concrete and red brick paving. Many of the plazas were constructed at the same time as the science complex. The outdoor plazas retain integrity and appear to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. They are assessed as Category 2 resources.



Figure 154. Building entry feature, 2015.

Building entry features (Category 2). At several buildings in the mid-twentieth-century science complex, canopies and overhangs are present connecting the buildings with the adjacent outdoor plazas. The building entry features retain integrity and appear to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. They are assessed as Category 2 resources.

D. W. Brooks Drive (date undetermined, Category 2). A key circulation route in South Campus traditionally was Agriculture Drive, later named Brooks Drive in honor of D. W. Brooks, a generous benefactor of the University.³⁵⁶ The date of origin of D.W. Brooks Drive is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study. D.W. Brooks Drive retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

356. Ibid., 59.

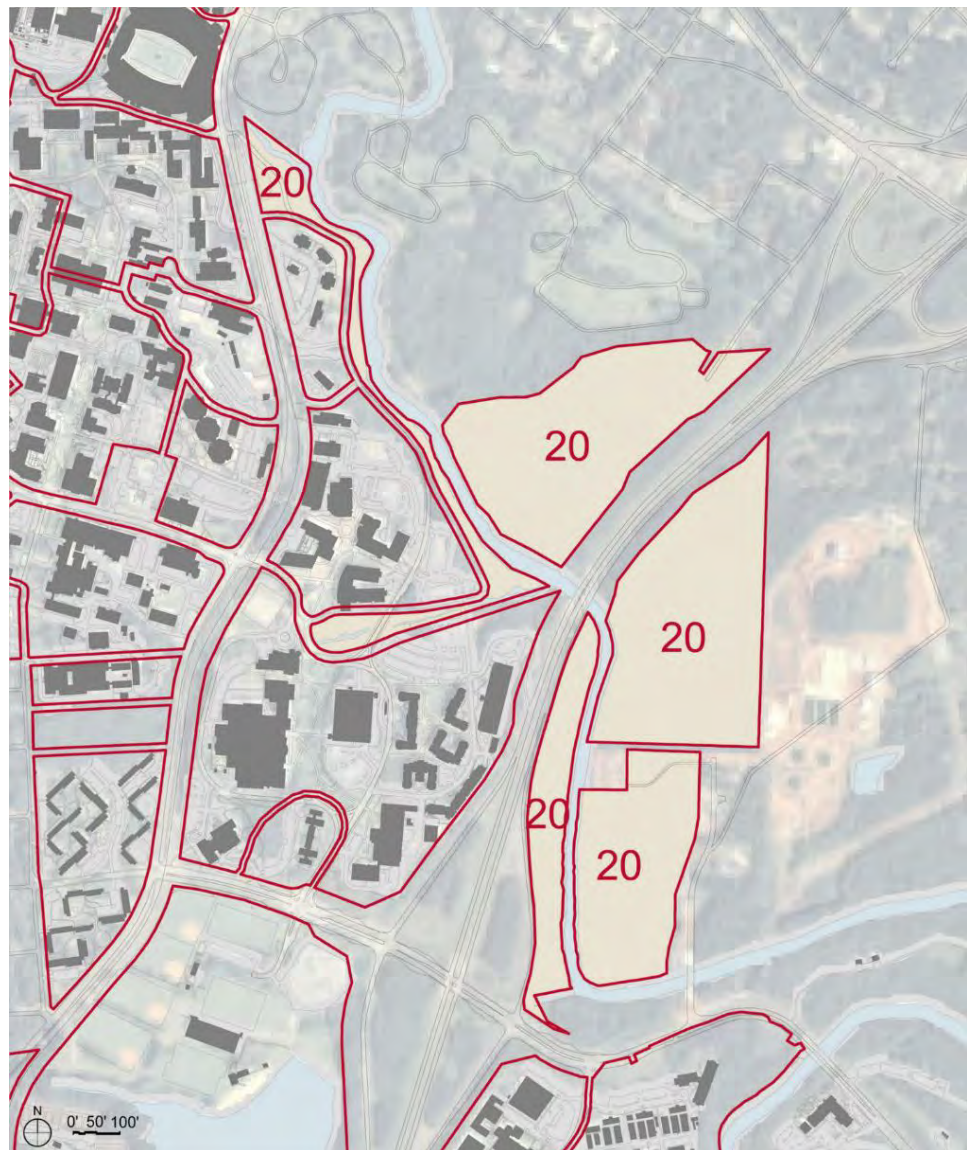


Figure 155. Map of character area 20, undeveloped areas associated with original land grant. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

20 Undeveloped Original Grant Lands

Several undeveloped parcels of land are included in the University of Georgia main campus at Athens. These parcels, part of the original land grant of the late eighteenth century, are located to the east of the built campus. They edge the North Oconee River, River Road, and US 441 South. These parcels are generally wooded, but also include unpaved access roads and trails.

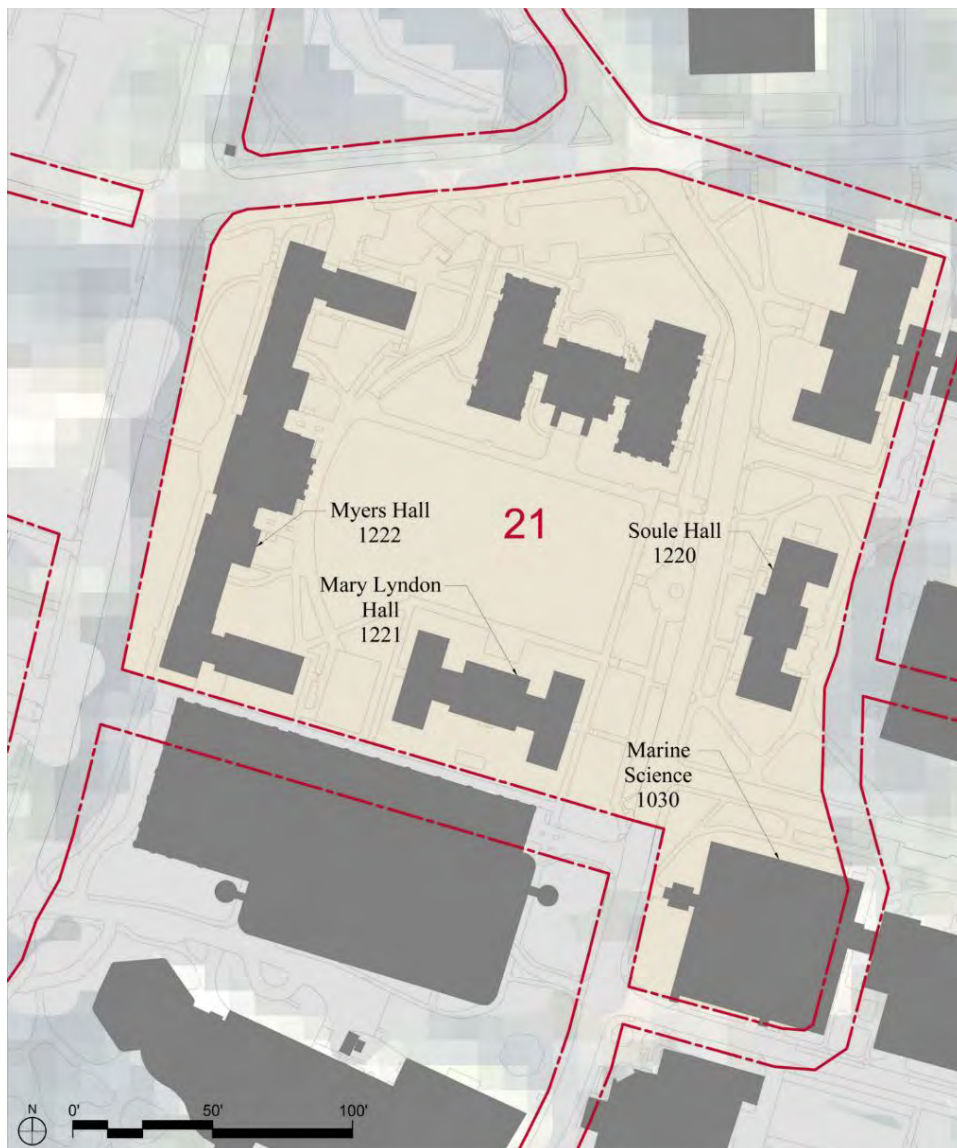


Figure 156. Map of character area 21, Myers Community quadrangle. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

21 Myers Community quadrangle

The Myers Community quadrangle character area is located within South Campus along South Lumpkin Street. It is edged to the north by Cedar Street, to the east by Sanford Drive and the Science Complex, to the south by West Green Street and the South Deck parking structure, and to the west by South Lumpkin Street. Five dormitory buildings and a dining hall are included in the character area. The dormitories are sited to form a large open central T-shaped quadrangle. The quadrangle is edged to the west by Myers Hall (1953); to the north by Rutherford Hall (2015), a contemporary replacement of a historic building; to the east by Soule Hall (1920); and to the south Mary Lyndon Hall (1936). Mary Lyndon Hall was also designed by Hitchcock and constructed with the assistance of the PWA and was designed by Roy Hitchcock. Soule Hall is the second oldest building on South Campus. It originally faced an amphitheater, but was

reoriented to Sanford Drive in 1988 to frame the Myers Community quadrangle.³⁵⁵

Building Resources



Figure 157. Dawson Hall, 2015.

Dawson Hall – UGA 1010 (1932, Category 2). Dawson Hall was erected in 1932 on South Campus at the southeast corner of the intersection of Sanford Drive and Cedar Street. It is named for Dr. William Terrell Dawson, who willed a large amount of money to the College of Agriculture in the 1920s. It is the main building for the College of Home Economics. The program was established in 1918, when women were admitted as undergraduates for the first time. A large annex, Speirs Hall (also UGA 1010), was added in 1971 and named in honor of Mary Spiers, dean of the school for many years. In 1982, a Doric entrance was added to the west side of the original building, facing Sanford Drive.³⁵⁶ Dawson Hall retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

355. University of Georgia, *South Campus Tour Brochure*.

356. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 52.



Figure 158. Rutherford Hall, 2015.

Rutherford Hall – UGA 1215 (2014, Category 5). Rutherford Hall was originally constructed in 1939 as a women’s dormitory. It was named in honor of Mildred Lewis Rutherford, a noted author and educator. Located opposite Mary Lyndon Hall on the north side of the open quadrangle, Rutherford Hall was part of the New Deal expansion of the University managed by Richard Driftmier and Roy Hitchcock.³⁵⁷

In 2012, the original building was demolished and a new, larger dormitory was constructed, opening in fall 2013. The new building is designed in a similar yet more sophisticated Colonial Revival style than its 1930s predecessor.



Figure 159. Soule Hall, 2015.

Soule Hall – UGA 1220 (1920, Category 2). Soule Hall was constructed in 1920 as the first women’s dormitory on campus, soon after the introduction of

357. Ibid., 53.

women's educational programming at the University. It is located on the west slope of Compton Hill downhill from Conner Hall, introducing a new use to the agricultural character of South Campus. The building was nicknamed the "co-ed barn." The dormitory is named for Andrew M. Soule, who came to the University to reinvigorate the agriculture program in 1907.³⁵⁸

Soule Hall became a central focus of women's programs and the Beaux-Arts layout of South Campus. The amphitheater was constructed immediately to its east in 1922, symmetrical to the earlier building. The Woman's Physical Education Building (1928), Dawson Hall (1932), Mary Lyndon Hall (1936), and Rutherford Hall (1939) were added around it and all focused on women's programs. The central position of Soule Hall is notable on 1942 and 1947 plans of the campus.³⁵⁹

Soule Hall is a three-story building constructed with tan brick in a restrained Beaux-Arts design. The building is U-shaped in plan, with a central mass facing east and west and small wings on the north and south ends that project east toward the location of the former amphitheater. The central mass is similar in design on both the east and west, with a modest entrance at the first floor level and a two-story open outdoor porch with brick columns at the second floor level.

Most dormitory rooms have large paired double-hung windows, providing ample light. The building's original windows have been replaced with new metal double-hung windows with insulating glass, internal muntins, and external screens. The window replacement replicates the historic appearance of the originals and was well executed. Small vents have been introduced in the brickwork beneath most windows to serve internal air conditioning units that have been added. The vents were also well executed and are not visually intrusive. The building has an asphalt shingle gable roof with aluminum gutters and downspouts.

Still serving as a women's dormitory, Soule Hall is significant to the Beaux-Arts period of the University's development, retains integrity, and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

358. *Ibid.*, 53.

359. Bowen, 128, 140, 150, 154.



Figure 160. Mary Lyndon Hall, 2015.

Mary Lyndon Hall – UGA 1221 (1936, Category 2). Constructed in 1936 as a graduate women’s dormitory, Mary Lyndon Hall is named for the first dean of women at the University.³⁶⁰ The building retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 161. Myers Hall, 2015.

Myers Hall – UGA 1222 (1953, Category 2/3). Across South Lumpkin Street from Oglethorpe House is Myers Hall, another residential structure. It is named for Jennie Belle Myers, a beloved housemother who served at the university for many years.³⁶¹ The building retains integrity and appears to contribute to a

360. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 53.

361. *Ibid.*, 45.

National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2/3 resource.

Landscape Resources

Landscape features associated with the Myers Community quadrangle character area include the large central open space framed by buildings that is characterized by turf lawn, paved walks, and tree plantings along the perimeter, a linear green space between South Lumpkin Street and Myers Hall that features paved walks and plantings, additional green space along Sanford Drive, and an access road and parking to the north of Rutherford Hall connected to Sanford Drive.

Myers Quadrangle (date undetermined, Category 2). Myers Quadrangle was formed by 1953 when Myers Hall was constructed. The large open green space features paved walks that parallel Rutherford and Mary Lyndon halls, and a broad curved walk that connects Rutherford and Mary Lyndon with Myers Hall. This residential open space is a historic feature of the character area and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource. The date of origin of the Myers Quadrangle is not documented in archival materials reviewed for this study.

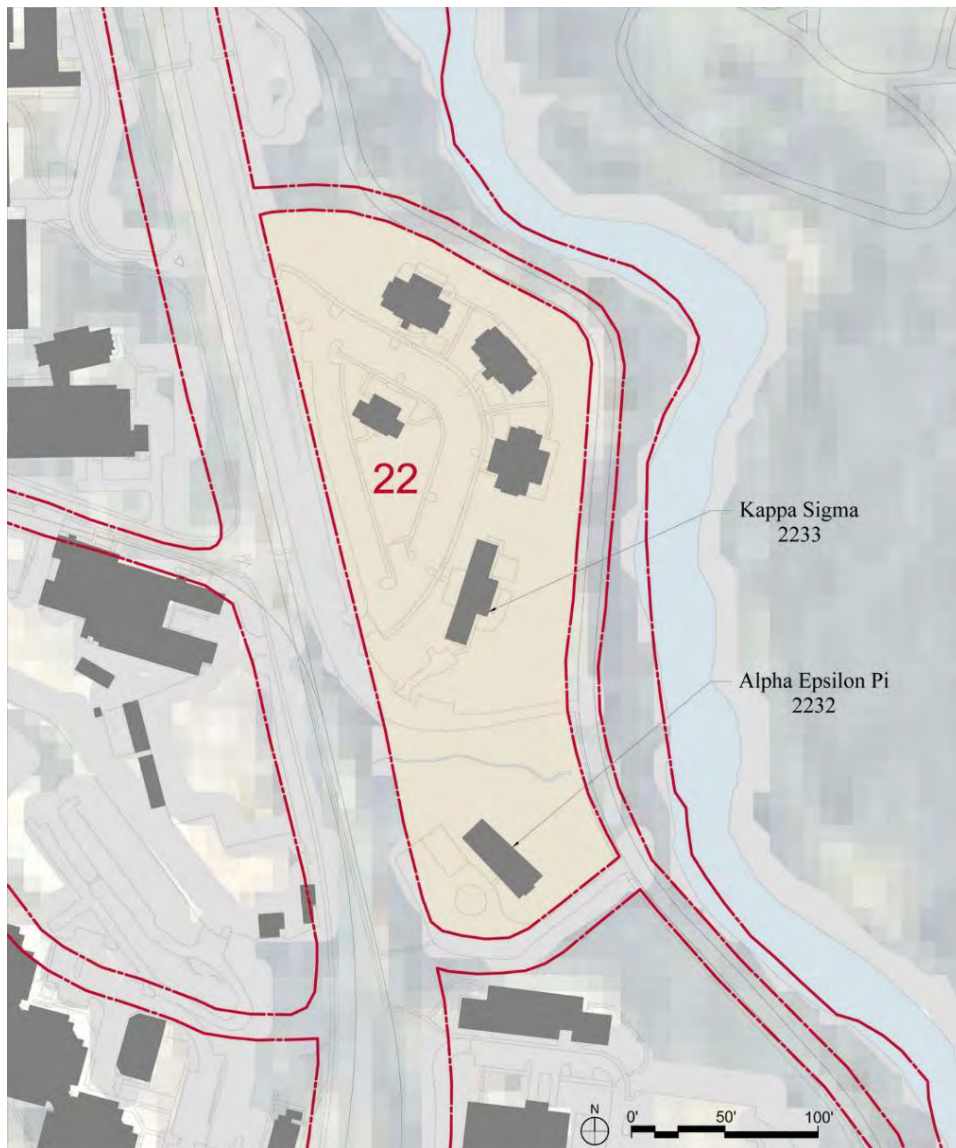


Figure 162. Map of character area 22, Fraternity Row. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

22 Fraternity Row

The Fraternity Row character area is located on the far eastern edge of the Athens campus overlooking the North Oconee River. It is edged to the north and east by River Road, to the east by River Road, to the south by the Ceramics building associated with the Visual Arts precinct, and to the East Campus Road.

Access roads approach from East Campus Road and lead to a long linear parking area, and another tear-drop-shaped parking area that encircles Phi Delta Theta. Landscape features around the buildings include paved walks, turf, and plantings. These landscape features appear contemporary.

Building Resources

Pi Kappa Alpha – UGA 2294 (2009, Category 5)

Phi Delta Theta – UGA 2293 (2009, Category 5)

Tau Epsilon Phi – UGA 2292 (2009, Category 5)



Figure 163. Alpha Epsilon Pi, 2015. (Source: University of Georgia)

Alpha Epsilon Pi – UGA 2232 (1958, Category 3). Situated just west of River Road, Alpha Epsilon Pi is a two-story brick building with a low-slope roof. The building has elements of the Mid-Century Modern style.



Figure 164. Alpha Epsilon Pi, 2015. (Source: University of Georgia)

Kappa Sigma – UGA 2233 (1961, Category 3). Located west of River Road and just south of Pi Kappa Alpha, Kappa Sigma is a two-story building clad with brick masonry. An entry portico is centered on the east elevation of the building, overlooking River Road.

Sigma Nu – UGA 2291 (2009, Category 5)

Landscape Resources

Landscape features include access roads that approach the character area from East Campus Road and lead to three parking areas. One is a long linear system

that parallels East Campus Road. The second is tear-drop-shaped and encircles Phi Delta Theta. The third is located at the far northern end of the character area. Additional landscape features around the buildings include paved walks, turf, and plantings. These landscape features appear contemporary.

River Road (date undetermined, Category 2). River Road appears to be a historic road corridor. The road retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource. Its date of origin is not documented in archival materials reviewed for this study.

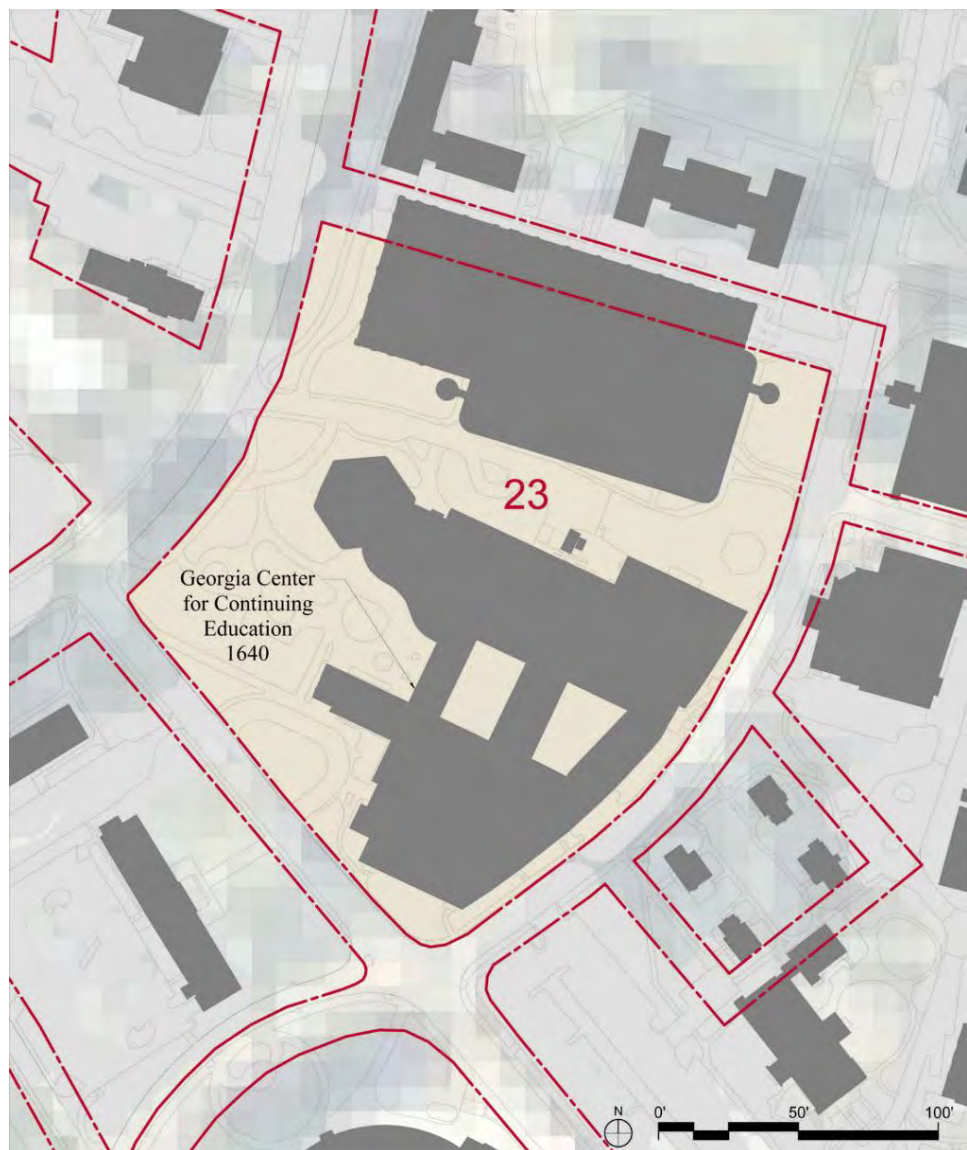


Figure 165. Map of character area 23, Georgia Center complex. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

23 Georgia Center complex

The Georgia Center complex character area is located on South Campus to the west of the Marine Science character area. It is edged to the north by Myers and Mary Lyndon halls, to the east by Sanford Drive, to the south by Carlton Street, and to the west by South Lumpkin Street.

The Georgia Center building, which is the focus the character area, was constructed in 1957 based on financing provided from Kellogg Foundation grant. It was designed in the International architectural style and originally featured a Mid-Century Modern interior, including a Brazilian mahogany registration desk. The central courtyard also featured a garden designed by notable landscape architect Thomas Church. Additions and changes made in 1966 and 1984 significantly altered both the building and landscape, although the Church courtyard remained intact until 2015, when it was permanently altered. A parking deck was added to the north of the Georgia Center in 1986.

Building Resources

South Campus Deck – UGA 1139 (1986, Category 5). The South Campus parking deck was built to accompany the expansion of the Georgia Center, funded in 1984. It is a five-tier concrete structure connected to the facility.³⁶²



Figure 166. Georgia Center. (Source: University of Georgia)



Figure 167. Center for Continuing Education, 2015.

Georgia Center for Continuing Education – UGA 1640 (1955, 1987; Category 2) The Georgia Center for Continuing Education is located at the corner of Lumpkin and Carlton streets and was made possible through a 1953 grant from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation and matching funds from the State of Georgia. Constructed in 1956 and opened in 1957, the center was an early Mid-Century Modern structure built on campus. The building is five stories tall and contains meeting and classroom space, dining and banquet facilities, and lodging. The center offers residential conferences and short-courses, and many other programs for adult education. In 1984, the Kellogg Foundation provided funds for expansion of the facility, doubling the size of the building.

362. Ibid., 75.

The original portion of this modern brick building was designed with glass and an exposed concrete structure at its first floor level and a crisp brick mass with large, horizontal steel windows with cantilevered steel awnings shading its hotel rooms on the floors above. The later expansion is of contemporary design and was completed in a complementary and creative manner. The building is significant for its association with the Mid-Century Modern and for the overall quality of its design, and is assessed as Category 2.

Landscape Resources

Landscape features associated with this character area include an access road leading east from South Lumpkin Street, a circular drop off area from Carlton Street, paved walks, and plantings located around the Georgia Center and within the space contained by the U-shaped building.

Courtyard garden (1955, Category 5). The courtyard of the Georgia Center originally featured a design by Thomas D. Church (1902–1978), a notable landscape architect whose signature style reflected the modernist movement of the 1950s. Church is credited with starting the modern movement in landscape architecture eventually known as “California Style.” The Georgia Center is believed to have been his only institutional design in the South.³⁶³ The garden has since been substantially beyond recognition and has lost integrity.

363. University of Georgia, *South Campus Tour Brochure*.

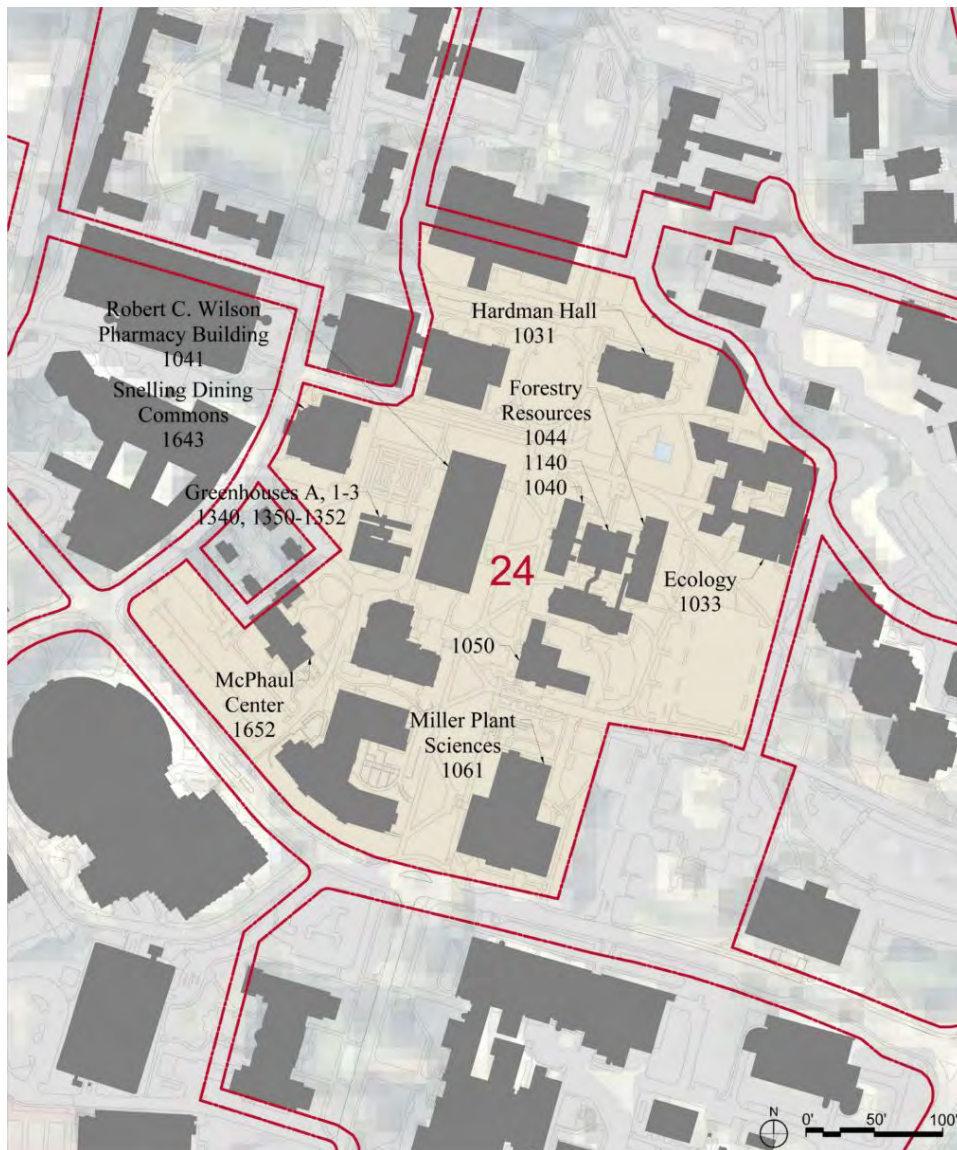


Figure 168. Map of character area 24, Marine Science/D. W. Brooks Mall. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

24 Marine Science/D. W. Brooks Mall

The Marine Science/D. W. Brooks Mall character area is located on South Campus between the mid-twentieth-century science complex, the Life Sciences complex, and the Vince Dooly Athletic complex. It is edged to the north by the Science Library, to the east by the University Steam Plant/Physical Plant complex, to the south by Carlton Street, and to the west by Sanford Drive and the College of Family and Consumer Sciences complex. Featured within the character area are Marine Sciences, the Daniel B. Warnell School of Forestry, the Odum School of Ecology, and the R.C. Wilson School of Pharmacy. Several of the buildings are historic features of South Campus. During the 2010s, the University replaced the Brooks Drive road corridor through much of the length of this character area with a linear pedestrian system referred to as the D. W. Brooks Mall. It is an open green space crisscrossed by paved walks that connect the buildings and East Green Street located along its margins. The north end of the mall is connected to a large oval green space between Soule Street and West

Green Street. Also located within the character area is a topographic anomaly thought to be the remaining evidence of a military defensive structure built during the Civil War, and the Trial Gardens, where new plant cultivars are developed by students and faculty.

Building Resources

Dance/Marine Science – UGA 1030 (1928, 1970; Category 2, 4). Although they share the same UGA building number, the Marine Sciences Building and Dance Building are two separate structures constructed at different times. The Dance Building was constructed in 1928 as the Woman’s Physical Education Building. The Marine Sciences Building was constructed in 1970 as a Modern addition to the existing building, providing an open gymnasium. Later, the dance program took over the original building and the addition was converted to classrooms for the marine studies program.

The Marine Sciences Building is a two-story brick building with a large, almost square footprint. Its primary entrance faces Sanford Drive, and it is connected to the Dance Building at its rear, east facade by a narrow linking corridor. The main entrance is of Mid-Century Modern design, with a split central mass from which projects a concrete canopy sheltering the glass entrance doors below. To the sides, vertical concrete arches frame vertical brick panels with contemporary side windows and stucco infill.

More traditional paired double-hung windows are located on the north and south elevations and may be of earlier design and construction than the Mid-Century Modern elements of the building. Original windows have been replaced with metal double-hung windows with clad frames.



Figure 169. Dance Building, 2015.

Dance Building – UGA 1030 (1928, Category 2). The Dance Building was constructed in 1928 as a Women’s Physical Education Building. The Neoclassical Revival building features 22-foot-high painted terra cotta Ionic columns and a traditional entablature with cornice, frieze, and architrave. The

building includes a swimming pool in the basement and a gymnasium at the first floor level, now used for dance.

The formal entrance and portico of the Women’s Physical Education Building faces north toward the site of the former 1922 amphitheater, now the location of the Boyd Center. With Soule Hall (1920) and Dawson Hall (1932), the Physical Education Building created a complex devoted to woman’s studies at the University. Along with Soule Hall, the siting of the building facing the amphitheater created a quadrangle reinforcing the Beaux-Arts layout of South Campus before changes in the Modern era.

A date stone on the building states: “Commemorating the Establishment of the Degree Course Physical Education for Women, June 11, 1925; Erected 1928.”

The Physical Education Building has a two-story mass facing north with a one-story mass behind. The rear of the building has been adapted to its most frequently used entrance today. The building is clad with tan brick with terra cotta and stone detailing that has been painted white. Most significantly, the building retains its original steel windows, which are important character-defining features. Some of the windows are two stories high. Most have central, operating awning sash.

Original entrance doors to the building have been replaced with modern metal doors. On the interior of the building a significant amount of historic building fabric remains in public spaces as well as in gymnasiums, classrooms, and other spaces. Contemporary renovations have been made to some spaces without altering historic fabric. A new, contemporary dance theater has been added to the building to support the dance program with modern facilities.

The Dance Building is in good condition, though the original steel windows are in need of maintenance. The building has been rehabilitated but retains integrity and significance to the Beaux-Arts period of the University as well as to women’s programming at UGA, and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 170. Hardman Hall, 2015.

Hardman Hall – UGA 1031 (1918, 1971; Category 2). Hardman Hall is located east of the Dance Building on South Campus. It was constructed in 1922 to house the Department of Animal Science as part of the College of Agriculture, and featured an interior livestock arena for cattle exhibitions. It was sited in a wooded area near various farm structures including barns, sheds, greenhouses, and cottages associated with the college.

After World War II, Hardman Hall served as home to the College of Veterinary Medicine and later as a location for women’s physical education classes. The building was adapted for use by the Aerospace Studies (Air Force ROTC) program in 1971. The building was named for Lamartine G. Hardman, a physician interested in education who served as Georgia governor from 1927 to 1931.

Hardman Hall is a rectangular, two-story brick building with its primary entrance facing east toward the axis of Brooks Mall and D. W. Brooks Avenue. It appears that the original building was organized around the two-story central livestock arena that may have had a clerestory above the roof level. The interior of the building has been dramatically reconfigured to accommodate its current use, though some interior historic detailing remains, including walls, wainscoting, wood trim, and an open interior stairway. The area that likely contained the clerestory above the central livestock arena has been renovated and redesigned to provide an additional third floor level.

In addition to its tan brick walls, remaining historic fabric on the exterior includes the wide wood roof eaves, original entrance doors on the north elevation, and, most significantly, original wood double-hung windows. The original windows are important character-defining features. Thin storm windows and screens have been installed on the exterior of the windows.

Hardman Hall has been altered to adapt to contemporary use but retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic character and is significant to the College of Agriculture that was established on South Campus in the early twentieth century. The building appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 171. Ecology Building, 2015.

Ecology – UGA 1033 (1974, Category 4). The Ecology Building was constructed in 1974 to the southeast of Hardman Hall and is set back from Brooks Mall in a wooded area. This low brick structure houses the Institute of Ecology, which supports multidisciplinary research in such topics as marine and freshwater ecology, thermal ecology, radiation ecology, mineral cycling, and old field dynamics. The ecology program was largely the creation of Eugene P. Odum, a pioneer in the field of ecology, who established the Institute in 1961. An annex was added to the rear of the building in 1977. It houses the Institute of Natural Resources and the Marine Sciences Program.³⁶⁴

The Ecology Building is a one-story structure composed of simple brick masses informally arranged around a central courtyard. Tinted glass window walls break up the brick forms and provide sharp contrast between solids and voids. The flow of space from inside to outside is emphasized. The contemporary vocabulary of the building is a distinctive architectural expression of the mid-1970s and a further development of the modern designs of the 1960s. The building has an informal and restrained presence.

The Ecology Building is significant for its association with Eugene Odum’s groundbreaking program as well as for its contemporary architectural expression.



Figure 172. Forestry Resources 3, 2015.

Forestry Resources 3 – UGA 1044; and Forestry Resources 2 – UGA 1140 (1968, Category 3). The U. S. Department of Agriculture built two new structures behind the older Forest Resources Building in 1968. The USDA’s Forest Service worked closely with the School of Forestry and other departments on campus at the time and determined the need for these buildings.

The two buildings constructed in 1968 are of unusual Mid-Century Modern design. They include a two-story building (UGA 1140) that is square in plan, located immediately behind the 1939 building, and a rectangular four- to five-

364. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 63, Bowen, 197–198.

story building (UGA 1044) behind. The three buildings are connected to each other by narrow windowless corridor linkages sheathed in natural wood.

The primary entrance to the three-building complex is located on the north side of the central building and is accessed across a narrow bridge with a brick walking surface and open wood railings, which leads to the building's second floor level. The exterior of the central building is composed of two horizontal stucco bands at the floor and ceiling levels interrupted by perpendicular brick walls at each column bay. The entire second floor level is cantilevered over a recessed first floor level and courtyard below, and appears to float above the ground.

A recessed wall surface between the two second floor stucco bands incorporates horizontal windows. A painted steel framework extends over the two stucco bands. Vertical wood strips placed over the steel framework mask the recessed windows behind. The vertical wood strips appear to have had a natural finish originally, but have since been painted white. In some locations they have been removed. The painted steel structure is rusting in places and is in need of maintenance.

The four- to five-story building on the east has a predominantly brick exterior but has similar wood window treatments as the central building. These two modern buildings are unique and are significant to the University's Mid-Century Modern period.

Forestry Resources Annex – UGA 1046 (1992, Category 5). The Forest Resources Annex is a five-story rectangular building located south of the earlier three-building forestry complex and connected to the second floor of its central building of the complex by a glass walkway. The west end of the Annex faces Brooks Mall.

The Forest Resources Annex has a lively exterior facade, with horizontal bands of different colored brick and curving masonry forms. The building contrasts dramatically with the New Deal-era buildings between which it is located, and reflects the University's period of contemporary design in the late 1990s and early 2000s.



Figure 173. Environmental Health Sciences, 2015.

Environmental Health Sciences – UGA 1050 (1939, Category 2). The Environmental Health Sciences Building was constructed in 1939 as the Dairy Sciences Building, contributing to the agricultural theme of South Campus. Like the Forestry Building adjacent to it, the Dairy Sciences Building faced Agricultural Drive (now Brooks Mall) and was part of the New Deal-era expansion on South Campus planned and designed by Rudolph Driftmier and Roy Hitchcock with federal funding.³⁶⁵

The Environmental Health Sciences Building is three stories tall with its primary floor at the second level. The building is similar in form and character to the Forestry Building, though simpler in detail. It has a tall, narrow entrance portico recessed into its symmetrical west elevation featuring painted brick and stucco. The building has a stucco-covered ground floor level with brick above and is topped with an asphalt shingle gable roof with a projecting cornice.

The three-story building is T-shaped in plan, with the short leg of the T at the rear. A long one-story wing is located at the south end and rear of the building and is probably original, making the overall building plan L-shaped. The wing appears on the 1942 plan of the campus. An elevator shaft and other additions have been added to the rear of the building.

Most significantly, the Environmental Health Sciences Building retains its original metal windows, which are important character-defining features. The windows are rusting in some places and in need of maintenance. Unit air conditioners have been installed in some windows. The building is in good overall condition and is significant to the New Deal period of the University's history and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Miller Plant Sciences – UGA 1061 (1972, Category 3). The Miller Plant Sciences Building is a large, four-story structure located at the southeast corner

365. Bowen, 145. 150.

of Brooks Mall and Carlton Street. It houses the Departments of Agronomy, Botany, Horticulture, and Plant Pathology, as well as a herbarium. Completed in 1972, the building is named for Professor Julian H. Miller, professor of plant pathology from 1919 to 1958 and recognized nationally for his research.³⁶⁶

The Plant Sciences Building is a simple brick mass, asymmetrically T-shaped in plan. The exterior has smooth brick walls without articulation but punctured by concrete framed windows at each floor level. The single-paned aluminum window sash operate as awning windows. The building's primary entrance faces Brooks Mall and is also framed in concrete, with polished granite panel infill and aluminum doors. The building has a flat roof.

Pharmacy South – UGA 1038 (2007, Category 5). Immediately south of the Pharmacy Building is a four-story brick building connected to the 1964 pharmacy at two floor levels by a glass and metal linking structure. Constructed in 2010 at a cost of \$42 million, Pharmacy South is oriented perpendicular to Brooks Mall. The building has a contemporary style with brick and stone detailing reflecting traditional treatments. The building features large glazed openings with metal frames.



Figure 174. Forestry Resources Building 1, 2015.

Forestry Resources Building 1 – UGA 1040 (1938, Category 2). The Forest Resources Building was constructed in 1938 and opened in 1939. It was known at the time as the Forestry Building. Today it is home to the Warnell School of Forestry and Natural Resources. The University's forestry program was established in 1906 with the financial support of philanthropist George Foster Peabody. The Forestry Building was planned and designed by Rudolph Driftmier and Roy Hitchcock as part of the New Deal-era expansion of the campus with funding from the federal Public Works Administration.³⁶⁷

366. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 70.

367. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 66; Bowen, 145.

When constructed, the Forestry Building was sited on the east side of Agricultural Drive (later D. W. Brooks Drive), which is on axis with the center of Conner Hall atop Compton Hill. Construction of the building at this location, along with the adjacent Dairy Science Building (1939, now the Environmental Health Science Building), established the formal layout of South Campus, replacing the informal layout of earlier agricultural buildings there. The drive that the buildings faced was more recently changed to a pedestrian mall. According to a 1942 plan of the campus, tennis courts were located on the east side of Agricultural Drive at that time, at the current location of the Pharmacy Building.³⁶⁸ New buildings were connected to the rear of the Forestry Building in 1968.

The Forest Resources Building is a three-story brick building with its primary floor at the second floor level, reached by a steep flight of concrete steps. The central entrance feature is a tall, narrow projecting portico with square limestone columns and cut limestone facing on the building wall. The wood half-round window above the entrance door appears to be original. The wood doors below are replacements. A bronze plaque above the door documents the building's 1939 opening. Copper lanterns are located to each side.

The building's ground level is painted stucco. The upper floor walls are brick with limestone string courses, cornice, lintels, sills, and other detailing. Modern aluminum awning windows have been installed, replacing the building's original windows. The new windows appear generally to replicate the historic steel windows, which were probably similar to those still present on the adjacent Environmental Health Sciences Building. A hipped asphalt shingle roof is located behind the building's brick and limestone parapet. The Forest Resources Building retains integrity, is significant to the New Deal-era period of the University's development, and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 175. Robert C. Wilson Pharmacy Building, 2015.

368. Bowen, 145, 150, 154.

Robert C. Wilson Pharmacy Building – UGA 1041 (1964, Category 2). The School of Pharmacy was established as part of Chancellor Hill’s modernization program for the college in 1903. It was initially housed in the basement of Terrell Hall and then moved to New College. It finally joined the other sciences on the south campus in 1964 when the Pharmacy Building was constructed. The building was designed by the architectural firm of Toombs, Amisano and Wells and named for Robert C. Wilson, a Georgia pharmacist who became dean of the school in 1917.

The Pharmacy Building is a large two-story rectangular building oriented north-south and located along the axis of Brook Mall opposite the Forestry Building. The building is of unique Modern design and features a precast concrete exterior frame with shaped forms and large windows. It is not known whether the tinted glass present today is original. There are no operable sash.

The two-story white structure is cantilevered over its stone-faced foundation walls and appears to float above the sloping ground of Brooks Mall. The basement level is exposed to grade at the south end of the building, is set back within the cantilever, with glazed walls. On the interior, a continuous corridor extends along the outside glass and concrete walls. Offices and laboratories occupy the interior space.

The Pharmacy Building has a refined design and is significant to the Mid-Century Modern period of University expansion. It retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 176. Snelling Dining Hall, 2015.

Snelling Dining Hall – UGA 1643 (1940, 1979; Category 2). Snelling Hall is located on the corner of Sanford Drive and West Green Street. It was designed by Richard Driftmier and Roy Hitchcock as one of the buildings constructed during the Great Depression with federal funding from the Public Works Administration.

Snelling Hall was constructed in 1940 as a dining hall serving the women's dormitory complex organized around Soule Hall, just to the north. Renovated in 1969, the building was expanded in 1979 with additions. The building is named for Charles M. Snelling, who came to Georgia to teach mathematics in the late nineteenth century. He commanded the cadet corps that was established as part of the transition to a land grant institution, and later became dean under Chancellor Barrow, whom he succeeded in 1926. Snelling later became the first chancellor of the new University System of Georgia.³⁶⁹

Snelling Hall is organized with a substantial two-story brick entrance pavilion facing the corner of the two streets. The entrance pavilion features tall Egyptian-inspired columns and formal detailing designed by Roy Hitchcock. Brick wings with steep sloping roofs extend from the pavilion along the line of the two streets creating an L-shaped primary building form. Behind the primary structure is a more utilitarian one-story high structure that fills in the space between the L, creating a square overall footprint. The building is shown on 1942 and 1947 plans of the campus.³⁷⁰

On the interior of the entrance pavilion is a two-story space with fine detailing that remains intact from its 1940 construction. The wing along Sanford Drive houses a two-story banquet space, also intact, and has tall arched wood double-hung windows facing the street. Significantly, the building's original wood windows remain despite multiple renovations and are important character defining features. The wing along West Green Street has been renovated into a contemporary dining hall.

Brick additions were added along the streets in front of both wings in 1979. While the additions diminished the integrity of the building, their form, brickwork, and overall character are complementary to the original building, despite being clearly of modern design rather than traditional.

The building is significant to the New Deal period of University growth, retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations, and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Snelling Bell (1915, 1980s, Category 3). Cast in 1915 by the McShane Foundry of Baltimore, Maryland, the Snelling bell, or dining bell was placed outside the main entrance of Snelling Dining Hall in the late 1980s. The bell is historic, while its placement is not.

Science Learning Center – UGA 1935 (2016, Category 5). The Science Learning Center is a four story-brick building with cast stone detailing located at the intersection of Carlton Street and Brooks Mall, opposite the Miller Plant Sciences Building. The building has a dominating presence and is designed in a traditional style with metal double-hung windows; a cast stone base, projecting bays, and cornice; sloping roof; and rooftop vents that appear as brick chimney masses.

369. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 65.

370. Bowen, 150,154.

Landscape Resources



Figure 177. D. W. Brooks Mall. (Source: University of Georgia)

D. W. Brooks Mall (2001–2006, Category 5). D. W. Brooks Mall is located between the Pharmacy complex and the Forestry and Natural Resources Building, Environmental Health Science Building, and Miller Plant Sciences Building. The mall replaced a former section of Brooks Drive (which originally extended from Cedar Street to Carlton Street) based on a master plan proposal to increase pedestrian corridors and green space within South Campus. The mall now features central turf panels, paved walks, and tree and shrub plantings. At the north end of the mall is a large ellipse of open green space and a formal walled garden that suggest the area’s agricultural roots, while at the south end is a fence with a cornstalk pattern that reflects the University’s status as the nation’s fourth-largest center for corn research. The mall is named for D. W. Brooks, who formed a farm cooperative in 1933 that became Gold Kist, Inc., an important poultry-processing operation. Brooks served as a trustee of the UGA Foundation, and was the first inductee of the UGA Agriculture Hall of Fame.³⁷¹

Topographic anomaly (1864, Category 2/3). This topographic feature is located on West Green Street behind the Marine Sciences Building. The anomaly is thought to be a remnant of a Civil War-era military earthwork in the form of a lunette built on Wilson Lumpkin’s property as a way to defend Watkinsville Road (now South Lumpkin Street) against the anticipated attack by General Sherman’s forces on Athens during fall 1864. The feature is composed of 60-foot faces and 30-foot flanks. Although the original height of the structure is not known, it is thought to have stood approximately 6 feet in height. The lunette was altered through construction of the Women’s P.E. Building in 1969.³⁷²

The Trial Gardens at Athens (1982, Category 5). The Trial Gardens at Athens are located to the west of the R.C. Wilson Pharmacy Building. The gardens were established by acclaimed plant scientists Allan Armitage and Michael Dirr and their students. The gardens were initially known as the Horticulture Trial Garden and were used to introduce new plant species and study their growth. Students

371. Dendy, 100–101.

372. University of Georgia Grounds Department.

tend the beds and evaluate new varieties for desirable characteristics. Data collected helps the students to chart the overall performance of the plants. The best rated cultivars receive the Classic City Garden Award, and the information is made available to breeders, growers, retailers, landscapers, and consumers.³⁷³

373. Dendy, 97.

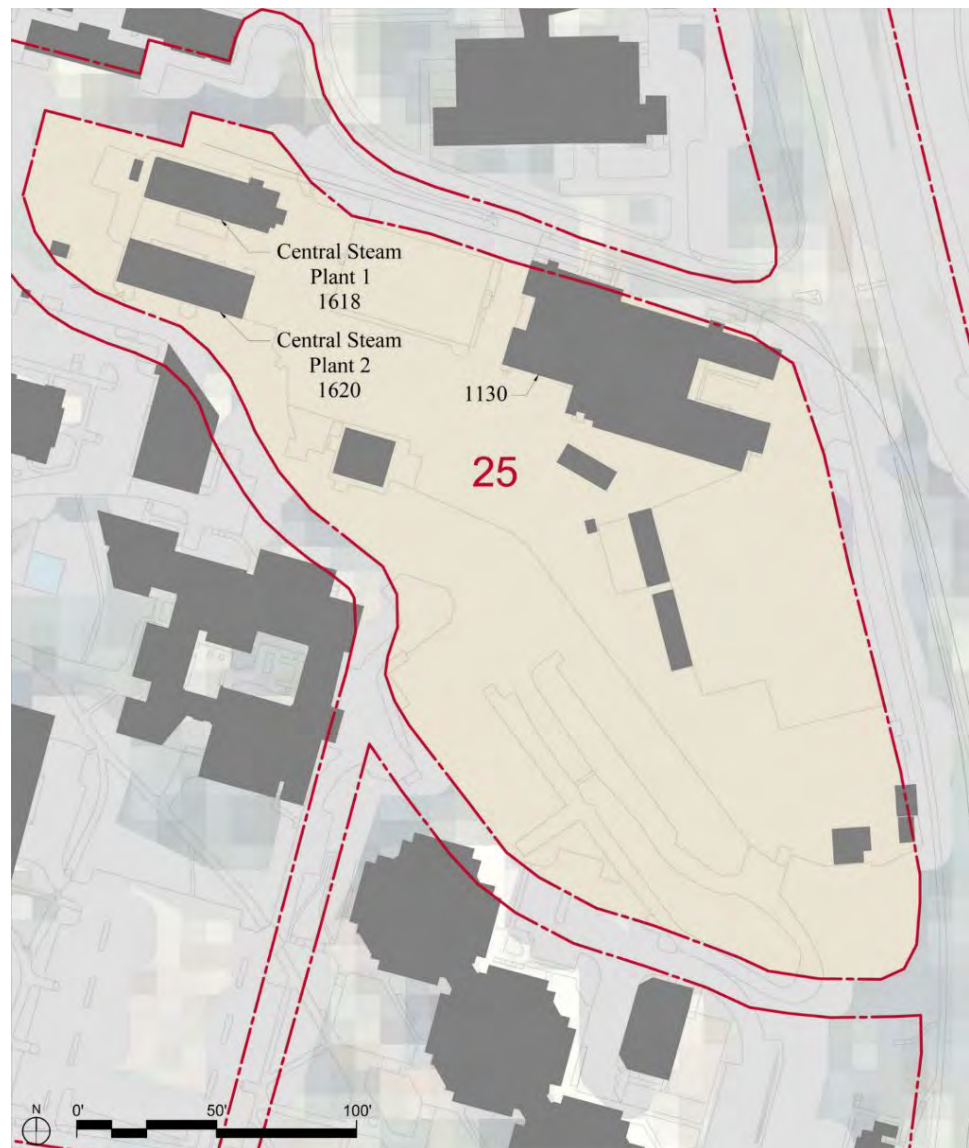


Figure 178. Map of character area 25, University Steam Plant/Physical Plant. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

25 University Steam Plant/Physical Plant

The University Steam Plant/Physical Plant character area is located on South Campus along East Campus Road. The character area is edged to the north by Cedar Street and the School of Statistics, to the east by East Campus Road, to the south by the Life Sciences complex, and to the west by the Marine Science/D. W. Brooks Mall character area. Building resources located within the character area support campus utility operations. They include two central steam plant structures, the River Basin Center electronics shop, Facilities Management South, and other storage and shop structures. The character area is set within a low-lying ravine to help screen it from view from academic areas of campus. A spur of the rail line located to the east extends into the character area to supply the steam plant. Several of the buildings as well as the rail line are historic features.

Building Resources



Figure 179. Steam plant, 2015.

Central Steam Plant 1 and 2 – UGA 1618 and 1620 (1948, Category 2). Central Steam Plants 1 and 2 are two rectangular brick structures located beside each other and located southeast of Barrow Hall and northeast of Hardman Hall on South Campus. Plant 1 appears to consist of two parts: an original heating plant constructed on South Campus in 1915, an innovation at the time, and an addition constructed in 1948 according to the UGA building list.³⁷⁴ The one-story industrial structure has large metal-framed windows and articulation of its brick walls. The addition at the west end is similar in character, with its windows divided by paired brick buttresses. A tall brick chimney at the east end of the building dominates the landscape. A railroad trestle accesses the northeast end of the building from the railroad line along East Campus Drive for delivery of coal. Plant 1 is significant to the historical development of South Campus and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Plant 2 is located parallel to and south of the original buildings and is a simple low brick building with a tall metal chimney on its south side. It is listed as having been constructed in 1972.³⁷⁵

EITS/Statistics/Natural History – UGA 1130 (1958, Category 3). A connected group of one-story buildings is located at the intersection of Cedar Street and East Campus Road within the physical plant complex. This group of buildings houses a museum of natural history and the EITS/Statistics facility. The buildings appear to have been adapted from other maintenance uses within the complex.

374. Bowen, 123.

375. Ibid., 198.

Landscape Resources

Landscape features associated with this character area include an access road leading into the complex from East Campus Road, large expanses of paved parking, and the rail line. Trees also edge the character area along the western margin.

Rail Line (date undetermined, category undetermined). A spur of the rail line that edges the campus to the east extends to the Physical Plant area. Coal was delivered to the steam plant via the rail line. Its date of origin is not documented in archival materials reviewed for this study.

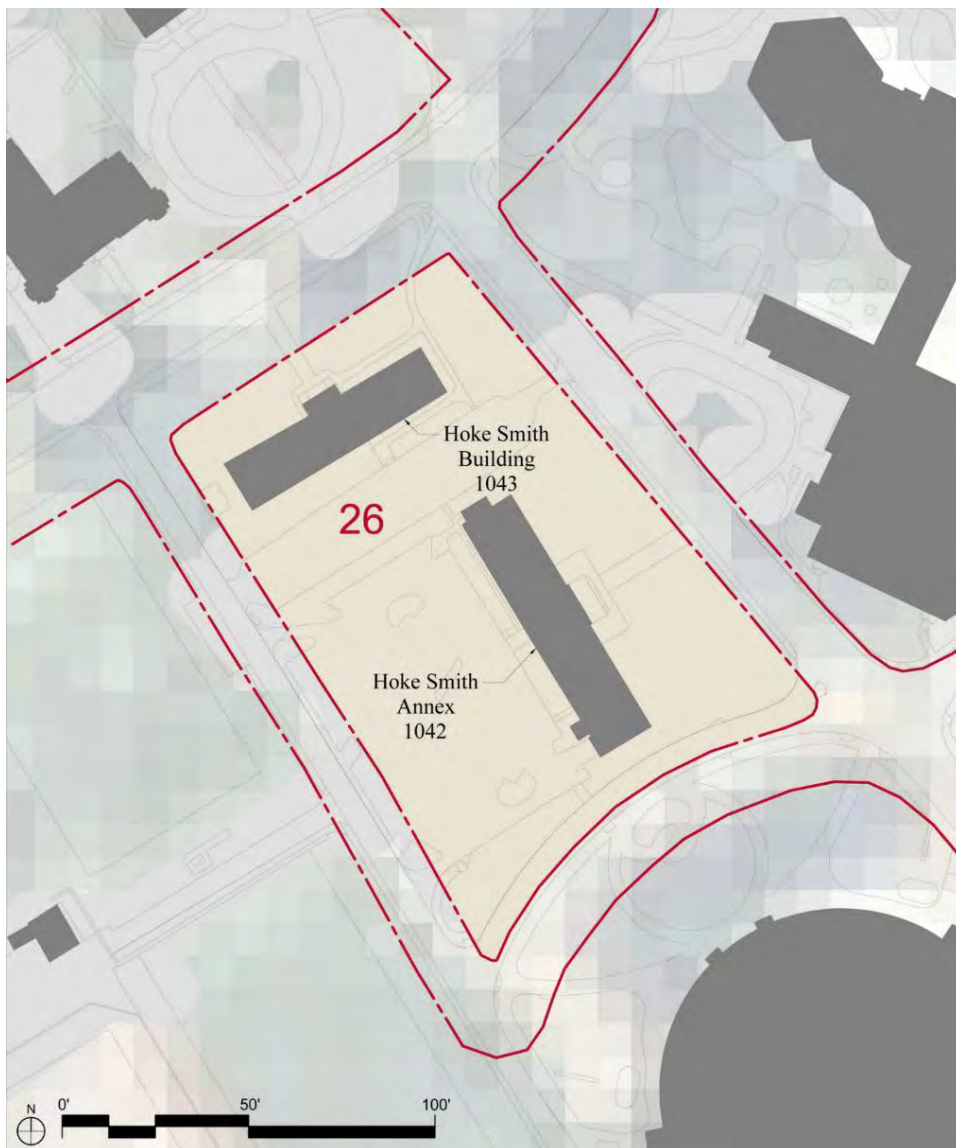


Figure 180. Map of character area 26, Hoke Smith complex. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

26 Hoke-Smith complex

The Hoke-Smith Complex character area is located to the southwest of the Georgia Center and to the northeast of the Vince Dooley Athletic complex. It is edged to the north by South Lumpkin Street, to the east by Carlton Street, to the south by Sanford Drive, and to the west by Smith Street. The character area features two buildings—Hoke-Smith and the Hoke-Smith Annex. Access roads lead into the character area from Smith and Carlton streets. Parking areas edge each of the buildings. Walks lead into the character area from the adjacent side streets. The landscape otherwise contains turf, foundation plantings, and trees.

Building Resources



Figure 181. Hoke-Smith Annex, 2015.

Hoke-Smith Annex – UGA 1042 (1940, Category 3). Hoke Smith Annex is located on Carlton Street just east of the Hoke Smith Building. Constructed in 1940, the Annex was one of the last buildings undertaken with the assistance of the WPA. The building has been adapted for use by the Cooperative Extension Service.

Hoke Smith Annex is larger than the Hoke Smith Building but is similar in form and appearance to both it and other New Deal buildings on South Campus, such as Forestry and Dairy Sciences. Like these buildings, the Annex is three stories high including a raised basement, which has a stucco exterior. The building has a simple, utilitarian entrance with a slightly projecting brick pavilion form and a simple set of entrance doors in a stone surround.

Significantly, the Annex retains its original steel windows, which are large industrial style windows with center operating awning sash. The windows are important character defining features. Room air conditioning units have been installed in many of the windows, with resulting loss of window fabric. In other windows, the operable sash have been replaced with fixed glass, probably due to air leakage.

Exterior metal fire escapes in brick enclosures have been added to each end of the building in recent years. The interior of the Annex has concrete clock walls and utilitarian detailing. The building is significant to the end of the University's New Deal period.



Figure 182. Hoke-Smith Building, 2015.



Figure 183. Hoke Smith Building, 2015.

Hoke Smith Building – UGA 1043 (1937, Category 2). The Hoke Smith Building is located at the corner of South Lumpkin and Carlton Streets. This building was originally known as the Agricultural Extension Building and was renamed Hoke Smith, who was governor of Georgia from 1907 to 1909 and later a U.S. Senator. Smith was a cosponsor of the Smith-Lever Act of 1914, which provided federal funds for agricultural extension work.

The Hoke Smith Building was planned and designed by Rudolph Driftmier and Roy Hitchcock as part of the New Deal expansion of the campus with federal funding. Like other New Deal academic buildings on South Campus, the three-story brick building has a simple Beaux-Arts form with an elevated first floor level over a raised basement, central portico and entrance, and gable end pavilions expressed in the facade.

The entrance portico has limestone detailing, with a limestone wall plane and four columns with Egyptian-inspired capitals. The wings to both sides have limestone bands, sills, lintels, and cornice. The building's original windows have been replaced with new paired metal double-hung windows with applied muntins. Screens are mounted on the exteriors. The building has a hipped roof with asphalt shingles.

The interior of Hoke Smith retains much of its historic detailing, such as door frames, transoms, wainscot, trim, and stairways. New doors, dropped ceiling, resilient flooring, and other features have been added. The Hoke Smith Building retains integrity, is significant to the New Deal period of the University's development, and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Landscape Resources

Landscape resources, which include access roads, parking areas, paved walks, signage, plantings, and site furnishings, are generally contemporary. Several older trees help to convey a more historic character within parts of the character area.

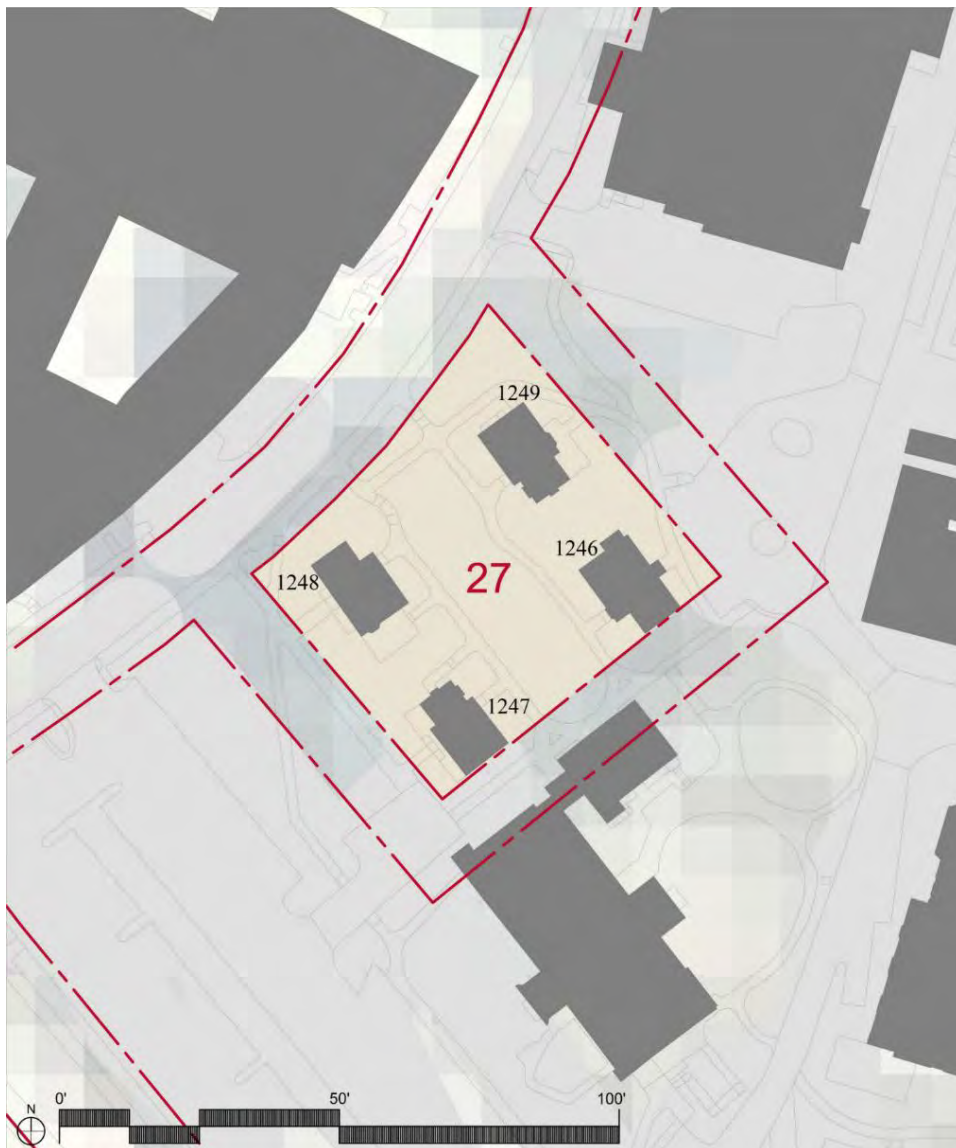


Figure 184. Map of character area 27, College of Family and Consumer Sciences. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

27 College of Family and Consumer Sciences Complex

The College of Family and Consumer Sciences Complex character area is located to the east of the Georgia Center. It is edged to the west by Sanford Drive, to the north by Snelling Dining Commons and associated parking, to the east by an access road, and the south by parking. The character area contains five historic buildings designed by architect Roy Hitchcock and constructed using funds provided by the PWA in 1939–1940. The buildings were designed to serve as home management laboratories for the School of Home Economics. Four were family home-style buildings, while the fourth, the focal point of the cluster, was a nursery school. The nursery school building was enlarged in 1971 and renamed the McPhaul Center Aspire Clinic.³⁷⁶

376. Dendy, 96–97.

Building Resources



Figure 185. Row of Family Science Center buildings constructed in 1939–1940, 2015.

Completed with the assistance of the Public Works Administration, four home management houses are part of the College of Home Economics. The houses were constructed in 1940. For many years, students majoring in home economics were required to live in one of the residences for one quarter. They are now used for various offices.³⁷⁷



Figure 186. McPhaul Center, 2015.

McPhaul Center – UGA 1652, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249 (1940, 1969 addition; Category 2). In 1927, the Rockefeller Foundation provided funds to the University for establishment of a nursery school as part of the child development program of the School of Home Economics. In their New Deal development on South Campus using Public Work Administration funds, Richard Driftmier and Roy Hitchcock created a small complex of buildings around an open courtyard to house the nursery school and four home management laboratories.

377. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 74.

The buildings were constructed in 1939, and the nursery school moved into the complex in 1940. The four home management laboratories were designed as small residences. Students majoring in home economics were required to live in one of the residences for one quarter of the school year. The complex was later named after Margaret McPhaul, who served as director of the nursery school from 1937 until 1961. A large one-story building was constructed for the center in 1971 southeast of the complex and linked to the 1930s nursery school building.³⁷⁸

The five 1930s buildings are organized with the former nursery school, now the Aspire Clinic, at the head of the quadrangle and with two of the home management laboratory buildings to each side. The two story brick buildings are designed in Colonial Revival style with the character and appearance of 1930s era residences. The nursery school building has a formal symmetrical facade, with a finely detailed central entrance. The four residences are simpler in design and asymmetrical, with small side wings.

The buildings retain their original wood double-hung windows, Colonial entrance door surrounds (each different), wood cornices, wood clapboard, copper gutters and downspouts, and tile roofs. The buildings currently house College of Family and Consumer Sciences programs, including the Aspire Center, Family Science Center, Housing and Demographics Research Center, and Consumer Research Center. The complex is significant to the New Deal development at the University as well as with the growth of the home economics program. The buildings retain integrity and appear to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. They are assessed as Category 2 resources.

The adjacent 1971 building is a large, low rectangular building with an entrance facing the parking lot to the south. It has brick walls with a stucco overhang at the top. The building appears to house the nursery school and is surrounded by outdoor play areas. Though connected to the 1930s nursery school building with a first floor link, the 1971 building has little physical or aesthetic relationship with the 1930s complex.

Landscape Resources

The landscape associated with the College of Family and Consumer Sciences Complex features paved walks, turf lawn, foundation plantings, ground covers, and mature shade and ornamental flowering trees. The buildings are arranged to form a streetscape, which is reinforced by the landscape elements. The composition of landscape features is generally historic and complements the architecture and spatial layout of the buildings.

378. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 74; Bowen, 145.

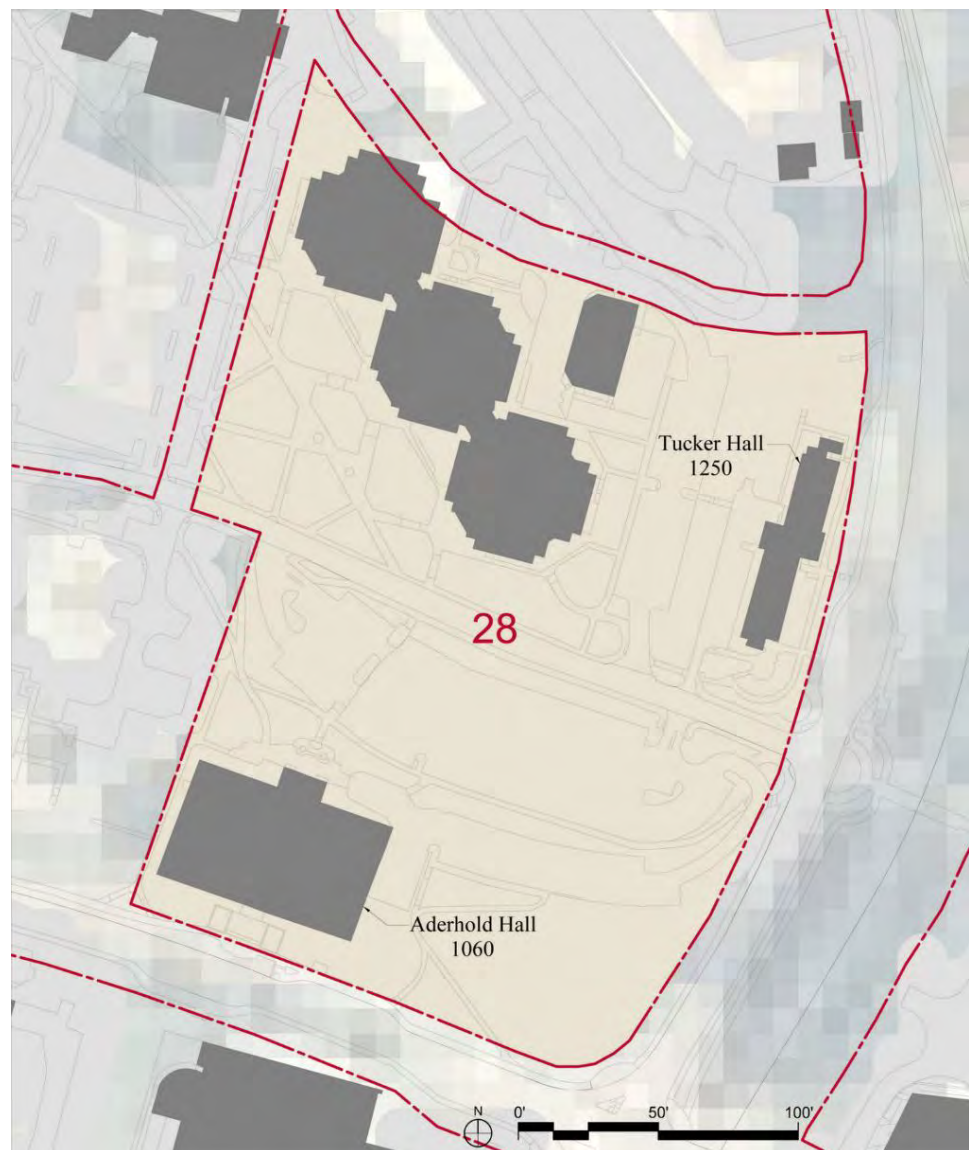


Figure 187. Map of character area 28, Life Sciences. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

28 Life Sciences

The Life Sciences character area is located to the west of East Campus Road, to the south of the University Steam Plant, and to the north of Carlton Street and the Veterinary Medicine Complex.

Life Sciences is composed of four buildings—Fred C. Davison Life Sciences Complex, which houses the genetics department, Aderhold Hall, and Tucker Hall facility. Tucker Hall is the only historic feature associated with the character area. It was initially built to serve as a dormitory, but was later adapted for use as the School of Social Work. Aderhold was built nearby in 1971 in the Late Modern style, while the Fred C. Davison Life Sciences Complex was not built until 1991.

Building Resources

Fred C. Davison Life Sciences Complex – UGA 1057 (1989, Category 5). The Fred C. Davison Life Sciences Complex is a large four-story brick complex that dominates the high ground north of East Green Street and west of East Campus Road. Constructed in 1991, the complex is organized as three linked octagonal pavilions set diagonally along the ridgeline. The pavilions are stucco and brick at the first floor level and brick with windows and horizontal bands at the upper levels. The building is of contemporary form and design but its use of brick and stone detailing recalls traditional detailing.

Aderhold Hall – UGA 1060 (1971, Category 4). Aderhold Hall is a seven-story high building located on the north side of Carlton Street opposite the veterinary complex. The building was constructed in 1971 in the Late Modern style and houses the College of Education. Aderhold Hall is named for O.C. Aderhold, who served as the dean of the College of Education before being named the seventeenth president of the university.

Aderhold Hall has a tan brick exterior with tall, thin vertical concrete ribs at each bay connecting horizontal concrete bands at the top and bottom. Simple rectangular aluminum windows puncture the brick walls at each floor level in the center of each bay.

Representative of some of the least appealing characteristics of modern design, Aderhold lacks human scale and is undistinguished in its architectural treatment and siting. Standing alone along the street with a parking lot on its north side, the high-rise lacks relationships with adjacent buildings and does not create the kinds of exterior spaces typical of University buildings.



Figure 188. Tucker Hall. (Source: University of Georgia)

Tucker Hall – UGA 1250 (1961, Category 2). Tucker Hall is located at the intersection of East Green Street and East Campus Road. Constructed in 1961 as a dormitory for students of the College of Agriculture, today the building houses the School of Social Work and office of Sponsored Project Administration.

Tucker Hall is named for Henry H. Tucker, president of the university from 1874 to 1878.³⁷⁹

Tucker Hall was constructed as one of six identical low-rise dormitories in the Mid-Century Modern style. The other five buildings are located near the intersection of Lumpkin and Baxter Streets on the west side of South Campus and are discussed in the Mid-Century Dorms character area. These buildings are significant for their Mid-Century Modern design and as a beginning of the University's dramatic expansion into a modern institution in the 1960s.

Along with the University's science center, the low-rise dormitories introduced Modern architectural expression to the Athens Campus, embodying a forward-thinking vision of the University of Georgia and the role of education in modern society. The buildings are named for nineteenth and early twentieth century University presidents and chancellors.

Tucker Hall is oriented north-south, facing east overlooking East Campus Road. The building stands alone and has little relationship to any other buildings due to the sloping ground and surrounding vegetation.

The low-rise dormitories are four-story buildings with a ground level base with an exterior of painted concrete and three upper floors. In plan, each of the dormitory buildings consisted of a central lobby and elevator core with bedroom wings extending to each side. The two wings were offset from each other, creating a pinwheel effect around the central core in plan, and with one wing longer than the other.

In form, the central core is expressed as a simple rectangular brick mass, suspended in air above the ground floor entrance, which was set back and all glass. The brick mass is minimally punctuated by a few square window openings. Rectangular brick masses are also located at the end of each of the two wings, housing stair towers providing egress from the central corridors.

On the exterior, the two wings are expressed as metal curtain walls set within a thin concrete frame—top, bottom and sides. Like the central core, the wings are raised above the building's ground floor level, and their form emphasizes their horizontality. The metal curtain walls are composed of dark green metal panels with aluminum framing. Aluminum windows are ganged vertically within the framing, but the ganged windows create a horizontally rhythmic pattern. The horizontality is reinforced by the shape of the window sash and their mullions.

Tucker Hall has been adapted to academic and office use but retains integrity, is significant to the University's Mid-Century Modern era, and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Landscape Resources

The Life Sciences Complex is accessed via East Green Street, which extends west from East Campus Road and divides Aderhold Hall from the other two buildings located within the character area. Large parking facilities are located to

379. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 69.

either side of East Green Street. The landscape, which is generally contemporary in design, features turf, deciduous and evergreen tree plantings, and paved walks.

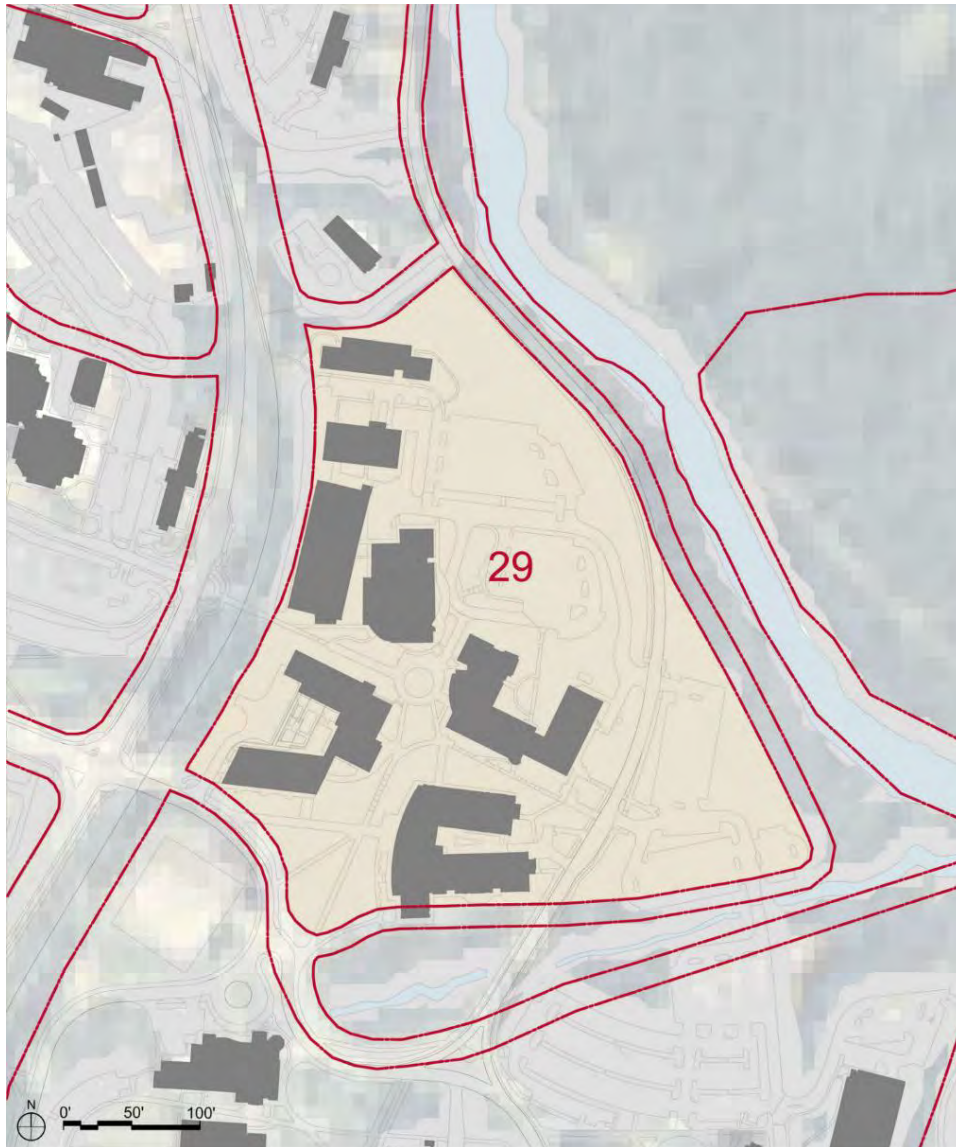


Figure 189. Map of character area 29, Arts Precinct. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

29 Arts Precinct

The Arts Precinct character area is comprised of a group of arts-related buildings—the Hugh Hodgson School of Music, Performing Arts Center, Georgia Museum of Art, Lamar Dodd School of Art, Ceramics studio, Printing Department, and a parking deck. Edged to the north by Fraternity Row, to the east by River Road, to the south of Carlton Street, and to the west by the rail line. The Arts Precinct is located to the east of East Campus Road and the Life Sciences Center. Only the Printing Department building is more than forty years old; all other buildings are contemporary structures built since 2000.

Building Resources

Hugh Hodgson School of Music – UGA 1691 (2005, Category 5)

Performing Arts – UGA 1692 (2005, Category 5)



Figure 190. Georgia Museum of Art. (Source: University of Georgia)

Georgia Museum of Art – UGA 1693 (2005, Category 5)

Lamar Dodd School of Art – UGA 1694 (2006, Category 5)

Performing Arts Complex Deck – UGA 1699 (2006, Category 5)

Printing Department – UGA 2130 (1970, Category 4). The Printing Department is a brick building with stone accent. The structure is immediately north of the Performing Arts Complex Deck.

Ceramics studio – UGA 2131 (2010, Category 5)

Landscape Resources

The landscape is contemporary and comprised of an access road system, parking areas, paved walks, turf, ornamental plantings, sculptural elements, and an outdoor plaza that connects the Performing Arts Center, Georgia Museum of Art, and Hugh Hodgson School of Music.

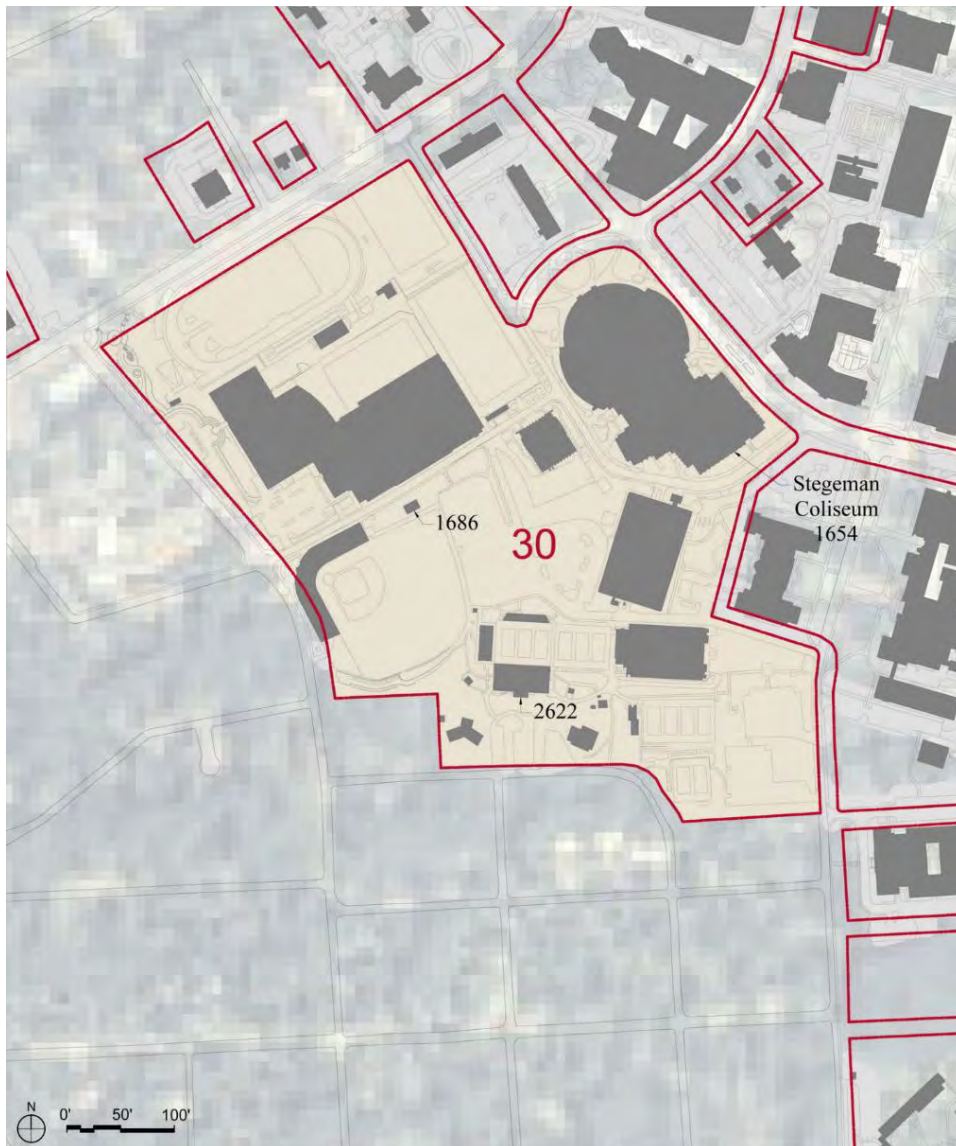


Figure 191. Map of character area 30, Vince Dooley Athletic Complex. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

30 Vince Dooley Athletic Complex

The Vince Dooley Athletic Complex was designated and named in honor of the man who served as head football coach from 1979 to 2004. The character area is located within South Campus. It is edged to the north by Smith Street and Sanford Drive at the Hoke Smith Complex as well as Carlton Street; D. W. Brooks Drive to the east; private residences located along Morton Avenue, Scott Street, and Burnett Street to the south; and Pinecrest Drive to the west.

Set within this large complex are sports that include the Stegeman Coliseum and Coliseum Training Facility, Foley Baseball Field, the Spec Towns track, Woodruff Practice Fields, Dan Magill Tennis Complex, Rankin Smith Student-Athlete Academic Center, and Butts-Mehre Heritage Hall. Although several of the sports facilities are historic, most are contemporary additions or replacements

for earlier features. Stegeman Coliseum, built in 1964, is an example of Modern architecture that was expanded in 2006.³⁸⁰

Building Resources



Figure 192. Stegeman Coliseum, 2015.



Figure 193. Stegeman Coliseum, 2015.

Stegeman Coliseum – UGA 1654 (1964, renovated 2006; Category 4).

Stegeman Coliseum was constructed in 1964 across Carleton Street from the Georgia Continuing Education Center. When built, the coliseum was intended as a multi-purpose facility that could accommodate a variety of events and had a removable basketball floor. The building was named in memory of Herman James Stegeman in 1996. An addition was added in 2005–2007, and the building was substantially renovated in 2011.³⁸¹

380. Dendy, 172–174.

381. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 76; University of Georgia, *South Campus Tour Brochure*; University of Georgia, “Buildings and Locations”, <https://www.uga.edu/a-z/locations..>

Planning for the coliseum dates to the 1953 Aeck Campus Development Plan for the University, which outlined the new modern vision for campus growth. The area where the coliseum was placed had been used for athletics and accommodated a variety of athletic facilities by the end of World War II. 1947 and 1951 plans of the University show a baseball field in the future building's location. The 1953 master plan, however, clearly depicts the round form of the coliseum in the location where it was eventually built, including the reconfiguration of roads around it.³⁸²

Completion of the long awaited multi-purpose facility provided the University with the first building in many years that would accommodate the entire student body for an event. The coliseum, with its round shape and undulating overhanging roofline, became a notable architectural landmark on the campus and contributed to modernization of the campus appearance. Jointly shared by the athletic department and College of Agriculture, the structure housed every possible event, from basketball games to rodeos, to academic convocations, to livestock exhibitions and science fairs. When built, the coliseum was the largest single structure on the campus.³⁸³

Stegeman Coliseum is a unique and significant architectural and engineering structure on campus. The building is comprised of a pair of large arching concrete beams supporting four thin concrete shells, one in each quadrant of the round plan, that rise high into the air. Facing Carton and Smith Streets, on opposite sides, the shells are open and have been enclosed with an expanse of structural glass in recent renovations. On the other two elevations, the shell covers concrete walls that are perforated with patterned windows and decorative elements. The concrete forms are painted grey. A rectangular wing attached to the east side of the round building appears to have been original and shows in 1967 and 1983 campus plans.

Stegeman Coliseum is significant to the University's Mid-Century Modern period of development. Along with the 1960 Low-rise Dormitories and Science Complex, the coliseum is probably the most significant building of that era on campus. The building has been modified by enclosure of the open shells with structural glass and additions to the east side of the building.

Tennis Hall of Fame – UGA 1670, 1678, 1679, and 2622 (1958, 1984, 2004; Category 2, 5). The Tennis Hall of Fame, formerly called the Dan Magill Tennis Complex, includes the Men's Tennis Clubhouse, and Henry Field Tennis Stadium. This complex of indoor and outdoor tennis facilities is located within the southeastern corner of the character area. It has expanded dramatically since the first facilities were constructed in 1958.

Lindsey Hopkins Indoor Tennis Stadium (1979, Category 4). The stadium was constructed in 1979. It is assessed as Category 4.

Coliseum Training Facility – UGA 1697 (2006, Category 5). The Coliseum Training Facility is a modern brick addition to the east side of Stegeman Coliseum. The 2007 building attaches to and encompasses a rectangular portion

382. Bowen, 154, 162, 166.

383. Ibid., 184, 185.

of the original structure. As noted above, the addition contributes to the coliseum's changing role and usefulness.

Rankin M. Smith Student Athlete Academic Center – UGA 1673 (2002, Category 5). The Rankin M. Smith Student Athlete Academic Center is a two-story modern building constructed in a modified Prairie style. The building has an elaborate entrance trellis, hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves, and horizontal stucco bands, windows, and details reminiscent of Prairie style residential architecture.

Butts-Mehre Heritage Hall – UGA 1671 (1986, Category 5). The football coaching staff offices moved from the Coliseum to the Butts-Mehre building after its completion.³⁸⁴ It serves as the headquarters of the athletic program. The building is located near the southern edge of the main campus on the corner of Rutherford Street and Pinecrest Drive. The building has a glass dome and is constructed of pink and black marble. It was built by the independent Athletic Association, and named to honor two legendary football coaches: Wallace Butts and Harry Mehre.³⁸⁵

Carlton Street Deck – UGA 1110 (2001, Category 5). Carlton Street Deck is a four level concrete parking deck with an elaborate brick and cast stone exterior in a traditional design.

Alpha Psi – UGA 2255 (1977, Category 5)

Omega Tau Sigma – UGA 2256 (1988, Category 5)

Landscape Resources

The Vince Dooley Athletic Complex is comprised of a tightly grouped arrangement of sports facilities and related buildings located in a single complex edged on three sides by roads, and the fourth side by a residential neighborhood and elementary school. Access roads enter the complex from the adjacent roads that lead to parking areas and decks. Paved walks lead to entrances into the sports venues. Ornamental tree and shrub plantings frame the roads, parking areas, and walks. Tall lights ring the Spec Towns Track and the newer practice football fields. A formally-designed pedestrian entry plaza and walk system and garden is located at the corner of South Lumpkin Street and Pinecrest Drive. Most of the landscape features appear contemporary, with the exception of the track and Woodruff Practice fields.

Designed pedestrian entry, corner South Lumpkin Street and Pinecrest Drive (post 1981, Category 5). The plaza is marked by a bronze sculpture that depicts the scene following University of Georgia's successful bid for a national football championship in the 1981. The sculpture features Vince Dooley lifted onto the shoulders of football players Tim Morris and Jeff Harper. It is surrounded by a garden that honors Dooley's love of horticulture and gardening.

Foley Baseball Stadium – UGA 1685 (1990, renovated 2015; Category 5) and Foley Field (1966, renovated 1990, Category 3). Foley Field was established in

384. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 76.

385. *Ibid.*, 78.

1966 to accommodate the varsity baseball team, which had practiced and played in several locations since moving from Herty Field in 1911. The field was replaced in 1990. It is named for Frank Foley, who pitched for the Bulldogs in 1908, and captured UGA's first Southern Conference championship. He later served on the University System Board of Regents.³⁸⁶ Foley Field retains its historic associations and is assessed as Category 3.



Figure 194. Foley Field (Source: University of Georgia)

Woodruff Practice Fields (1940s, Category 3). These fields were built in the early 1940s for use by cadets in the navy preflight training school. They are named for George Woodruff, captain of the 1911 football team and later coach at the university. The context for the fields has changed dramatically with the addition of new buildings and facilities on all sides. As a result of this diminished integrity of setting, the fields have been assessed as a Category 3 resource.

Spec Towns Track (1964, Category 3). The track is named for Spec Towns, who won two national championships in the high hurdles at UGA and led the 1937 team to a national title. Towns also won a gold medal at the 1936 Olympic Games. He later coached at the university.³⁸⁷ This track appears to have been rebuilt since 1964, which has resulted in diminished integrity of materials. Despite the alterations, it appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 3 resource.

386. Dendy, 183–184.

387. *Ibid.*, 175–177.

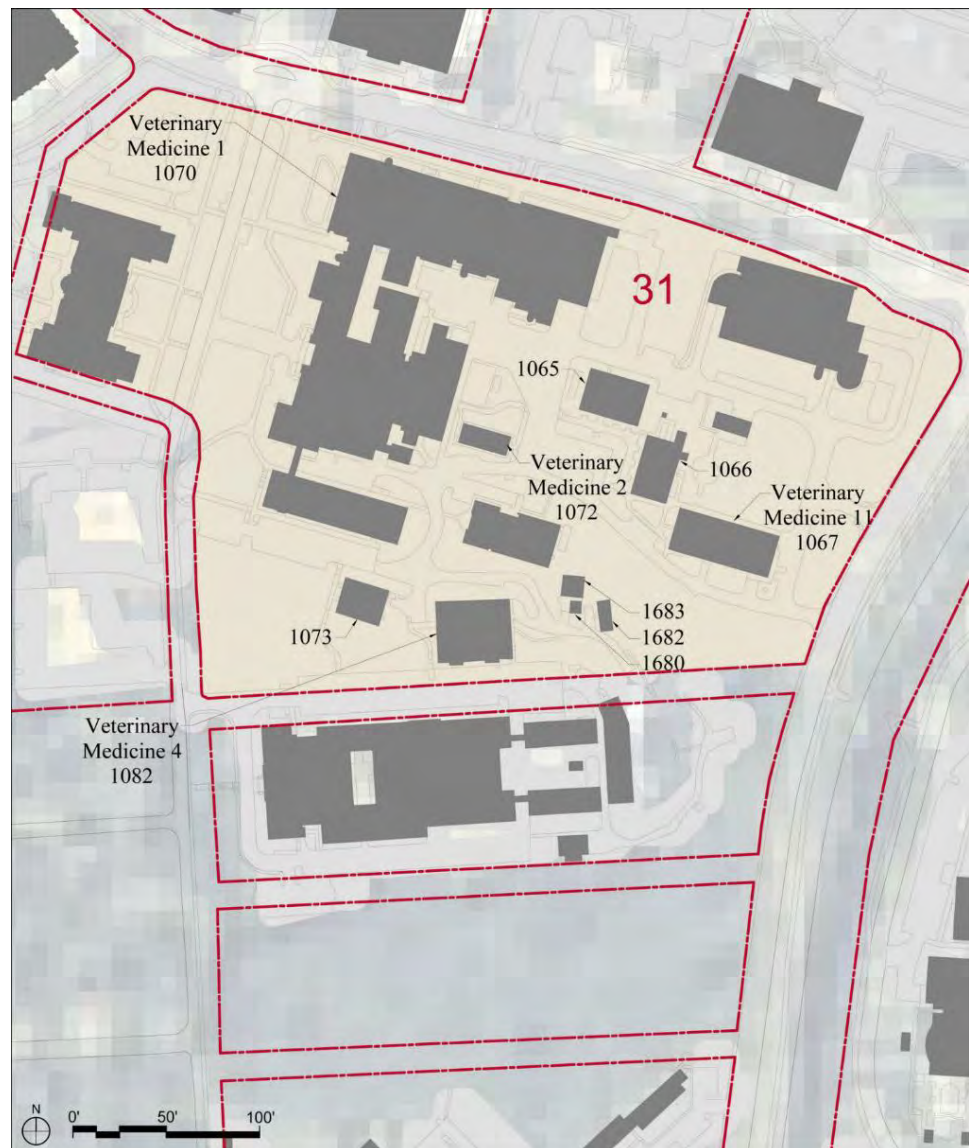


Figure 195. Map of character area 31, Veterinary Medicine Complex. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

31 Veterinary Medicine Complex

The Veterinary Medicine Complex character area is located on South Campus east of the Vince Dooley Athletic Complex. The character area is edged to the north by Carlton Street, to the east by East Campus Road, to the south by the Driftmier Engineering Center, and to the west by D. W. Brooks Drive. The complex features a collection of buildings and structures associated with the College of Veterinary Medicine. The first building to house veterinary medicine academic activities on the current site was built in 1949. Three additional buildings were added in 1953. Several more buildings, and additions to the original veterinary medicine classroom building, were added to the complex between 1968 and 1973.

The Veterinary Medicine program was established in 1915. It was initially housed in Hardman Hall until 1932, at which time the program was discontinued. The program was reestablished after World War II. The veterinary medicine

building complex was established in its current location after the University drained a lake and graded an associated campground facility.

Building Resources



Figure 196. College of Veterinary Medicine. (Source: University of Georgia)



Figure 197. Veterinary School complex, 2015.

Veterinary Medicine 1 – UGA 1070 (1949) (Category 2). The College of Veterinary Medicine is located at the southeastern corner of Brooks Drive and Carlton Street. The program was established in 1915 on South Campus and housed in Hardman Hall until 1932, when it was discontinued. The program was reestablished after World War II.

To accommodate a proposed new veterinary medicine building, the University drained a lake and graded an associated campground facility. The new Veterinary School Building is shown on a 1947 plan of the campus. Completed in 1949, the building was expanded in 1973 through construction of an annex on the south side. Over the decades, the program has expanded and a number of

additional facilities have been constructed to the west of the original building. A teaching hospital was constructed to the north of the original building in 1979.³⁸⁸

The Veterinary School Building is a two-story brick structure that is H-shaped in plan. Its primary entrance faces Brooks Drive, with a gable portico of brick, stone, and stucco with Ionic columns and a recessed entrance. The gable roof of the entrance portico extends to the rear of the building. Front and rear brick wings extend to the north and south, crating the H-shape. The two story brick wings have limestone string courses and sills, double-hung windows, brick parapets, and flat roofs. The windows are modern aluminum replacements with insulating glass.

A number of additions and alterations have been made to the rear of the building to accommodate programmatic changes. The 1973 annex to the south is a simple two-and-one-half-story brick building set into the slope. It is connected to the original building with a corridor link at the second floor level. The annex has a flat concrete or stucco cornice band and is punctuated by windows in concrete frames. The large 1979 teaching hospital constructed on the east is of brick and concrete and is representative of the significant architectural vocabulary of 1970s.

Other buildings added to the complex are of varying character and significance. For the most part they are simple, utilitarian structures and tend to reflect the architectural character of their times.

Veterinary Medicine 1 retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Veterinary Medicine 2 – UGA 1072 (1968, Category 4). Veterinary Medicine 2 is a one-story building clad with vertical metal siding. The building has a shallow gable roof.

Veterinary Medicine 3 – UGA 1081 (1967, Category 4). Veterinary Medicine 3, constructed in 1967, is assessed as Category 4.

Veterinary Medicine 4 – UGA 1082 (1971, Category 4). Veterinary Medicine 4 is a multi-story brick and concrete building. The building is situated directly north of Driftmier Engineering Center.

388. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 71; Bowen, 155, 158.



Figure 198. Veterinary Medicine 5A, 2015. (Source: University of Georgia)

Veterinary Medicine 5A – UGA 1680 (1953, Category 2). Veterinary Medicine 5A is a one-story concrete masonry building with a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. Veterinary Medicine 5A retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 199. Veterinary Medicine 5C, 2015. (Source: University of Georgia)

Veterinary Medicine 5C – UGA 1682 (1953, Category 2). Veterinary Medicine 5C is a one-story building with a concrete masonry unit foundation. The building is clad with vertical wood board-and-batten siding and has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. Veterinary Medicine 5C retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 200. Veterinary Medicine 5D with Veterinary Medicine 5A in foreground, 2015.
(Source: University of Georgia)

Veterinary Medicine 5D – UGA 1683 (1953, Category 2). Veterinary Medicine 5D is a small one-story building with a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. Veterinary Medicine 5D retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Veterinary Medicine 6 – UGA 1073 (1970, Category 4). Veterinary Medicine 6, constructed in 1970, is a one-story brick-clad building with a low-slope roof.

Veterinary Medicine 7 – UGA 1071 (1968, Category 4). Veterinary Medicine 7, constructed in 1968, is assessed as Category 4.

Veterinary Medicine 9 – UGA 1065 (1973, Category 4). Veterinary Medicine 9, constructed in 1973, is a one-story brick-clad building with vertical metal siding and concrete panels. The building has a low-slope roof. The building is similar in style to nearby Veterinary Medicine 10.

Veterinary Medicine 10 – UGA 1066 (1973, Category 4). Veterinary Medicine 9, constructed in 1973, is a one-story brick-clad building with vertical metal siding and concrete panels. The building has a low-slope roof. The building is similar in style to nearby Veterinary Medicine 9.

Veterinary Medicine 11 – UGA 1067 (1973, Category 4). Veterinary Medicine 11, constructed in 1973, is a one-story brick-clad building with vertical metal siding and concrete panels. A loading dock is present at the east elevation. The building has a low-slope roof. The building is similar in style to nearby Veterinary Medicine 9 and Veterinary Medicine 10.

Veterinary Medicine 12 – UGA 1068 (1971, Category 4). Veterinary Medicine 12, constructed in 1971, is located southeast of Veterinary Medicine 5C.

Veterinary Medicine 13 – UGA 1069 (1971, Category 4). Veterinary Medicine 13, constructed in 1971, is located southeast of Veterinary Medicine 5C.

Veterinary Medicine NC1 – UGA 1075 (1971, Category 4). Veterinary Medicine NC1, constructed in 1967, is assessed as Category 4.

Veterinary Medicine NC2 – UGA 1076 (1971, Category 4). Veterinary Medicine NC2, constructed in 1967, is assessed as Category 4.

Paul D. Coverdell Center – UGA 1111 (2005, Category 5)

Landscape Resources

The landscape associated with the Veterinary Medicine Complex features access roads leading into the site from each of the abutting roads, parking areas, large turf panels, foundation plantings in front of several buildings, street tree plantings along East Campus Road, paved walks along the road margins and leading into the complex from D. W. Brooks Drive, tree plantings between D. W. Brooks Drive and the veterinary medicine buildings, as well as along the eastern end of Carlton Street. A walled precinct extends west of the Center for Vaccines and Immunology. Globe lighting is present within the walled space, as well as elsewhere within the character area. There is also a large grove of trees that extends from the south-central portion of the complex in a southeastward direction to East Campus Road and also edges Driftmier Engineering. Several trees are mature and likely were associated with the early development of this character area, while other aspects of the character area landscape are likely more contemporary.

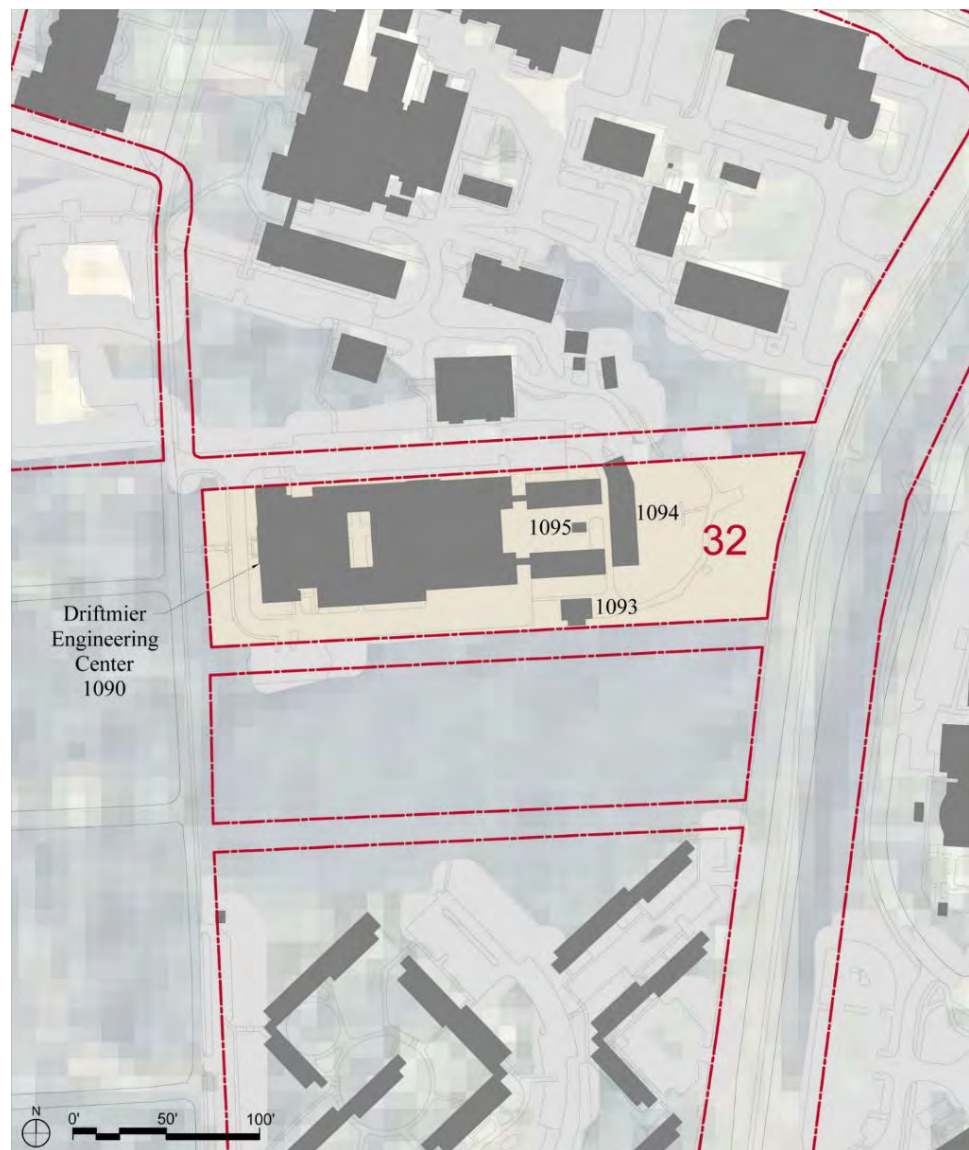


Figure 201. Map of character area 32, College of Engineering. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

32 College of Engineering

The College of Engineering character area is located between the Veterinary Medicine Complex to the north and Driftmier Woods to the south. It is edged to the east by East Campus Road, and to the west by D. W. Brooks Drive. The character area contains two buildings—Driftmier Engineering Center and Driftmier Engineering Annex. Driftmier Engineering Center is a historic building designed in the Modern style.

Building Resources



Figure 202. Driftmier Engineering Center. (Source: University of Georgia)

Driftmier Engineering Center – UGA 1090 (1965, Category 2) and Driftmier Engineering Annex – UGA 1094 (1968, Category 4). Driftmier Engineering Center is a large building located on Brooks Drive uphill and south of the Veterinary Medicine complex. The building is home to the College of Engineering. Completed in 1966, the center is named for Rudolph H. Driftmier, engineering professor since 1930 and former head of the engineering school. Driftmier worked with architect Roy Hitchcock on the planning and design of many of the Public Works Administration era buildings on campus. He also helped to create eighty other buildings at sixteen schools system-wide.

Driftmier Engineering Center is comprised of a rectangular two-story building facing Brooks Drive with a large one-story rear structure behind. The front building is horizontal in design. It is comprised of a central entrance form, slightly raised and projecting, of brick and stone or cast concrete with a projecting aluminum canopy over its aluminum entrance doors.

The brick wings to each side feature thin horizontal concrete bands that frame a series of horizontal aluminum windows. The windows have thin muntins of natural aluminum in a grid pattern. The overall composition of the building is restrained, delicate, and characteristic of its period. The one-story structure behind, actually a series of buildings, is simple and industrial in character. The annex is a freestanding structure at the rear of the larger building.

Driftmier Engineering Center is significant as a simple statement of Mid-Century Modern design at the University and is also significant for the central role that the engineering school played in campus development during the 1930s. The build retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Landscape Resources

An access road leads into the property from D. W. Brooks Drive. The road encircles the buildings, and is edged by parking. Foundation plantings occur

along the principal facade and in association with the annex. The character area is otherwise wooded.

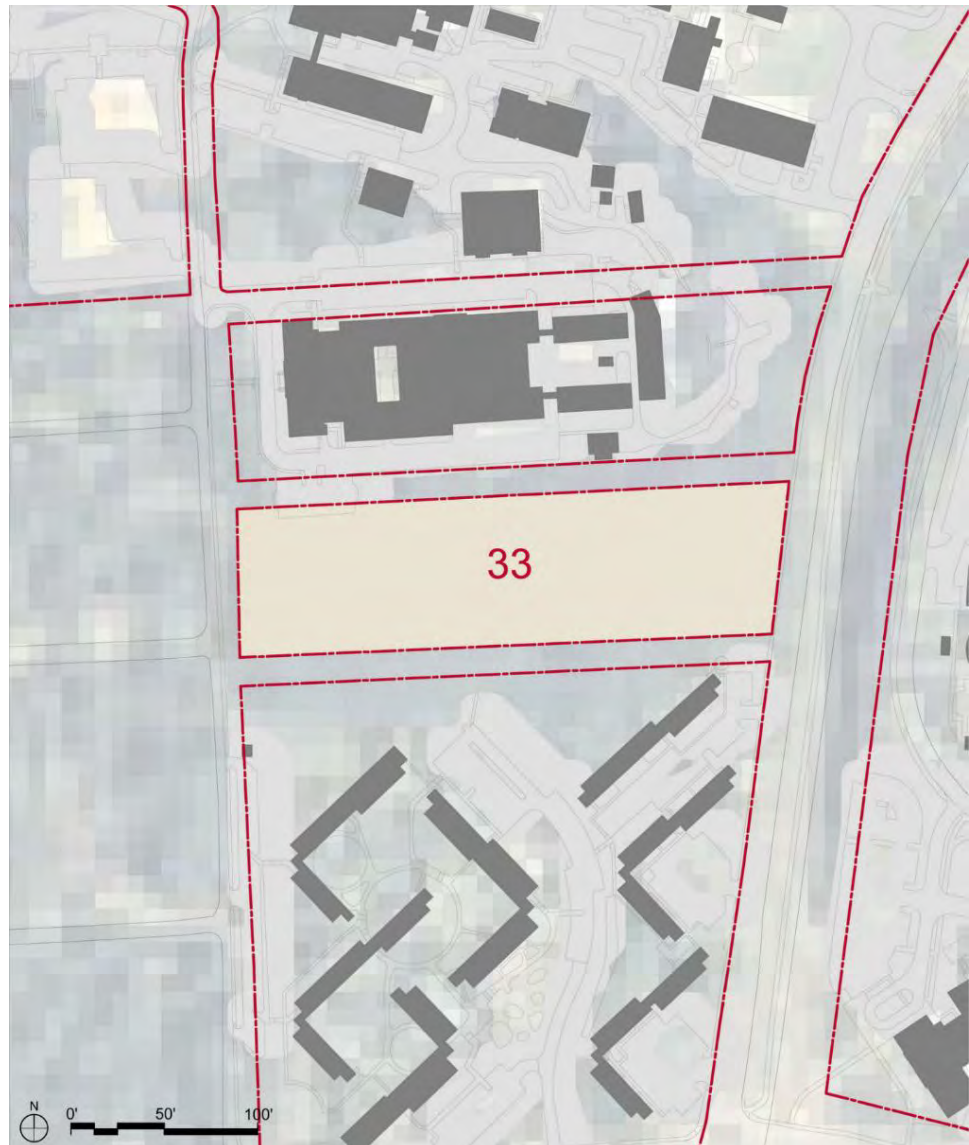


Figure 203. Map of character area 33, Driftmier Woods. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

33 Driftmier Woods

Driftmier Woods character area is located to the south of Driftmier Engineering, to the west of East Campus Road, to the north of University Village, and to the east of Agriculture Drive. The character area is comprised of a hillside and ravine characterized by woodlands dominated by mature beech, oak, and hickory trees. There are also many non-native invasive plant species present. The property features concrete picnic tables and benches, and trails. There are no buildings or structures located within this character area.



Figure 204, Aerial view of Driftmier Woods. (Source: University of Georgia)



Figure 205. Driftmier Woods (Source: University of Georgia)



Figure 206. Map of character area 34, East Campus. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

34 East Campus

East Campus is located to the east of East Campus Drive within the southern part of the Athens campus. It edges the University of Georgia Visitors Center to the north, east, and west. East Campus is comprised of dormitories, parking decks, dining halls, University Health Center, Ramsey Student Center, and Rhodes Center for Animal and Dairy Science. All of the buildings within this area are contemporary additions to the campus that reflect the “Return to Traditions” architectural style that has been used in the design of many buildings since the mid-1990s. None of the features associated with this character are historic.

Building Resources

Rhodes Center for Animal and Dairy Science (A/B/C) – UGA 1501–1503 (1998, Category 5)

Facilities Management East – UGA 1509 (2009, Category 5)

East Village Deck – UGA 1510 (2002, Category 5)

Joe Frank Harris Commons – UGA 1511 (2004, Category 5)

East Campus Village – UGA 1512–1516 (Busbee, McWhorter, Vandiver, and Rooker Halls, East Campus Residence Hall) (2004, 2010; Category 5)



Figure 207. The Ramsey Student Center. (Source: University of Georgia)

Ramsey Student Center – UGA 1690 (1995, Category 5)

East Campus Deck – UGA 1698 (2002, Category 5)

University Health Center – UGA 1701 (1998, Category 5)

Landscape Resources

Landscape features associated with this character area include roads, parking areas, walks, and plantings. None are historic features.

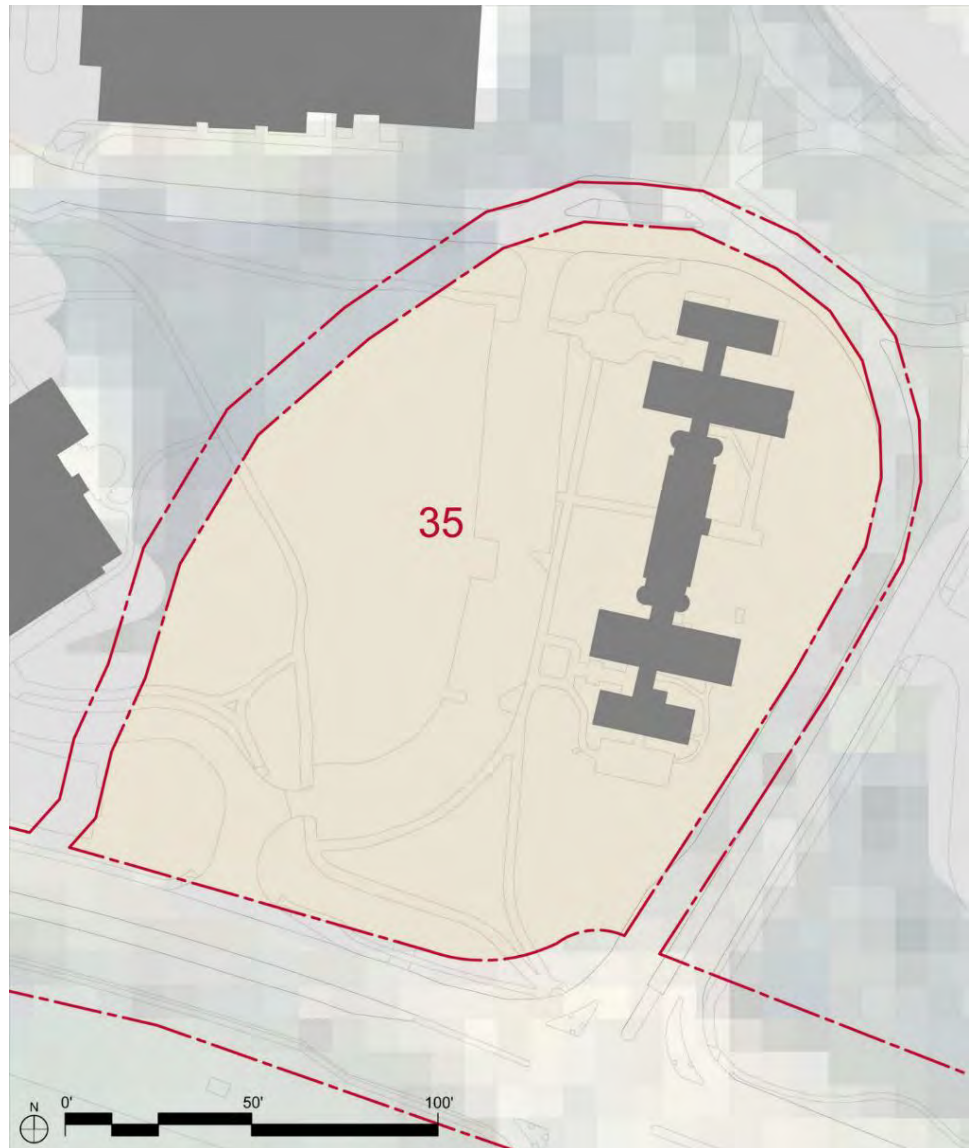


Figure 208. Map of character area 35, University of Georgia Visitors Center. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

35 University of Georgia Visitors Center

The University of Georgia Visitors Center character area located at the southern end of campus between Carlton Street to the north, River Road to the east, College Station Road to the south, and the landscape associated with the University Health Center to the west. The University of Georgia Visitors Center is housed in a former agricultural barn that features four silos. The barn was built in 1937. An access road and parking have been added to the west of the building by the University. Beyond the parking area to the west is a grove of mature oak trees.

Building Resources



Figure 209. The Four Towers complex, 2015.

University of Georgia Visitors Center and CAES Activity Center (Four Towers) – UGA 2835 (1937, Category 2). Originally part of a dairy and poultry research facility, the Four Towers building was constructed as a barn complex in 1937. It was adapted for use as a welcome center in anticipation of the 1996 Olympic Games, held in Atlanta, after the University was chosen to host soccer, volleyball, and rhythmic gymnastics.³⁸⁹ The facility is now used as a visitor’s center for the university. The former barn structure features four distinctive silos as well as a low single-story gable-roof structure. The building retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Landscape Resources

The landscape associated with the visitors center is generally composed of turf dotted with trees and paved walks leading to the J-shaped parking lot that extends west of the building between Carlton Street and Woody Drive. There is also a grove of mature oak trees located to the west of the parking area, the origins of which are not currently known.

389. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 83.

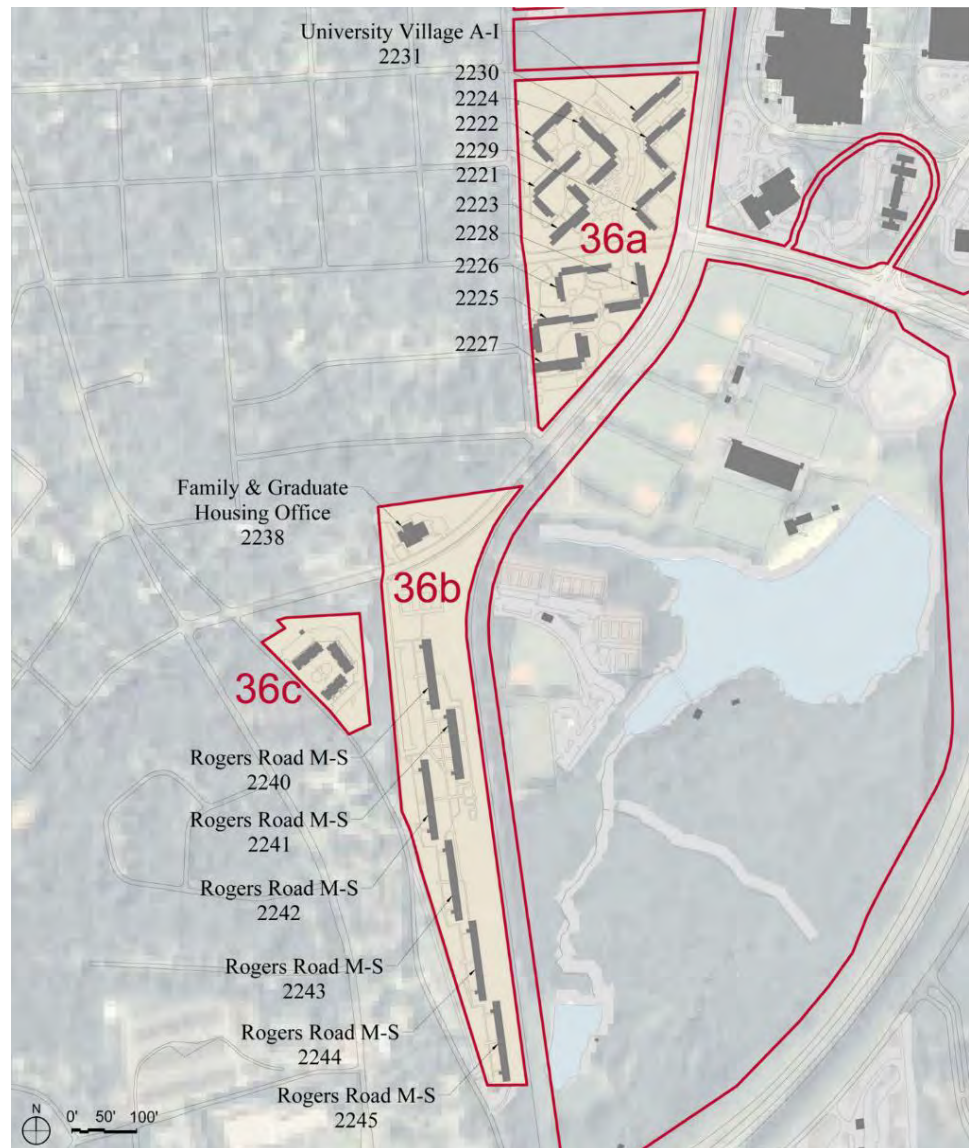


Figure 210. Map of character area 36, Family Housing Complexes (University Village, Rogers Road, Brandon Oaks).

36 Family Housing Complexes (University Village; Rogers Road; Brandon Oaks)

Three housing complexes form the southwestern edge of the main Athens campus. They are located to the west of the rail line corridor and are accessed from Agricultural Drive and Milledge Avenue extended. The housing areas also edge the cluster of Intramural Fields located to the south of College Station Road.

The University housing complexes were built in three phases of development in the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s. A housing office is also located within the character area. Although the University Village housing complex is historic in terms of the year of construction, it does not appear to possess high architectural value.

Building Resources



Figure 211. University Village apartments. (Source: University of Georgia)

University Village A-K – UGA 2220–2231 (1966, Category 3). University Village is located to the north and south of College Station Road between its intersections with Agriculture Drive and East Campus Road. There are three clusters of buildings within the complex, which is edged to the north by woodland, and to the south by East Campus Road.

The housing complex was built in 1966 as the first permanent apartment complex for married students. After passage of the G.I. Bill, passed in 1944, increasing numbers of older students, many of whom were married, began to attend colleges and universities. During the decade that followed World War II, many universities were forced to establish quarters to accommodate the large influx of students. By the 1960s, while the number of veterans had begun to decline, the trend for older students to attend college continued. The University of Georgia recognized the need and built the 105-unit University Village complex in 1966.³⁹⁰ It supports family and graduate community housing needs.

The apartment-style units occupy two-story brick structures that feature paired vertical concrete block panels inset with groups of three windows. Narrow overhangs extend out from the building over the first-floor windows. The buildings are connected to one another at their gable ends in linear rows, with the buildings slightly offset from one another, with one end connected to another building perpendicularly. The buildings are thus arranged into L-shaped forms and used to create quadrangles, or to edge parking areas. The buildings are connected with each other by curvilinear roads and paved walks. Two of the

390. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 82.

quadrangles feature a circular walk in the center that is broken by one of the buildings. Much of the landscape is composed of grass turf. There are also tree and shrub plantings.



Figure 212. Rogers Road apartments. (Source: University of Georgia)

Rogers Road M-S – UGA 2240–2245 (1973, Category 4). The Rogers Road apartments are located to the south of University Village between East Campus Road to the north, the rail line and Alumni Drive to the east, and Milledge Avenue Extended to the south and west, and Rogers Road to the northwest. The buildings, which are long narrow rectangular structures, are Late Modern in style. They are brick and concrete structures with an articulated facade that alternates extended concrete supports with inset brick panels. Landscape features include access roads and parking, paved walks, tree plantings, and turf. Tennis courts are located north of the apartment buildings along East Campus Road.

Family and Graduate Housing Office – UGA 2238 (1970, Category 4). South of University Village and north of Rogers Road housing along East Campus Road is the Family and Graduate Housing Office.³⁹¹ Constructed in 1970, the building is a single-story brick structure with large grouped vertical windows inset between brick column-like structural elements. The building features a concrete band across the top, and has a flat roof. It is representative of the Late Modern style.

Brandon Oaks T, U, V – UGA 2260–2262 (1987, Category 5). The Brandon Oaks housing complex, which is much smaller than University Village and Rogers Road, is located to the south of East Campus Road, west of Rogers Road, and north and east of Milledge Avenue Extended. It is a relatively small cluster

391. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 82.

of three buildings constructed in a U-shape and centered around open space. Parking is located along the outer edge of the buildings.

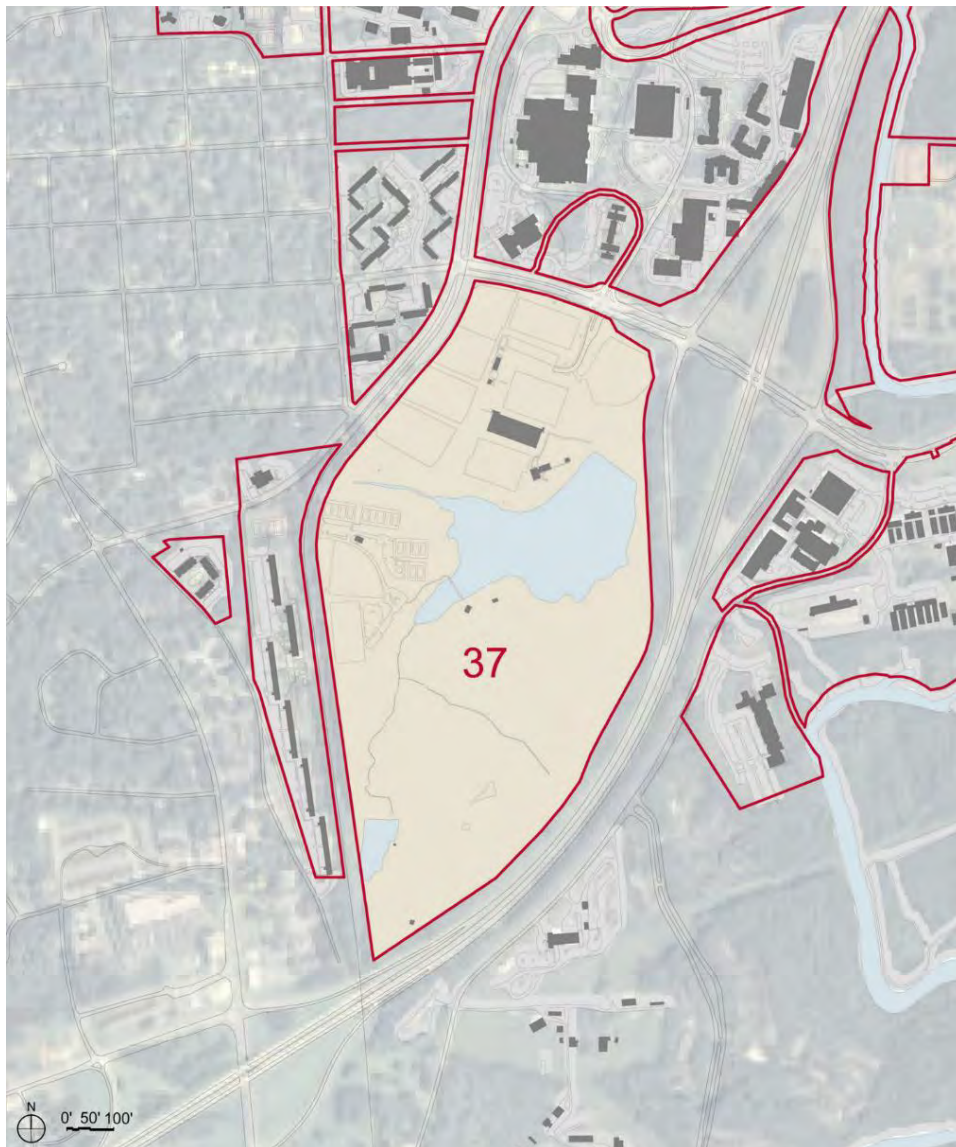


Figure 213. Map of character area 37, Intramural Fields. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

37 Intramural Fields

Located along College Station Road and South Milledge Avenue are university-owned lands used for agricultural research fields and facilities as well as intramural athletics fields. This area was formerly farm land. The area has been used for agricultural research for some time; recreational developments are a later addition. Further study of the history of the area is needed to better understand the historic importance of this character area.

Building Resources

Lake Herrick Pavilion – UGA 2440 (1986, Category 5). Built to overlook Lake Herrick is a pavilion located near the intramural athletic fields. The pavilion and

lake were named for Allyn M. Herrick, former dean of the School of Forest Resources.³⁹²

Intramural Fields Deck – UGA 2972 (2009, Category 5)

Livestock barns (date undetermined, category undetermined, various).

Greenhouses (date undetermined, category undetermined, various).

Landscape Resources

Intramural fields (date undetermined, Category 5). Open space that formerly served as farmland located south of South Campus along College Station Road has been developed to accommodate university intramural sports. The fields are used for softball, flag football, soccer, lacrosse, tennis, and other sports.³⁹³ Although the specific date these fields were established has not been identified, they are not historic.

Lake Herrick (date undetermined, category undetermined). Lake Herrick is located along College Station Road near the intramural athletic fields.³⁹⁴ The lake spans approximately 15 acres. Created in 1982, the lake is open for fishing to university faculty, staff, and students. A bridge and boardwalk span the lake. They serve as a memorial to Eugenia Calhoun Hargreaves, the wife of forestry dean Leon A. Hargreaves.³⁹⁵ Its date of origin is not documented in archival materials reviewed for this study.

Oconee Forest Park (1982, Category 5). The Oconee Forest Park is located south of Herrick Lake. It is managed by the School of Forest Resources. The 60-acre forest park contains 1-1/2-miles of walking trails, biking trails, a fitness course, dog park, picnic tables, and plantings of native shrubs and wildflowers, and is open to the public.³⁹⁶ There are stands of oak and hickory trees thought to be more than one-hundred years old and the remains of an extensive old-growth forest that once covered the area east of campus. During the Great Depression, the Civilian Conservation Corps used some of the land as a seedling nursery. Today, University faculty use the land as a teaching and research facility for botany classes. During the 1960s, as development pressures increased in the area, faculty in the Warnell School of Forestry and Natural Resources began to plan to protect portions of the forest. In 1982, the school established the Oconee Forest Park as a recreation and education resources for the university and Athens community. The park includes an informational kiosk.³⁹⁷

392. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 83.

393. Dendy, 153.

394. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 83.

395. Dendy, 152.

396. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 83.

397. Dendy, 152.



Figure 214. View along College Station Road of research fields, 2015.

Research fields and pastures (date undetermined, category undetermined).

Located along Milledge Avenue are a series of fields and livestock barns used by the College of Agriculture. Cows and sheep graze in fenced pastures to either side of the road near the intramural athletic fields, and are part of the university's research programs.³⁹⁸ Although the specific date these fields were established has not been confirmed, they are likely long-standing agricultural fields, and constitute historic resources. The fields contain access roads, parking areas, small buildings, and research facilities. The date of origin of the research fields and pastures is not documented in archival materials reviewed for this study.

398. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 87.



Figure 215. Map of character area 38, Riverbend Research. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

38 Riverbend Research

The Riverbend Research character area is located near the southern end of the main Athens campus. It is edged to the north by College Station Road, to the east by Riverbend Road, and to the west by Georgia Highway 15. The southern boundary edges the building complex that comprises the focus of this character area. The buildings located within this character area house specialized research facilities in plant and animal genetics, genomics sequencing, carbohydrate science, and isotope studies. Most of the scientists who work at these facilities have faculty appointments in university science departments. The facilities include the Complex Carbohydrates Research Center, opened in 2004, Center for Applied Genetic Technologies and affiliated Plant Genome Mapping Laboratory, the Georgia BioBusiness Center, the Georgia Genomics Facility, two buildings that house the Georgia Museum of Natural History's archaeology collection, and the offices of the university's Environmental Safety Division.³⁹⁹ The buildings

399. Dendy, 153–154.

located within this character area are primarily contemporary and not historic, although two greenhouses and the Vehicle and Transportation Maintenance center are more than 40 years of age and thus fall within Category 4.

Building Resources

Environmental Safety Services/Campus Mail – UGA 2118 (1992, Category 5)

Central Food Storage – UGA 2122 (1979, Category 5)

Center for Applied Isotope Studies – UGA 2127 ()

Riverbend Solvent Storage Building – UGA 2124 ()

Center for Molecular Medicine – UGA 2395 ()

Riverbend Research Laboratories (North and South) – UGA 2125 and 2418 (1974, 1989; Category 4/5). The Riverbend Research Laboratories are located along College Station Road.⁴⁰⁰

Entomology Greenhouses – UGA 2425 (1989, Category 5)

LATH Greenhouse 1 – UGA 2414 (1975, Category 4). LATH Greenhouse 1, constructed in 1975, is located directly east of the Botany Greenhouse.

Botany Greenhouse – UGA 2415 (1971, Category 4). The Botany Greenhouse is made up of several connected greenhouse structures.

CCRC Greenhouse 4 – UGA 2416 (1986, Category 5)

Complex Carbohydrates Research Center – UGA 2419 (2003, Category 5). Built in 1989, the Complex Carbohydrates Research Center is located along College Station Road near the Oconee River crossing.⁴⁰¹

Center for Applied Genetic Technologies – UGA 2438 (2002, Category 5)

Plant Biology Greenhouse – UGA 2427

Rhizotron Building – UGA 2417

Agronomy Seed Lab – UGA 2426

Greenhouse Plants Agronomy – UGA 2411

Soil Chemical and Equipment Building – UGA 2437

Greenhouse Plant Pathology – UGA 2412

Soil Storage Building – UGA 2413

Crop and Soil Science Greenhouse – UGA 2428

Agronomy Seed Storage – UGA 2407

Agronomy Soil Building – UGA 2408

400. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 83.

401. *Ibid.*, 83.

Greenhouse Horticulture – UGA 2410

Horticulture Greenhouse 1 – UGA 2423

Horticulture Greenhouse 2 – UGA 2424

Vehicle Transportation and Maintenance – UGA 1634 (1971, Category 4).

Located near the Complex Carbohydrates Research Center along College Station Road is the vehicle transportation and maintenance center, which operates the fleet of campus buses.⁴⁰²

Vehicle Transportation and Maintenance Tire Storage – UGA 1635 ()

Vehicle Transportation and Maintenance Car Wash – UGA 1633 ()

Landscape Resources

Landscape features associated with this character area include access roads and parking areas, turf lawn, and screen plantings of trees along the northern and western boundaries that are edged by College Station Road and Georgia Highway 15. Additional plantings occur east of the campus mail facility. The landscape features are not likely historic.

402. Ibid., 83.

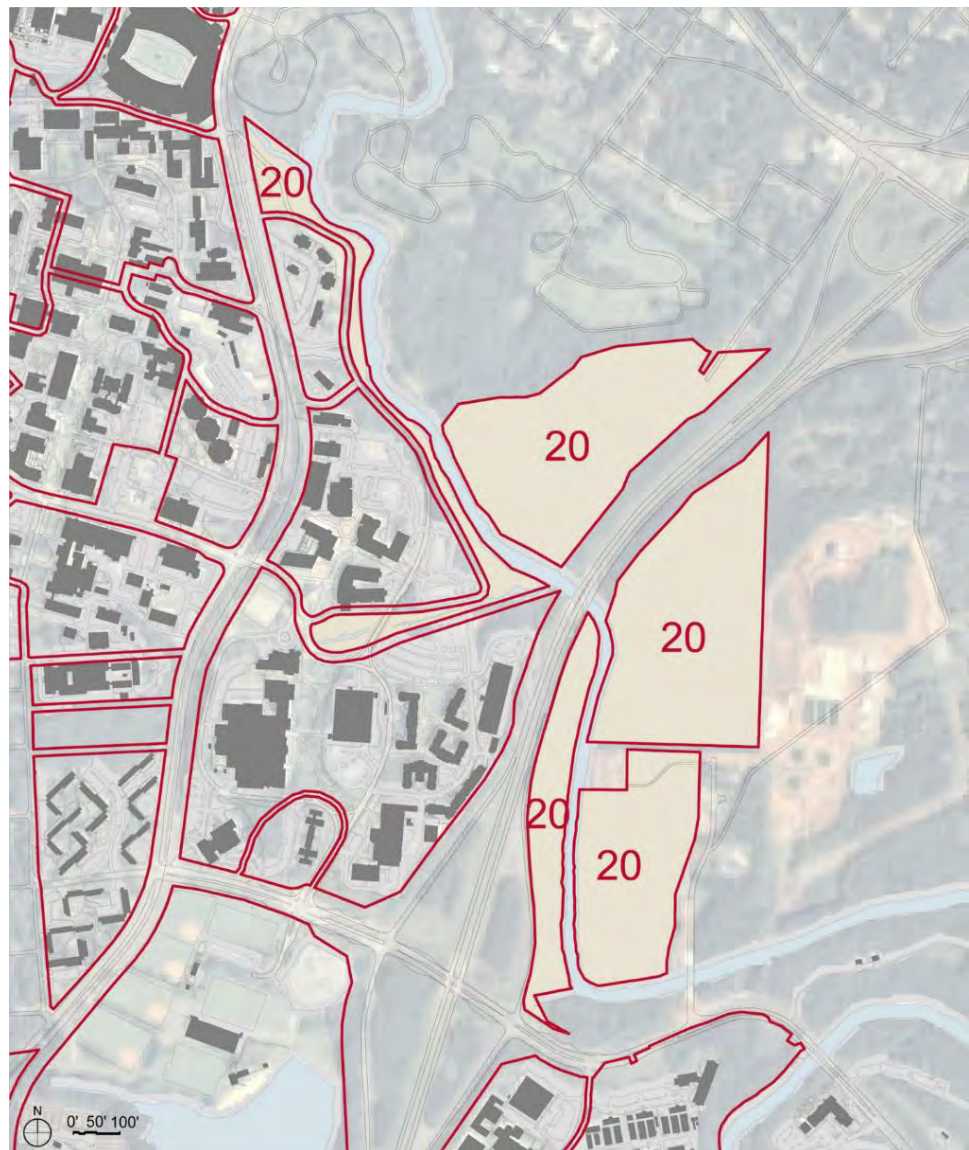


Figure 155. Map of character area 20, undeveloped areas associated with original land grant. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

20 Undeveloped Original Grant Lands

Several undeveloped parcels of land are included in the University of Georgia main campus at Athens. These parcels, part of the original land grant of the late eighteenth century, are located to the east of the built campus. They edge the North Oconee River, River Road, and US 441 South. These parcels are generally wooded, but also include unpaved access roads and trails.

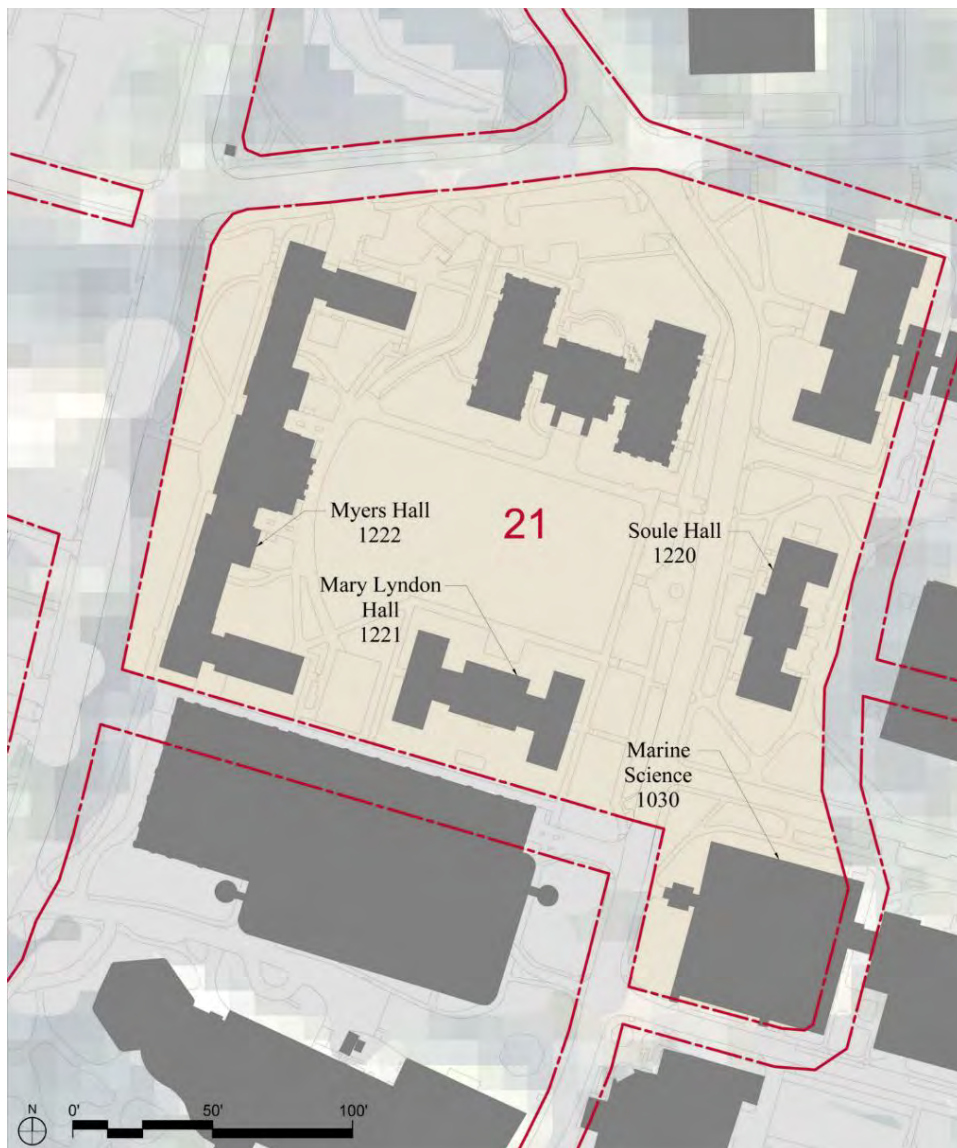


Figure 156. Map of character area 21, Myers Community quadrangle. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

21 Myers Community quadrangle

The Myers Community quadrangle character area is located within South Campus along South Lumpkin Street. It is edged to the north by Cedar Street, to the east by Sanford Drive and the Science Complex, to the south by West Green Street and the South Deck parking structure, and to the west by South Lumpkin Street. Five dormitory buildings and a dining hall are included in the character area. The dormitories are sited to form a large open central T-shaped quadrangle. The quadrangle is edged to the west by Myers Hall (1953); to the north by Rutherford Hall (2015), a contemporary replacement of a historic building; to the east by Soule Hall (1920); and to the south Mary Lyndon Hall (1936). Mary Lyndon Hall was also designed by Hitchcock and constructed with the assistance of the PWA and was designed by Roy Hitchcock. Soule Hall is the second oldest building on South Campus. It originally faced an amphitheater, but was

reoriented to Sanford Drive in 1988 to frame the Myers Community quadrangle.³⁵⁵

Building Resources



Figure 157. Dawson Hall, 2015.

Dawson Hall – UGA 1010 (1932, Category 2). Dawson Hall was erected in 1932 on South Campus at the southeast corner of the intersection of Sanford Drive and Cedar Street. It is named for Dr. William Terrell Dawson, who willed a large amount of money to the College of Agriculture in the 1920s. It is the main building for the College of Home Economics. The program was established in 1918, when women were admitted as undergraduates for the first time. A large annex, Speirs Hall (also UGA 1010), was added in 1971 and named in honor of Mary Spiers, dean of the school for many years. In 1982, a Doric entrance was added to the west side of the original building, facing Sanford Drive.³⁵⁶ Dawson Hall retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

355. University of Georgia, *South Campus Tour Brochure*.

356. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 52.



Figure 158. Rutherford Hall, 2015.

Rutherford Hall – UGA 1215 (2014, Category 5). Rutherford Hall was originally constructed in 1939 as a women’s dormitory. It was named in honor of Mildred Lewis Rutherford, a noted author and educator. Located opposite Mary Lyndon Hall on the north side of the open quadrangle, Rutherford Hall was part of the New Deal expansion of the University managed by Richard Driftmier and Roy Hitchcock.³⁵⁷

In 2012, the original building was demolished and a new, larger dormitory was constructed, opening in fall 2013. The new building is designed in a similar yet more sophisticated Colonial Revival style than its 1930s predecessor.



Figure 159. Soule Hall, 2015.

Soule Hall – UGA 1220 (1920, Category 2). Soule Hall was constructed in 1920 as the first women’s dormitory on campus, soon after the introduction of

357. Ibid., 53.

women's educational programming at the University. It is located on the west slope of Compton Hill downhill from Conner Hall, introducing a new use to the agricultural character of South Campus. The building was nicknamed the "co-ed barn." The dormitory is named for Andrew M. Soule, who came to the University to reinvigorate the agriculture program in 1907.³⁵⁸

Soule Hall became a central focus of women's programs and the Beaux-Arts layout of South Campus. The amphitheater was constructed immediately to its east in 1922, symmetrical to the earlier building. The Woman's Physical Education Building (1928), Dawson Hall (1932), Mary Lyndon Hall (1936), and Rutherford Hall (1939) were added around it and all focused on women's programs. The central position of Soule Hall is notable on 1942 and 1947 plans of the campus.³⁵⁹

Soule Hall is a three-story building constructed with tan brick in a restrained Beaux-Arts design. The building is U-shaped in plan, with a central mass facing east and west and small wings on the north and south ends that project east toward the location of the former amphitheater. The central mass is similar in design on both the east and west, with a modest entrance at the first floor level and a two-story open outdoor porch with brick columns at the second floor level.

Most dormitory rooms have large paired double-hung windows, providing ample light. The building's original windows have been replaced with new metal double-hung windows with insulating glass, internal muntins, and external screens. The window replacement replicates the historic appearance of the originals and was well executed. Small vents have been introduced in the brickwork beneath most windows to serve internal air conditioning units that have been added. The vents were also well executed and are not visually intrusive. The building has an asphalt shingle gable roof with aluminum gutters and downspouts.

Still serving as a women's dormitory, Soule Hall is significant to the Beaux-Arts period of the University's development, retains integrity, and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

358. *Ibid.*, 53.

359. Bowen, 128, 140, 150, 154.



Figure 160. Mary Lyndon Hall, 2015.

Mary Lyndon Hall – UGA 1221 (1936, Category 2). Constructed in 1936 as a graduate women’s dormitory, Mary Lyndon Hall is named for the first dean of women at the University.³⁶⁰ The building retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 161. Myers Hall, 2015.

Myers Hall – UGA 1222 (1953, Category 2/3). Across South Lumpkin Street from Oglethorpe House is Myers Hall, another residential structure. It is named for Jennie Belle Myers, a beloved housemother who served at the university for many years.³⁶¹ The building retains integrity and appears to contribute to a

360. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 53.

361. *Ibid.*, 45.

National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2/3 resource.

Landscape Resources

Landscape features associated with the Myers Community quadrangle character area include the large central open space framed by buildings that is characterized by turf lawn, paved walks, and tree plantings along the perimeter, a linear green space between South Lumpkin Street and Myers Hall that features paved walks and plantings, additional green space along Sanford Drive, and an access road and parking to the north of Rutherford Hall connected to Sanford Drive.

Myers Quadrangle (date undetermined, Category 2). Myers Quadrangle was formed by 1953 when Myers Hall was constructed. The large open green space features paved walks that parallel Rutherford and Mary Lyndon halls, and a broad curved walk that connects Rutherford and Mary Lyndon with Myers Hall. This residential open space is a historic feature of the character area and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource. The date of origin of the Myers Quadrangle is not documented in archival materials reviewed for this study.

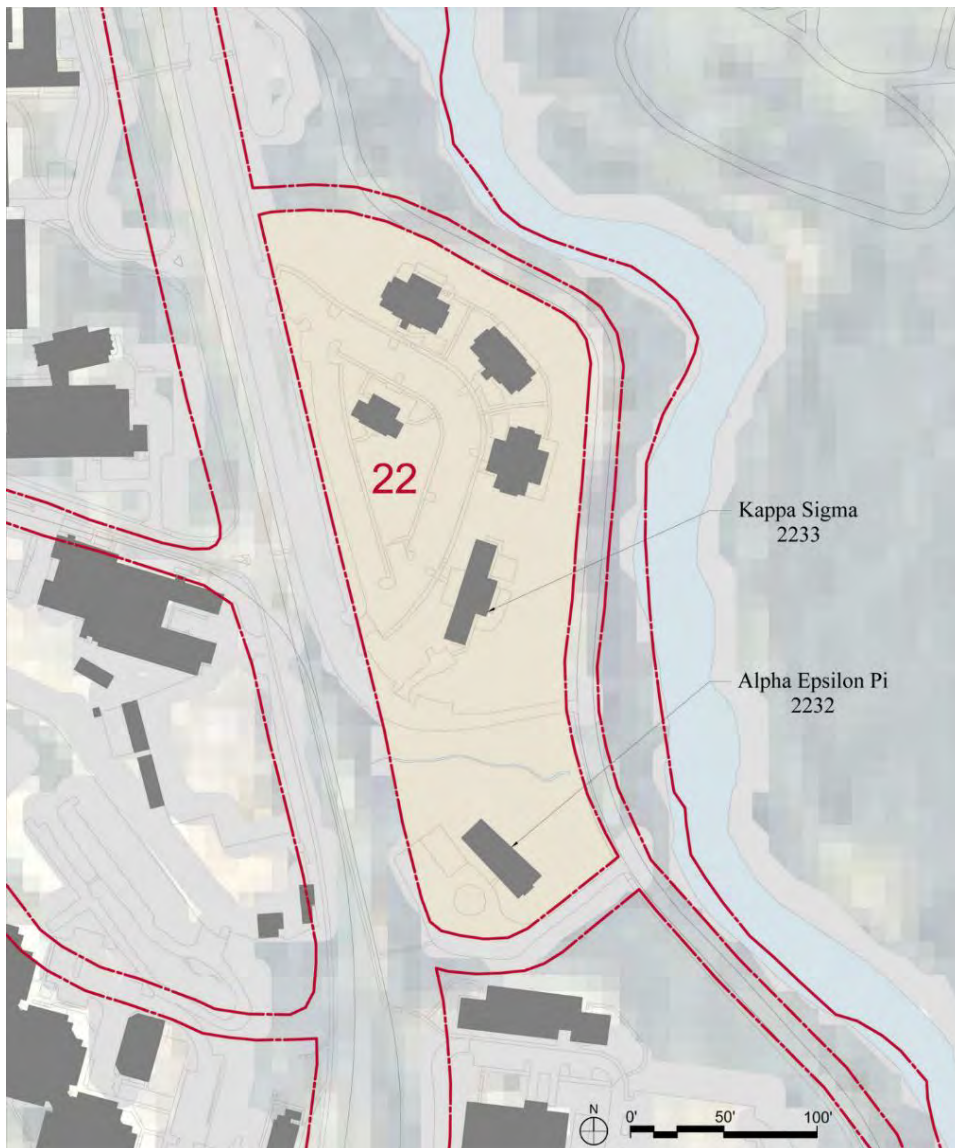


Figure 162. Map of character area 22, Fraternity Row. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

22 Fraternity Row

The Fraternity Row character area is located on the far eastern edge of the Athens campus overlooking the North Oconee River. It is edged to the north and east by River Road, to the east by River Road, to the south by the Ceramics building associated with the Visual Arts precinct, and to the East Campus Road.

Access roads approach from East Campus Road and lead to a long linear parking area, and another tear-drop-shaped parking area that encircles Phi Delta Theta. Landscape features around the buildings include paved walks, turf, and plantings. These landscape features appear contemporary.

Building Resources

Pi Kappa Alpha – UGA 2294 (2009, Category 5)

Phi Delta Theta – UGA 2293 (2009, Category 5)

Tau Epsilon Phi – UGA 2292 (2009, Category 5)



Figure 163. Alpha Epsilon Pi, 2015. (Source: University of Georgia)

Alpha Epsilon Pi – UGA 2232 (1958, Category 3). Situated just west of River Road, Alpha Epsilon Pi is a two-story brick building with a low-slope roof. The building has elements of the Mid-Century Modern style.



Figure 164. Alpha Epsilon Pi, 2015. (Source: University of Georgia)

Kappa Sigma – UGA 2233 (1961, Category 3). Located west of River Road and just south of Pi Kappa Alpha, Kappa Sigma is a two-story building clad with brick masonry. An entry portico is centered on the east elevation of the building, overlooking River Road.

Sigma Nu – UGA 2291 (2009, Category 5)

Landscape Resources

Landscape features include access roads that approach the character area from East Campus Road and lead to three parking areas. One is a long linear system

that parallels East Campus Road. The second is tear-drop-shaped and encircles Phi Delta Theta. The third is located at the far northern end of the character area. Additional landscape features around the buildings include paved walks, turf, and plantings. These landscape features appear contemporary.

River Road (date undetermined, Category 2). River Road appears to be a historic road corridor. The road retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource. Its date of origin is not documented in archival materials reviewed for this study.

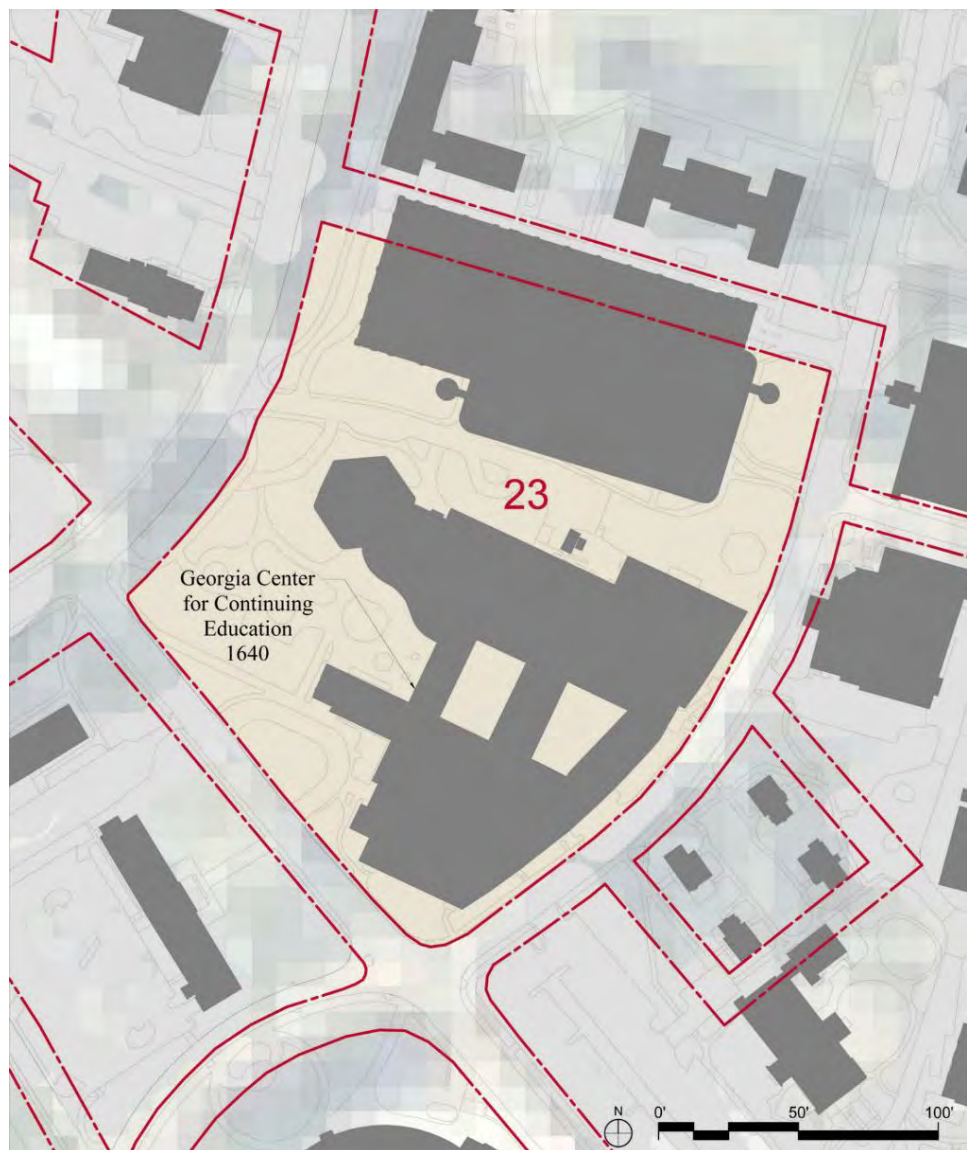


Figure 165. Map of character area 23, Georgia Center complex. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

23 Georgia Center complex

The Georgia Center complex character area is located on South Campus to the west of the Marine Science character area. It is edged to the north by Myers and Mary Lyndon halls, to the east by Sanford Drive, to the south by Carlton Street, and to the west by South Lumpkin Street.

The Georgia Center building, which is the focus the character area, was constructed in 1957 based on financing provided from Kellogg Foundation grant. It was designed in the International architectural style and originally featured a Mid-Century Modern interior, including a Brazilian mahogany registration desk. The central courtyard also featured a garden designed by notable landscape architect Thomas Church. Additions and changes made in 1966 and 1984 significantly altered both the building and landscape, although the Church courtyard remained intact until 2015, when it was permanently altered. A parking deck was added to the north of the Georgia Center in 1986.

Building Resources

South Campus Deck – UGA 1139 (1986, Category 5). The South Campus parking deck was built to accompany the expansion of the Georgia Center, funded in 1984. It is a five-tier concrete structure connected to the facility.³⁶²



Figure 166. Georgia Center. (Source: University of Georgia)



Figure 167. Center for Continuing Education, 2015.

Georgia Center for Continuing Education – UGA 1640 (1955, 1987; Category 2) The Georgia Center for Continuing Education is located at the corner of Lumpkin and Carlton streets and was made possible through a 1953 grant from the W. K. Kellogg Foundation and matching funds from the State of Georgia. Constructed in 1956 and opened in 1957, the center was an early Mid-Century Modern structure built on campus. The building is five stories tall and contains meeting and classroom space, dining and banquet facilities, and lodging. The center offers residential conferences and short-courses, and many other programs for adult education. In 1984, the Kellogg Foundation provided funds for expansion of the facility, doubling the size of the building.

362. Ibid., 75.

The original portion of this modern brick building was designed with glass and an exposed concrete structure at its first floor level and a crisp brick mass with large, horizontal steel windows with cantilevered steel awnings shading its hotel rooms on the floors above. The later expansion is of contemporary design and was completed in a complementary and creative manner. The building is significant for its association with the Mid-Century Modern and for the overall quality of its design, and is assessed as Category 2.

Landscape Resources

Landscape features associated with this character area include an access road leading east from South Lumpkin Street, a circular drop off area from Carlton Street, paved walks, and plantings located around the Georgia Center and within the space contained by the U-shaped building.

Courtyard garden (1955, Category 5). The courtyard of the Georgia Center originally featured a design by Thomas D. Church (1902–1978), a notable landscape architect whose signature style reflected the modernist movement of the 1950s. Church is credited with starting the modern movement in landscape architecture eventually known as “California Style.” The Georgia Center is believed to have been his only institutional design in the South.³⁶³ The garden has since been substantially beyond recognition and has lost integrity.

363. University of Georgia, *South Campus Tour Brochure*.

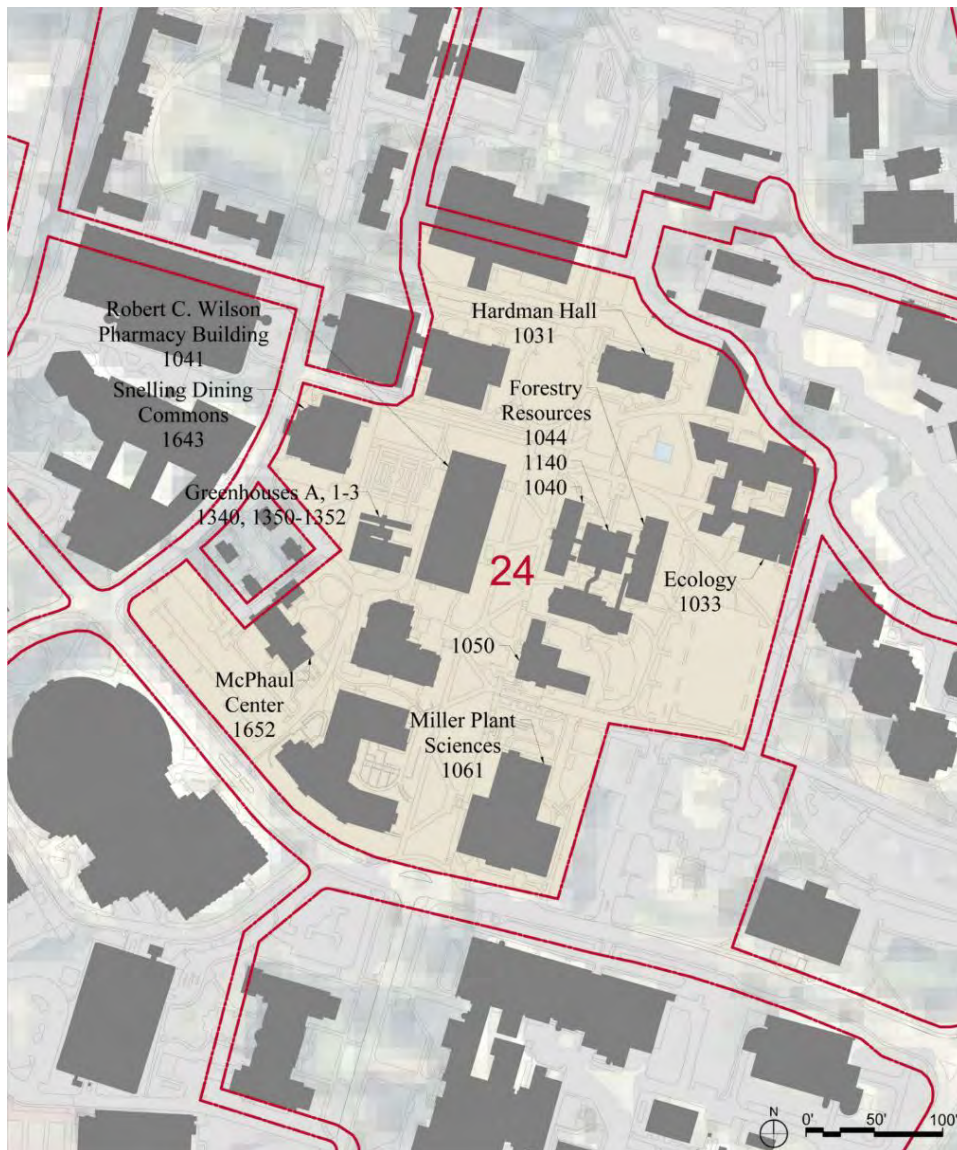


Figure 168. Map of character area 24, Marine Science/D. W. Brooks Mall. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

24 Marine Science/D. W. Brooks Mall

The Marine Science/D. W. Brooks Mall character area is located on South Campus between the mid-twentieth-century science complex, the Life Sciences complex, and the Vince Dooly Athletic complex. It is edged to the north by the Science Library, to the east by the University Steam Plant/Physical Plant complex, to the south by Carlton Street, and to the west by Sanford Drive and the College of Family and Consumer Sciences complex. Featured within the character area are Marine Sciences, the Daniel B. Warnell School of Forestry, the Odum School of Ecology, and the R.C. Wilson School of Pharmacy. Several of the buildings are historic features of South Campus. During the 2010s, the University replaced the Brooks Drive road corridor through much of the length of this character area with a linear pedestrian system referred to as the D. W. Brooks Mall. It is an open green space crisscrossed by paved walks that connect the buildings and East Green Street located along its margins. The north end of the mall is connected to a large oval green space between Soule Street and West

Green Street. Also located within the character area is a topographic anomaly thought to be the remaining evidence of a military defensive structure built during the Civil War, and the Trial Gardens, where new plant cultivars are developed by students and faculty.

Building Resources

Dance/Marine Science – UGA 1030 (1928, 1970; Category 2, 4). Although they share the same UGA building number, the Marine Sciences Building and Dance Building are two separate structures constructed at different times. The Dance Building was constructed in 1928 as the Woman’s Physical Education Building. The Marine Sciences Building was constructed in 1970 as a Modern addition to the existing building, providing an open gymnasium. Later, the dance program took over the original building and the addition was converted to classrooms for the marine studies program.

The Marine Sciences Building is a two-story brick building with a large, almost square footprint. Its primary entrance faces Sanford Drive, and it is connected to the Dance Building at its rear, east facade by a narrow linking corridor. The main entrance is of Mid-Century Modern design, with a split central mass from which projects a concrete canopy sheltering the glass entrance doors below. To the sides, vertical concrete arches frame vertical brick panels with contemporary side windows and stucco infill.

More traditional paired double-hung windows are located on the north and south elevations and may be of earlier design and construction than the Mid-Century Modern elements of the building. Original windows have been replaced with metal double-hung windows with clad frames.



Figure 169. Dance Building, 2015.

Dance Building – UGA 1030 (1928, Category 2). The Dance Building was constructed in 1928 as a Women’s Physical Education Building. The Neoclassical Revival building features 22-foot-high painted terra cotta Ionic columns and a traditional entablature with cornice, frieze, and architrave. The

building includes a swimming pool in the basement and a gymnasium at the first floor level, now used for dance.

The formal entrance and portico of the Women’s Physical Education Building faces north toward the site of the former 1922 amphitheater, now the location of the Boyd Center. With Soule Hall (1920) and Dawson Hall (1932), the Physical Education Building created a complex devoted to woman’s studies at the University. Along with Soule Hall, the siting of the building facing the amphitheater created a quadrangle reinforcing the Beaux-Arts layout of South Campus before changes in the Modern era.

A date stone on the building states: “Commemorating the Establishment of the Degree Course Physical Education for Women, June 11, 1925; Erected 1928.”

The Physical Education Building has a two-story mass facing north with a one-story mass behind. The rear of the building has been adapted to its most frequently used entrance today. The building is clad with tan brick with terra cotta and stone detailing that has been painted white. Most significantly, the building retains its original steel windows, which are important character-defining features. Some of the windows are two stories high. Most have central, operating awning sash.

Original entrance doors to the building have been replaced with modern metal doors. On the interior of the building a significant amount of historic building fabric remains in public spaces as well as in gymnasiums, classrooms, and other spaces. Contemporary renovations have been made to some spaces without altering historic fabric. A new, contemporary dance theater has been added to the building to support the dance program with modern facilities.

The Dance Building is in good condition, though the original steel windows are in need of maintenance. The building has been rehabilitated but retains integrity and significance to the Beaux-Arts period of the University as well as to women’s programming at UGA, and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 170. Hardman Hall, 2015.

Hardman Hall – UGA 1031 (1918, 1971; Category 2). Hardman Hall is located east of the Dance Building on South Campus. It was constructed in 1922 to house the Department of Animal Science as part of the College of Agriculture, and featured an interior livestock arena for cattle exhibitions. It was sited in a wooded area near various farm structures including barns, sheds, greenhouses, and cottages associated with the college.

After World War II, Hardman Hall served as home to the College of Veterinary Medicine and later as a location for women’s physical education classes. The building was adapted for use by the Aerospace Studies (Air Force ROTC) program in 1971. The building was named for Lamartine G. Hardman, a physician interested in education who served as Georgia governor from 1927 to 1931.

Hardman Hall is a rectangular, two-story brick building with its primary entrance facing east toward the axis of Brooks Mall and D. W. Brooks Avenue. It appears that the original building was organized around the two-story central livestock arena that may have had a clerestory above the roof level. The interior of the building has been dramatically reconfigured to accommodate its current use, though some interior historic detailing remains, including walls, wainscoting, wood trim, and an open interior stairway. The area that likely contained the clerestory above the central livestock arena has been renovated and redesigned to provide an additional third floor level.

In addition to its tan brick walls, remaining historic fabric on the exterior includes the wide wood roof eaves, original entrance doors on the north elevation, and, most significantly, original wood double-hung windows. The original windows are important character-defining features. Thin storm windows and screens have been installed on the exterior of the windows.

Hardman Hall has been altered to adapt to contemporary use but retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic character and is significant to the College of Agriculture that was established on South Campus in the early twentieth century. The building appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 171. Ecology Building, 2015.

Ecology – UGA 1033 (1974, Category 4). The Ecology Building was constructed in 1974 to the southeast of Hardman Hall and is set back from Brooks Mall in a wooded area. This low brick structure houses the Institute of Ecology, which supports multidisciplinary research in such topics as marine and freshwater ecology, thermal ecology, radiation ecology, mineral cycling, and old field dynamics. The ecology program was largely the creation of Eugene P. Odum, a pioneer in the field of ecology, who established the Institute in 1961. An annex was added to the rear of the building in 1977. It houses the Institute of Natural Resources and the Marine Sciences Program.³⁶⁴

The Ecology Building is a one-story structure composed of simple brick masses informally arranged around a central courtyard. Tinted glass window walls break up the brick forms and provide sharp contrast between solids and voids. The flow of space from inside to outside is emphasized. The contemporary vocabulary of the building is a distinctive architectural expression of the mid-1970s and a further development of the modern designs of the 1960s. The building has an informal and restrained presence.

The Ecology Building is significant for its association with Eugene Odum’s groundbreaking program as well as for its contemporary architectural expression.



Figure 172. Forestry Resources 3, 2015.

Forestry Resources 3 – UGA 1044; and Forestry Resources 2 – UGA 1140 (1968, Category 3). The U. S. Department of Agriculture built two new structures behind the older Forest Resources Building in 1968. The USDA’s Forest Service worked closely with the School of Forestry and other departments on campus at the time and determined the need for these buildings.

The two buildings constructed in 1968 are of unusual Mid-Century Modern design. They include a two-story building (UGA 1140) that is square in plan, located immediately behind the 1939 building, and a rectangular four- to five-

364. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 63, Bowen, 197–198.

story building (UGA 1044) behind. The three buildings are connected to each other by narrow windowless corridor linkages sheathed in natural wood.

The primary entrance to the three-building complex is located on the north side of the central building and is accessed across a narrow bridge with a brick walking surface and open wood railings, which leads to the building's second floor level. The exterior of the central building is composed of two horizontal stucco bands at the floor and ceiling levels interrupted by perpendicular brick walls at each column bay. The entire second floor level is cantilevered over a recessed first floor level and courtyard below, and appears to float above the ground.

A recessed wall surface between the two second floor stucco bands incorporates horizontal windows. A painted steel framework extends over the two stucco bands. Vertical wood strips placed over the steel framework mask the recessed windows behind. The vertical wood strips appear to have had a natural finish originally, but have since been painted white. In some locations they have been removed. The painted steel structure is rusting in places and is in need of maintenance.

The four- to five-story building on the east has a predominantly brick exterior but has similar wood window treatments as the central building. These two modern buildings are unique and are significant to the University's Mid-Century Modern period.

Forestry Resources Annex – UGA 1046 (1992, Category 5). The Forest Resources Annex is a five-story rectangular building located south of the earlier three-building forestry complex and connected to the second floor of its central building of the complex by a glass walkway. The west end of the Annex faces Brooks Mall.

The Forest Resources Annex has a lively exterior facade, with horizontal bands of different colored brick and curving masonry forms. The building contrasts dramatically with the New Deal-era buildings between which it is located, and reflects the University's period of contemporary design in the late 1990s and early 2000s.



Figure 173. Environmental Health Sciences, 2015.

Environmental Health Sciences – UGA 1050 (1939, Category 2). The Environmental Health Sciences Building was constructed in 1939 as the Dairy Sciences Building, contributing to the agricultural theme of South Campus. Like the Forestry Building adjacent to it, the Dairy Sciences Building faced Agricultural Drive (now Brooks Mall) and was part of the New Deal-era expansion on South Campus planned and designed by Rudolph Driftmier and Roy Hitchcock with federal funding.³⁶⁵

The Environmental Health Sciences Building is three stories tall with its primary floor at the second level. The building is similar in form and character to the Forestry Building, though simpler in detail. It has a tall, narrow entrance portico recessed into its symmetrical west elevation featuring painted brick and stucco. The building has a stucco-covered ground floor level with brick above and is topped with an asphalt shingle gable roof with a projecting cornice.

The three-story building is T-shaped in plan, with the short leg of the T at the rear. A long one-story wing is located at the south end and rear of the building and is probably original, making the overall building plan L-shaped. The wing appears on the 1942 plan of the campus. An elevator shaft and other additions have been added to the rear of the building.

Most significantly, the Environmental Health Sciences Building retains its original metal windows, which are important character-defining features. The windows are rusting in some places and in need of maintenance. Unit air conditioners have been installed in some windows. The building is in good overall condition and is significant to the New Deal period of the University's history and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Miller Plant Sciences – UGA 1061 (1972, Category 3). The Miller Plant Sciences Building is a large, four-story structure located at the southeast corner

365. Bowen, 145. 150.

of Brooks Mall and Carlton Street. It houses the Departments of Agronomy, Botany, Horticulture, and Plant Pathology, as well as a herbarium. Completed in 1972, the building is named for Professor Julian H. Miller, professor of plant pathology from 1919 to 1958 and recognized nationally for his research.³⁶⁶

The Plant Sciences Building is a simple brick mass, asymmetrically T-shaped in plan. The exterior has smooth brick walls without articulation but punctured by concrete framed windows at each floor level. The single-paned aluminum window sash operate as awning windows. The building's primary entrance faces Brooks Mall and is also framed in concrete, with polished granite panel infill and aluminum doors. The building has a flat roof.

Pharmacy South – UGA 1038 (2007, Category 5). Immediately south of the Pharmacy Building is a four-story brick building connected to the 1964 pharmacy at two floor levels by a glass and metal linking structure. Constructed in 2010 at a cost of \$42 million, Pharmacy South is oriented perpendicular to Brooks Mall. The building has a contemporary style with brick and stone detailing reflecting traditional treatments. The building features large glazed openings with metal frames.



Figure 174. Forestry Resources Building 1, 2015.

Forestry Resources Building 1 – UGA 1040 (1938, Category 2). The Forest Resources Building was constructed in 1938 and opened in 1939. It was known at the time as the Forestry Building. Today it is home to the Warnell School of Forestry and Natural Resources. The University's forestry program was established in 1906 with the financial support of philanthropist George Foster Peabody. The Forestry Building was planned and designed by Rudolph Driftmier and Roy Hitchcock as part of the New Deal-era expansion of the campus with funding from the federal Public Works Administration.³⁶⁷

366. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 70.

367. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 66; Bowen, 145.

When constructed, the Forestry Building was sited on the east side of Agricultural Drive (later D. W. Brooks Drive), which is on axis with the center of Conner Hall atop Compton Hill. Construction of the building at this location, along with the adjacent Dairy Science Building (1939, now the Environmental Health Science Building), established the formal layout of South Campus, replacing the informal layout of earlier agricultural buildings there. The drive that the buildings faced was more recently changed to a pedestrian mall. According to a 1942 plan of the campus, tennis courts were located on the east side of Agricultural Drive at that time, at the current location of the Pharmacy Building.³⁶⁸ New buildings were connected to the rear of the Forestry Building in 1968.

The Forest Resources Building is a three-story brick building with its primary floor at the second floor level, reached by a steep flight of concrete steps. The central entrance feature is a tall, narrow projecting portico with square limestone columns and cut limestone facing on the building wall. The wood half-round window above the entrance door appears to be original. The wood doors below are replacements. A bronze plaque above the door documents the building's 1939 opening. Copper lanterns are located to each side.

The building's ground level is painted stucco. The upper floor walls are brick with limestone string courses, cornice, lintels, sills, and other detailing. Modern aluminum awning windows have been installed, replacing the building's original windows. The new windows appear generally to replicate the historic steel windows, which were probably similar to those still present on the adjacent Environmental Health Sciences Building. A hipped asphalt shingle roof is located behind the building's brick and limestone parapet. The Forest Resources Building retains integrity, is significant to the New Deal-era period of the University's development, and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 175. Robert C. Wilson Pharmacy Building, 2015.

368. Bowen, 145, 150, 154.

Robert C. Wilson Pharmacy Building – UGA 1041 (1964, Category 2). The School of Pharmacy was established as part of Chancellor Hill’s modernization program for the college in 1903. It was initially housed in the basement of Terrell Hall and then moved to New College. It finally joined the other sciences on the south campus in 1964 when the Pharmacy Building was constructed. The building was designed by the architectural firm of Toombs, Amisano and Wells and named for Robert C. Wilson, a Georgia pharmacist who became dean of the school in 1917.

The Pharmacy Building is a large two-story rectangular building oriented north-south and located along the axis of Brook Mall opposite the Forestry Building. The building is of unique Modern design and features a precast concrete exterior frame with shaped forms and large windows. It is not known whether the tinted glass present today is original. There are no operable sash.

The two-story white structure is cantilevered over its stone-faced foundation walls and appears to float above the sloping ground of Brooks Mall. The basement level is exposed to grade at the south end of the building, is set back within the cantilever, with glazed walls. On the interior, a continuous corridor extends along the outside glass and concrete walls. Offices and laboratories occupy the interior space.

The Pharmacy Building has a refined design and is significant to the Mid-Century Modern period of University expansion. It retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 176. Snelling Dining Hall, 2015.

Snelling Dining Hall – UGA 1643 (1940, 1979; Category 2). Snelling Hall is located on the corner of Sanford Drive and West Green Street. It was designed by Richard Driftmier and Roy Hitchcock as one of the buildings constructed during the Great Depression with federal funding from the Public Works Administration.

Snelling Hall was constructed in 1940 as a dining hall serving the women's dormitory complex organized around Soule Hall, just to the north. Renovated in 1969, the building was expanded in 1979 with additions. The building is named for Charles M. Snelling, who came to Georgia to teach mathematics in the late nineteenth century. He commanded the cadet corps that was established as part of the transition to a land grant institution, and later became dean under Chancellor Barrow, whom he succeeded in 1926. Snelling later became the first chancellor of the new University System of Georgia.³⁶⁹

Snelling Hall is organized with a substantial two-story brick entrance pavilion facing the corner of the two streets. The entrance pavilion features tall Egyptian-inspired columns and formal detailing designed by Roy Hitchcock. Brick wings with steep sloping roofs extend from the pavilion along the line of the two streets creating an L-shaped primary building form. Behind the primary structure is a more utilitarian one-story high structure that fills in the space between the L, creating a square overall footprint. The building is shown on 1942 and 1947 plans of the campus.³⁷⁰

On the interior of the entrance pavilion is a two-story space with fine detailing that remains intact from its 1940 construction. The wing along Sanford Drive houses a two-story banquet space, also intact, and has tall arched wood double-hung windows facing the street. Significantly, the building's original wood windows remain despite multiple renovations and are important character defining features. The wing along West Green Street has been renovated into a contemporary dining hall.

Brick additions were added along the streets in front of both wings in 1979. While the additions diminished the integrity of the building, their form, brickwork, and overall character are complementary to the original building, despite being clearly of modern design rather than traditional.

The building is significant to the New Deal period of University growth, retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations, and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Snelling Bell (1915, 1980s, Category 3). Cast in 1915 by the McShane Foundry of Baltimore, Maryland, the Snelling bell, or dining bell was placed outside the main entrance of Snelling Dining Hall in the late 1980s. The bell is historic, while its placement is not.

Science Learning Center – UGA 1935 (2016, Category 5). The Science Learning Center is a four story-brick building with cast stone detailing located at the intersection of Carlton Street and Brooks Mall, opposite the Miller Plant Sciences Building. The building has a dominating presence and is designed in a traditional style with metal double-hung windows; a cast stone base, projecting bays, and cornice; sloping roof; and rooftop vents that appear as brick chimney masses.

369. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 65.

370. Bowen, 150,154.

Landscape Resources



Figure 177. D. W. Brooks Mall. (Source: University of Georgia)

D. W. Brooks Mall (2001–2006, Category 5). D. W. Brooks Mall is located between the Pharmacy complex and the Forestry and Natural Resources Building, Environmental Health Science Building, and Miller Plant Sciences Building. The mall replaced a former section of Brooks Drive (which originally extended from Cedar Street to Carlton Street) based on a master plan proposal to increase pedestrian corridors and green space within South Campus. The mall now features central turf panels, paved walks, and tree and shrub plantings. At the north end of the mall is a large ellipse of open green space and a formal walled garden that suggest the area's agricultural roots, while at the south end is a fence with a cornstalk pattern that reflects the University's status as the nation's fourth-largest center for corn research. The mall is named for D. W. Brooks, who formed a farm cooperative in 1933 that became Gold Kist, Inc., an important poultry-processing operation. Brooks served as a trustee of the UGA Foundation, and was the first inductee of the UGA Agriculture Hall of Fame.³⁷¹

Topographic anomaly (1864, Category 2/3). This topographic feature is located on West Green Street behind the Marine Sciences Building. The anomaly is thought to be a remnant of a Civil War-era military earthwork in the form of a lunette built on Wilson Lumpkin's property as a way to defend Watkinsville Road (now South Lumpkin Street) against the anticipated attack by General Sherman's forces on Athens during fall 1864. The feature is composed of 60-foot faces and 30-foot flanks. Although the original height of the structure is not known, it is thought to have stood approximately 6 feet in height. The lunette was altered through construction of the Women's P.E. Building in 1969.³⁷²

The Trial Gardens at Athens (1982, Category 5). The Trial Gardens at Athens are located to the west of the R.C. Wilson Pharmacy Building. The gardens were established by acclaimed plant scientists Allan Armitage and Michael Dirr and their students. The gardens were initially known as the Horticulture Trial Garden and were used to introduce new plant species and study their growth. Students

371. Dendy, 100–101.

372. University of Georgia Grounds Department.

tend the beds and evaluate new varieties for desirable characteristics. Data collected helps the students to chart the overall performance of the plants. The best rated cultivars receive the Classic City Garden Award, and the information is made available to breeders, growers, retailers, landscapers, and consumers.³⁷³

373. Dendy, 97.

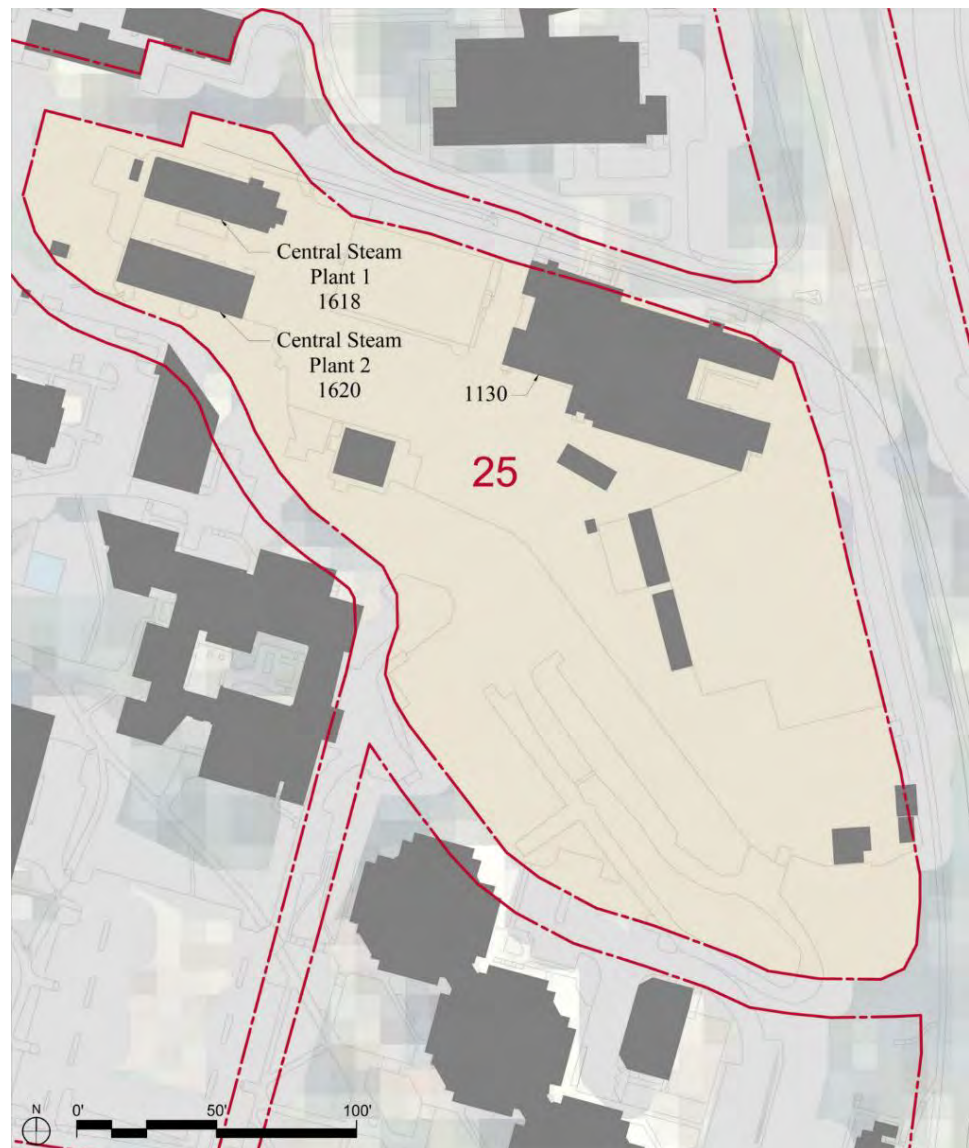


Figure 178. Map of character area 25, University Steam Plant/Physical Plant. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

25 University Steam Plant/Physical Plant

The University Steam Plant/Physical Plant character area is located on South Campus along East Campus Road. The character area is edged to the north by Cedar Street and the School of Statistics, to the east by East Campus Road, to the south by the Life Sciences complex, and to the west by the Marine Science/D. W. Brooks Mall character area. Building resources located within the character area support campus utility operations. They include two central steam plant structures, the River Basin Center electronics shop, Facilities Management South, and other storage and shop structures. The character area is set within a low-lying ravine to help screen it from view from academic areas of campus. A spur of the rail line located to the east extends into the character area to supply the steam plant. Several of the buildings as well as the rail line are historic features.

Building Resources



Figure 179. Steam plant, 2015.

Central Steam Plant 1 and 2 – UGA 1618 and 1620 (1948, Category 2). Central Steam Plants 1 and 2 are two rectangular brick structures located beside each other and located southeast of Barrow Hall and northeast of Hardman Hall on South Campus. Plant 1 appears to consist of two parts: an original heating plant constructed on South Campus in 1915, an innovation at the time, and an addition constructed in 1948 according to the UGA building list.³⁷⁴ The one-story industrial structure has large metal-framed windows and articulation of its brick walls. The addition at the west end is similar in character, with its windows divided by paired brick buttresses. A tall brick chimney at the east end of the building dominates the landscape. A railroad trestle accesses the northeast end of the building from the railroad line along East Campus Drive for delivery of coal. Plant 1 is significant to the historical development of South Campus and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Plant 2 is located parallel to and south of the original buildings and is a simple low brick building with a tall metal chimney on its south side. It is listed as having been constructed in 1972.³⁷⁵

EITS/Statistics/Natural History – UGA 1130 (1958, Category 3). A connected group of one-story buildings is located at the intersection of Cedar Street and East Campus Road within the physical plant complex. This group of buildings houses a museum of natural history and the EITS/Statistics facility. The buildings appear to have been adapted from other maintenance uses within the complex.

374. Bowen, 123.

375. Ibid., 198.

Landscape Resources

Landscape features associated with this character area include an access road leading into the complex from East Campus Road, large expanses of paved parking, and the rail line. Trees also edge the character area along the western margin.

Rail Line (date undetermined, category undetermined). A spur of the rail line that edges the campus to the east extends to the Physical Plant area. Coal was delivered to the steam plant via the rail line. Its date of origin is not documented in archival materials reviewed for this study.

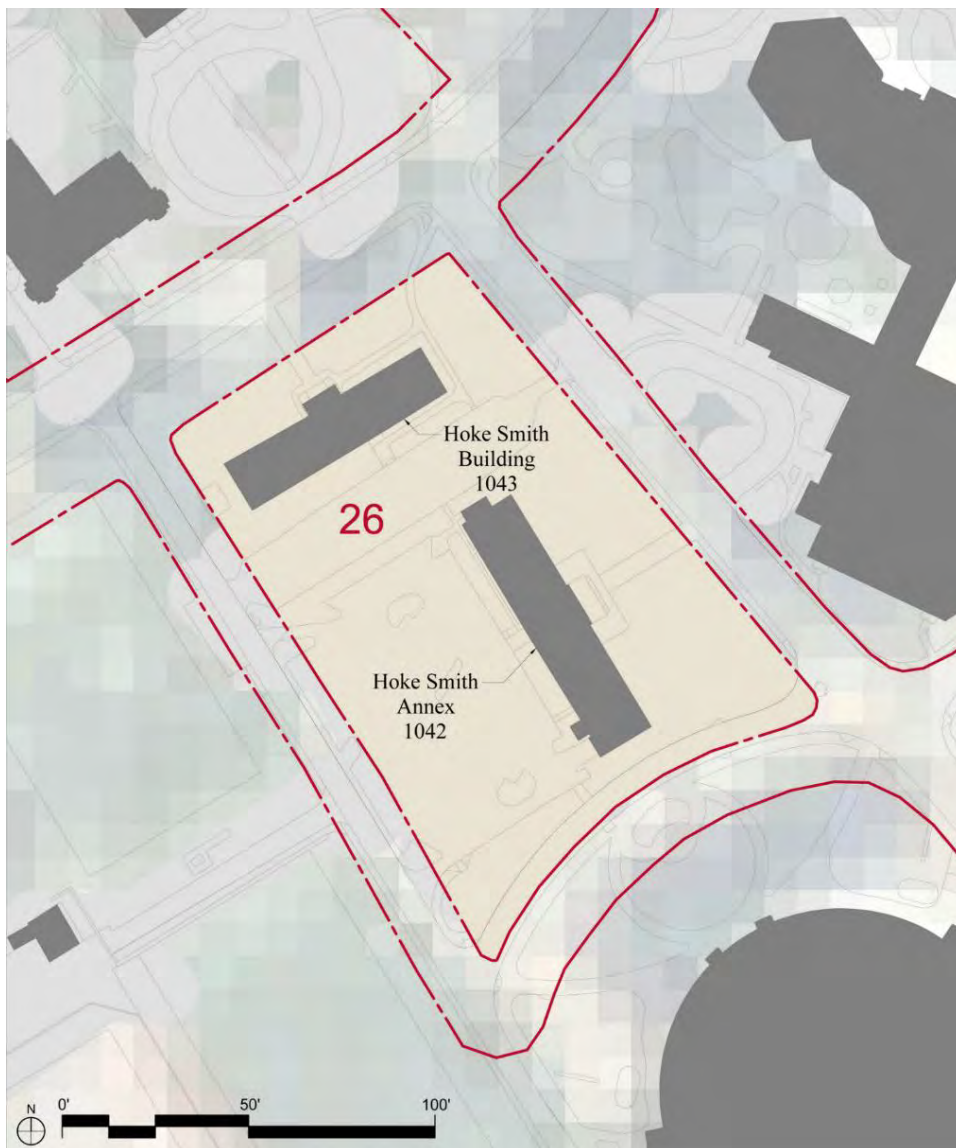


Figure 180. Map of character area 26, Hoke Smith complex. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

26 Hoke-Smith complex

The Hoke-Smith Complex character area is located to the southwest of the Georgia Center and to the northeast of the Vince Dooley Athletic complex. It is edged to the north by South Lumpkin Street, to the east by Carlton Street, to the south by Sanford Drive, and to the west by Smith Street. The character area features two buildings—Hoke-Smith and the Hoke-Smith Annex. Access roads lead into the character area from Smith and Carlton streets. Parking areas edge each of the buildings. Walks lead into the character area from the adjacent side streets. The landscape otherwise contains turf, foundation plantings, and trees.

Building Resources



Figure 181. Hoke-Smith Annex, 2015.

Hoke-Smith Annex – UGA 1042 (1940, Category 3). Hoke Smith Annex is located on Carlton Street just east of the Hoke Smith Building. Constructed in 1940, the Annex was one of the last buildings undertaken with the assistance of the WPA. The building has been adapted for use by the Cooperative Extension Service.

Hoke Smith Annex is larger than the Hoke Smith Building but is similar in form and appearance to both it and other New Deal buildings on South Campus, such as Forestry and Dairy Sciences. Like these buildings, the Annex is three stories high including a raised basement, which has a stucco exterior. The building has a simple, utilitarian entrance with a slightly projecting brick pavilion form and a simple set of entrance doors in a stone surround.

Significantly, the Annex retains its original steel windows, which are large industrial style windows with center operating awning sash. The windows are important character defining features. Room air conditioning units have been installed in many of the windows, with resulting loss of window fabric. In other windows, the operable sash have been replaced with fixed glass, probably due to air leakage.

Exterior metal fire escapes in brick enclosures have been added to each end of the building in recent years. The interior of the Annex has concrete clock walls and utilitarian detailing. The building is significant to the end of the University's New Deal period.



Figure 182. Hoke-Smith Building, 2015.



Figure 183. Hoke Smith Building, 2015.

Hoke Smith Building – UGA 1043 (1937, Category 2). The Hoke Smith Building is located at the corner of South Lumpkin and Carlton Streets. This building was originally known as the Agricultural Extension Building and was renamed Hoke Smith, who was governor of Georgia from 1907 to 1909 and later a U.S. Senator. Smith was a cosponsor of the Smith-Lever Act of 1914, which provided federal funds for agricultural extension work.

The Hoke Smith Building was planned and designed by Rudolph Driftmier and Roy Hitchcock as part of the New Deal expansion of the campus with federal funding. Like other New Deal academic buildings on South Campus, the three-story brick building has a simple Beaux-Arts form with an elevated first floor level over a raised basement, central portico and entrance, and gable end pavilions expressed in the facade.

The entrance portico has limestone detailing, with a limestone wall plane and four columns with Egyptian-inspired capitals. The wings to both sides have limestone bands, sills, lintels, and cornice. The building's original windows have been replaced with new paired metal double-hung windows with applied muntins. Screens are mounted on the exteriors. The building has a hipped roof with asphalt shingles.

The interior of Hoke Smith retains much of its historic detailing, such as door frames, transoms, wainscot, trim, and stairways. New doors, dropped ceiling, resilient flooring, and other features have been added. The Hoke Smith Building retains integrity, is significant to the New Deal period of the University's development, and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Landscape Resources

Landscape resources, which include access roads, parking areas, paved walks, signage, plantings, and site furnishings, are generally contemporary. Several older trees help to convey a more historic character within parts of the character area.

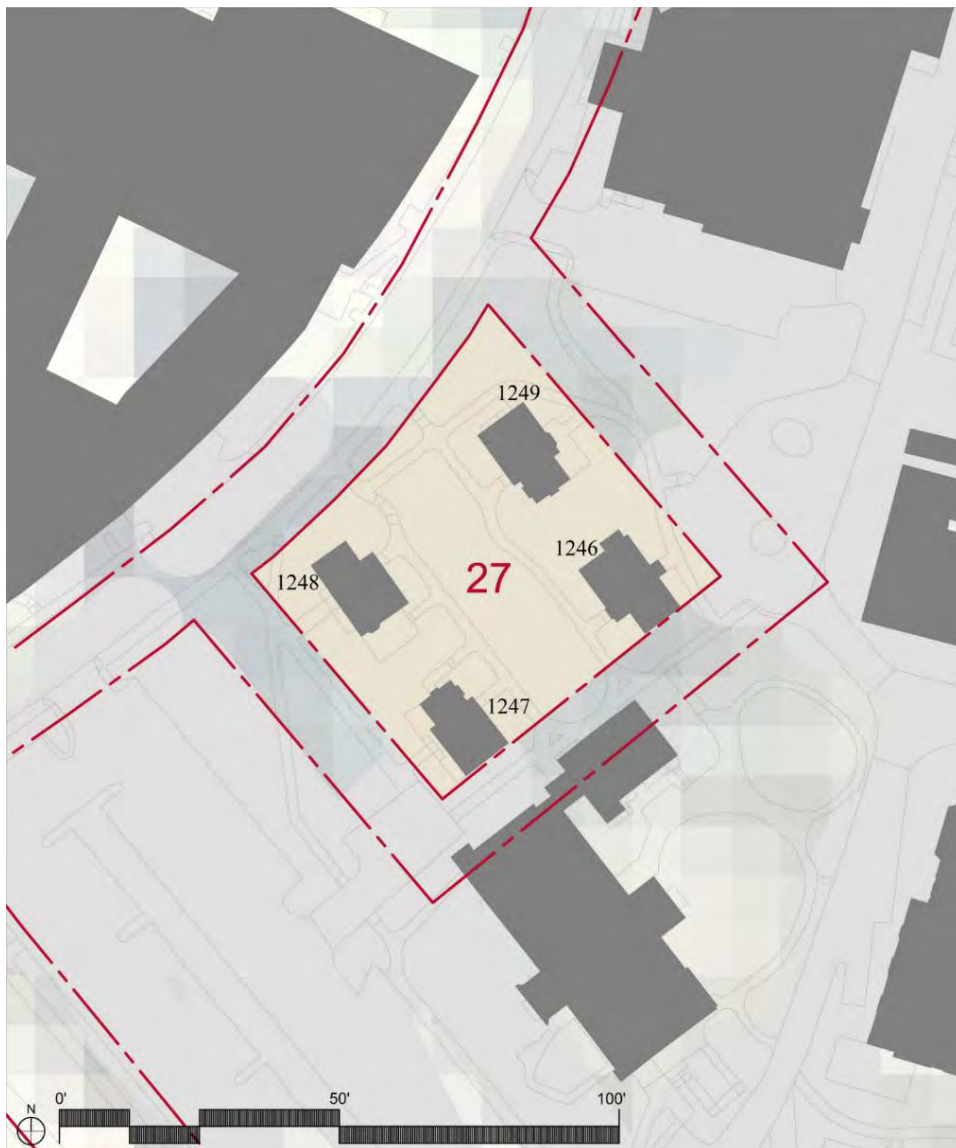


Figure 184. Map of character area 27, College of Family and Consumer Sciences. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

27 College of Family and Consumer Sciences Complex

The College of Family and Consumer Sciences Complex character area is located to the east of the Georgia Center. It is edged to the west by Sanford Drive, to the north by Snelling Dining Commons and associated parking, to the east by an access road, and the south by parking. The character area contains five historic buildings designed by architect Roy Hitchcock and constructed using funds provided by the PWA in 1939–1940. The buildings were designed to serve as home management laboratories for the School of Home Economics. Four were family home-style buildings, while the fourth, the focal point of the cluster, was a nursery school. The nursery school building was enlarged in 1971 and renamed the McPhaul Center Aspire Clinic.³⁷⁶

376. Dendy, 96–97.

Building Resources



Figure 185. Row of Family Science Center buildings constructed in 1939–1940, 2015.

Completed with the assistance of the Public Works Administration, four home management houses are part of the College of Home Economics. The houses were constructed in 1940. For many years, students majoring in home economics were required to live in one of the residences for one quarter. They are now used for various offices.³⁷⁷



Figure 186. McPhaul Center, 2015.

McPhaul Center – UGA 1652, 1246, 1247, 1248, 1249 (1940, 1969 addition; Category 2). In 1927, the Rockefeller Foundation provided funds to the University for establishment of a nursery school as part of the child development program of the School of Home Economics. In their New Deal development on South Campus using Public Work Administration funds, Richard Driftmier and Roy Hitchcock created a small complex of buildings around an open courtyard to house the nursery school and four home management laboratories.

377. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 74.

The buildings were constructed in 1939, and the nursery school moved into the complex in 1940. The four home management laboratories were designed as small residences. Students majoring in home economics were required to live in one of the residences for one quarter of the school year. The complex was later named after Margaret McPhaul, who served as director of the nursery school from 1937 until 1961. A large one-story building was constructed for the center in 1971 southeast of the complex and linked to the 1930s nursery school building.³⁷⁸

The five 1930s buildings are organized with the former nursery school, now the Aspire Clinic, at the head of the quadrangle and with two of the home management laboratory buildings to each side. The two story brick buildings are designed in Colonial Revival style with the character and appearance of 1930s era residences. The nursery school building has a formal symmetrical facade, with a finely detailed central entrance. The four residences are simpler in design and asymmetrical, with small side wings.

The buildings retain their original wood double-hung windows, Colonial entrance door surrounds (each different), wood cornices, wood clapboard, copper gutters and downspouts, and tile roofs. The buildings currently house College of Family and Consumer Sciences programs, including the Aspire Center, Family Science Center, Housing and Demographics Research Center, and Consumer Research Center. The complex is significant to the New Deal development at the University as well as with the growth of the home economics program. The buildings retain integrity and appear to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. They are assessed as Category 2 resources.

The adjacent 1971 building is a large, low rectangular building with an entrance facing the parking lot to the south. It has brick walls with a stucco overhang at the top. The building appears to house the nursery school and is surrounded by outdoor play areas. Though connected to the 1930s nursery school building with a first floor link, the 1971 building has little physical or aesthetic relationship with the 1930s complex.

Landscape Resources

The landscape associated with the College of Family and Consumer Sciences Complex features paved walks, turf lawn, foundation plantings, ground covers, and mature shade and ornamental flowering trees. The buildings are arranged to form a streetscape, which is reinforced by the landscape elements. The composition of landscape features is generally historic and complements the architecture and spatial layout of the buildings.

378. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 74; Bowen, 145.

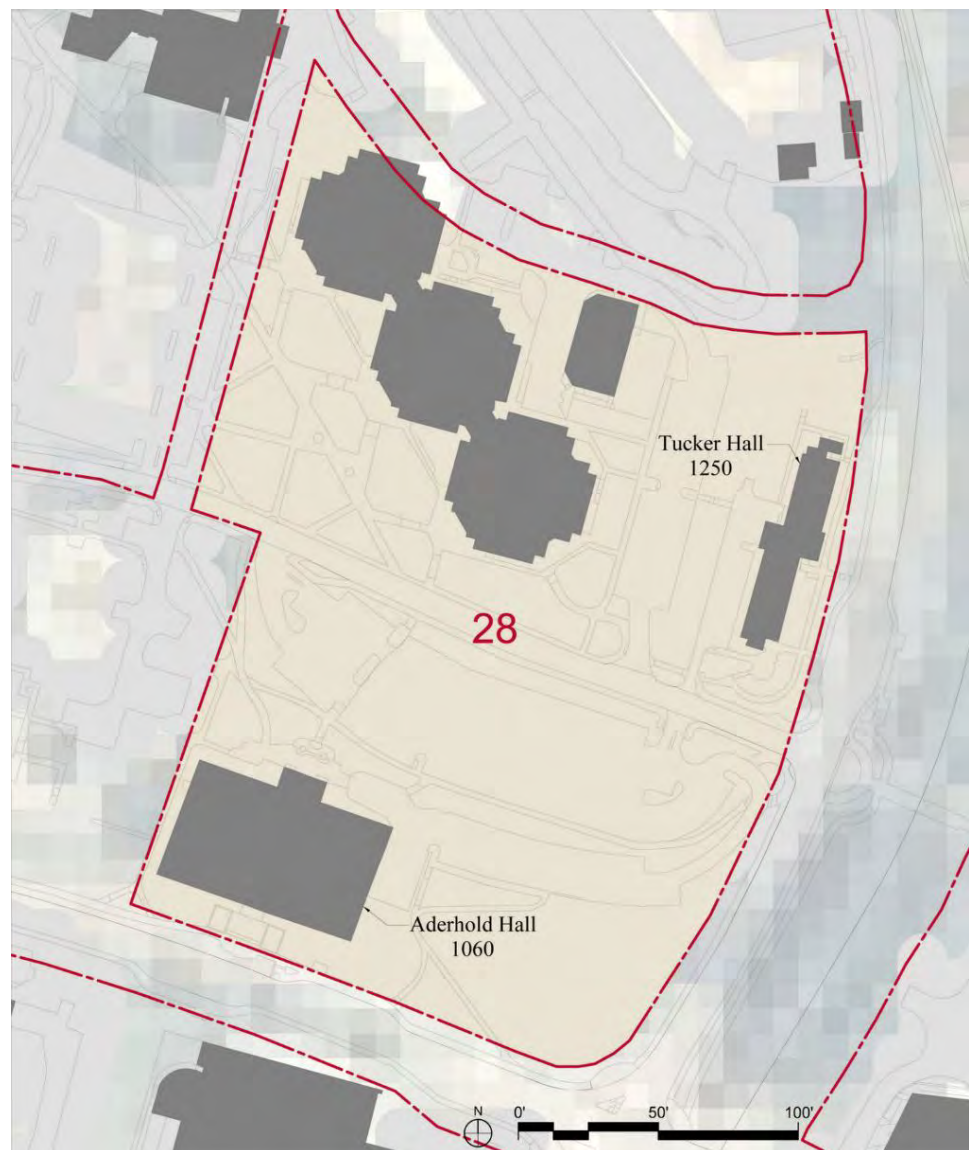


Figure 187. Map of character area 28, Life Sciences. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

28 Life Sciences

The Life Sciences character area is located to the west of East Campus Road, to the south of the University Steam Plant, and to the north of Carlton Street and the Veterinary Medicine Complex.

Life Sciences is composed of four buildings—Fred C. Davison Life Sciences Complex, which houses the genetics department, Aderhold Hall, and Tucker Hall facility. Tucker Hall is the only historic feature associated with the character area. It was initially built to serve as a dormitory, but was later adapted for use as the School of Social Work. Aderhold was built nearby in 1971 in the Late Modern style, while the Fred C. Davison Life Sciences Complex was not built until 1991.

Building Resources

Fred C. Davison Life Sciences Complex – UGA 1057 (1989, Category 5). The Fred C. Davison Life Sciences Complex is a large four-story brick complex that dominates the high ground north of East Green Street and west of East Campus Road. Constructed in 1991, the complex is organized as three linked octagonal pavilions set diagonally along the ridgeline. The pavilions are stucco and brick at the first floor level and brick with windows and horizontal bands at the upper levels. The building is of contemporary form and design but its use of brick and stone detailing recalls traditional detailing.

Aderhold Hall – UGA 1060 (1971, Category 4). Aderhold Hall is a seven-story high building located on the north side of Carlton Street opposite the veterinary complex. The building was constructed in 1971 in the Late Modern style and houses the College of Education. Aderhold Hall is named for O.C. Aderhold, who served as the dean of the College of Education before being named the seventeenth president of the university.

Aderhold Hall has a tan brick exterior with tall, thin vertical concrete ribs at each bay connecting horizontal concrete bands at the top and bottom. Simple rectangular aluminum windows puncture the brick walls at each floor level in the center of each bay.

Representative of some of the least appealing characteristics of modern design, Aderhold lacks human scale and is undistinguished in its architectural treatment and siting. Standing alone along the street with a parking lot on its north side, the high-rise lacks relationships with adjacent buildings and does not create the kinds of exterior spaces typical of University buildings.



Figure 188. Tucker Hall. (Source: University of Georgia)

Tucker Hall – UGA 1250 (1961, Category 2). Tucker Hall is located at the intersection of East Green Street and East Campus Road. Constructed in 1961 as a dormitory for students of the College of Agriculture, today the building houses the School of Social Work and office of Sponsored Project Administration.

Tucker Hall is named for Henry H. Tucker, president of the university from 1874 to 1878.³⁷⁹

Tucker Hall was constructed as one of six identical low-rise dormitories in the Mid-Century Modern style. The other five buildings are located near the intersection of Lumpkin and Baxter Streets on the west side of South Campus and are discussed in the Mid-Century Dorms character area. These buildings are significant for their Mid-Century Modern design and as a beginning of the University's dramatic expansion into a modern institution in the 1960s.

Along with the University's science center, the low-rise dormitories introduced Modern architectural expression to the Athens Campus, embodying a forward-thinking vision of the University of Georgia and the role of education in modern society. The buildings are named for nineteenth and early twentieth century University presidents and chancellors.

Tucker Hall is oriented north-south, facing east overlooking East Campus Road. The building stands alone and has little relationship to any other buildings due to the sloping ground and surrounding vegetation.

The low-rise dormitories are four-story buildings with a ground level base with an exterior of painted concrete and three upper floors. In plan, each of the dormitory buildings consisted of a central lobby and elevator core with bedroom wings extending to each side. The two wings were offset from each other, creating a pinwheel effect around the central core in plan, and with one wing longer than the other.

In form, the central core is expressed as a simple rectangular brick mass, suspended in air above the ground floor entrance, which was set back and all glass. The brick mass is minimally punctuated by a few square window openings. Rectangular brick masses are also located at the end of each of the two wings, housing stair towers providing egress from the central corridors.

On the exterior, the two wings are expressed as metal curtain walls set within a thin concrete frame—top, bottom and sides. Like the central core, the wings are raised above the building's ground floor level, and their form emphasizes their horizontality. The metal curtain walls are composed of dark green metal panels with aluminum framing. Aluminum windows are ganged vertically within the framing, but the ganged windows create a horizontally rhythmic pattern. The horizontality is reinforced by the shape of the window sash and their mullions.

Tucker Hall has been adapted to academic and office use but retains integrity, is significant to the University's Mid-Century Modern era, and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Landscape Resources

The Life Sciences Complex is accessed via East Green Street, which extends west from East Campus Road and divides Aderhold Hall from the other two buildings located within the character area. Large parking facilities are located to

379. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 69.

either side of East Green Street. The landscape, which is generally contemporary in design, features turf, deciduous and evergreen tree plantings, and paved walks.

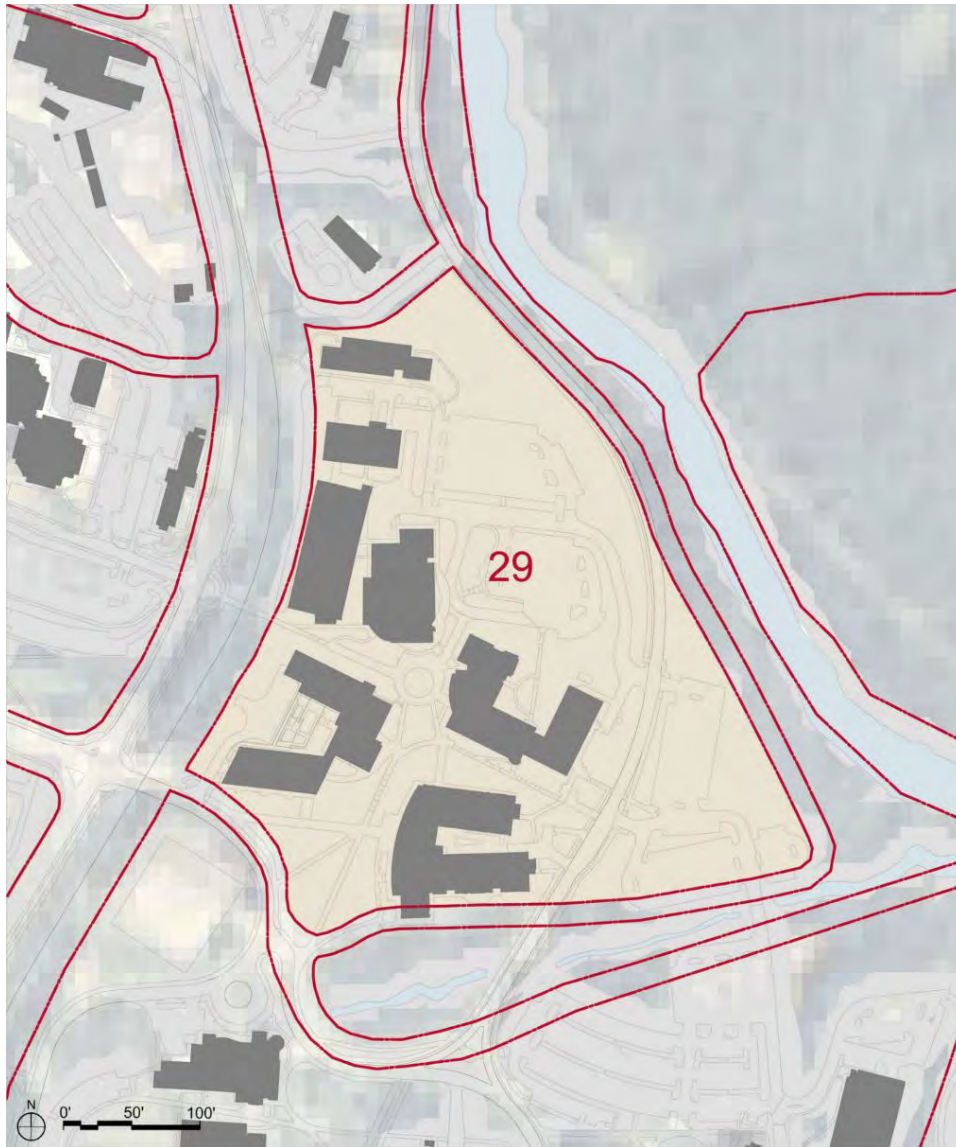


Figure 189. Map of character area 29, Arts Precinct. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

29 Arts Precinct

The Arts Precinct character area is comprised of a group of arts-related buildings—the Hugh Hodgson School of Music, Performing Arts Center, Georgia Museum of Art, Lamar Dodd School of Art, Ceramics studio, Printing Department, and a parking deck. Edged to the north by Fraternity Row, to the east by River Road, to the south of Carlton Street, and to the west by the rail line. The Arts Precinct is located to the east of East Campus Road and the Life Sciences Center. Only the Printing Department building is more than forty years old; all other buildings are contemporary structures built since 2000.

Building Resources

Hugh Hodgson School of Music – UGA 1691 (2005, Category 5)

Performing Arts – UGA 1692 (2005, Category 5)



Figure 190. Georgia Museum of Art. (Source: University of Georgia)

Georgia Museum of Art – UGA 1693 (2005, Category 5)

Lamar Dodd School of Art – UGA 1694 (2006, Category 5)

Performing Arts Complex Deck – UGA 1699 (2006, Category 5)

Printing Department – UGA 2130 (1970, Category 4). The Printing Department is a brick building with stone accent. The structure is immediately north of the Performing Arts Complex Deck.

Ceramics studio – UGA 2131 (2010, Category 5)

Landscape Resources

The landscape is contemporary and comprised of an access road system, parking areas, paved walks, turf, ornamental plantings, sculptural elements, and an outdoor plaza that connects the Performing Arts Center, Georgia Museum of Art, and Hugh Hodgson School of Music.

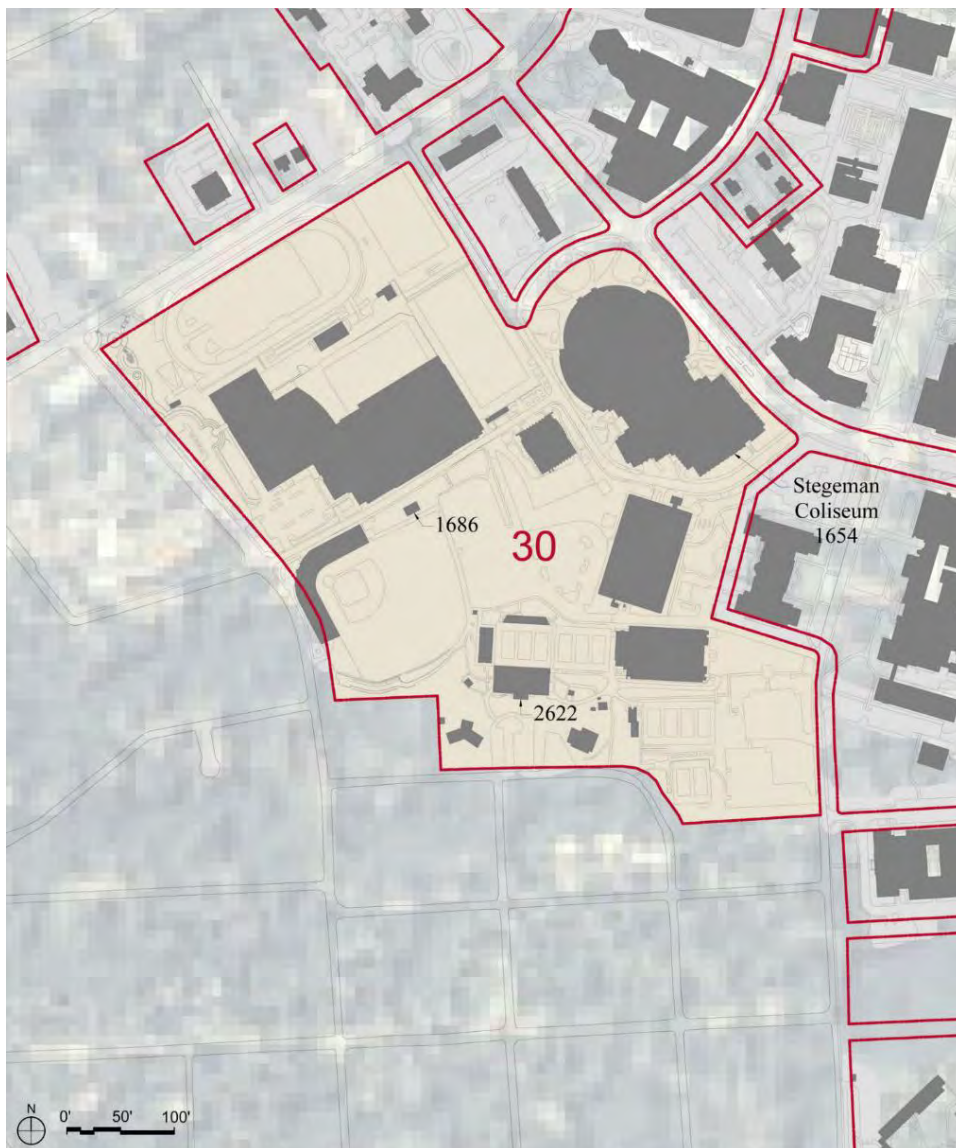


Figure 191. Map of character area 30, Vince Dooley Athletic Complex. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

30 Vince Dooley Athletic Complex

The Vince Dooley Athletic Complex was designated and named in honor of the man who served as head football coach from 1979 to 2004. The character area is located within South Campus. It is edged to the north by Smith Street and Sanford Drive at the Hoke Smith Complex as well as Carlton Street; D. W. Brooks Drive to the east; private residences located along Morton Avenue, Scott Street, and Burnett Street to the south; and Pinecrest Drive to the west.

Set within this large complex are sports that include the Stegeman Coliseum and Coliseum Training Facility, Foley Baseball Field, the Spec Towns track, Woodruff Practice Fields, Dan Magill Tennis Complex, Rankin Smith Student-Athlete Academic Center, and Butts-Mehre Heritage Hall. Although several of the sports facilities are historic, most are contemporary additions or replacements

for earlier features. Stegeman Coliseum, built in 1964, is an example of Modern architecture that was expanded in 2006.³⁸⁰

Building Resources



Figure 192. Stegeman Coliseum, 2015.



Figure 193. Stegeman Coliseum, 2015.

Stegeman Coliseum – UGA 1654 (1964, renovated 2006; Category 4).

Stegeman Coliseum was constructed in 1964 across Carleton Street from the Georgia Continuing Education Center. When built, the coliseum was intended as a multi-purpose facility that could accommodate a variety of events and had a removable basketball floor. The building was named in memory of Herman James Stegeman in 1996. An addition was added in 2005–2007, and the building was substantially renovated in 2011.³⁸¹

380. Dendy, 172–174.

381. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 76; University of Georgia, *South Campus Tour Brochure*; University of Georgia, “Buildings and Locations”, <https://www.uga.edu/a-z/locations..>

Planning for the coliseum dates to the 1953 Aeck Campus Development Plan for the University, which outlined the new modern vision for campus growth. The area where the coliseum was placed had been used for athletics and accommodated a variety of athletic facilities by the end of World War II. 1947 and 1951 plans of the University show a baseball field in the future building's location. The 1953 master plan, however, clearly depicts the round form of the coliseum in the location where it was eventually built, including the reconfiguration of roads around it.³⁸²

Completion of the long awaited multi-purpose facility provided the University with the first building in many years that would accommodate the entire student body for an event. The coliseum, with its round shape and undulating overhanging roofline, became a notable architectural landmark on the campus and contributed to modernization of the campus appearance. Jointly shared by the athletic department and College of Agriculture, the structure housed every possible event, from basketball games to rodeos, to academic convocations, to livestock exhibitions and science fairs. When built, the coliseum was the largest single structure on the campus.³⁸³

Stegeman Coliseum is a unique and significant architectural and engineering structure on campus. The building is comprised of a pair of large arching concrete beams supporting four thin concrete shells, one in each quadrant of the round plan, that rise high into the air. Facing Carton and Smith Streets, on opposite sides, the shells are open and have been enclosed with an expanse of structural glass in recent renovations. On the other two elevations, the shell covers concrete walls that are perforated with patterned windows and decorative elements. The concrete forms are painted grey. A rectangular wing attached to the east side of the round building appears to have been original and shows in 1967 and 1983 campus plans.

Stegeman Coliseum is significant to the University's Mid-Century Modern period of development. Along with the 1960 Low-rise Dormitories and Science Complex, the coliseum is probably the most significant building of that era on campus. The building has been modified by enclosure of the open shells with structural glass and additions to the east side of the building.

Tennis Hall of Fame – UGA 1670, 1678, 1679, and 2622 (1958, 1984, 2004; Category 2, 5). The Tennis Hall of Fame, formerly called the Dan Magill Tennis Complex, includes the Men's Tennis Clubhouse, and Henry Field Tennis Stadium. This complex of indoor and outdoor tennis facilities is located within the southeastern corner of the character area. It has expanded dramatically since the first facilities were constructed in 1958.

Lindsey Hopkins Indoor Tennis Stadium (1979, Category 4). The stadium was constructed in 1979. It is assessed as Category 4.

Coliseum Training Facility – UGA 1697 (2006, Category 5). The Coliseum Training Facility is a modern brick addition to the east side of Stegeman Coliseum. The 2007 building attaches to and encompasses a rectangular portion

382. Bowen, 154, 162, 166.

383. Ibid., 184, 185.

of the original structure. As noted above, the addition contributes to the coliseum's changing role and usefulness.

Rankin M. Smith Student Athlete Academic Center – UGA 1673 (2002, Category 5). The Rankin M. Smith Student Athlete Academic Center is a two-story modern building constructed in a modified Prairie style. The building has an elaborate entrance trellis, hipped roof with wide overhanging eaves, and horizontal stucco bands, windows, and details reminiscent of Prairie style residential architecture.

Butts-Mehre Heritage Hall – UGA 1671 (1986, Category 5). The football coaching staff offices moved from the Coliseum to the Butts-Mehre building after its completion.³⁸⁴ It serves as the headquarters of the athletic program. The building is located near the southern edge of the main campus on the corner of Rutherford Street and Pinecrest Drive. The building has a glass dome and is constructed of pink and black marble. It was built by the independent Athletic Association, and named to honor two legendary football coaches: Wallace Butts and Harry Mehre.³⁸⁵

Carlton Street Deck – UGA 1110 (2001, Category 5). Carlton Street Deck is a four level concrete parking deck with an elaborate brick and cast stone exterior in a traditional design.

Alpha Psi – UGA 2255 (1977, Category 5)

Omega Tau Sigma – UGA 2256 (1988, Category 5)

Landscape Resources

The Vince Dooley Athletic Complex is comprised of a tightly grouped arrangement of sports facilities and related buildings located in a single complex edged on three sides by roads, and the fourth side by a residential neighborhood and elementary school. Access roads enter the complex from the adjacent roads that lead to parking areas and decks. Paved walks lead to entrances into the sports venues. Ornamental tree and shrub plantings frame the roads, parking areas, and walks. Tall lights ring the Spec Towns Track and the newer practice football fields. A formally-designed pedestrian entry plaza and walk system and garden is located at the corner of South Lumpkin Street and Pinecrest Drive. Most of the landscape features appear contemporary, with the exception of the track and Woodruff Practice fields.

Designed pedestrian entry, corner South Lumpkin Street and Pinecrest Drive (post 1981, Category 5). The plaza is marked by a bronze sculpture that depicts the scene following University of Georgia's successful bid for a national football championship in the 1981. The sculpture features Vince Dooley lifted onto the shoulders of football players Tim Morris and Jeff Harper. It is surrounded by a garden that honors Dooley's love of horticulture and gardening.

Foley Baseball Stadium – UGA 1685 (1990, renovated 2015; Category 5) and Foley Field (1966, renovated 1990, Category 3). Foley Field was established in

384. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 76.

385. *Ibid.*, 78.

1966 to accommodate the varsity baseball team, which had practiced and played in several locations since moving from Herty Field in 1911. The field was replaced in 1990. It is named for Frank Foley, who pitched for the Bulldogs in 1908, and captured UGA's first Southern Conference championship. He later served on the University System Board of Regents.³⁸⁶ Foley Field retains its historic associations and is assessed as Category 3.



Figure 194. Foley Field (Source: University of Georgia)

Woodruff Practice Fields (1940s, Category 3). These fields were built in the early 1940s for use by cadets in the navy preflight training school. They are named for George Woodruff, captain of the 1911 football team and later coach at the university. The context for the fields has changed dramatically with the addition of new buildings and facilities on all sides. As a result of this diminished integrity of setting, the fields have been assessed as a Category 3 resource.

Spec Towns Track (1964, Category 3). The track is named for Spec Towns, who won two national championships in the high hurdles at UGA and led the 1937 team to a national title. Towns also won a gold medal at the 1936 Olympic Games. He later coached at the university.³⁸⁷ This track appears to have been rebuilt since 1964, which has resulted in diminished integrity of materials. Despite the alterations, it appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 3 resource.

386. Dendy, 183–184.

387. *Ibid.*, 175–177.

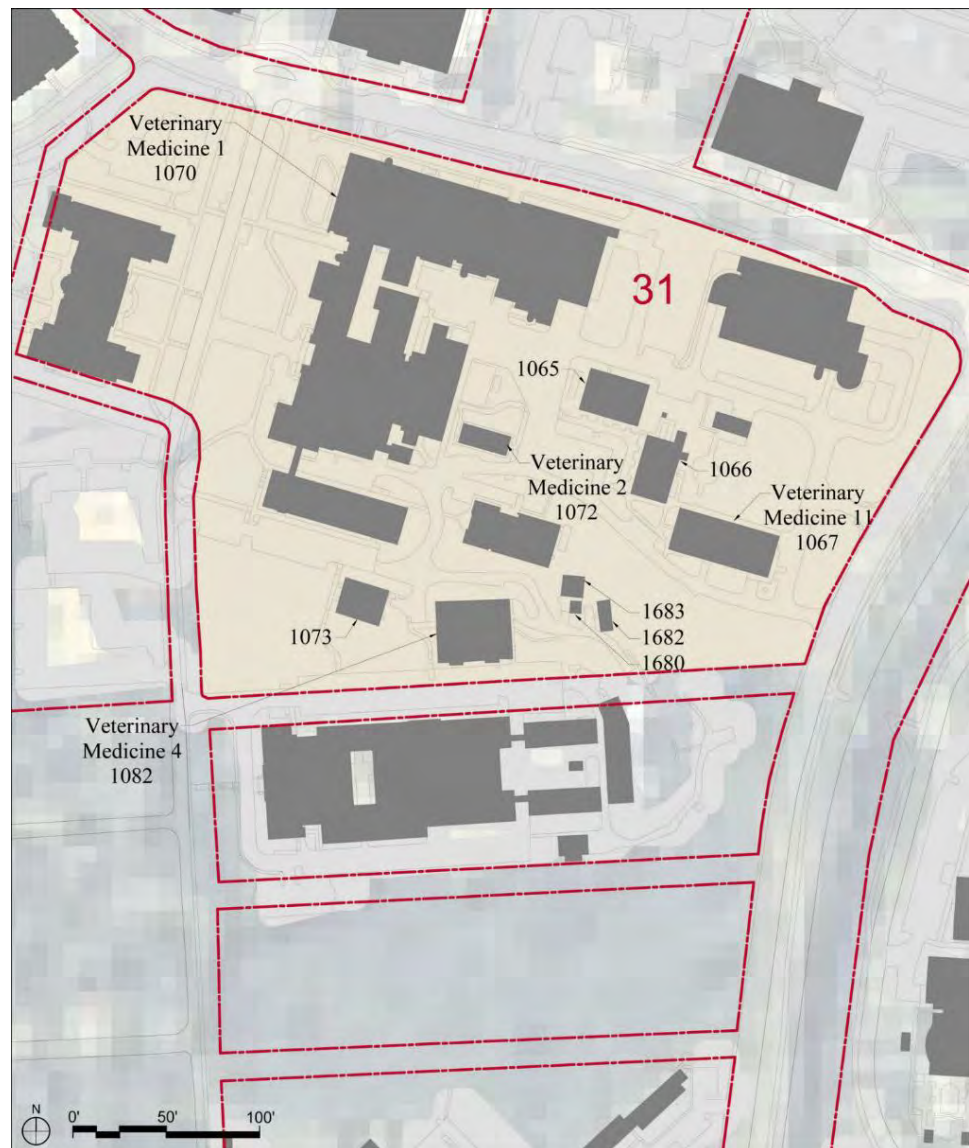


Figure 195. Map of character area 31, Veterinary Medicine Complex. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

31 Veterinary Medicine Complex

The Veterinary Medicine Complex character area is located on South Campus east of the Vince Dooley Athletic Complex. The character area is edged to the north by Carlton Street, to the east by East Campus Road, to the south by the Driftmier Engineering Center, and to the west by D. W. Brooks Drive. The complex features a collection of buildings and structures associated with the College of Veterinary Medicine. The first building to house veterinary medicine academic activities on the current site was built in 1949. Three additional buildings were added in 1953. Several more buildings, and additions to the original veterinary medicine classroom building, were added to the complex between 1968 and 1973.

The Veterinary Medicine program was established in 1915. It was initially housed in Hardman Hall until 1932, at which time the program was discontinued. The program was reestablished after World War II. The veterinary medicine

building complex was established in its current location after the University drained a lake and graded an associated campground facility.

Building Resources



Figure 196. College of Veterinary Medicine. (Source: University of Georgia)



Figure 197. Veterinary School complex, 2015.

Veterinary Medicine 1 – UGA 1070 (1949) (Category 2). The College of Veterinary Medicine is located at the southeastern corner of Brooks Drive and Carlton Street. The program was established in 1915 on South Campus and housed in Hardman Hall until 1932, when it was discontinued. The program was reestablished after World War II.

To accommodate a proposed new veterinary medicine building, the University drained a lake and graded an associated campground facility. The new Veterinary School Building is shown on a 1947 plan of the campus. Completed in 1949, the building was expanded in 1973 through construction of an annex on the south side. Over the decades, the program has expanded and a number of

additional facilities have been constructed to the west of the original building. A teaching hospital was constructed to the north of the original building in 1979.³⁸⁸

The Veterinary School Building is a two-story brick structure that is H-shaped in plan. Its primary entrance faces Brooks Drive, with a gable portico of brick, stone, and stucco with Ionic columns and a recessed entrance. The gable roof of the entrance portico extends to the rear of the building. Front and rear brick wings extend to the north and south, crating the H-shape. The two story brick wings have limestone string courses and sills, double-hung windows, brick parapets, and flat roofs. The windows are modern aluminum replacements with insulating glass.

A number of additions and alterations have been made to the rear of the building to accommodate programmatic changes. The 1973 annex to the south is a simple two-and-one-half-story brick building set into the slope. It is connected to the original building with a corridor link at the second floor level. The annex has a flat concrete or stucco cornice band and is punctuated by windows in concrete frames. The large 1979 teaching hospital constructed on the east is of brick and concrete and is representative of the significant architectural vocabulary of 1970s.

Other buildings added to the complex are of varying character and significance. For the most part they are simple, utilitarian structures and tend to reflect the architectural character of their times.

Veterinary Medicine 1 retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Veterinary Medicine 2 – UGA 1072 (1968, Category 4). Veterinary Medicine 2 is a one-story building clad with vertical metal siding. The building has a shallow gable roof.

Veterinary Medicine 3 – UGA 1081 (1967, Category 4). Veterinary Medicine 3, constructed in 1967, is assessed as Category 4.

Veterinary Medicine 4 – UGA 1082 (1971, Category 4). Veterinary Medicine 4 is a multi-story brick and concrete building. The building is situated directly north of Driftmier Engineering Center.

388. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 71; Bowen, 155, 158.



Figure 198. Veterinary Medicine 5A, 2015. (Source: University of Georgia)

Veterinary Medicine 5A – UGA 1680 (1953, Category 2). Veterinary Medicine 5A is a one-story concrete masonry building with a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. Veterinary Medicine 5A retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 199. Veterinary Medicine 5C, 2015. (Source: University of Georgia)

Veterinary Medicine 5C – UGA 1682 (1953, Category 2). Veterinary Medicine 5C is a one-story building with a concrete masonry unit foundation. The building is clad with vertical wood board-and-batten siding and has a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. Veterinary Medicine 5C retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 200. Veterinary Medicine 5D with Veterinary Medicine 5A in foreground, 2015.
(Source: University of Georgia)

Veterinary Medicine 5D – UGA 1683 (1953, Category 2). Veterinary Medicine 5D is a small one-story building with a gable roof clad in asphalt shingles. Veterinary Medicine 5D retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Veterinary Medicine 6 – UGA 1073 (1970, Category 4). Veterinary Medicine 6, constructed in 1970, is a one-story brick-clad building with a low-slope roof.

Veterinary Medicine 7 – UGA 1071 (1968, Category 4). Veterinary Medicine 7, constructed in 1968, is assessed as Category 4.

Veterinary Medicine 9 – UGA 1065 (1973, Category 4). Veterinary Medicine 9, constructed in 1973, is a one-story brick-clad building with vertical metal siding and concrete panels. The building has a low-slope roof. The building is similar in style to nearby Veterinary Medicine 10.

Veterinary Medicine 10 – UGA 1066 (1973, Category 4). Veterinary Medicine 9, constructed in 1973, is a one-story brick-clad building with vertical metal siding and concrete panels. The building has a low-slope roof. The building is similar in style to nearby Veterinary Medicine 9.

Veterinary Medicine 11 – UGA 1067 (1973, Category 4). Veterinary Medicine 11, constructed in 1973, is a one-story brick-clad building with vertical metal siding and concrete panels. A loading dock is present at the east elevation. The building has a low-slope roof. The building is similar in style to nearby Veterinary Medicine 9 and Veterinary Medicine 10.

Veterinary Medicine 12 – UGA 1068 (1971, Category 4). Veterinary Medicine 12, constructed in 1971, is located southeast of Veterinary Medicine 5C.

Veterinary Medicine 13 – UGA 1069 (1971, Category 4). Veterinary Medicine 13, constructed in 1971, is located southeast of Veterinary Medicine 5C.

Veterinary Medicine NC1 – UGA 1075 (1971, Category 4). Veterinary Medicine NC1, constructed in 1967, is assessed as Category 4.

Veterinary Medicine NC2 – UGA 1076 (1971, Category 4). Veterinary Medicine NC2, constructed in 1967, is assessed as Category 4.

Paul D. Coverdell Center – UGA 1111 (2005, Category 5)

Landscape Resources

The landscape associated with the Veterinary Medicine Complex features access roads leading into the site from each of the abutting roads, parking areas, large turf panels, foundation plantings in front of several buildings, street tree plantings along East Campus Road, paved walks along the road margins and leading into the complex from D. W. Brooks Drive, tree plantings between D. W. Brooks Drive and the veterinary medicine buildings, as well as along the eastern end of Carlton Street. A walled precinct extends west of the Center for Vaccines and Immunology. Globe lighting is present within the walled space, as well as elsewhere within the character area. There is also a large grove of trees that extends from the south-central portion of the complex in a southeastward direction to East Campus Road and also edges Driftmier Engineering. Several trees are mature and likely were associated with the early development of this character area, while other aspects of the character area landscape are likely more contemporary.

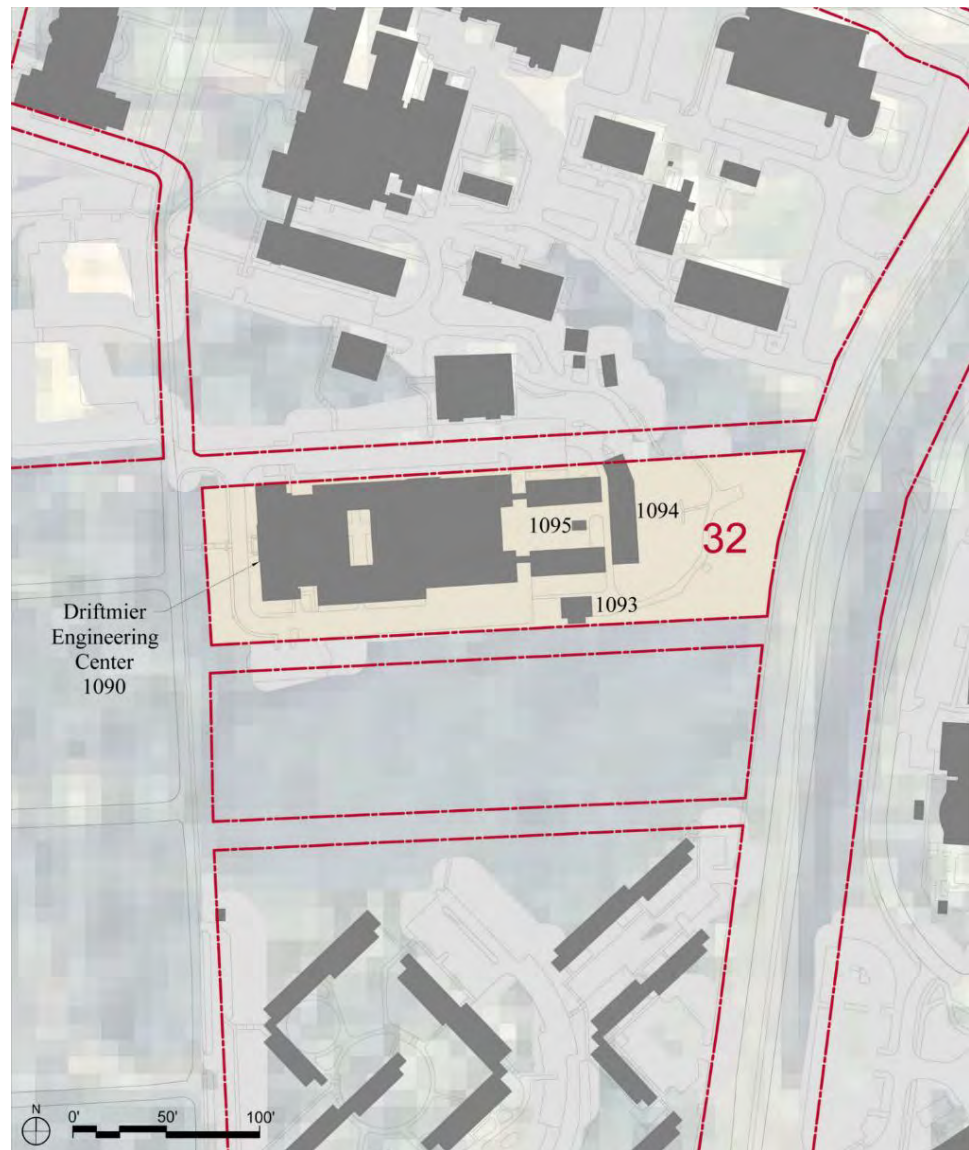


Figure 201. Map of character area 32, College of Engineering. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

32 College of Engineering

The College of Engineering character area is located between the Veterinary Medicine Complex to the north and Driftmier Woods to the south. It is edged to the east by East Campus Road, and to the west by D. W. Brooks Drive. The character area contains two buildings—Driftmier Engineering Center and Driftmier Engineering Annex. Driftmier Engineering Center is a historic building designed in the Modern style.

Building Resources



Figure 202. Driftmier Engineering Center. (Source: University of Georgia)

Driftmier Engineering Center – UGA 1090 (1965, Category 2) and Driftmier Engineering Annex – UGA 1094 (1968, Category 4). Driftmier Engineering Center is a large building located on Brooks Drive uphill and south of the Veterinary Medicine complex. The building is home to the College of Engineering. Completed in 1966, the center is named for Rudolph H. Driftmier, engineering professor since 1930 and former head of the engineering school. Driftmier worked with architect Roy Hitchcock on the planning and design of many of the Public Works Administration era buildings on campus. He also helped to create eighty other buildings at sixteen schools system-wide.

Driftmier Engineering Center is comprised of a rectangular two-story building facing Brooks Drive with a large one-story rear structure behind. The front building is horizontal in design. It is comprised of a central entrance form, slightly raised and projecting, of brick and stone or cast concrete with a projecting aluminum canopy over its aluminum entrance doors.

The brick wings to each side feature thin horizontal concrete bands that frame a series of horizontal aluminum windows. The windows have thin muntins of natural aluminum in a grid pattern. The overall composition of the building is restrained, delicate, and characteristic of its period. The one-story structure behind, actually a series of buildings, is simple and industrial in character. The annex is a freestanding structure at the rear of the larger building.

Driftmier Engineering Center is significant as a simple statement of Mid-Century Modern design at the University and is also significant for the central role that the engineering school played in campus development during the 1930s. The build retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Landscape Resources

An access road leads into the property from D. W. Brooks Drive. The road encircles the buildings, and is edged by parking. Foundation plantings occur

along the principal facade and in association with the annex. The character area is otherwise wooded.

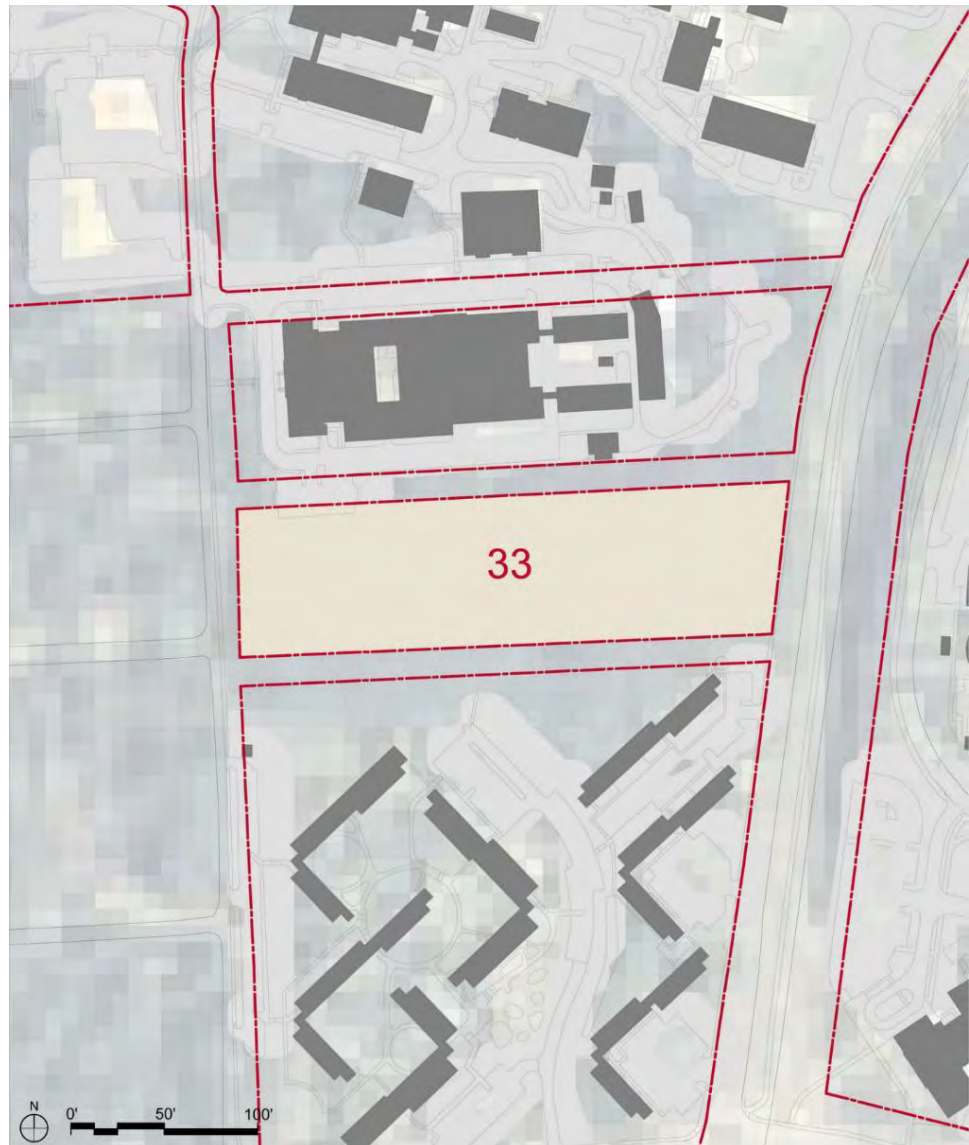


Figure 203. Map of character area 33, Driftmier Woods. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

33 Driftmier Woods

Driftmier Woods character area is located to the south of Driftmier Engineering, to the west of East Campus Road, to the north of University Village, and to the east of Agriculture Drive. The character area is comprised of a hillside and ravine characterized by woodlands dominated by mature beech, oak, and hickory trees. There are also many non-native invasive plant species present. The property features concrete picnic tables and benches, and trails. There are no buildings or structures located within this character area.



Figure 204, Aerial view of Driftmier Woods. (Source: University of Georgia)



Figure 205. Driftmier Woods (Source: University of Georgia)



Figure 206. Map of character area 34, East Campus. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

34 East Campus

East Campus is located to the east of East Campus Drive within the southern part of the Athens campus. It edges the University of Georgia Visitors Center to the north, east, and west. East Campus is comprised of dormitories, parking decks, dining halls, University Health Center, Ramsey Student Center, and Rhodes Center for Animal and Dairy Science. All of the buildings within this area are contemporary additions to the campus that reflect the “Return to Traditions” architectural style that has been used in the design of many buildings since the mid-1990s. None of the features associated with this character are historic.

Building Resources

Rhodes Center for Animal and Dairy Science (A/B/C) – UGA 1501–1503 (1998, Category 5)

Facilities Management East – UGA 1509 (2009, Category 5)

East Village Deck – UGA 1510 (2002, Category 5)

Joe Frank Harris Commons – UGA 1511 (2004, Category 5)

East Campus Village – UGA 1512–1516 (Busbee, McWhorter, Vandiver, and Rooker Halls, East Campus Residence Hall) (2004, 2010; Category 5)



Figure 207. The Ramsey Student Center. (Source: University of Georgia)

Ramsey Student Center – UGA 1690 (1995, Category 5)

East Campus Deck – UGA 1698 (2002, Category 5)

University Health Center – UGA 1701 (1998, Category 5)

Landscape Resources

Landscape features associated with this character area include roads, parking areas, walks, and plantings. None are historic features.

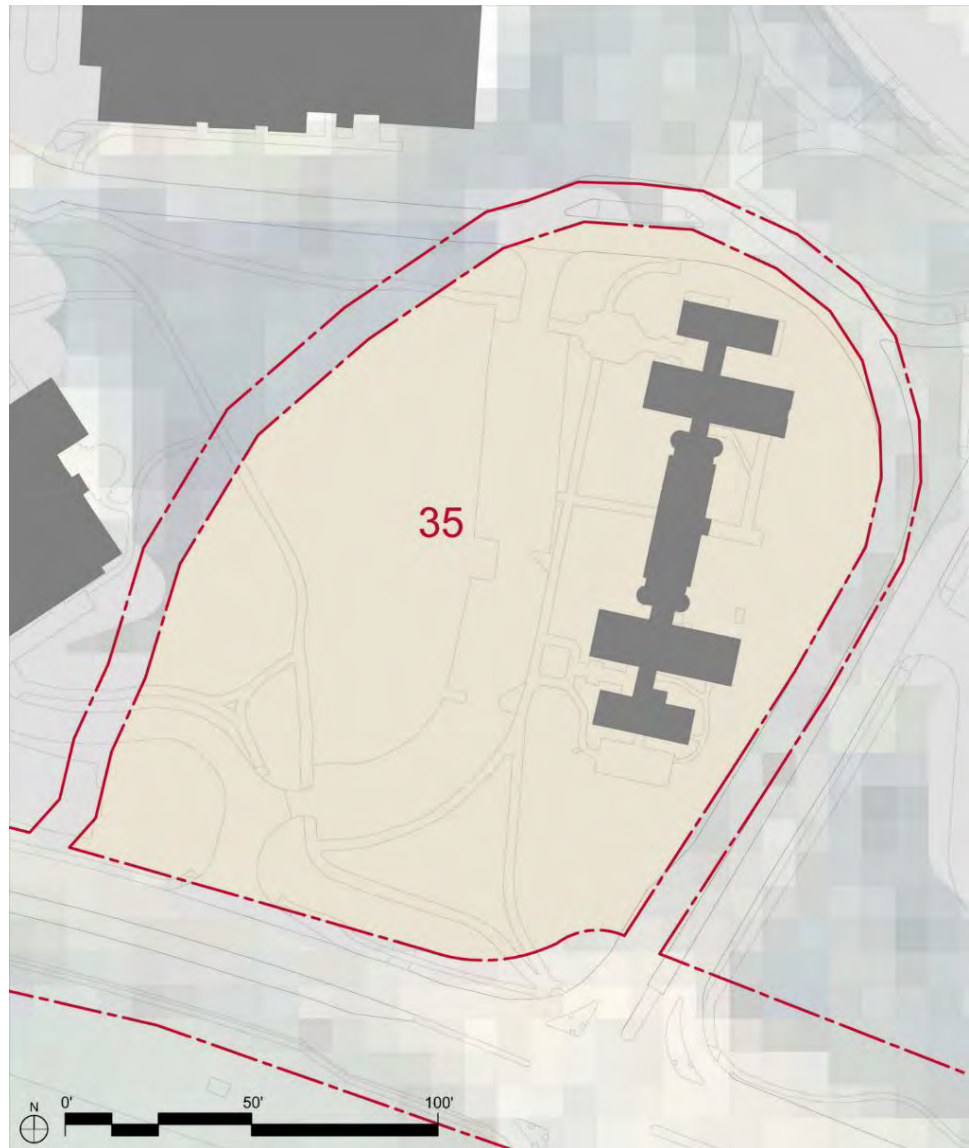


Figure 208. Map of character area 35, University of Georgia Visitors Center. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

35 University of Georgia Visitors Center

The University of Georgia Visitors Center character area located at the southern end of campus between Carlton Street to the north, River Road to the east, College Station Road to the south, and the landscape associated with the University Health Center to the west. The University of Georgia Visitors Center is housed in a former agricultural barn that features four silos. The barn was built in 1937. An access road and parking have been added to the west of the building by the University. Beyond the parking area to the west is a grove of mature oak trees.

Building Resources



Figure 209. The Four Towers complex, 2015.

University of Georgia Visitors Center and CAES Activity Center (Four Towers) – UGA 2835 (1937, Category 2). Originally part of a dairy and poultry research facility, the Four Towers building was constructed as a barn complex in 1937. It was adapted for use as a welcome center in anticipation of the 1996 Olympic Games, held in Atlanta, after the University was chosen to host soccer, volleyball, and rhythmic gymnastics.³⁸⁹ The facility is now used as a visitor’s center for the university. The former barn structure features four distinctive silos as well as a low single-story gable-roof structure. The building retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Landscape Resources

The landscape associated with the visitors center is generally composed of turf dotted with trees and paved walks leading to the J-shaped parking lot that extends west of the building between Carlton Street and Woody Drive. There is also a grove of mature oak trees located to the west of the parking area, the origins of which are not currently known.

389. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 83.

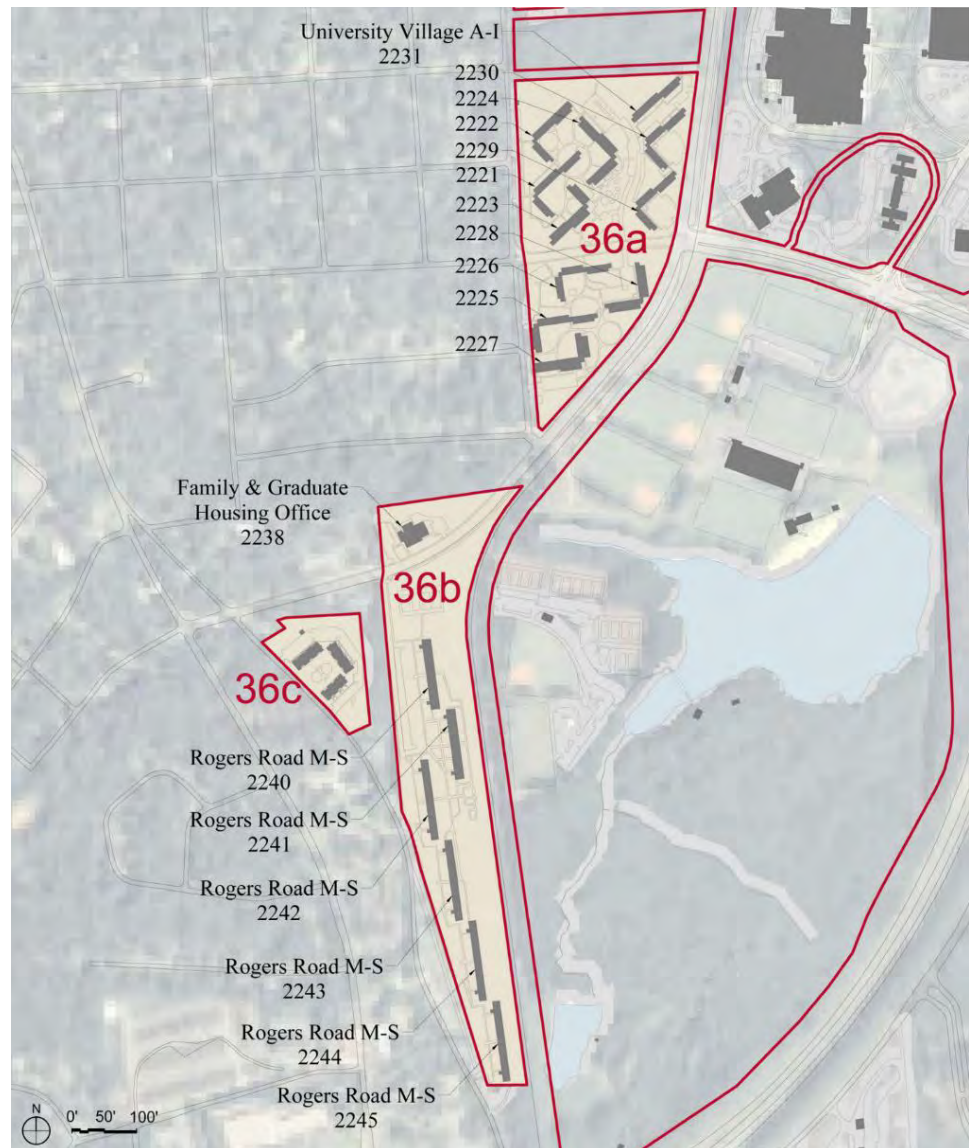


Figure 210. Map of character area 36, Family Housing Complexes (University Village, Rogers Road, Brandon Oaks).

36 Family Housing Complexes (University Village; Rogers Road; Brandon Oaks)

Three housing complexes form the southwestern edge of the main Athens campus. They are located to the west of the rail line corridor and are accessed from Agricultural Drive and Milledge Avenue extended. The housing areas also edge the cluster of Intramural Fields located to the south of College Station Road.

The University housing complexes were built in three phases of development in the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s. A housing office is also located within the character area. Although the University Village housing complex is historic in terms of the year of construction, it does not appear to possess high architectural value.

Building Resources



Figure 211. University Village apartments. (Source: University of Georgia)

University Village A-K – UGA 2220–2231 (1966, Category 3). University Village is located to the north and south of College Station Road between its intersections with Agriculture Drive and East Campus Road. There are three clusters of buildings within the complex, which is edged to the north by woodland, and to the south by East Campus Road.

The housing complex was built in 1966 as the first permanent apartment complex for married students. After passage of the G.I. Bill, passed in 1944, increasing numbers of older students, many of whom were married, began to attend colleges and universities. During the decade that followed World War II, many universities were forced to establish quarters to accommodate the large influx of students. By the 1960s, while the number of veterans had begun to decline, the trend for older students to attend college continued. The University of Georgia recognized the need and built the 105-unit University Village complex in 1966.³⁹⁰ It supports family and graduate community housing needs.

The apartment-style units occupy two-story brick structures that feature paired vertical concrete block panels inset with groups of three windows. Narrow overhangs extend out from the building over the first-floor windows. The buildings are connected to one another at their gable ends in linear rows, with the buildings slightly offset from one another, with one end connected to another building perpendicularly. The buildings are thus arranged into L-shaped forms and used to create quadrangles, or to edge parking areas. The buildings are connected with each other by curvilinear roads and paved walks. Two of the

390. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 82.

quadrangles feature a circular walk in the center that is broken by one of the buildings. Much of the landscape is composed of grass turf. There are also tree and shrub plantings.



Figure 212. Rogers Road apartments. (Source: University of Georgia)

Rogers Road M-S – UGA 2240–2245 (1973, Category 4). The Rogers Road apartments are located to the south of University Village between East Campus Road to the north, the rail line and Alumni Drive to the east, and Milledge Avenue Extended to the south and west, and Rogers Road to the northwest. The buildings, which are long narrow rectangular structures, are Late Modern in style. They are brick and concrete structures with an articulated facade that alternates extended concrete supports with inset brick panels. Landscape features include access roads and parking, paved walks, tree plantings, and turf. Tennis courts are located north of the apartment buildings along East Campus Road.

Family and Graduate Housing Office – UGA 2238 (1970, Category 4). South of University Village and north of Rogers Road housing along East Campus Road is the Family and Graduate Housing Office.³⁹¹ Constructed in 1970, the building is a single-story brick structure with large grouped vertical windows inset between brick column-like structural elements. The building features a concrete band across the top, and has a flat roof. It is representative of the Late Modern style.

Brandon Oaks T, U, V – UGA 2260–2262 (1987, Category 5). The Brandon Oaks housing complex, which is much smaller than University Village and Rogers Road, is located to the south of East Campus Road, west of Rogers Road, and north and east of Milledge Avenue Extended. It is a relatively small cluster

391. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 82.

of three buildings constructed in a U-shape and centered around open space. Parking is located along the outer edge of the buildings.

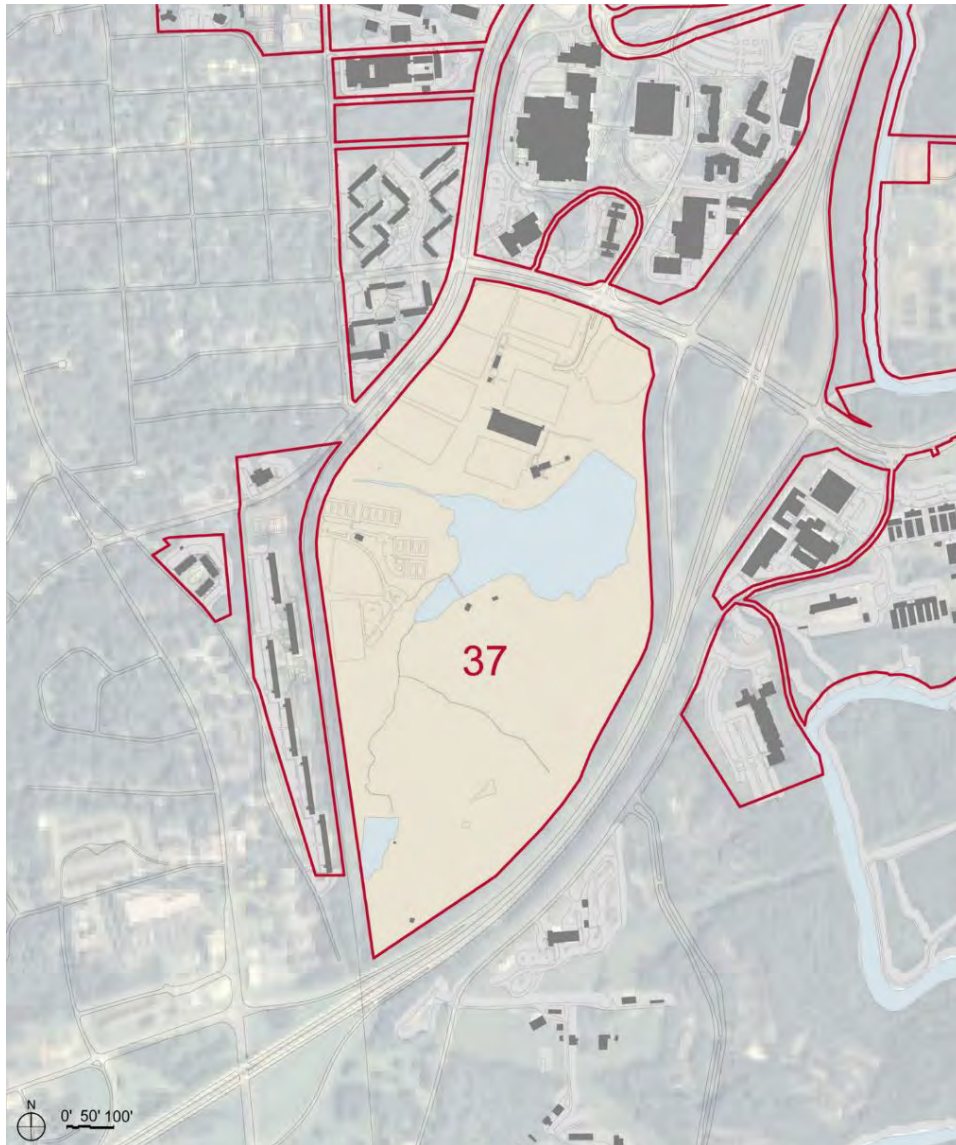


Figure 213. Map of character area 37, Intramural Fields. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

37 Intramural Fields

Located along College Station Road and South Milledge Avenue are university-owned lands used for agricultural research fields and facilities as well as intramural athletics fields. This area was formerly farm land. The area has been used for agricultural research for some time; recreational developments are a later addition. Further study of the history of the area is needed to better understand the historic importance of this character area.

Building Resources

Lake Herrick Pavilion – UGA 2440 (1986, Category 5). Built to overlook Lake Herrick is a pavilion located near the intramural athletic fields. The pavilion and

lake were named for Allyn M. Herrick, former dean of the School of Forest Resources.³⁹²

Intramural Fields Deck – UGA 2972 (2009, Category 5)

Livestock barns (date undetermined, category undetermined, various).

Greenhouses (date undetermined, category undetermined, various).

Landscape Resources

Intramural fields (date undetermined, Category 5). Open space that formerly served as farmland located south of South Campus along College Station Road has been developed to accommodate university intramural sports. The fields are used for softball, flag football, soccer, lacrosse, tennis, and other sports.³⁹³ Although the specific date these fields were established has not been identified, they are not historic.

Lake Herrick (date undetermined, category undetermined). Lake Herrick is located along College Station Road near the intramural athletic fields.³⁹⁴ The lake spans approximately 15 acres. Created in 1982, the lake is open for fishing to university faculty, staff, and students. A bridge and boardwalk span the lake. They serve as a memorial to Eugenia Calhoun Hargreaves, the wife of forestry dean Leon A. Hargreaves.³⁹⁵ Its date of origin is not documented in archival materials reviewed for this study.

Oconee Forest Park (1982, Category 5). The Oconee Forest Park is located south of Herrick Lake. It is managed by the School of Forest Resources. The 60-acre forest park contains 1-1/2-miles of walking trails, biking trails, a fitness course, dog park, picnic tables, and plantings of native shrubs and wildflowers, and is open to the public.³⁹⁶ There are stands of oak and hickory trees thought to be more than one-hundred years old and the remains of an extensive old-growth forest that once covered the area east of campus. During the Great Depression, the Civilian Conservation Corps used some of the land as a seedling nursery. Today, University faculty use the land as a teaching and research facility for botany classes. During the 1960s, as development pressures increased in the area, faculty in the Warnell School of Forestry and Natural Resources began to plan to protect portions of the forest. In 1982, the school established the Oconee Forest Park as a recreation and education resources for the university and Athens community. The park includes an informational kiosk.³⁹⁷

392. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 83.

393. Dendy, 153.

394. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 83.

395. Dendy, 152.

396. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 83.

397. Dendy, 152.



Figure 214. View along College Station Road of research fields, 2015.

Research fields and pastures (date undetermined, category undetermined).

Located along Milledge Avenue are a series of fields and livestock barns used by the College of Agriculture. Cows and sheep graze in fenced pastures to either side of the road near the intramural athletic fields, and are part of the university's research programs.³⁹⁸ Although the specific date these fields were established has not been confirmed, they are likely long-standing agricultural fields, and constitute historic resources. The fields contain access roads, parking areas, small buildings, and research facilities. The date of origin of the research fields and pastures is not documented in archival materials reviewed for this study.

398. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 87.



Figure 215. Map of character area 38, Riverbend Research. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

38 Riverbend Research

The Riverbend Research character area is located near the southern end of the main Athens campus. It is edged to the north by College Station Road, to the east by Riverbend Road, and to the west by Georgia Highway 15. The southern boundary edges the building complex that comprises the focus of this character area. The buildings located within this character area house specialized research facilities in plant and animal genetics, genomics sequencing, carbohydrate science, and isotope studies. Most of the scientists who work at these facilities have faculty appointments in university science departments. The facilities include the Complex Carbohydrates Research Center, opened in 2004, Center for Applied Genetic Technologies and affiliated Plant Genome Mapping Laboratory, the Georgia BioBusiness Center, the Georgia Genomics Facility, two buildings that house the Georgia Museum of Natural History's archaeology collection, and

the offices of the university's Environmental Safety Division.³⁹⁹ The buildings located within this character area are primarily contemporary and not historic, although two greenhouses and the Vehicle and Transportation Maintenance center are more than 40 years of age and thus fall within Category 4.

Building Resources

Environmental Safety Services/Campus Mail – UGA 2118 (1992, Category 5)

Central Food Storage – UGA 2122 (1979, Category 5)

Center for Applied Isotope Studies – UGA 2127 ()

Riverbend Solvent Storage Building – UGA 2124 ()

Center for Molecular Medicine – UGA 2395 ()

Riverbend Research Laboratories (North and South) – UGA 2125 and 2418 (1974, 1989; Category 4/5). The Riverbend Research Laboratories are located along College Station Road.⁴⁰⁰

Entomology Greenhouses – UGA 2425 (1989, Category 5)

LATH Greenhouse 1 – UGA 2414 (1975, Category 4). LATH Greenhouse 1, constructed in 1975, is located directly east of the Botany Greenhouse.

Botany Greenhouse – UGA 2415 (1971, Category 4). The Botany Greenhouse is made up of several connected greenhouse structures.

CCRC Greenhouse 4 – UGA 2416 (1986, Category 5)

Complex Carbohydrates Research Center – UGA 2419 (2003, Category 5). Built in 1989, the Complex Carbohydrates Research Center is located along College Station Road near the Oconee River crossing.⁴⁰¹

Center for Applied Genetic Technologies – UGA 2438 (2002, Category 5)

Plant Biology Greenhouse – UGA 2427

Rhizotron Building – UGA 2417

Agronomy Seed Lab – UGA 2426

Greenhouse Plants Agronomy – UGA 2411

Soil Chemical and Equipment Building – UGA 2437

Greenhouse Plant Pathology – UGA 2412

Soil Storage Building – UGA 2413

Crop and Soil Science Greenhouse – UGA 2428

Agronomy Seed Storage – UGA 2407

399. Dendy, 153–154.

400. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 83.

401. *Ibid.*, 83.

Agronomy Soil Building – UGA 2408

Greenhouse Horticulture – UGA 2410

Horticulture Greenhouse 1 – UGA 2423

Horticulture Greenhouse 2 – UGA 2424

Vehicle Transportation and Maintenance – UGA 1634 (1971, Category 4).

Located near the Complex Carbohydrates Research Center along College Station Road is the vehicle transportation and maintenance center, which operates the fleet of campus buses.⁴⁰²

Vehicle Transportation and Maintenance Tire Storage – UGA 1635 ()

Vehicle Transportation and Maintenance Car Wash – UGA 1633 ()

Landscape Resources

Landscape features associated with this character area include access roads and parking areas, turf lawn, and screen plantings of trees along the northern and western boundaries that are edged by College Station Road and Georgia Highway 15. Additional plantings occur east of the campus mail facility. The landscape features are not likely historic.

402. Ibid., 83.

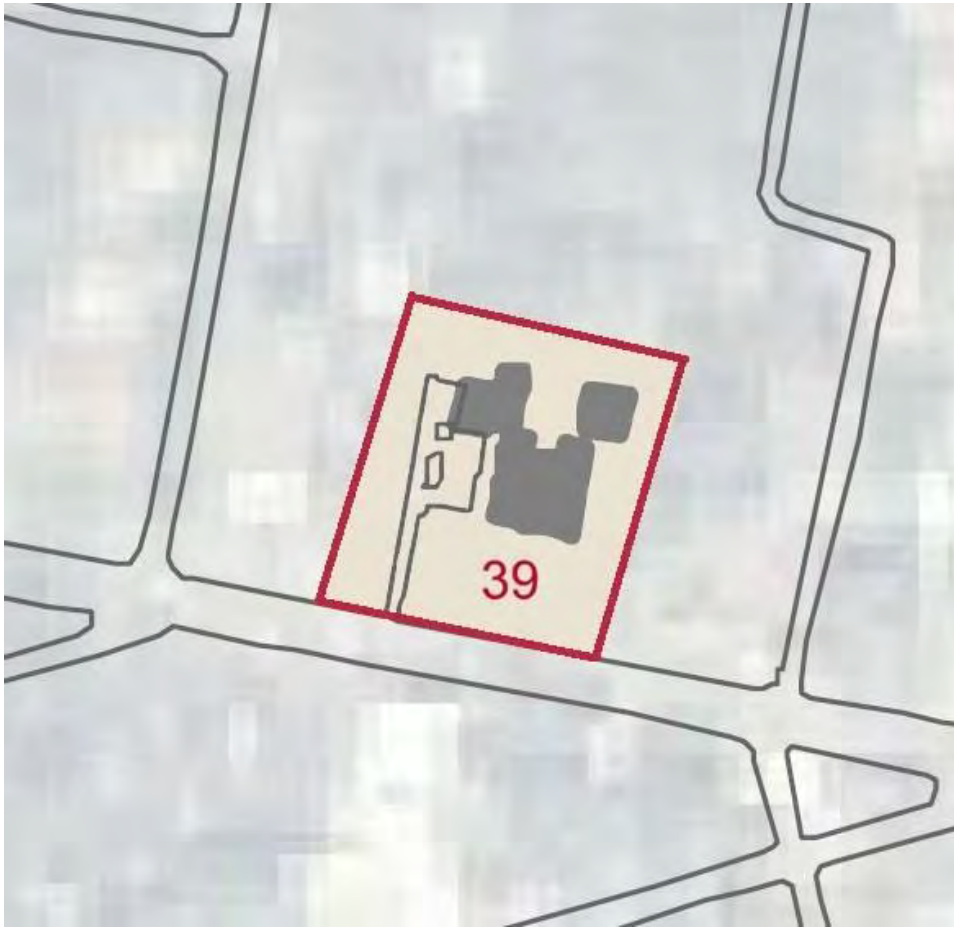


Figure 216. Map of character area 39, University Presidents House. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

39 University President's House

The University President's House is located at 570 Prince Avenue in Athens. The house was built in 1856, and served as a residence for several prominent families. It is also known as the Benjamin H. Hill House and the Grant-Hill-White-Bradshaw House. Former residents include politician Benjamin H. Hill, and industrialist John White. Benjamin H. Hill was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives while living in the house, and later to the Senate. Hill is credited with influencing President Rutherford B. Hayes to withdraw Federal occupation troops and military rule from Georgia, thus ending Reconstruction in 1877. James White was founder of the First National Bank of Athens. After World War II, the W.C. Bradley Foundation presented the residence to the university in 1949, which restored the building and grounds as a home and reception center for the president.

The antebellum Greek Revival structure faces Prince Avenue. A white picket fence and boxwood parterre garden extend between the road and the front of the house. Behind the house are dependencies, and a long lot that features a variety of garden areas. The property was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972.

Building Resources



Figure 217. View of the President's House, 2015.

University President's House – UGA 2251 (1856, Category 1). The University of Georgia President's House was built in 1856 by John T. Grant. The two-story frame building is a Greek Revival mansion that features a raised basement and a four-over-four room, central hall plan. The facade includes a three-sided peristyle supported by fourteen columns set on brick pillars. Eight of the pillars occur on the principal facade, while there are three on each side of the building. The pilasters are Corinthian. The heroic porch supports a Doric entablature that falls below the roof line but above the windows. There is no pediment.

The National Register nomination for the property notes:

The mansion is “‘a veritable museum piece’ because both the house and formal garden are such fine typical examples of the Greek Revival period of design... The house is an outstanding example of Greek Revival architecture [built] by John Thomas Grant in 1856... The house and grounds are now of ‘museum’ status and serve as an important example of the union of architecture and landscape architecture within the context of the Greek Revival period in Georgia’s Piedmont... It is a magnificently maintained symbol; a public monument; a work of architecture in the broad and profound senses of that term.”⁴⁰³

The house retains integrity and is assessed as a Category 1 resource.

Dependencies/outbuildings (three) – UGA 2252-2254 (1856/1954, Category 1). Three clapboard structures with red standing seam metal roofs are located behind the President's House to either side of the central terrace and garden area. The outbuildings retain integrity and are assessed as Category 1 resources.

403. John C. Waters, *National Register Nomination Form: University President's House* (Athens, Georgia: Athens-Clarke Heritage Foundation, June 2, 1971).

Landscape Resources



Figure 218. View of the gardens behind the University President's House, 2015.

Gardens behind University President's House (circa 1940, Category 1). A driveway leads into the property through the white picket fence and past the boxwood parterre garden, and associated large Southern magnolia trees, from Prince Avenue to the west of the house, and leads to a small parking court. A walk also leads through the fence to the front of the house and porch. Behind the house are three dependencies sited around a central outdoor terrace. Additional gardens and mature tree and shrub plantings extend north from the terrace. The lushly-planted grounds are an important feature of the property. They are referenced in the National Register nomination as typifying the garden style associated with the Greek Revival style in Georgia's Piedmont. The nomination notes: "The rear garden is designed in the informal style with sweeping lawns and mature trees which are under-planted with flowering trees and shrubs. A feature of the rear garden is a rose garden designed by Dr. Hubert Bond Owens, Dean of the University's School of Environmental Design, when the property was acquired by the University."⁴⁰⁴ As a landscape designed by Hubert Bond Owens, who also designed the Founders Garden and the surrounds of the Arch, the gardens behind the University President's House are considered individually eligible to the National Register and are assessed as Category 1.

404. Waters, *President's House*.

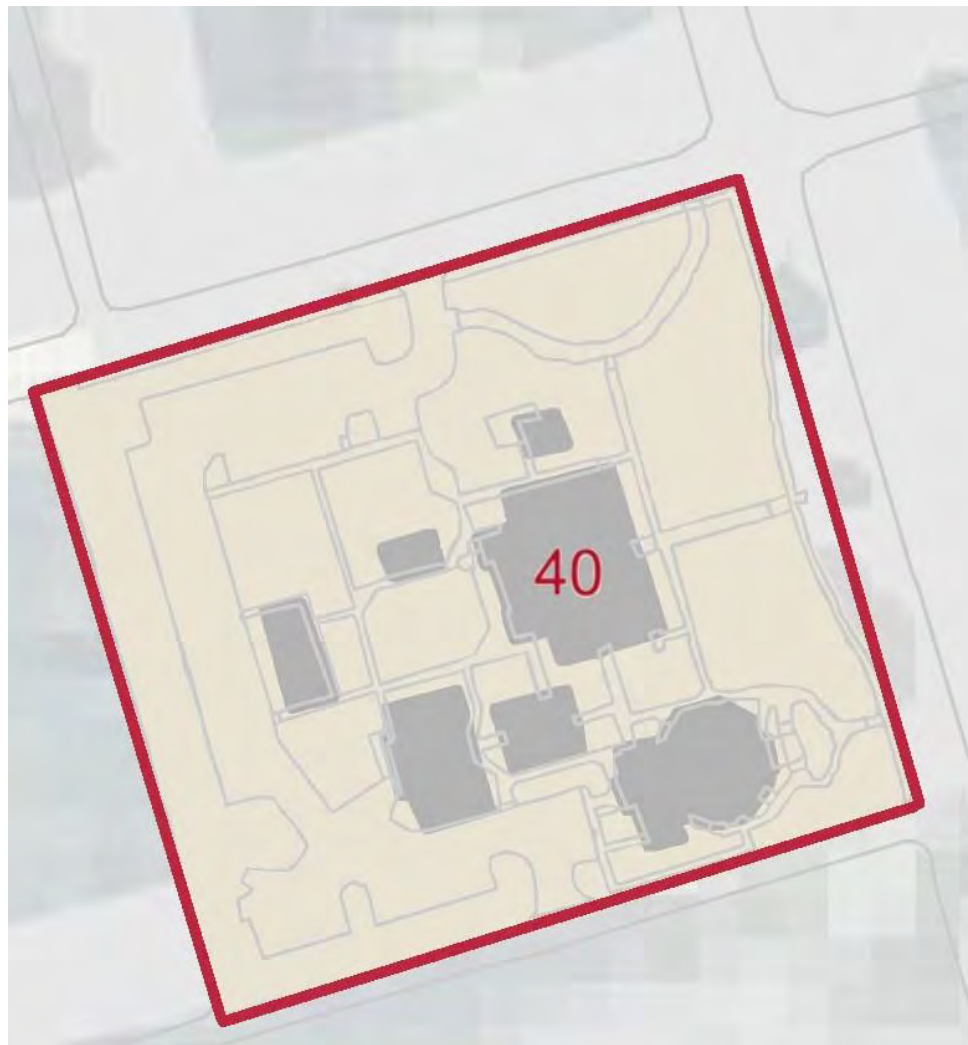


Figure 219. Map of character area 40, Lucy Cobb Institute Campus. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

40 Lucy Cobb Institute Campus

Located at 200 North Milledge Avenue in Athens, and bounded by Milledge Avenue, Hancock Avenue, and Reese Street, the Lucy Cobb Institute Campus was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972 for the architecture of the antebellum Lucy Cobb Institute building, and late nineteenth century Seney-Stovall Chapel. The property is also notable for its use as a preparatory school for girls between 1859 and 1931. The school was founded by Thomas R.R. Cobb and named for his daughter, who died at the age of 14 of scarlet fever. Cobb's niece, Mildred Lewis Rutherford, a graduate of the school, went on to teach and serve as principal. Rutherford is also known for her work with the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

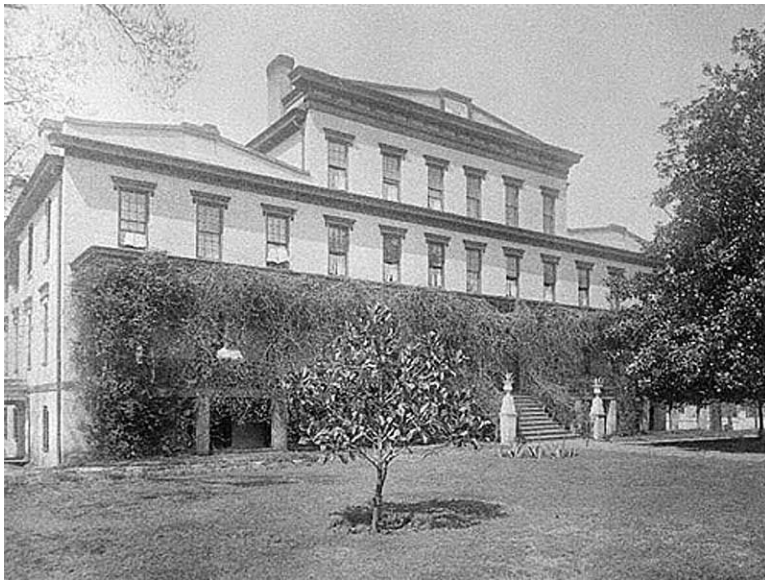


Figure 220. Historic view of the Lucy Cobb Institute. (Source: New Georgia Encyclopedia)

The school fell on hard economic times during the 1920s as a result of an agricultural depression that affected the state of Georgia. It closed in 1931, at which point it was purchased by the University of Georgia and used as a dormitory. The university removed the fourth floor in 1954 following deterioration of the structure. The buildings then became a storage facility a local group formed to repair the building, applying for and receiving a federal grant to restore the exterior of the chapel. The two historic buildings were repaired between 1984 and 1991.⁴⁰⁵ The property now accommodates the University of Georgia's Carl Vinson Institute of Government.

Today, the property includes an access road and parking, tree and shrub plantings, walks, and several support structures referred to as Carl Vinson Hall, Margaret Hall, Ms. Jennie's Cottage, and the Stephens Board Room.

405. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 88.

Building Resources



Figure 221. Lucy Cobb Institute building. (Source: University of Georgia)

Lucy Cobb Institute – UGA 2000 (1858, Category 1). The Lucy Cobb Institute is located west of North Milledge Avenue. The building was completed in 1858 by Thomas R. R. Cobb to establish a high school for young ladies from prominent local families. The school property occupied a city block. The building was originally four stories, but is now three stories in height. It features triple Regency gables over the central portion of the building, and a cast-iron verandah across the front. The building is constructed of stucco over brick. A broad flight of wooden steps lead to the verandah. The main entrance is Greek Revival in style, with lights above and on the sides of the door. Pilasters support an entablature with an anthemion motif. Entablatures occur over all main floor windows. A one-story porch is on the rear. Windows that open onto the verandah are 12/12, while other windows are 6/6.⁴⁰⁶ The building is listed in the National Register and is assessed as a Category 1 resource.

406. John C. Waters, *National Register Nomination Form: Lucy Cobb Institute* (Athens, Georgia: Athens-Clarke Heritage Foundation, June 2, 1971).



Figure 222. Seney-Stovall Chapel. (Source: University of Georgia)

Seney-Stovall Chapel – UGA 2617 (1882–1885, Category 1). Located adjacent to the Lucy Cobb Institute building is the Seney-Stovall Chapel. The building was completed by 1885 to support the school. The university used the building as a theater until the Fine Arts Building was completed in 1941. Like the Lucy Cobb Institute building, the chapel deteriorated until funds were secured to renovate it in the 1980s. Repairs continued on the chapel until 1997.⁴⁰⁷

The Seney-Stovall Chapel is constructed of orange-red brick, and is octagonal in shape. The structure is crowned with an eight-sided conical roof supported by brackets under the cornice. A portion of the facade projects outward from the main facade by several feet, and rises above the roof line. It has a gable roof. The main entrance is protected by a one-story gingerbread porch. A wing extends from the rear to house stage, dressing rooms, and storage areas. Each of the other sides of the building features three vertical windows that extend from the main floor level to the cornice. The upper part of the windows feature wood paneling with a raised design. A brick stringcourse surrounds the octagon. The sides also contain recessed panels, which conveys the appearance that the corners are pilasters.⁴⁰⁸ The building is listed in the National Register and is assessed as a Category 1 resource.

Carl Vinson Hall – UGA 2005 (1991, Category 5)

Margaret Hall – UGA 2001 (1900, Category 5)

407. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 88–89.

408. Waters, *Lucy Cobb Institute*.



Figure 223. The carriage house, 2015.

Carriage House (formerly Ms. Jennie’s Cottage) – UGA 2003 (1808, Category 2). The Carriage House is a two-story brick masonry and wood structure. The first level of the house typically has brick masonry walls, while the second floor is clad with wood siding. The building has a gable roof with wide overhanging eaves supported by wood brackets at the gable ends. The building has wood windows. The building retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district, although not currently listed as a contributing resource of the Lucy Cobb property. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 224. Lucy Cobb Kitchen. (Source: University of Georgia Office of University Architects)

Lucy Cobb Kitchen (formerly Stephens Board Room) – UGA 2004 (1858, Category 2) The Lucy Cobb Kitchen, constructed in 1858, is a small, one-story, painted brick building with a side-gable metal roof. It has a chimney at each end of the structure. Two doors and two casement windows are centered on the front facade. The building retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district, although not currently listed as a contributing resource of the Lucy Cobb property in the Cobb-Treanor House National Register nomination. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Landscape Resources

Landscape resources associated with the property include an access road and an extension system of parking, mature trees, turf, and shrub plantings. The older trees, which include oaks and magnolias, appear historic and likely contribute to the significance of the property. Much of the landscape is a contemporary adaptation of the historic property for University uses.

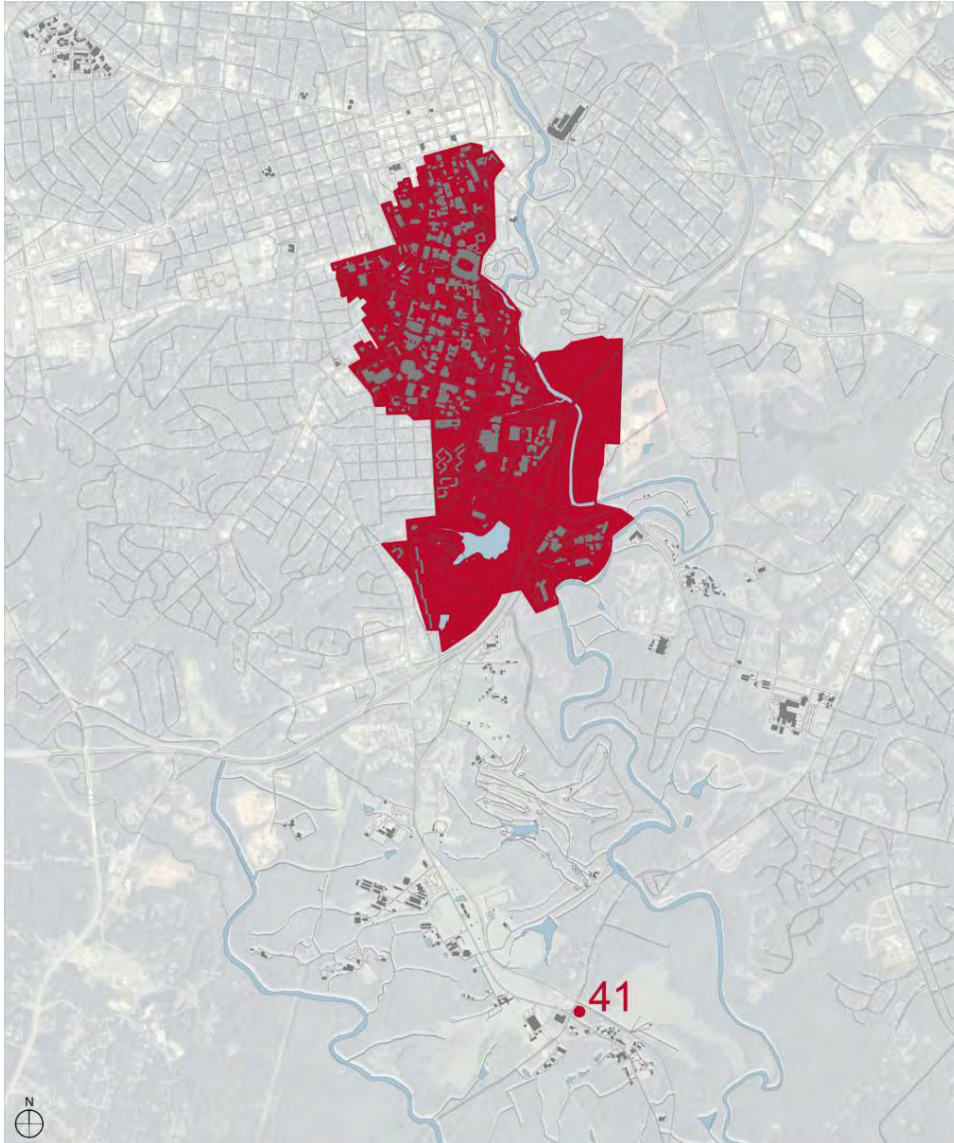


Figure 225. Map of character area 41, White Hall/Warnell School of Forestry property, showing its relationship to the Athens campus. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

41 White Hall/Warnell School of Forestry Property

White Hall Mansion is located within the Whitehall Forest, part of the University of Georgia's Warnell School of Forestry and Natural Resources. The 840-acre property is located near the intersection of Simonton Bridge Road and Whitehall Road in the community of Whitehall, approximately four miles from downtown Athens. The property extends southeast to the North Oconee River.

The mansion was built in 1892 by John R. White, who served as a director for many local businesses, including the National Bank of Athens and the Athens Railway and Electric Company, which later became part of Georgia Power. The house remained in the White family until 1936, when the dwelling and 1,875 acres of nearby land were acquired by the Georgia Rural Rehabilitation Corporation and subsequently deeded to the University of Georgia Board of Regents.⁴⁰⁹ The property was expanded in 1978 through a gift of the Nat D. Arnold Memorial Forest, a 46-acre parcel.

The property serves several research functions and is home to the L. L. Pete Phillips Wood Utilization Plant Sciences Building, the Whitehall Deer Research Facilities, the Aquatic Biotech Environmental Lab, and the Whitehall Fisheries Lab. Several federal agencies maintain offices and laboratories on the property as well. A meeting and conference facility known as Flinchum's Phoenix is also located at the southern end of the property along the North Oconee River.

In addition to the mansion and research facilities, the property features natural and planted stands of pine and hardwood trees comprising the experimental forest, Phoenix Road that enters the property from Whitehall Road, and parking. A stone pier and wrought iron fence and identity sign mark the entrance into the property. Around the mansion, the grounds feature turf and mature tree and shrub plantings in a park-like setting. Some of the research facilities are located within fenced enclosures.

Building Resources



Figure 226. White Hall Mansion and associated entry drive, 2015.

White Hall Mansion – UGA 2501 (1892, Category 1). White Hall Mansion is a large Romanesque residence that features Victorian and Gothic influences. The mansion was built in 1892 near the mill village of Whitehall by John Richards White, owner of a nearby mill. It was designed by University of Georgia Professor Charles M. Strahan. It now serves as a reception center for the School of Forest Resources. The mansion was rehabilitated and listed in the National

409. University of Georgia, "Whitehall Forest," <https://www.uga.edu/search.php?q=Whitehall>, accessed October 4, 2017.

Register of Historic Places in the 1970s. It retains integrity and is assessed as a Category 1 resource. The nomination notes:

. . . architecturally, as one of Georgia's most magnificent Queen Anne/Eclectic-style structures from the late Victorian Era; in local history as the home of factory owner and, banker, John Richards White, one of Athens' and Clarke County's most important citizens, and in landscape architecture for its combination of English style of landscape gardening with late Victorian architecture. White Hall is a superior example of late-Victorian architecture in Georgia. Its design combines aspects of the Queen Anne and Richardsonian Romanesque styles on the exterior with relatively open planning and layout on the interior. Its construction is substantial masonry. Quality materials, fine craftsmanship, and careful attention to details of finish are in evidence throughout. The landscaped setting is historically appropriate and enhances the overall appearance of the house. The exterior of White Hall features the irregular massing of large geometric forms and the picturesque piling of minor elements characteristic of the Queen Anne style, yet with a massive overall quality that bespeaks the contemporary Richardsonian Romanesque style. The large geometric masses constituting the house, although run together to some extent, are for the most part discrete, another hallmark of Richardsonian Romanesque design. What sets this house apart from ordinary, run-of-the-mill Victorian architecture is the way in which the overall massing is organized by an overriding design principle, a hierarchy in three dimensions—in plan and elevation, from the center of the house outward, from the hip-roofed central mass through the flanking wings to the ells and porches—a hierarchy of height, depth, and scale. This hierarchy can best be illustrated by the sequence of masses from the main hip-roofed central mass with its gabled projection through the southwest wing to the semi-cylindrical tower at its end, and the corresponding sequence of rooflines from the large front gable through the closed pediment dormer and the smaller hip roofed dormer to the conical roof of the semi-cylindrical tower. Similar sequences are to be found on the other side of the house. This hierarchy of height, depth, and scale is held together by a carefully studied, evenly balanced asymmetry in the massing, by the long, low front porch, by the consistent use of details such as continuous stringcourses and uniform window sizes.⁴¹⁰

Flinchum's Phoenix – UGA 2533 (1978, Category 3). Flinchum's Phoenix is a large cabin-like building used by the Warnell School of Forestry for educational, recreational, and meeting activities. It is located at the end of the drive associated with the White Hall Mansion, which passes through the School's Experimental Forest, and overlooks the North Oconee River.⁴¹¹ It was built by a graduate student.

Support structures (date undetermined, category undetermined, various).

Further research is need to understand the dates and potential significance of the support structures at this property. A small ranch house may retain integrity and have potential significance.

410. Kenneth Thomas and Richard Cloues, *National Register Nomination Form: White Hall* (Atlanta, Georgia: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, June 4, 1987). Section 8.

411. Boney, *Walking Tour*, 87.

Agricultural buildings and greenhouses along Phoenix Road (date undetermined, category undetermined, various).

Landscape Resources



Figure 227. The White Hall Experimental Forest, 2015.

School of Forestry Experimental Forest (date undetermined, Category 3).

Located south of White Hall Mansion is the experimental forest established by the university's School of Forestry. The date of origin of the experimental forest is not documented in archival materials reviewed for this study.

Phoenix Road (date undetermined, Category 3). Phoenix Road enters the property from Whitehall Road and extends to the house, as well as through the experimental forest to Flinchum's Phoenix. The date of origin of Phoenix Road is not documented in archival materials reviewed for this study.

Further study is needed to assess the landscape features associated with the property, although they appear to be historic.

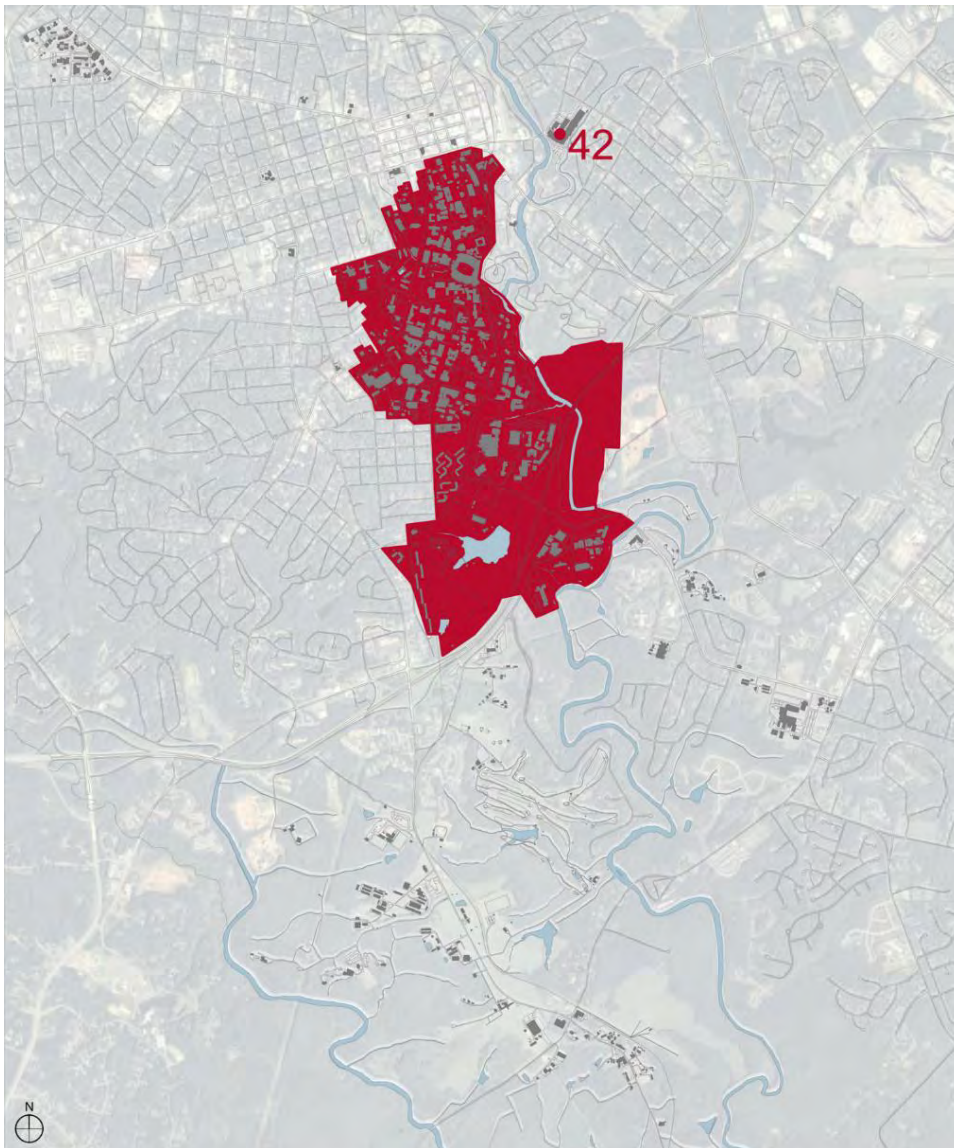


Figure 228. Map of character area 42, Chicopee Complex, showing its relationship to the Athens campus. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

42 Chicopee Complex

The Chicopee complex, which currently serves as the University of Georgia Small Business Development Center, Carl Vinson Institute of Government ITOS Division, College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences OIT, College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences CIIDS, Marine Extension Service, Georgia Tech Enterprise Innovation Institute, and Georgia Department of Economic Development. The complex is located at 1180 East Broad Street in Athens. The complex is edged by First Street to the west, Vine Street to the north, and Trail Creek to the east. The North Oconee River flows to the west of E. Broad Street through Dudley Park. The complex is composed of the original mill building, the surplus warehouse, a stone storage structure, fuel tank, brick stack, and several other warehouse and storage structures.

Built in 1862, Chicopee mill complex was developed by Ferdinand and Francis Cook, who had previously operated a small armory in New Orleans that supplied weapons to the Confederate army until New Orleans was occupied by Union

troops in 1862. The Cook brothers bought an existing grist- and sawmill along the North Oconee River and over time enlarged it into a 300,000 square foot building that included a central stair tower. Using water from the river, the Cooks powered mill wheels used to manufacture Enfield rifles, bayonets, and horseshoes for the Confederate army until 1864 when the mill was closed and employees formed a Confederate army unit. The building was acquired by the Athens Manufacturing Company in 1870 and used as a textile and rope mill. After converting to coal power, the mill remained in business through the Great Depression.⁴¹²

In 1947, the building was sold to Chicopee Mills, a division of Johnson and Johnson, and used to manufacture gauze and other materials until 1979. A 26.6 acre parcel that included the building, associated warehouses, and other structures, were donated by Chicopee to the University of Georgia in 1980. In adapting the complex to new uses, the university conducted the renovations in such a way as to protect the historic character and heritage of the buildings as possible.⁴¹³

Building Resources



Figure 229. The Chicopee mill building, 2015.

Chicopee mill building – UGA 101–109 (1847/1940/1965/1970/1988, Category 2). The Chicopee mill building was constructed in 1862. It is a two-story long stone and brick structure that faces the North Oconee River. The lower floor is stone, inset with brick lintels over the window openings. The second story is brick. The building features a gable roof. The principal entrance into the building is marked by a projecting octagonal bay. The building retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Stone storage building – (date undetermined, Category 2). Located to the northwest of the mill building is a stone building with a hipped roof clad with asphalt shingles. A double door opening is approached by a flight of concrete steps. The building is connected to a fuel storage tank, and edged by a retaining

412. Dendy, 163–164.

413. Ibid.

wall on one side. The date of origin of the stone storage building is not documented in archival materials reviewed for this study. The stone storage building retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Fuel tank – (date undetermined, Category 2). A metal fuel storage tank is located adjacent to the stone storage building. The date of origin of the fuel tank is not documented in archival materials reviewed for this study. The fuel tank retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Brick stack – (date undetermined, Category 2). Located to the northwest of the mill building is a cylindrical brick stack with iron bands, corbeled brick at the top of the shaft and a square access opening near the base. It is associated with former industrial use of the property. The date of origin of the brick stack is not documented in archival materials reviewed for this study. The brick stack retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Warehouse and storage structures (date undetermined, Category 2, 5). Several additional warehouse and storage structures are clustered on the property to the north and west of the mill building. The buildings are single-story structures. Some are brick, while others are concrete, or frame clad with vinyl siding. The date of origin of the warehouse and storage structures are not documented in archival materials reviewed for this study.

Landscape Resources

The Chicopee Complex is edged to the south by East Broad Street (Martin Luther King Parkway). Street trees line the sidewalk that follows the road corridor. Turf is planted between the trees and the building. Minimal foundation plantings front the mill building. A sign marks the property along East Broad Street. There is also a Georgia historical marker that notes the historic uses of the building.

To the rear of the building, access occurs from First Street. The open space behind the mill and between the existing buildings is generally paved with asphalt and used for parking. Retaining walls and concrete walks and ramps provide access to building entrances. The landscape of the Chicopee Complex does not appear to contain significant historic resources beyond existing patterns of spatial organization and views.

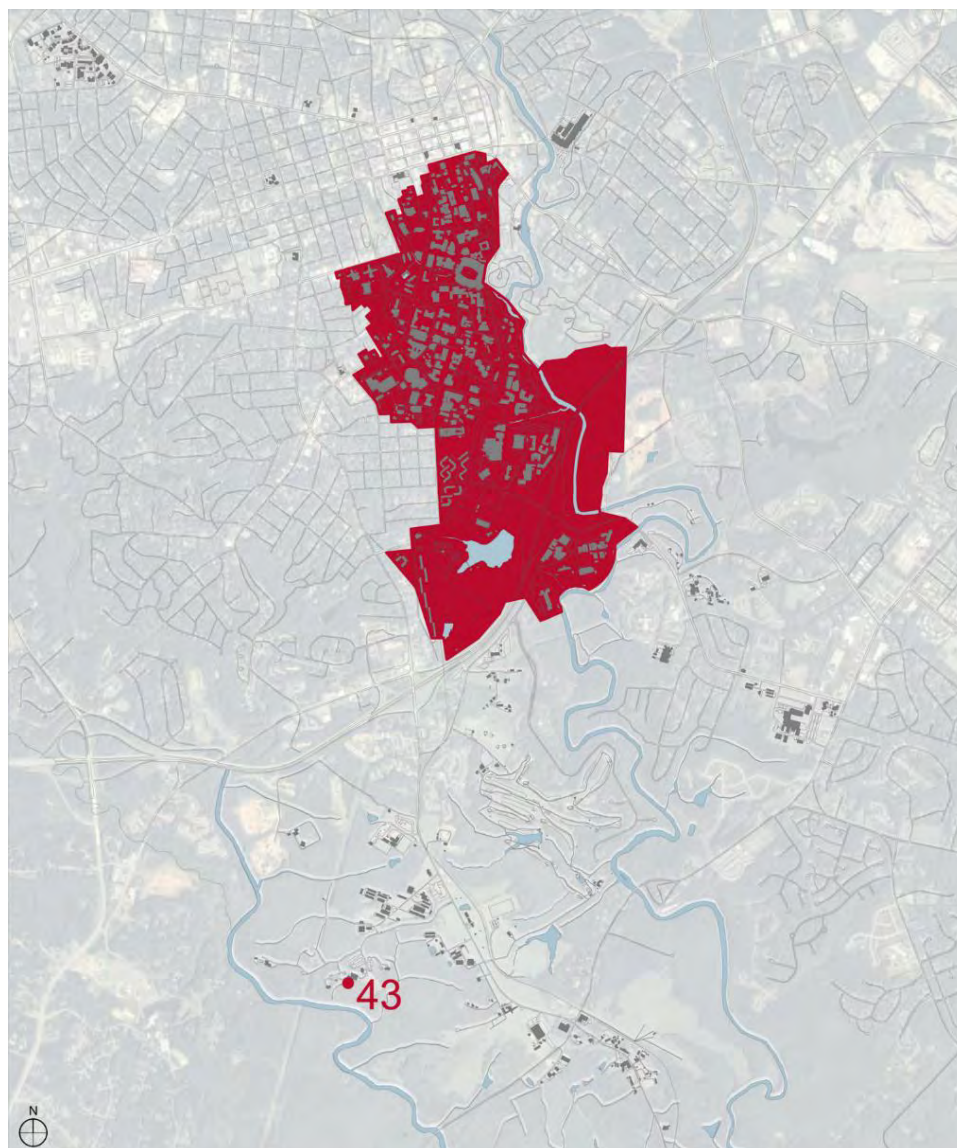


Figure 230. Map of character area 43, State Botanical Garden of Georgia, showing its relationship to the Athens campus. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

43 State Botanical Garden of Georgia

The State Botanical Garden of Georgia extends over 313 acres south of the main campus at 2450 South Milledge Avenue. Established circa 1968–1969, the botanical garden features combinations of native forest stands and exhibit and display areas. There are also approximately 5 miles of trails available to visitors that traverse the woods and follow the banks of the Middle Oconee River. The botanical garden was expanded by 19.3 acres in 1990. University faculty employ the garden as a living laboratory for teaching plant biology and pathology, ecosystem studies, vegetation analysis, and environmental design. The botanical garden is also used for and research. The botanical garden has received generous support from the Callaway Foundation of LaGrange, Georgia.

The centerpiece of the garden is the Alice Hand Callaway Visitor Center and Conservatory, which includes a 30,000-square-foot greenhouse. Also located on the property are the Day Chapel and the Garden Club of Georgia headquarters

building.⁴¹⁴ One of the highlights of the garden is the International Garden, a 3.3 acre exhibit that portrays the interrelationship between plants and people.

Building Resources

Callaway Building – UGA 2328 (1975, Category 4). The first building developed on the property was the Callaway Building in 1975. The structure includes a library, auditorium, and reception area, as well as laboratories and conference facilities.⁴¹⁵ A restroom and covered shelter were added in 1978.



Figure 231. State Botanical Garden of Georgia visitor center and courtyard garden, 2015.

Alice Hand Callaway Visitor Center and Conservatory – UGA 2335 (1985, Category 5). Constructed in 1985, the glass-encased visitor center/conservatory houses tropical and semitropical plants and is open to the public. The Botanical Garden offers short courses to the general public.⁴¹⁶

Cecil B. Day Chapel – UGA 2337 (1994, Category 5). Built of cypress and other native woods, the Cecil B. Day Chapel is set in the woods. It features carved mahogany and glass doors. Inside the chapel features design motifs of Georgia state bird, tree, flower, and butterfly species.

Garden Club of Georgia Headquarters – UGA 2338 (1997–1998, Category 5). This building was designed by the architectural firm Smith Dalia of Atlanta, Georgia. It is Neoclassical in style.

414. Ibid., 159–161.

415. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 85.

416. Ibid., 85–86.

Landscape Resources



Figure 232. View of the Botanical Gardens, 2015.

Botanical Gardens (1968, with on-going development, Category 3). The State Botanical Garden of Georgia offers more than 300 acres of display gardens that are open to the public. Named gardens include the Heritage Garden, International Garden, Shade Garden, Native Flora Garden, Flower Garden, and Freedom Plaza. The gardens functions as a living plant library and offers trails over diverse terrain and facilities for events.⁴¹⁷

Access road and parking (1968, with on-going development, Category 3). The botanical garden access road leads into the property from South Milledge Avenue. Parking facilities are located in association with the Garden Club of Georgia state headquarters, the visitor center and conservatory, and the Callaway Building.

Trails (1968 with on-going development, Category 3). Five miles of nature trails extends throughout the property. The trails are color-coded to provide visitors with a variety of options.

417. Ibid., 85.

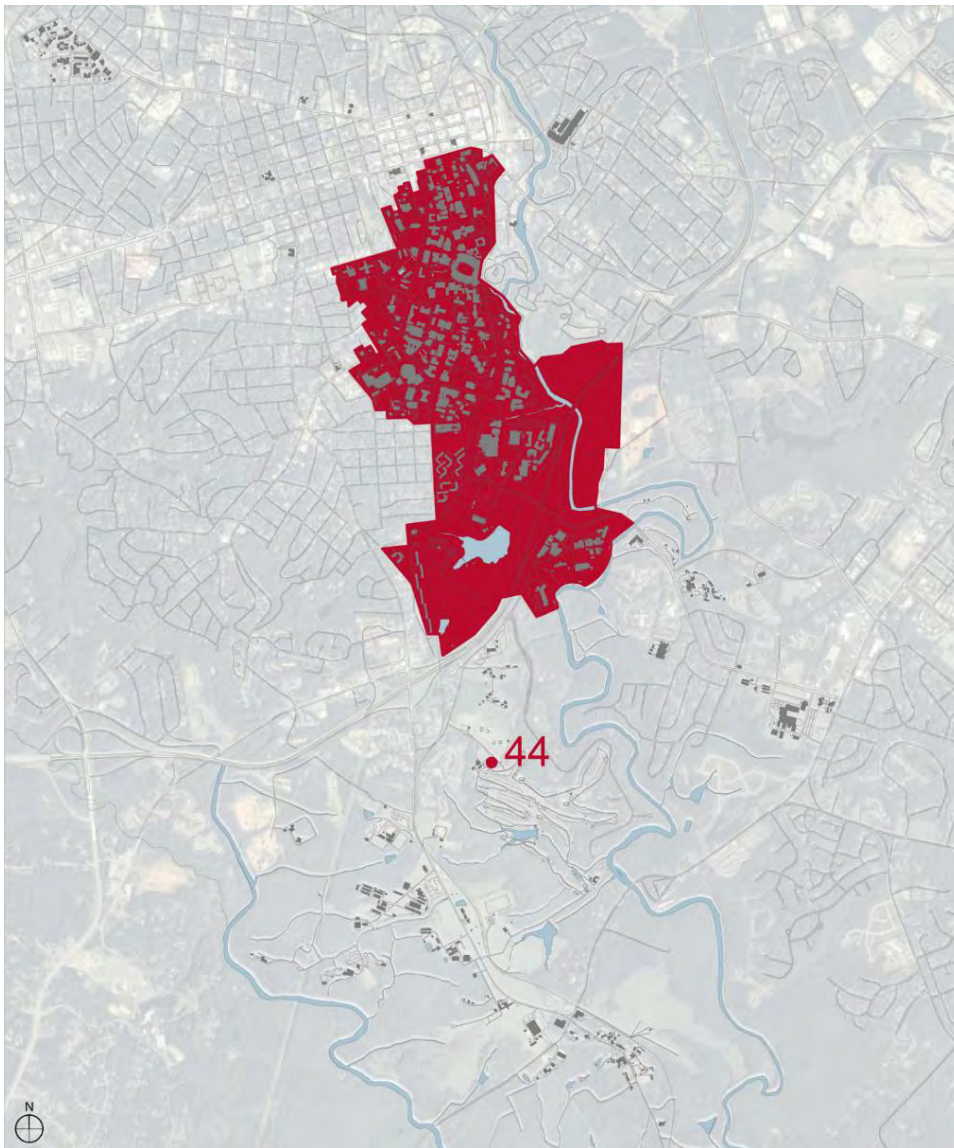


Figure 233. Map of character area 44, University of Georgia Golf Course, showing its relationship to the Athens campus. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

44 University of Georgia Golf Course

The University of Georgia Golf Course is located at 2600 Riverbend Road near its intersection with Milledge Avenue. It is used by both the men's and women's golf teams, while also being open to the public. The par-71, 18-hole course has been included in a list published by *Golf Digest* of the fifty best public courses in the nation. The course has hosted national and regional championship tournaments.⁴¹⁸

The University's first golf team was formed in 1924. The women's team was started in 1967. In 1968, the University engaged golf-course architect, Trent Jones, to design the course. It was rehabilitated in the 2010s with the help of Professional Golf Association pro golfer Davis Love III.

418. Dendy, 188–189.

The course is comprised of eighteen landscaped golf holes with turf, sand traps, water hazards, and tree plantings framing each fairway and green. An access road leads into the course from Riverbend Road, marked by a curved stone identity sign feature. Within the property are maintenance facilities, a parking area, and a clubhouse, as well as a driving range.

Building Resources

Clubhouse – UGA 2650 (1968, Category 4)

Maintenance structure – UGA 2651 (1968, Category 4).

Landscape Resources



Figure 234. University of Georgia golf course. (Source: University of Georgia)

Golf course (1968, Category 4). The university golf course features eighteen-holes, a driving range, and a clubhouse area.⁴¹⁹



Figure 235. University of Georgia Golf Course entrance.

Entrance road and stone identity sign (2009; category undetermined).

419. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 85.

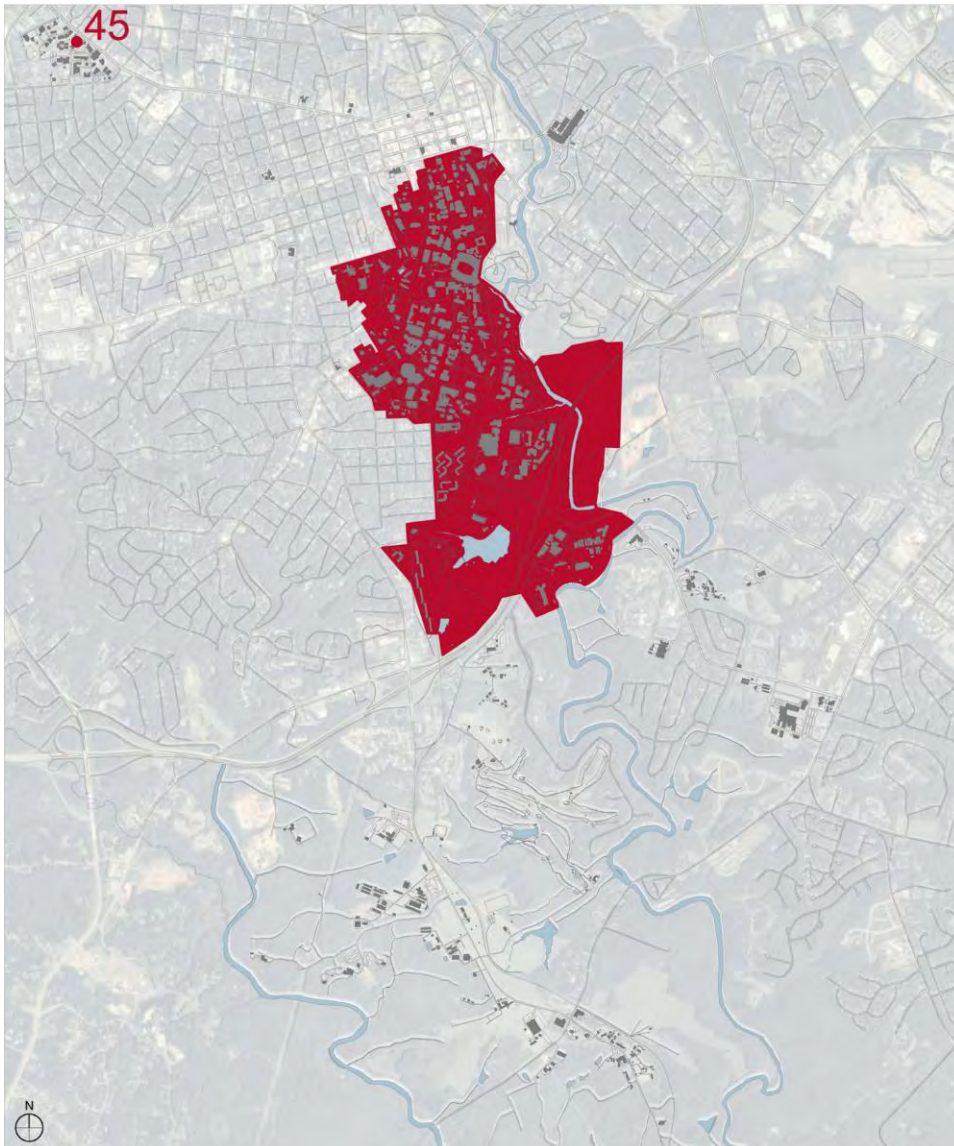


Figure 236. Map of character area 45, University of Georgia Health Sciences Campus (formerly State Normal School, Coordinate Campus, Naval Supply Corps), showing its relationship to the Athens campus. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

45 University of Georgia Health Sciences Campus (formerly State Normal School, Coordinate Campus, Naval Supply Corps)

Located along Prince Avenue in Normaltown, to the west of downtown Athens, is the Health Sciences Campus. The property has a long history of different institutional uses. In 1860, the University of Georgia acquired the property, then 93 acres in size, and built a structure that was intended to house freshmen and sophomores. They also sold several lots. With little interest on the part of the students to live in the remote area, the University renamed the building Rock College in 1862 and established a preparatory school there for students seeking college enrollment. After the Civil War, the property was used to educate Confederate veterans, partially through state funding that ended in 1968. After Georgia became a land grant college in 1872, the University reopened the

property as the State College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts, and created an experimental farm.⁴²⁰

The University donated the remaining 15-acre property to the state in 1891, after which it was occupied by the State Normal School. After the school moved into the Rock College, the area became known as Normaltown. Rock College was renamed Gilmer Hall. Thirteen additional buildings were added to the campus between 1896 and 1917. Surviving from the Normal School period are the President's Cottage (Quarters B) (1897), Winnie Davis Hall (1902), Smith Hall (1906), Rhodes Hall (1906), Carnegie Library (1910), Miller Hall (1917), and Pound Auditorium/Hall (1917).⁴²¹ The Carnegie Library is individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

In 1928, the facility was renamed the Georgia State Teacher's College to reflect state legislation requiring a four-year college education for teaching certification.⁴²²

In 1932, when Governor Richard B. Russell established a unified system of higher education in Georgia, the college was turned over to the University's Department of Education and re-designated the Coordinate College. The property was generally used to house female students, but later vacated when the number of women enrolling in the college declined.⁴²³ During World War II, the property was leased by the government and used by the Army Specialized Training Program. After World War II, as enrollment again increased, the property was used for a short time for housing until several dormitories were developed on the main Athens campus to replace the need for the property.⁴²⁴

In 1953, the federal government purchased the property, and designated it the Navy Supply Corps School. They immediately built several new structures to accommodate single-family housing, apartments, a swimming pool, maintenance shop, and heating plant. As enrollment in the school increased, they demolished Gilmer and Bradwell halls in order to build additional facilities and acquired land to the west. They built a Bachelor Officers Quarters, two bath houses, and a dispensary.⁴²⁵

The campus remained in U.S. Navy ownership until 2011 when base realignments nationwide led to relocation of the facility to Newport, Rhode Island. The University again acquired the facility, which now included 58.4 acres, and began the process of converting it for use as a medical instruction and research center. The buildings will be converted for use as classrooms, lecture halls, laboratories, clinical and faculty offices, and other purposes.⁴²⁶

420. Gulf South Research Corporation, DRAFT *Environmental Assessment for the Disposal, Transfer and Reuse of the Naval Supply Corps School Athens, Georgia* (Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Department of the Navy, October 2007), 3-11.

421. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 91-92; Gulf South Research Corporation, 3-11.

422. Gulf South Research Corporation, 3-11.

423. Boney, 91-92.

424. Gulf South Research Corporation, 3-12.

425. Ibid.

426. Dendy, 159.

The State Normal School property was determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as part of the Oglethorpe Avenue Historic District in 1983. Twenty-one acres of the former Normal School property, with boundaries that extend between the intersection of Oglethorpe Avenue and Prince Avenue northwest along Prince Avenue, and southwest through the campus between Russell Hall and George Hall, to the west to encompass the north side of the Carnegie Library, Wright Hall and Pound Hall, and west of Quarters A, were included in the Oglethorpe Avenue Historic District, which was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1987. The nomination indicates a period of significance for the property of 1891 to 1931, noting “The Navy School property contains a mixture of non-historic and historic institutional buildings. The historic structures date from the early 1900s and were associated with the State Normal School, which occupied this property from 1891 to 1928. These buildings are situated in an open expanse of grassed lawn with informally placed trees and shrubs. The historic residential structures also date from around the turn of the century and include a mixture of one-and two-story residences in brick and wood.”⁴²⁷

In 2005, the Historic Preservation Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources considered the eligibility of the Naval Supply Corps School features, and recommended assessment of post-World War II resources on the campus. The review letter noted that several buildings may be significant for “their association with the development of the NSCS campus and as excellent examples of modern architecture in Georgia.” The notable buildings included the Central Heating Plant, Maintenance Shop, and Brown Hall, built in 1953, as well as the Hudson Dispensary, built in 1961, and Scott Hall, constructed in 1963.⁴²⁸

Building Resources



Figure 237. Cobb House. (Source: Historic Buildings Preservation Plan)

427. Kenneth H. Thomas, Jr., *National Register Nomination Form: Oglethorpe Avenue Historic District* (Atlanta, Georgia: Georgia Department of Natural Resources, June 4, 1987).

428. Gulf South Research Corporation, 3-10.

Quarters A – UGA 1900 (Cobb House) (1908, Category 2). This building was originally constructed as a private residence, referred to as Hill Crest, by Lamar and Ann Olivia Newton Cobb in 1908. Lamar Cobb was the son of former Georgia governor General Howell Cobb, and Ann Cobb was a charter member of the Athens Garden Club. The house was sold to the University of Georgia in 1930 upon Mrs. Cobb's death. The residence exhibits elements of both the Queen Anne and Colonial revival styles. It was adapted for use by the Coordinate College as a dormitory in 1932, and later sold to the U.S. Navy in 1953. The navy adapted it for use as a Commanding Officer's Quarters.

As noted in the 2002 Historic Buildings Preservation Plan, Quarters A

is a two-story wood frame single family dwelling with a steeply pitched copper hipped roof. The building's wrap around porch and roof are indicators of Queen Anne influence, while the building's Classical pilasters and symmetrical composition are elements of Colonial Revival influence. The exterior walls have been covered in stucco. The primary facade has a one-story five-bay hipped roof wood porch with thin, square wood columns, a balustrade, a central wood pediment, and a screened-in eastern bay. A projecting bay contains the house's central entrance which consists of a wood paneled double door, a segmental arched leaded glass transom, and sidelights. This entrance also has an elaborate bull's eye surround that may have been a re-used element from an antebellum house. The second floor of the primary facade features three pairs of two over two windows and a gabled central roof dormer with a louvered Palladian window. Delicate wood double pilasters accentuate the corners of the primary facade.

The porch wraps around to cover portions of the east and west elevations. A three-sided two-story bay sits at the rear of the east elevation, while the rear elevation has a one-story hipped roof section on its east corner flanked on the west by a small porch and a shed roof addition. The main roof has brick chimneys on its east and west faces. Most of the windows have two over two wood sashes, but there are a few one over one wood windows on the first floor. Storm windows and a detached garage were added in 1976, while the current copper colored metal standing seam roof dates from 1983.⁴²⁹

The building retains integrity and is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

429. *Historic Buildings Preservation Plan for the Navy Supply Corps School, Quarters A, Commanding Officer's House (Cobb House)*, 2002.



Figure 238. Former President's Cottage. (Source: Historic Buildings Preservation Plan)

Quarters B – UGA 1901 (President's Cottage) (1897, Category 2). This building was constructed in 1897 as the President's Cottage for the State Normal School. It is the oldest building on campus, and listed as a contributing building of the Oglethorpe Avenue Historic District. Quarters B is a good example of the late-nineteenth-century Queen Anne style of architecture. The building was adapted for use by the Coordinate Campus of the University of Georgia after 1932. In 1953, it was acquired by the U.S. Navy and adapted for use as the Executive Officer Quarters for the Navy Supply Corps School.

As noted in the *Historic Buildings Preservation Plan for the Navy Supply Corps School*:

Located on top of a knoll on Oglethorpe Avenue, this building is a two-story wood frame Queen Anne dwelling with an irregular floor plan and a hipped roof. The house has a brick foundation, asphalt roof shingles, and vinyl siding and trim throughout. The northeast (primary, facing Prince Avenue) facade's most striking element is a five bay porch with a striking curved termination at the north corner of the house. This porch is supported by square wooden columns and has wood brackets and a pediment over the entrance bay. The northern half of the porch has been screened in and has metal awnings. The main entrance is composed of a three-panel door with a four pane transom. The second floor of the primary facade has two one over one windows with the north window capped by a low pitched gable with a square window that has been blocked in.

The northwest elevation has a series of one over one windows with awnings and a rectangular hipped roof bay window. The rear elevation has a large gable roofed section that appears to be an addition. This section has a series of one over one windows and a four bay hipped roof porch supported on square wood columns. The rear entrance is a wood panel door with a three part window. A transom surmounts this door, while a pair of six over six windows is adjacent to the door.

The entire house is clad with vinyl siding and trim, this was installed at an unknown date. Asphalt shingles were also installed on the main roof at an

unknown date. A standing seam copper colored metal roofing was installed on the main (front) and rear porches in 1983. A historic garage stood adjacent to the house but was replaced in 1987 by a modern vinyl covered wood frame structure. The house currently sits on a well-manicured lawn.⁴³⁰

The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 239. Winnie Davis Hall, 1905. (Source: University of Georgia Archives)

Winnie Davis Hall – UGA 1903 (1902, Category 2). Built as a dormitory for the State Normal School in 1902 from designs prepared by architect Charles E. Choate of Augusta, Georgia, Winnie Davis Hall was later converted to a women's dormitory during the Coordinate Campus period, and now serves as an administration building. It was built by the United Daughters of the Confederacy and named for Jefferson Davis's daughter.⁴³¹ Winnie Davis Hall is listed as a contributing building in the Oglethorpe Avenue Historic District. Two artillery pieces located outside the building were installed on loan from the Naval Historical Center in 1968. The building retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

430. *Historic Buildings Preservation Plan for the Navy Supply Corps School, Quarters B, Executive Officer's Housing (Former President's House), 2002.*

431. Boney, *A Walking Tour*, 91–92.



Figure 240. Rhodes Hall, 1930s. (Source: University of Georgia Archives)

Rhodes Hall – UGA 1905 (1906, Category 2). Rhodes Hall is listed as a contributing building in the Oglethorpe Avenue Historic District. Rhodes Hall was built in 1906 and named for Alexander Rhodes, former business manager of the State Normal School. The building was designed by architect Haralson Bleckley of Athens, Georgia. It is a good example of a Neoclassical building of the early twentieth century.

A rear wing was added to the building in 1958. At the same time, the front porch was repaired. The building was renovated in 1960. In 1971, the building was converted for use as a Navy Supply Corps Officer's Club and Navy Exchange. In 1985, the Navy Exchange was relocated. Renovations in 1986 and 1991 led to conversion of the building for use as offices for Navy support organizations.⁴³² The building retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

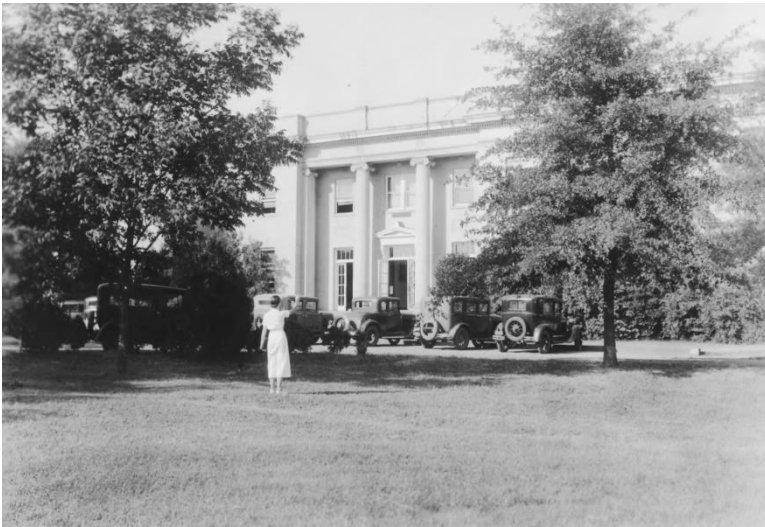


Figure 241. Pound Hall, 1930s. (Source: University of Georgia Archives)

432. *Historic Buildings Preservation Plan for the Navy Supply Corps School, Rhodes Hall, 2002.*

Pound Hall – UGA 1906 (1917, Category 2). Pound Hall is listed as a contributing building in the Oglethorpe Avenue Historic District. The building was constructed in 1917 as an auditorium, but also includes classroom space. It was designed by A.F. Wysong of Princeton, West Virginia, and named for Mere M. Pound, former President of the State Normal School between 1912 and 1932. After the Normal School closed in 1932, the building remained in use as part of the Coordinate College of the University of Georgia. It was included in the purchase made in 1953 by the U.S. Navy. The Navy converted the building for use as a gymnasium, children’s nursery, and chapel. Recreational features—tennis courts, a baseball field, volleyball court, and handball courts—were added on the grounds of the building in circa 1970–1971. The building served as a temporary commissary between 1973 and 1974. In 1987, work began to expand the chapel.

As noted in the *Historic Buildings Preservation Plan for the Navy Supply Corps School*:

Pound Hall is a two-story yellow brick neo-Classical building with a T-shaped plan and a flat roof. The principal facade is centered around a recessed porch supported by two freestanding stone Ionic columns in antis and two brick Ionic half pilasters attached to the side walls of the recessed porch. The porch shelters three first-floor entrances, a central wood and glass double door with a bracketed pediment surmounted with an acroterion and two flanking wood and glass double doors. All of these entrances have four part wood transoms. The second floor elevation of the recessed porch has a pair of eight-pane windows in the center, flanked on each side by a single eight-pane window. The recessed porch is flanked on each side by a projecting bay with four over four windows on each story. This central unit is also flanked on each side by a section of recessed wall with two four over four windows on each floor. The primary facade is completed on each end by a three-bay projecting wall section with three square windows and a brick recessed panel on the first and second floors. Brick quoins punctuate these end bays, while a brick entablature, a dentiled cornice, and a brick parapet cap the facade.

Each side elevation of the building has a series of rectangular windows on each floor. Because of the presence of the chapel in the south wing, the south facade has stained glass windows on the first floor and four over four windows on the second floor. The south elevation also has an entrance to the chapel that is sheltered by a wood gabled porch. The north elevation has a wood and glass door on the second floor that is reached by a set of metal steps. Four window openings have also been enclosed on the first floor of the north elevation.⁴³³

The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.

433. *Historic Buildings Preservation Plan for the Navy Supply Corps School, Pound Hall*, 2002.



Figure 242. Miller Hall. (Source: Historic Buildings Preservation Plan)

Miller Hall – UGA 1902 (1917, Category 2). Miller Hall was built in 1917 as a dormitory and officer’s quarters. It was designed by architect F. Wysong of Princeton, West Virginia, and is named for B.S. Miller, a former State Normal School Board of Trustees president. Miller Hall was converted to office use in 1987. It is listed as a contributing building in the Oglethorpe Avenue Historic District. The building retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 243. Carnegie Library. (Source: Historic Buildings Preservation Plan)

Carnegie Library – UGA 1904 (1910, Category 1). The Carnegie Library was built to serve the educational needs of the State Normal School by a philanthropic foundation established by Andrew Carnegie. It was designed by architect Charles S. Peabody of the architecture firm of Ludlow and Peabody of New York. The library was later converted into a museum of the history of the

Naval Supply Corps.⁴³⁴ It was one of eleven official U.S. Navy museums. The Carnegie Library is an eclectic and highly ornamented Neoclassical style building.⁴³⁵ It was individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1975, and is a contributing building of the Oglethorpe Avenue Historic District. It is also individually listed as the Naval Supply Corps Museum. Gardens associated with the building were planted by Mary Alice Donely, wife of a former commanding officer. The building retains integrity and is assessed as a Category 1 resource.

Gilmore Housing – UGA 1935 through UGA 1940 (1956, Category 2). The Gilmore housing units include six single-family buildings. The buildings retain integrity and appear to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. They are assessed as Category 2 resources.

Kenny Road Housing – UGA 1947 through UGA 1952 (1969, Category 3). The Kenny Road housing units are three- and four-bedroom townhouses. In 1973, a tornado destroyed eighteen of the original units, which were not replaced.

McGowan Housing – UGA 1941 through UGA 1946 (1957, Category 2). The McGowan Housing units include two, two-bedroom structures. The buildings retain integrity and appear to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. They are assessed as Category 2 resources.

Boiler Plant – UGA 1913 (1953, Category 2). The Boiler Plant retains integrity and appear to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. They are assessed as Category 2 resources.

Brown Hall – UGA 1907 (1954, Category 2). Brown Hall is a residence that features dormitory style rooms and family and VIP suites. It was renovated in 1988 and 1998. The building retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Commissary – UGA 1922 (1973, Category 4). The commissary, constructed in 1973, is a one-story building clad with EIFS. The building has a low-slope roof.

George Hall – UGA 1910 (1974, Category 4). Constructed in 1974, George Hall is a brick building located southeast of Russell Hall.

434. Boney, 91–92.

435. Belle Massey, *National Register Nomination Form: Navy Supply Corps Museum* (Athens, Georgia: Naval Supply Corps School, August 16, 1974).



Figure 244. Hudson Clinic. (Source: University of Georgia)

Hudson Clinic – UGA 1911 (1961, Category 2). Hudson Clinic, constructed in 1961, is a one-story brick building with a shallow gable roof. It is located southeast of Scott Hall. The building retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Navy Exchange – UGA 1921 (1985, Category 5)

Public Works Shop – UGA 1914 (1953, Category 2). The building retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Russell Hall – UGA 1909 (1973, Category 4). Russell Hall houses nineteen classrooms.

Scott Hall – UGA 1908 (1963, Category 2). Scott Hall was built in 1963 as a computer center. It was converted to an officer's club in 1973, with an enlisted men's club on the bottom floor. The building retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Wheeler Hall – UGA 1915 (2004, Category 5)

Wright Hall – UGA 1912 (1971, Category 4). Wright Hall is a residence that houses 100 single unit rooms.

Bath House (ladies) (1960, Category 2). The building retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Bath House (men) (1960, Category 2). The building retains integrity and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Child Development Center – UGA 1920 (1989, Category 5)

Field House – UGA 1976 (1989, Category 5)

Navy Exchange Service Station – UGA 1924 (1974, Category 4). The Navy Exchange Service Station is clad with vertical metal siding. The building has a gable roof clad with standing-seam metal. A protective canopy is present on the north side of the building.

DECA Office Building – UGA 1925 (1988, Category 5)

PW/HSG Warehouse – UGA 1923 (1990, Category 5)

Hazmat Storage (date undetermined, category undetermined)

Community Center – UGA 1978 (2000, Category 5)

Storage units (date undetermined, category undetermined)

Landscape Resources

Landscape features are indicated as important features of the Oglethorpe Avenue Historic District. Specific features indicated in the nomination include mature oaks and dogwood trees, flowering shrubs, privet hedges, shrub plantings, turf, plazas, a parade ground, signs, paved walks, and brick entrance posts and gates. Several gates and one sign survive from the 1930s and the Coordinate College era. The two main entrances into the property—one vehicular and one pedestrian—are lined with mature oak trees.

Additional landscape features installed within the landscape by the Navy after it purchased the property in 1953 include a historical marker describing the history of the Normal School in 1955 near Winne Davis Hall, scrolled ironwork on the gate posts salvaged from the old Rock College building during demolition in 1961, painting of the gate posts red and installation of lanterns to symbolize ‘light for the homeport,’ the removal of the sidewalk leading into the property from Prince Avenue, and installation of a historical marker in the center of the gates in 1975.



Figure 245. Brick entrance posts, Prince Avenue, circa 1940s. (Source: University of Georgia)

Brick entrance posts (1928–1932, Category 2). Located at the Buck Road entrance, Prince/Oglethorpe intersection, Prince Avenue entrance to Winnie Davis Plaza, and Prince Avenue, which includes a brick wall. Many of these gate features were built as class gifts from the Coordinate College period. They were

built of yellow brick in 1928 and 1929 along Oglethorpe Avenue, while the curved brick gates at Prince Avenue were built by the Class of 1932. The entrance posts are listed as contributing structures of the Oglethorpe Avenue Historic District and are assessed as Category 2 resources. Two additional brick gateways were added at the Conrad Road entrance along Prince Avenue in 1986 that are not historic.

Sign (1928, Category 2). The main sign posts at the corner of Oglethorpe and Prince Avenues were built by the Class of 1928. They retain integrity and appear to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. They are assessed as Category 2 resources.

Plaza entrance (date undetermined, Category 2). The plaza is located between Winnie Davis Hall and Prince Avenue. The plaza entrance is listed as a contributing structure of the Oglethorpe Avenue Historic District, and is assessed as a Category 2 resource. The date of origin of the plaza entrance is not documented in archival materials reviewed for this study.

Royer Square (1988, Category 5). Royer Square is located east of Winnie Davis Hall in the center of the triangle formed by Winnie Davis, Russell, and George Halls. It is named in honor of the military officer responsible for the Navy purchase of the former Normal School site.

Walks (date undetermined, Category 2). The walks are listed as contributing structures of the Oglethorpe Avenue Historic District. Many are tree-lined. They are assessed as Category 2 resources. The date of origin of the walks are not documented in archival materials reviewed for this study.

Parade grounds (date undetermined, Category 2). The parade grounds are located in front of Miller Hall adjacent to Oglethorpe Avenue. The open turf lawn is edged by large oaks. The parade grounds are listed as a contributing site of the Oglethorpe Avenue Historic District and are assessed as Category 2 resources. The date of origin of the parade grounds are not documented in archival materials reviewed for this study.

Tree plantings along Oglethorpe Avenue (date undetermined, Category 3). One of the important character-defining features of the property is the tree-lined effect of Oglethorpe Avenue. The linear row of trees along the road is noted in the Oglethorpe Avenue Historic District nomination. The date of origin of the tree plantings along Oglethorpe Avenue are not documented in archival materials reviewed for this study.

Light standards (date undetermined, Category 2). The property also contains examples of original light standards. These are indicated as contributing to the Oglethorpe Avenue Historic District and are assessed as Category 2 resources. The date of origin of the light standards are not documented in archival materials reviewed for this study.

Commemorative trees (circa 1990s, Category 5). There are several trees on the property that were planted in honor of commanding officers of the Naval Supply Corps, and the Chiefs of the Supply Corps. Although the dates of the tree plantings vary, they appear not to be historic. There is also a scarlet oak tree on the property that was planted to commemorate the bicentennial of the University

of Georgia in 1985. It is one of three planted at the time. The other two are located near the chapel and in downtown Athens.

Navy Bas Relief commemorative plaque (1991, Category 5). A plaque and bas relief sculpture commemorating the Supply Corps Association is located at the entrance to George Auditorium. The sculpture, set in a granite base, is a duplicate of a sculpture presented in Washington, D.C. at the Navy Memorial in 1991.

Tillman Wall (1974, Category 4). The Tillman Wall was built as part of the Pawson Garden by Public Works department employee Matt Tillman in 1974. It has since been inscribed with in honor of Naval Supply Corps civilian employees when they retire with 25 years of service or more.

Bicentennial granite marker (1976, Category 4). Erected in honor of the United States Bicentennial, this marker is located on the northeast corner of Scott Hall between Scott and George Halls. It is edged by three trees planted to represent the three branches of government.

Pearl Harbor commemorative plaque (1991, Category 5). This marker was erected on the 50th anniversary of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. It is located between Winnie Davis and Scott Hall, east of Rhodes Hall.

Silver Anchor Award (1986, 1988, Category 5). Located outside the north entrance to Rhodes Hall, this plaque was awarded for retention performance.

Golden Anchor Award (1985, Category 5). Located outside the north entrance to Rhodes Hall, this plaque was awarded for retention performance.

Commander Roger C. Stattler Memorial Pier (1992, Category 5)

Commanders Chesley M. Hicks and James L. Arnold Memorial (1992, Category 5)

Captain Richard P. Pawson Memorial Gardens (1974-1986, Category 4, 5). These gardens were built by Dick Pawson from drawings prepared by Mary Alyee Donley. They were named for Pawson, with a plaque installed in 1986. The gardens were renovated in 1989 under the direction of Mary Colbom and Greenleaf Landscapes.

Recreation features—ball field, picnic shelters, handball/squash courts, pool, tennis courts, sand volleyball court, softball field (1970–1971, other dates undetermined, Category 4, 5)

Archaeological Resources

Kissing Rocks (9CA19) (Late Mississippian or Late Archaic period, Category 1). The Kissing Rocks site reportedly has significance as a Native American meeting place. It is assessed as Category 1.

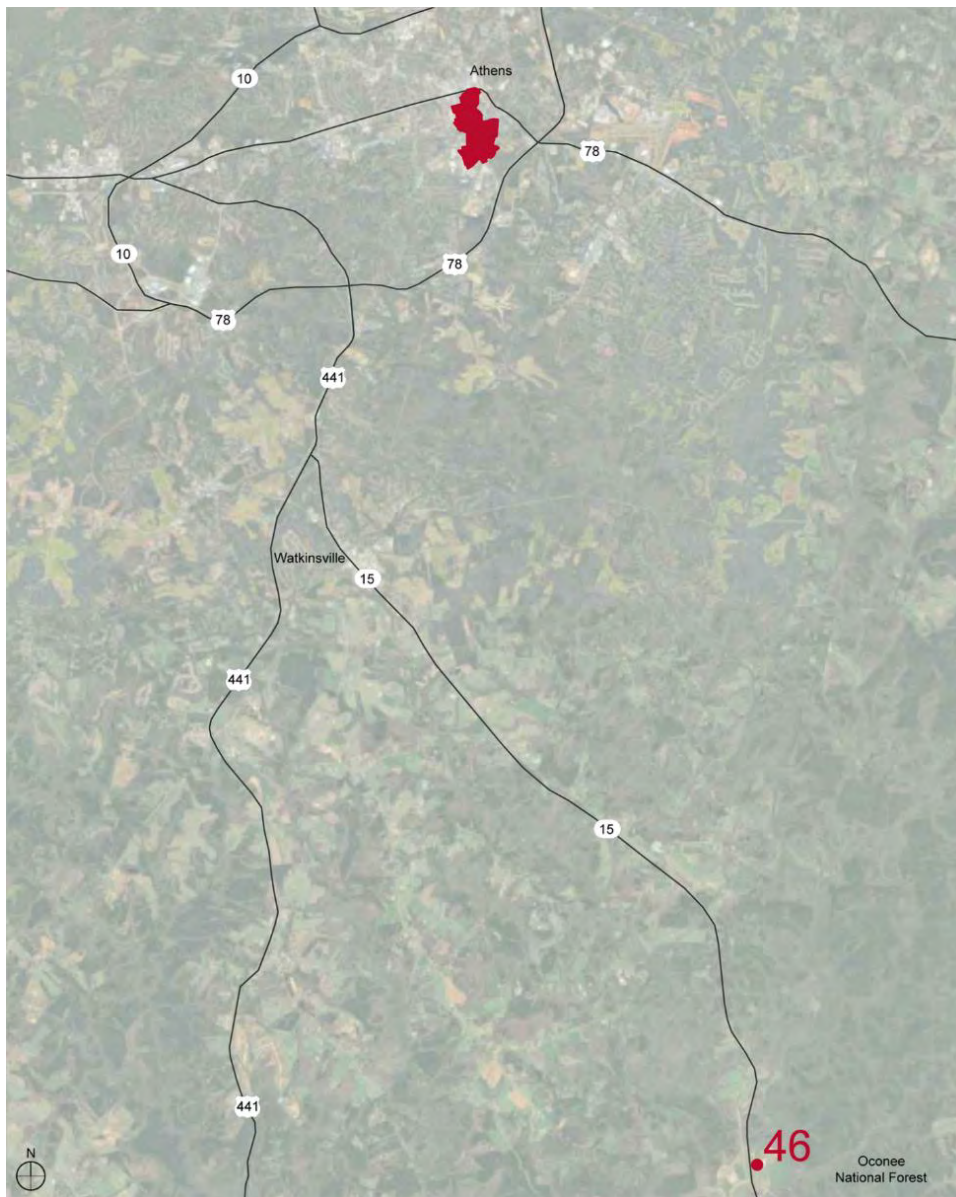


Figure 246. Map of character area 46, Iron Horse Plant Sciences Farm, showing its relationship to the Athens campus. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

46 Iron Horse Plant Sciences Farm

Iron Horse Plant Sciences Farm is located approximately 15 miles south of Athens in Greene County, Georgia. The farm property is crossed by Georgia Highway 15 as well as Salem Scull Shoals Road, and abuts the Oconee River. The 658-acre property was acquired in 2012 by the University of Georgia for crop research conducted by the College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences.

A long heritage of cultural use and development has been tied to the farm property. It is likely that the river corridor served as an American Indian village site characterized by mound building prior to European-American contact.

One of the first owners of the property during the historic period was Peter Early, who served as governor of Georgia (1813–1815), and was a trustee of the University of Georgia. Early is thought to have resided on property during the

early nineteenth century. Evidence of Early's house site has not been located; it is possible that construction of Georgia Route 15 and a bridge crossing of the river in the 1910s through the 1930s disturbed foundation ruins associated with the dwelling. A Georgia historical marker has been placed along S.R. 15 to indicate the general location of Early's house. Although Early was buried in a cemetery on the property, his body was moved during the early twentieth century.

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, a convict camp appears to have been located in close proximity to the property. The residents of the camp were leased to private companies for mining, manufacturing, and farming until the practice was outlawed in 1910. It is possible that convict labor was used to farm the property.

During the mid-twentieth century, circa 1954, the property was associated with a sand mining operation. A lake on the property represents a water-filled sand mining pit.

Set within the property, which is composed of fields, woodlands, the lake, farm roads, and vernacular farm structures and research facilities, is a privately held 400-foot-square reservation. The reservation protects a large metal sculpture known as the *Iron Horse*, for which the property is named. The sculpture stands 11 feet in height and is 12 feet long. It was created in 1954 by Chicago sculptor Abbott Pattison, a visiting professor at the University Art Department. The sculpture was initially displayed in the Reed Hall quadrangle. However, students who did not appreciate the modern character of the sculpture vandalized the piece. To avoid further damage, the university moved the sculpture off campus. Horticulture professor L.C. Curtis later asked to take the piece to his Greene County farm to be viewed by passing motorists. After it was further vandalized, Curtis set the sculpture in concrete embedded in an underground trench. When the University decided to purchase the farm from the Curtis family, they requested return of the sculpture. The Curtis family refused, and chose to reserve ownership of the sculpture and 400 feet around it as part of the land transaction.⁴³⁶

Building Resources

Iron Horse Plant Sciences Farm (date undetermined, Category 2). The Iron Horse Plant Sciences Farm features a cluster of modest vernacular farm outbuildings, and contemporary research facilities north of Salem Scull Shoals Road. Little is currently known about the older buildings, while the University research facilities are not historic. Further research into the history of the property is needed to assess structures that pre-date University purchase. The date of origin of the farm is not documented in archival materials reviewed for this study. The farm appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

436. Dendy, 165.

Landscape Resources



Figure 247. View of the iron horse sculpture across the fields. (Source: University of Georgia)

Extant landscape features on the property include fields, roads, woodlands, the lake formed from a sand mining pit, and views of the Iron Horse sculpture. As with the buildings, further research is needed before assessment of the cultural landscape of the property can be undertaken.

Known and Potential Archaeological Resources

Queries of GNAHRGIS revealed eleven archaeological sites documented on the Athens campus and associated University properties. The campus is an urban setting, much of which has been part of the University since the late eighteenth century. There has been a limited amount of archaeological survey on campus. Despite the absence of systematic survey, some of the deep history of the University of Georgia Athens campus can be summarized based on information from recorded sites. In addition to the known archaeological sites, there is a strong probability that several more undocumented sites exist.

The majority of sites on the University of Georgia Athens campus date from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and constitute a rich record of the early history of the University of Georgia's main campus. There, is however, some evidence of early human occupation at three sites dating to the Archaic period (9CA90, 9CA119, and 9CA184). The Archaic period is an archaeological construct of time spanning from 9550 to 1800 BC. Archaeologists further divide this time based on evidence from changing projectile point forms. Two of the three sites are limited to isolated finds, which offer little in terms of archaeological context. Only one site, the Sanford Stadium site (9CA119) contained an artifact that narrowed this date range to the Late Archaic period from 3800 to 1800 BC. There is a significant need for further investigation into the prehistoric components of the habitation of what is now the University of Georgia's main campus in Athens. No sites suggest occupation or habitation from 1800 BC to the eighteenth century. Based on the presence of prehistoric sites in surrounding areas, this outcome is likely the result of limited archaeological investigation on University system property.

The archaeological documentation of the nineteenth and twentieth century is more extensive, but there is still so much about campus history that is unknown. Seven archaeological sites contain a historic component. One site has a nineteenth century component, two sites have a twentieth century component, two sites have both, and two sites have undated historic features and artifacts.

The earliest historic archaeological site recovered on UGA's Athens campus is the New College site (9CA182) on the footprint of the New College building, one of the oldest buildings on campus. The excavation of this site preceded renovations of the building to restore it to its 1875 appearance. As campus historians know, this 1875 appearance was actually the reconstruction of the original building. New College was built in 1822 and burned down in 1830, only to be rebuilt two years later. Geophysical prospection via ground penetrating radar survey of two areas of the New College basement revealed a stone walkway and brick flooring of the 1822 structure along with a silty carbon lens and rubble from the 1830 fire. The carbon lens appears to be the result of a single burning episode that was extinguished with water. Garrison (2009) explains that extinguishing with water can result in the flotation of lightweight carbon to the surface of burned rubble. In addition to historic artifacts such as stoneware, glass, and metal, one small Lamar ceramic vessel was found in the debris. Evidence suggests that this was collected and kept in New College during the 1830s and, thus, not in its original context. What the excavations at New College reveal about the University of Georgia is the ability for archaeological research to benefit our understanding of the early landscape of the University of Georgia.

Very little is actually known about the other historic sites on UGA's Athens campus. Two sites on campus (9CA174 and 9CA200) are historic artifact scatters of glass bottles from the first decade of the twentieth century. Site records indicate that 9CA79 is the site of a nineteenth and twentieth century inn or hotel and 9CA173 is an historic rock wall. Other sites such as 9CA63 and 9CA90 are only explained as historic artifact scatters.

If the New College site (9CA182) poses a case study of what archaeology on UGA's Athens campus has to offer, this sample of other identified sites demonstrates the limited information currently available to those interested in the history of the University. Although not within the property boundaries or currently unreported, there are several other known locations of archaeological importance. The first is a site called "Kissing Rock" (9CA19), which is popularly known by students. It was the location of human remains and several pottery vessels (Braley et al. 1985), which date from between AD 1350 to 1600. The site is located on what is now part of UGA's Health Sciences Campus in Athens, GA through the University of Georgia's medical partnership with Georgia Regents University. Finally, the recent discovery of human remains under Baldwin Hall that was formerly an extension of the Jackson Street Cemetery exemplifies the need for a more thorough understanding of the archaeological history of the University of Georgia. The Jackson Street Cemetery opened around 1810 and it served as the primary cemetery for Athens until the Oconee Hill Cemetery opened in 1850. When the larger Oconee Hill Cemetery opened, some families moved their ancestors, but more than likely, a number of them only removed the grave markers. When the adjacent Baldwin Hall was built in 1938, there were few protections in place to guarantee the removal of the deceased, and apparently many graves were left in place at the time.

Archaeological sites on this property have great potential for illuminating the development of the university and the daily lives of the people who made its history. Though this part of campus may have the appearance of being fully developed, with little chance of intact archaeological remains, the intact portions

of New College, Oconee Hill Cemetery, and the nearby Kissing Rock demonstrate that archaeological sites are present, and may retain valuable information on the university and people who lived in this space before.

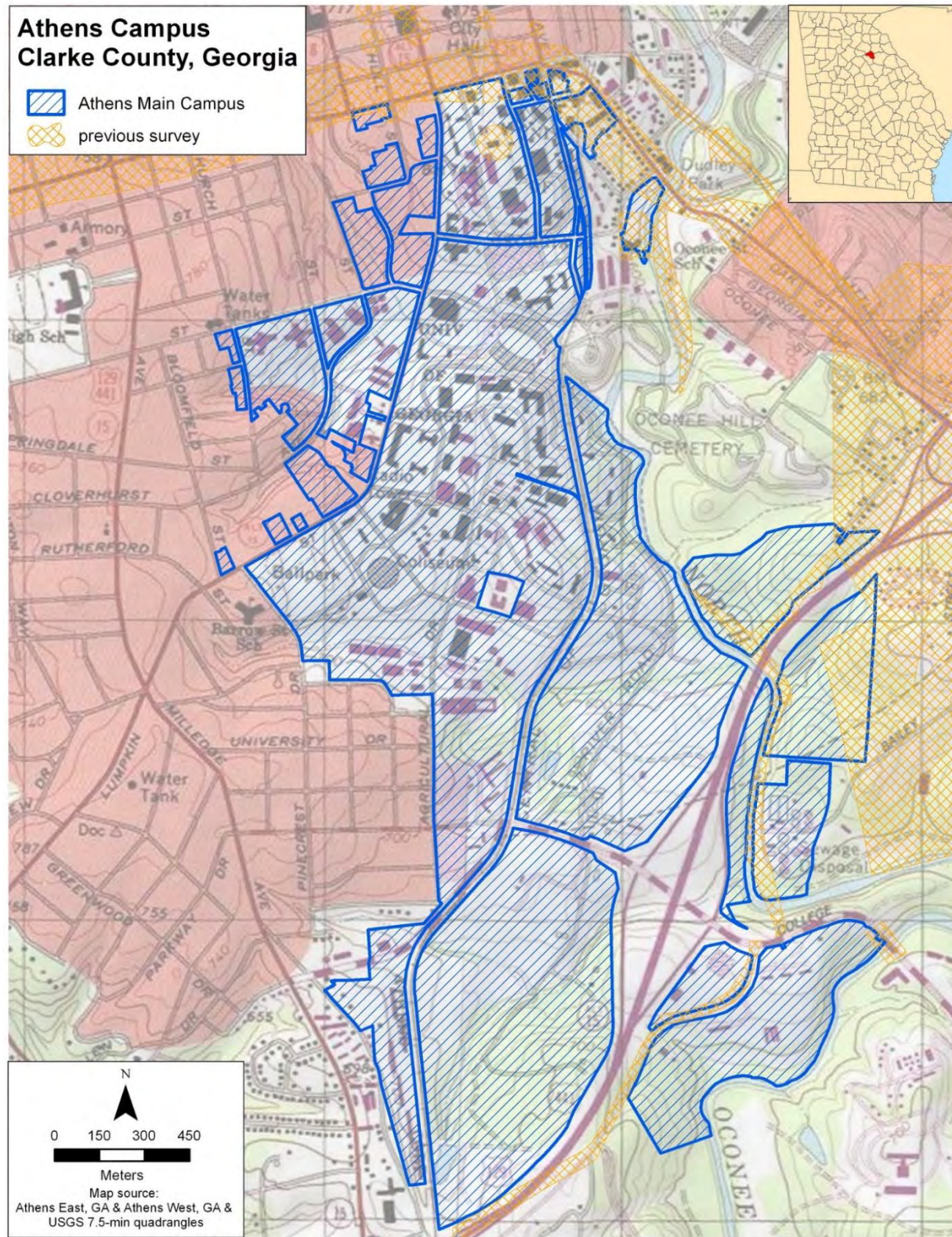


Fig. 248. Athens Campus property and area of previous archaeological survey. (Source: USGS, annotated by authors).

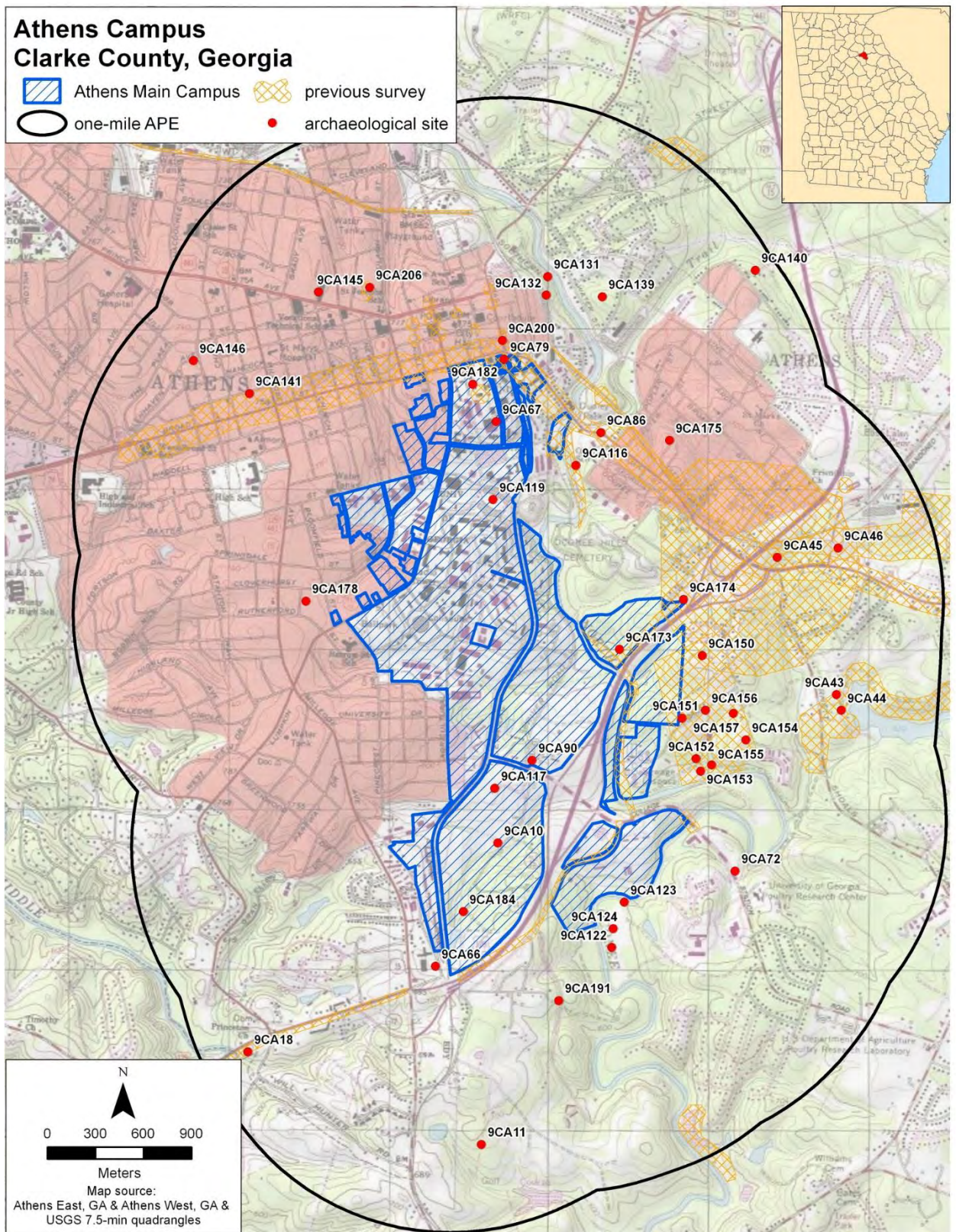


Figure 248. Athens Campus property and area of previous archaeological survey, previously identified archaeological sites, and area of potential effects (APE). (Source: USGS, annotated by the authors)

Summary Assessments

National Register-eligible Properties

Several properties located on the Athens campus are already listed in the National Register of Historic Places, or have been determined eligible for listing. The majority of the University of Georgia properties listed in the National Register are indicated as significant under Criteria A and C in the areas of Architecture, Art, Education, Landscape Architecture, and History. Some of the properties are also linked to important individuals, and may thus be considered significant under Criterion B, although early nominations do not provide an opportunity to provide this assessment. Only two properties are indicated as significant under Criterion D for information potential relating to archaeological resources—Jackson Street Cemetery and the Naval Supply Corps Museum. This is due in part to the age of the nominations, and a general lack of comprehensive archaeological survey information.

As indicated in the summary above, many of the university properties currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places were nominated in the 1970s. The University may want to consider preparing updates to existing nominations to address the availability of additional information, changes that may have occurred within the listed properties, and consider the inclusion of cultural landscape and archeological resources. Criterion B significance may also be considered for some properties, such as the Lumpkin House, President’s House, and Cobb-Treanor House, where an individual who played an important role in the history of the school can be closely identified with the property.

Resources already listed or potentially eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places

- Founders House – UGA 650–652 (1860)
- Founder’s Memorial Garden (1939–1946)
- Treanor House – UGA 1657 (1848–1849)
- Bishop House – UGA 32 (1837)
- Lumpkin House – UGA 1012 (1844)
- University President’s House – UGA 2251 (1856)
- Dependencies/outbuildings (three) – UGA 2252–2254 (1856/1954)
- Lucy Cobb Institute – UGA 2000 (1858)
- Seney-Stovall Chapel – UGA 2617 (1882-1885)
- White Hall Mansion – UGA 2501 (1892)
- Carnegie Library – UGA 1904 (1910)
- Jackson Street Building – UGA 40 (1961)
- Jackson Street Cemetery (1810)
- School of Social Work Building – UGA 33 (1883/2009)
- Memorial Hall – UGA 670 (1925)

Resources already listed as contributing or potentially contributing to a National Register-eligible district

- Meigs Hall – UGA 24 (1905)
- Moore College – UGA 25 (1874–1876/2001)
- Candler Hall – UGA 31 (1901)
- Phi Kappa Hall – UGA 20 (1834)
- Demosthenian Hall – UGA 21 (1834)
- The Chapel – UGA 22 (1832)
- Terrell Hall – UGA 23 (1904–1905)
- New College – UGA 30 (1823/1831)
- Holmes Hunter Academic Building –UGA 120 (1831/1860/1905)
- Old College – UGA 130 (1801–1805/renovated 1906/2006)
- Administration Building – UGA 631 (1905)
- Lustrat House – UGA 632 (1847/moved 1903)
- Gilbert Hall – UGA 640 (1939/1940)
- Waddel Hall – UGA 41 (1821)
- Hirsch Hall – UGA 43 (1932/1967/1981)
- Main Library (Ilah Dunlap Little Memorial Library) – UGA 54 (1952/1974)
- Peabody Hall – UGA 42 (1913)
- Wray Nicholson House – UGA 751 (1825)
- Internal Auditing Division – UGA 752 (1910)
- Latin American and Caribbean Studies Institute – UGA 753 (1910)
- Vacant 1 and 2 – UGA 754-755 (1910/undetermined)
- Government Relations – UGA 756 (1940)
- Cobb House – UGA 1656 (1938)
- Hodgson Oil Refinery – UGA 19 (1920)
- Morris Hall – UGA 2204 (1957)
- Oglethorpe House – UGA 2217 (1963)
- Oglethorpe Dining Commons – UGA 2257 (1965/renovated 1990s)
- Brooks Hall (Commerce-Journalism Building) – UGA 50 (1928)
- LeConte Hall – UGA 53 (1938)
- Baldwin Hall – UGA 55 (1938)
- Park Hall – UGA 56 (1938)
- Fine Arts – UGA 60 (1941)
- Military Science Building-Army ROTC – UGA 61 (1931)
- Joseph E. Brown Hall – UGA 250 (1932)
- Quarters A – UGA 1900 (Cobb House) (1908)
- Lipscomb Hall – UGA 2208 (1961)
- Mell Hall – UGA 2209 (1961)
- Creswell Hall – UGA 2211 (1963)
- Russell Hall – UGA 2212 (1967)
- Brumby Hall – UGA 2213 (1966)
- Hill Hall – UGA 2214 (1961)
- Church Hall – UGA 2215 (1961)
- Boggs Hall – UGA 2216 (1961)
- Payne Hall – UGA 270 (1940)

- Milledge Hall – UGA 271 (1925)
- Milledge Hall Courtyard (1939) Reed Hall – UGA 280 (1953)
- Legion Pool Service 1 – UGA 2605 (1936)
- Legion Pool – UGA 2604 (1936)
- Biological Sciences – UGA 1000 (1960)
- Chemistry – UGA 1001 (1960)
- Geography-Geology – UGA 1002 (1960)
- Physics – UGA 1003(1959)
- Dawson Hall – UGA 1010 (1932/1971/1982)
- Conner Hall – UGA 1011 (1908/1975)
- Poultry Science Building – UGA 1013 (1960)
- Food Science Building – UGA 1020 (1960)
- Barrow Hall – UGA 1021 (1916)
- Myers Hall – UGA 1222 (1954)
- Myers Hall Quadrangle (date undetermined)
- Soule Hall – UGA 1220 (1920)
- Mary Lyndon Hall – UGA 1221 (1936)
- Dance Building – UGA 1030 (1928)
- Hardeman Hall – UGA 1031 (1918/1971)
- Forestry Resources Building 1 – UGA 1040 (1938)
- Robert C. Wilson Pharmacy Building – UGA 1041 (1964)
- Environmental Health Sciences – UGA 1050 (1939)
- Snelling Dining Commons – UGA 1643 (1940/1979)
- Facilities Management South – UGA 1642 (1957)
- Hoke Smith Building – UGA 1043 (1937)
- McPhaul Child and Family Development Center – UGA 1652 (1940)
- Family Science Center 1 – UGA 1246 (1940)
- Housing Research Center – UGA 1247(1940)
- Consumer Research Center – UGA 1248 (1940)
- Family Science Center 2 – UGA 1249 (1940)
- McPhaul Center Aspire Clinic – UGA 1652 (1940/1969)
- Tucker Hall – UGA 1250 (1961)
- Henry Field Tennis Stadium – UGA 2622 (1958)
- Veterinary Medicine 1 – UGA 1070 (1949)
- Veterinary Medicine 5A – UGA 1680 (1953)
- Veterinary Medicine 5C – UGA 1682 (1953)
- Veterinary Medicine 5D – UGA 1683 (1953)
- Quarters B (President's College) – UGA 1901 (1897)
- Winnie Davis Hall – UGA 1903 (1902)
- Rhodes Hall – UGA 1905 (1906)
- Pound Hall – UGA 1906 (1917)
- Miller Hall – UGA 1902 (1917)
- Gilmore Housing – UGA 1935-1940 (1956)
- McGowan Housing – UGA 1941-1946 (1957)
- Boiler Plant – UGA 1913 (1953)
- Brown Hall – UGA 1907 (1954)
- Hudson Clinic – UGA 1911 (1961)

- Public Works Shop – UGA 1914 (1953)
- Scott Hall – UGA 1908 (1963)
- Bath House (ladies) (1960)
- Bath House (men) (1960)
- Jim L. Gillis, Sr. Bridge (1963)
- Thomas Street South – UGA 2600 (circa 1940, renovated 1991)
- Parkview Warehouse – UGA 758 (1940)
- Business Services – UGA 110 (1939, renovated 1970)
- Office of University Architects – UGA 113 (1886)
- Tanner Building – UGA 123 (1909)
- Memorial Hall Quadrangle (1921)
- North Stands – UGA 685 (1929, 1967, 1981)
- South Stands – UGA 686 (1929, 1967, 1982)
- Trolley shelter (circa 1930s)
- D. W. Brooks Drive (date undetermined)
- Georgia Center for Continuing Education – UGA 1640 (1955, 1987)
- Central Steam Plant 1 and 2 – UGA 1618 and 1620 (1948)
- Spec Towns Track (1964)
- Driftmier Engineering Center – UGA 1090 (1965)
- University of Georgia Visitors Center and CAES Activity Center (Four Towers) – UGA 2835 (1937)
- Brick entrance posts (1928–1932)
- Sign (1928)
- Kissing Rocks (9CA19) (Late Mississippian or Late Archaic period)
- Carriage House (formerly Ms. Jennie’s Cottage) – UGA 2003 (1808)
- Lucy Cobb Kitchen (formerly Stephens Board Room) – UGA 2004 (1858)
- Chicopee mill building – UGA 101–109 (1847/1940/1965/1970/1988)
- Other building resources: Stone storage building, fuel tank, brick stack warehouse and storage structures, Iron Horse Plant Sciences Farm

Griffin Campus

Introduction

The University of Georgia's Griffin Campus is located in Griffin, Georgia, approximately 40 miles southeast of Atlanta and 90 miles from Athens. Griffin was established as the state's first experiment station in 1889, and became part of the University system in 1950 to support the agricultural college and its educational programs and activities. Today, Griffin constitutes one of the premier agricultural research centers in Georgia. Programs and facilities at the Griffin campus provide opportunities for advanced research, extension agent functions, and education. In fulfilling the mission of the University of Georgia as a state land grant university to teach, serve, and inquire, programs at Griffin Campus focus on:

- Food safety and quality enhancement
- Biotechnology and genetics
- Crop and pest management
- Environment and natural resources
- Urban agriculture
- Education

In the 2000s, the University strengthened its commitment to education at Griffin by launching several academic degree programs. Students can now choose from eight undergraduate and three graduate programs. As part of the University of Georgia's College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences Griffin houses world-renowned research and extension programs. In addition to time spent in the classroom, students work and perform research in the various laboratories on campus. More than 300 staff and faculty, and 150 students are affiliated with the 1,000-acre campus, which features approximately 100 buildings.⁴³⁷

The long-standing heritage of Griffin as an agricultural experiment station and center of agricultural education and research is expressed in the physical design of the campus, its built resources, and tangible connections between cultural activities and the natural environment.

First established on the site of an existing farm, the campus has grown, evolved, and changed to a great degree since establishment in 1889. Nonetheless, growth and development of the Georgia Experiment Station at Griffin has generally



Figure 250. Emblem of the UGA Griffin Campus.

437. University of Georgia, "University of Georgia Griffin Campus," <http://campus.griffin.uga.edu/>, accessed March 10, 2016.

respected patterns of spatial organization present on the original Bates Farm, with buildings and roads following systems laid down as part of the earlier family agricultural operation.

Several historic buildings and landscape features are present within the Griffin campus that convey their association with the experiment station. The oldest surviving buildings include a mule barn and dairy barn, both constructed circa 1912. There are also several buildings and structures that survive from the 1920s and 1930s, including the Flynt Building, the Sanford Barn, and the Gin and Shop Building, as well as numerous structures and landscape features developed following World War II.

The many contributions of the Georgia Experiment Station at Griffin to the science and practice of agriculture within the state as well as the South, particularly in crop cultivar and animal feed development are notable in the areas of Agriculture, Architecture, Education, Invention, and Science, suggesting that the campus is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Physical evidence of the facilities used to advance the agriculture survives throughout the campus, suggesting that it may constitute a historic district capable of conveying important heritage values.

The narrative that follows traces the history of the property and its development and use, and suggests the historic contexts that relate to its use as a University of Georgia research and experiment station facility. The historical background information is followed by an inventory and assessment of the building, landscape, and archaeological features associated with the property. To facilitate the organization of cultural resource identification and evaluation, the campus is divided into a series of character areas. For each character area, the primary historic resources and their character-defining features are described and their significance assessed according to the categorization system developed for purposes of this study. The inventory and assessment is followed by assessment of the National Register eligibility of the property, and the identification of any individually eligible resources and historic districts associated with the property.

Campus Historic Context

Historical Background

In 1887, the federal government pass the Hatch Act, which provided funding to states for the establishment of agricultural experiment stations. In 1888, the Georgia legislature passed a bill establishing the Georgia Experiment Station and Farm, which would also serve as the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts and the agricultural branch of the University of Georgia. Following passage of the legislation, interested communities across the state were invited to submit bids for the opportunity to locate the experiment station and farm in their area. Potential bidders were informed that a winning bid would include the donation of a good farm in a desirable location and might include financial help for the construction of buildings. On May 7, 1889, Spaulding County submitted the winning bid of \$15,000, which was to be used to develop the station on the site of the 127-acre Bates Farm, located just outside the city limits of Griffin. The farm was well-positioned at the junction of three railroads—Central of Georgia, Georgia Midland & Gulf, and the Savannah & Griffin. Work to develop facilities

appropriate to support the work of the experiment station began immediately; in many cases, the buildings and structures of the Bates Farm were adapted for the new use.⁴³⁸

The duties, areas of investigation, and types of work to be performed at the Georgia Experiment Station were delineated in the Hatch Act. These involved conducting original research and experiments related to agricultural crops, livestock, and forage plants, particularly their diseases, care, production, and value. The station was required to publish regular reports on its activities and supplemental reports for farmers on the findings of the experiments.⁴³⁹ Georgia farmers quickly found the information generated by the station to be useful and began to pay close attention to the station's findings. The Georgia Experiment Station also gained political support from the Georgia Legislature, even though funding was often not forthcoming.⁴⁴⁰

In 1914, U.S. Congress passed the Smith–Lever Act, which was followed in 1917 by the Smith-Hughes National Vocational Education Act. Together, these acts strengthened the role and importance of land-grant colleges by establishing a system of cooperative extension services that would advance the science and business of agriculture by informing people about current developments in agriculture, home economics, public policy/government, and leadership. The Georgia Experiment Station at Griffin became a state cooperative extension site following the act. The inclusion of Extension Agents at experiment stations helped disseminate the word about the innovative work being done and solidify its importance in the minds of farmers and politicians.

In 1928, a Department of Home Economics was created at the Georgia Experiment Station designed to support the needs of the wives and children of rural farmers. The department oversaw the 4-H program for children that continues to be popular and influential today.⁴⁴¹ At the same time, the Georgia Experiment Station remained active in several other areas and could advise farmers personally and through publications on such topics as fertilizers; the cultivation of cotton, corn, peaches, and sweet potatoes; entomology and pest control on a wide range of crops and trees; preservation of a number of food items; dairying; tobacco cultivation and curing; hybridization of plant species; animal husbandry; and pecan cultivation, pest control, and harvesting.⁴⁴²

While the Georgia Experiment Station has made many exciting and significant contributions to agricultural science, one of the most important has been the way seed is grown and developed in the United States and the national policies created for its distribution. From its inception, the station was involved in boosting cotton yields. By the beginning of the twentieth century, poor management of cotton production across the South had led to an annual decrease in yields. In considering ways to develop new cultivars, scientists at the station

438. Higgins et al.

439. Ibid.

440. Karina; Dyer

441. The 4 Hs, displayed in the lobes of a cloverleaf as part of the organization's emblem, are Head, Heat, Hands, and Health.

442. Higgins et al.

began to examine older, hardier varieties that were able to produce in depleted soil. It determined there was a need to create “one-variety communities” of farmers who would commit to growing only one type of cotton. This would insure that the station would always have a supply of this cotton as a control group and that it would stay as “pure” as it could be kept in active field growing conditions. Using the one-variety cotton seeds, the station created a variety it named *Empire* and released it in 1942 in the middle of World War II when the need for cotton was growing exponentially. *Empire* was an immediate success and Georgia farmers clamored for the seed. However, because the Georgia Experiment Station was not in the business of producing seed, they would have to figure out a sales and distribution agreement.⁴⁴³ After consultation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the university, it was determined that the Georgia Experiment Station would use the one-variety communities for breeders’ seed production. The communities formed a group—the Haralson Empire Seed Producing Community—which entered into an agreement with the USDA and the Georgia Experiment Station. The Haralson Group then began to produce cotton from seed stock sold exclusively to them by the station and raised under the supervision of the USDA and the station. More than 1,000 farmers in several communities were involved. The product proved very popular, while the arrangement helped to keep the cost of the seed low. By the end of World War II, seed stock was being shipped to every cotton growing state and many foreign countries.⁴⁴⁴

During the 1930s, the Georgia Experiment Station began to grow beyond the boundaries of the Bates Farm and its original buildings. Several large new buildings were constructed to accommodate the growing experiments being conducted at the station between 1930 and 1960.⁴⁴⁵ Station buildings range from institutional and office building to barns, greenhouses, equipment and tool sheds, as well as buildings specific to various types of crops such cotton gins. In many cases, buildings have been adapted over time to suit evolving needs, purposes, and technology. Those that could not be adapted have sometimes been replaced.

Over time, as the station expanded, the University of Georgia began to offer a modest number of undergraduate classes on the Griffin campus, adding to the graduate program studies it had always offered. In 2005, undergraduate degree programs were introduced at Griffin. As of 2016, students can take all courses necessary to earn eight undergraduate and three graduate degrees at the station; a University of Georgia student can graduate from Griffin without ever having gone to Athens.⁴⁴⁶ Despite this change, original agricultural research remains the primary focus of the Georgia Experiment Station at Griffin, however.

The Griffin Campus is tied to several historic contexts addressed in this study. They include Land Grant Colleges (1862–present), Agricultural Education and Colleges (1862–present), Experiment Stations and Experimental Farms (1887–present); and Agricultural Extension Services (1914–present).

443. Higgins et al., 35–37.

444. Ibid., 37.

445. Ibid.

446. University of Georgia, “University of Georgia Griffin Campus.”

A timeline illustrating site history and development is provided in Appendix C.

Chronology of Development and Use

The physical composition of the Georgia Experimental Station at Griffin has evolved continuously over more than one hundred and thirty years in response to the needs of agricultural research, the physical characteristics of the site, and available financial resources. Five distinct periods of development describe the property's history: Early European Settlement, the Community of Griffin, and the Bates Farm (circa 1840–1888); Early Experiment Station Development (1889–1928); The Addition of Flynt (1929–1950); The Stuckey Period (1951–1965), and Modern Era Expansion (1966–present).

One of the interesting characteristics of the campus is the way that the original Bates Farm continues to influence the arrangement of buildings today. While new construction has sometimes replaced earlier structures, it has also respected and followed the alignment, orientation, and spatial patterning of the earlier built environment.

The Community of Griffin (circa 1840–1888)

The town of Griffin was founded in 1840 by General Lewis Lawrence Griffin at the anticipated intersection of two rail lines—one extending north-south and the other east-west. The first rail line, which extended to Griffin in 1841, utilized horse-drawn cars; steam-powered locomotives were later added and in operation by 1842. The rail line allowed local farmers to transport their produce to larger markets. At the time, cotton was the principal crop grown on the scattered farm that existed within the region.

The City of Griffin was incorporated in 1843. By 1849, Griffin was an established regional economic and transportation center that served an eight-county area. In 1851, Spaulding County was formed out of portions of three earlier counties, and Griffin, the largest city in Spaulding, was named its county seat.⁴⁴⁷

Although Griffin was not the site of a Civil War battle, it nonetheless served an important military role through the presence of Camp Stephens, a mobilization base for Confederate infantry, and Camp Milner, a similar facility for cavalry mobilization. Griffin also served as a Confederate hospital town during the war.

Bates Farm

Approximately 130 acres in size, the Bates Farm was located one-and-one-half miles northwest of the center of Griffin, just west of the tracks of the Central of Georgia Railway and an adjacent road. The farmstead was composed of a farmhouse, barn, and other outbuildings clustered near the east end of the property facing the road and rail line. The Bates farmhouse is said to have served as a hospital facility used to treat the wounded during the Civil War.

447. Jordan, Jones & Goulding, *City of Griffin, 2024 Comprehensive Plan* (Griffin: City of Griffin, 2004) 5–18.



Figure 251. Director's residence, former Bates farmhouse, after a circa 1914 addition of a second story. (Source: University of Georgia Archives)

The Bates farmhouse was a one-story wood-frame building with six large rooms. The Bates farmhouse was located within a large grove of oak and hickory trees that extended over most of the northern half of the farm.⁴⁴⁸ Residential-scale driveways, walks, and landscaping were associated with the farmhouse, as indicated in late nineteenth century photographs of the early experiment station.

Several outbuildings, including a barn, were present behind the farmhouse. A two-room servants' residence was located north of the farmhouse. The farm had a fish pond and a water supply system that fed the farmhouse and barn. The water supply system originated at one of two springs located above the fish pond. The spring was enclosed within a walled structure, and the water piped to a ram, where it was pumped to an elevated wooden water tank that supported the gravity-feed system.⁴⁴⁹

Early Experiment Station (1889–1928)

In 1888, advocates for Spaulding County submitted a bid to the state legislature to become the site of Georgia's first experiment station. The bid indicated the proposed location for the experiment station as the Bates Farm. The new facility opened in 1889. Because the legislature neglected to allocate funds to construct new buildings, Bates Farm structures were adapted for use by the new Georgia Experiment Station. The Bates Farmhouse, for example, served as the residence of the station Director. It was located on the site of the present-day Stuckey Building, and remained in use until 1951. It was demolished in 1954 to accommodate construction of Stuckey. A two-room servants' residence north of the farmhouse was used as the station's first administration building. The farm barn, however, was found to be in poor repair and not suitable for conducting experimental work.

By 1890, additional structures were determined necessary to support the needs of the station. The construction of several new buildings occurred between 1890 and 1893 using \$4,000 remaining from the \$15,000 provided by Spaulding County to

448. Higgins et al., 59.

449. Ibid., 59, 62.

attract the facility that had also been used to purchase the farm. The first buildings erected were two wood-frame residences for senior staff, one located some distance south of the farmhouse and the other to its north. Both faced the road like the Griffin Farmhouse. These two buildings, completed in 1890, remained part of the campus until demolished in 1970.⁴⁵⁰

A new wood-frame barn was constructed in 1890. It was located south of the Bates Farm barn in the general location of the present-day mule barn. The building appears in historic photographs as a large well-built structure with a large cupola. Along with the Bates barn, this new structure served functional needs associated with the station, and remained in use for many years.⁴⁵¹

A one-story frame laboratory building was also constructed in 1890. This structure was sited behind the Director's residence. The laboratory was enlarged in 1899 and again in 1917. In 1923, a basement was dug beneath the building for relocation of the station's gas machine, which provided gas to the labs until 1936, when the facility was connected to the City of Griffin's natural gas lines. The gas machine provided gas to light the station's offices and labs from its original location until 1914, when the facility was connected to the city's electrical system.⁴⁵²

A new three-room administration building was built in 1891 just south of the Director's residence. A library room was added to the east front of the building in 1914. This building was moved in 1928 to make room for construction of the Flynt Building. It remained in this use until the late 1950s.



Figure 252. The Georgia Experiment Station in the 1890s. Shown are the new barn on the left, with the administration building and old barn behind it in the center. The Director's residence is located within the grove of trees to the right. (Source: University of Georgia Archives)

450. Higgins et al., 60.

451. Ibid.

452. Ibid., 61.



Figure 253. The Georgia Experiment Station later in the 1890s. The Agriculturist's residence is shown to the left, the new barn and administration building in the center; and the old barn and Director's residence in the grove of trees to right. This photograph shows the arched entrance gate that marked the property along the adjacent road. (Source: University of Georgia Archives)

Additional buildings constructed in 1891 included a wood-framed ginnery and implement house (demolished in 1959), and a frame dairy building (destroyed by fire in 1939). In 1893, a large seven-room residence was constructed north of the Director's residence for the station's dairymen. By 1893, the station included a line of residences north of the Director's residence that formed a residential zone set within a grove of trees. This cluster remained in use into the 1970s. Today the area is occupied by the Woodruff Pavilion.⁴⁵³ In 1901, a greenhouse was added directly behind the Director's residence. Also added to the station during the 1890s was an entrance road from the adjacent road corridor marked with an arched gate.

Following passage of the Adams Act in 1906, which increased the funding available to experiment stations, the Georgia Experiment Station was able to add new staff and facilities at Griffin. In response, a new laboratory building was constructed that year, and an additional 90 acres of land was purchased to the west of the original farm. In 1908, the third and last of three residences north of the Director's residence was constructed to house the station's Botanist.

The wood barn built in 1890 was destroyed by fire in 1912. Two new barns were constructed to replace the functions that had been housed in the barn—a mule barn and a dairy barn. Both were constructed of concrete masonry and featured metal shingle roofs. Both survive today and constitute the oldest buildings on the Griffin Campus. The mule barn was built as part of a row of barns near the site of the 1890 barn. The dairy barn was located further north along today's Cowart Drive. It was expanded with construction of a concrete masonry addition to the east in 1940. In 1914, a second story was added to the original Bates Farmhouse, still in use as the station Director's residence.

The only other buildings constructed during this period were a swine feeding barn (removed in 1969) and a horticultural barn constructed of rammed earth (removed in 1959), both added in 1927.

The pattern of development and land use visible in historic photographs suggests that by 1927 the Georgia Experiment Station consisted of residential-scaled buildings and landscape features generally clustered along the east side of the

453. Ibid.

property that extending the lines of development first established as part of the Bates farmstead. The buildings generally faced the adjacent road and rail line in two rows, with the residences closer to the road, and the support structures forming a north-south line of barns and related structures behind. Smaller support buildings and garden plots occupied the land between the two lines of buildings. Behind the barns, the landscape was arranged in a grid of large farm fields. Cowart Drive had begun to form as the first east-west lane along which additional buildings would be added.

The Addition of Flynt (1929–1950)

A major change took place on the Griffin Campus in 1928 with the construction of the Flynt Building, a large two-story brick structure designed to support administrative and laboratory uses. The Flynt Building was located just south of the Director's residence on axis with the gated entrance road.

With its brick walls, steel windows, and symmetrical Beaux-Arts design, the Flynt Building marked a significant change in both the scale and character of buildings at Griffin. The Flynt Building immediately became the heart, center, and image of the Experiment Station, visually, functionally, and symbolically. A new entrance gate was built along Experiment Road concurrent with Flynt.

Flynt was later expanded with a wing added to the south in 1936, and another to the north wing in 1938. The symmetrical entrance, parking, and related landscaping in front of the building also marked a change in site design that was more formal and substantial, and less residential in character.

Two other important buildings were added during the 1930s. These include the Sanford Barn and the Gin and Shop Building, both completed in 1938 next to each other along a new circulation route later named Woodruff Drive. Like the Flynt Building, these are brick buildings with steel windows that convey a more substantial presence.

In 1940, the Parasitology Lab was constructed along Cowart Drive on the site of the dairy barn that burned in 1939. As noted above, an addition was added to the 1912 dairy barn around the same time.⁴⁵⁴

After World War II, although funds, materials, and labor remained in short supply, employees of the Georgia Experiment Station determined the need to construct another new building to support research and administration. To address the need, they worked to cobble together materials as available, despite shortages. Using whatever was available to them, station personnel oversaw construction of the Cowart Building between 1946 and 1948.⁴⁵⁵ Composed of brick with steel windows, the Cowart Building was another significant addition to the station, and the first large building located south of Cowart Drive. Also added in 1948 was the Food Processing Plant, a concrete structure similar in form to and located within the barn complex southwest of the Flynt Building. . That same year, a cottage was built southeast of the Flynt Building to serve as a residence for retiring Director Stuckey. Director Stuckey, however, continued to

454. Ibid.

455. Ibid., 66.

occupy the original Bates residence until his death in 1951. The Bates residence was removed in 1953 to make room for construction of the Stuckey Building.⁴⁵⁶



Figure 254. Aerial photograph of the Georgia Experiment Station, circa 1938. (Source: University of Georgia)

Bird's eye aerial photographs from the mid-1930s show the Georgia Experiment Station with the Flynt Building dominating the former line of residences along the road, and the line of barns and other buildings behind. A series of buildings are located to the north along Cowart Drive, while several long, small buildings are located along Higgins Road, behind the barns that date to the farm period. Additionally, three roads—later Woodroof, Stuckey, and Cowart Drives—extend west to a wooded area. They are edged by the fields used by the station to conduct crop and cultivar experiments. Several of the landscape features shown, including the woodlands, several of the individual trees, and the hedgerows north of Cowart Drive, as well as the gate and entrance drive remain visible in the landscape today.

Stuckey Period (1951–1965)

The Georgia Experiment Station became part of the University system in 1950 to support the agricultural college and its educational programs and activities. As a result of the funding supplied by the University System Building Authority, which proved to be more supportive than the state legislature, several new buildings were constructed in the early 1950s. These included an Annex to the Food Processing Plant, and the Laboratory and Auditorium, later named the Stuckey Building.⁴⁵⁷

One of these, the Annex to the Food Processing Plant, was completed in 1952 or 1953. It is a one-story brick building, modern in design, with ribbon and

456. *Ibid.*, 59.

457. *Ibid.*, 66.

clerestory windows, and a shallowly-sloped slab roof. It was built as an addition to the concrete structure completed in 1948.⁴⁵⁸

Construction of the Stuckey Building began in 1953 and was completed in 1954.⁴⁵⁹ The building was located on the site of the former Director's residence, the original Bates farmhouse, which was demolished. Several other buildings were also demolished to accommodate Stuckey along with trees and other early residential landscape features. The Stuckey Building was the largest building constructed at the Georgia Experiment Station to date; like the Flynt Building before it, Stuckey altered the character of the station through its large footprint and contemporary architectural character.

Additional support buildings were also added in the 1950s, including the Agricultural Engineering Shop and the Horticultural Greenhouse and Headhouse in 1957. These buildings were located along Cowart, Stuckey, and Woodroof Drives in the former fields west of the row of barns.

Aerial photographs illustrate that the gated entrance drive was relocated between 1957 and 1962 to extend between Flynt and Stuckey. This entrance drive remained in use until the 2000s when a new visitor parking area was established south of the Director's residence.

458. *Ibid.*; aerial photos.

459. Higgins et al., 66.

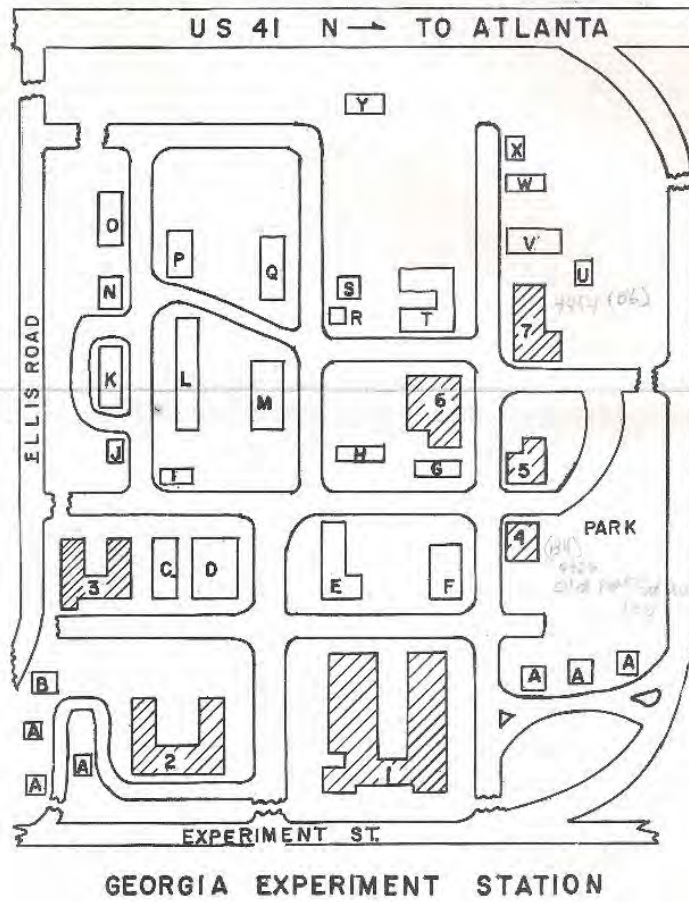


Figure 255. Plan of Georgia Experiment Station at Griffin circa 1954. (Source: University of Georgia)



Figure 256. Aerial photograph taken between 1954 and 1957. (Source: University of Georgia)

Modern Era Expansion (1966–2016)

Another significant change occurred at the Georgia Experiment Station during the mid-1960s with the construction of the Melton Food Science Building. Dedicated by the Governor in May 1965, but apparently not completed until the following year, Melton was sited at the west end of the station.⁴⁶⁰ Siting of this building in a formerly undeveloped area continued the westward expansion of the station. In contrast with many of the vernacular structures located in the interior of the station property, the style of Melton was architecturally modern in form and materials.

Other greenhouses, shops, and research buildings continued to be added to the Georgia Experiment Station during the late 1960s and early 1970s. A map of the Experiment Station from 1975 records the buildings existing at that time. While many survive today, a number have also since been removed. Buildings that have been lost include all of the remaining late nineteenth century residential buildings along the east end of the station as well as several older sheds, barns, and storage buildings.

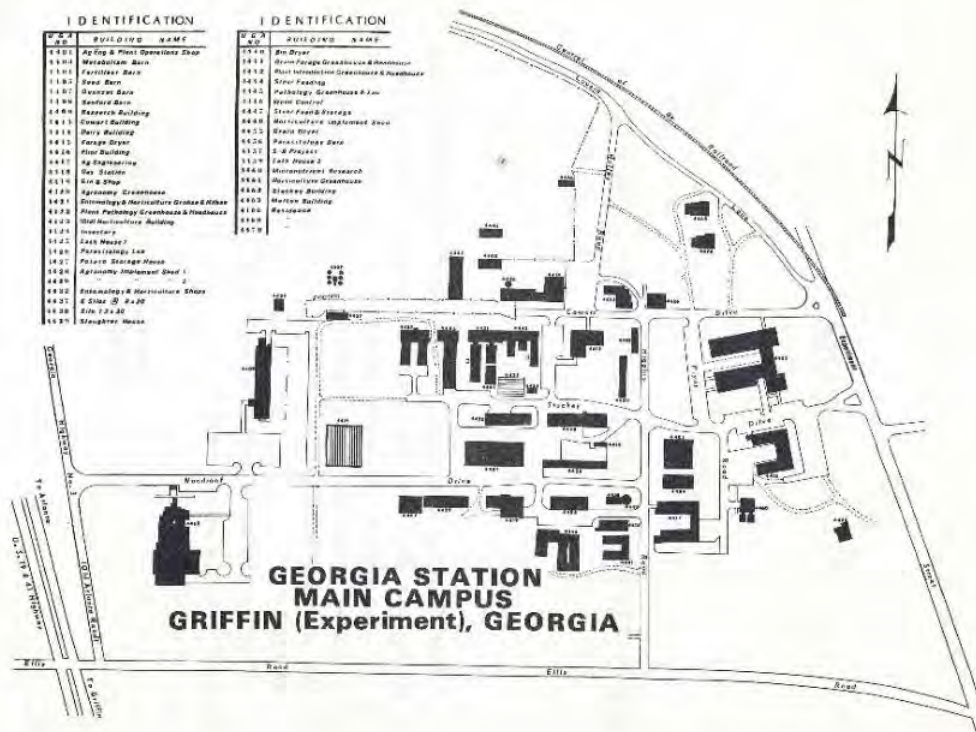


Figure 257. Georgia Experiment Station at Griffin, 1975. Note the reference to the facility as a “campus.” (Source: University of Georgia)

Since the Georgia Experiment Station at Griffin became the focus of expanded academic programs in the 2000s, two large-scale developments have been added to accommodate educational activities. These include the visitor entrance and

460. *Ibid.*, 67.

parking area completed circa 2003 to the south of the Director's residence, and the student learning center built in 2009 to the west of Higgins Road.

Overview Description of the Griffin Campus

The Griffin Campus, which extends over approximately 1,000 acres, is located to the northwest of downtown Griffin between U.S. Highway 19/41 and the Old Atlanta Road located to the west, Experiment Road to the east, Ellis Road to the south, and Lovers Lane to the north. The Norfolk Southern Railroad line parallels Experiment Street to the east of campus. Visitors and staff currently approach campus from either Ellis Road or Experiment Street.

In addition to the original Bates Farm property acquired in 1889, the Griffin campus now includes land to the west of U.S. Highway 19/41 where the University of Georgia Experiment Station Botanical Garden is located, as well as other parcels in the surrounding area. For purposes of this study, the assessment that follows focuses on the original Bates Farm property, known to be historic.



Figure 258. Context map illustrating the location of Griffin within the state of Georgia. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

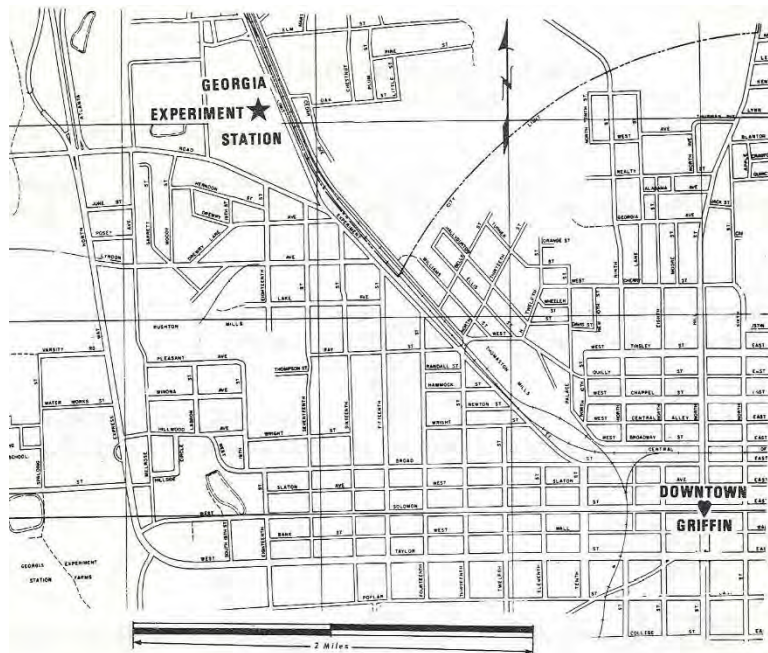


Figure 259. Location map illustrating the relationship of the campus to downtown Griffin, Georgia. (Source: map from Higgins et al.)

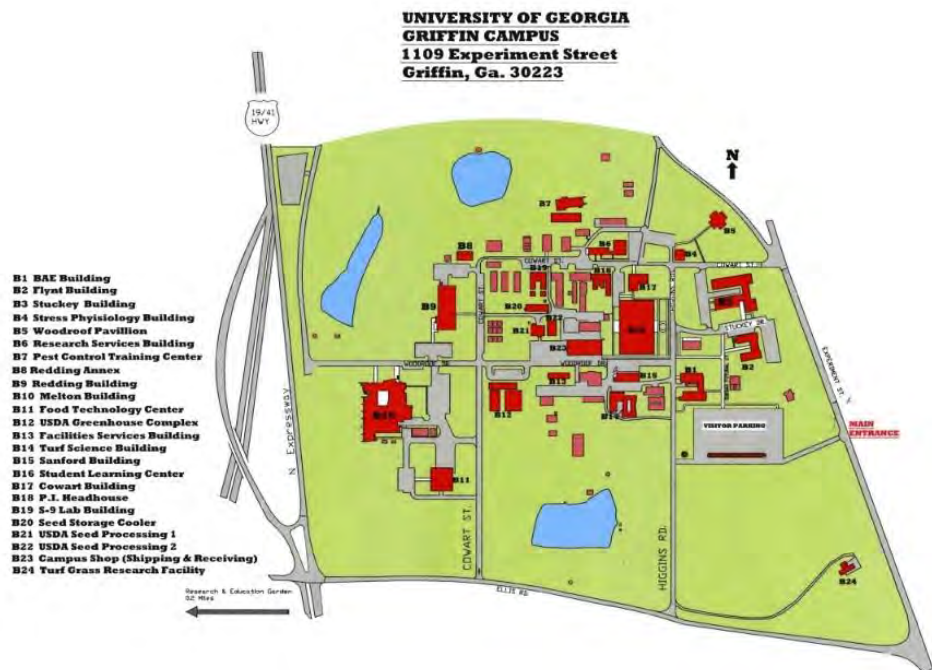


Figure 260. Campus map, undated. (Source: University of Georgia)

The Griffin campus is composed of a compact cluster of institutional buildings, farm outbuildings, and greenhouses, connected by a grid of internal roads and parking areas, and surrounded by open fields and experimental plots. Ponds and irrigation ditches are present within the fields. Shade trees and ornamental plantings frame many of the institutional buildings, while the greenhouses and maintenance facilities are generally edged by mown turf and parking.

The buildings and structures support several uses, including education, administration, research, storage, and maintenance.

Education and Administration facilities. Education and administration facilities are generally clustered at the eastern and western ends of campus.

Research facilities. The central portion of the campus contains several research facilities and laboratories. Many of these buildings are modest in size, and have been adapted over time to accommodate advances in equipment and technology, or a use that was not necessarily associated with their original design.⁴⁶¹

Storage facilities. The central portion of the Griffin Campus includes several brick structures that are currently used for storage.

Maintenance facilities. Physical plant facilities are also located within the central portion of the campus. Several have been established within buildings that were built for other purposes. The adaptive reuse of buildings has sometimes led to a lack of efficiency.

The principal academic buildings are located along the eastern and western margins of the historic campus. They include Flynt, Stuckey, and Biological

461. Office of University Architects, *Technical Memorandum-Griffin Campus Master Plan*, September 20, 2005 (draft), 5.

Agricultural Engineering to the east, and Melton and Redding to the west. The eastern end of campus developed first. Over time, the built environment of the campus has expanded to the west, northwest, and southwest, with experimental fields generally occupying the rest of the land.

Since the 2000s, several features have been added to accommodate a new focus on academic programming, including a student learning center, entrance drive and parking area, pedestrian walks, outdoor gathering spaces, benches, fountains, and ornamental plantings. One of the most popular spaces for outdoor use is the treed area west of Flynt. Other public gathering spaces include the Woodroof Pavilion, a structure moved to campus from its original construction site where it supported the Olympic Games held in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1996.

Flynt, Stuckey, and a historic residence form the eastern edge of campus. These buildings are oriented east toward Experiment Street. Buildings and structures located to the west of Flynt and Stuckey follow an internal grid that is aligned with the cardinal directions. Buildings and structures edge a road network comprised of Cowart Street, Higgins Road, Woodroof Drive, and Stuckey Drive.

Identification and Evaluation of Historic Resources by Character Area

The pages that follow identify and evaluate Griffin's historic resources by character area. Character areas are land bays or geographic areas that share similar physical traits or characteristics, a similar period of physical development, or are otherwise unified by land use, topography, vegetative character, design, or historic associations. For purposes of this study, the Griffin Campus has been divided into seven discrete landscape character areas:

- A. Historic Campus Entry
- B. Contemporary Entrance and Parking
- C. Historic Academic Core
- D. Academic Expansion
- E. Turf Research
- F. Research Fields (East)
- G. Research Fields (West)

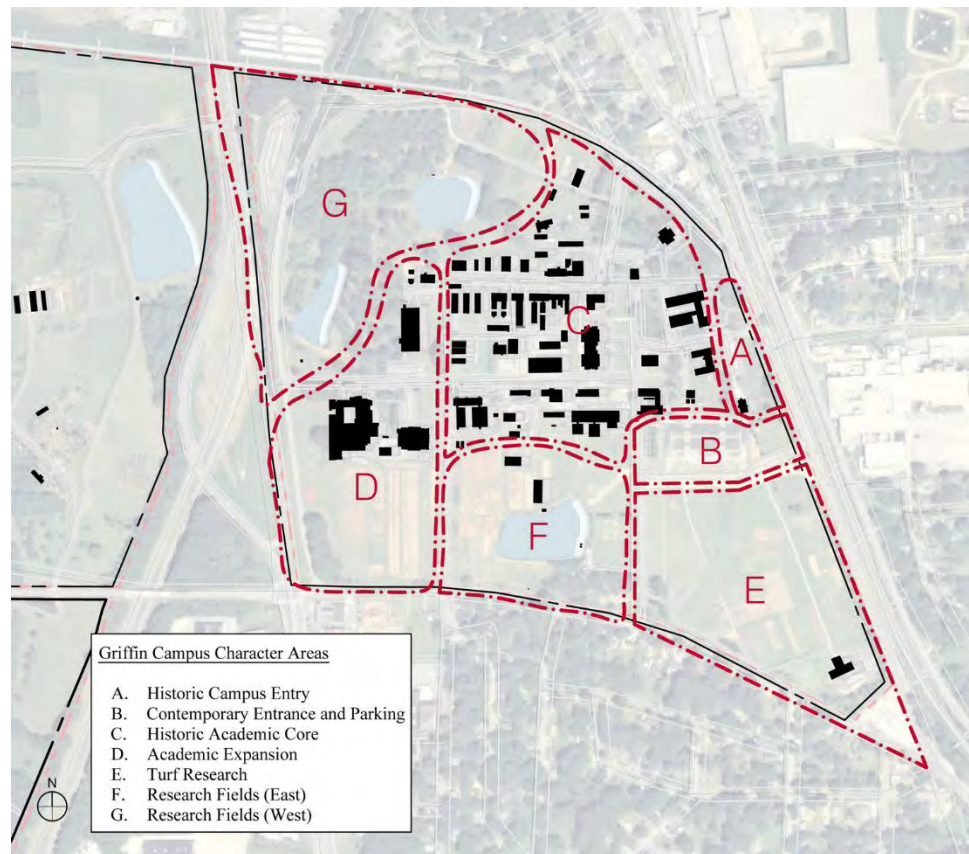


Figure 261. Character areas of the Griffin Campus. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

An overview description of each character area introduces the identification and evaluation of Griffin’s historic resources. This is followed by brief descriptions of historic Landscape, Building, and Archaeological Resources, and a general assessment of their importance and historical integrity. The significance of the campus, and the resources that support that significance, are indicated at the end of this chapter.

The pages that follow identify, describe, and assess the building, landscape, and archaeological resources associated with the property by character area. An overview description of the character area introduces each section. The introduction is followed by brief descriptions of historic landscape, building, and archaeological resources, and a general assessment of their historical integrity.

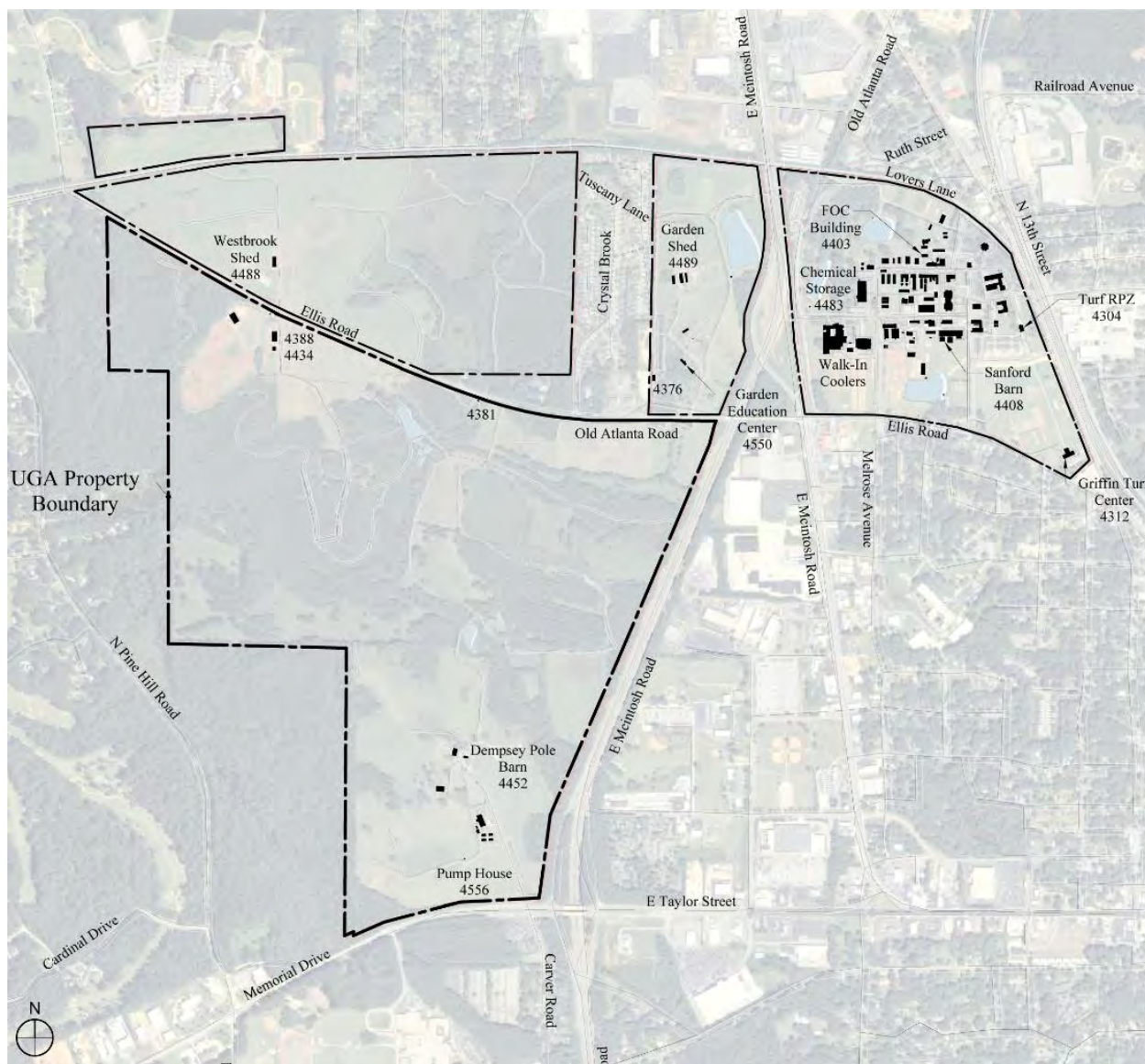


Figure 262. Resources of the Griffin Campus. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

Historic Campus Entry

The Historic Campus Entry character area serves as the formal public face of the Georgia Experiment Station at Griffin along Experiment Street, which has served as the primary access route to the campus since it was established. Features include a historic entry gate, perimeter fence, identity sign, state historical marker, ornamental plantings, and Visitor Housing facility, built in 1948 as the Director's residence. The original Bates Farm was similarly oriented to face the adjacent road and rail line.

The entry gate is symbolic today. The former entrance road has been closed with a fence, and visitors now enter the campus to the south. A gate was first built along Experiment Street to mark the formal entrance into the station in the 1890s. It was relocated after construction of the Stuckey building in 1954 to mark a new entrance road extending between Flynt and Stuckey. The entrance configuration was changed in the 2000s to accommodate increased academic use of the campus; the new entrance leads to a large new parking area. A stone identity sign was also added behind the gate that faces Experiment Street to increase the visibility of the campus as part of the academic expansion effort. The Historic Campus Entry character area otherwise continues to convey the character of a formal entrance to an institutional property through the presence of park-like plantings, turf lawn, views of the Flynt Building, and the historic entrance gate.

Building Resources



Figure 263. Visitor Housing, 2015.

Visitor Housing (former Director's residence) – UGA 4466 (1948, Category 2).
 The only building located within the Historic Campus Entry character area is the Visitor Housing residence. It is located to the southeast of the Flynt Building. The modest residence was built in 1948 to replace the antebellum Bates residence as a home for the station director. Known historically as the second Director's residence, the building is now used as a temporary residence for visitors.

This former Director's residence is in good condition and appears to be well maintained. The building retains integrity, although diminished by the replacement of historic building materials with modern treatments. The existing asphalt roofing, aluminum siding, replacement windows, and aluminum covering

over historic wood trim are non-historic. The exterior walls of the building are finished with smooth, tan stucco, which is not believed to be the historic treatment. Although altered, the building is assessed as Category 2.

A concrete foundation is located to the northwest of the Director's residence. The foundation may mark the site of one of the residences that supported station administrators and researchers during the early- to mid-twentieth century. Three were located to the south of Flynt, and another three were sited to the north of Stuckey.

Landscape Resources

The only historic landscape resource associated with the Historic Campus Entry character area is the entry gate. Other site features include contemporary fencing, the campus identity sign, and a Georgia historical marker. Turf, ornamental and evergreen shrubs, and flowering and shade trees are also present within the character area.



Figure 264. Entry gate, 2010 (Source: Historical Marker Database, Georgia Experiment Station. <https://www.hmdb.org/marker.asp?marker=27562>)

Entry gate (by 1928, Category 2). Located directly across from the intersection of Elm and Experiment streets is the historic entry gate. The gate is composed to two brick columns, set atop limestone bases that feature limestone caps, and ball finials. An ornamental wrought iron cross piece extends between the columns and supports a sign that notes “Georgia Experiment Station.” The gate was relocated to new foundations by 1954.

The gate is no longer in use. Historically, it marked the principal entrance into campus, and a road led beneath the arch on axis with the Flynt building. The road has been removed and replaced with turf. A fence has been erected behind the gate to limit access into campus through the gate. The entry gate retains integrity, although integrity of setting is diminished slightly by the addition of the fence.



Figure 265. The fence along Experiment Street as it extends behind the historic entry gate, 2015.



Figure 266. Campus identity sign and plantings, 2015.

Fence (post-2002, Category 5)

Identity sign (post-2002, Category 5)



Figure 267. Georgia Historical Marker, 2015.

Georgia historical marker (1956, Category 3). Also located in proximity to the historic entry gate is a Georgia historical marker erected in 1956 by the Georgia Historical Commission. The marker outlines the historic importance of the Griffin Campus as a Georgia Experiment Station. The cast-iron marker, which is painted a blue-gray color, is mounted on a fluted aluminum post. It notes:

The Georgia Experiment Station, one of the first State Agricultural Experiment Stations established in this country, was located in work program is to develop information which will aid in improving the living standards of the people in Georgia, particularly of improved crop varieties. Among the outstanding crop varieties developed at this institution are Empire cotton, Chancellor and Bledsoe wheats, Dixie crimson clover, Arlington oats, Georgia 101 corn, Dixie Spanish and Southeastern Runner 56-15 peanuts, Hunt, Dulcet, and Higgins muscadine grapes and Truhart pimento. The institution has also received noteworthy acclaim for its outstanding work in the field of food preservation, development of improved cultural and pest control practices with peaches, evaluation of forages for dairy and beef animals, control of weeds by use of chemicals, for studies in the placement and use of new fertilizer materials, and for its promotion of a soils testing program.

Contemporary Entrance and Parking

The Contemporary Entrance and Parking character area was historically managed as fields used for agricultural experiments. The area was developed for use as a visitor entrance and parking area after 2002 to accommodate the new academic use of Griffin by the University of Georgia. The contemporary entrance and parking area is located to the south of the historic campus entrance. The new formal entrance and access road into campus arises from Experiment Street and leads to a large parking area framed by lighting, tree plantings, and sidewalks. The parking area is connected to the rest of campus via a paved walk system. The entrance and parking area possess a contemporary character that contrasts with much of the rest of the campus.

Landscape Resources



Figure 268. Visitor parking area, 2015.

Access road (post-2002, Category 5)

Visitor parking (post-2002, Category 5)

Paved walks (post-2002, Category 5)

Historic Academic Core

The Historic Academic Core character area contains the majority of the principal buildings and structures that support agricultural education, research, administration, and maintenance at Griffin. The historic academic core occupies the domestic precinct of the original Bates Farm, and the area first developed as part of the Georgia Experiment Station. Over time, built features have been added to the west, arranged along a gridded system of road, edged to the north and south by fields used for agricultural experiments.

The buildings and structures located within this character area follow two organizing systems. The buildings that face Experiment Street follow the orientation of the road corridor, which is aligned slightly northwest to southeast. The remaining buildings follow the cardinal directions, and are arranged in rows that edge three parallel road systems, composed of Higgins, Cowart, Woodroof, and Stuckey roads, and attendant parking areas.

The majority of the buildings located within the Historic Academic Core character area are historic structures built after 1930, with the exception of the Mule barn (1912), Dairy barn (1912), and Flynt Building (1928). Historic landscape features present include several road corridors. None of the original Bates Farm structures that were located within this character area survive today, and many early station buildings have also been lost. Development of this character area beginning in the 1930s has led to the replacement of other landscape features, such as water towers, spring boxes, plantings, and agricultural experiment fields present during the early years of the Georgia Experiment Station.

Building Resources

The Historic Academic Core character area includes most of the historic buildings associated with the Griffin Campus. In total, there are seventeen historic buildings located within the character area, including the two oldest surviving structures—the Mule barn and Dairy barn. Additionally, there are several buildings over 40 years of age, and various contemporary structures.



Figure 269. The Flynt Building circa 1929. (Source: University of Georgia Archives)



Figure 270. View toward the principal facade of Flynt, 2015.

Flynt Building – UGA 4416 (1928, Category 1). The Flynt Building is the most iconic building associated with the Griffin Campus. Constructed in 1928, Flynt was built to serve the needs of the Georgia Experiment Station as its third administration building. Architecturally, Flynt constitutes the first structure on campus to convey an institutional character rather than a vernacular agricultural character. Flynt faces Experiment Street. Wings were added to the rear of the building in 1936 (south) and 1938 (north).

Flynt has been renovated several times, most recently to accommodate student services and additional academic functions following the change in focus initiated in 2002. Renovations have been of reasonably high quality and have transformed the building from a predominantly utilitarian structure housing early-twentieth-century laboratories to a modern administrative building.

The building retains its overall historic character and integrity on the exterior, with the exception of the installation of replacement windows. Flynt's original windows were steel with a center awning sash and top and bottom hopper sash, suitable to a 1928 laboratory. The replacement windows are fixed aluminum sash with applied muntins visually stimulating twelve panes, and do not reflect the original appearance or configuration. This change helps to convey a Georgian-style appearance, which is in contrast to the original institutional laboratory appearance. Although its integrity is somewhat diminished by the replacement windows, the building conveys its historic associations and is assessed as Category 1.



Figure 272. View toward the Stuckey Conference Center entrance, 2015.



Figure 271. Stuckey Conference Center, 2015.

Stuckey Conference Center – UGA 4462 (1954, Category 2). Located to the north of Flynt, the Stuckey Conference Center is another of the principal institutional buildings associated with the Griffin Campus. The building is named for one of the directors of the Experiment Station, Dr. Henry Stuckey. Dr. Stuckey is regarded as a pioneer in Georgia agriculture, and was responsible for extensive growth of the Georgia Experiment Station during his tenure in Griffin.

Constructed in 1954, Stuckey houses continuing education, the campus library, administrative offices, and two academic programs. It also contains the only large auditorium space on campus, which is supported by a small catering kitchen. The building also houses a small student recreation facility.

Stuckey was the second large building constructed at the station. Stuckey helped transform the public face of the station along Experiment Street from a residential appearance to an institutional one, while increasing the space available for classrooms and research facilities. The building occupies the site of

the former Bates farmhouse, which had served as the Director's residence since 1889.

The building has its original metal windows. The exterior brick walls appear to have problems related to water infiltration. The interior of the building is utilitarian in its finishes. The Stuckey Conference Center retains its historic character and integrity both on the exterior and interior, and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 273. View northwest toward the Cowart Building, 2015.

Cowart Building – UGA 4413 (1948, Category 2). The Cowart Building is located along Cowart Street west of its intersection with Higgins Road, and faces north toward the street. It was constructed in 1948 to meet the needs of the growing experiment station during a period of materials shortages related to World War II. Station personnel constructed the building from steel secured as it became available.⁴⁶² The building currently houses the Horticulture and Entomology Departments.

The Cowart Building appears to be in good condition and retains historic integrity, although somewhat diminished by the replacement of its original steel windows. The modern aluminum replacement windows are inconsistent with the configuration of the original windows but are close enough in character not to detract significantly from the building's overall historic appearance. The building is assessed as Category 2.

Mule Barn – UGA 4405 (1912, Category 1). Located to the west of Flynt is a one-and-one-half-story concrete block structure originally constructed as the Mule Barn. The structure is currently used for storage. The Mule Barn was built in 1912 in conjunction with the Dairy barn on Cowart Drive after fire destroyed the wood-framed barn built to support station needs in 1890.

The Mule barn was part of a row of barns developed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries behind the original Bates farmhouse. Between the barns and the farmhouse, was a group of outbuildings and garden plots related to both the former farm and early Georgia Experiment Station. The row of barns and



Figure 274. The Cowart Building circa 1954. (Source: UGA Archives)



Figure 275. Detail of Mule Barn gable, 2015.

462. Higgins et al., 66.

group of outbuildings and garden plots remained present until construction of Stuckey in 1954. Today, this area is largely open greenspace.

The Mule Barn is one of the earliest surviving structure on the Griffin Campus. With its poured concrete walls, wood-sided gables, and metal shingle roof, all of which are part of the original historic fabric, the building retains a high degree of integrity. Wood six-over-six windows in the east and west gables are original. Metal roof shingles also help to convey the building's historic appearance. Otherwise, many of the building's original doors and windows have been replaced with modern doors and windows that are not consistent with the building's character. Wood trim at the eave of the roof has been covered with aluminum. Original additions to both the north and south sides of the building have been removed, and only the concrete slab on the north remains.



Figure 276. Mule Barn, 2015.

The wood siding of the east and west gables is in need of repair and painting. However, the building is in good condition overall. It retains integrity and is assessed as Category 1.



Figure 277. Research Services Building and Dairy barn, east end, 2015.



Figure 278. Research Services Building and Dairy Barn, 2015.

Research Services Building and Dairy Barn – UGA 4414 (1912; addition 1940, Category 1). The west end of today's Research Services Building and Dairy barn building was constructed in 1912 as a cattle barn in conjunction with the Mule barn of the same date. The building was historically known as the Dairy barn and Alamo barn. In 1940, a one-story addition was constructed on the east side of barn that housed a milking parlor, milk cooling and bottling room, cold storage rooms, and offices.

The 1912 Dairy Barn remains intact and retains a high degree of integrity. Like the Mule barn, the original exterior concrete walls and metal roof shingles survive today. The barn's nine-light wood window sash may be original, or at least replicate original character. However, the wood-sided east and west gables have been covered with aluminum siding, along with the wood window frames. The barn also has steel man-doors and overhead sliding barn doors that are not original. Today, the barn is used primarily for storage. Although the windows are in need of repair, the condition of the building is generally good.

The one-story east addition has undergone renovations. Its original masonry or concrete exterior walls have been covered with a modern Dryvit-type exterior insulation treatment with a tan stucco finish. The original steel windows and doors have been replaced with modern metal storefront systems. Except for the overall form of the building, and the consistent placement of the windows, the one-story addition has diminished integrity.



Figure 279. Research Services Building and Dairy Barn, west end, 2015.

Biological Agricultural Engineering (BAE) Building – UGA 4417 (1952, Category 2). The Biological Agricultural Engineering building was constructed in 1952 as an annex to the Food Processing Plant, the concrete barn-like structure to which it was attached. Located to the south of the Mule barn along Higgins Road, the building features a low, one-story brick section with a low-pitched roof system, a perpendicular extension with a flat roof, and the one-and-one-half-story concrete barn that completes the U-shaped form of the building footprint.



Figure 280. View northwest toward the Biological Agricultural Engineering Building, 2015.



Figure 281. Addition to the Dairy Barn constructed in 1940. (Source: University of Georgia)



Figure 282. Biological Agricultural Engineering Building, 2015.

The Food Processing Plant was constructed in 1948 at the end of the row of barns located behind the Director's House. It served as a pilot project and state initiative to stimulate food processing in Georgia.⁴⁶³



Figure 283. The Food Processing Plant annex during construction in 1952 (Source: University of Georgia).

The 1952–1953 annex, modern in architectural design, was unlike any other building at the Georgia Experiment Station at the time it was built. It featured ribbons of continuous steel windows, including a clerestory, which allowed natural light to flood the interior, as well as a low-pitched roof with a dramatic overhang. The building is in satisfactory condition, although the roof exhibits signs of aging.

The annex interior remains fairly intact. However, the original steel windows have been replaced with low-quality modern double-hung windows and

463. Ibid.

aluminum siding. The upper clerestory window has been almost entirely enclosed with aluminum siding. Windows in the concrete portion have been replaced with double-hung windows that are smaller than the full window opening. Trim has been covered with sheet aluminum. Despite these changes, the BAE Building is unique and retains its historic integrity. It is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 284. Sanford barn, 2015.

Sanford Barn - UGA 4408 (1938, Category 1). The Sanford Barn is listed in the University of Georgia building list with a construction date of 1938. The barn, however, does not appear in an aerial photograph illustrating the north wing of the Flynt building, also reportedly constructed in 1938. (The 1975 history of the station prepared by Higgins suggests that that ginning equipment was moved to a new seed barn, the Sanford Barn, in 1941.)⁴⁶⁴

The brick Sanford Barn was built as part of the experiment station's evolving trend toward more substantial construction, even for working structures. The structure is built into the side of a hill such that the second floor is accessed from Woodroof Drive. Parking edges the front of the building. A concrete retaining wall separates the road and parking from the building. The building has an asphalt shingle roof and has wood double-hung windows, which could be original, although steel windows would have been more consistent with the period and style of the building. It is generally in good condition and continues to serve the needs of the station today.

Sanford Barn retains integrity and conveys its historic associations. It is assessed as Category 1.



Figure 285. Sanford Barn, 2015.

464. Ibid., 61.



Figure 286. Gin and Shop Building, 2015.

Gin and Shop Building – UGA 4419 (circa 1938, Category 1). The Gin and Shop Building is a one-and-one-half-story brick structure located adjacent to the Sanford Barn along the south side of Woodroof Drive. The two buildings may have been constructed around the same time. The Gin and Shop Building is composed of a long rectangular block with a raised central cross-gabled entrance accessed via an earthen ramp supported by a stacked rubble stone wall. The building has large steel windows that appear to be original. The exterior masonry is in need of repointing; the building is otherwise exhibits generally in fair to good condition. It retains integrity and is assessed as Category 1.



Figure 287. The Campus Shop Building, 2015.

Agricultural Engineering and Plant Operations (Campus Shop) – UGA 4401 (1957, Category 2). The Agricultural Engineering and Plant Operations Building, also known as the Campus Shop, was erected by Department of Agricultural Engineering personnel between 1956 and 1957 along the north side of Woodroof

Drive near the Gin and Shop Building.⁴⁶⁵ It is a two-story brick building, with a window clerestory and a vaulted metal-framed roof. It was the first large building to be constructed within this part of the campus. The building continues to be used for support functions, and retains good integrity. It is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 288. Campus Shop Building, 2015.



Figure 289. View of the principal facade of the Stress Physiology Building, 2015.

Stress Physiology Building – UGA 4426 (1940, Category 2). This small brick building is located along Cowart Street. It stands on the site of a former dairy building, constructed in 1891 but lost to fire in 1939. The cellar of the former Dairy Building is reported to remain under the southwest corner of the building. The stress physiology building was constructed in 1939–1940 as the Parasitology Laboratory. Historic photographs of the Parasitology Lab indicate it was a painted brick gable-roof structure with six-over-six double-hung wood windows. The roof appears to have been altered to address drainage issues. The current windows are double-hung metal, and the exterior brick is no longer painted and has likely been repointed. The building generally retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.

465. Ibid., 66.



Figure 290. Plant Introduction Greenhouse and Headhouse, 2015.

Plant Introduction Greenhouse and Headhouse – UGA 4442 (1966 or earlier, Category 2). The Plant Introduction Greenhouse and Headhouse is a one-story painted concrete block building with greenhouses extending to the rear located along Cowart Street west of the Cowart Building. It is reported to have been built in 1966. Maps and aerial photographs from the mid-1950s, however, show a headhouse and greenhouse of similar configuration in the same location. Ground photographs from the 1950s also suggest a similar building with consistent door and window configurations on the east elevation of the headhouse, as well as man and vehicle doors on the north elevation that are infilled with masonry on the current building. Although the specific date of origin of the structure is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study, the structure retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 291. Metabolism Barn, 2015.

Metabolism Barn – UGA 4403 (1938–1957, Category 2). The Metabolism Barn is a small rectangular, stuccoed concrete building located northwest of the Dairy Barn. The date of construction of the building is unclear. The building appears in photographs dated between 1954 and 1957, but is missing from photographs taken in 1938. The barn retains good integrity. Cracks are present below the large steel window on its east gable elevation. These suggest a condition rating of

minor defects. Although the specific date of origin of the structure is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study, the structure retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 292. Forage Dryer building, 2015.

Forage Dryer – UGA 4415 (1957–1962, Category 2). The Forage Dryer building is a single-story corrugated metal structure located perpendicular to Higgins Road south of Woodroof Drive. It first appears on an aerial photograph taken between 1957 and 1962. It retains good integrity. Although the specific date of origin of the structure is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study, the structure retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 293. Grain Forage Greenhouse and Headhouse, 2015.

Grain Forage Greenhouse and Headhouse – UGA 4441 (1954–1962, Category 2). The Grain Forage Headhouse is low, single-story brick building with a shed roof. The building is located to the south of the Forage Dryer building along Higgins Drive. It first appears on an aerial photograph taken between 1957 and 1962. The greenhouses behind it were added later. Although the specific date of origin of the structure is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study, the structure retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 294. The Turf Science Building, 2015.

Turf Science Building – UGA 4446 (by 1975, Category 4). The Turf Science Building is single-story brick building located at the southern edge of the built core of the campus to the west of the Grain Forage Greenhouse and Headhouse.



Figure 295. Entomology and Horticultural Greenhouse and Headhouse, 2015.

Entomology and Horticultural Greenhouse and Headhouse – UGA 4421 (1957, Category 2). Located to the west of the P. I. Greenhouse on Cowart Street is the Entomology and Horticultural Greenhouse and Headhouse. This one-story brick structure with a low-pitched roof was added to the experiment station in 1957. It retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 296. Horticultural Greenhouse, 2015.

Horticultural Greenhouse – UGA 4461 (1971, Category 3). The Horticultural Greenhouse is located to the south of the Entomology and Horticultural Greenhouse and was constructed in 1971.



Figure 297. Pathology Greenhouse, 2015.

Pathology Greenhouse – UGA 4445 (1962, Category 2). The Pathology Greenhouse is located to the west of the Entomology and Horticultural Greenhouse. The single-story brick building was constructed in 1962. It retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 298. S-9 Lab Building, 2015.

S-9 Lab Building - UGA – 4457 (1969, Category 3). The S-9 Lab Building was constructed in 1969. The single-story brick building, which features a gable roof, is located within a row of greenhouses along Cowart Street west of the Pathology Greenhouse.



Figure 299. Potato Storage Building, 2015.

Potato Storage House – UGA 4427 (1962–1975, Category 3). This modest single-story block building is located along Cowart Street at the end of the academic core. It appears on the 1975 map of the experiment station but not on aerial photographs pre-dating 1962.

Parasitology barn – UGA 4456 (by 1975, Category 4). This structure, while indicated on the University building inventory, was not located during field investigations conducted on behalf of this study.

Other buildings and structures



Figure 300. View toward the Woodroof Pavilion, 2015. (Source: University of Georgia)

Woodroof Pavilion – UGA 4375 (1996, Category 5). Although not historic, the Naomi Chapman Woodroof Agricultural Pavilion is of interest due to its history. Located in the northeastern corner of the Historic Academic Core character area within a grove of mature canopy trees, the pavilion was moved to the site from its original site in Atlanta. The pavilion was constructed for the 1996 Olympic Games.

A plaque associated with the pavilion notes:

Dedicated in honor of a pioneering scientist and colleague who contributed so much to the farmers of Georgia and the Southeast and advanced the science of plant pathology. Commissioned by the 21 members of Georgia Agriculture '96 to showcase Georgia agriculture to the world during the 1996 Centennial Olympic Games. Relocated from Centennial Olympic Park through the generosity of Gasper Guy Woodroof, S. Grantland Barnes, Spalding County Farm Bureau, Julian Jones, United Bank, Bank of Spalding County, First National Bank, Griffin Federal, Goals for Griffin. Marble floor and centerpiece donated by Georgia Farm Bureau Board of City Commissioners Spalding County Board of Commissioners.

The two-story open-air pavilion is accessed from a concrete walk that arises from Cowart Street.



Figure 301. Student Learning Center, 2015.

Student Learning Center – UGA 4400 (2009, Category 5). Another building located on the Griffin campus that is not historic but is of interest to this study is the Student Learning Center. The massive two-and-one-half-story contemporary building was constructed in 2009 to support the enhanced academic programming at Griffin. It was sited on a portion of the former Stuckey Drive. It replaced three former buildings, including a gas station, agronomy implement shed, and bin dryer.

Insectary – UGA 4424 (1951, Category 2). This building, listed in the University inventory, was not located during field investigations conducted as part of this study.

Facilities Services (Physical plant facilities, Support Services Building) – UGA 4492 (1983, Category 5)

Additional buildings north of Cowart Street north and west of the dairy barn (post-1975, Category 5). Several modest utilitarian buildings are located to the north of the dairy barn. All appear to postdate 1975, with the possible exception

of one of the paired structures to the north along Holley Road, which may be the parasitology barn (UGA 4456).



Figure 302. Cluster of seed storage and processing buildings, 2015.

Seed storage cooler – UGA 4482 (circa 1978, Category 5)

USDA Seed Processing 1 – UGA 4483 (post-1975, Category 5)

USDA Seed Processing 2 – UGA 4484 (post-1975, Category 5)

USDA greenhouse complex – UGA 4385 (post-1975, Category 5)



Figure 304. Greenhouses and storage structures, 2015.

Greenhouses and storage structures north of Cowart Street (post-1975, Category 5)

Greenhouses along Stuckey Drive (date undetermined, category undetermined). Several additional functional greenhouse structures are located along Stuckey Drive. Similarly, they do not appear on the 1975 map and their date of origin is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.



Figure 303. Greenhouses and storage structures along Cowart Street, looking west, 2015.

Landscape Resources

Cowart Street (circa 1950s/post-1975, Category 2/Category 5). Cowart Street is an L shaped access corridor that extends through campus between Ellis Road and Experiment Street. The north-south segment edges the Academic Expansion character area before turning east-west and forming the principal circulation route along the northern edge of campus. Several research facilities and greenhouses front Cowart Street. The northern segment of Cowart Street has been in use since at least the 1950s and is historic. The segment that extends north from Ellis Road is a later addition and not historic. Cowart Street, like all of the older roads within the campus, exhibits some minor defects of paving surface and edging. The 1950s portion of the road corridor is assessed as Category 2.

Woodroof Drive (by 1954/post-1975, Category 2/Category 4). Woodroof Drive extends east-west through the center of the campus between Old Atlanta Road and Higgins Road. The west-central portion of Woodroof Drive was in place by 1954, while the road as it exists today was completed by 1975. The road, like all of the older roads within the campus, exhibits some minor defects of paving surface and edging. The 1950s portion of the road corridor is assessed as Category 2.

Higgins Road (by 1954, Category 2). Higgins Road extends north-south between Cowart Street and Ellis Road. Higgins Road was in place by 1954. This historic road, like all of the older roads within the campus, exhibits some minor defects of paving surface and edging. The road is assessed as Category 2.

Holley Road (by 1975, Category 5)

Brick walk (Gordon Futral Court) (post-2002, Category 5)

Brick utility enclosure (post-2002, Category 5)

Academic Expansion Resources

A cluster of buildings frames the campus on the west side. These form the Academic Expansion character area. Griffin's two principal laboratory educational facilities are located within the character area. Each laboratory provides functional space for researchers. The design of these facilities, particularly their western facades, are modern in architectural style, and thus distinct from many of the other buildings on campus.

Historically, this character area was partially wooded and partially managed in open fields associated with agricultural experiment plots.

Building Resources



Figure 305. View of the Melton building, 2015.

Melton Building – UGA 4463 (1965–1966, Category 2). Melton is a large brick building constructed in 1965–1966 as the Food Science Building. It was the first large building to be located at the west end of the Georgia Experiment Station. An addition has been added to the west side of the building since its original construction.

Food Technology Center (post-1975, Category 5)

Redding Building (post-1975, Category 5)



Figure 306. View southwest toward the Redding Building, 2015.

Redding Annex – UGA 4305 (post-1975, Category 5)



Figure 307. View northwest of the Redding Annex, 2015.

Landscape Resources

There are no historic landscape resources associated with this character area, with the exception of Woodroof Drive (described above) and parking areas associated with the buildings.

Turf Research Resources

The Turf Research character area is located in the southeastern corner of the campus. It includes the contemporary turf grass research building, accessed via a road that extends east from Higgins Road, parking, and a large expanse of turf research fields. Little is known about how this part of the campus was used historically. It may be part of a later the 90-acre parcel added to the campus in 1906.



Figure 308. Turf Research Building. (Source: UGA)

Building Resources

Turf grass research facility (post-1975, Category 5)

Landscape Resources

Access road and parking (post-2000, Category 5)

Field patterns (date undetermined, category undetermined). The date of origin of the field patterns is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Research Fields (East) Resources

The Research Fields (East) character area is located to the west of the Turf Research character area. It is framed to the north by a row of maintenance and academic core buildings, to the east by Higgins Road, to the south by Ellis Road, and to the west by Cowart Street. It contains fields used for research, a large pond, and several modest contemporary support structures. There is also a channelized stormwater management system. The Bates Farm is known to have included at least two good springs. Further research is needed to determine whether these springs feed any of the ponds on campus. This area has been used since the early days of the experiment station as land for agricultural experiments.

Building Resources

Field structures (date undetermined, Category 5)

Landscape Resources



Figure 309. View of the fields associated with the Research Fields (East) character area, 2015.

Field patterns (date undetermined, Category 2). Fields extend south from the buildings clustered along Woodroof Drive. The fields are edged by access roads, and stormwater management and irrigation channels. There is a large pond located within the center of the field system. Further research is needed to establish the date of origin of the field patterns and pond. They are associated with the historical experiment station and are assessed as Category 2.



Figure 310. View south of one of the stormwater management channels, 2015.

Stormwater management and irrigation channels (date undetermined, Category 2). Stormwater is channeled into a linear system that helps to drain fields of excess water. These channels may also support irrigation needs. This system appears historic, but does not appear on maps and further investigation is needed to determine the history of the system. It is assessed as Category 2.

Pond (date undetermined, Category 2). The pond is of unknown origin. It appears on the 1985 aerial view of the campus, but is either outside of the view of earlier aerial images, or it not present. Further investigation is needed to determine its origin and history. It is assessed as Category 2.

Research Fields (West) Resources

The Research Fields (West) character area is located to the north of the academic expansion character area in the northwestern corner of the campus. It is framed to the north by the property boundary, to the east by greenhouses and other research structures, to the south by Redding Annex and Woodroof Drive, and to the west by U.S. Highway 19/41. It contains fields used for research, two ponds, and three modest support structures. The Bates Farm is known to have included at least two good springs. Further research is needed to determine whether these springs feed any of the ponds on campus. Little is currently known about the role that this character area played in the Bates Farm or the early experiment station.

Building Resources

Field structures (date undetermined, Category 5)

Landscape Resources

Field patterns (date undetermined, Category 2). Fields extend north from the buildings clustered along Cowart Street. Two ponds are located within the center of the field system. The date of origin of the field patterns is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.



Figure 311. View of the eastern pond and associated structure, 2015.

Ponds (date undetermined, category undetermined). The date of origin of the two ponds located within this character area is not currently known. They do not appear to be present in aerial photographs of the property dating to the 1940s and 1950s. The date of origin of the ponds is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Potential Archaeological Resources

Queries to the GNAHRGIS show that no archaeological sites have been documented on the property. Despite the lack of recorded archaeological sites, it is likely that below ground evidence of former cultural activities survives, and may be found to have information potential for important periods of the history of the property's history. There is also a cemetery shown as present on the property. Archaeologically, cemeteries are much more than repositories for the dead. Cemeteries are frequently a central location for societies, and often bear symbols and records deeply held cultural meaning and practice.

Review of the 7.5 minute USGS topographic survey map indicates the presence of several extant twentieth century structures. Activity areas surrounding them likely retain archaeological features and artifact scatters dating to the time of their use. Because of the history of land use in this area of Georgia, it is reasonable to assume that these structures are only the most recent, and other dwellings and facilities have been constructed, used, destroyed or dismantled, becoming a part of the archaeological record of the property.

During and prior to European colonization, this area was within the range of, and home to, a long succession of American Indian societies. People of these societies left their mark on the landscape of the region that is observable in the

archaeological record. Based on what is known about the American Indian history of the area, it is reasonable to assume that Pre-Colonial archaeological sites exist on the property. Many of these sites may simply be evidence of brief visits to the area in the form of stone tools or pottery fragments left behind by people gathering naturally occurring resources. In addition to temporary activity areas, the possibility exists for permanent or semi-permanent habitation sites, as well as sacred sites and cemeteries.

Archaeological survey of the property would help to clarify the absence or existence of archaeological sites, as well as the nature of any sites that are found. Assessment of the potential of an archaeological site to contribute to the understanding of the history of the area can be done through archaeological testing.

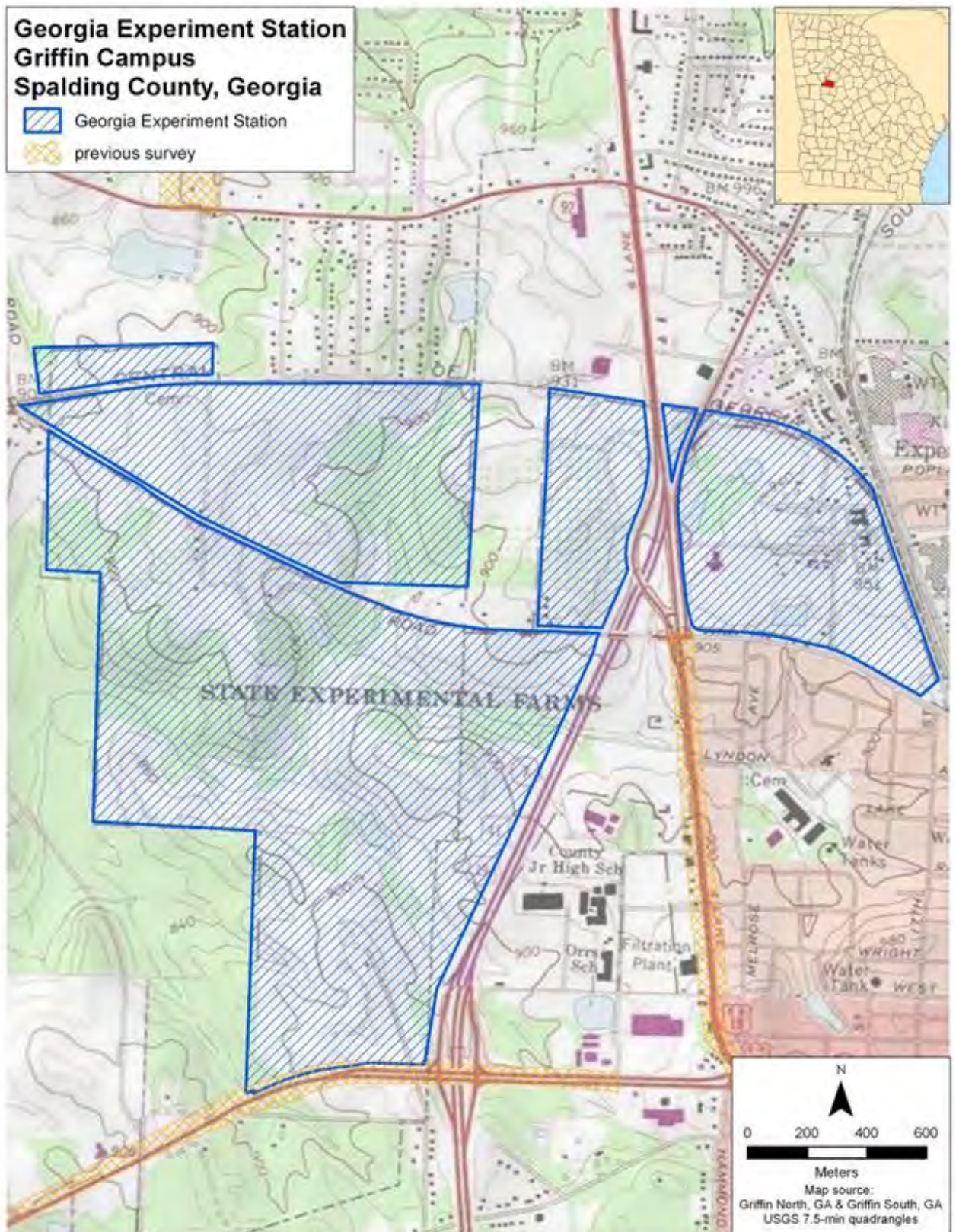


Figure 312. Griffin Campus property and area of previous archaeological survey.
(Source: USGS, annotated by the authors)

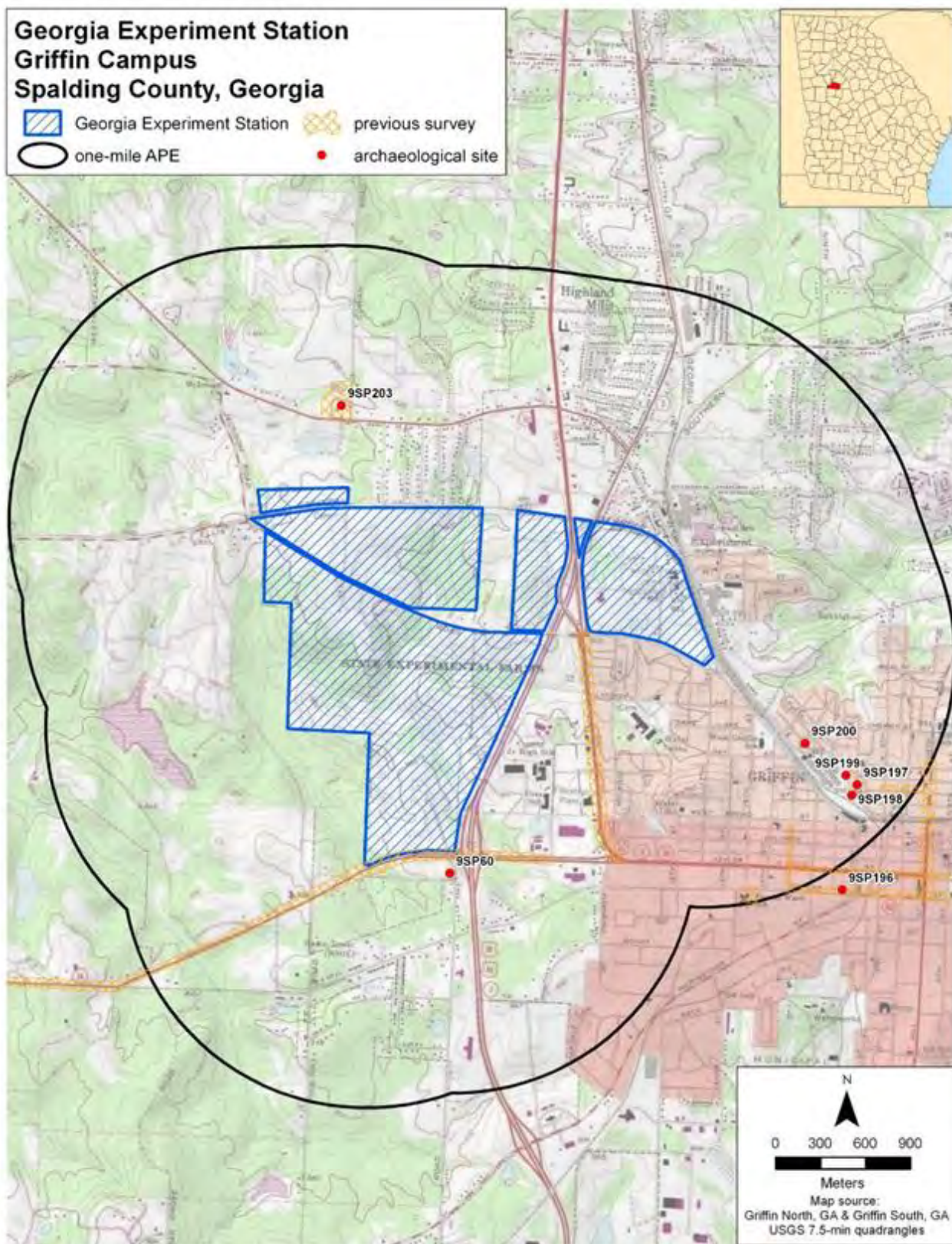


Figure 313. Griffin Campus property and area of previous archaeological survey, previously identified archaeological sites, and area of potential effects (APE). (Source: USGS, annotated by the authors)

Significance Evaluation in Accordance with the National Register of Historic Places

In accordance with the National and Georgia Registers of Historic Places, the Georgia Experiment Station/Griffin Campus of the University of Georgia appears significant at the state level under Criterion A, B, C, and D in the areas of Agriculture, Architecture, Education, Invention, and Science for its long-standing role as a Georgia experiment station. The Griffin Campus appears to constitute a historic district.

For more than 125 years, the Georgia Experiment Station has played a leading role in modernizing agriculture throughout the Southern United States. It is notable as the first agricultural experiment station established within the state of Georgia in response to the 1887 Hatch Act, and also one of the first established in the United States. It is also notable for the innovations in scientific agriculture that have resulted from the research and experiments conducted on site. Scientists at the station have helped to revolutionize agribusiness and farming statewide by solving many persistent crop problems. They first began to address the needs and concerns of Georgia farmers during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, helping to improve living standards. Early research focused on fertilizers and soil erosion. These programs were later augmented with a comprehensive program of agricultural and environmental research. The improved methods and plant and animal breeds developed at the station included the deep furrow method of planting winter oats, pioneered circa 1900, that saved Southern farmers millions of dollars. Scientists at the Georgia Experiment Station also developed the first formulated feed diets for dairy and beef cattle in Georgia. The introduction of Empire cotton was instrumental in improving the Southern economy, while also contributing to World War II by helping to meet demand for uniforms and other clothing and goods. Other important crop varieties developed at the station included Chancellor and Bledsoe wheats, Dixie crimson clover, Arlington oats, Georgia 101 corn, Dixie Spanish and Southeastern Runner 56-15 peanuts, Hunt, Dulcet, and Higgins muscadine grapes and Truhart pimento. The station also developed the technology for frozen foods and other preservation methods, improved cultural and pest control practices with peaches, evaluation of forages for dairy and beef animals, control of weeds by use of chemicals, for studies in the placement and use of new fertilizer materials, and for its promotion of a soils testing program.⁴⁶⁶

While the Georgia Experiment Station has made many exciting and significant contributions to agricultural science, one of the most important has been the way seed is grown and developed in the United States and the national policies created for its distribution.

The history of the Georgia Experiment Station at Griffin relates directly to broader national historic contexts relating to Experiment Stations, Land Grant

466. Sharon Omahen. "Georgia Experiment Station, Griffin." *New Georgia Encyclopedia*. 14 August 2013.
<http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/business-economy/georgia-experiment-station-griffin>, accessed March 4, 2016; Georgia historical marker.

Colleges, Agricultural Education, and Agricultural Extension Services as indicated earlier in this report.

The proposed period of significance for the property extends from establishment of the Georgia Experiment Station in 1889 to 1966, the fifty year age consideration for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The significance of the property is anticipated to continue as the station continues to make important contributions to science and agriculture within these contexts.

Summary Assessments

National Register-eligible Properties

Griffin Historic District

The Georgia Experiment Station/Griffin Campus appears eligible for listing in the National and Georgia Registers as a historic district with a period of significance that extends between 1889 and 1966. Numerous physical resources of the campus survive from the period of significance to convey their historic associations and contribute to the historic district. Patterns of spatial organization, land uses, and views and vistas associated with the campus, while not individually contributing also survive from the historic period of significance and help to convey the significance of the historic district by contributing to its setting.

Overall, the campus retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The alterations that have been made to many of the buildings to accommodate evolving research needs and practices diminishes integrity of design and workmanship. However, because the primary mission of the campus is a living scientific research center, change is anticipated to continue in the future. Important considerations in retaining the overall integrity of the district include preservation of historic patterns of spatial organization, the overall composition and layout of the grounds, and a scale and materiality consistent with historic features of the campus. Contemporary additions, such as the Student Learning Center and the new visitor parking area are inconsistent with the historic scale of the campus, and serve to diminish the overall integrity of the property.

The resources that are potentially eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and those that contribute to a historic district are indicated below.

Resources potentially eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places

- Mule Barn – UGA 4405 (1912)
- Research Services Building and Dairy barn – UGA 4414 (1912; 1940)
- Flynt Building – UGA 4416 (1928)
- Sanford Barn – UGA 4408 (1938/1941)
- Gin and Shop Building – UGA 4419 (circa 1938)

Note that individually eligible resources may also represent contributing resources with a historic district.

Resources potentially contributing to a National Register-eligible district

- Stress Physiology building – UGA 4426 (1940)
- Visitor Housing (former Director’s residence) – UGA 4466 (1948)
- Cowart Building – UGA 4413 (1948)
- Biological Agricultural Engineering (B.A.E.) Building – UGA 4417 (1952)
- Stuckey Conference Center – UGA 4462 (1954)
- Agricultural Engineering and Plant Operations Shop – UGA 4401 (1957)
- Melton Building – UGA 4463 (1965–1966)
- Entry gate (1928/1954)
- Metabolism Barn – UGA 4403 (1938–1957)
- Insectary – UGA 4424 (1951)
- Landscape resources: Cowart Street, Woodroof Drive, Higgins Road, field patterns, ponds, and stormwater management systems
- Facilities Services (Physical plant facilities, Support Services Building) – UGA 4492 (1957)

Other Historic Resources

- Forage dryer – UGA 4415 (1957–1962)
- Entomology and Horticultural Greenhouse and Headhouse – UGA 4421 (1957)
- Grain Forage Greenhouse and Headhouse – UGA 4441 (1957–1962)
- Plant Introduction Greenhouse and Headhouse – UGA 4442 (1966)
- Pathology Greenhouse – UGA 4445 (1962)

Coastal Plain Experiment Station at Tifton

Introduction

The University of Georgia's Coastal Plain Experiment Station, also known as the Tifton Campus, is located within the city limits of Tifton, Georgia, approximately 180 miles southeast of Atlanta and 200 miles from Athens. The Coastal Plain Experiment Station was established in Tift County in 1918, as an affiliated resource of the state's land-grant College of Agriculture, later becoming a fully integrated part of the University System in 1950. Tifton is at once an experiment station, a Cooperative Extension Service station, and an educational facility that is part of the University of Georgia's College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences. As such, it fulfills the mission of the University of Georgia by offering teaching, research, and extension services. In 2004, the University reaffirmed its commitment to education at Tifton by launching several academic degree programs. Today, undergraduates can earn a Bachelor of Science in Agriculture through successful completion of the degree requirements by taking classes offered at Tifton. Approximately 100 graduate and undergraduate students are currently affiliated with the program as of 2016.⁴⁶⁷ In addition to time spent in the classroom, students work and perform research in the various laboratories on campus.

For decades, Tifton has been recognized as a world-renowned agricultural research facility that has contributed to a wide range of innovations in plant and animal genetics, soil and environmental stewardship, and pest and disease management. Specifically, the programs conducted at Griffin Campus focus on:

- Agricultural and applied economics
- Agricultural leadership, education, and communication
- Animal and dairy science
- Center of innovation for agribusiness
- Center for invasive species and ecosystem health
- Crop and soil science
- Entomology
- Horticulture
- Molecular cotton breeding laboratory



GEORGIA
Tifton Campus

Figure 314. Emblem of the Tifton campus.

467. "Tifton Campus: Profile & History; Campus History," University of Georgia, accessed March 7, 2016, <http://www.caes.uga.edu/campus/tifton/profile/history.html>.

- National environmentally sound production agriculture laboratory (NESPAL)
- Ozias-Akins biotechnology laboratory
- Plant pathology
- Poultry science⁴⁶⁸

Research programs are concerned with aquaculture, beef programs, bioenergy, biotechnology and plant breeding, canola, chemical application, commercial vegetables, cotton, forages, future farmstead, grains, invasive species and ecosystem health, K-12 educational outreach, muscadine grape breeding, peanuts, pecan breeding, pecans, precision agriculture, soybeans, tobacco, tomato spotted wilt virus, turf grass, Vidalia onions, water use and quality, as well as emerging research areas at the National Environmentally Sound Production Agricultural Laboratory (NESPAL) located at Tifton.

The long-standing heritage of Tifton as an agricultural experiment station and center of agricultural education and research is expressed in the physical design of the campus, its built resources, and the connections between its cultural uses and the natural environment. The campus has grown, evolved, and changed to a great degree since establishment in 1918 and opening in 1919. Much of the growth and development of the campus has respected patterns of spatial organization first established in the early twentieth century, with buildings and roads following a system laid out during the station's early years.

Today, the oldest surviving buildings include the Main Barn (UGA 4613) and the H. H. Tift Building (UGA 4602), built in 1920 and 1922 respectively. There are also several buildings and structures that survive from the 1930s and 1940s, and numerous structures and landscape features developed after World War II that constitute historic resources.

The notable contributions of the Coastal Plain Experiment Station appear significant within the state of Georgia in the areas of Agriculture, Architecture, Education, Invention, and Science. Physical evidence of the facilities used to advance the science and practice of agriculture survives throughout the campus, while the campus as a whole conveys patterns of organization, a road network, field patterns, and land uses that reflect important heritage values. As such, the campus appears to constitute a historic district eligible for listing in the National and Georgia Registers of Historic Places under Criteria A, C, and D between 1919, the date the facility opened, and 1966, the 50-year age consideration for listing.

The narrative that follows traces the history of the property and its development and use, and suggests the historic contexts that relate to its use as a University of Georgia research and experiment station facility. The historical background information is followed by an inventory and assessment of the building, landscape, and archaeological features associated with the property. To facilitate the organization of cultural resource identification and evaluation, the campus is

468. "Tifton Campus; People & Programs," University of Georgia, accessed March 7, 2016, <http://www.caes.uga.edu/campus/tifton/people.html#programs>.

divided into a series of character areas. For each character area, the primary historic resources and their character-defining features are described and their significance assessed according to the categorization system developed for purposes of this study. The inventory and assessment is followed by assessment of the National Register eligibility of the property, and the identification of any individually eligible resources and historic districts associated with the property.

Campus Historic Context

Historical Background

In 1918, the Georgia Land Owner's Association, a group led by Capt. Henry Harding (H. H.) Tift and William Stilwell successfully lobbied the Georgia state legislature to create an agricultural experiment station, like the one in Griffin, within the state's Coastal Plain physiographic province. Although affiliated with the University of Georgia's College of Agriculture, the proposed new station would be autonomous and would provide scientific information on farming and agriculture specific to the conditions present within the coastal plain. Tifton won the bid for the new station through generous donations of land and facilities by Captain Tift, and the 206-acre Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station opened in 1919 as the first such facility within the nation's vast coastal plain, which stretches from Texas to Delaware.⁴⁶⁹

The duties, fields of work, and types of research to be performed by the Coastal Plain Experiment Station were clearly delineated in Section 2 of the Hatch Act of 1887. They involved conducting original research and the verification of experiments related to agricultural crops, including their diseases, care, production, and value; agriculture animals, including their diseases, nutrition, care, food production, and value; and grasses and forage plants, including their diseases, care, production, and value. Additionally, the station was to regularly publish reports of its activities for farmers and the scientific community. Through these publications and numerous outreach activities, primarily led by the Cooperative Extension Service, the experiment station at Tifton became a significant part of the farming community within the Georgia Coastal Plain, and eventually the nation.

Practically from the beginning, the Coastal Plain Experiment Station concentrated its studies and experiments on all aspects of a group of crops and animals, and did not stray far from this focus. Research included, though was not limited to, tobacco, cotton, sweet potatoes, legumes, particularly peanuts, ground covers, grasses and forages, cattle, hogs, and mules.⁴⁷⁰ By the mid-twentieth century, other crops were added, although the initial group remained part of the program. No two crops are more identified with the Coastal Plain Experiment Station than grasses, particularly bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*) and peanuts.

469. "Coastal Plain Station," *Agricultural Experiment Stations*, UGA College of Agricultural & Environmental Sciences, accessed April 15, 2016, <http://www.caes.uga.edu/research/stations.html>.

470. Emory Cheek, *Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, Georgia*, Manuscript, (available UGA Tifton Library, 1984) and Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station (CPES) Annual Reports, First 1919-1920 – Thirtieth 1950, NPP, (available UGA Tifton Library).

Almost immediately upon opening, the Coastal Plain Experiment Station featured experimental plots filled with local and exotic grass species. In 1928, the station hired James Louis (J. L.) “Cowboy” Stephens, a U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) specialist in forage crops and grasses who was also a renowned plant collector and author. Stephens had collected plants in Africa and the Middle East, but his most important find was in an abandoned cotton field in Tifton; it was a bermudagrass ecotype that he named “Tift.”⁴⁷¹ Tift bermudagrass would go on to serve as a foundation for a series of cultivars developed through cross pollination with other grasses. The Tift cultivars have been of the station’s most important contributions to agricultural science as coastal bermudagrass has revolutionized cattle and hay production in the South, while also finding extensive applications in recreation areas.⁴⁷² By the 1940s, the Coastal Plain Experiment Station’s grass research began to branch out into sports grasses. In 1947, this led to turf research in conjunction with the United States Golf Association. By the late 1960s, Tifdwarf was the favored golf green grass. By 2005, the station had become the nation’s leading center for the development of turf for warm climates.⁴⁷³ Tifton’s primacy in sport grass has not dimmed; in 2010 TifSport bermudagrass was used for the World Cup in South Africa, and in 2016 Tifway 419 bermudagrass was used for Super Bowl 50—the same grass used in the University of Georgia’s Sanford Stadium.⁴⁷⁴

When the Coastal Plain Experiment Station first began working with Georgia Coastal farmers, peanuts were grown primarily as animal feed.⁴⁷⁵ However, as cotton crops were decimated by the boll weevil and poor soil management, peanuts began to grow in popularity as a cash crop. The rich, sandy soil of the coastal plain is an ideal growing medium for peanuts. As their popularity as a crop grew, the Coastal Plain Experiment Station began to test mechanical means of harvesting the legume. Under the direction of Dr. James Shepard and with USDA aid and support, the station created a peanut harvest combine in 1946. Once released in 1949, peanuts became the number one cash crop in Georgia.⁴⁷⁶ Peanuts became indelibly linked with Georgia when peanut farmer Jimmy Carter was elected President of the United States in 1976. Peanuts remain among the top

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471. Wayne Hanna, Bill Anderson, and Dennis Hancock, *The History and Development of Forage Bermudagrass, Part 1*, for 2011 Georgia Cattlemen by USDA Agricultural Research Station; University of Georgia, http://www.caes.uga.edu/commodities/fieldcrops/forages/Ga_Cat_Arc/2011/GC1110.pdf (accessed April 10, 2016).
472. Hanna et al., Part 3.
473. Georgia Cultivars, *Tifdwarf Bermudagrass*, Georgia’s Integrated Cultivar Release System, <http://georgiacultivars.com/cultivars/tifdwarf-bermudagrass> (accessed April 15, 2016); Elliot Minor, “Seeds from China Could Improve Lawns’ Centipede Grass,” *Online Athens*, Associated Press, Monday, January 24, 2005, http://onlineathens.com/stories/012405/hga_2005002.shtml.
474. Brad Haire, “World Cup Soccer Players Kick It on UGA Turfgrass,” University of Georgia College of Agriculture & Environmental Science, June 24, 2010, http://apps.caes.uga.edu/gafaces/?public-viewStory&pk_id=3851 (accessed April 15, 2016); Clint Thompson, “Super Bowl 50 to Be Played on UGA Tifton Turfgrass,” *Agricultural & Environmental Sciences*, February 5, 2016, http://apps.caes.uga.edu/gafaces/?public-viewStory&pk_if=5731.
475. H.D. Putnam, E.S. Oplinger, M.T. Teynor, E.A. Oelke, K.A. Kelling, and J.D. Doll. “Peanut,” *Alternative Field Crops Manual*, New CROP Center, Perdue University, 2013, accessed April 15, 2016, <https://hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/afcm/peanut.html>.
476. Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station Thirtieth Annual Report, 1949–1950.

ten cash crops for Georgia farmers, and Georgia is the nation's top producer of peanuts. The station continues its work with peanuts, researching ways to produce peanuts that do not provoke an allergic immune response, as well as studying vulnerabilities and cultivation of the plants.⁴⁷⁷

When Coastal Plain Experiment Station originally opened, it extended over a 206-acre site. It expanded rapidly, however, over the next 100 years, adding acreage, farms, and field research centers including those at Attapulgus, Camilla, Lyons, Midville, and Plains. The station now encompasses more than 7,000 acres and ten research farms and field research centers. The Coastal Plain Experiment Station has been affiliated with the USDA since 1924 and hosts many scientists from the Department's Agricultural Research Service at its facilities.⁴⁷⁸

In 1919 when it opened, much of the land associated with the station was clear cut to establish fields for use in developing experimental plots. The first buildings erected were workers' cottages, followed by the Main Barn (UGA 4613), which still stands today. The first large, permanent building, the Administration Building (UGA 4602), later renamed the H. H. Tift Building, was constructed in 1922. The next large, permanent building, the Animal and Dairy Science Building (UGA 4603), followed in 1937, and was funded using a grant from the Public Works Administration (PWA). During the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s, greenhouses, laboratories, storage buildings, cotton gins, seed houses, and laborers' housing were added to the property. As farms and field research centers were added, small agricultural buildings were constructed at those sites while existing farm buildings were adapted and reused. During the 1950s and 1960s, the Coastal Plain Experiment Station experienced a building boom. Construction included large permanent buildings such as the Horticulture Building (UGA 4604) in 1963, as well as smaller ones such as corn cribs and other specialized crop-related storage and processing facilities and greenhouses. Since the 1960s, evolving farm practices have rendered some of the specialized buildings obsolete. Some have been adapted to new uses, while others have been removed. Still others continue to be maintained, but are currently not in use.

In 2002, the role of the Coastal Plan Experiment Station was expanded to include the University of Georgia's Tifton Campus for agricultural education. The Tifton Campus offers a range of undergraduate and graduate programs at the site; it is not necessary to attend courses at the Athens campus to graduate. In addition, Tifton still conducts original agricultural research within the Coastal Plain Experiment Station.

Chronology of Development and Use

The physical composition of the Coastal Plain Experiment Station at Tifton has evolved since its establishment in 1918, as research programs have grown and changed. Three separate periods of development have been identified for the campus on behalf of this study based on an understanding of the changes that have occurred over time—the Early Coastal Plain Experiment Station (1918–

477. Abigail Boorstin and Brittany Cantrell, University of Georgia, "Genetics of Peanuts," *New Georgia Encyclopedia*, University of Georgia, 2013, accessed April 14, 2016, <http://www.georgiaencyclopeia.org/articles/science-medicine/genetics-peanuts>.

478. University of Georgia, 2016.

1945); Growth of the Coastal Plain Experiment Station Following World War II (1946–1970); and the Establishment of the Contemporary Coastal Plain Experiment Station (1971–2016).

Over time, new construction has generally respected and followed the alignment, orientation, and spatial patterning of the earlier built environment, building upon the concentrations of similar uses and organizing elements, such as roads, in place by World War II.

A timeline illustrating site history and development is provided in Appendix C.

The City of Tifton

The community of Tifton, Georgia, was founded in 1872 at an important railroad junction in Berrien County. The community was named for prominent resident Capt. H. H. Tift, who moved to Georgia from Mystic, Connecticut, to harvest timber for his family’s shipbuilding business. The sawmill that Tift built to prepare lumber, and the railroad he used for shipping, were the genesis of the new community. Tifton was incorporated as a city in 1890 and designated the county seat of the newly formed Tift County in 1905. Today Tifton has more than 15,000 residents, serves a seven-county area, and is a regional hub in south Georgia.⁴⁷⁹

The Early Coastal Plain Experiment Station (circa 1918–1945)

As noted above, Captain Tift was a leader of the Georgia Land Owner’s Association, which successfully lobbied the Georgia state legislature to create an experiment station within the coastal plain region. The City of Tifton won the bid for the new station in part through Tift’s generous donation of land and facilities. The Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station was established by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia approved on August 19, 1918, and the new station opened in Tifton on the 206 acres of donated land in 1919.

The land on which the station was established was wooded and was without existing buildings. The staff initially cleared 16 acres of trees and stumps and placed them under cultivation. The station immediately began to test varieties of small grains—wheat, rye, and oats—and planted another 16 acres in sweet potatoes. An additional 20 acres were under cultivation but not stumped. The remaining 170 acres were cut over or remained in wetland.

The station generally focused on agronomy, the science of soil management and crop production, during the first decade, including publication of its first circulars and bulletins. Topics included small grain, clover, and bright tobacco.

Stumps were removed from another 81 acres in 1920 to establish research plots, with 70 of these acres made ready for cultivation. In addition, six buildings were constructed to accommodate staff and experiment needs, including four four-room cottages for laborers, one five-room bungalow, and a large three-story stucco and concrete barn, all completed by 1921. Of these buildings, only the Main Barn (UGA 4613) survives.

479. “History,” City of Tifton, Georgia, last updated 2017, <http://www.tifton.net/visitors/history.php>

During the 1920s, the station focused on the ten predominant field crops grown in south Georgia and the coastal plain region at the time: the cash crops cotton, tobacco, and peanuts, as well as food or feed crops such as corn, wheat, oats, rye, velvet beans, cowpeas, and soybeans. Experimental plots of grasses was also established in 1920 to study local and introduced species, with a view of introducing into local pastures those grasses which showed the most promise. In 1925, cotton comprised 60.8 percent, tobacco 3.3 percent, and peanuts 3.5 percent of the total farm income in Georgia, including that from livestock.



Figure 315. Cattle grazing at Tifton, undated, circa 1928–1935. (Source: University of Georgia Extension)

In 1922, the H. H. Tift Building (UGA 4602), then named the Administration Building, was constructed at the eastern end of the station. Modern for its day, the building contained laboratories on the upper floor, offices on the main floor, and mules in the basement. It is assumed that the station's original driveway entrance was built at this time as well: a broad, looping U-shaped drive that was as wide as, and centered on, the H. H. Tift Building. Together, the entrance and building created a suitable institutional appearance for the primary entrance to the station.

Around the same time, stumps were removed from another 50 acres of clear-cut land, and peanut variety test plots were established. The station also began working with orchard trees, such as pecans and peaches, while livestock breeding and forage testing was initiated with cattle and hogs.



Figure 316. Farmers' union meeting, 1924. (Source: University of Georgia Extension)

In 1925, an additional 62 acres of land adjoining the main station tract were purchased, and four additional cottages for laborers were built. The locations of these former buildings are not known. In 1927, a small greenhouse was constructed for plant pathology work. This greenhouse may be the one shown in early photographs of the station directly behind the H. H. Tift Building and an associated garden. Although the date of origin of the garden is not currently known, it appears in photographs of the station from the 1930s as a formal planting of ornamental shrubs and bedding plants laid out geometrically similar to a parterre garden. Walks edged the square and rectangular beds of plantings, and formed an axial connection between the H. H. Tift Building and a greenhouse.

Also during the late 1920s, the Georgia General Assembly appropriated 50 more acres to the station for truck crop experiments. The additional land was located about one-mile south of Darien, Georgia.

On July 1, 1928, J. L. Stephens was hired to direct forage crop and pasture projects within a 45-acre area of lowland and another 45-acre area of upland designated for this use.

In 1929, the grass experiment plots were expanded to include species from around the world. The planting of bermudagrass is mentioned for the first time in records relating to this effort.



Figure 317. Bermudagrass plots, circa 1939. (Source: University of Georgia Extension)

The State Government Reorganization Act, authorized on August 28, 1931, and effective on January 1, 1932, placed the Coastal Plain Experiment Station in the University System, under the control of the University System of Georgia Regents. Closer cooperation between the experiment stations, the University of Georgia's College of Agriculture, and the Agricultural Extension Service was to result from the reorganization.

By 1932, the experiment station owned land totaling 500 acres and was using property associated with the Georgia State College for Men, as well as rented land, for field experiments. A forage/pasture barn was constructed in 1932 east of the main campus. Although the location of this barn has not been confirmed, it could be the one located north of RDC Road. The program expanded in 1932 to include beef cattle and hog production in cooperation with USDA Division of Animal Husbandry. The Georgia State College for Men agreed to make available its herd of cattle and about 265 acres of land adjoining the station.

In 1933, the station managed 800 acres of state land and rented another 400 acres of privately owned land. Two new laboratories and a greenhouse for plant disease studies were constructed. These buildings appear to no longer exist.

By 1934, the station owned or leased a total of approximately 1,500 acres. At this time, the South Georgia headquarters for Agricultural Extension, the Southwest Georgia headquarters for the Rural Resettlement Administration, and the state headquarters for screwworm control work were located on the property. During the summer, a trench silo was dug to preserve silage for cattle, while an agronomy barn was constructed, along with a fuel house. Neither building appears to remain today.

A residence for station students was constructed south of Rainwater Road in 1935. The building survives today and is known as Arboretum Cottage (UGA 4628). The Horticulture Barn (UGA 4639) was also constructed in 1935 in the field south of Rainwater Road, indicating that this part of campus was a work area.

The Animal and Dairy Science Building (UGA 4603) was constructed in 1937 south of the Tift Building. Similar to the Tift Building in form and scale, this building was a major addition to the campus and began to fill out the administrative complex located in the eastern part of the site. It was funded

through a \$50,000 grant provided by the PWA. Today, the Horticulture Barn and Arboretum Cottage on the campus south of Rainwater Road, along with the H. H. Tift Building, Animal and Dairy Science Building, and Main Barn on the campus north of Rainwater Road, are the four oldest buildings at the station and the only remaining buildings dating prior to 1940. In addition to the approximately 1,500 acres then available for station use, another 550 acres were acquired in spring 1937 for livestock and pasture investigations.

An aerial photograph of this portion of the campus shows the buildings and landscape existing about this time (see figure below). The Tift Building is located at the upper left of the photo, with its U-shaped entrance drive in front and formal garden behind. The end of a greenhouse can be seen further west of the garden. Today's Coastal Way can be seen behind the Animal and Dairy Science Building, connecting back to the work area and research fields. The Main Barn is shown at the center bottom of the photograph along today's Plant Science Drive. A clear design structure of formal entrance, with park-like landscaping and large formal buildings in front and a line of work buildings and research fields is evident in the photograph. The overall appearance is well organized and impressive.



Figure 318. Aerial photograph of the east end of the campus taken after construction of the Animal and Dairy Science Building in 1937. (Source: University of Georgia Extension)

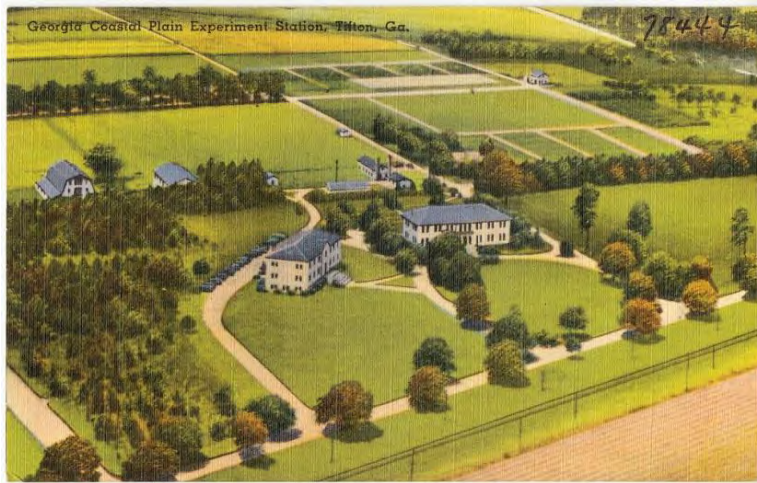


Figure 319. Animal and Dairy Science Building. (Source: University of Georgia Extension)

Between 1940 and 1945, a series of small support buildings was constructed at the station. A small Oil House (UGA 4729) was built in 1940 in the work area behind the H. H. Tift Building. A Gin and Seed House (UGA 4650) was constructed in 1942 along the north side of Rainwater Road. In 1943, Greenhouse and Headhouse no. 2 (UGA 4608) was constructed for horticulture and agronomy immediately behind the Tift Building on the west side of today's Plant Science Drive. In 1943, a Feed Sample House (UGA 4610) was also constructed just to its south. In 1944, the Potato Curing House (UGA 4647) was constructed on the south side of Rainwater Road, and a year later the Tobacco Curing Barn (UGA 4657) was constructed on the same side of the road, further to the north. All of these small buildings still exist today. It is not presently known whether there were other work structures in their vicinity that are now gone.



Figure 320. View of the formal garden, greenhouse, and experiment station grounds behind the Tift Building in the 1930s. (Source: University of Georgia Archives)



Figure 321. View of Animal and Dairy Science Building (left) and H. H. Tift Building (right), circa 1940s. (Source: University of Georgia Extension)

In his work at the station, J. L. Stephens identified an unusual strain of bermudagrass growing in an old cotton field near Tifton, and used the variety to breed Tift Bermuda. In 1937, two tall-growing strains of bermudagrass from South Africa, common bermuda and Tift Bermuda, were planted close enough together that they began to naturally cross breed. One of the hybrids, with Tift Bermuda as its female parent, became known as coastal bermudagrass. The station's Bulletin 27, published in 1942 by Stephens, promoted bermudagrass and mentioned Tift Bermudagrass.

In 1944, more than thirty-five scientists were involved in work at the station, which had expanded to encompass the use of over 5,000 acres of land. In 1945, departments of Agricultural Engineering, Animal Diseases, Apiculture, Soils, and Agricultural Economics were formed at Tifton. In that same year, peanuts became the number one cash crop in South Georgia. On September 11, 1945, the *Atlanta Journal Constitution* noted, "Tift County is producing farm products and shipping from Tifton around the world." In the mid-1940s, the station finally began to transition from the use of mules to tractors. Throughout World War II, all plowing, planting, and cultivation of crops was conducted using mules.

Growth of the Coastal Plain Experiment Station Following World War II (1946–1970)

Turf research began at Tifton in 1946 with a \$500 annual United States Golf Association Green Section grant to supplement the USDA and University of Georgia forage grass breeding research program begun in 1936. Developing a better bermudagrass to replace sand greens or seeded bermudagrass greens became the first objective of the new research program. Golf course turf grass would soon become Tifton's leading research and development product.

In 1950, the Coastal Plains Experiment Station at Tifton, as well as the other experiment stations around the state, were integrated into the University of Georgia College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, and its mission expanded to include agricultural education, as part of a statewide effort to support the agricultural college and its educational programs and activities. Between 1948 and 1965, a number of small research and support buildings were

constructed at the site. Many of these buildings were constructed along Rainwater Road and in the research complex just to its south.

The row of small buildings along Rainwater Road ranges in date from 1944 to 1962. For the most part, these are modest wood-framed structures of interesting design customized to their purpose. The 1944 Potato Curing House (UGA 4647) and 1945 Tobacco Curing Barn (UGA 4657) are mentioned above; to these, the Old Soils Lab (UGA 4665) was added in 1948 at the far west end of Rainwater Road. The Seed Drying House (UGA 4649) was added to the row of structures in 1950, along with the Seed Cleaning House in 1951. The Soils Shed (UGA 4664) and Ag Engineering Equipment Shed (UGA 4654) were constructed in 1956; the Engineering Tobacco Shed (UGA 4653) was constructed in 1962; and the Black Shank Tobacco Barn (UGA 4663) was added in 1963. The station was reported to have made significant advances in the bulk curing of tobacco based on the 1962 design of the new style of curing barn.

South Entomology Drive is the primary station entrance off Rainwater Road that provides access to the complex of small research buildings at the edge of Tifton's south fields. Arboretum Cottage (UGA 4628), as noted above, was constructed here in 1935. Other early buildings that are referenced in documents but that no longer appear to exist may have been located nearby. The Horticultural Barn (UGA 4639), also constructed in 1935, is located further south in the middle of the fields, separated from the rest of the research complex.

Between 1956 and 1965, a number of small research and support buildings were constructed in the south field's research complex. The area continues to be a focus of work and development today. A series of small entomology buildings were grouped along the west side of South Entomology Drive. Two of these buildings were built in 1956—the Entomology Laboratory (UGA 4644) and Entomology Laboratory (Insectary) (UGA 4643)—three more were added in 1964 and 1965—the Peanut Barn (UGA 4646); Entomology Greenhouse (UGA 4641); and Entomology Building Laboratory (UGA 4640)—while additional buildings have been constructed since. These structures were supported through special appropriations from the Cooperative State Research Service, and a grant from the Georgia Agricultural Commodity Commission for Peanuts. All University of Georgia entomologists moved their offices into the building following its completion. In 1970, an addition was constructed to the Entomology Building to provide laboratory space and facilities for programs intended to conduct research on insects affecting man.

To the east side of South Entomology Drive, along Tobacco Road, is a series of greenhouses and other small research and support buildings that appear mostly to date from the mid-1960s. Laborer's Cottage A (UGA 4626) constructed here, however, dates to 1957.



Figure 322. Aerial view of the eastern end of campus, after construction of the Horticulture Building (UGA 4604) and Interstate 75. (Source: University of Georgia Extension)

Construction continued within then northern part of campus as well during this period. Greenhouse no. 3-Agronomy (UGA 4609) was constructed next to the horticulture greenhouses in 1956. The wood-framed Tobacco Pack House (UGA 4651) was constructed on the north side of Rainwater Road in 1964; this structure was similar in character to the row of small buildings on the south side of the road. The larger Ag Engineering Office and Lab (UGA 4629) was constructed to its east in 1966.

The largest buildings added during this period were built within the formal entrance area of the campus. In 1954, a large, new Administration Building (UGA 4601) was constructed adjacent to the H. H. Tift Building to its north. In 1963, the large Horticulture Building (UGA 4604) was added at the south end of the complex. The Department of Horticulture, along with the Department of Plant Pathology, moved into the new Horticulture Building in 1964, having previously been housed in the Animal and Dairy Science Building. Together, these four buildings form an arc that faces the entrance into the property for much of the public.

The park-like character of this public face, with its large formal buildings, open lawn, and deciduous canopy trees lining the street and driveway, has remained consistent with the character of the H. H. Tift Building's initial design in 1920. However, the original U-shaped entrance drive of the campus was removed and replaced with a new driveway following construction of the new buildings during the 1950s and 1960s. Behind the H. H. Tift Building, the formal garden dating to the 1920s was removed and replaced with a parking lot. Coastal Way, the driveway behind the buildings, was extended in an arc around past the Administration Building to mirror the driveway in front. The contrast of large

formal buildings in front with very small research buildings behind and to the south is character-defining for Tifton.

Establishment of the Contemporary Coastal Plain Experiment Station (1971–2015)

Over the past thirty-five years, the Tifton Campus has continued to grow through construction of new buildings to accommodate its developing programs.

However, the overall character of the campus has remained largely consistent with that of the late 1960s. It does not appear that many buildings have been removed. For the most part, new buildings have been fit into the existing context, both on the north main part of the campus and in the south research complex.

Two larger buildings constructed since the 1960s are the Plant Science Building (now the General Research Z-24 Building, UGA 4607), located on the east side of Plant Science Drive in the vicinity of the large administrative and research buildings, and the NESPAL complex, located at the west end of the campus. When the Plant Science Building was completed in 1974–1975, it provided a considerable amount of needed office and laboratory space for the agronomy and plant pathology departments.

In 1986, the station began establishing an arboretum at Tifton. Mr. Loy Morgan, elder statesman of Georgia Entomology, assumed responsibility for the project after retiring on July 1, 1986. In 1989, a pavilion was constructed for use in the arboretum. In 1990, the Coastal Plain Arboretum held a tree planting day on February 22 and 30 to 40 trees were planted. The Garden Clubs of Georgia provided grant funding totaling \$6,600 to develop a fruit garden, butterfly garden, bird garden, parking area, wildlife garden, and patio area for the arboretum. By 1992, the arboretum occupied 38 acres of land to the south of Rainwater Road.

NESPAL was founded in 1991 to address the issues of maintaining efficient agricultural production and assuring consumers of a safe and affordable food and feed, fiber, and fuel supply. Construction of the NESPAL facility began in July 1992. NESPAL has since evolved into an interdisciplinary research and education effort aimed at building a better environment for agriculture and rural America. The complex has also grown in recent years.

The shell of a Stran-Steel building previously used for fisheries research was moved to the south portion of the main campus in late 1985. In 1986, the Entomology Department undertook to build, within this metal shell, research laboratories and office to house approximately one-half of the program. In 1986, staff moved into the Entomology Annex and took possession of some of the finest laboratory facilities at the experiment station.

The Business Office and Research Information departments were relocated to the renovated rear wing of the Administration Building (UGA 4601) in 1988. In the same year, a contract was accepted for construction of a 17,000-square-foot metal structure with concrete flooring to serve as the Physical Plant Building (UGA 4762) toward the south end of Rainwater Road. In 1991, the physical plant shops were moved into the new building. In 1993, the complex was further developed to house a warehouse, trade shops, vehicle maintenance facility, and gas station. The Natural Products Lab (UGA 4793), a 5,500-square-foot brick

and metal building, was constructed in 1994 on Plant Science Drive just north of the Main Barn.

In 1989, a pavilion was built at Tifton’s arboretum. The following year, the Coastal Plain Arboretum held a tree planting day and thirty to forty trees were planted. The Garden Clubs of Georgia provided a \$6,600 grant to establish a fruit garden, butterfly garden, bird garden, parking area, wildlife garden, and patio area for the arboretum. The arboretum occupied 38 acres of the campus in 1992.

The semi-sesquicentennial of the Tifton campus was celebrated on August 19, 1993. Two commemorative markers were installed to mark the occasion in the green space in front of the institutional buildings—a sundial, and a plaque set within a boulder. A brick sign on the circle in front of the main buildings was erected as the campus identity sign in 1995.

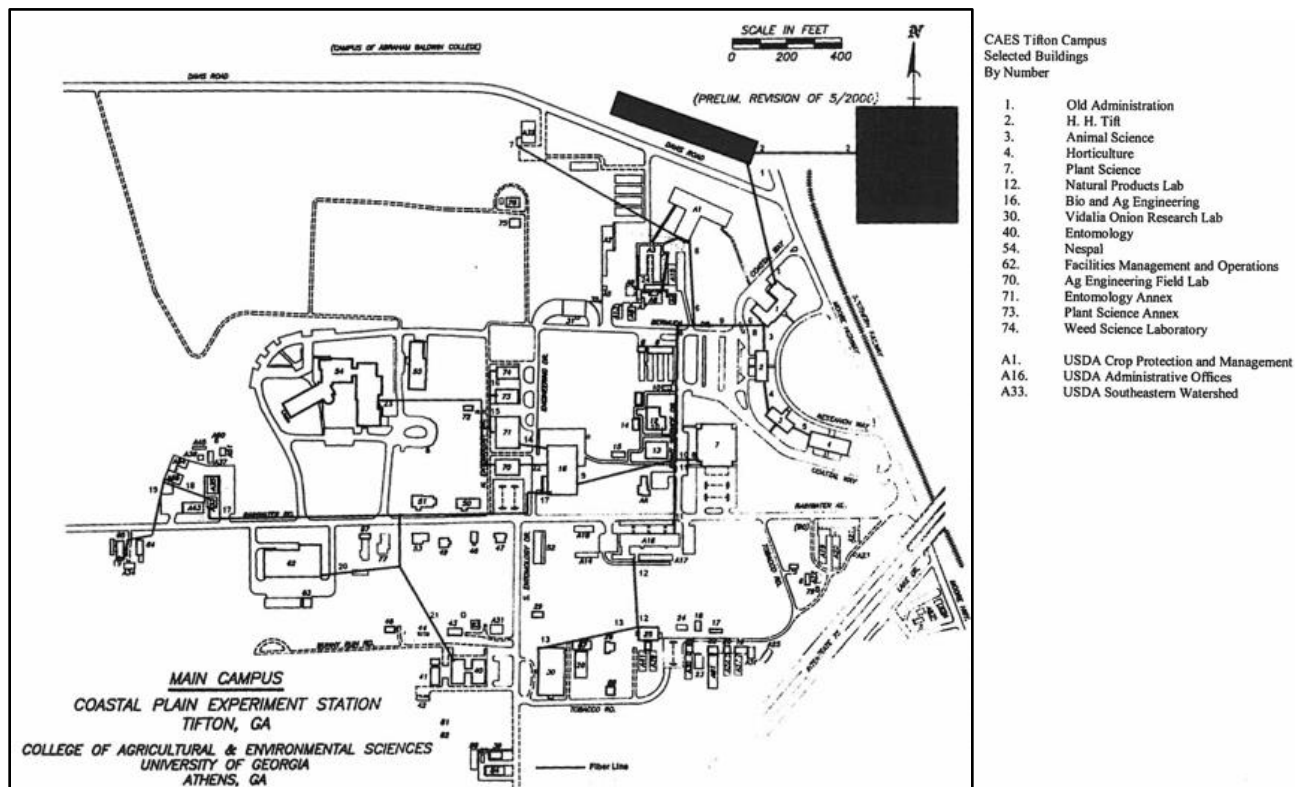


Figure 323. The Tifton Campus in 2000. (Source: University of Georgia)

In 2004, the University of Georgia reaffirmed its commitment to education at Tifton by launching several academic degree programs on the campus. The first four undergraduates completed their degrees at Tifton that year. Today, approximately 100 graduate and undergraduate students are affiliated with Tifton’s degree program.

Overview Description of the Tifton Campus



Figure 325. Location map illustrating the relationship of the campus to Interstation 75. (Source: University of Georgia)

The Coastal Plain Experiment Station, which includes the University of Georgia Tifton Campus, extends over approximately 7,000 acres in south Georgia, encompassing several farms and research centers at Alma, Attapulgus, Camilla, Midville, Lyons, and Plains. The main campus, which is the focus of this study, falls within Tifton city limits to the northwest of downtown and west of Interstate 75. It is bounded to the east by U.S. Highway 41 and Moore Highway, to the south by Whiddon Mill Drive, to the west by private property with an outer limit being Carpenter Road, and to the north by Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College. Visitors and staff currently approach campus from either U.S. Highway 41, Whiddon Mill Road, or Zion Hope Road. Visitors approaching from the Interstate can use either exit 64 or 66. The Georgia Railroad line also extends along the eastern edge of the campus. The Tifton area is generally rural and agricultural.

The Tifton Campus is composed of scores of institutional buildings, farm outbuildings, maintenance facilities, research structures, and greenhouses, connected by a grid of internal roads and parking areas, and surrounded by fields and experimental plots. The fields are generally open in character. There is also a 38-acre research arboretum composed of native species of the Southeastern Coastal Plain set along the margins of a stream and associated wetland that extend through the campus. The arboretum functions as a living resource for research, education, and recreation.

The principal academic buildings are located along the eastern margin of the campus. These buildings—Old Administration, H. H. Tift, Animal and Dairy



Figure 324. Context map illustrating the location of Tifton within the state of Georgia. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

Science, and Horticulture—are arranged in an arc that faces Moore Highway. Located to the northwest of these buildings is the Main Building, while to the southwest is the Plant Science/General Research Building. The Agricultural Engineering Office and Laboratory is located further west of the General Research Building. The other buildings focus principally on laboratory, greenhouse, storage, and maintenance uses. Many of the support structures follow the Rainwater Road corridor, as well as internal roads. Two large areas of experimental fields are located in the northwest and southern portions of the campus.

The internal road system along which the buildings are oriented is generally aligned with the cardinal directions. These roads include Plant Science Drive, Bermuda Drive, Bunny Run Road, and North and South Entomology Drives. Several of the internal roads are relatively informal and convey a farm-lane like character.

The University of Georgia has undertaken master planning efforts to address future growth and improvements to the campus. An illustrative drawing of the master plan is shown below.



Figure 326. Campus master plan, undated. (Source: University of Georgia 1988 Master Plan)

Identification of Coastal Plain Experiment Station/Tifton Campus Character Areas

For purposes of this study, the Tifton Campus has been divided into seven discrete landscape character areas. Character areas are land bays or geographic areas that share similar physical traits or characteristics, a similar period of physical development, or are otherwise unified by land use, topography, vegetative character, design, or historic associations. For each character area, the primary historic landscape and built resources and their character-defining features are identified, and their condition and integrity assessed. The seven character areas used to describe campus resources of the Coastal Plain Experiment Station/Tifton Campus include:

- A. Historic Academic Core
- B. Laboratory Core
- C. Rainwater Road Frontage
- D. South Research Complex
- E. North Fields
- F. NESPAL
- G. East Farm Complex

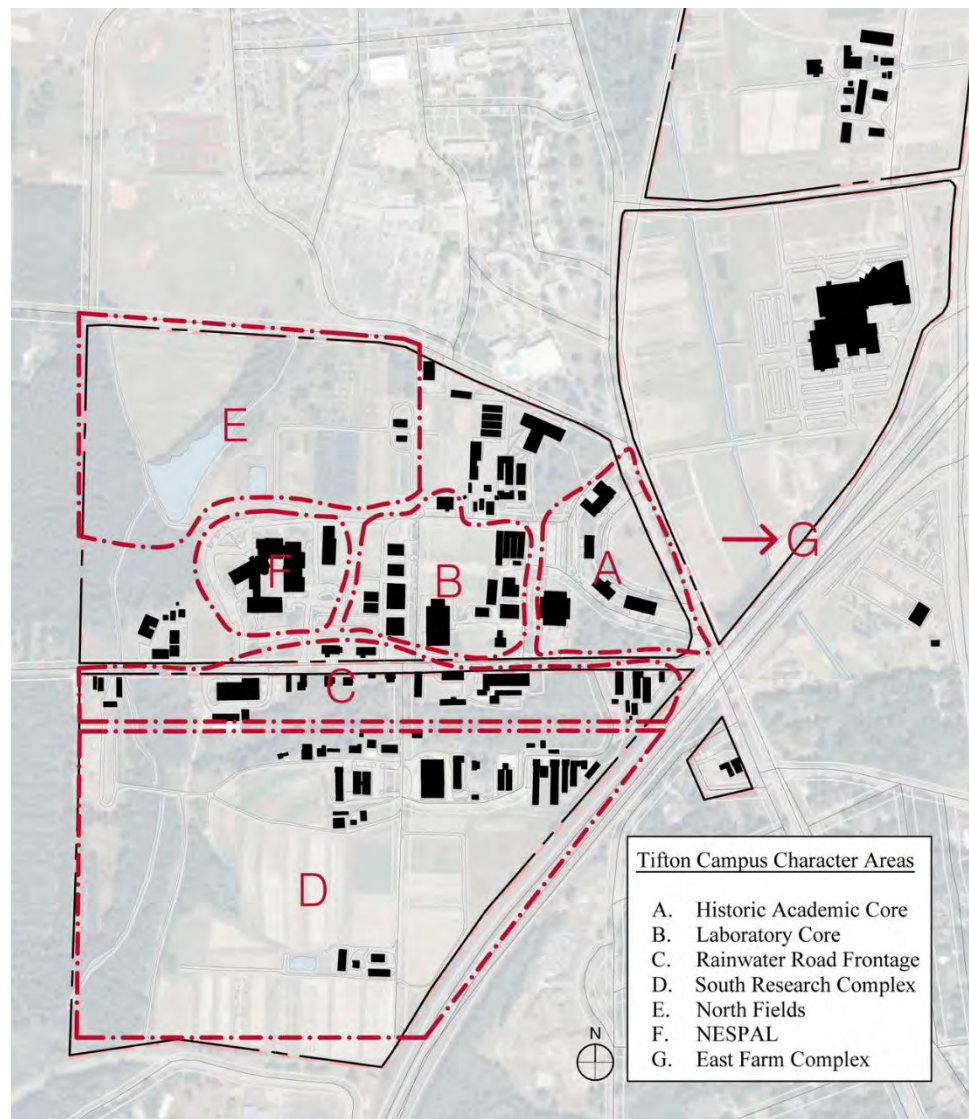


Figure 327. Character areas of the Tifton Campus. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

Identification and Evaluation of Historic Resources by Character Area

The pages that follow identify, describe, and assess the building, landscape, and archaeological resources associated with the Coastal Plain Experiment Station by character area. An overview description of the character area introduces each section. The introduction is followed by brief descriptions of historic landscape, building, and archaeological resources, and a general assessment of their historical integrity.

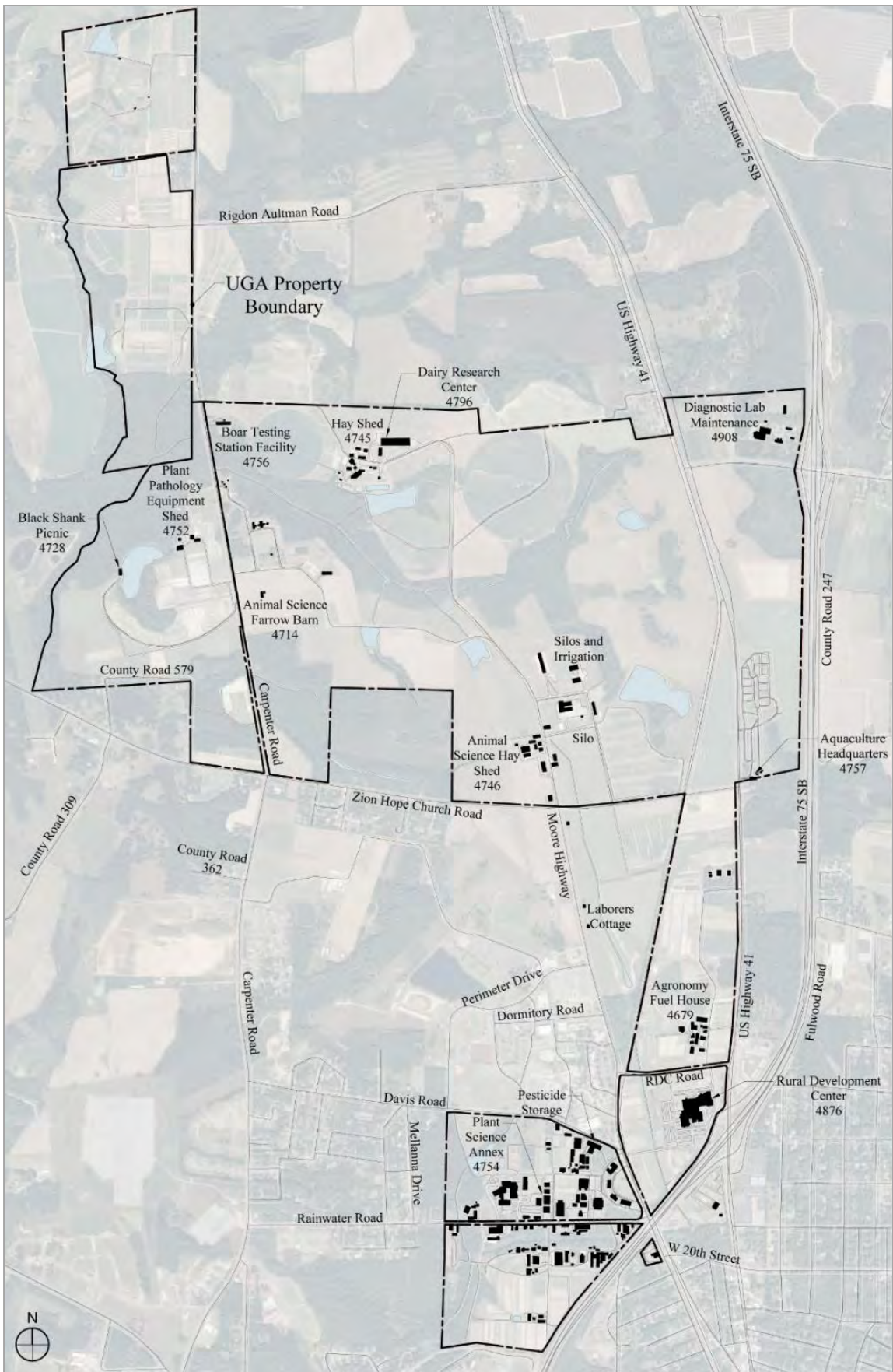


Figure 328. Resources of the Tifton campus. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

Historic Academic Core

The Historic Academic Core character area is the principal public face of the Coastal Plain Experiment Station at Tifton. An arced arrangement of large institutional buildings faces the principal road and adjacent rail line to the east. These buildings, set along a formal entrance drive, were built between 1922 and 1963. Another large institutional building was added behind the arc in 1974. A campus identity sign sits within the open green space that fronts the buildings. The central green space is now lawn, but was used historically for turf experiment plots. A few mature open-grown trees dot the space, while a sundial to the east of the Horticulture Building, a commemorative plaque set in a boulder that marks the 75th anniversary of the station in 1993, and an adjacent flagpole.

Building Resources

Buildings associated with the Historic Academic Core character area are among the most substantial and significant buildings on the campus and its public face.



Figure 330. Old Administration Building principal facade.



Figure 329. Rear view, Old Administration Building.

Old Administration Building – UGA 4601 (1954, Category 1). The Old Administration Building forms the northern edge of the character area. It is located along Research Way, the internal road that links the institutional buildings facing Moore Highway. To the south of the main entrance, which is reached via a ramped walk, is a commemorative monument composed of a concrete walk and large boulder of native stone inset with a plaque. There is also a flagpole set in the turf panel nearby. There are no plants in front of the building, which is otherwise open and not vegetated.

The Old Administration Building is a two-story brick structure with a hipped asphalt-shingle roof. With its central entrance, hipped roof, and symmetrical facade, the building echoes the character of the earlier H. H. Tift and Animal and Dairy Science Buildings to its south. One-story wings with flat roofs extend from both ends of the building and to the rear, which creates a service courtyard at the back of the building.

The front entrance of the Old Administration Building has a decorative aluminum surround that is reminiscent of Art Deco and helps give the building a modern appearance. Large aluminum windows with horizontal muntins and operable sash are organized symmetrically on the facade and grouped within a concrete frame in the one-story wings. The bright aluminum, horizontal lines, and clean, flat masonry openings of the windows reinforce the building's modern appearance.

The exterior walls of the building are comprised of salmon-colored brick with flat, cast concrete string courses, window sills, and cornice. The brickwork has exhibited severe vertical cracking which appears to be due to settlement. At the time of the survey of the property conducted for this report, foundation repairs for this condition had just been completed, and it was expected that repair of the cracked brick walls would be undertaken. The Old Administration Building has a high degree of historic integrity on both the exterior and interior. It is one of the most notable buildings architecturally on the campus, and appears individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is therefore assessed as Category 1.



Figure 331. Principal facade, H. H. Tift Building (Source: University of Georgia, Office of the University Architects)

H. H. Tift Building – UGA 4602 (1922, Category 1). The H. H. Tift Building is located along Research Way to the south of the Old Administration Building. The building is named for the experiment station's principal founder and benefactor and the City of Tifton's namesake, Captain H. H. Tift. It was the first major building constructed at the station. The building originally contained labs on the upper floor, offices on the main floor, and mules in the basement. It is not clear how mules might have been accommodated at the basement level.

The H. H. Tift Building is a two-story, rectangular brick structure with a hipped shingle roof designed in a simple, straightforward Beaux-Arts style representative of the period. Wood rafter tails project out over the building's light-tan brick walls. The first floor level of the building is elevated 6 feet above the ground, creating a raised basement. Prominent exterior steps lead to the central front entrance. The building's front facade is symmetrical with a slightly projecting central bay. Large wood, one-over one double-hung windows are paired on the front and rear facades. There are no wings or additions to the building. The H. H. Tift Building is one of the most notable architecturally on the



Figure 332. Rear facade, H. H. Tift Building.

campus as a good example of the Beaux-Arts style. It appears individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and is assessed as Category 1.



Figure 333. View of Animal and Dairy Science Building (left) and H. H. Tift Building (right). (Source: University of Georgia, Office of the University Architects)



Figure 334. The principal façade of the Animal and Dairy Science Building. (Source: University of Georgia, Office of the University Architects)



Figure 335. Steel windows at the front of the building.

Animal and Dairy Science Building – UGA 4603 (1937, Category 1). Located along Research Way to the south of the H. H. Tift Building, the Animal and Dairy Science Building is constructed of light tan brick. Constructed in 1937, the building was the second major building constructed at Tifton and an important and substantial addition to the campus. Its location and orientation south of and at an angle to the H. H. Tift Building helped to establish the arc of principal buildings that was fully developed in the mid-1950s.

Like the H. H. Tift Building, the Animal and Dairy Science Building is a two-story structure with a raised basement and hipped shingle roof. Its symmetrical facade replicates the overall character and appearance of Tift. The building has classical detailing in the form of paired full-length concrete pilasters with decorative detailing such as the fluted capitals that support a pedimented cross-gable roof in the central entrance pavilion. A fanlight is in the center of the pediment.

The front facade features bays of steel windows with operable, awning sash that are character-defining. The steel windows reflect the scientific and research nature of the structure. The substantial concrete stairs lead up to the main entrance doors with decorative cast concrete or stone surround. The entrance doors and transom are modern aluminum replacements.

The building's second-story windows have decorative concrete frames and keystones. A newer two-story brick and steel exterior egress staircase is located at the north end facade. There is a concrete masonry unit shed addition at the rear that is in poor condition. Animal and Dairy Science Building is one of the most notable architecturally on the campus as a good example of a Neoclassical style structure on campus. It appears individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and is assessed as Category 1.



Figure 336. Front view of the Horticulture Building, 2015.

Horticulture Building – UGA 4604 (1963, Category 1). The Horticulture Building is located along Research Way, southeast of the Animal and Dairy Science Building. Constructed in 1963, the building is modern in character. When built, it completed the arc of principal buildings at the front of the campus.

This two-story simple rectangular structure features bands of horizontal metal windows and a flat roof with a simple metal cornice band. The red brick contrasts with the tan brick of Tifton's other principal buildings. The front and rear facades of the building are slightly inset, while the metal cornice band projects above, emphasizing the rectangular box-like form. The Horticulture Building is one of the most notable architecturally on the campus as a good example of mid-century Modern architecture. It appears individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and is assessed as Category 1.



Figure 337. The rear of the Horticulture Building.



Figure 339. Front view of the General Research Building.



Figure 338. The General Research Building is located southwest of the H. H. Tift and Animal and Dairy Science Buildings.

General Research Z-24 Building – UGA 4607 (1974, Category 4). The General Research Building Z-24 is a late modern-style structure constructed of dark tan brick and white concrete. Previously known as the Plant Science Building, it is located to the southwest of the H. H. Tift and Animal and Dairy Science Buildings. It is accessed from Rainwater Road as well as Plant Science Drive. A parking area serving the building is located to its south. Foundation plantings edge the entrances, which are reached via concrete walks. Pine trees are planted around the building and enhance the landscape character.

The General Research Building is a large rectangular structure. One story in height, the articulation of its exterior facade masks its overall size. Portions of the building are cantilevered and appear to be floating due to the recessed structure of its base. The exterior walls of the cantilevered section are composed of a wide white cast-concrete band at the roof line and a narrow concrete band at the floor level that frame window openings broken by vertical brick panels. The expression of the brick panels set over the continuous top and bottom concrete bands creates a distinctive appearance in which the dark glass windows also read as a continuous horizontal band.

The General Research Building is a good example of mid-1970s architecture.

Landscape Resources

Research Way (by 1954, Category 2). There are two principal circulation systems located within the character area that parallel one another. They include Research and Coastal Ways. Research Way edges the system of buildings that face Moore Highway. It is edged by pods of parking and concrete sidewalks, as well as mature shade tree plantings. This historic road corridor was probably constructed in conjunction with the Administration Building in 1954. Before that date, a similar but more narrowly arched entrance drive was centered on the Tift Building. University of Georgia “Tifton Campus” canvas flags mounted on aluminum poles are located along the road margins and at Moore Highway at the entrance onto Research Way. The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.

Coastal Way (circa 1937/1954, Category 2). The second road system that connects the historic institutional buildings of Tifton extends to the rear of the main arc of buildings. It is known as Coastal Way. The southern portion of this road was part of the campus' early circulation system and appears in aerial photographs from the 1930s connecting to the barns, greenhouses, and work areas behind the main buildings. This road was likely extended to its current configuration in 1954 when the Old Administration Building and Research Way were constructed. Today, Coastal Way provides service access to several buildings as well as parking facilities and other circulation systems to the west. The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.

Walks (date undetermined, Category 2). Sidewalks edge Research Way to provide access to building entrances. There is a newer, non-historic concrete walk that leads to and encircles the commemorative boulder outside of the Old Administration Building and also an informal mulch and stone walk that leads from Research Way to the sculptural piece within the turf lawn east of the buildings. The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.

Identity sign (1995, Category 5).

Sundial (1995, Category 5).

Commemorative boulder and plaque (1993, Category 5).

Flagpole (date undetermined, Category 5).

Tree and shrub plantings (date undetermined, Category 3). Turf and shade trees have historically characterized the central panel between the institutional buildings and Moore Highway. Non-historic ornamental plantings have been added in front of the identity sign and there are some foundation plantings located along the base of the Horticulture Building and Animal and Dairy Science Building.

Laboratory Core

The Laboratory Core character area is located between the Historic Academic Core to the east and NESPAL to the west. To the south, the character area is edged by the Rainwater Road Frontage character area. Plant Science Drive frames the area to the east while Bermuda Drive edges much of the character area to the north.

In addition to the buildings and greenhouses that edge Plant Science Drive and North Entomology Drive, the character area includes two expanses of experiment fields, exhibits, and display areas that interpret the work of the Coastal Plain Experiment Station. Exhibits include several Tiff bermudagrass cultivars.

Building Resources

Buildings within the Laboratory Core character area include some of the station's most historically significant work structures, such as the Main Barn, built in 1920.



Figure 340. Fuel Monitoring Building.

Fuel Monitoring Building – UGA 4033 (date undetermined, category undetermined). Located to the north of Bermuda Drive is a small concrete block structure with a metal gable roof used to monitor fuel. The Fuel Monitoring Building is edged to the north by gasoline pumps set within an asphalt paved area. The date of origin of the campfire rings is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.



Figure 341. Greenhouse no. 2.

Greenhouse no. 2 – Horticulture Agronomy – UGA 4608 (1943, Category 2). Greenhouse no. 2 is composed of a headhouse that faces north toward Bermuda Drive and three glass greenhouses behind. The building was constructed in 1943

near another greenhouse on the east side of Plant Science Drive that no longer exists. Establishment of this cluster of greenhouses formed the basis for an enclave of small research and support buildings constructed at the station over the next two decades.

The headhouse is a simple, one-and-one-half-story concrete block structure, painted white. The building has a wood gable roof clad with metal roofing. The principal facade features a wooden double door bay and a garage door bay along with a series of six-over-six wood double-hung windows. The greenhouses appear to be in good condition.⁴⁸⁰ The structures retain integrity and are assessed as Category 2.



Figure 342. Side view of Greenhouse no. 2.



Figure 344. Greenhouse no. 3 is just west of Greenhouse no. 2.

Greenhouse no. 3 – Agronomy – UGA 4609 (1956, Category 2). Greenhouse no. 3 is located on the south side of Bermuda Drive just to the west of Greenhouse no. 2. It is composed of a simple concrete block headhouse facing north, with a single greenhouse behind. The headhouse dates to 1956, while the greenhouse has been replaced since the original construction of the building.

The headhouse is one-and-one-half stories, with a wood gable roof and overhanging eaves similar to Greenhouse #2. The principal facade has a central modern metal overhead garage door with six-over-six double-hung windows to each side and on the ends. The roof is standing seam metal, with a vent along the center of the top ridge. The replacement greenhouse is constructed of metal frame and vinyl sheathing.⁴⁸¹

The greenhouse retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 343. Greenhouse no. 3.

480. New South Associates, *Phase I Architectural Survey*, Appendix B, 27 of 38.

481. *Ibid.*, Appendix B, 28 of 38.



Figure 345. Feed Sample House.

Feed Sample House – UGA 4610 (1943, Category 2). The Feed Sample House is a modest single-story wood-frame structure located behind Greenhouse no. 2. The building has a gable roof, overhanging eaves, and exposed rafter ends. Its gable end faces Plant Science Drive. The building has fiberboard siding likely laid over original wood siding, and a concrete block foundation. The Feed Sample House has two doors that both appear to be original, although the door facing Plant Science Drive has been modified with a non-historic metal sash at its top. The door on the south elevation is in need of repair. There are several non-historic metal windows; the original window configuration is not known.⁴⁸² The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 346. The Main Barn is located at 106 Plant Science Drive.

Main Barn – UGA 4613 (1920, Category 1). The Main Barn is located at 106 Plant Science Drive. It was the first substantial work structure built at the station.

482. Ibid., Appendix B, 28 of 38.

The barn is a solid, three-story concrete structure with a gambrel wood-framed roof clad with modern metal roofing. One-story concrete block additions have been added to each side.

On the Plant Service Drive elevation, the historic barn door openings on the upper floor levels, windows at the third floor level, and a door at second floor level have been infilled with wood siding. Original flanking windows appear to have been replaced. On the rear elevation, the original barn doors appear to remain at the third floor level, while the second floor level has been infilled. Flanking windows have been replaced with non-historic windows at the third floor level and are covered and not visible at the second floor level. The original open passage remains at the ground level. The Main Barn is one of the oldest structures to survive on campus. It is a good example of an early twentieth century working farm building, and appears to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and is assessed as Category 1.



Figure 348. The Ag Engineering Office and Lab.

Ag Engineering Office and Lab – UGA 4629 (1966, Category 2). The Ag Engineering Office and Lab is a large utilitarian building with a low-pitched gable roof. The principal gable end faces Rainwater Road and features a decorative, concrete block screen wall and wide, overhanging eave. The main body of the structure is a corrugated metal butler building, green in color, with a very low-pitched gable roof. The rear of the building has a two-story garage addition. The west facade has metal walls, windows, and a series of covered car ports. The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 347. The rear of the building has a two-story garage addition.



Figure 349. The Ag Engineering Field Lab.

Ag Engineering Field Lab – UGA 4636 (1970, Category 4). The Ag Engineering Field Lab is a green corrugated metal building with a gable roof with its ends facing east-west. The building has a large central double door on a sliding track, as well as a large shed roof addition on the north side used for equipment and machinery storage.



Figure 350. The Oil House.

Oil House – UGA 4729 (1940, Category 2). The Oil House is a modest wood frame structure located just east of the fuel pumps. The building is raised slightly off of the ground and set on loose-laid concrete blocks. It has a wood-framed roof with asphalt shingles. The original wood siding that has been covered with fiberboard siding. The Oil House has a non-historic door on the gable end and windows with two-over-two double-hung sash with aluminum frames on the left facade. The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.

Pesticide Building – UGA 4734 (1975, Category 4). The Pesticide Building is located to the west of the Main Barn. It is constructed of tan concrete blocks finished with vertical scoring. The building is surrounded by a concrete landing on all sides and has three door openings—one on the left facade and two on the rear—all solid. The hip roof, which has very large overhanging eaves, is covered with red standing seam metal roofing. Three large exhaust stacks pierce the roof. To the south of the pesticide barn is a rusted metal silo.

Entomology Annex – UGA 4740 (1977, Category 5)

Nematology Shed – UGA 4743 (1979, Category 5)

Plant Science Annex – UGA 4754 (1984, Category 5)

Weed Science Laboratory – UGA 4765 (1991, Category 5)

Natural Products Lab – UGA 4793 (1999, Category 5)

Landscape Resources

Plant Science Drive (circa 1920s, Category 2). Plant Science Drive extends north/south between the General Research Building and the Laboratory Core character area. The road connects Rainwater Road with Bermuda Drive. This road appears on historic aerial photographs of the research station and must have been present in some form in association with the construction of the Main Barn in 1920. The road is assessed as Category 2.

Bermuda Drive (date undetermined, category undetermined). Bermuda Drive leads east/west between the administrative core at Coastal Way and Plant Science Drive to and around NESPAL, before turning south and intersecting Rainwater Drive. The date of origin of Bermuda Drive is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

North Entomology Drive (date undetermined, category undetermined). North Entomology Drive parallels Plant Science Drive to the west of the Laboratory Core character area. The Agriculture/Engineering Office and Lab faces North Entomology Drive. A row of pine trees edges the road corridor to its west. The date of origin of the drive is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Turf display fields (date undetermined, category undetermined). The northwest quadrant of the Laboratory Core character area, edged by Bermuda Drive to the north and North Entomology Drive to the west, is used for display of Tifton bred turf varieties. The land is divided into a grid of plots, many of which are labeled with the cultivar name and year of development. The date of origin of the turf display fields is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Experimental plots (date undetermined, category undetermined). The relatively level fields to the west of North Entomology Drive are divided into rectilinear plots used for experiments and to display agricultural science for interpretive purposes. The fields contain open air sheds and other structures that relate to the experiments. The date of origin of the experimental plots is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Rainwater Road Frontage Resources

The Rainwater Road Frontage character area is a linear landscape composed of the road corridor and the campus buildings that face and edge the roadway. Many of the buildings are modest wood frame structures, although there are also some newer and larger structures as well. Several facilities relating to USDA activities are also located along the road corridor. Many of the historic buildings reflect specific architectural design approaches to addressing agricultural innovations developed at the station. Further research is needed to document their use and significance in relation to the station's research programs. The collection of buildings may possess interpretive value and warrant preservation, regardless of their potential for adaptive reuse.

Building Resources

Most of the buildings in the Rainwater Road Frontage character area are aligned in a row along the south side of the road and were constructed between 1944 and 1962. Two buildings of a similar in character are located to the north of the road as well. Several of these buildings are unique in form and use and were designed, as noted above, to accommodate specific research purposes or constitute agricultural innovation developed at the station. Others are simple utilitarian support structures.

Generally, the buildings have been maintained in good condition. The metal roofs that have been installed help protect the buildings and require little maintenance.

Branch Peanut Greenhouse – UGA 4025 (2000, Category 5)

NESPAL Bio Ag Engineering Implement Shed – UGA 4032 (1997, Category 5)



Figure 351. The Potato Curing House, located near the intersection of Rainwater Road and South Entomology Drive.



Figure 352. Undated historic photo of the Potato Curing House. (Source: b63)

Potato Curing House – UGA 4647 (1944, Category 2). The Potato Curing House is located on the south side of Rainwater Road near its intersection with South Entomology Drive. Constructed in 1944, the Potato Curing House is the oldest building within the character area. It is a one-story wood-frame structure set on concrete block foundation walls. Rectangular in plan, the Potato Curing House features a gable roof, and is oriented to face the road. An open shed is located along the south side of the building.

The Potato Curing House has two doors on the north and east elevations and three doors on the west elevation. The doors on the east and west ends are sheltered with porch roof overhangs and narrow wood porch floor decking. The doors on the north end are accessed via wood steps. The exterior of the building has original wood siding covered with later asbestos shingles. Metal roofing has been used to replace the earlier asphalt roofing visible in a historic photograph.

The building appears to be in good condition and although altered through the addition of new roofing and siding, retains integrity. It is assessed as Category 2.

Seed Drying House – UGA 4648 (1950, Category 2). The Seed Drying House is located to the immediate west of the Potato Curing House. It is a simple one-story wood-frame structure set on a concrete block foundation. This small rectangular building is oriented east-west, while its gable roof is oriented north-south. The building has original wood siding that has been covered with modern vinyl siding. The roofing is metal. Doors on the east and west elevations and a recessed door on the south elevation are non-historic, modern replacements.

The Seed Drying House appears to be in good condition, and retains integrity despite the addition of new siding. It is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 353. Side view of the Potato Curing House.



Figure 354. The Seed Cleaning House.

Seed Cleaning House – UGA 4649 (1951, Category 2). The Seed Cleaning House is located to the west of the Seed Drying House. It is a one-story wood-frame structure with a two-section gable roof with exposed rafter ends that is oriented east/west. The building has a concrete block foundation. The upper portion of the gable roof slightly overhangs the two lower side portions and appears to cover a through carriageway. Double doors are located at each end with shed roof overhangs above.

The Seed Cleaning House retains its original painted wood siding, weathered metal roofing, and six-over-six wood double-hung windows on the sides. The building has been well maintained and appears to be in good condition. It possesses integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 355. The Gin and Seed House is located on the north side of Rainwater Road near its intersection with North Entomology Drive.

Gin and Seed House – UGA 4650 (1942, Category 2). The Gin and Seed House is located on the north side of Rainwater Road near its intersection with North

Entomology Drive. The building is a simple, two-story wood-frame structure facing east with a long, one-story wing extension to the rear. The two-story portion has a gable roof with metal roofing oriented north-south, while the rear wing has a gable roof with metal roofing oriented east-west. Both have exposed wood rafters. The metal roofing appears to be in good condition. An extension of the roofing on the south side of the rear wing creates an outdoor covered area. The rear wing is raised slightly off the ground and sits on blocks.

The building is sheathed in original wood siding covered with later asbestos siding. Original wood double-hung sash windows have been replaced with non-historic metal storm sash windows. The wide, flat wood trim surrounding the windows appears to be non-historic. Original doors have similarly been replaced with non-historic doors. Two sliding doors are located on the north elevation of the two-story structure, while a third is located on the west end of the rear wing.

Despite the alterations that have been made to the historic materials, the Gin and Seed House retains good integrity and appears to be in good condition. The building is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 356. Rear view of the Gin and Seed House.



Figure 357. Side view, the Gin and Seed House.



Figure 358. The Tobacco Pack House is located to the west of the Gin and Seed House, north of Rainwater Road.

Tobacco Pack House – UGA 4651 (1964, Category 2). The Tobacco Pack House is located to the west of the Gin and Seed House north of Rainwater Road. The building is a simple, single-story, wood-frame structure with a standing seam metal gable roof painted red. The building and the gable roof are oriented east-west. The structure is raised slightly off of the ground and sits on masonry piers.

Like the Gin and Seed House, the exterior of the building has original wood siding covered with later asphalt siding. Two shed overhangs, one on the south and one on the east, create outdoor covered areas. The original windows appear to have been removed and replaced with non-historic metal storm windows. The Tobacco Pack House otherwise retains good integrity.



Figure 359. The Engineering Tobacco Shed.

Engineering Tobacco Shed – UGA 4653 (1962, Category 2). The Engineering Tobacco Shed is located west of the Seed Cleaning House south of Rainwater Road. It is a single-story structure, oriented east-west, with a low-pitched, weathered metal gable roof with exposed rafter tails. An elevated, wooden cupola and vent runs along the ridgeline. The walls of the building are corrugated metal and particle board. A double door in the north elevation is particle board, set around core metal. An open air shed extension is located on the west front facade supported by two wooden posts. The central two bays on the front facade are composed of particle board and aluminum. The rear west facade has a two-bay open air storage shed addition with wood supports. The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 360. Ag Engineering Equipment Shed, seen far right.

Ag Engineering Equipment Shed – UGA 4654 (1956, Category 2). The Ag Engineering Equipment Shed is a simple, open pole barn located east of the

Tobacco Curing Barn. The shed has a wood-framed roof with metal roofing that is supported with wooden posts. It retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 361. The Tobacco Curing Barn.

Tobacco Curing Barn – UGA 4657 (1945, Category 2). The Tobacco Curing Barn is located along Rainwater Road to the west of the Ag Engineering Equipment Shed and east of the Physical Plant Building. Built in 1945, the Tobacco Curing Barn is among the earliest buildings built within the character area. The barn is a small wood-frame structure with its original wood siding. Its gable roof has metal roofing that is weathered, with a portion that is missing. The Tobacco Curing Barn has a concrete foundation with brick top courses and metal vents. The building has a variety of openings, with two large double doors on the east elevation and a ridge vent at the top. A long open shed is located on the south side of the building.

The barn was developed to improve tobacco curing methods used by farmers. The barn is in fair condition due to deterioration of the roof and siding, but retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.

Physical Plant Building – UGA 4762 (1991, Category 5).

Black Shank Tobacco Barn – UGA 4663 (1963, Category 2). The Black Shank Tobacco Barn was built in 1963. It is located to the south of the Physical Plant Building. This wood frame structure has metal sheathing, a side gable roof with standing seam metal roofing, and a concrete block foundation. The roof extends to form a front overhang supported by four posts. Double wooden doors provide entry along the principal facade, which faces north. There is another open shed roof storage porch located on the south elevation.⁴⁸³ The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.

483. Ibid., Appendix B, 30 of 38.



Figure 362. The Soils Shed is located at the western edge of the Tifton Campus south of Rainwater Road.



Figure 363. The Soils Shed.

Soils Shed – UGA 4664 (1956, Category 2). The Soils Shed is located at the western edge of the Tifton Campus south of Rainwater Road. The building is a long, thin storage structure with wood framing and metal walls set on a concrete floor slab. The gable roof has weathered metal roofing. The shed has a series of garage and personnel doors and a few double-hung windows. The south end of the building is open and covers two metal storage structures. The structure retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.

Old Soils Lab Building (Sparrow Lab) – UGA 4665 (1948, Category 2). The Old Soils Lab Building is a one-story wood-frame structure located south of Rainwater Road at the western end of the Tifton Campus. The building is rectangular in plan, has a gable roof, and is oriented perpendicular to the road.

Recent renovations have entailed installation of asphalt roofing, vinyl siding over the original wood siding, and potentially replacement of the original windows. The building is in good condition. The Old Soils Lab Building has diminished integrity of materials due to the recent renovations but conveys its historic associations and is assessed as Category 2.

ARS Storage Building (date undetermined, category undetermined). The ARS Storage Building is a small, rectangular concrete block structure located to the south of the Branch Peanut Greenhouse. The building has a wood-framed gable roof with asphalt shingles. The date of origin of the building is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.



Figure 364. ARS Storage Building.

Landscape Resources

Tobacco Road (date undetermined, category undetermined). Tobacco Road is a narrow asphalt paved drive that extends south from Rainwater Road at its eastern end and provides access to many of the Tifton Campus laboratories and maintenance facilities, as well as USDA related complexes. The road winds and meanders through this area of campus between Rainwater Road and South Entomology Drive. The date of origin of the road is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

South Entomology Drive (date undetermined, category undetermined). South Entomology Drive extends south from Rainwater Road at its mid-point on the campus and directly across from North Entomology Drive. The road follows the north/south cardinal directions in a straight line, continuing into the south fields and ending at the Horticulture Barn. The date of origin of the drive is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Parking associated with Physical Plant (1991, Category 5).

South Research Complex

The South Research Complex character area is located south of Rainwater Road and is separated from the road by a band of canopy trees and other vegetation that includes the Coastal Plains Research Arboretum. A large portion of the character area is comprised of fields divided into experimental plots. South Entomology Drive extends through character area fields. The historic Horticulture Barn is located within the center of the south field area.

The character area is bordered on the east by Interstate 75. A complex of buildings, including greenhouses, laboratories, and offices related primarily to entomology, peanut, and tobacco research forms the northern edge of the character area. The buildings are aligned along a series of internal drives oriented east-west.

Building Resources

The South Research Complex character area includes approximately forty buildings, most located along the Tobacco Road and Bunny Run Road near the northern edge of the character area. Two buildings— Arboretum Cottage and Horticultural Barn—date to 1935 and are among the oldest to survive on campus. Many of the other buildings were constructed in the 1950s and 1960s. Several of the buildings located within the character area are operated by the USDA and not addressed herein. All of the buildings are utilitarian research, work, and support structures.



Figure 365. The Weed Control Greenhouse and Headhouse.

Weed Control Greenhouse and Headhouse – UGA 4619 (1963, Category 2).

The Weed Control Greenhouse and Headhouse is located near the eastern end of Tobacco Road. The headhouse is a one-story concrete block structure oriented perpendicular to the road. It has a gable roof with new metal roofing, and metal windows with two awning sash and are set in masonry openings with concrete sills. The long greenhouse is attached to the rear. The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 366. The Plant Pathology Greenhouse and Headhouse.

Plant Pathology Greenhouse and Headhouse – UGA 4620 (1963, Category 2).

The Plant Pathology Greenhouse and Headhouse is located west of the Weed Control Greenhouse along Tobacco Road. The headhouse is a one-story concrete block structure with a gable roof and new metal roofing. Like the Weed Control Headhouse, the building has small metal windows with awning sash set in the masonry openings with concrete sills. The long greenhouse is attached to the rear. The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 367. The Plant Pathology Growth Chamber.

Plant Pathology Growth Chamber – UGA 4621 (1966, Category 2).

The Plant Pathology Growth Chamber is located northwest of the Plant Pathology Greenhouse across Tobacco Road. The building is a small rectangular structure that appears to be wood-framed and is covered with aluminum sheeting. It has a lightly built wood gable roof the front of which is open and covered with mesh. The front elevation has a sliding double door. The building appears to be in fair condition. It retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 368. The Pathology/Nematology Greenhouse.

Pathology/Nematology Greenhouse – UGA 4622 (1965, Category 2). The Pathology/Nematology Greenhouse is located to the west of the Plant Pathology Greenhouse on Tobacco Road. The headhouse is a one-story rectangular concrete block structure with a flat roof. The metal windows with awning sash match those of the headhouses to its east. A four-room glass and aluminum greenhouse is attached to the rear. The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 369. The Grass Br Headhouse and Greenhouse.

Grass Br Headhouse and Greenhouse – UGA 4623 (1967, Category 4). The Grass Br Headhouse and Greenhouse is at the west end of the row of greenhouses on Tobacco Road. The headhouse is a small concrete block structure with a gable roof that matches those to its east. A gabled hood connects the headhouse to the four-room aluminum and glass greenhouse.



Figure 370. The Horticulture Greenhouse.

Horticulture Greenhouse – UGA 4625 (1967, Category 4). The horticulture greenhouse is located west of the plant pathology growth chamber near Tobacco Road. This gable roofed structure is composed of an aluminum frame inset with glass. It features a single-light aluminum framed entry door. The base has a case of curved concrete along the lower 2 feet. A green removable shade cloth is sometimes placed on the glass roof exterior. Three large square automated fans are set in the right facade with a cooling system and manual venting cranks on the left facade. The building has poured concrete interior flooring and aluminum pitting benches.



Figure 371. Laborers Cottage A.

Laborers Cottage A – UGA 4626 (1957, Category 2). Laborers cottage A is located to east of South Entomology Drive and the Vidalia Onion Research Lab. This single-story wood frame structure, built in 1957, has a side gable roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. The roof is covered with asbestos shingles. The building has a concrete block foundation. The windows are six-over-six double-hung. The principal facade faces south and features a central

front porch of concrete construction with a shed roof. The building has an interior brick chimney. The property is surrounded by a chain link fence.⁴⁸⁴

The cottage retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 372. Arboretum Cottage.

Arboretum Cottage (Graduate Student Housing) – UGA 4628 (1935, Category 2). The Arboretum Cottage is a small wood-framed building located east of South Entomology Drive. Constructed in 1935, the building has been adaptively reused for educational programming, and has served as graduate student housing. A research garden of the Coastal Plains Research Arboretum is located to the north of the building. This building appears eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as part of a historic district, and is assessed as Category 2.

Horticulture Barn – UGA 4639 (1935, Category 2). The Horticultural Barn is located south of the main complex of research buildings in the center of the south fields. The barn is one of a cluster of buildings related to horticultural experiment materials storage. The Horticulture Barn faces north along a spur farm road. It is a two-story wood frame structure with a gambrel roof. Its original exterior wood siding is covered with later asbestos siding. The building also has a concrete block foundation. The building features a double wooden door and two metal roll doors on the south elevation. There are shed roof additions to the north and west sides of the building. Constructed in 1935, the barn is one of the early work building at the station. This building appears eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as part of a historic district, and is assessed as Category 2.

484. Ibid., Appendix B, 28 of 38.



Figure 373. Entomology Building Laboratory.

Entomology Building Laboratory – UGA 4640 (1965, Category 2). The Entomology Building Laboratory is located north of Bunny Run Road. It is a long rectangular structure with a gable roof. The front facade has eight bays. Seven have one-over-one vinyl windows. There is one paired metal doorway protected by a shed roof on metal posts. The right facade has a U-shaped section with two gabled ends connected at the rear. Each end has two one-over-one windows with concrete sills and a door at the right. There is a tree growing in the U-shaped courtyard. The rear facade is a mirror of the front. The roof has overhanging eaves. There are three vents at the ridgeline of the roof. The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.

Entomology Greenhouse – UGA 4641 (1965, Category 2). The Entomology Greenhouse is located to the west of South Entomology Drive adjacent to the Entomology Building Laboratory. This front gabled CMU building has a raised metal door and one one-over-one jalousie window with a brick sill. The right facade has a one-over-one window and a vent. The left facade has a doorway and two small fixed windows. A side gabled greenhouse is attached to the left of the CMU building that features a four-course CMU base and aluminum framing that supports glass inserts. The front of the greenhouse has six doors and eight exhaust fans. The rear of the CMU building has a large bay partially infilled with siding and paired metal doors. A small wooden shed roof extends over the bay. The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 374. Entomology Laboratory (Insectary).

Entomology Laboratory (Insectary) – UGA 4643 (1956, Category 2). The Entomology Laboratory (Insectary) is a single-story gable roofed structure with a large addition to the gable end at the rear. The front has paired metal doors, a nine-light door, and an infilled window bay protected under a wooden shed roof. The right facade has five window bays, one of which is infilled with an A/C unit. The roofs have overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. The rear facade of the original structure has boarded up windows with A/C units. The front section of roof is taller than the rear. A large metal exhaust pipe extends from the ridgeline of the rear roof. The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 375. Entomology Laboratory.

Entomology Laboratory – UGA 4644 (1956, Category 2). The Entomology Laboratory is a single-story wood-framed structure with a flat roof. The front facade has nine bays. The left four bays are additions. The two doors are centered in the front facade and flanked by jalousie windows to either side. Similar

windows span the rest of the facade, eight in total. The doors are mid-twentieth-century replacements on the left and right facades. The original cladding has been covered with vinyl or removed completely. However, the building retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic character and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 376. Entomology Equipment Shed.

Entomology Equipment Shed – UGA 4645 (1968, Category 4). This single-story structure has a three-bay storage shed, with the right bay enclosed with pen-air wrap-around storage on remaining bays. The roof is low pitched and gable, and covered with standing seam metal painted red. Dimensioned lumber and brackets support the open air section of the roof, which has exposed rafter tails. The enclosed section has a single six-over-six double-hung sash window in the rear facade. There are mid-twentieth-century double door replacements at the front and rear. The middle of the storage shed has a half-story elevated storage platform.

Peanut Barn (Entomology) – UGA 4646 (1964, Category 2). The Peanut Barn is a wood frame structure with a wooden shed roof. There are paired central doors on the front and a vent in the gable. The left facade has four two-over-two double-hung sash windows and a tall wooden open-air equipment/machinery shed. The right facade has a shed addition porch, two doorways, and two two-over-two double-hung sash windows. The shed roof has exposed rafter ends and overhanging eaves. Another shed extends from the rear to house machinery. The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.

Horticulture Greenhouse Headhouse – UGA 4730 (1971, Category 4). This structure is a glass greenhouse with aluminum framing. It has a central walkway from front to back and gravel interior flooring. Metal potting benches flank the central walkway. Original vent cranks are at the left facade of the interior. Venting fans span the right facade. The building is accessed through a three-light aluminum front entry door.



Figure 377. Horticulture Implement Storage.

Horticulture Implement Storage – UGA 4733 (1956, Category 2). The horticulture implement storage structure is a four-bay shed. The right three bays are open-air. The left bay is enclosed with corrugated metal. The entry door and a rectangular aluminum vent are located on the side facade. An aluminum bay garage door is in the front facade. The structure is supported with I-beams set on a continuous concrete platform.

Entomology Lab Trailer – UGA 4749 (1983, Category 5)



Figure 378. Soil Sterilizer Shed. (Source: University of Georgia)

Soil Sterilizer Shed – UGA 4751 (1950, Category 2). The Soil Sterilizer Shed is a small, one-story gable roof structure with concrete unit masonry walls and siding infill at gables. The building has a vehicular entrance. It has a small shed-

roofed addition with a personnel door. Constructed in 1950, the structure retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.

Arboretum Pavilion – UGA 4764 (1989, Category 5)

Horticulture Chemical Storage – UGA 4772 (1992, Category 5)

Vidalia Onion Research Lab – UGA 4773 (1995, Category 5)

Animal Science Entomology Chicken House – UGA 4795 (1994, Category 5)

Entomology Greenhouse – UGA 4797 (1996, Category 5)

Landscape Resources

South Entomology Drive (date undetermined, category undetermined). South Entomology Drive extends south from Rainwater Road at its mid-point on the campus and directly across from North Entomology Drive. The road follows the north/south cardinal directions in a straight line, continuing into the south fields and ending at the Horticulture Barn. The date of origin of the drive is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Tobacco Road (date undetermined, category undetermined). Tobacco Road is a narrow asphalt paved drive that extends south from Rainwater Road at its eastern end and provides access to many of the Tifton Campus laboratories and maintenance facilities, as well as USDA related complexes. The road winds and meanders through this area of campus between Rainwater Road and South Entomology Drive. The date of origin of the road is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Bunny Run Road (date undetermined, category undetermined). Bunny Run Road extends west from South Entomology Drive along the north edge of the South Research Complex character area to provide access to greenhouses and maintenance facilities located in the building complex. The road is narrow and unpaved. The date of origin of this road is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study. The date of origin of the road is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Coastal Plains Research Arboretum (1986, Category 5). The arboretum occupies 38 acres of land south of Rainwater Road along the north edge of the South Research Complex character area.

North Fields Resources

The North Fields character area falls between Davis Road, a public road corridor that lies to the north of the campus, a complex of USDA buildings located to the east, Bermuda Drive to the south, and a farm lane at the western edge of campus. The principal features of this character area are experimental fields and plots. A small cluster of modest maintenance and greenhouse structures is located along the farm lane that extends north from Bermuda Drive. Further research is needed to determine the historic character, composition, and use of the north fields area, but it has likely been associated with agricultural fields for much of the experiment station's history.

Building Resources



Figure 379. Horticulture Barn

Horticulture Barn – UGA 4630 (1960, Category 2). The Horticulture Barn, not to be confused with the Main Barn, is a small rectangular concrete block structure with a gable roof. The end gable is clad in siding, and the roof is modern metal. The building's windows are metal each with four horizontal jalousie sash. The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 380. The BB Greenhouse.

BB Greenhouse – UGA 4753 (1978, Category 5). The BB Greenhouse is a metal frame and glass structure used to house experiments and greenhouse-related activities. The building is located adjacent to the Horticulture Barn. The aluminum door and windows are said to have been salvaged from a defunct motel.

Landscape Resources

Bermuda Drive (date undetermined, category undetermined). Bermuda Drive leads east/west between the administrative core at Coastal Way and Plant Science Drive to and around NESPAL, before turning south and intersecting Rainwater Drive. The date of origin of Bermuda Drive is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Field access roads (date undetermined, category undetermined). There is a system of hard-packed earth and grass surface two-track roads that extend through the North Fields character area. These lead north from Bermuda Drive to the complex of maintenance and greenhouse buildings, west through the center of the fields, parallel to NESPAL, and extend northwest to Davis Road, passing along the dam associated with the pond that occupies the southwestern corner of the fields. The date of origin of the field access roads is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Pond (date undetermined, category undetermined). A farm pond is located in the southwestern corner of the north fields. It is watered by a small stream corridor that is edged by woody riparian vegetation. The dam is located at the western edge of the pond. A field access road crosses the dam. There is an unidentified building located along the eastern edge of the pond. An oval-shaped dock extends into the pond nearby. The date of origin of the pond is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Experiment fields (date undetermined, category undetermined). The experiment fields are oriented as linear strips that extend north-south between Bermuda Drive and Davis Road. The fields are used to grow cultivars of specific species, such as blueberries. Near the horticulture barn are pecan groves and grape vineyards. The date of origin of the experiment fields is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

NESPAL Resources

NESPAL stands for National Environmentally Sound Production Agriculture Laboratory. The NESPAL complex at the Coastal Plain Experiment Station is a unit of the University of Georgia's College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences. NESPAL was formed in 1991, and the buildings were constructed in 1992–1993. The NESPAL character area is located at the western end of the main Tifton Campus to the west of North Entomology Drive. It is framed by an extension of Bermuda Drive that circles to the west and south and connects to Rainwater Drive.

Building Resources

The complex is composed of three connected buildings and a free standing greenhouse. The character area occupies the former site of experimental fields.

NESPAL Main Building – UGA 4791 (1992, Category 5). The NESPAL complex resulted from the formation in 1991 of NESPAL at the Tifton Campus to address the issues of maintaining efficient agricultural production and assuring consumers of a safe and affordable food and feed, fiber, and fuel supply. The complex is located along an extension of Bermuda Drive at the western end of

campus. The main building is comprised of four connected wings with brick exterior walls, metal-framed windows and doors, and a metal roof.

NESPAL Greenhouse (1997, Category 5). The NESPAL Greenhouse is a large structure located along Bermuda Drive to the northeast of the main NESPAL building complex.

Landscape Resources

Bermuda Drive (date undetermined, category undetermined). Bermuda Drive leads east/west between the administrative core at Coastal Way and Plant Science Drive to and around NESPAL, before turning south and intersecting Rainwater Drive. The date of origin of the drive is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

NESPAL access roads and parking (1992, Category 5). The NESPAL complex includes an internal system of roads and parking areas to the south of Bermuda Drive and west of the North Entomology Drive. Bermuda Drive swings around the northern and western sides of the complex before intersecting Rainwater Drive.

East Farm Complex

The East Farm Complex is located along RDC Road near the Tifton Campus Conference Center. It is composed of earthen access roads and parking areas, fields used for experimental crops, and a cluster of barns and support buildings.

Building Resources

Several of the buildings associated with the East Field Complex character area are among the oldest surviving at Tifton. Many are currently underutilized, not being maintained, and have deteriorated as a result of neglect.



Figure 381. The Drying House.

Drying House - UGA 4673 (date undetermined, category undetermined). The Drying House is a one-story structure constructed with concrete masonry units.

The building has a gable roof. A covered storage area is situated on side of the building.



Figure 382. The Agronomy Barn.

Agronomy Barn – UGA 4674 (1934, Category 2). The Agronomy Barn is located at the center of the East Farm Complex character area. The wood-frame barn is two stories high and has a gambrel roof clad with asphalt shingles. The foundation is concrete block. The exterior is clad with asbestos shingles laid over original wood siding. The ends of the building are enclosed, while the central area is open.

The barn is in poor condition. Large holes have developed in the roof that allow water to enter the interior of the building. A shed roof addition that extends from the west end of the building has a partially collapsed roof and is also in poor condition.⁴⁸⁵

Despite its deteriorated condition, the barn retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and is assessed as Category 2.

Cow Barn/Peanut Barn – UGA 4675 (date undetermined, category undetermined). The Cow Barn/Peanut Barn is two stories in height. It is a wood-frame structure clad with asbestos shingles laid over the original wood siding. The gambrel roof is shingled, while the foundation is concrete block. A large opening is located in the center of the south facade and runs through the building. It is covered by a shed addition on the north side. The date of origin of the barn is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.



Figure 383. Side view, the Agronomy Barn.

485. Ibid., Appendix B, 30 of 38.



Figure 384. The Fuel House.

Fuel House – UGA 4679 (1943, Category 2). The Fuel House was constructed in 1943 as part of the experimental field complex. It is located west of the Agronomy Barn. The building is a modest wood-frame structure with a low-pitched shed roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. The walls are vertical board. The building contains three rooms.⁴⁸⁶ The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.

Landscape Resources

Access roads (date undetermined, category undetermined). The access road leads to the fields, barns and support structures from RDC Road. The date of origin of the access roads is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Experiment fields (date undetermined, category undetermined). The experiment fields located along RDC Road and the earthen access road that leads to the barns. The date of origin of the experiment fields is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Potential Archaeological Resources

Queries to the GNAHRGIS show that no archaeological sites have been documented on the Coastal Plain Experiment Station property. This negative result should not be taken as an indication that no archaeological sites exist. To the contrary, there is a strong probability that several sites exist, particular due to the fact that sites have been identified nearby through cultural resource management survey. Most of these contain information regarding historic eighteenth and nineteenth century occupation.

The Coastal Plain Experiment Station Tifton Campus has been a center of agricultural innovation for Georgia since the early twentieth century. Agriculture, often described as the backbone of Georgia's economy leaves its own unique

486. Ibid., Appendix B, 31 of 38.

traces on the landscape. As a long-standing center of the agricultural economy, it appears likely that the Tifton Campus possesses a rich historic archaeological record. A review of the 7.5 minute USGS quadrangle map that contains the Coastal Plain Experiment Station Tifton Campus indicates several extant twentieth century structures and activity areas surrounding them likely retain archaeological features and artifact scatters dating to the time of their use. Because of the history of land use in this area of Georgia, it is reasonable to assume that these structures are only the most recent, and other dwellings and facilities have been constructed, used, destroyed or dismantled, becoming a part of the archaeological record of the property.

During and prior to European colonization, this area was within the range of, and home to, a long succession of American societies. People of these societies left a mark on the landscape that is observable in the archaeological record. Based on what is known about the American Indian history of the area, it is reasonable to assume that pre-Colonial archaeological sites exist on the property. Many of these sites may simply be evidence of brief visits to the area in the form of stone tools or pottery fragments left behind by people gathering naturally occurring resources. In addition to temporary activity areas, the possibility exists for permanent or semi-permanent habitation sites, as well as sacred sites and cemeteries.

Archaeological survey of the property has the potential to clarify the absence or existence of archaeological sites, as well as the nature of any sites that are found. Assessment of the potential of an archaeological site to contribute to the understanding of the history of the area can be done through archaeological testing.

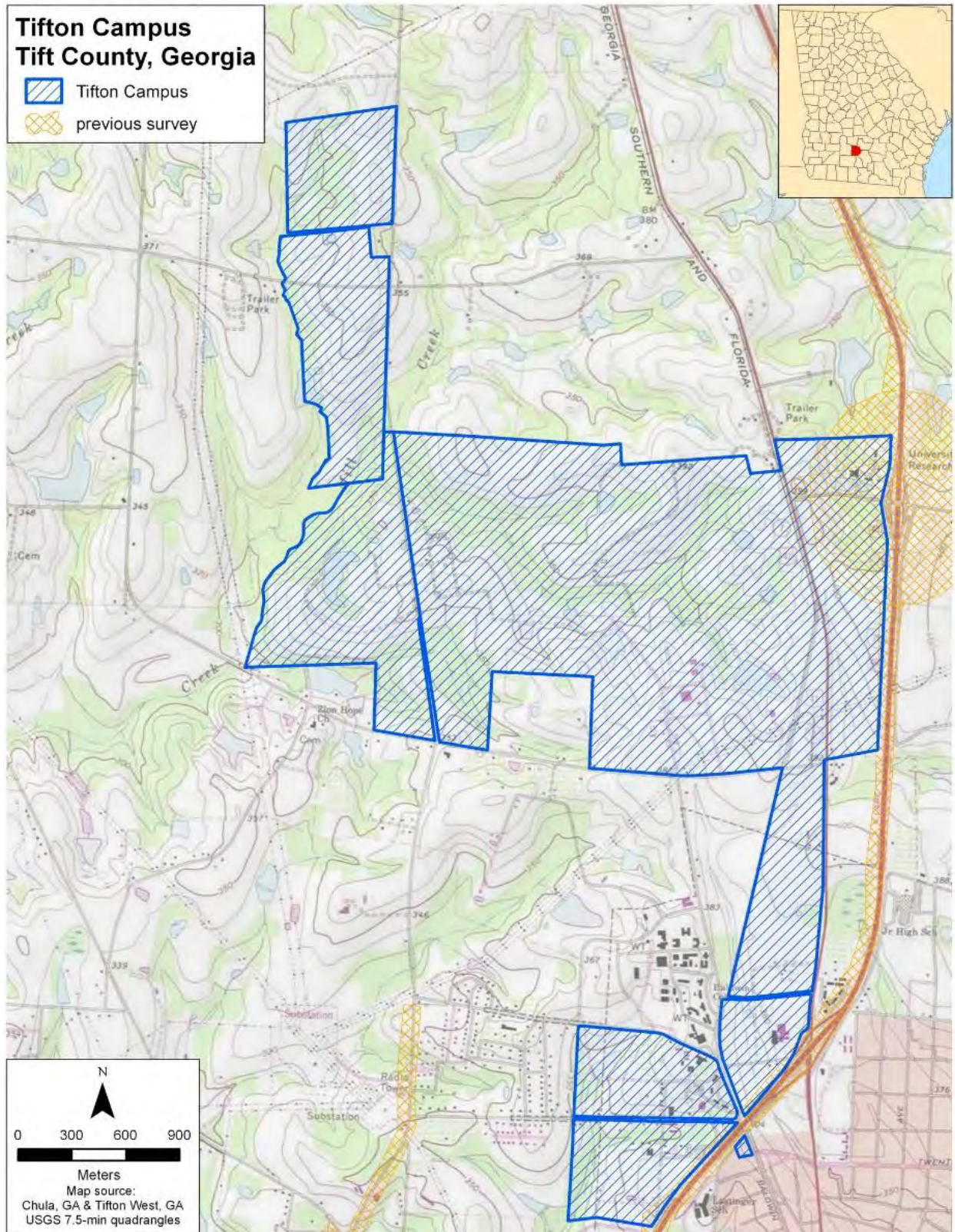


Figure 385. Tifton Campus property and area of previous archaeological survey. (Source: USGS, annotated by the authors)

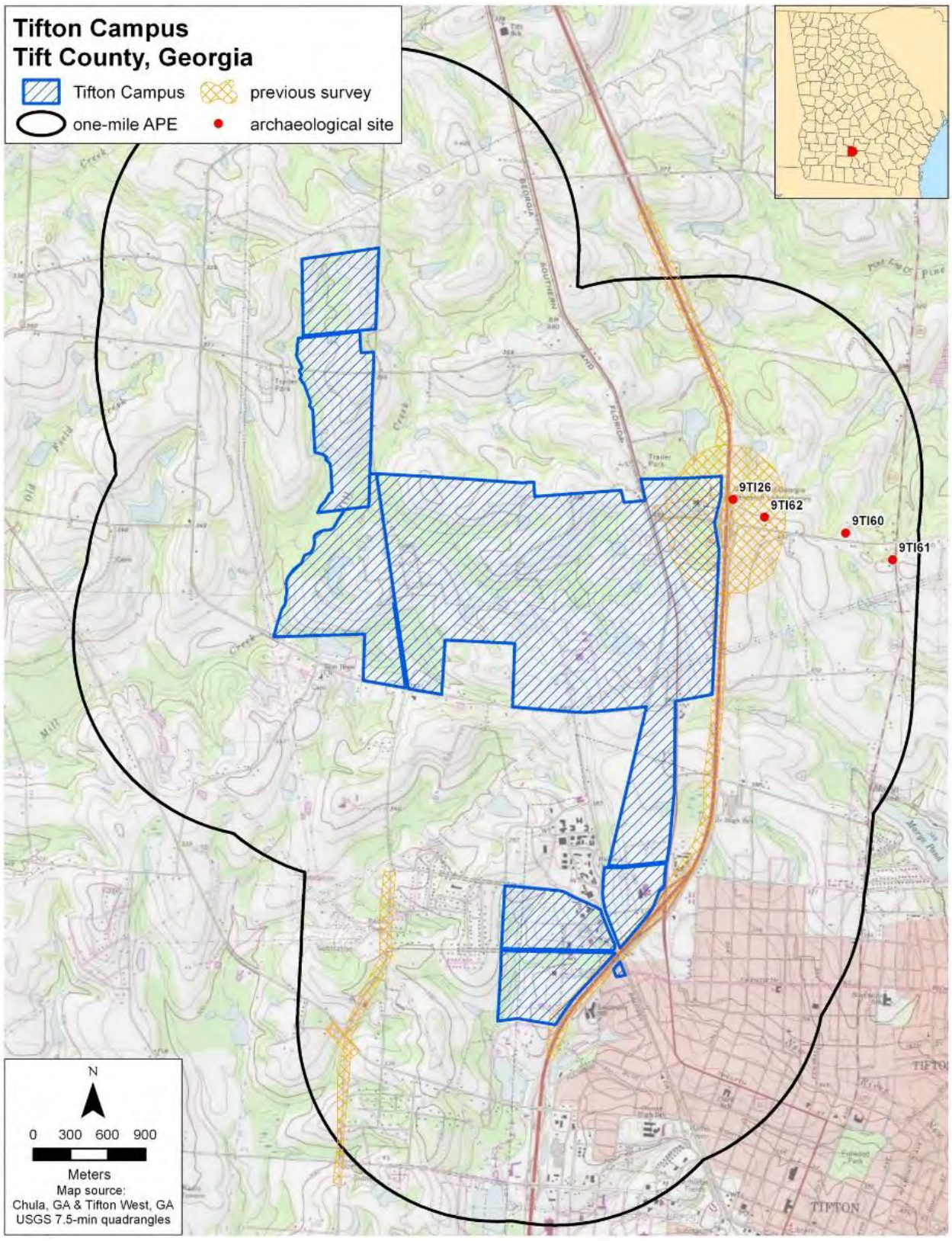


Figure 386. Tifton Campus property and area of previous archaeological survey, previously identified archaeological sites, and area of potential effects (APE). (Source: USGS, annotated by the authors)

Summary Assessments

National Register-Eligible Properties

The Coastal Plain Experiment Station and Tifton Campus appears significant at the state level as a historic district under Criteria A, and C in the areas of Agriculture, Architecture, Education, Invention, and Science for its long-standing role as the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station. The station is notable for the innovations in scientific agriculture that have resulted from the research conducted at the station.

The period of significance for the property extends from establishment in 1919 to 1966, the fifty-year age consideration for listing in the National Register. The significance of the property is anticipated to continue in the future as the station continues to make important contributions to science and agriculture within these contexts.

Numerous physical resources of the campus survive from the period of significance to convey the historic associations of the historic district, including numerous buildings and structures, and roads and other circulation systems. The extant patterns of spatial organization, land uses, views and vistas associated with the campus also survive from the historic period of significance and contribute to the setting of the historic district.

Overall, the campus retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The overall composition and layout of the grounds, and the scale and materials of the buildings, are consistent with the historic campus. Contemporary additions, such as Physical Plant and NESPAL, convey a different character, scale, and mass than most of the historic features of the campus, and serve to diminish the overall integrity of the property. In addition, several historic buildings have been altered for adaptation to evolving uses. The integrity of design and workmanship of some buildings is thus diminished, although as a living scientific research center, change is anticipated to continue to allow for the accommodation of evolving scientific methods.

Criterion A

Agriculture, Invention, and Science

Since 1919, the Coastal Plain Experiment Station has played a leading role in modernizing agriculture and developing new breeds, strains, and varieties of plants and animals to improve the practice and business of farming. Tifton was also the first experiment station established within the coastal plain physiographic province of the United States. Although the focus of the experiment station has been on the needs of Georgia farmers, the innovations and inventions developed at Tifton have served farmers throughout the Southern United States.

One of the notable contributions of Tifton is in the area of turf grass cultivar development. Tifton-bred turf has become an industry standard for golf course putting surfaces. University of Georgia Experiment Station researchers pioneered

the world-wide success of turf grasses starting in the 1950s. “Tifway” and “Tifgreen,” two bermudagrass hybrids developed by researchers at the Coastal Plain Experiment Station, cover more golf courses, athletic fields, and lawns than any other turf varieties in the world. Today, a multidisciplinary team of experiment station scientists and Cooperative Extension Service specialists support this burgeoning agricultural industry, which generates \$1 billion annually for Georgia's economy.⁴⁸⁷

Education

The Coastal Plain Experiment Station at Tifton was established in 1918 as a result of lobbying by farmers' groups to establish an experiment station to address the farming issues particular to the soil and water conditions associated with the coastal plain. In 1950, the Experiment Station was integrated into the University of Georgia College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, and its mission expanded to include agricultural education. As such, it relates directly to broader national historic contexts relating to Land Grant Colleges, Experiment Stations, the Cooperative Extension System, and Agricultural Education.

Criterion C

Architecture

Several buildings located within the Coastal Plain Experiment Station property are notable examples of architectural types, including the Old Administration Building, H. H. Tift Building, Animal and Dairy Science Building, Horticulture Building, and Main Barn. In addition, the station possesses a collection of buildings and structures that have supported nearly one hundred years of agricultural research, innovation, and education. The collection of buildings ranges in date from the 1920s through the end of the period of significance in 1966. Many individual buildings reflect the specific role in research, or an innovation in agricultural methods used and developed at the station. The buildings thus constitute something of a museum collection that illustrates evolving practices and innovations that may be of interest for interpretation and future research.

Potential individually eligible resources

Five buildings may be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These include:

- Old Administration Building – UGA 4601 (1954)
- H. H. Tift Building – UGA 4602 (1922)
- Animal and Dairy Science Building – UGA 4603 (1937)
- Horticulture Building – UGA 4604 (1963)
- Main Barn – UGA 4613 (1920)

487. “Turfgrass,” University of Georgia Extension, accessed April 6, 2016, <http://extension.uga.edu/agriculture/turfgrass/>.

Note that individually eligible resources may also represent contributing resources with a historic district.

Resources potentially contributing to a National Register-eligible district

- Greenhouse no. 2-Horticulture Agronomy – UGA 4608 (1943)
- Greenhouse no. 3-Agronomy – UGA 4609 (1956)
- Feed Sample House – UGA 4610 (1943)
- Ag Engineering Office and Lab – UGA 4629 (1966)
- Oil House – UGA 4729 (1940)
- Gin and Seed House – UGA 4650 (1942)
- Tobacco Pack House – UGA 4651 (1964)
- Potato Curing House – UGA 4647 (1944)
- Seed Drying House – UGA 4648 (1950)
- Seed Cleaning House – UGA 4649 (1951)
- Engineering Tobacco Shed – UGA 4653 (1962)
- Ag Engineering Equipment Shed – UGA 4654 (1956)
- Tobacco Curing Barn – UGA 4657 (1945)
- Black Shank Tobacco Barn – UGA 4663 (1963)
- Soils Shed – UGA 4664 (1956)
- Old Soils Lab Building (Sparrow Lab) – UGA 4665 (1948)
- Weed Control Greenhouse and Headhouse – UGA 4619 (1963)
- Plant Pathology Greenhouse and Headhouse – UGA 4620 (1963)
- Plant Pathology Growth Chamber – UGA 4621 (1966)
- Pathology/Nematology Greenhouse – UGA 4622 (1965)
- Laborers Cottage A – UGA 4626 (1957)
- Arboretum Cottage (Graduate Student Housing) – UGA 4628 (1935)
- Horticulture Barn – UGA 4639 (1935)
- Entomology Building Laboratory – UGA 4640 (1965; addition 1970)
- Entomology Greenhouse – UGA 4641 (1965)
- Entomology Laboratory (Insectary) – UGA 4643 (1956)
- Entomology Laboratory – UGA 4644 (1956)
- Peanut Barn (Entomology) – UGA 4646 (1964)
- Horticulture Implement Storage – UGA 4733 (1956)
- Soil Sterilizer Shed – UGA 4751 (1950)

- Horticulture Barn – UGA 4630 (1960)
- Agronomy Barn – UGA 4674 (1934)
- Fuel House – UGA 4679 (1943)
- Landscape resources: Research Way, Coastal Way, Plant Science Drive, North Entomology Drive, walks along Research Way

Georgia Mountain Research and Education Center

Introduction

The University of Georgia's Mountain Research and Education Center is located three miles south of the town of Blairsville, Georgia, within Union County. The center also falls within the Appalachian Mountains of north Georgia, approximately 100 miles northeast of Atlanta and 90 miles northwest of Athens. The center was established as a branch of the Georgia Experiment Station in Griffin in 1930 as the Georgia Mountain Branch Experiment Station on a 210-acre tract of leased land. During the 1930s, research at the station focused on the potential for farmers to begin growing fruits and vegetables as a way to improve the economy of the area. The station expanded its focus during the late 1930s and early 1940s to include work with feed grains, forages, soil fertility, dairying, and sheep husbandry and breeding. During the late 1930s, the station expanded the applications of fertilizer through a cooperative agreement with the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) that resulted in dramatic increases in crop yields.

The center has continued to grow over the years. Today, it occupies and features 415 acres of orchards, test plots, pasture lands, specimen and preservation gardens, and forest where important agricultural experiments are conducted. Currently the center has more than forty ongoing research or extension projects involving more than thirty University of Georgia faculty members engaged in work on apples, asparagus, beef cattle, blueberries, collards, field corn, forages, green house pests, peaches, pumpkins, soybeans, turf grass, woody ornamentals, and wheat. The center is unique to the University of Georgia system because of its location at the southern end of the Appalachian Mountains and its growing season, which is similar to that of southern Canada.⁴⁸⁸

The mission of the station also includes outreach and education. In 2000, the station was renamed the Georgia Mountain Research and Education Center and in 2004 began offering several adult outreach education seminars. During the late 2000s, display gardens were added for public edification. These include an Appalachian Ethnobotanical Garden and the Jarrett House Heirloom Garden.⁴⁸⁹ Additionally, the Community Council of the station funds a series of adult research seminars for the home gardener and farmer, installed an Appalachian Ethnobotanical Garden and heirloom garden on the station, and initiated hands-



Figure 387. Emblem of the Mountain Research and Education Center.

488. New South Associates, *Architectural Survey*.

489. "Profile & History of the Georgia Mountain Research & Education Center." University of Georgia College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, accessed March 16, 2016, <http://www.caes.uga.edu/center/gmrec/profile.html>.

on field experiences for school children.⁴⁹⁰ The Community Council is responsible for preservation efforts at the station, as well as maintaining its role within the community.

The Georgia Mountain Research and Education Center constitutes a historic landscape that appears eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for the notable contributions of the station to agricultural innovation and education at the state level in the areas of Agriculture, Archeology, Architecture, Invention, and Science. The long-standing heritage of the Mountain Research and Education Center as an agricultural experiment station and center of agricultural education and research is expressed in the physical design of the campus, its built resources, and evident connections between cultural uses and the natural environment. As the campus has grown, evolved, and changed, development has respected patterns of spatial organization associated with the farm that preceded institutional use. Physical evidence of the facilities used in notable efforts to advance the science and practice of agriculture survives throughout the campus, while the campus as a whole conveys patterns of organization, road networks, field patterns, and land uses that reflect important heritage values.

The oldest surviving buildings at the site include a cottage and several stone structures built in the 1930s with the assistance of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and Federal Emergency Relief Agency (FERA). These include the laboratory, fruit stand, and community cannery. Also of interest historically is the Farmers' Meeting complex, a cluster of buildings and landscape features that was used to host meetings of local farmers for events and instruction during the 1930s and 1940s; several of the historic buildings and structures associated with the complex survive today. The station thus appears to retain sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations with the period of significance that extends between 1939 and 1966.

The narrative that follows traces the history of the property and its development and use, and suggests the historic contexts that relate to its use as a University of Georgia research facility. The historical background information is followed by an inventory and assessment of the building, landscape, and archaeological features associated with the property. To facilitate the organization of cultural resource identification and evaluation, the campus is divided into a series of character areas. For each character area, the primary historic resources and their character-defining features are described and their significance assessed according to the categorization system developed for purposes of this study. The inventory and assessment is followed by assessment of the National Register eligibility of the property, and the identification of any individually eligible resources and historic districts associated with the property.

Campus Historic Context

Historical Background

The Georgia Mountain Branch Experiment Station was established in 1930 as a part of the Georgia Experiment Station in Griffin on leased property near

490. Ibid.

Blairsville, Georgia. The property, which was leased from Bob Christopher, encompassed the former Jarrett Farm that included a number of agricultural buildings and the Jarrett Farm House. The specific objective of the station was to test raspberry crosses under north Georgia growing conditions for commercial production potential.⁴⁹¹ The first tests conducted at the station focused on agriculture. However, within a few years, forestry investigations were being conducted in cooperation with the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station of Asheville, North Carolina.⁴⁹² In 1932, the leased acreage was purchased by the Board of Regents; permanent improvements were made to the station's programs, and resident staff moved to the site. Soon, other fields of investigation were added, including dairying, animal husbandry, agronomy and soils, pasture improvement, and plant pathology.⁴⁹³

Although both the Georgia Experiment Station at Griffin and the Coastal Plain Experiment Station at Tifton conducted research related to improving the agricultural productivity of Georgia farmers, the Mountain Branch Experiment Station concentrated almost exclusively on the problems and concerns of north Georgia farmers, which were distinct from those of Piedmont and Coastal Plain farmers. At the time of its establishment in 1832, Union County constituted the most remote part of Georgia; the land, available for acquisition through the Georgia land lottery during the 1830s, was thought to be of little value and attracted only those individuals with meager financial resources.⁴⁹⁴ During the Civil War, the hard-scrabble farms of the area fell on even more difficult times.

Soon after it opened, Georgia Mountain Branch Experiment Station began to hold an annual Farmers' Meeting, a weekend event that was part agricultural fair, part political meeting, part educational conference, and part picnic. The event attracted farmers and their families, politicians, agricultural representatives, and local merchants from a wide area of north Georgia and east Tennessee. Prizes, donated by local merchants, were awarded for the largest and best fruits and vegetables as well as for handicrafts. The newest agricultural equipment was displayed by the station, and state representatives were available to discuss the equipment with interested individuals. The latest fertilizers, planting methods, seeds, cultivars, and agricultural ideas were also showcased and discussed by station representatives. All of this was presented in the most festive of atmospheres, with food served in a wooded glade on covered picnic tables and the judged agricultural and handicraft offerings of the attendees displayed in small open-sided pavilions. The event continued annually until 1942, when the demands of World War II ended the festivities.⁴⁹⁵ The site of the annual Farmers' Meeting, including the picnic area, barbeque pavilion, judging pavilion, amphitheater, and fireplace, still remain at the station today.

The Blairsville region of north Georgia was particularly hard hit during the Great Depression. Several of the station's original buildings and road system was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and the Civilian Works

491. Higgins, 1975.

492. Ibid.; New South Associates, *Architectural Survey*.

493. Higgins, 1975.

494. Cooksey, "Union County."

495. University of Georgia CAES, "Profile and History of the Georgia Mountain Research & Education Center."

Administration (CWA) between 1930 and 1939 as New Deal projects. Many of these buildings survive today, including the original administration building, referred to as the Office and Seed Lab (UGA 3512), fruit stand, Jarrett Smoke House, also referred to as a storage building or root cellar (UGA 3520), the pottery barn and kiln, also known as a storage shed (UGA 3519), the work center/storage building, also known as the community cannery (UGA 3506), and the root cellar.⁴⁹⁶ The building that served as a pottery and kiln was later adapted for use as the local headquarters for the National Youth Administration (NYA), a New Deal organization that sought to provide job opportunities for the nation's youth.

During this period, the station also entered into a cooperative agreement with the TVA, as a large part of north Georgia falls within the drainage basin of the Tennessee River, to undertake a number of programs. In 1938 the station began to promote economic usage of TVA fertilizers in the valley communities of Georgia. Station personnel were able to demonstrate that the yield of feed grains and forages could be greatly increased through the addition of fertilizer to fields and proper crop variety selections. As a result, a Union County farmer was Georgia's first to produce 100 bushels of corn per acre, belying the belief that north Georgia farmland was less valuable than that of south Georgia.⁴⁹⁷ The station became instrumental to the growth of Union County's economy.⁴⁹⁸

During the mid-twentieth century, the station also focused on research into apple production. By the mid-1950s, Georgia Mountain Branch Experiment Station had the largest collection of heirloom apple trees in the United States.⁴⁹⁹ Throughout the 1970s and 1980s, the station continued to work with apples, and added a variety of horticultural crops, beef cattle stocker feed, and swine production.⁵⁰⁰

In 1965, the station was renamed the Georgia Mountain Experiment Station, and became fully independent from the Georgia Experiment Station at Griffin. Ground breaking research continued thereafter and into the new millennium, particularly with forage and turf grasses for cooler climates. Tifton 44 was tested, selected, and released in 1978 through the station; and in 2001, TifBlair Centipede (Emerald Ice Centipede), considered to require the least maintenance of all turf grasses available, was tested and cultivated and subsequently released by the station.⁵⁰¹

In 2000, the property was renamed the Georgia Mountain Research and Education Center with an expanded mission to focus on education. In 2003, a Community Council was formed to assist the Center in meeting its new education

496. Blairsville/Union County Chamber of Commerce, 2016.

497. New South Associates, *Architectural Survey*.

498. Elizabeth B. Cooksey, "Union County," *New Georgia Encyclopedia*. September 3, 2013. <http://georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/counties-cities-neighborhoods/union-county>.

499. W. M. Powell and E.S. Luttrell, "Obituary of Jack Taylor, 1922-1975" in *Phytopathology* 67: 287.

500. New South Associates, *Architectural Survey*.

501. "TifBlair Centipede." Phillip Jennings Turf Farms, LLC. 2009. <http://www.sodfather.com/turf-grass/tifblair-centipede.asp>; New South Associates, *Architectural Survey*.

and outreach goals.⁵⁰² By 2004, the Community Council had created a successful on-going program of adult outreach seminars and classes.⁵⁰³

In 2004, with aid of funding from the Community Council, the Georgia Mountain Ethnobotanic Gardens and Woodland Medicine Trail were created on the grounds. The gardens and trail are intended to educate the public about the many uses of Georgia's native plants and to encourage preservation, cultivation, and use of these unique resources. Plants in the gardens and on the trail include a variety of species used by early inhabitants of the region for medicines, foods, and crafts. The work center/storage building, built as the community cannery (UGA 3506) by the CCC in 1937 and renovated in 2009, now serves as the garden's interpretive center.⁵⁰⁴

The Jarrett House, constructed in 1892, still stands and has been integrated into the Ethnobotanic and Medicine Trail through development of an adjacent herb garden that features sage, lavender, thyme and other culinary, tea, and medicinal herbs.⁵⁰⁵

Unlike the University of Georgia Experiment Stations at Griffin and Tifton, Georgia Mountain Research and Education Center does not offer college classes and is not itself a college campus. While original research is conducted by students and faculty and 4-H programs are offered, the center has received less funding than the larger stations and has had to maintain its buildings and landscapes for longer service lives. This has helped to preserve the older buildings, while discouraging the construction of newer facilities.

A timeline illustrating site history and development is provided in Appendix C.

Chronology of Development and Use

The physical composition of the Georgia Mountain Research and Education Center has evolved continuously over its eighty-seven year history as a response to the needs of its agricultural program, the physical characteristics of the site, and available financial resources. The history of the property can be divided into three periods of development: 1930–1949; 1950–1970; and 1971–present. These periods reflect construction initiatives as well as changes in administration and research focus.

The Community of Blairsville prior to 1930 and the Christopher Farm

The Blairsville region is the traditional homeland of the Cherokee people. European-American settlers began to arrive in the area in the 1830s from Virginia via the mountain passes within North and South Carolina, although the land was not considered terribly valuable for farming and attracted only those who had little financial means. Union County was formed in 1832 by the state legislature from Cherokee County. Blairsville, the only incorporated town within the county, was established in 1835 as the county seat.

502. Community Council of the GMRE Center, informational brochure, circa 2005.

503. New South Associates, *Architectural Survey*.

504. Community Council, circa 2005.

505. *Ibid.*

At the time, the county was one of the most remote areas of Georgia. Roads and bridges were built to connect towns and communities beginning in the 1840s, facilitating settlement. Most local residents were farmers, or were tradespeople who supported agriculture—blacksmiths, millwrights, gunsmiths, tanners, distillers, and wheelwrights.

Following the Civil War, expansion of rail lines began to reach communities close to Union County, enabling farmers to expand distribution of their commodities, although the area remained relatively isolated and rural.

In 1892, property associated with the current station was owned by the John Martin family. The Victorian-style dwelling known as the Jarrett House was built in 1892 by local carpenter Bascomb Nelson. The house was constructed of hand-planed dressed boards and wooden peg nails. The original house consisted of a front porch, three large rooms and a hallway downstairs, with three rooms and a hallway upstairs. Another house, identical in design, was also built on the Martin farm and located on what is now known as the station's cattle farm, but has been demolished.⁵⁰⁶

The first paved road in Union County was not built until 1926. It extended between Cleveland and the North Carolina border. Also built during this period was the Appalachian Scenic Highway, which was traveled by many people residing in the mountains and by tourists.

The Martin family continued to own the property until it was leased for use by the Georgia Mountain Branch Experiment Station in 1930. The farm belonged to Bob Christopher, grandson of John Martin, but was being managed by Walter Brim Jarrett. Jarrett, his wife Ida, and their four children—Lorene, Lucille, Frank, and Pauline—lived in the house.

The Early Mountain Research Experiment Station (circa 1930–1949)

The Georgia Mountain Branch Experiment Station, as part of the Georgia Experiment Station, was authorized by the Board of Directors at a meeting at Experiment, Georgia, on October 9, 1929, to meet the needs of mountain farmers. The purpose of the station was “. . . to provide assistance to the large number of farmers in the mountain region who, heretofore, had received very little of the benefits of agricultural research because the information developed elsewhere had not been proven to be applicable to a region with such distinct soil and climatic conditions as the mountains possess.”⁵⁰⁷ Bonnell Stone, considered the “father of forestry in Georgia,” was instrumental to bringing the station to Blairsville. Stone served as the first interim director. He was followed in 1932 by John Bailey, who held the position of director until his retirement in 1972.

A tract of land was selected for the branch station in Union County along the Appalachian Scenic Highway, 3-1/2 miles south of Blairsville, and in 1930, the University of Georgia signed a lease for a 210-acre tract of the Christopher farm for use in establishing the station. The tract contained 60 to 70 acres of agricultural land and 140 acres of forest; stream bottomlands were to one side of

506. University of Georgia pamphlet, “The Jarrett House at the Georgia Mountain Research & Education Center.”

507. Georgia Experiment Station, Annual Report for the year 1933-34, 89.

the road corridor along which the station was established, while the cultivated slopes and forests were on the other. Walter Jarrett, manager of the Christopher farm, was hired as foreman for the property and the family continued living in the house. The work begun at the station in January 1930 focused on fruits and vegetables. The Mountain Branch Experiment Station was designed to serve fifteen or more counties within the Appalachian Highlands of north Georgia, where very little agricultural research had been done prior to its establishment. As the station developed, other lines of inquiry were added to include field crops, soils, erosion control, and fertilizer practices and their influence on farming operations of the area.

Research conducted at the station illustrated how good variety selection coupled with proper fertilizer applications produced excellent yields of fruits and vegetables. The experimental horticultural crops planted in the early years were crops thought to do well in the northern climate. Testing involved the planting of different varieties of several plants—potatoes, other vegetables, and fruits, such as grapes, berries, apples, cherries, peaches, plums, and quinces—to see which did best in this region. The mountain region was considered well suited to growing Irish potatoes. Three acres were devoted to Irish potatoes, using certified seed of several varieties obtained from Canada, Wyoming, Nebraska, Idaho, and Georgia.⁵⁰⁸

Forestry projects were also undertaken in cooperation with state and federal agencies to determine rates of growth and results of clear cutting of various species of trees native to the region.⁵⁰⁹ Specifically, silvicultural practices were explored in cooperation with the Appalachian Forest Experiment Station at Asheville, North Carolina, and the Georgia State Department of Forestry.

During the first year of the University's lease, a cottage was built that was used as a combination office and living quarters for staff when on duty. The University also built a tool shed and farm road. A ram pump was established to supply water for the cottage and a foreman's house added later; water for the pump was supplied by a spring above the present-day Farmers' Meeting complex, pumped uphill, and stored in a holding tank near the cottage.

Dr. H. P. Stuckey, director of the Coastal Plain Experiment Station at Tifton, helped develop programs for the Mountain Branch Experiment Station. These included several educational programs where local farmers were taught to diversify their crops. The station was considered instrumental to the growth of the county's economy.

The property was purchased in 1932 by the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia. After the Board of Regents purchased the land in 1932, they began to make permanent improvements and expanded research to include feed grains, forages, soil fertility, dairying, and sheep.⁵¹⁰

508. Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station (CPES), H. P. Stuckey, Dir., *1930 Annual Report*, npp.

509. University of Georgia pamphlet, "The Jarrett House at the Georgia Mountain Research & Education Center."

510. College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, "Profile & History of the Georgia Mountain Research & Education Center."

Soon thereafter, the CCC constructed a soil test laboratory at the station, while the Federal Emergency Relief Agency built a fruit stand and community cannery, helping render the station a community center for rural Union County. H. P. Stuckey, Director of the Coastal Plain Experiment Station at Tifton, noted in the 1933–1934 Annual Report:

With the cooperation of the CWA and CCC workers it has been possible to erect a serviceable stone building at a very low cost. Rock for the foundation and walls of the building was collected by these workers, who also assisted in the erection of the building and installing the plumbing fixtures and sewer lines. The lower story of the building contains an apple and vegetable storage cellar, garage, and space for farm machinery. The upper story provides space for two offices and a room for packing fruits and vegetables which may also be used for meetings of small groups of farmers. Irrigation has been provided to determine the added cost of growing vegetables under irrigation, during dry weather, and in the mountainous section of the state. The size of the pipes was increased to supply sufficient water, and approximately 600 feet of two-inch pipe were installed for surface irrigation.⁵¹¹

The fruit stand was designed to double as a roadside marker. It included a storage cellar and was constructed of native stone using labor supplied by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. The stand was to be used for marketing surplus fruits and vegetables produced on the station farm. Federal Emergency Relief Administration labor was also used in improving the grounds and roads and enlarging the irrigation system.⁵¹²

Stuckey also noted that “. . . a temporary community canning plant, including a small boiler, a pressure cooker, and two copper vats, was built in the fall of 1933 in time to can approximately 1,000 cans of tomatoes, beans, and corn.”⁵¹³ The community cannery was very popular and served approximately 500 families by producing 12,000 cans of beans, tomatoes, corn, and other products in 1935.

North Georgia is known for the quality of its sorghum syrup. In order to promote the establishment of centralized syrup making mills capable of producing a uniform product under a brand name that could be marketed to better advantage, the station conducted tests to determine best adapted varieties, fertilizer requirements, and cultural practices for ten sorghum varieties. Juices of the different varieties were to be analyzed for sugar content. In 1936, the TVA was noted as cooperating in installing a plant for making sorghum syrup at the community cannery that would be in operation by the fall. The equipment was to consist of a power mill, steam evaporator, and three 500-gallon mixing tanks. The farmers in Union and adjoining counties planted several hundred acres in leading sorghum varieties, such as Honey Dip, Kansas Orange, Texas Seeded Blue Ribbon, Red X, and Sugar Drip in anticipation. Seeds were furnished by the TVA.⁵¹⁴

The station served as a gathering place for local farmers. Every year in August, a farmers’ meeting and market day, referred to as Field Day, was held at the

511. Coastal Plain Experiment Station Annual Report 1933–1934, 40.

512. *Ibid.*

513. *Ibid.*

514. Coastal Plain Experiment Station Annual Report 1935.

Mountain Branch Experiment Station to bring the farmers in contact with the experiments under way and to promote interest and give information in the production and marketing of farm products. Farmers and housewives would bring marketable size packages of agricultural and homemade products, and exhibit them to compete for useful prizes. On August 10, 1933, approximately 3,600 participants attended the annual farmers' meeting. The meeting benefited from the contribution of “. . . fifty-one useful premiums [from] merchants and others interested in agriculture, offered for best displays of fruits, vegetables, field crops, hand work, home cooking, etc. Interest shown in these meetings and the good derived from them is increasing as indicated by the growing numbers of exhibits and the enlarged attendance each year.⁵¹⁵

In 1938, the station entered into a cooperative agreement with the TVA, due to its location within the Tennessee River basin, and became one of the founders of the Georgia-TVA Council, formed to promote the use of yield-building fertilizers within the region.⁵¹⁶ TVA financed much of the research work at the station and, in exchange, the station promoted TVA fertilizers to local farmers.⁵¹⁷ The results were immediately positive and one of Union County's farmers soon produced 100 bushels of corn per acre as a result of the recommendations of the council. It was also during the 1930s that the station produced a new, superior, bell pepper variety, which local farmers grew for the Joseph Campbell Company, while flax was also grown in cooperation with the TVA.

The station continued to expand in the early 1940s in the research of feed grains, forages, soil fertility, dairying, and sheep.

Growth of the Experiment Station Following World War II (1950–1970)

Research conducted from 1950 through 1990 resulted in gains in apple production, forage evaluations for sheep production, soil-test-crop-yield correlations, variety testing of horticulture crops, beef cattle stocker feeding, and swine production.⁵¹⁸ Research conducted at the station also discovered that Black Rot fungus invades the apple at the time of bloom, suggesting new treatment strategies.

Buildings constructed during the 1950s and 1960s included a feed barn in 1952 (UGA 3529), Administration Building in 1953 (UGA 3529), greenhouse and headhouse in 1959 (UGA 3510), and picnic pavilion in 1964 (UGA 3523).

Contemporary Experiment Station (1971–present)

The station's outstanding tradition of research continued in the 1990s through the cultivation and introduction of TifBlair centipede grass. In 2000, the station was renamed the Georgia Mountain Research and Education Center to better reflect its broadened purpose as an educational facility.

The Community Council was established in 2003 as a non-profit organization to complement the work of the station in service to the region. The Council is

515. Coastal Plain Experiment Station Annual Report 1933–1934.

516. College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, 2013b.

517. Higgins et al., 1975.

518. College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, 2013b.

structured into three committees: Education, Outreach, and Preservation. In 2004, aided by funds raised by the Community Council of the Georgia Mountain Research and Education Center, a series of adult outreach seminars was initiated that addressed several topics of interest to the home and farm gardener. The Council also provides hands-on field experiences for area school children.

During the late 2000s, the Council established the Appalachian Ethnobotanical Garden and the Jarrett House Heirloom Garden. One of the goals of the Council's Preservation Committee is to educate the public on the importance of preserving the incredible diversity of native plant species living in the Southern Appalachian Mountain Region. In addition to the development of the Ethnobotanic sanctuaries at the station, the Preservation Committee provides public education and outreach and plant rescue support.

In 2013, Stephen Mullis became the fifth director of the station.

Overview Description of Mountain Research

Mountain Research extends over approximately 415 acres within Union County, Georgia, within the Mountains region of the state. The station is located approximately 3-1/2 miles south of the town of Blairsville, along Highway 129/19 (former Appalachian Scenic Highway). Union County abuts the North Carolina border. Other unincorporated communities within the county include Neels Gap and Suches. Neels Gap was named for W. R. Neel, the chief engineer of the survey that established the alignment of the Appalachian Scenic Highway that extends through the gap. Suches is the site of the Chattahoochee National Forest Fish Hatchery.



Figure 388. Context map illustrating the location of Mountain Research Center within the state of Georgia. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

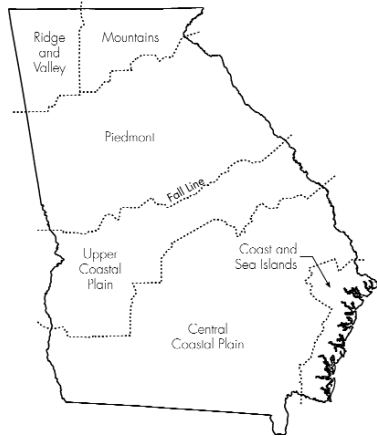


Figure 389. Location map illustrating the physiographic provinces of Georgia, including the "Mountains" province where the Georgia Mountain Research and Education Center is located. (Source: *Tilling the Earth*)



Figure 390. Aerial view of the Georgia Mountain Research and Education Center. (Source: University of Georgia Office of Research)

The station features orchards, test plots, pasture land, specimen and display gardens, forests, and institutional buildings, farm outbuildings, maintenance facilities, research structures, and greenhouses. These features are connected by a grid of internal roads, parking areas, and trails.

The buildings and structures at the station reflect the history of the property, from its origins as the Martin family farm to the University of Georgia's lease of the land in 1930, its association with the CCC, FERA, and TVA, and its role as a community center. The station has a wide variety of buildings, ranging from the two-story gabled-ell Jarrett House constructed in 1892 for the Martin family to the buildings constructed by the CCC and the university in the 1930s, and several mid- to late-twentieth-century buildings and structures in use today.

Identification of Mountain Research Character Areas

To facilitate the organization of cultural resource identification and evaluation, the Georgia Mountain Research and Education Center campus has been divided into character areas. Character areas are land bays or geographic areas that share similar physical traits or characteristics, a similar period of physical development, or are otherwise unified by land use, topography, vegetative character, design, or historic associations. For each character area, the primary historic landscape and built resources and their character-defining features are identified, and their condition and integrity assessed. The character areas used to describe campus resources include:

- A. Historic Station Entry
- B. Administration
- C. Jarrett House
- D. Farmers' Meeting Complex
- E. Experiment Fields

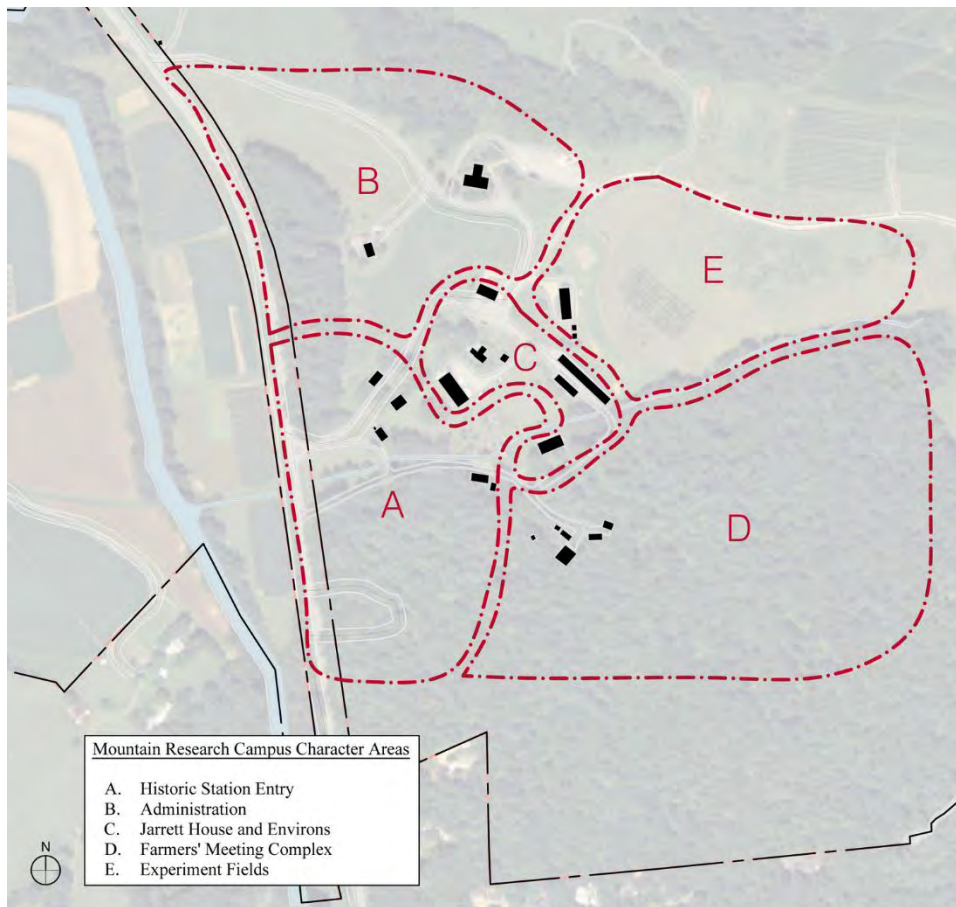


Figure 391. Character areas of Mountain Research Center. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

Identification and Evaluation of Historic Resources by Character Area

The pages that follow identify, describe, and assess the building, landscape, and archaeological resources associated with the Georgia Mountain Research and Education Center by character area. An overview description of the character area introduces each section. The introduction is followed by brief descriptions of historic landscape, building, and archaeological resources, and a general assessment of their historical integrity.

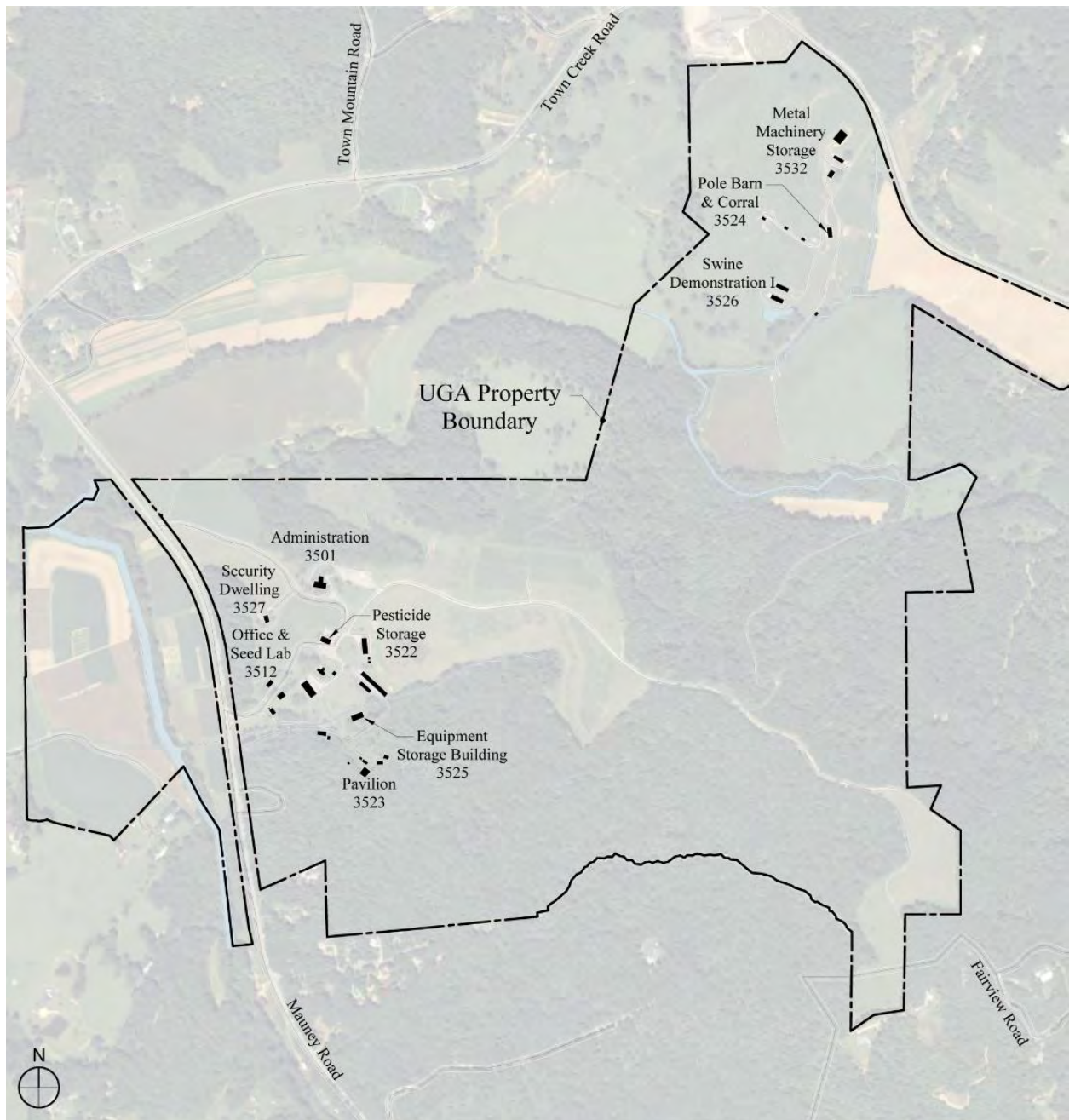


Figure 392. Map showing resources of the Mountain Research Center. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

Historic Station Entry

The Historic Station Entry character area includes the historic station entrance at U.S. Highway 129/U.S. Highway 19, various buildings and landscape features along the edge of the road corridor as it traverses the hillside below the Jarrett House, a secondary entrance that parallels the historic entrance to its south, a small unnamed stream corridor, stone entry pier features, and display gardens. This character area includes the first building constructed to support station use—a cottage built in 1930—and several stone buildings, walls, and steps built during the 1930s by the CCC and FERA. The buildings include a fruit stand, office and seed lab (UGA 3512), and community cannery (UGA 3506), as well as a root cellar.

Building Resources



Figure 393. The cottage.

Cottage – UGA 3511 (1930, Category 2). The Cottage is a single-story wood frame structure with a hipped roof clad with asphalt shingles. A single stone chimney extends from the center of the roof ridgeline. The walls are clad with vertical boards. The foundation is stone. There is a small screened entry porch. Windows are six-over-six double-hung sash. There appears to be an addition on the northeast elevation. The cottage is edged by mortared stone piers that extend the line of the stone foundation of the cottage and mark a flight of stairs that lead to the building entrance.

The cottage was the first building constructed to support the station. Station employees lived here until 1989. It has since been used as storage.⁵¹⁹ The cottage appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

519. New South Associates, *Architectural Survey*.



Figure 394. The work center/storage building originally constructed as a community cannery.

Work center/storage (cannery) – UGA 3506 (1934, Category 1). The work center/storage building, or former community cannery, is located along the station’s secondary entrance south of the stream corridor that flows through the property. The building was constructed in 1937 as a community cannery by FERA. It is a single-story stone structure with a hipped roof. The principal facade has six bays that feature one six-light fixed window, three eight-light windows, one single-door entrance, and another two-door entrance. The roof has overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. The walls are rough stone with large mortar joints. The entrance is elevated and accessed via a stone and concrete platform. A wood fence protects visitors from falling from the platform. A sign above the door notes “Community Cannery.” The right facade has stone steps that lead to the doorway and a six-light window. The left facade has one six-light window and one door. The rear facade has six bays of six-light windows, set atop concrete sills. A stone retaining wall establishes a level precinct behind the building. Interpreted display gardens featuring herbs and vegetables are located around the building.

The building is currently used as an interpretive center, visitor center, and classroom. It served for many years as a community cannery, educating and providing safe preservation of meats, fruits, and vegetables for the public. It was renovated in 2009 to accommodate its current purpose. The building appears to possess sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations. Built during the proposed period of significance, the building appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. Based on its architecture, association with FERA, and surviving evidence of mid-twentieth century canning equipment, it also may be individually eligible for listing and is assessed as a Category 1 resource.



Figure 395. The Office and Seed Lab.

Office and Seed Lab (soils lab) – UGA 3512 (circa 1934, Category 1). The Office and Seed Lab is a two-story stone structure with a hipped roof located in close proximity to the historic entrance road, now named Georgia Mountain Experiment Station Road. The building was constructed during the New Deal era by CCC labor circa 1934. It has been known over the years as the rock office and laboratory, and the soils lab.

The principal facade, which faces east, includes two vertical-board garage bays on the left, a twelve-light entry door in the center, and two bays to the east, each of which has one three-over-three single-sash window. The factory sash windows have stone sills. Entrances in the second story are accessed from the lower level via stepped stone entryways on both side facades. Piers mark landings associated with the steps. Handrails are composed of steel pipes fitted into the piers. The building is set within the bank of the hill with the left and rear sides of the first floor under ground. The hipped roof has overhanging aluminum eaves. A stone retaining wall extends from the right facade.

Although the building has been rehabilitated since its original construction to accommodate evolving needs, the Office and Seed Lab possesses sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations. Built during the proposed period of significance, the building is assessed as a Category 1 resource.



Figure 396. The fruit stand is located facing the highway at the historic entrance into the property.

Fruit stand (circa 1934, Category 2). The fruit stand sits at the intersection of the highway and the historic station entry road and faces the highway. The building was constructed during the New Deal era by CCC labor circa 1934.

The open-air structure is constructed of stone, and has a gable roof clad with asphalt shingles. Wood shingles clad the gable ends. The structure is supported with four stone piers in the front and midpoint of the sides. The rear is a full height stone wall. The front and side piers are connected by a low, approximately 2-1/2-foot tall stone wall. An opening along the south facade permits entry into the fruit stand. A stone landing is located at the front of the structure. A stone retaining wall extends southward from the rear wall.

Although some materials have been replaced through regular maintenance, since its original construction, the fruit stand appears to possess sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations. Built during the proposed period of significance, the building appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Root cellar (circa 1934, Category 2). The root cellar is set into a hillside to the east of Georgia Mountain Experiment Station Road and the Office and Seed Lab. Although historic records are inconclusive on this point, the building was likely constructed during the New Deal era by CCC labor circa 1934.

The structure, which has a curved form, has a random coursed stone arch at the roofline and a filled in stone arch entryway with a double wooden door and single light transom. A large metal vent stack rises from the ground above the root cellar behind the stone facade. The root cellar is set within the hillside.



Figure 397. The root cellar.

Although it is not clear to what degree changes have been made to the structure since its original construction, the root cellar appears to possess sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations. Likely built during the proposed period of significance, the building appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 398. The tool storage shed, which is located east of the work center/storage building.

Tool storage shed – UGA 3517 (1937, Category 2). Located to the east of the work center/storage building adjacent to the Woodland Medicine Trail and spring house site is a wood frame single-story tool shed with a gable roof and a shed addition across the front. The roof has exposed rafter tails. There are fixed windows with wood sills on the front facade. Both side facades features board and batten doors. The tool storage shed was constructed in 1937. Although it has been altered through the construction of an addition, it appears to possess sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations. Built during the proposed period of significance, the building appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Landscape Resources

The Historic Station Entry character area features two parallel entrances leading into the property from U.S. Highway 129/19. One constitutes the historic primary entrance. The other formerly served as a secondary entrance. The primary entrance leads past the fruit stands, Office and Seed Lab, and root cellar, while the secondary road provides access to the work center/storage building and tool storage shed buildings. The historic primary entrance is referred to as Georgia Mountain Experiment Station Road, and eventually connects with the current primary entrance near the Administration building to the northwest. The secondary entrance road, located to the south, also provides access to the Farmers' Meeting complex and the Jarrett House. Stone walls and piers mark the entrances into the station, and serve to retain steep slopes in some locations. Stone walls and stone-lined channels are also associated with the conveyance of stormwater away from the road and building entrances.

Georgia Mountain Experiment Station Road (date undetermined, Category 2).

The historic entrance road corridor currently serves as a secondary entrance into the station. Built by 1934 to connect the features of the station, the road is a narrow two-lane asphalt-paved corridor edged by swales and channels that convey stormwater. The road splits at its intersection with the highway, forming a Y. Stone walls and piers mark the entry. The fruit stand is located at the northern edge of the intersection. The specific date of origin of the road corridor is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Although it no longer serves as the primary entrance into the station, this segment of Georgia Mountain Experiment Station Road was built during the period of significance and possesses sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations. The road thus appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Road leading to the cannery and Farmers' Meeting complex (date undetermined, Category 2). The road leading to the cannery parallels Georgia Mountain Experiment Station Road to its south. It follows the stream corridor and provides access to the former cannery before winding northwestward toward the Jarrett House. It also provides access to the Farmers' Meeting complex. The road is a narrow, two-lane asphalt-paved corridor. At the intersection with the highway, the road is marked by two modest stone piers with square capstones. A metal swing arm gate limits access to this road corridor. The date of origin of the road is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

The road leading to the former cannery and Farmers' Market complex was built during the period of significance and possesses sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations. The road thus appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 399. Stone walls and entry piers.

Stone walls and entry piers (date undetermined, Category 2). The entrance into the station associated with the historic station entrance road is marked by stone piers edged by stone walls. The walls are varied in their height and character. At the western edge of the road near the fruit stand, the wall forms a sweeping curve that is punctuated by a tall pier. The pier features a pyramidal brick cap. A similar pier marks the eastern edge of the road, which forms a Y where it meets the highway. Within the median formed by the Y, there is a low stone wall and another stone pier with a pyramidal brick cap. The pier is inset with a sign panel that reads “Georgia Mountain Experiment Station Est. 1930.” This pier also contains a mail box insert.

The stone walls and entry piers appear to have been built circa 1934 during the period of significance and possesses sufficient integrity to convey their historic associations, although their specific date of original is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study. The wall and pier feature thus appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 400. Entrance road retaining wall.

Georgia Mountain Experiment Station Road retaining wall (date undetermined, Category 2). Georgia Mountain Experiment Station Road is edged by a relatively level shoulder, after which the grade drops away to the east. A low stacked stone retaining wall helps to form the shoulder at this point. The wall is in need of repair as portions have collapsed.

The Georgia Mountain Experiment Station Road retaining wall was likely built circa 1934, although its date of origin is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study. As such, it was constructed during the period of significance. Although it has condition issues, the wall possesses sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations. The wall thus appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 401. Stone wall near the root cellar.

Stone wall near Office and Seed Lab Building (date undetermined, Category 2). Another stone wall extends east from Georgia Mountain Experiment Station Road across from the Office and Seed Lab Building. A mature sycamore tree edges the wall near the road. Constructed of mortared fieldstone, the wall serves to retain a segment of the hillside near the root cellar. A flight of stone steps extend through the wall to the root cellar. Portions of the wall have begun to deteriorate.

The stone wall was likely built circa 1934, although its date of origin is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study. As such, it was constructed during the period of significance. Although it has condition issues, the wall possesses sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations. The wall thus appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 402. Stone walls associated with the Office and Seed Lab.

Stone walls and steps at the office and seed lab (date undetermined, Category 2). Two parallel mortared stone retaining walls, 18 inches in height, edge the road corridor to the south of the Office and Seed Lab. The upper wall ends in a stone pier. Stone steps extend through the northern end of the wall to provide access to the second story of the office and seed lab.

These stone walls were likely built circa 1934, although their date of origin is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study. As such, they were constructed during the period of significance. The walls possess sufficient integrity to convey their historic associations. The wall thus appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Cottage drive (date undetermined, Category 2). A two-track drive, surfaced with gravel and turf, connects the historic primary and secondary entrance roads, while also providing access to the cottage. A contemporary wooden bridge currently provides access to cottage drive from the historic secondary entrance road.

Little is known about the origin or history of this road. It appears to have been constructed to provide access to the cottage, and thus may date to 1930, although its date of origin is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study. As such it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Stormwater management system (date undetermined, Category 2). Stormwater management systems associated with Georgia Mountain Experiment Station Road include a swale and culvert with stone-lined headwall that directs water into a pipe beneath the ground in front of the Office and Seed Lab.



Figure 403. The stormwater management system that parallels Georgia Mountain Experiment Station Road near the Office and Seed Lab.

Although the date of origin of the system is not known, it was likely built circa 1934 along with the building and road. As such, it was constructed during the period of significance. The system possess sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 404. Stone ruin runs along the road corridor.

Stone ruin (date undetermined, Category 2). A circular two-tier stone feature edges the historic entrance road across from the Office and Seed Lab. Although the origin of the feature is not known, based on assessment of the stone work, it was likely built during the 1930s with many of the other stone features. Little is known about the feature and what purpose it served. It has lost integrity, but may

constitute an archeological resource. Further research and investigation are needed to complete an assessment of the feature.



Figure 405. Map of the Appalachian Native Botanical Sanctuary and Georgia Mountain Ethnobotanic Gardens.

Appalachian Native Botanical Sanctuary and Georgia Mountain Ethnobotanic Gardens (date undetermined, Category 4). The landscape along the stream was designated as the Appalachian Native Botanical Sanctuary in 2004 based on plans prepared by the Community Council's Preservation Committee. It features gardens intended to educate the public about the many uses of our native plants, and to encourage preservation, cultivation, and use of these unique resources. The Georgia Mountain Ethnobotanic Gardens contain plants that were harvested and often cultivated by early inhabitants of the region for a variety of medicinal, food, and fiber uses. The hillside beds feature sun loving plants, while those that need moisture thrive along the creek and in the bog garden. Other specialty gardens, located adjacent to the cannery, include a forage garden of plants gathered primarily for food, and a fern garden. The garden includes benches, birdhouses, interpretive signage, and a pergola. This feature postdates the period of significance and is non-contributing.

Woodland Medicine Trail (date undetermined, Category 4). The Woodland Medicine Trail extends for one-quarter mile between the Farmers' Meeting complex and the cannery and tool shed. It features wooden boardwalk, benches, and stone walls and edging. Visitors experience woodland wildflowers, herbs, ferns, and shrubs used by American Indians and early settlers. The head of the trail was the site of an old spring house that once provided water to the Jarrett

House and the former cannery. This feature postdates the period of significance and is non-contributing.

Administration

The Administration character area includes the current entrance into the station, access road and parking associated with the Administration Building, additional roads, woodland, and a feed barn.

Building Resources



Figure 406. Administration building.

Administration Building – UGA 3501 (1953, Category 2). The Administration building is located along Georgia Mountain Experiment Station Road, which enters the station from U.S. Highway 129/19 north of the historic primary entrance road. The Administration building sits atop a knoll that affords long views of the surrounding mountains. It was constructed in 1953 to support the expanding needs of the station.

The Administration Building is a single-story brick structure with a hipped roof. The front facade features a central doorway with two, three-light doors set beneath a cross gable, pedimented entryway. The pediment is supported by brick piers. Foundation plantings edge the building facade. Five single-light fixed windows edge the central doorway to either side. The left facade has a secondary entry and window. The rear has a T-shaped extension that features a large bank of seven fixed windows. The rear T-section is gabled, and is clad with brick with vinyl at the gable. The right facade of the T-section has an entry door and a bank of six windows. The front section of the right facade mirrors the left.

The Administration Building was constructed in 1953, and appears to be little changed. Built during the proposed period of significance, the Administration Building appears to possess sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations. As such, the building appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district and has been assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 407. The feed barn.

Feed Barn – UGA 3529 (1952, Category 2). The Feed Barn is located in the field southwest of the Administration Building. It is approached by a secondary gravel access road. The open-air barn features round wood posts that support the gable roof and its exposed rafter beams. The structure also features dimensioned wood beams and rafters. The right facade is covered with corrugated metal, and there is also metal infill at the gable.

The feed barn was constructed in 1952, and appears to be little changed. Built during the proposed period of significance, the feed barn appears to possess sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations. As such, the building appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district and has been assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Landscape Resources

Georgia Mountain Experiment Station Road (date undetermined, category undetermined). The segment of Georgia Mountain Experiment Station Road that provides access to the Administration Building is a later addition to the station that may have been built in 1953 with the building. It currently serves as the primary entrance into the station. The road is a narrow two-lane asphalt-paved corridor that leads from U.S. Highway 129/19 to the Administration Building, and continues to join the historic entrance road and the Jarrett House. The road also provides access to a parking area behind the Administration Building.

Although the date of origin of the newer segment of Georgia Mountain Experiment Station Road is not confirmed, it likely was built in 1953 to accommodate the new Administration Building. As such, the road would have been built during the proposed period of significance. It appears to possess sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations, and would thus contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It has been assessed as a Category 2 resource for that reason.

Road to feed barn (circa 1952, Category 2). A small paved road extends from Georgia Mountain Experiment Station Road to the feed barn before it reaches the

Administration Building. The road was likely built to provide access to the barn in 1952. As such, it may constitute a contributing feature of a National Register-eligible district and has been assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Road to northwest (date undetermined, category undetermined). A second access road leads northwest from the highway at the intersection of Georgia Mountain Experiment Station Road and U.S. Highway 129/19. It leads to the western edge of the woodlands. Little is known about the date of origin of this road. The date of origin of this road is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Jarrett House

The Jarrett House character area includes the Jarrett House, an associated storage building, a greenhouse, a maintenance vehicle shed, and a utility warehouse, as well as roads, stone walls, and display gardens.

Building Resources



Figure 408. Jarrett House.

Jarrett House – UGA 3508 (1892, Category 1). The Jarrett House predates the establishment of the Georgia Mountain Branch Experiment Station. It is located on a knoll below the Administration Building. The dwelling was constructed in 1892 and is a wood-framed Folk Victorian structure with a gabled-ell. The house was constructed of hand-planed dressed boards and wooden peg nails. The original house consisted of a front porch, three large rooms and a hallway downstairs, with three rooms and a hallway upstairs. During the early 1930s, the house was enlarged with the addition of an eat-in kitchen, bathroom, and a back porch.

The front of the house has a porch in the ell, with two doors. One has a four-panel wood door, while the other has a four-panel wood door with three-light side lights and a four-light transom. Each doorway has dentil detailing. The gabled section of the principal facade has four-over-four double-hung sash windows on each level. There are fish-scale shingles in the gabled section and ornate wood detailing on the eaves. The right side facade has one four-over-four double-hung sash window on the main floor, and two four-over-four double-hung

sash windows on the second floor, one to either side of a rough stone chimney. There is also a three-room addition at the rear facade. The left facade has three windows on the first floor, and two on the second floor in the gabled section. The addition has two windows, and a rough stone foundation with rough mortar. The front porch has brick piers with chamfered wooden posts and ornate brackets.

After the property was acquired by the state of Georgia, Jarrett family members remember, Dr. Stuckey, W. G. Woodruff, John Bailey, administrative staff, and Brim Jarrett, using the house as a command center for the station where they would conduct business and take meals before the Office and Seed Lab (originally the rock office and laboratory, and later the soils lab) were completed by the CCC in 1934.

The Jarrett House had one of the first telephones in the area and daily weather readings were taken and reported to Atlanta by Brim or his oldest daughter, Lorene. Weather readings are still taken and reported daily from the station.

For years the house was heated only by four fireplaces and the Jarrett children remember many cold mornings with snow on their beds; a fire was lit in the upstairs fireplace only on special occasions. An icebox on the back porch was stocked with 100 pounds of ice twice a week by a truck that came from Murphy, North Carolina.

It is likely that the Jarrett family left the house after Brim Jarrett's death in 1949. Nonetheless, the house continued to be known as the Jarrett House, except for a later modification. Apples and research into apple cultivation have played a major part in the history of the Station. When the house was no longer used as a residence, it became a storage building for abundant apple crops. Over time, the house also became known as the Jarrett Apple House.

In the late 1990s, a University of Georgia graduate student's thesis study inspired a project to establish an arboretum on station grounds. The initial plan called for the restoration of the Jarrett Apple House as the focal point and headquarters of the arboretum. To gain support for the project, a replica of the house was built by Don Cordier and featured in a prize-winning entry in the 1999 Southeastern Flower Show. Unfortunately, the University of Georgia Fire Marshall determined shortly thereafter the house could not safely hold groups of people, nor could it serve as a headquarters building.

The Jarrett House appears individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is thus assessed as a Category 1 resource.



Figure 409. The utility warehouse.

Utility warehouse – UGA 3518 (1959, Category 2). The utility warehouse is a single-story concrete structure with a gable roof with overhanging wood eaves. The principal facade, which faces the road connecting the Jarrett House and work center/storage building environs, features eleven aluminum garage bays. There is an additional garage bay in the right facade. The windows, which are three-over-four light, have concrete sills. The gables are faced with corrugated sheet aluminum. The warehouse is utilitarian in character with little detailing. It sits across from a maintenance vehicle shed.

The utility warehouse was constructed in 1959, and appears to be little changed. Built during the proposed period of significance, the utility warehouse appears to possess sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations. As such, the building appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district and has been assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 410. The storage building.

Storage building (root cellar, smokehouse) – UGA 3520 (circa 1934, Category 2). The storage building, which is also referred to as a root cellar and

smokehouse in some documents, is located to the east of the Jarrett House. It is a modest, one-story stone structure with a gable roof clad with asphalt shingles and exposed rafter tails. A shed roof wood frame addition with vertical board siding sits to the south of the stone section. Weatherboard are associated with the front and back gables, side shed addition and addition and entry doors. The building includes a stone and brick chimney in the corner and a single wood door. The north facade has a single three-over-three light set within a wood frame. The rear facade has a single window that is covered with tin.

The storage building is thought to have been constructed in 1935 to support expanded use of the house for station needs. It was thus built during the proposed period of significance. The building also appears to possess sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations, and would thus contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It has been assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 411. The maintenance vehicle shed.

Maintenance vehicle shed – UGA 3528 (circa 1980, Category 5). Located across the road from the utility warehouse is a maintenance vehicle shed. This wood frame structure also faces the road. It has vertical board siding and a gable roof. The gable ends are clad with horizontal wood siding.

The date of origin of the maintenance vehicle shed has not been identified in archival documents reviewed for this study.



Figure 412. The storage building.

Storage building (date undetermined, category undetermined). Located below the knoll associated with the Jarrett House and along the stream corridor is a corrugated metal storage building. An unimproved access road leads to the storage building from the paved road that connects the Jarrett House with the work center/storage building and Farmers' Meeting complex. The storage building has a concrete block foundation, corrugated metal walls, and a standing seam metal gable roof. The building is composed of two sections and steps down with the slope of the terrain.

The date of origin of the storage building has not been identified in support of this assessment. The date of origin of this building is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Landscape Resources



Figure 413. Part of the stone wall near the Jarrett House.

Stone wall, Jarrett House (date undetermined, Category 2). A low stacked fieldstone wall edges part of the Jarrett House helping to form a level precinct around the building on its north side. Steps lead through the wall to the southeastern portion of the heirloom garden.

Although the date of origin of the stone wall is not confirmed, it likely was built in 1935 to accommodate the new storage building. As such, the wall would have been built during the proposed period of significance. It appears to possess sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations, and would thus contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It has been assessed as a Category 2 resource for that reason.



Figure 414. The heirloom garden near the Jarrett House.

Jarrett House heirloom garden (2007, Category 5). The heirloom garden in front of the Jarrett House features several herbs, such as sage, lavender, thyme, and culinary, tea, and medicinal herbs. The garden features stepping stones, plant labels, whiskey barrel plantings, and a sundial. An interpretive sign sheltered under a modest cover is located nearby. From the garden visitors can view the experimental fields on the hillside above, as well as greenhouses and other functional structures. The garden was developed in 2007.

This feature postdates the period of significance and is non-contributing.

Access road leading to the corrugated metal storage building (date undetermined, category undetermined). An unimproved road forms a broad arc to provide access to the corrugated metal storage building located along the stream corridor. The road extends between sections of the property's secondary paved roads.

The date of origin of the access road leading to the corrugated metal storage building is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Farmers' Meeting Complex

The Farmers' Meeting Complex character area is located in the southeastern portion of the station property. It includes a fireplace, pottery shed, picnic pavilion, barbeque, and trails set within a woodland. The complex is approached by the secondary historic entrance road corridor.

Building Resources



Figure 415. Food preparation shed.

Food preparation shed – UGA 3516 (1940, Category 2). The food preparation shed is a single-story wood-framed structure with a hipped roof and a stone foundation. The walls are vertical wood board. The roof, clad with asphalt shingles, has exposed rafter tails. There are square stone false piers along the foundation and pentagonal vents on the stone foundation at the floor grade. The building has screens for windows and doors. There is also open air seating under the rear shed addition. The stairs at the entry are concrete and stone.

The food preparation shed was constructed in 1940 to support popular use of the Farmers' Meeting complex. It was thus built during the proposed period of significance. The building also appears to possess sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations, and would thus contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It has been assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 416. Storage shed.

Storage shed (pottery barn and kiln) – UGA 3519 (circa 1934, Category 2). The storage shed (originally designed as a pottery barn and kiln structure) is a single-story, wood-framed structure with a standing seam metal roof, vertical weatherboard siding, and a stone foundation. The building features the original

board and batten door with metal brackets or strap hinges on front facade, located at the eastern end. There are three windows to its left. The windows are midcentury, steel-framed six-over-six double-hung sash. The original roof has been replaced. In the gable end there is a board and batten door, with a filled-in rectangular vent in the gable. The gable end also includes a one-and-one-half-story tapered stone chimney that was once part of the kiln, which has since been removed.

The storage shed was constructed in 1935 to support the Farmers' Meeting complex. It was thus built during the proposed period of significance. The building also appears to possess sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations, and would thus contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It has been assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 417. Barbecue house.

Barbecue house – UGA 3521 (1940, Category 2). The barbecue house is an open-air wood-framed structure with a gable roof with a raised ridge line. Vertical board infills the front gabled end. Two rows of shelves run along both sides of the structure. The cooking trough area, located in the center, is composed of concrete unit masonry and brick. There is also a large, three-compartment fieldstone fireplace and chimney at the rear of the building. The roof is supported with round wood posts and cut wood beams and rafters.

The barbecue house was constructed in 1940 to support popular use of the Farmers' Meeting complex. It was thus built during the proposed period of significance. The building also appears to possess sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations, and would thus contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It has been assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 418. Pavilion

Pavilion – UGA 3523 (1964, Category 2). The pavilion is a covered, open-air structure housing four long rows of picnic tables and a long bench. The gable roof, with a shed extension, is supported by large round wood posts, and a mix of round log beams and cut wood beams. Some of the posts are set on a concrete unit masonry foundation. Concrete steps lead into the pavilion, where the foundation is exposed and the finished floor is above grade. The roof also has exposed rafter ends and overhanging eaves. There are vertical boards at the gabled sections.

The pavilion was constructed in 1964 to support ongoing use of the Farmers' Meeting complex for picnicking and group events. It was thus built during the proposed period of significance. The building also appears to possess sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations, and would thus contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It has been assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 419. The restroom.

Restroom – UGA 3534 (1989, Category 5). A modest restroom structure is also located within the character area. It is wood-framed, with a CMU foundation. The gable roof is clad with asphalt shingles. A vent pipe extends through the

roof. There are small windows in the gable ends and two sets of doors on the principal facade for the men's and women's rooms. Lattice screens enclose the entrances. The building is accessed via a paved ramp. The restroom postdates the proposed period of significance and is thus non-contributing.



Figure 420. Unidentified structure.

Water tank (by 1966, Category 2). At the edge of the complex along the woodland margin is a stucco and wood structure with small square openings at the top. The building has a standing seam metal roof and houses a water tank. Although in poor condition, the building appears to possess sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations, and would thus contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. It has been assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Landscape Resources



Figure 421. Access road leading to the Farmers' Meeting complex.

Access road (date undetermined, category undetermined). An asphalt and gravel road leads to the Farmers' Meeting complex from the secondary entrance road. The steeper section located near the cannery is paved with asphalt, while the segment near the buildings is gravel. Parking occurs informally along the margins of the road.

The date of origin of the access road is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.



Figure 422. Trails and plantings.

Trails and plantings (date undetermined, Category 5). The Woodland Medicine Trail extends for one-quarter mile to the south of the gravel road east of the Farmers' Meeting complex. It features wooden boardwalk segments, benches, and stone work. Along the trail, visitors can learn about numerous woodland wildflowers, herbs, ferns, and shrubs that were used extensively by Native Americans and early settlers. The head of the trail was the site of an old spring house that once provided water to the Jarrett House and the work center/storage building. This feature postdates the period of significance and is non-contributing.



Figure 423. Wooden arch.

Arch (date undetermined, category undetermined). A wooden arch, composed of two peeled log uprights and a peeled log arch set atop the uprights, is located to the east of the Farmers' Meeting complex, and marks the extension of the gravel road into the wooded hillside that features trails and interpreted planting areas. One of the trails is the Woodland Medicine Trail, added in the 2000s. An

interpretive sign is located adjacent to the arch to indicate the plants found along the trail.

The date of origin of the arch is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.



Figure 424. Stone fireplace west of the storage shed.

Stone fireplace, walls, and plaza (date undetermined, Category 2). A stone fireplace is set within a stone retaining wall adjacent to a stone paved plaza located west of the storage shed. This feature has a variable height wall.

Although their date of origin is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study, the stone fireplace, walls, and plaza were constructed by 1942 to support popular use of the Farmers' Meeting complex. The structures were thus built during the proposed period of significance. The structures also appear to possess sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations, and would thus contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. They have been assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 425. Stormwater management systems.

Stormwater management system (date undetermined, Category 5). Along the gravel road and trails there are stormwater management systems variously composed of rock box culverts, concrete culvert headwalls, and corrugated metal pipes. This feature postdates the period of significance and is non-contributing.



Figure 426. Stone-lined pool.

Stone-lined pool (date undetermined, Category 5). A stone-lined pool is one of the focal points of the Woodland Medicine Trail. Stacked stone forms a bank along the pool margins. This feature postdates the period of significance and is non-contributing.



Figure 427. Amphitheater.

Amphitheater (date undetermined, Category 2). A small outdoor amphitheater is also located in the wooded area of the Farmers' Meeting complex. It is composed of a semicircular arrangement of stone steps and a brick drinking fountain.

The date of origin of the amphitheater has not been identified in support of this assessment. However, based on its appearance, it likely dates to the period of significance, and thus contributes to a potential historic district. As such, it has been assessed at a Category 2 resource.

Experiment Fields

The Experiment Fields character area is located in the northeastern portion of the property and occupies the slope and top of the hillside overlooking the station. It includes a gravel access road, fields, fencing to exclude deer, and wooden structures used to support vines. The hillside and hilltop afford dramatic views of the surrounding mountain landscape.

Building Resources

Greenhouse and headhouse – UGA 3510 (1959, Category 2). Located to the north of the road and the utility warehouse is a greenhouse and headhouse complex. The greenhouse is constructed of masonry, concrete block, and glass. It has a gable roof and concrete floor, and its walls and roof are of metal frame construction and glass panes. The concrete block head house features two rooms, an office and a furnace room. It also has a gable roof, and casement windows. The greenhouse extends from the head house.⁵²⁰ The greenhouse edges the area dedicated to experimental fields.⁵²¹

The greenhouse and headhouse was constructed in 1959, and appears to be little changed. Built during the proposed period of significance, the utility warehouse appears to possess sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations. As such, the building appears to contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district and has been assessed as a Category 2 resource.

520. Ibid.

521. Ibid.

Landscape Resources



Figure 428. Gravel access drive.

Gravel access drive (undetermined date, undetermined category). A gravel access drive leads along the upper slope of the property's hillside from the intersection of a road leading east from Administration and a road leading north from the Jarrett House environs. It provides access to the various experiment fields.

The date of origin of the gravel access road is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.



Figure 429. Experiment fields.

Experiment fields (undetermined date, undetermined category). The experiment fields occupy the slopes of the hillside above the greenhouse. They include grapes, ornamental trees, and shrubs for nursery stock, and other experiments. Deer fencing is used in some places for exclusion of wildlife.

The date of origin of the experiment fields is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Potential Archaeological Resources

Two archaeological sites have been documented on the Georgia Mountain Research and Education property in Union county. This site density is low, but seems relatively consistent with the level of archaeological research and survey in the surrounding area. Small portions of Union County, such as Track Rock Gap have been more thoroughly surveyed and documented. That area contains rock piles and petroglyphs that are unique to the region and, thus, of interest to archaeologists and the public, alike. For the Georgia Mountain Research and Education property, only one site contains information that can provide cultural affiliation (9UN2), while the other site (9UN357) is a lithic scatter that could identify to any part of an exceedingly wide date range.⁵²² In addition to these known archaeological sites, there is a strong probability that several more undocumented sites exist.

Recorded by archaeologists as the “Experiment Station Site” and given the site number 9UN2. Based on artifacts found at the site, people lived in the fertile valley in the western portion of the property during intervals of time spanning several millennia. The earliest documented occupation of the property at site 9UN2 begins in what archaeologists refer to as the Early Archaic period (9550 to 6900 BC). This early occupation is indicated by distinctive projectile points. Later style projectile points found at the site indicate use of the site in the Middle Archaic period (5900 to 4350 BC) as well as the Late Archaic period (3800 to 1800 BC). Another interval of time that the site was likely inhabited was between 1200 and 300 BC, as evidenced by distinctive pottery made during that time.

The earlier occupations at 9UN2 may have been temporary visits, leaving only light scatters of artifacts behind. There is, however, evidence of a substantial village at the site that dates sometime between AD 1350 and 1540. Large numbers of pottery fragments, materials from houses, and other accumulated debris from daily living can be seen in the soil. This village belonged to a culture referred to as “Lamar” by archaeologists. These people were agriculturalists, who grew corn, squash, and other crops, likely within the Mountain Research property.

The possibility of a later Cherokee village has been noted at the site. The 1979 revisit of the by Earnest Seckinger, then archaeologist at the University of Georgia lead him to note the likely presence of a Cherokee village at the site, and that it should be excavated during the winter to avoid interruption of cultivation. There is no record of further investigation of the site beyond occasional visits to collect artifacts from the surface.

522. Robert Wauchope, “Archaeological Survey of Northern Georgia, with a Test of Some Cultural Hypotheses,” *Society for American Archaeology, Memoir 21*, 1966.

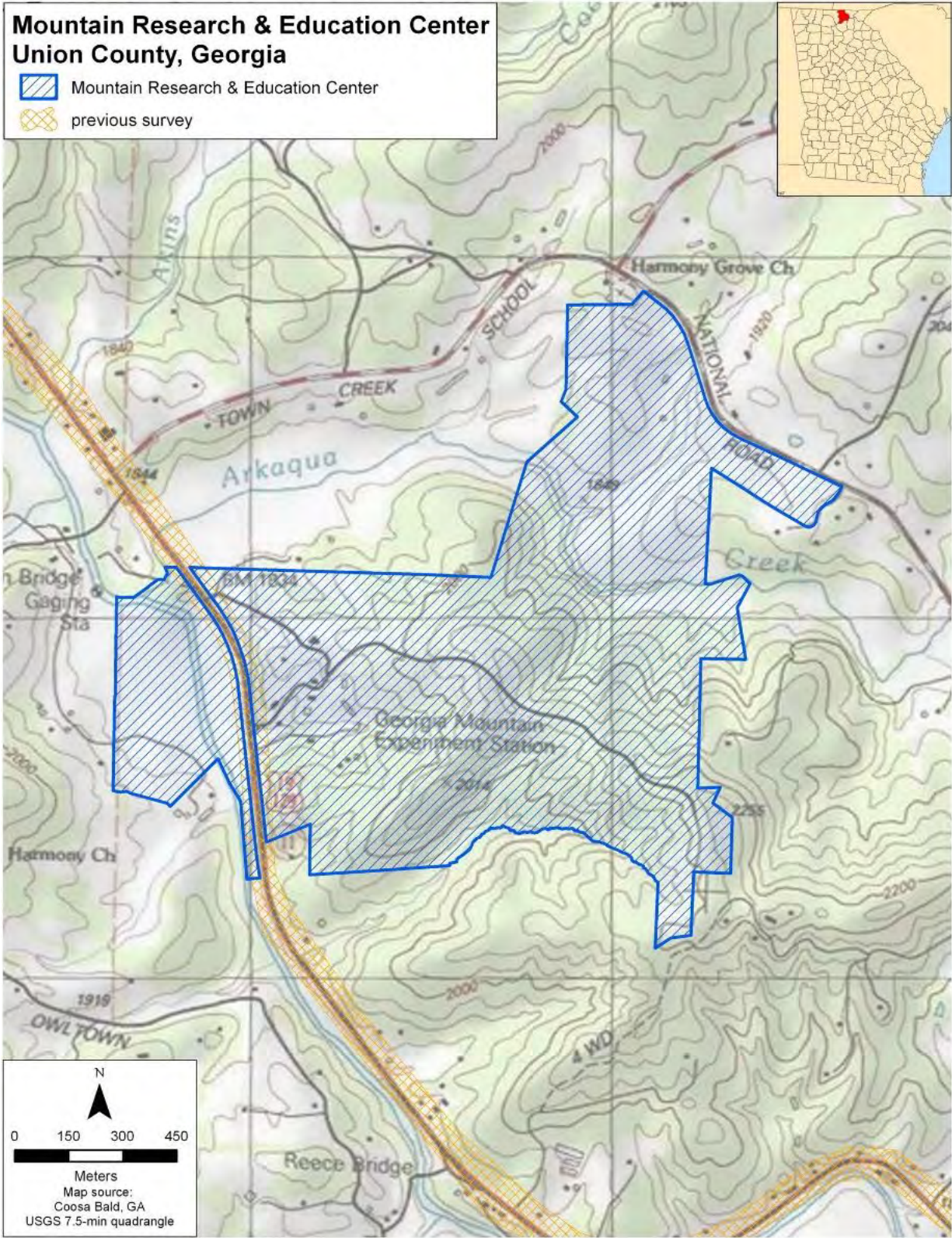


Figure 430. Mountain Research and Education Center property and area of previous archaeological survey. (Source: USGS, annotated by the authors)

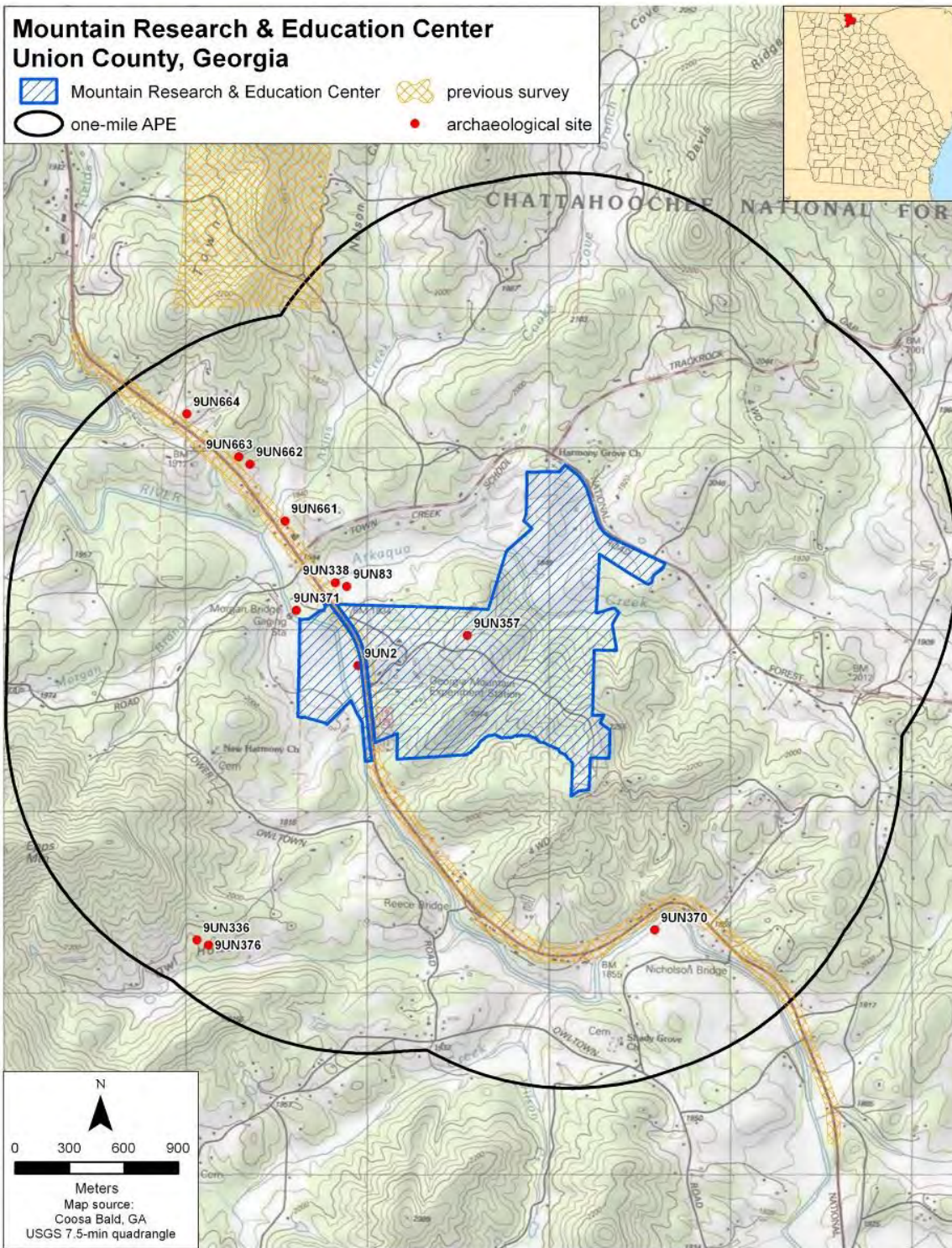


Figure 431. Mountain research and Education Center property and area of previous archaeological survey, previously identified archaeological sites, and area of potential effects (APE). (Source: USGS, annotated by the authors)

Summary Assessments

National Register-eligible Properties

Georgia Mountain Research and Education Center Historic District

The Georgia Mountain Research and Education Center appears significant at the state level as a historic district eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A, C, and D in the areas of Agriculture, Archeology, Architecture, Invention, and Science for its long-standing role as the Georgia Mountain Experiment Station. The station is notable for the innovations in scientific agriculture that have resulted from the research conducted on the property.

The period of significance for the property extends from establishment in 1930 to 1966, the fifty-year age consideration for listing in the National Register. The significance of the property is anticipated to be ongoing, as the station continues to make important contributions to science and agriculture within these contexts.

Agriculture, Invention, and Science

Since 1930, the station has played a leading role in modernizing agriculture and developing new breeds, strains, and varieties of plants and animals to improve the practice and business of farming. Specific innovations have included fertilizer application standards, and development of appropriate cultivars and rotation schedule for fruits, vegetables, and nursery products. As such, it relates directly to broader national historic contexts relating to Land Grant Colleges, Experiment Stations, the Cooperative Extension System, and Agricultural Education.

Archeology

Use of the property as an agricultural research facility in the twentieth century has likely left an archaeological signature that could add to the understanding of the lives of the people who operated and visited the facility. Its frequent use as a point for regional congregation of thousands of farmers likely an archaeological signature that could be significant in understanding life in the mountains of north Georgia.

One significant Native American archaeological site has been documented, and it is clear that many well-preserved twentieth century structures are on the property. Archaeological survey of the Mountain Research will likely result in discovery of more archaeological sites that have the potential to add greatly to the understanding of rural life in north Georgia and the University's role in it. Likewise, it is highly probable that more Native American sites than the two that have been documented exist on the property, and warrant documentation and preservation.

Architecture

Several stone buildings were built by the CCC and FERA through New Deal programs and with federal funding. These structures are significant examples of period architecture.

Numerous physical resources of the campus survive from the period of significance to convey the historic associations of the potential historic district. The overall composition and layout of the grounds, and the scale and materials of the buildings are consistent with the historic property as it existed during the period of significance. Although the few contemporary additions, convey a different character, scale, and mass than most of the historic features of the property, as do the new display gardens, and serve to diminish the overall integrity of the property, they remain consistent with the mission of the property. Patterns of spatial organization, land uses, and views and vistas otherwise survive from the period of significance and help to convey the significance of the historic district.

Overall, the campus retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Integrity of design and workmanship of some buildings is diminished due to alterations made to adapt them to ongoing use. However, as a living scientific research center, change is anticipated to continue to allow for the accommodation of evolving scientific methods.

Resources potentially eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places

- Jarrett House – UGA 3508 (1892)
- Office and Seed Lab (Soils lab) – UGA 3512 (circa 1934)
- Work center/storage (former cannery) – UGA 3506 (circa 1934)

Note that individually eligible resources may also represent contributing resources with a historic district.

Resources potentially contributing to a National Register-eligible district

- Root cellar (circa 1937)
- Fruit stand (circa 1934)
- Cottage – UGA 3511 (1930)
- Work center/storage (former cannery) – UGA 3506 (circa 1934)
- Tool storage shed – UGA 3517 (1937)
- Storage building (root cellar, smokehouse) – UGA 3520 (1935)
- Food preparation shed – UGA 3516 (1940)
- Storage shed (pottery barn and kiln) – UGA 3519 (1935)
- Barbecue house – UGA 3521 (1940)
- Feed barn – UGA 3529 (1952)
- Administration Building – UGA 3501 (1953)
- Greenhouse and headhouse – UGA 3510 (1959)
- Utility warehouse – UGA 3518 (1959)
- Pavilion – UGA 3523 (1964)

- Water Tank (by 1966)
- Landscape resources: Georgia Mountain Experiment Station Road, secondary historic entrance road, cottage drive, stone ruin, road leading to the Cannery and Farmer's Meeting Complex, road to Feed Barn, stone walls and piers, stormwater management system, amphitheater, stone fireplace, walls, and plaza

4-H Centers: Rock Eagle and Wahsega

Introduction

The University of Georgia is a Land Grant and Agricultural College with a mission that includes youth outreach through the work conducted as part of the Georgia Cooperative Extension Service, part of the College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences and Family and Consumer Sciences. The 4-H program is one of several divisions of the Cooperative Extension Service operated out of a state's agricultural university. Within Georgia, one of the venues for outreach is the Georgia 4-H Environmental Education Program that is housed within five 4-H centers around the state at Burton, on Tybee Island; Jekyll Island; Fortson in Hampton; Rock Eagle in Eatonton; and Wahsega in Dahlonega, Georgia. 4-H centers are designed, to inspire youth, through environmental education, with a love for learning by using the outdoors as a “classroom without walls” filled with unique learning opportunities.

Two of Georgia's 4-H centers—Rock Eagle and Wahsega—are addressed herein as part of the University of Georgia Preservation Master Plan. These two properties are discussed together in this section.

The Georgia 4-H Environmental Education Program at Rock Eagle is located in Eatonton, Georgia, adjacent to the Oconee National Forest. The property extends over 1,500 acres of forest, streams, and fields, and features miles of trails, a 110-acre lake, a natural history museum, cabins, amphitheater, dining hall, pavilions, swimming pools, auditorium, and science study facilities, and the Rock Eagle mound, a prehistoric stone effigy that is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The center has been serving students and teachers associated with the Environmental Education Program since 1979, although it occupies facilities developed for 4-H use during the early 1950s.

The 4-H Center at Wahsega lies in a valley at the foot of the Appalachian Mountains surrounded by the Chattahoochee National Forest. The 27-acre property has been serving students and teachers associated with the Environmental Education Program since 1988, although it occupies facilities developed for 4-H use during the 1930s. The property features sixteen rustic cabins and two bathhouses, four open-air pavilions, three campfire rings, hiking trails, an amphitheater, dining hall, recreation hall, recreational facilities and fields, and streams.

Both 4-H centers are built around historic building and landscape resources adapted for Environmental Education Program use. The Rock Eagle 4-H center, which is the largest such camp in the world, reflects the early period of the University's Cooperative Extension Service program development. It remains a vital part of the state's youth agricultural and environmental education today.



Figure 432. The 4-H logo, which stands for “Head, Hands, Heart, and Health.”

Wahsega is the oldest continually operating 4-H facility within the state. It occupies the site of a former Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp, and a later summer camp for underprivileged youth. Both properties are historic and appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for their association with the 4-H program in the areas of Agriculture, Architecture, and Education between their establishment and 1966. Rock Eagle is also significant at a national level in the area of Archeology for evidence of pre-Contact American Indian settlement and the effigy that is preserved on the site today.

The narrative that follows traces the history of the property and its development and use, and suggests the historic contexts that relate to its use as a University of Georgia agricultural education facility. The historical background information is followed by an inventory and assessment of the building, landscape, and archaeological features associated with the property. The inventory and assessment is followed by assessment of the National Register eligibility of the property, and the identification of any individually eligible resources and historic districts associated with the property.

Historic Context

Historical Background



Figure 433. Georgia 4-H Corn Club, 1904.
(Source: University of Georgia 4-H website)

The 4-H program evolved organically from a number of youth agricultural programs and clubs established across the United States at the beginning of the twentieth century that later became affiliated with federal educational programs and funding. These programs eventually became unified under the umbrella of 4-H.

From its beginnings in the eighteenth century, public education in the United States emphasized creating an enlightened citizenry. During the nineteenth century, the need to augment traditional scholarly curricula with practical training was recognized by educators and philosophers such as John Dewey. With increasing numbers of immigrants arriving in the United States, and a wider cross-section of Americans entering the public education system, a new approach to education that combined abstract instruction and learning by doing began to emerge. The new approach contributed to the passage of the Morrill Act in 1862, which created the land grant college system. While the Morrill Act led to changes in post-secondary school education, it did not initially impact the public school system.

In the late 1890s, school systems in New York State began to experiment with student leaflets and magazines about environmental subjects, later adding special teacher training to reach rural students. Clubs began to form around interests outside of school, including clubs that focused on with the growing of corn. So-called agricultural clubs caught the attention of Ohio State University educators, who began distributing seed in support of the establishment of corn, and flower, and garden clubs. By the early 1900s, several states, including Georgia had established youth corn clubs.⁵²³

523. "Our History," University of Georgia Extension, accessed April 2018, <http://extension.uga.edu/about/our-history.html>.

At the same time, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) also took note of the growing popularity of agricultural clubs. The USDA had been trying for several years to teach farmers improved planting and maintenance techniques for the eradication of the cotton boll weevil. However, agency representatives quickly discovered that farmers had developed their own methods for most needs and were difficult to teach; children of farmers, on the other hand, were more open to new methods and could be engaged using contests organized by agricultural clubs. As a result, the USDA set up the Office of Farmers' Cooperative Demonstration Work in 1904, which sponsored girls' and boys' work divisions. In 1912, the USDA hired Mary E. Creswell, a University of Georgia graduate and former Supervisor of Home Economics at Georgia State Normal School, as the first full time supervisor of girls' work for the program. At Creswell's suggestion, state agents began to be referred to as Home Demonstration Agents.⁵²⁴



Figure 434. Mary E. Creswell, an important figure in the history of women at University of Georgia, women's education, and the University of Georgia Cooperative Extension Service (Source: Boney 1986).

In 1914, Congress passed the Smith-Lever Act that created the Cooperative Extension Service. At the same time, the U.S. prepared for entry into World War I, increasing the need for food and fiber production. This spurred the youth clubs into greater action and further raised the profile of their activities and recognition of their importance. By 1924, 4-H had become universally recognized as the name of the youth agricultural club associated with the Cooperative Extension Service.

524. Ibid.

The University of Georgia’s 4-H program has similar roots. In 1904, Newton County School Commissioner G. C. Adams announced a corn-growing contest for boys aged 6 through 18. Adams convinced the State School Commissioner, W. B. Merrit, to extend the contest statewide in 1905. The contest was such a success that the Georgia Agricultural College (now the University of Georgia) conducted contests involving corn, cotton, and chickens, with prizes awarded at county and state fairs. The College provided instruction and a means of judging the winners.⁵²⁵ In 1911, the state also made funds available for creating a Girls’ Canning Club. Mary E. Creswell, then head of the Practice School of the State Normal School in Athens, was brought in to head the club and given the title “Assistant in School Extension.” Canning clubs were also organized in Clayton and Clarke counties that year.⁵²⁶ The program later mushroomed; in 1910, the enrollment of Georgia youth agriculture clubs was 350 while in 1920 it had reached 27,000 members.⁵²⁷



Figure 435. While young men joined corn clubs, young woman in Georgia joined canning clubs. Both activities would eventually become part of the 4-H program. (Source: University of Georgia Extension Photo Archives)



Figure 436. Geographic locations of the six Georgia 4-H camps (Source: University of Georgia 4-H).

After World War I came to an end, 4-H leaders began to organize on a national level to create continuity of services and programs. Local 4-H groups retained, and continue to have, a great deal of influence on national programs. One of the earliest initiatives flowing from local groups was the camp movement. Local 4-H groups began to sponsor weekend and overnight stays for young people’s visits to colleges, fairs, special events, and training. By 1919, West Virginia’s twenty-five counties included camping as a 4-H activity, and by 1921, the State decided to establish a permanent 4-H camp ground. Nationally, the first 4-H camp was held in 1927 in Washington, D.C., on the National Mall. Rows of tents lined the Mall in front of the USDA building for two weeks in June. Songs especially

525. Ibid.

526. B. L. Walton, Jr. The University of Georgia, Cooperative Extension. *Georgia 4-H: Historic Past, Dynamic Future* (Virginia Beach, Virginia: The Donning Company Publishers, 2008).

527. Ibid., 11.

written for the 4-H were introduced at the event that have since become standards.⁵²⁸

Over time, the Georgia 4-H program has grown to include five centers located around the state. Each county is assigned to a particular 4-H camp, and can use the facilities during a designated time frame. Groups outside of 4-H, such as school systems, can also use the camps when they are not occupied by 4-H members. The facilities offer environmental education programs geared to state curriculum. In addition, Rock Eagle is also available for lease as an adult retreat and meeting site. Each of the five centers is described below.

Burton 4-H Center on Tybee Island. Originally known as the Tybee Island 4-H Center, Burton began to accommodate 4-H members as a camping facility at Camp Hammock in 1946–1947.⁵²⁹ The facility was established through an agreement reached between Savannah Beach and Chatham County Extension Agents that set aside 6 acres of land for the 4-H clubs of Chatham County.

In 1947, participants from thirty-four counties camped on the property following construction of a dining hall and conversion of an Army barracks for camp uses. In 1950, 4-H and Home Demonstration Club members built an entrance gate for a cost of \$570. The majority of Burton’s buildings were constructed in 1951, including seven dormitories, a manager’s house, recreation hall, office and staff house, program coordinator’s house, and staff lounge. The camp hired its first counselors in 1960, and in 1988, with the addition of 4-H Environmental Education, the center became a year-round facility.⁵³⁰ Classrooms have been added in two A-frames structures.

In 2004, the Tybee Island facility was renamed the Burton 4-H Center on Tybee Island to honor Bob and Maxine Burton, who had attended the 4-H camp. Bob Burton had also served as a camp counselor. Their memories prompted the Burtons to become champions of and support the center.⁵³¹

Fortson 4-H Center. Fortson 4-H Center is the state’s newest camp facility.⁵³² It is located on 77 acres of land composed of forest, fields, ponds, and wetlands. In 2007, 4-H began to rent the camp property from the Fortson Youth Training Center, Inc. In 2014, the center made a gift of the property to the 4-H program, the largest private gift ever received by the Georgia 4-H Foundation.⁵³³

Fortson 4-H Center was established as Camp Fortson on property owned by Ed and Claudia Fortson. The Fortsons donated 72 acres of land to the community so that children could enjoy the American traditions of camping and enjoying the great outdoors. The campground was initially quite rustic. There was originally no running water and campers stayed overnight in tents. Eventually, the campers, many of whom were 4-H members and their leaders, began to construct a dining hall, dormitories, and a chapel at the campsite. A community group, the Kitchen

528. Thomas Wessel and Marlyn Wessel. *4-H, An American Ideal, 1900–1980: A History of 4-H.* (Chevy Chase, Maryland: National 4-H Council, 1982).

529. University of Georgia 2015F; Walton, 2008.

530. Walton, 2008, 208.

531. Ibid.

532. Ibid.

533. University of Georgia Extension, “Our History.”

Kuties, formed a band and raised money to fund further expansion. The \$500,000 raised by the group was used to construct a lake and pavilion, as well as a pool and pool house. Additional land was acquired, while staff housing, special physical skills courses, a gymnasium, an amphitheater, and an educational farm were eventually added.⁵³⁴

Jekyll 4-H Center and the Tidelands Nature Center. In 1982, the Georgia 4-H program was offered the opportunity to lease the former Dolphin Club and Motor Hotel on Jekyll Island as a camp site. The Dolphin Club and Motor Hotel were built in 1956 by the St. Andrews Beach Corporation, a consortium of African American business owners, to provide lodging to African American guests during segregation. However, the consortium dissolved following the opening of the hotel in August 1959, and the hotel sold to the Jekyll Island Authority.⁵³⁵



Figure 437. Dolphin Club and Hotel, 1959. (Source: University of Georgia 4-H)

Across the street from the hotel was the Dolphin Club Lounge and Restaurant, which attracted prominent African American entertainers, including Clarence Carter, Tyrone Davis, Millie Jackson, Percy Sledge, and others. The Dolphin Club Lounge and Restaurant contained a lobby with restrooms, a dining room, two small private dining areas, and a night club. In June 1960, St. Andrews Auditorium was built to maintain the requirement of “separate but equal” facilities for the island. It was used for family reunions and dances, and in 1964 served as a venue for an Otis Redding concert.

In June 1966, after the passage of the Civil Rights Act, the Dolphin Club and Motor Hotel were closed, the lounge was rarely used.⁵³⁶ The property did, however, continue to serve occasionally as a group camp and youth center from the late 1960s until the late 1970s.

534. University of Georgia, 2016F.

535. Walton, 2008; University of Georgia, 2016B.

536. University of Georgia, 2016B.

In 1983, the hotel, lounge, auditorium and beach pavilion were leased to Georgia 4-H for use as a summer camp.⁵³⁷ In 1987, the program was expanded to include year-round environmental education programming.⁵³⁸ In February 2003, the former hotel facility temporarily closed to undergo renovation. It reopened in August 2003 with a new appearance involving reorienting the building so that doors opened into a courtyard; upgrading the plumbing, electrical and safety systems; the addition of amenities such as satellite television, high-speed internet, and telephone; and the addition of VIP rooms. The parking lot was redesigned to include natural islands to provide shade and green space.⁵³⁹

In 2013, the Jekyll Island Authority and the Georgia State 4-H Club entered into a partnership to improve, renovate, and expand the Jekyll Island 4-H Center. Governor Nathan Deal requested, and the general Assembly approved, a \$12 million budget for this partnership, with the Jekyll Island Authority assuming responsibly for the camp from University of Georgia Cooperative Extension Service. The plans indicate that the new Jekyll Island Children and Youth Center and related facilities will be significantly improved by the construction of a new education building, replacement of dormitories, construction of a new auditorium and other essential buildings, as well as grounds and roadway improvements. Georgia 4-H will continue to use the facility.⁵⁴⁰ During the transition, county 4-H members who would have been assigned to summer camp on Jekyll Island have been assigned to one of the four other 4-H camps in Georgia.

Rock Eagle 4-H Center. With a capacity of 1,000 campers, Rock Eagle 4-H Center is the world’s largest and considered the “crown jewel” of the Georgia 4-H program.⁵⁴¹ It was conceived during the 1940s when Georgia had only two 4-H camps—Wahsega near Dahlonga and Tybee Island near Savannah—and its membership was growing rapidly. The State’s 4-H Leader, Bill Sutton, proposed establishment of a new large camp that would allow 1,000 boys and girls to attend simultaneously. In 1944, Sutton, other 4-H leaders, and employees of the University of Georgia Cooperative Extension Service founded the Georgia 4-H Foundation with the goal of raising money and administering construction of a 4-H center at Rock Eagle in Eatonton, Georgia.⁵⁴²

The location of the new center, near the historic Rock Eagle effigy mound in northern Putnam County, was suggested by John A. “Red” Smith, the County Extension Agent. With lobbying by the Foundation Board of Directors, matching funds were secured from Governor Herman Tallmadge. Additionally, the state would provide skilled prison labor to construct the facility.⁵⁴³ Private money came from a number of sources, including 4-H Club members themselves. For example, each 4-H member donated a dozen eggs at a construction fundraiser, eventually raising \$7,000.⁵⁴⁴

537. Ibid.

538. Walton 2008; University of Georgia 2016B.

539. University of Georgia, 2016B.

540. Ibid.

541. Walton, 208.

542. University of Georgia 2015D.

543. Ibid.

544. Walton, 208.

The Rock Eagle 4-H Center was sited within a 1,500-acre park created by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) that included a 110-acre lake.⁵⁴⁵ The property also featured the mound, which had been a site of interest since the eighteenth century when various explorers and writers to the area began to note the effigy's distinctive rock construction and other related American Indian cultural features. In 1877, archaeologist Charles C. Jones took measurements of the mound, leading to additional interest. In 1936, the WPA conducted excavations at the Rock Eagle mound, while also constructing a granite viewing tower (UGA 5090) nearby. The site was developed as a park with a road system, parking area, and security boundary.⁵⁴⁶



Figure 438. Rock Eagle mound as viewed from the granite tower. (Source: University of Georgia 4-H)

After the park was acquired by the University of Georgia in 1952, ground was broken for the new camp, with several proud 4-H members in attendance. Prisoners working on the facility were housed in a special facility on site, now the Administration Office (UGA 5061). The camp was dedicated on October 31, 1954, and opened in spring 1955 with a 4-H Tractor School. Later that year, the first summer camp was held at Rock Eagle.⁵⁴⁷

545. "About Rock Eagle," Georgia 4-H, accessed April 24, 2016, <http://georgia4h.org/4-h-centers/rock-eagle-4-h-centers/about-rock-eagle/>.

546. Georgia 4-H, "About Rock Eagle"; Walton, 2008; University of Georgia 2015D.

547. Walton, 2008.



Figure 439. Construction of the Rock Eagle 4-H Center, 1952. (Source: University of Georgia 4-H)

Today, Rock Eagle offers eight conference buildings, an auditorium, fifty-four cottages, a natural history museum, seven open-air pavilions, a chapel, swimming pools, and various other facilities. Recently, several older cottages have been replaced with newer facilities, while a new Founders Lodge has been added. In addition to 4-H activities, Rock Eagle is used for business events and retreats.

Wahsega 4-H Center. Wahsega is the oldest of the Georgia 4-H camps. Wahsega began operating as a 4-H facility in 1937, initially serving as a place for rallies and conferences.⁵⁴⁸ The first 4-H summer camp was held in 1946.⁵⁴⁹ The Wahsega camp site was established as a CCC camp in the 1930s that housed enrollees involved in building roads and bridges in the Dahlonega area of north Georgia. The camp included cabins, a dining hall and a bath house. Portions of the original dining hall (UGA 5321) and bathhouse, now the boy's bathhouse (UGA 5332), remain today, as does the basic layout of the camp organized around a central swimming pond created from damming Ward Creek. Several of the original bunk houses built by the CCC were torn down during the late 1930s and replaced by new cottages to be used as a summer camp for underprivileged youth.⁵⁵⁰ These cabins (UGA 5301 through 5316) survive today.

Wahsega began to be used as a 4-H summer camp in 1946. However, U.S. Army Rangers, who completed Mountain Tainting at Camp Frank Merrill near Wahsega, adapted the cabins for lodging in 1951.

Wahsega is a relatively small, 15-acre site surrounded on all sides by mountains. The small valley in which it is located is fed by Ward Creek, which divides the site. The name "Wahsega," thought to mean "beautiful woman," was given to the



Figure 440. Wahsega 4-H Center (Source: University of Georgia 4-H).

548. Ibid.

549. University of Georgia 2016F.

550. Ibid. Walton's compilation indicates that the cabins were built in 1928 (Walton 2008, 218).

site by the CCC.⁵⁵¹ Today, the camp features eighteen cabins for campers and three for counselors, a director's residence, dining hall, canteen, offices and classrooms, recreation hall, a swimming pond, boys and girl's bathhouses, an amphitheater, trails, and a large recreation field with climbing wall and zip line.

A timeline illustrating site history and development is provided in Appendix C.

551. Ibid.; Walton, 2008.

Chronology of Development and Use

Establishment of the Communities of Eatonton and Dahlonega

Dahlonega. The valley north of Dahlonega, where the Wahsega 4-H Center is located, was formerly owned by the McDougald family, which farmed the fertile floodplain of Ward Creek and used the area below its waterfalls to establish a gristmill.⁵⁵² The family eventually acquired more than 305 acres within the valley between 1867 and 1876. Family members continued to live on the land in a small log structure, with ownership passing through to the next generation, until 1930, at which time it was acquired by the federal government for inclusion in a national forest preserve. The McDougalds farmed the floodplain and lower slopes of the valley, raising cattle, sheep, and hogs. A cornfield occupied the site of the present-day swimming pond. A gristmill operated at the Ward Creek Falls that featured an overshot wheel with a wooden flume, and mill wheels alongside the stream. A portion of the property was logged during the 1920s.⁵⁵³

The land within this part of Lumpkin County was first opened to settlement following the Gold Lottery of the early nineteenth century. The land, however, remained part of the Cherokee Nation until 1833 when the state of Georgia assumed control over the region, forcibly removing all remaining Cherokee farmers by 1838. At that time, European-American settlement began in earnest.

Eatonton. Eatonton was founded in 1807 as the seat of Putnam County, formed around the same time to reflect the growing population of the region resulting from a migration of settlers following the Revolutionary War. The town took its name from William Eaton, an officer and diplomat involved in the First Barbary War of 1801–1805. Eatonton was incorporated as a town in 1809, and later as a city in 1879.

The New Deal Era (circa 1933–1942)

Wahsega. On November 15, 1933, the Ward Creek valley was designated as site of a CCC camp to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service. Wahsega became a World War I veterans camp (2417-VW). Veterans were one of the groups that the CCC program was intended to support through the provision of paid employment after they indicated they would like to participate in the program. Enrollees housed in the camp built roads and bridges in north Georgia. In addition to road and bridge construction, the enrollees planted trees on the sloped terrain surrounding the camp, improved the camp and the road leading to it, and were involved in fire-fighting. The enrollees occupied the camp until June 30, 1937.

The camp was composed of large wooden barracks, a mess hall, an infirmary, and officers' quarters. The enrollees helped build a swimming pond, referred to as the fish pond, by constructing a dam across Ward Creek in 1935. The pond was stocked with rainbow trout. A spillway was established by cutting a gap in a

552. "Wahsega 4-H Center; Historical Information," University of Georgia, accessed April 24, 2016, <http://www.wahsega4h.org/history.html>.

553. J. T. Wynn, *Cultural Resources Evaluation of Camp Wahsega, Lumpkin County, GA* (Gainesville, Georgia: U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service Report No. 83GA03NO3, 1983), 1–5.

huge log buried in the dam.⁵⁵⁴ The water was directed from a springbox upstream along Ward Creek, which may have been a McDougald farm springbox, modified by the CCC. After a few years, however, it proved incapable of providing sufficient flow to the pond and an alternative site was tapped across the road to the west.⁵⁵⁵ The CCC also built stone bridge abutments, steps, a stone-lined flume to bring water down the steep slope above the pool, and an amphitheater.

After the CCC camp closed, the buildings were turned over to the U.S. Forest Service. In the late 1930s, the majority of the bunkhouses used by CCC enrollees were razed, and smaller wood cabins were built as part of a summer camp established for underprivileged youth.⁵⁵⁶ The camp was used by the WPA as a recreation camp between 1939 and 1942. A sign located within the dining hall notes the following about this period:

Camp Wahsega was built by the United States Forestry Service with the assistance of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

The original camp on this site was the old veterans camp known as F 11.

Upon completion of Camp Wahsega by the U.S. Forest Service in 1939 the recreation project of the Works Progress Administration of Georgia organized a full camp staff and offered a complete camp service to the many communities of the state wishing to make available to underprivileged children a wholesome camp experience. The recreation project staffed and operated the camp program at Camp Wahsega during the seasons of 1939 – 1940 – 1941 – 1942. Upwards of 5000 persons participated in the program.⁵⁵⁷

Eatonton.

During the 1930s, CCC enrollees were tasked with restoring the Rock Eagle effigy mound, a Woodland period construction that appears to have been completed circa 1,000–3,000 year B.P. north of the future site of Eatonton. It is one of only two such effigy mounds located east of the Mississippi River, both of which are within Putnam County. CCC enrollees conducted limited excavation of the mound, and restoration of the rock work. They also constructed a granite viewing tower to allow visitors to better understand the form of the mound, composed of white quartzite rocks laid in the form of a bird, thought to be an eagle, atop a rock outcropping. The mound measures approximately 102 feet long and 120 feet wide. The CCC also constructed a walk around the site that incorporated grind stones from defunct gristmills into the paving, an access road, and parking area. The surrounding area was developed as a park, and the CCC are also thought to have constructed recreational amenities such as picnic areas.



Figure 441. Logo for a 4-H summer camp.

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554. Ward Creek *Veterans News* 1, no. 6, May 15, 1935, 5. From Wynn, *Cultural Resources Evaluation*, 12. The pond was later redesigned with an overflow pipe and stone spillway.
555. Wynn, *Cultural Resources Evaluation*, 22.
556. *Ibid.*
557. *Ibid.*, 19.

Growth of the 4-H Centers (1943–1988)

During the 1940s, the Georgia 4-H Program operated two 4-H facilities at Wahsega, first used in 1937 and formerly serving as a camp site by 1946, and Tybee Island, established in 1947.

The post-World War II era witnessed a period of expansive growth of the 4-H program in Georgia. Bill Sutton, who served as State 4-H Leader during this time, recognized the need and dreamed of building a 4-H center where 1,000 boys and girls could attend camp at one time. On November 17, 1948, Mr. Sutton and other 4-H supporters, along with employees of the University of Georgia Cooperative Extension Service, chartered the Georgia 4-H Foundation to help realize his dream. The Foundation was created to raise and administer funding for the construction of Rock Eagle.⁵⁵⁸

Wahsega. In 1943, the Georgia 4-H program was generally only using the camp facilities at Wahsega for conferences and rallies. The first 4-H summer camp was not held at Wahsega until 1946. The 4-H program used the property under the stipulations of a Special Use Permit agreement renewed each year with the U.S. Forest Service.⁵⁵⁹ Camp use continued until the late 1980s.

In 1949, an inventory of the camp suggests that there were sixteen cabins, an infirmary, administration building, combination recreation and mess hall, caretaker cabin, help house, service building, canteen, two combination latrines and wash houses, and an athletic field.⁵⁶⁰ In 1951, plans were prepared to build a new recreation hall. The building was not constructed until 1958.⁵⁶¹

The girls' bathroom burned to the ground during a camp session in 1963 and was replaced with a concrete block structure with a composite roof. An Army tent was used as a latrine in the interim.⁵⁶²

In 1965, camper Kathryn Andrews wrote a poem about her experience at the 4-H camp at Wahsega. She tragically died in a car accident later that year. In 1967, a memorial bell was erected in her honor at the camp, across the creek from the dining hall. The bell continues to be used to mark the transition between activity periods.⁵⁶³ A new pavilion was built in 1968, and a new septic field added in 1970.⁵⁶⁴

The camp site remained in federal ownership and under the administrative responsibilities of the U.S. Forest Service until the 1980s. A cultural resource assessment preceded transfer of the property to the University of Georgia, Agricultural Extension Service, first proposed by 1983.⁵⁶⁵

558. "Rock Eagle 4-H Center; History," University of Georgia, accessed April 24, 2016, <http://www.caes.uga.edu/georgia4h/rockeagle/about.html>.

559. Dr. Jack T. Wynn, *National Register Nomination Form: Ward Creek Civilian Conservation Corps Camp F-11* (Gainesville, Georgia: U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service, 10/3/83).

560. Wynn, *Cultural Resources Evaluation*, 20.

561. *Ibid.*, 21.

562. *Ibid.*

563. University of Georgia, "Wahsega 4-H Center; Historical Information."

564. Wynn, *Cultural Resources Evaluation*, 21.

565. *Ibid.*, 1.

Rock Eagle. The Rock Eagle 4-H Center opened in 1955. The location of the 4-H center was selected in 1950 when John A. “Red” Smith, County Extension Agent in Putnam County, suggested that a new center be built near the Rock Eagle effigy mound in the northern part of the county. Mr. Sutton, with the aid of the Foundation Board of Directors, secured matching state funds from Governor Herman Talmadge. In addition, Talmadge offered to provide skilled prison labor to construct the facility. In June 1952, 4-H members attended groundbreaking activities at the new 4-H Center site. The prisoner laborers lived in a special prison facility built on site. The building now serves as the Administration Office (UGA 5061) for the fiscal operations of the center and provides office space for the 4-H Summer Camping Program, 4-H Environmental Education, and 4-H Technology staff. During the October 31, 1954, dedication of the 4-H Center, E. W. Aiton, National 4-H Club Leader, said, “The Center’s timbered hills will now grow a crop even greater than cotton or livestock which once covered the area. It will be used to develop the boys and girls who make the Nation’s leaders.”⁵⁶⁶

Contemporary 4-H Centers (1988–2016)

In 1988, the director of the Wahsega 4-H, Walt Chisholm, began working with Diane Davies, State Coordinator for the 4-H Environmental Education Program. Together, they brought the program to Wahsega. This arrangement continues today.⁵⁶⁷

Overview Description of Rock Eagle and Wahsega 4-H Centers

Rock Eagle. Rock Eagle is located in Eatonton, Putnam County, Georgia, approximately 60 miles south of Athens and 76 miles southeast of Atlanta. As of the 2010 census, the city had a population of 6,480. Eatonton, the county seat, was founded in 1807, incorporated as a town in 1809, and as a city in 1879. The city is known as the “Dairy Capital of Georgia,” in honor of its major industry, dairy farming.

Wahsega. Wahsega is located near Dahlonega, Georgia, 65 miles northeast of Atlanta and 63 miles northwest of Athens. The city of Dahlonega, the county seat of Lumpkin County, was founded in 1833 as Talonega. The area is also the home place of the Georgia Tribe of Eastern Cherokee, who referred to the area as Talonega. In 1829, the first gold rush in the United States began in Dahlonega. This event is interpreted in the Dahlonega Gold Museum, housed in the 1836 Lumpkin County Courthouse. The name of the town was changed to Dahlonega in 1837, which references a Cherokee word meaning yellow or gold. As of the 2010 census, the city had a population of 5,242. The origin of the name Wahsega is not currently known.⁵⁶⁸

Wahsega falls within the part of north Georgia that lies along the southern edge of the Blue Ridge physiographic province. The mountains rise to elevations of 3,000 to 4,700 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) within the region, while the



Figure 442. Context map illustrating the locations of the Wahsega 4-H center within the state of Georgia. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Associates, Inc., 2016.)



Figure 443. Context map illustrating the locations of the Rock Eagle 4-H center within the state of Georgia. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Associates, Inc., 2016.)

566. “Rock Eagle 4-H Center; History,” University of Georgia, accessed April 24, 2016, <http://www.caes.uga.edu/georgia4h/rockeagle/about.html>

567. University of Georgia, “Wahsega 4-H Center; Historical Information.”

568. Ibid.

camp tract sits in a stream valley at 1,520 to 1,700 feet AMSL. The camp is sited along Ward Creek, a tributary of Etowah River. Several springs feed the creek within the camp area. The clearing that edges the camp buildings is surrounded by pine and hardwood forest, approximately 80 years of age.

Wahsega offers environmental and outdoor education opportunities during the school year, and camping experiences during the summer months. On the weekends, the facilities are used by 4-H members as well as other groups for conferences, retreats, meetings, rallies, wedding, and band camps, among other activities. Because of its rather isolated location in the Appalachian foothills, difficult roads, and cold winters, Wahsega is open only from mid-March to mid-November. Environmental Programs are held at the site and groups of all types may use the facility.

The camp resources are tightly clustered within a 10-acre portion of the wooded site that constitutes the floodplain and margins of Ward Creek. The cove or valley drains into the Etowah River one-half mile to the south.

Wahsega is reached by gravel-surfaced Three-Notch Road (County Route 72), which arises from U.S. Highway 19, approximately 13 miles northwest of Dahlonega, and one-half-mile south of U.S. Army Camp Merrill.⁵⁶⁹

569. Wynn, *Ward Creek CCC Camp National Register Nomination*.

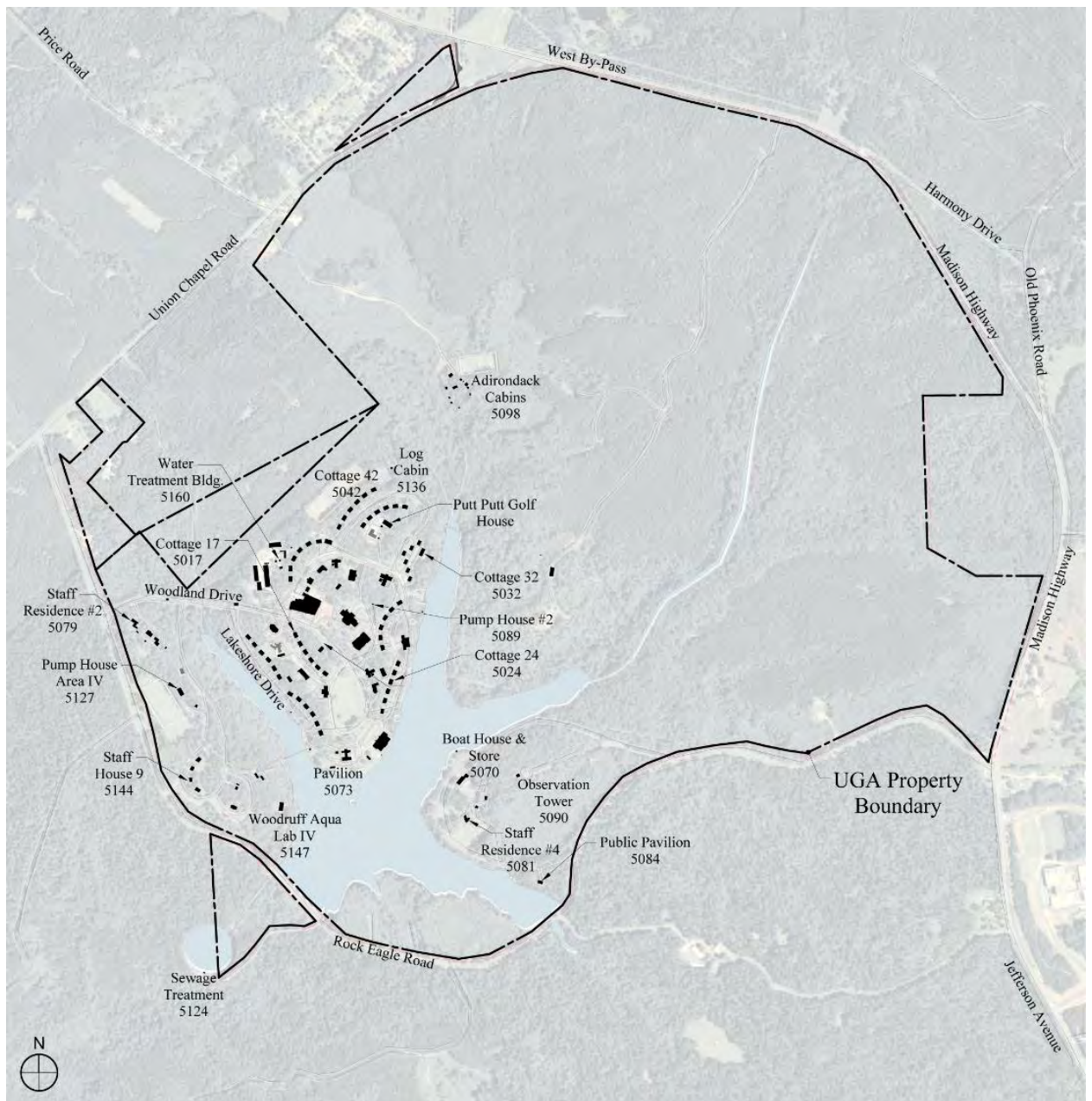


Figure 444. Resources of the Rock Eagle 4-H Center. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Associates, Inc., 2016)

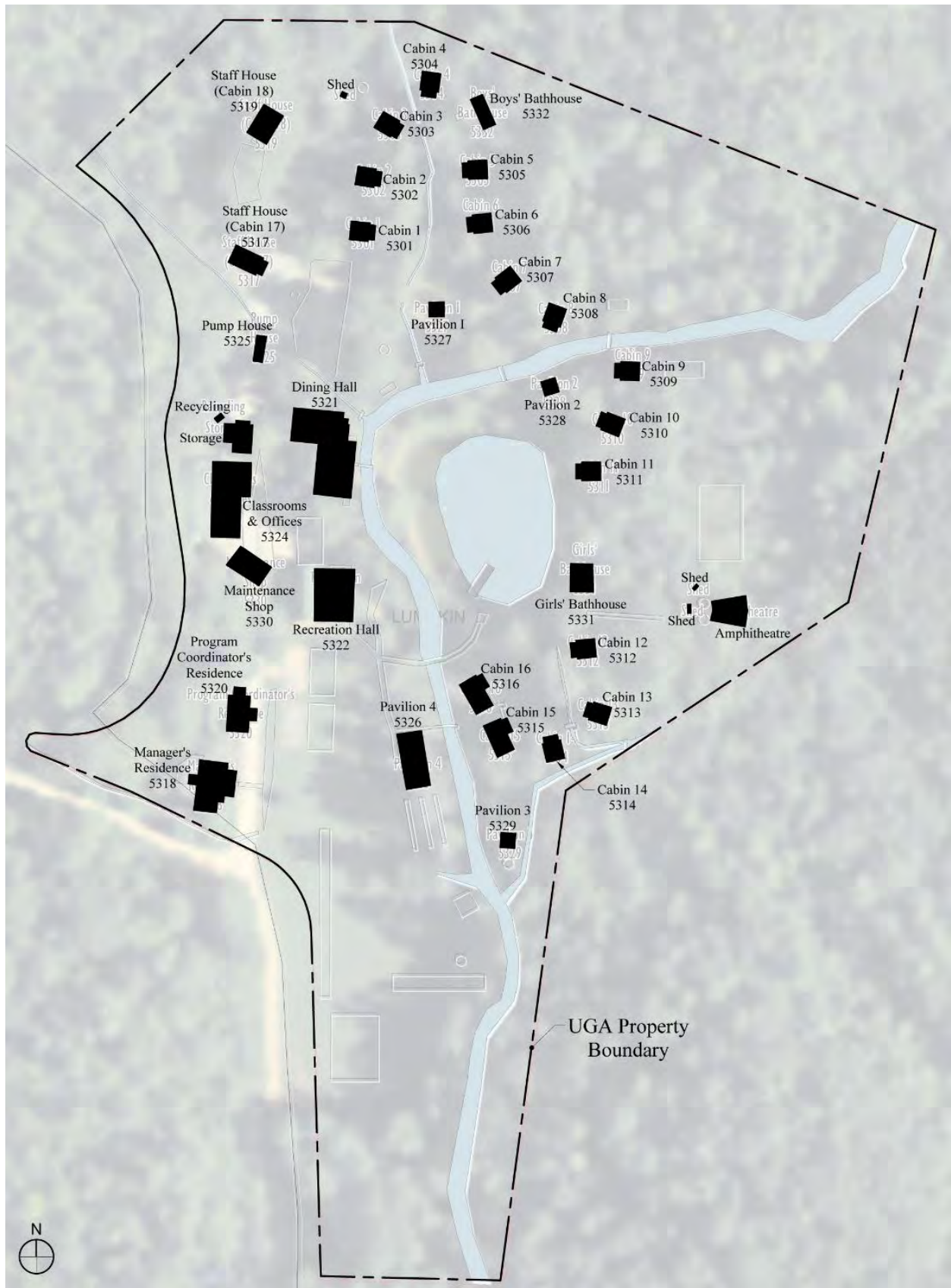


Fig. 445. Resources of the Wahsega 4-H center (Source: Wiss, Janey, Associates., 2016).

Identification and Evaluation of Historic Resources

The pages that follow identify, describe, and assess the building, landscape, and archaeological resources associated with the property for the Rock Eagle 4-H Center and the Camp Wahsega 4-H Center. An overview description of each center introduces each section. The introduction is followed by brief descriptions of historic landscape, building, and archaeological resources, and an assessment of their condition and integrity.

*Rock Eagle 4-H Center*⁵⁷⁰

Building Resources



Figure 446. Cottage 17.



Figure 445. Rock Eagle 4-H Center emblem.

Cottage 1 – UGA 5011 (1953, Category 2); Cottages 13–24 UGA 5013–5024 (1953, Category 2); and Cottages 33–37 – UGA 5033–5037 (1953, Category 2)

Fifty-five cottages were located within the Rock Eagle complex that are available for use by 4-H members and other visitors, of which, thirty-five appear to have been built during the early camp development period of the 1950s. (Cottages 38 (5038) through 54 (5054) were demolished during the course of this study.)

These cottages are all similar in design and construction, and represent variations on the general description provided below.

The cottages are arranged into gently curving linear clusters located along the outer edge of the built precinct and the lake, and connected by roads and paths. Plantings of trees and shrubs frame the cottages, which are also edged in the front by turf lawn.

570. Survey of Rock Eagle 4-H Center by the Preservation Master Plan team was hampered by heavy rain and limited site visit time was available under the scope of work for this project. The information contained within this section relies to a great degree on the information developed by the FindIt survey team. As a result, insufficient first-hand information was available to develop character areas for the property.

The cottages are single-story, concrete-unit-masonry structures with concrete foundations and low-pitched hipped roofs clad with asphalt shingles. The roofs have large overhanging eaves and vent pipes. The cottages, which are painted a variety of bright colors, have a central recessed entry marked by a single door in the center, with another on the side. Both doors feature three horizontal lights and three panels. There is also a large bay with three two-over-two metal double-hung sash windows on either side of the entry, and a large concrete sill under each window bay. A concrete walkway leads to each cabin where there is a rough stone landing, or a concrete stoop, at the front entrance. The walkways are contemporary additions. The right side elevation of each structure has three two-over-two windows and a solid metal door. The left side elevations have a single bay of paired two-over-two double-hung sash windows and a single solid door at the mounded entry. The rear elevation has two sets of paired double-hung sash windows and two single double-hung sash windows.⁵⁷¹

Cottages surviving from the early period of development generally retain sufficient integrity to convey their historic associations and likely contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, they are assessed as Category 2 resources.



Figure 447. Chapel.

Chapel – UGA 5055 (1955, Category 2). The Rock Eagle 4-H Chapel is a stone structure with a steeply pitched gable roof and a projecting stone entryway with a large concrete false arch over the doorway. The entry is marked by paired vertical board wooden doors. There are two metal lights to either side of the door. A cross is located at the doorway gable. There is also a large circular aluminum vent with concrete cross detailing. The front facade has two windows, each with large concrete sills and flat arches. These are factory sash windows patterned with diamonds and triangles in the yellow frosted glass lights set within a three-segment aluminum frame. There is a large wooden steeple with a pointed metal roof set atop the roof. The rear elevation has a raised vertical door on the right

571. "FindIt." University of Georgia College of Environment + Design, accessed June 2016, <http://findit.uga.edu/>.

side. There are four window bays on the right facade, while the left facade has five window bays. The rear facade appears to have been altered.⁵⁷²

The Rock Eagle 4-H Chapel generally retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 448. The dining hall.

Dining hall – UGA 5056 (1955, Category 2). The dining hall is located along a quadrangle fronted by a grassy area and several sidewalks. The building is a single-story brick structure with a low-pitched or flat roof. The principal facade is symmetrical, with recessed wings on both sides. Each wing has numerous tall fixed windows with concrete sills on all three facades. The central block has paired metal doors at each end and a large bay of near floor-to-ceiling windows. The roof has large overhanging eaves with exposed metal rafters. There is a large concrete patio in front of the building. The rear facade has seven doors and a garage door at a sunken loading dock. Windows at the rear are single fixed units with concrete sills, are much smaller than the windows at the front, and have been infilled. The two rear stoops have flat roofs supported by round metal posts and metal eaves. The roof has three distinct levels.⁵⁷³

The dining hall generally retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

572. Ibid.

573. Ibid.



Figure 449. Talmadge Auditorium

Talmadge Auditorium – UGA 5057 (1955, Category 2). The Talmadge Auditorium is a one-and-one-half-story brick structure located near the center of the complex. The principal facade consists of ten bays and the central entry one-and-one-half story. The entrance features concrete pilasters, and is flanked by paired aluminum framed glass double doors. The roof has large overhanging eaves. There are single-story flat roofed brick extensions that flank the central entry, and a single-story flat roof extension spans the rear facade, with aluminum garage bays on the side facades.⁵⁷⁴

The Talmadge Auditorium generally retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 450. Union Camp Building.

Union Camp building – UGA 5058 (1954, Category 2). Also known as the International Paper Building, the Union Camp Building is located near Talmadge

574. Ibid.

Auditorium. It is a single-story brick structure with a gable roof and a pedimented portico entry supported by paired metal posts. The portico has vinyl cladding in the gable, paired metal entry doors with sidelights, and decorated wood doorway surrounds. Wide bays with three sets of paired windows and long concrete sills flank the central doorway. A descending concrete stairway with metal railings leads to the front entry and sidewalks that continue around the sides of the building. The rear facade has a cross section with three doorways at the left, and one-over-one double-hung sash windows. There is also a concrete sitting area with picnic tables outside the building in this location. The right facade is U-shaped. The hipped roof has large wooden cornices and overhanging eaves.

The Union Camp Building generally retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 451. The Hastings Building.

Hastings Building – UGA 5059 (1954, Category 2). The Hastings Building, set in the center of the complex, is a single-story brick structure with a hipped roof. There is also an overhanging eave associated with the right side of the building. The recessed entry, which is set on the left side, has flanking three-light sidelights and a single light transom, and single light aluminum framed double entry doors. Three bays of asymmetrical six-light windows are on the front and rear facades. There is also a vinyl hip-roof addition to the right rear facade. The rear entry is approached via a series of concrete steps.⁵⁷⁵

The Hastings Building generally retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Housekeeping – UGA 5060 (1963, Category 2). Housekeeping is a one-story building clad with vertical metal siding. The building has a gable standing-seam metal roof. Housekeeping retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

575. Ibid.

Administration Building – UGFA 5061 (1952, Category 2). The Administration Building is a two-story concrete masonry unit building. The building has a gable roof clad with asphalt shingles. The Administration Building retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. It is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 452. The Georgia Power Building.

Georgia Power Building – UGA 5062 (1971, Category 4). The Georgia Power Building is located between the two rows of cabins numbered 1 through 12, and 13 through 18. It is a single-story brick structure with a complex roof line composed of hipped and gabled sections and a steeply pitched section at the very top gables, with shallower hipped section. The front has a paired-door entry projecting from the facade, a transom, and side lights. Windows flank the doorway, and are located to the sides of the entry. There are also large fixed windows at both ends of front facade. The roof has overhanging eaves, with decorative brick work just below roofline. The left facade has an ell section with a rear patio and three entry doors. The rear ell has a recessed entryway with two doors. The right facade has a U-shape with one door.⁵⁷⁶

The Georgia Power Building generally retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

576. Ibid.



Figure 453. The Callaway Building.

Callaway Building – UGA 5063 (1952, Category 2). The Callaway building is a single-story brick structure with a five-bay facade and a hipped roof. It features triple factory sash windows in three bays along the front facade, set in recessed stucco surround and with concrete sills. The left and right bays have extended pyramidal porticos over mid-century glass and aluminum entryways. A triangular vent is located in the left hipped extension, while there are four wooden post supports to the right and two on the left. There are paired FSP windows with concrete sills on the right facade. Hipped extensions are located on the left and right bays at the rear, with factory sash mirroring the front facade at the middle three bays. There is also a concrete unit masonry access stairway and a walkway on the left facade that lead to an aluminum side entry door.⁵⁷⁷

The Callaway Building generally retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 454. The Health Building.

577. Ibid.

Health Building – UGA 5065 (1953, Category 2). The Health Building is a single-story red brick structure with a hipped roof featuring overhanging eaves, and clad with asphalt shingles. The central entrance is recessed. It consists of a two-light door edged by a rough-stone patio. Three double-hung sash windows flank the doorway. The left side includes a secondary entrance accessed via a concrete sidewalk that leads to a three-light door. The left doorway is flanked with a single double-hung sash window, while there is a paired double-hung sash window on the rear left facade. The windows have concrete sills. This building, located near the dining hall, is currently referred to as the Coca-Cola cottage.⁵⁷⁸

The Health Building generally retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 455. The Bankers building.

Bankers Building – UGA 5066 (1953, Category 2). The Bankers Building is located adjacent to the Health Building. This single-story yellow-brick structure has a hipped roof with large overhanging eaves, a four-bay front facade, and an entry on the left side set beneath a separate overhanging hipped roof supported by metal posts and beams. A concrete walk provides access to the entrance, which features paired two-light metal framed doors, each with a single sidelight and a transom. Three large window bays appear to be infilled. Each has three, one-over-one single-hung sash windows with metal frames. An ell on the rear has an elevated concrete patio and doorway. The left facade has two six-over-six single-hung sash windows and paired four-light jalousie windows with metal frames. This building appears to have undergone extensive renovations.⁵⁷⁹

Further consideration is needed to determine whether the Bankers Building retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations due to the extensive renovations that have taken place.

578. Ibid.

579. Ibid.



Figure 456. The Krannert Building.

Krannert Building – UGA 5067 (1953, Category 2). The Krannert Building is located adjacent to the Bankers building. This single-story brick structure features a hipped roof with overhanging wooden eaves. Six fixed ribbon windows flank the entry portico with concrete sills. Paired metal supports are associated with the entry portico. There is a circular vinyl vent in the gable. The entry also features modern aluminum framed glass double doors. There are two extensions to the rear with pyramidal and hipped roofs. A concrete unit masonry and granite seating area is located in back of the building. The area has an inscribed dedication from Elberton Granite Finishing Co., 1952.⁵⁸⁰

The Krannert Building generally retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 457. L.P. Gas Building.

L.P. Gas Building – UGA 5068 (1953, Category 2). The L.P. gas building is a single-story brick structure with a hipped roof. The principal facade features a modern vinyl gabled portico entry with aluminum framed double doors and fixed single panel sidelights and paired wooden supports. LFSP ribbon windows flank the entry in the front facade. Gaslights also flank the entrance. A large open-air picnic area addition is located to the rear right with a brick foundation, concrete

580. Ibid.

unit masonry seat walls, dimensioned lumber supports, and fixed lights in the hipped roof. The roof has hipped and pyramidal extensions in the rear. The windows have concrete sills. The sidewalk that leads to the front door is edged by elevated concrete unit masonry planting beds and granite memorial benches.⁵⁸¹

The L.P. Gas Building generally retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 458. The Boathouse and Store.

Boathouse and Store – UGA 5070 (1953, Category 2). The Boathouse and Store is a single-story brick structure with a wooden cupola and hipped roof with overhanging eaves. The building has a mid-century aluminum entry door. There are six-light windows on the left and right facades, and a vertical board concession window on the rear facade with a concrete counter. A brick retaining wall edges a concrete landing that surrounds the building to the right. Concrete bench seating is located to the rear.⁵⁸²

The Boathouse and Store building generally retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

581. Ibid.

582. Ibid.



Figure 459. Pavilion 1.

Pavilion 1 – UGA 5075 (1963, Category 2). Pavilion 1 is an open-air structure with concrete unit masonry walls, 2 feet in height, and a concrete floor. There is a concrete unit masonry-enclosed room on the right side, with entries on the front and both side facades. The pavilion roof is supported by timber posts, lumber beams, rafters with closed rafter ends, and overhanging eaves.⁵⁸³

Pavilion 1 generally retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 460. Pavilion 2.

Pavilion 2 – UGA 5076 (1964, Category 2). Pavilion 2 is also known as the E. R. Gay Pavilion. The roof is supported with timber posts, dimensioned lumber beams, and rafters. The structure has a concrete floor and a 2-foot high concrete unit masonry wall. The rear is enclosed with vertical board and has two, three-

583. Ibid.

light entry doors at the front, and two, two-over-two aluminum frame double-hung sash windows at the rear. There is a wooden entry walk leading from a concrete sidewalk.⁵⁸⁴

Pavilion 2 generally retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 461. Pavilion 3.

Pavilion 3 – UGA 5077 (1963, Category 2). The open-air Pavilion 3 has timber posts and dimensioned lumber beams and rafters, with overhanging eaves. A 2-foot-tall concrete unit masonry wall is set around the perimeter, except where a concrete ramp provides access to the interior. There is also a concrete unit masonry-enclosed room at the rear accessed by a single doorway.⁵⁸⁵

Pavilion 3 generally retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

584. Ibid.

585. Ibid.



Figure 462. The Resident Williamson Building.

Resident Williamson Building – UGA 5080 (1954, Category 2). The single-story wood-framed Williamson residence has three window bays, a paired one-over-one, and three one-over-one with louvered shutters. There are small ventilation holes at the bottom of the front facade. The garage forms an ell on the left with two one-over-one windows, a large garage door, and a solid entry door. There is a concrete patio at the rear ell, with an entry door and one-over-one windows. Wooden steps at the back of the driveway lead to an elevated yard. The gable of the garage is finished with stucco and vertical wood. The right facade has two one-over-one windows. Previous damage to the stucco has been repaired with plywood, although patches of stucco are still missing.⁵⁸⁶

The Resident Williamson Building generally retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Resident Jenkins Building – UGA 5081 (1952, Category 2). The Resident Jenkins Building is a single-story brick residence with a gable roof. It is five bays wide, with gabled extensions to the left and right along the principal facade. There are wooden shutters associated with all of the windows. The entry is recessed and edged by wooden posts and arches. The door is framed by four-light fanlights. There is a wooden porch on the back left facade. Triple, single-hung sash windows are centered on rear facade. Vinyl cladding is located in the side and front gables, along with a square vinyl vent.⁵⁸⁷

586. Ibid.

587. Ibid.



Figure 463. The Resident Jenkins building.

The Resident Jenkins Building generally retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 464. Pool 1 Filter House.

Pool 1 Filter House – UGA 5082 (1952, Category 2). The Pool 1 filter house is a small, square, single-story brick building with a hipped roof and cupola. The roof has large overhanging wood eaves. There are wood vents with brick sills on all non-entry facades. Three cast concrete steps lead to a wood double-door entry. The left facade has a 1 by 2 foot hole in the exterior.⁵⁸⁸

The Pool 1 filter house generally retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

588. Ibid.



Figure 465. Senior Pavilion.

Senior Pavilion – UGA 5085 (1959, Category 2). The senior pavilion is a five-bay structure that overlooks the lake. The two right bays are an enclosed concrete unit masonry storage shed with a vertical board wall, while the other three bays are open to the air and have a concrete floor. The hipped roof is supported by columnar wooden posts within the open-air section. Entrances into the storage shed occur at the front facade and the interior facade of the open area. Concrete unit masonry seat walls and wood benches are located in the open-air section. The roof has exposed rafter tails and the wall openings feature concrete sills. Particle board has been installed over the window in the rear facade.⁵⁸⁹

The senior pavilion generally retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 466. The Patricia Nunn Barkuloo Conference Center.

Patricia Nunn Barkuloo Conference Center – UGA 5086 (1973, Category 4). The Patricia Nunn Barkuloo Conference Center is a single-story wood-framed

589. Ibid.

structure with three sections—a central entry pavilion, an ell, and a rear extension. Both ends of the building feature decorative, 3-foot-tall stone foundations. The central entry pavilion has a gable roof. Entry walkways flank the front door and lead to side entries. The right facade has six fixed windows. The ell features fixed windows and a wood paneled door. It is edged by a concrete patio. The rear extension features a bay of fixed windows and protruding projecting addition with a concrete masonry unit base.⁵⁹⁰

The Patricia Nunn Barkuloo Conference Center postdates the period of significance and is non-contributing. It is more than 40 years old, however. As such it is assessed as a Category 4 resource.



Figure 467. The pump house.

Pump House – UGA 5089 (1953, Category 2). The pump house is a concrete unit masonry structure painted yellow with a 3-foot-wide wooden door on the front facade. The building has a shed roof and wood eaves. There is a metal light cage at the side facade and PVC pipe at the left facade.⁵⁹¹

The pump house generally retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

590. Ibid.

591. Ibid.



Figure 468. The observation tower.

Observation tower – UGA 5090 (1936, Category 1). The stone observation tower is a four-story square structure that features a rounded arched entry centered in the east wall. The entry is marked by a Syrian arch and keystone. Three courses of regularly coursed stone form buttresses at the four corners. Single windows are centered on the left and right facades on the lower three floors. There are also two rectangular window openings with stone sills on the second and third floors and stone pilasters on all four corners of the first floor. All of the window openings are unglazed; the windows in the top floors have metal casemates. The openings are square-topped at the three lower floors and round-topped at the top floor. The interior stairs are timber.⁵⁹² The building is not accessible to the public and is surrounded by a chain link fence.

The tower was built near the Rock Eagle effigy mound in the 1930s by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) in association with the University of Georgia to allow visitors to view the mound.

A bronze marker placed near the head of the effigy in 1940 that reads:

Rock Eagle Mound / Mound of prehistoric origin, believed to be ceremonial mound, made with white quartz rocks in the shape of an eagle, head turned to east, length 102 feet, spread of wings 120 feet, depth of breast 8 feet. Only two such configurations discovered east of the Mississippi River. Both are in Putnam County. 'Tread softly here white man for long ere you came strange races lived, fought and loved.' Erected by the Georgia Society Colonial Dames of the XVII century / June 1940.

592. Ibid.

The observation tower generally retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and appears individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. As such, it has been assessed as a Category 1 resource.



Figure 469. The gate house.

Gate house – UGA 5091 (1969, Category 4). The gate house is a modest wood-framed structure, with a rough stone pier on the right side. The gable roof is low-pitched, with exposed rafter ends and large overhanging eaves. A stone patio fronts the entrance, which features a wood door with a three-light window. Windows are two-over-two double-hung sash at the right and rear facades, and there is a single light window at the left. There are also stone planters at the base of the side facade, and cast-in-place concrete planters on the right facade. Stone pillars connected by chains edge the road to either side. A rip-rap swale is located at the rear of the structure.⁵⁹³

The gate house postdates the period of significance, and is non-contributing. The gate house is more than forty years of age, however. As such, it is assessed as a Category 4 resource.

593. Ibid.



Figure 470. The Sewerage lift station.

Sewerage lift station – UGA 5092 (1954, Category 2). The sewerage lift station is a small stuccoed concrete unit masonry structure with a hipped roof that features a large wooden cornice and a cupola on top. The solid metal door is set in the center of the front facade. Electrical boxes flank the door. There are unglazed, metal sash windows with concrete sills on the side facades. The square cupola has vertical board and a pyramidal roof. The lift station is set along the edge of the lake near a wooden footbridge. A large exterior electrical box is located near the right facade.⁵⁹⁴

The sewerage lift station generally retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Pavilion at Pool 2 – UGA 5093 (1964, Category 2). The pavilion at Pool 2 is an open-air structure with round timber posts, overhanging eaves, a cast-in-place concrete floor, and a 2-foot-high concrete unit masonry wall. There is an enclosed area with a single metal door and two concession windows at the front, and a second metal door at the left facade. A newer concrete unit masonry pool house is located nearby. Metal fencing surrounds the pool.

The pavilion at Pool 2 generally retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

594. Ibid.



Figure 471. The Bathhouse.

Bathhouse – UGA 5096 (1974, Category 4). The Bathhouse is a single-story wood structure with a gable roof and a door centered at the front. Particleboard entry doors are located in the left and right facades, with dimensioned lumber privacy fencing surrounding each entrance, and a concrete entry pad to the front. A square fan vent is set in each gable. The roof has overhanging wooden eaves with exposed rafter tails. The structure is part of the Rock Eagle Pioneer Camp.⁵⁹⁵

The Bathhouse postdates the period of significance, and does not contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. The bathhouse is more than 40 years of age, however. As such, it is assessed as a Category 4 resource.



Figure 472. The Pioneer Camp Pavilion.

595. Ibid.

Pioneer Camp Pavilion – UGA 5097 (1974, Category 4). The four-bay pavilion that serves the pioneer camp has a single enclosed bay on the right facade. An entry door into the enclosed bay is located on the right facade. There are double concession stand windows at the interior and wood shelving at the front facade exterior. The open bays are supported by wood posts with dimensioned lumber brackets and exposed rafters. The gable roof has overhanging wooden eaves with exposed rafter tails.⁵⁹⁶

The Pioneer Camp Pavilion postdates the period of significance, and does not contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. The pioneer camp pavilion is more than forty years of age, however. As such, it is assessed as a Category 4 resource.



Figure 473. Adirondack Cabins.

Pioneer Camp Adirondack Cabins 1 through 9 – UGA 5098 (1972, Category 4). This cluster of cabins serves the pioneer camp. It includes nine, rustic, one-room wooden structures, eight of which are rectangular with small covered porch entrances, shed roofs, exposed posts, and screened areas below the rooflines. The ninth cabin is an A-frame structure with overhanging eaves, a screen door, and board and batten siding. Two of the cabins are in disrepair, with evidence of roof damage. The foundations are stone or concrete piers.⁵⁹⁷

The Pioneer Camp Adirondack Cabins post-date the period of significance, and do not contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. The buildings are more than 40 years of age, however. As such, they are assessed as Category 4 resources.

Landscape Resources

Path to access Rock Eagle Effigy Mound (date undetermined, category undetermined). A stone-paved pathway circumnavigates the effigy mound. It was built by the CCC to accompany the observation tower. Mill grinding stones

596. Ibid.

597. Ibid.

were incorporated into the pavement. Interpretive panels that explain the significance of the site are later additions, as is the chain-link fencing that limits access to the mound. The path generally retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations. Although a specific date of origin of the path is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study, the path likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Lake (date undetermined, category undetermined). One of the principal features of the Rock Eagle 4-H Center is the large lake that extends in three lobes, with much of the camp's built infrastructure located to the north, and trails extending along the lake margins and through the woods. The lake was constructed as part of the WPA project conducted on the property during the 1930s that included work at the Rock Eagle effigy mound and the park property that the camp now occupies. Canoe docks, beaches, and fire rings are sited along the lake. Although the integrity of setting and design associated with the WPA-era lake has been diminished by the later development of the 4-H Center, the lake generally retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations. Although a specific date of origin of the lake is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study, it likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Road network (date undetermined, category undetermined). The Rock Eagle 4-H Center road network consists of asphalt-paved circulation routes that loop throughout the developed area of the camp, providing access to all of the principal buildings. The road network appears to have been constructed in the early 1950s as part of the 4-H Center development. As such it constitutes a Category 2 resource.

Trails (date undetermined, category undetermined). Several trails extend through the property. It is likely that some of the trails were established during the WPA era, and others during the early 4-H camp development period. The date of origin of the trails is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Swimming pool (date undetermined, Category 5). The swimming pool features a metal framed slide.

Miniature golf course (date undetermined, Category 5). A miniature golf course is one of the recreational amenities at the Rock Eagle 4-H Center.⁵⁹⁸

Pioneer camp fire ring (date undetermined, category undetermined). There is a stone fire ring in the center of the pioneer camp area edged by logs for seating.⁵⁹⁹ Pioneer camp features appear to have been built during the early 1970s. As such, they postdate the period of significance, but constitute Category 4 resources.

598. Ibid.

599. Ibid.

Archaeological Resources

Queries to GNAHRGIS indicate that twenty-two archaeological sites have been documented on the Rock Eagle 4-H Center property, although only a very small portion of the property's northern edge has been surveyed. Several sites have also been recorded within the adjacent Oconee National Forest. Despite the absence of systematic survey, some of the history of the property can be summarized based on information from recorded sites. In addition to the known archaeological sites, there is a strong probability that several more undocumented sites exist.

The earliest documented occupation of the property occurred between 300 and 100 BC, during what is known as the Cartersville Phase. Archaeological sites from this period of time are mostly recognized through distinctive pottery, and to a lesser degree, projectile points. It is likely that sites from this time period represent temporary habitations used in the fall or winter for gathering wild plant food, or hunting. If portions of such sites retain moderate to good integrity, information on how people gathered food, processed it, and perhaps stored it, as well as establishing temporary housing, and many other aspects of daily life may be gleaned. Since none of the sites of this time period at Rock Eagle have been tested, their level of preservation and information potential is not currently known.

Another site located on the property has been dated to the Vining Phase, associated with a society that existed between approximately AD 800 and 1180. This occupation was identified through distinctive pottery that has been associated with Vining Phase people across a broad area of north-central Georgia. The pottery has been found in small amounts in the area around the Rock Eagle effigy mound. It is not known if this pottery was left at the site when the mound was in use, or if occurred earlier, or even postdates the mound.

The Rock Eagle mound was first studied in 1877 by C. C. Jones, although it was known to earlier American settlers and American Indians. The mound is formed of cobble-sized quartz stones with some soil infill, piled over quartzite bedrock. The earliest drawings of the mound show that the stone was piled in the form of a raptor with spread wings and a turned head. It is oriented with the strike of the ridge on which it sits. The present configuration of the mound roughly corresponds to the earlier drawings, and is made of the original stones of the mound. However, its form was somewhat modified by "restoration" work done as a part of a WPA and Rural Resettlement Administration project in 1936. Archaeological excavations conducted at the site in 1952 as a part of developing the property as a 4-H camp cleared approximately 15 percent of the mound to bedrock. These excavations did not reveal the age of the mound, although through the discovery of cremated human remains, its role as a ritual structure was confirmed.

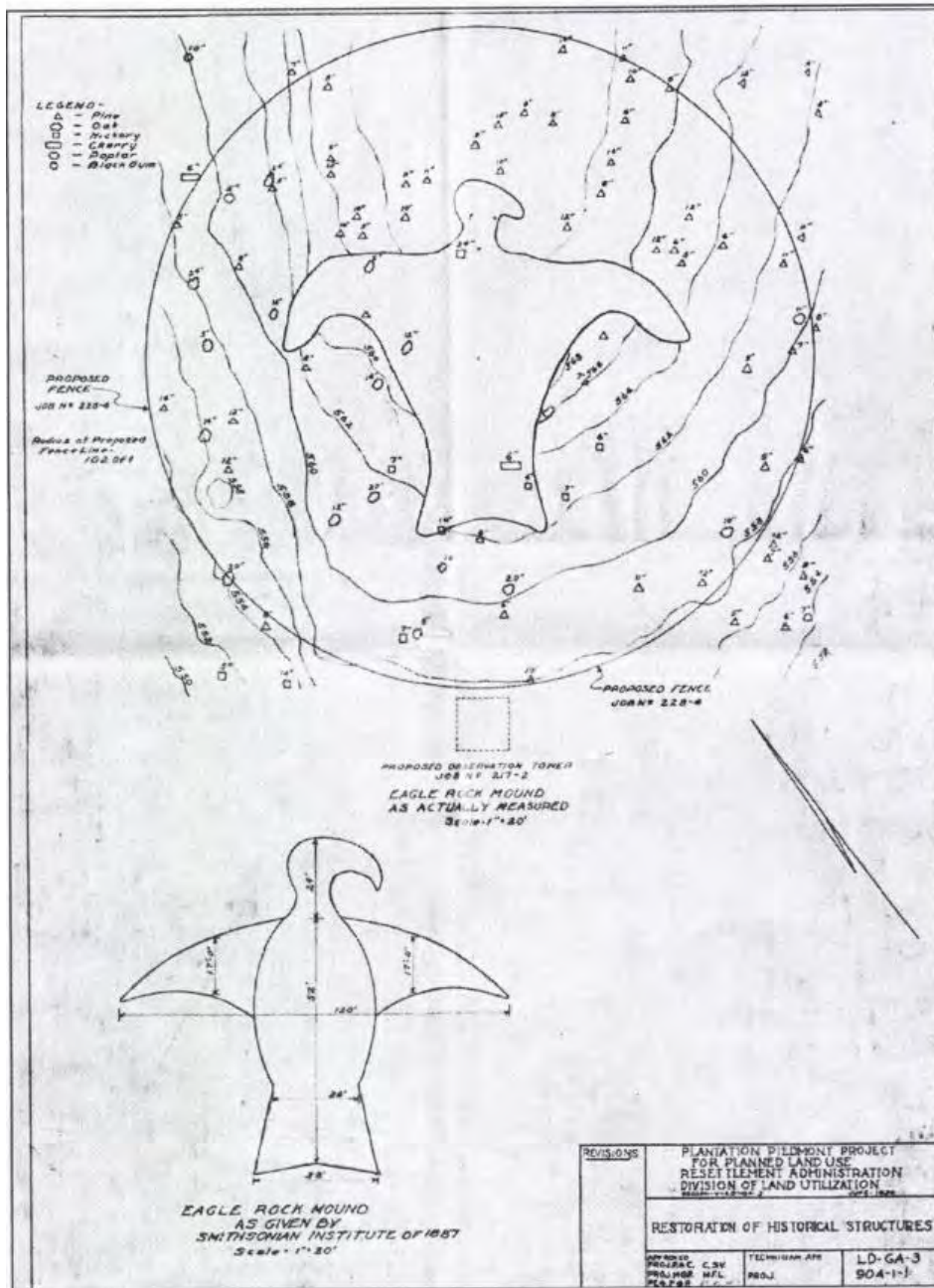


Figure 474. Drawing for restoration of Rock Eagle mound, 1936. (Source: University of Georgia archives)

Of the twenty-two sites recorded on the Rock Eagle 4-H Center property, ten have been identified as having Lamar Culture occupations. The Lamar Culture is thought to have occurred across much of northern Georgia between AD 1400 and 1680.⁶⁰⁰ Two of the ten sites associated with the Lamar Culture have been more precisely identified as Bell Phase sites. The Bell Phase occurred between approximately AD 1590 and 1680. During that time, it is believed that many of the upland hills, similar to those at Rock Eagle, were being used by one to a few households for agriculture as small farmsteads. With adequate integrity, these

600. Refinement of this time frame can be made if a large enough sample of pottery from a site is available

sites have tremendous research potential, and can add to the understanding of this period of time when American Indian populations were facing tremendous change due to contact, direct or indirect, with Europeans.

Rock Eagle effigy mound (pre-European-American settlement, Category 1).

Shaped like a prone bird, Rock Eagle is an effigy mound composed of milky quartz rocks. Measuring 8 feet high at the breast, the mound was likely built circa 2,000 BC by Native Americans. Many believe it was built for religious or ceremonial purposes. Some archaeologists associate the mound with the Middle Woodland period (AD 100 to 300), and have suggested a possible relationship between the builders of Rock Eagle and the Hopewell culture, mound builders active in the Great Lakes region and the Mississippi and Ohio River Valleys between 200 BC and AD 500. In 1978, the mound was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The only other recognized stone effigy mound east of the Mississippi River is Rock Hawk, also located in Putnam County near Lake Oconee.⁶⁰¹

In addition to the large Rock Eagle mound, many smaller stone piles are present on the property, most of which have not been recorded as archaeological sites. In the Georgia Piedmont, many of these piles are interpreted as the result of nineteenth and twentieth century agricultural activities. However, within the Georgia Piedmont, several rock piles have been demonstrated to be American Indian cairns, containing human remains and mortuary offerings. The discovery of a human cremation in the Rock Eagle mound demonstrates that the use of stone mounds as tumuli was practiced on the property. For this reason, a stone pile that cannot be positively identified as having a Euro-American origin should be considered to be a possible grave.

One site, 9PM808, is identified as having a nineteenth-century occupation, although it is interpreted as not having sufficient integrity to meet the criteria for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Such sites are common in the area, and there is a strong possibility that more exist on the property that have yet to be documented. Archaeological sites from this time period in a rural setting such as at Rock Eagle have the potential to inform the understanding of American settlement of the area, participation in the plantation economy, and yeomen farming. Late nineteenth and early twentieth century archaeological sites have the potential to contribute to the understanding of the lives of people in the area at a time when the social and economic roles of individuals and classes of people were rapidly changing in the aftermath of the Civil War, with a large percentage of the population shifting from slavery to the roles of land tenants or yeomen.

Several extant twentieth century structures associated with the development of the property by the CCC, and later as a 4-H camp, and the activity areas surrounding them likely retain archaeological features and artifact scatters dating to the time of their use. Such archaeological features could add greatly to our understanding of the lives of the people who experienced the documented history of this time period. Additionally, one historic cemetery is mapped on the property, and recorded as site 9PM136. Archaeologically, cemeteries are much

601. University of Georgia, "Rock Eagle 4-H Center; History."

more than repositories for the dead. Cemeteries are frequently a central location for societies, and often bear symbols and records deeply held cultural meaning and practice.

Archaeological survey of the property can clarify the absence or existence of archaeological sites, and assess the research potential of known sites. Although the majority of efforts conducted by archaeologists on the property to date have focused on the Rock Eagle effigy mound, there is likely evidence of several other important periods of cultural history present within the archaeological record with information potential that should be further investigated.

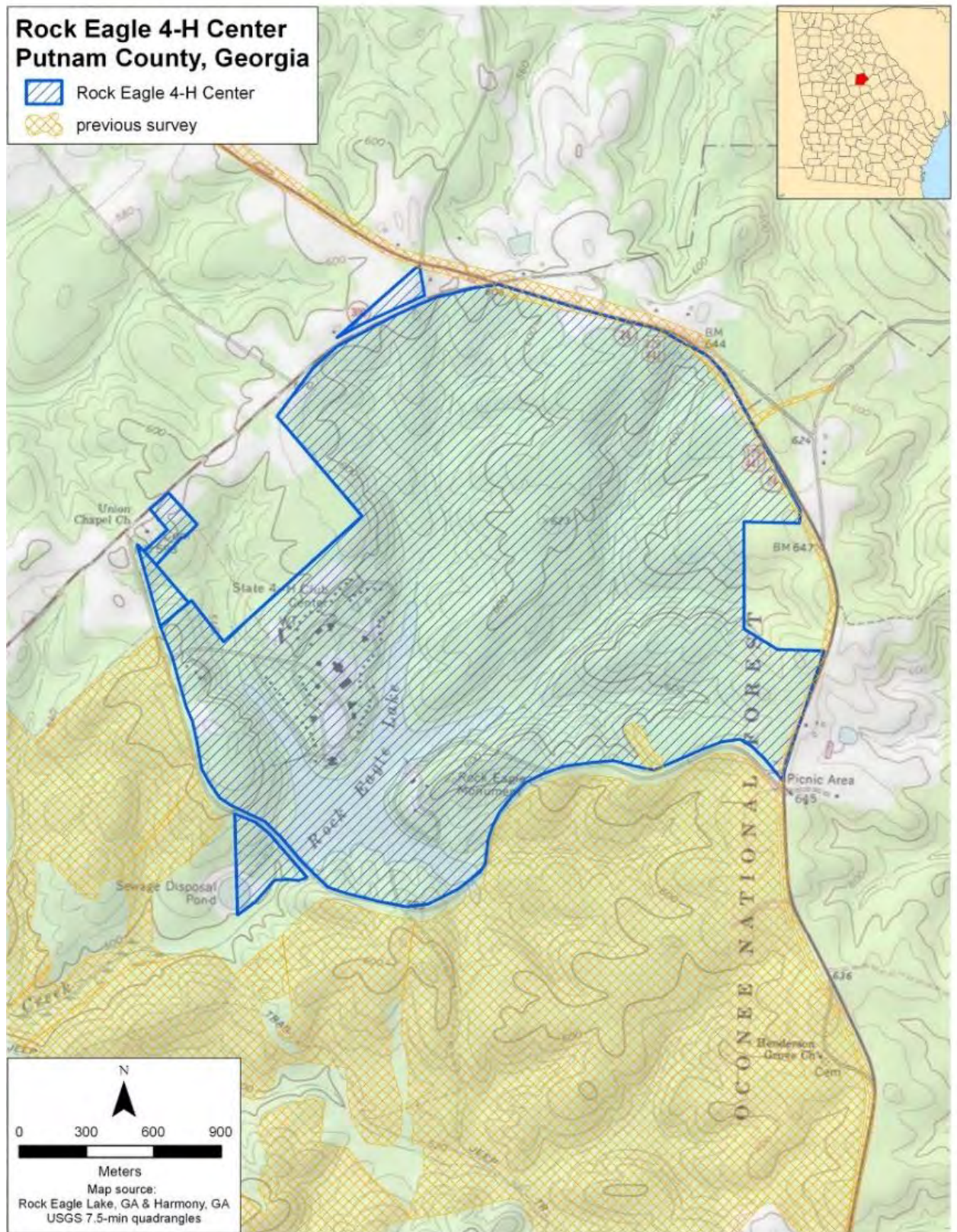


Figure 475. Rock Eagle 4-H Center property and area of previous archaeological survey. (Source: USGS, annotated by the authors.)

Summary Assessments

National Register-eligible Properties

Rock Eagle 4-H Center

The Rock Eagle 4-H Center of the University of Georgia appears significant at the state level as a historic district eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, C, and D in the areas of Agriculture, Archeology (Prehistoric) (Historic-non-aboriginal), Architecture, Education, and Politics/ Government for associations with Native American culture, WPA construction and planning activities, and 4-H camping and education. The periods of significance for Rock Eagle include the Late Woodland effigy mound period (AD 100–400), the CCC period (circa 1936), and the early camp development period (1952–1966).

The Rock Eagle effigy mound is already individually listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The property likely also possesses information potential for other pre-Contact cultural use and activities. WPA-era features likely include the lake, some trail features, the observation tower, and the walk around the effigy. 4-H center features include road networks, buildings, structures, and potentially trails and other features.

Resources potentially eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places

- Observation tower – UGA 5090 (1936)
- Rock Eagle effigy mound (pre-European-American settlement)

Note that individually eligible resources may also represent contributing resources with a historic district.

Resources potentially contributing to a National Register-eligible district

- Cottage 1 – UGA 5011 (1953)
- Cottages 13–24 – UGA 5013–5024 (1953)
- Cottages 33–54 – UGA 5033–5054 (1953)
- Chapel – UGA 5055 (1955)
- Dining hall – UGA 5056 (1955)
- Talmadge Auditorium – UGA 5057 (1955)
- Union Camp Building – UGA 5058 (1954)
- Hastings Building – UGA 5059 (1954)
- Callaway Building – UGA 5063 (1952)
- Health Building – UGA 5065 (1953)
- Bankers Building – UGA 5066 (1953)
- Krannert Building – UGA 5067 (1953)
- L.P. gas Building – UGA 5068 (1953)

- Boathouse and Store – UGA 5070 (1953)
- Pavilion 1 – UGA 5075 (1963)
- Pavilion 2 – UGA 5076 (1964)
- Pavilion 3 – UGA 5077 (1963)
- Resident Williamson Building – UGA 5080 (1954)
- Resident Jenkins Building – UGA 5081 (1952)
- Pool 1 filter house – UGA 5082 (1952)
- Senior pavilion – UGA 5085 (1959)
- Pump house – UGA 5089 (1953)
- Sewerage lift Station – UGA 5092 (1954)
- Pavilion at Pool 2 – UGA 5093 (1964)
- Landscape resources: lake, road network, path to access Rock Eagle effigy mound
- Archaeological resource: Rock Eagle Effigy Mound

Wahsega 4-H Center

Building Resources

4-H cottages nos. 1–16 – UGA 5301–5316 (1938, Category 2); 4-H cottage no. 17 (staff housing) – UGA 5317 (1938, Category 2). Camp Wahsega contains sixteen modest wood-framed cottages or cabins. Each is a slight variation on a standard design style. These one-room frame structures measure 24 feet in width and are 19 feet 5 inches in depth. Each has board-and-batten siding. The hipped roofs have exposed rafter ends and overhanging eaves. Most of the wood used in construction was chestnut from the surrounding area. The cabins originally featured hand-rived chestnut shake shingled roofs; however, this roofing has been replaced with composite shingles. The cabins also feature stonework foundations. The cabins are fronted by 6 foot 5 inch by 15 foot 6 inch porches, also wood-framed, with peeled-pole chestnut roof supports and railings. Two to three stone steps lead to the porches. The doors are vertical board flanked by double six-light sliding windows. There are wooden brackets at either side of the door. Windows are generally single-hung, with two panels of six panes each, hinged to swing outward for ventilation. A single double-window is set in the center of each side wall, and two are set in the back and front walls.

The U.S. Army modified these structures for winter use in 1951 by covering the interior studs with plywood sheets, and closing up the corner windows. The Army may also have added heater vents to the roofs when they winterized the cabins. Electricity is available in the cabins. Screen doors and window screens have also been added to many of the buildings.⁶⁰²

At least one cabin has been modified through the addition of a wooden side access ramp for universal accessibility. Others have been expanded with additions.

The 4-H cottages generally retain sufficient integrity to convey their historic associations and likely contribute to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, they are assessed as Category 2 resources.

602. Wynn, "Cultural Resources Assessment," 12, 16.



Figure 476. Manager's House/Director's House/Caretaker's House, with water wheel in foreground. (Source: University of Georgia Office of University Architects)

Manager's House/Director's House/Caretaker's House – UGA 5318 (1938, Category 2). This building was the original CCC camp infirmary. It has four rooms and a central hallway, bathroom, and two closets. A screened porch extends across the back as an integral part of the structure. It has board and batten siding with stonework foundations and steps. The building measures 23 feet 6 inches by 33 feet 6 inches in plan, including the porch.⁶⁰³ The building is believed to have been renovated in 1979.



Figure 477. Camp Wahsega boy counselors' cabin.

Camp Wahsega boy counselors' cabin – UGA 5319 (1938, Category 2). This wood-framed cabin has a front-gabled facade with an elevated doorway. Wooden steps with handrails lead to the central entry door. Large wooden brackets support a pediment above the door. There are two sets of one-over-one windows on either side of the door. There is also a wooden belt course above the doorway below the gable. The roof has overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. The foundation is concrete unit masonry infilled with plywood. The side facades

603. Ibid.,16.

feature several windows bays. The rear has four windows and an elevated nine-light door. The door opens to a grassy area set with chairs and tables.

The boy counselors' cabin generally retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 478. Camp Wahsega girl counselors' cabin.

Camp Wahsega girl counselors' cabin/guest house – UGA 5320 (1938, Category 2). The guest house is located along Cloverleaf Trail north of the Director's residence. It is also located across from the basketball and volleyball courts. The building is approached via a gravel path edged with stones, and fieldstone steps lead to a wood veranda. The girl counselors' cabin/guest house is a single-story wood-frame structure with a gable roof. There is a side-gabled addition on the left. The windows are midcentury replacements with wooden frames. The roof has large overhanging eaves. The guest house contains two bedrooms, a central hallway, a small kitchen and bath, and a small porch. The structure measures 23 by 36 feet in plan. The porch is an additional 7 feet 9 inches by 12 feet 8 inches in plan, and is centered on the front door. Windows are double-hung four-over-four units. The exterior is board and batten, with peeled pole porch supports and rails, and stonework foundations and steps.⁶⁰⁴ Some original stone piers have been replaced with concrete unit masonry. Other alterations include an aluminum gutter system and green asphalt shingle roof.⁶⁰⁵

Despite the noted alterations, the girl counselors' cabin generally retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

604. Wynn, *Cultural Resources Evaluation*, 16.

605. Findlt survey.



Figure 479. Camp Wahsega dining hall.

Camp Wahsega dining hall – UGA 5321 (1938, Category 2). The Camp Wahsega dining hall is located across from the canteen and office/classroom building along the camp’s main road. It is edged to the north and east by streams and Ward Creek. The dining hall measures 27 feet 7 inches by 83 feet 11 inches in plan, with a 4-by-21-foot entry porch and storage room on one side that may be an addition. The building includes a dining hall with a raised stage at the end and a large stonework fireplace, a kitchen, and a storage room and bathroom. The building has a gable roof, board-and-batten siding, and stonework foundations, steps, and chimney. The principal facade has the cross gabled addition with a screened porch and storage area, a large door at ground level, overhanging eaves, and wooden brackets. Windows are top-hinged, six-light units. A later elevated entrance occurs on the far right of front facade. Both gabled ends have massive rough stone chimneys. The rear facade is also an addition. It has fourteen newer one-over-one windows. A ramp and stairs lead to a doorway near the back of the left side facade. There is a small fountain at the front facade.⁶⁰⁶

Despite changes that have occurred to the building, the dining hall generally retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

606. Ibid.



Figure 480. Recreation Hall, 2015.

Recreation Hall (Assembly Hall) – UGA 5322 (1951, Category 2). The Recreation Hall (Assembly Hall) is clad with wood board-and-batten siding. The building has a gable roof clad with asphalt shingles. A contemporary stair and accessible ramp leads to the main entrance, which is marked with a wood-framed, gable-roofed awning.



Figure 481. Camp Wahsega craft food storage building.

Camp Wahsega craft food storage building – UGA 5324 (1938, Category 2). The craft food storage building faces the camp road. The front facade has seven bays with an irregular distribution of four doors and three windows. The door opens onto three unroofed porches. The porches are simple decks upheld by wooden posts. A fifth door is set on the north end. The building is four rooms wide. Some of the original novelty board has been replaced with weatherboard. Since 1975, most of the doors and some of the cladding has been replaced. Circa 1985, the porches were replaced.⁶⁰⁷

607. Ibid.

Despite diminished integrity of materials, the craft food storage building generally retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 482. Camp Wahsega pump house.

Camp Wahsega pump house – UGA 5325 (1972, Category 4). The pump house is low wood-framed structure with a shed addition along the front facade near the entryway and a 30-foot side gable extension. The doors and roof are mid-century replacements. The left facade has a board and batten entry door. The right facade shed addition has a single, six-over-six light window.⁶⁰⁸

The pump house postdates the period of significance, and is non-contributing. The structure is more than 40 years of age, however. As such, it is assessed as a Category 4 resource.



Figure 483. 4-H large pavilion.

608. Ibid.

4-H large pavilion – UGA 5326 (1963, Category 2). The 4-H large pavilion is an open-air structure with exposed rafter ends, overhanging eaves, and square wood posts. An enclosed section at one end has board and batten siding. The front facade has nine lights in the center flanked by one-over-one windows. The right facade has three one-over-one windows. The pavilion sits along the edge of the stream next to an open grassy recreation area. The rear is fenced.⁶⁰⁹

The large pavilion generally retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 484. Camp Wahsega small pavilion 1.

Camp Wahsega small pavilion 1 – UGA 5327 (1963, Category 2). Small pavilion 1 is an open-air structure with a concrete floor surrounded on two sides by wooden bench seating. There are eight 8 by 8 square beams that support the pyramidal roof, which features exposed rafter tails. There is a 6-foot-tall plywood storage shed underneath the roof. There is a metal grill station at the front. It appears that most of the original materials have been replaced.⁶¹⁰

Despite diminished integrity of materials, small pavilion 1 generally retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 485. Camp Wahsega small pavilion 2.

Camp Wahsega small pavilion 2 – UGA 5328 (1963, Category 2). Small pavilion 2 is an open-air structure with a concrete floor surrounded on three sides by wood bench seating. There are eight 8 by 8 square beams that support the pyramidal roof, which has exposed rafter tails. There is a metal grill station at the front. Much of the original material appears to have been replaced.⁶¹¹

Despite diminished integrity of materials, small pavilion 2 generally retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and likely contributes to a

609. Ibid.

610. Ibid.

611. Ibid.

National Register-eligible historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Camp Wahsega small pavilion 3 – UGA 5329 (1963, Category 2). Small pavilion 3 is an open-air structure with a square concrete slab that sits below a low-pitched hipped roof with exposed rafter tails, supported with nine 8 by 8 squared beams. Wooden fixed seating surrounds three sides of the pavilion. Most of the original wood and roof materials have been replaced.⁶¹²

Despite diminished integrity of materials, small pavilion 3 generally retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 486. Camp Wahsega shop building.

Camp Wahsega Shop Building – UGA 5330 (1975, Category 4). The Shop Building is a single-story structure with a gable roof and vertical board siding. A cast-in-place concrete walk leads to the front entry door, and serves as the foundation for a later, open-air addition to the right. The space serves as machinery storage. The left side of the facade has an entryway and two aluminum garage doors. These are mid-century replacements, as is the asphalt roof, which features overhanging wooden eaves.⁶¹³

Despite diminished integrity of materials, the shop building generally retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

612. Ibid.

613. Ibid.



Figure 487. Camp Wahsega girls' bathhouse.

Camp Wahsega Girls' Bathhouse – UGA 5331 (1963, Category 2). The original girls' bathhouse was lost to fire and rebuilt in 1963 as a concrete unit masonry structure. The current structure has concrete unit masonry infill in the windows in front and frosted jalousie windows on the rear and left facades, and three more on the right. The gable roof has wide overhanging eaves. Access is provided via two concrete steps under a shed portico extension to the front entryway. Each gable is clad with weatherboard and contains a triangular aluminum vent.⁶¹⁴

Despite being a replacement of an earlier structure, the girls' bathhouse retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 488. Camp Wahsega boys' bathhouse.

614. Ibid.

Camp Wahsega Boys' Bathhouse – UGA 5332 (1938, Category 2). The gable roof Boys' Bathhouse structure has vertical board siding, and a door centered between three sets of windows to either side. The roof has wide overhanging eaves. A stone stair and walk lead to the front door. The interior of the boys' bathhouse has been modernized.

Despite diminished integrity of materials, the Boys' Bathhouse generally retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and likely contributes to a National Register-eligible historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.

Landscape Resources



Figure 489. Swimming Pond with Girls' Bathhouse beyond.

Swimming Pond (date undetermined, Category 2). The Swimming Pond was first constructed by the CCC enrollees of Camp F-11. The dam has been upgraded since the 1930s, along with the water conveyance system. Despite diminished integrity of design and setting, the swimming pond survives from the period of significance with sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations. The pond thus contributes to the significance of a potential National Register historic district. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 490. Stone steps at Camp Wahsega.

Stone features (date undetermined, Category 2). Evidence of stone work constructed by the CCC is located throughout the camp, including steps, culverts, and walls. These features survive from the period of significance with sufficient integrity to convey their historic associations. They thus contribute to the significance of a potential National Register historic district. As such, they are assessed as Category 2 resources.

Recreation field (date undetermined, Category 2). The recreation field has likely been used by the camp since the 1930s. Despite diminished integrity of setting, the recreation field appears to survive from the period of significance with sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 491. The camp access road.

Access road (date undetermined, Category 2). This gravel road, referred to as Cloverleaf Trail, arises from Forest Road 28, which continues along the valley to the south. The road provides access to all of the primary buildings that are located in a linear arrangement along both sides of the road. It ends in gravel parking areas. A portion of the road is edged by a wooden post and rail bumper system alongside the recreation field, basketball court, and volleyball court. It

was likely constructed as part of the circa 1938 development of the site. As such, it is assessed as a Category 2 resource.



Figure 492. The Andrews bell.

Andrews bell (1967, Category 4). The stone memorial with metal bell was erected in 1967 in honor of camper Kathryn Andrews after her death in 1965. The bell continues to be used to call campers to dinner and other activities. The memorial is sited along Ward Creek.

The Andrews bell postdates the period of significance and is non-contributing. It is more than 40 years of age, however. As such, it is assessed as a Category 4 resource.

Utility Shed – UGA 5334 (2015, Category 5)

Turtle habitat (date undetermined, category undetermined). The turtle habitat is a rock-edged pool surrounded by post and rail fencing. The turtle habitat postdates the period of significance and is non-contributing. It is assessed as a Category 5 resource.

Recreation features (date undetermined, Category 5). There are several recreation features associated with the camp. Most, like the challenge course and the climbing wall, are contemporary additions. These recreation features are assessed as Category 5 resources.

Signage (date undetermined, Category 5). Signage used to direct visitors, some of which contains maps, appears to be a contemporary addition. Signage is assessed as a Category 5 resource.

Flagpole (date undetermined, category undetermined). The date of origin of the flagpole is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Waterwheel (date undetermined, category undetermined). The waterwheel is located at the intersection of Forest Road 28 and Cloverleaf Trail. It interprets the former local farming on the property. A small stream waters the wood structure. The date of origin of the waterwheel is not documented in archival

Identity sign (date undetermined, category undetermined). The date of origin of the sign is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Path connecting cabins and girls bathhouse and timber retaining wall (date undetermined, category undetermined). Current path systems that connect the cabins and other camp features are hard-packed earth and gravel surfaced. Some are supported by timber walls and other retaining features. The date of origin of the path is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Trails (date undetermined, category undetermined). There are several trails that extend into the woods from the camp, for example, the Waterfall Trail, Forest Ecology Trail, Ridge Trail, and Amphitheater Trail. The date of origin of the trails is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Campfire rings (date undetermined, category undetermined). There are several campfire rings scattered throughout the camp. The date of origin of the campfire rings is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Volleyball court (date undetermined, category undetermined). The date of origin of the volleyball court is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Potential Archaeological Resources

Queries to GNAHRGIS show that no archaeological sites have been documented on the Wahsega property. This negative result should not be taken as an indication that no archaeological sites exist. To the contrary, there is a strong probability that several sites exist. A number of sites have been recorded in the nearby Chattahoochee National Forest, which has been surveyed by archaeologists. These consist primarily of unidentified prehistoric Indian artifact scatters.

Although the property is now a 4-H camp owned by the University of Georgia, it served as a CCC camp in the 1930s for road and bridge construction projects in north Georgia. A couple of the buildings survive today. The others were razed and replaced with new cabins to support use as a youth summer camp in 1938. Review of the 7.5 minute USGS quadrangle map indicated several extant twentieth century structures on the property and activity areas surrounding them likely retain archaeological features and artifact scatters dating to the time of their use. Because of the history of land use in this area of Georgia, it is reasonable to assume that these structures are only the most recent, and other dwellings and facilities have been constructed, used, destroyed or dismantled, becoming a part of the archaeological record of the property. Archaeological records of CCC camp life are present at the Camp Wahsega property.

During and prior to European colonization, this area was within the range of, and home to, a long succession of American Indian societies. People of these societies left their mark on the landscape of the region that is observable in the

archaeological record. Based on what is known about the American Indian history of the area, it is reasonable to assume that pre-Colonial archaeological sites exist on the property. Many of these sites may simply be evidence of brief visits to the area in the form of stone tools or pottery fragments left behind by people gathering naturally occurring resources. In addition to temporary activity areas, the possibility exists for permanent or semi-permanent habitation sites, as well as sacred sites and cemeteries.

Archaeological survey of the property can clarify the absence or existence of archaeological sites, as well as the nature of any sites that are found. Assessment of the potential of an archaeological site to contribute to the understanding of the history of the area can be done through archaeological testing.



Figure 493. Camp Wahsega 4-H Camp property and area of previous archaeological survey. (Source: USGS, annotated by the authors)

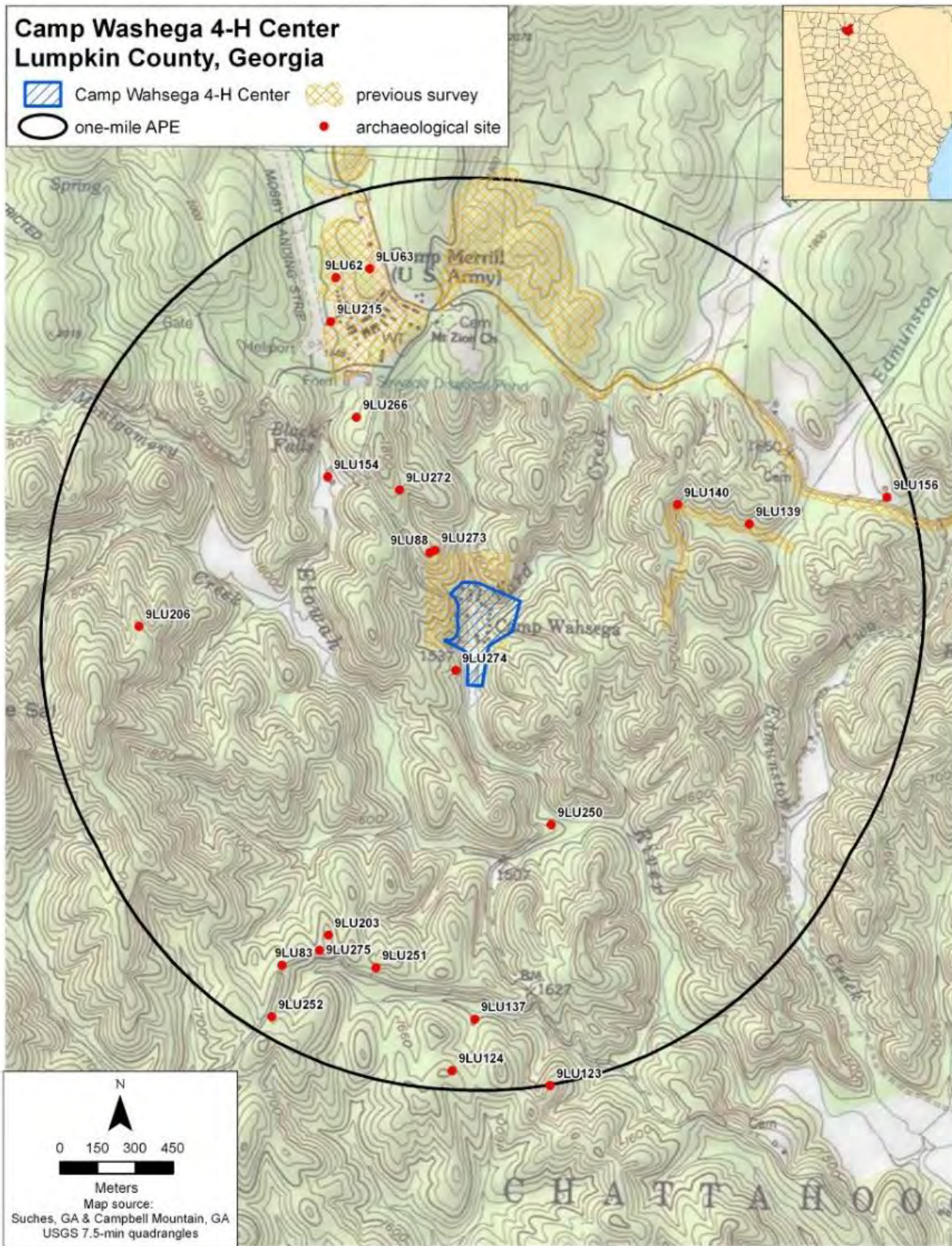


Fig. 496. Camp Wahsega 4-H camp property and area of previous archaeological survey, previously identified archaeological sites, and area of potential effects (APE). (Source: USGS, annotated by authors).

Summary Assessments

National Register-eligible Properties

The Wahsega 4-H Center of the University of Georgia appears significant at the state level as a historic district eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A, C, and D in the areas of Agriculture, Archeology (Historic-non-aboriginal), Architecture, Education, and Politics/Government for their relationship to the Civilian Conservation Corps, long-standing role in Cooperative Extension Service programs, and prehistoric period of cultural history. The period of significance for the Wahsega property extends from 1933 to 1966, the fifty-year age consideration for listing in the National Register.

A National Register nomination prepared in 1983 was considered as a determination of eligibility by the Chief of Registration in Washington, D.C., on behalf of the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office in 1984. Based on research and analysis conducted for this study, the eleven rustic cabins, swimming pond with diving island, dining hall, boys' bathhouse, connecting pathways, rock walls, rock terraces, and rock retaining walls in the area are eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C for their association with CCC camps and camp planning and later rustic camp development; as well as early to mid-twentieth century educational ideals and the youth camping movement; and their association with Georgia 4-H as the first Georgia 4-H camp and with the national 4-H camp movement.

Camp Wahsega was CCC Camp F-11 during the 1930s. Several features on the property are the work of CCC enrollees, although most structures were razed and replaced with extant structures in 1938 and later. Because of careful attention to maintenance of the buildings and regular use, the buildings retain their original condition and appearance. They form a coherent group or theme of the organized group camp. The addition of newer structures does not negatively affect the design, although integrity is diminished for some structures, such as the boys' bathhouse, which has been modernized with a concrete floor, showers, and modern toilets.⁶¹⁵

Consider how to use areas of significance: Agriculture, Archeology (Historic-non-aboriginal), Architecture, Education, and Politics/Government

Resources potentially contributing to a National Register-eligible district

- 4-H cottages nos. 1–16 – UGA 5301–5316 (1938)
- 4-H cottage no. 17 (staff housing) – UGA 5317 (1938)
- Manager's House/Director's House/Caretaker's House – UGA 5318 (1938)
- Camp Wahsega Boy Counselors' Cabin (staff housing) – UGA 5319 (1938)
- Camp Wahsega Girl Counselors' Cabin/guesthouse (staff housing) – UGA 5320 (1938)

615. Wynn, *Cultural Resources Evaluation*, 21.

- Camp Wahsega Dining Hall – UGA 5321 (1938)
- Recreation Hall (Assembly Hall) – UGA 5322 (1951)
- Camp Wahsega Craft Food Storage – UGA 5324 (1938)
- 4-H large pavilion – UGA 5326 (1963)
- Camp Wahsega small pavilion 1 – UGA 5327 (1963)
- Camp Wahsega small pavilion 2 – UGA 5328 (1963)
- Camp Wahsega small pavilion 3 – UGA 5329 (1963)
- Camp Wahsega Girls' Bathhouse – UGA 5331 (1963)
- Camp Wahsega Boys' Bathhouse – UGA 5332 (1938)
- Landscape resources: access road, swimming pond, stone features, recreation field

Marine Institute at Sapelo Island

Introduction

The University of Georgia Marine Institute at Sapelo Island is part of the School of Marine Programs. It is located on a barrier island midway along the Georgia coast between the Savannah and St. Mary's rivers, and is bordered to one side by the Atlantic Ocean and to the other by a pristine salt marsh. The Marine Institute occupies a landscape composed of marshes, upland, and tidal creeks that has been designated as a National Estuarine Research Reserve by the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).⁶¹⁶ The Marine Institute leases land from the National Estuarine Research Reserve, which has several primary functions, among them to provide opportunities for scientists to investigate the workings of the estuarine systems, to offer public education and compatible recreation, and to protect and monitor natural and cultural resources.

The waters and marshes of Sapelo Island National Estuarine Research Reserve are used by the research faculty of the University of Georgia Marine Institute and other scientists for a variety of projects. Scientific publications by research faculty and visiting scientists are collected and reprinted by the Marine Institute. The Institute also conducts a meteorological and hydrological monitoring program, which provides continuously recorded data on parameters such as wind speed and direction, sunlight, rainfall, barometric pressure, relative humidity, air and water temperature, salinity, conductivity and pH of tidal waters, and tide heights at three locations.⁶¹⁷

The Marine Institute has served as a field research laboratory for estuarine scientists since its establishment in 1953. With a mission to provide access and facilities for graduate and undergraduate classes where students can experience field research and gain an appreciation of the Georgia coast, the Marine Institute centers around ecosystem-level and other studies of salt marsh processes, estuarine complexes, and nearshore coastal ecosystems. The Marine Institute is internationally recognized for its contributions to the scientific understanding of watershed-marsh-coastal ocean complexes, the flow of energy, nutrients, and minerals, and the role of microbial processes through the land-sea interface.⁶¹⁸

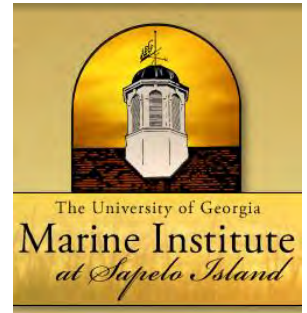


Figure 497. Emblem for Marine Institute at Sapelo Island.

616. University of Georgia-MI, 2016A.

617. Alice G. Chalmers, ed., *The Ecology of the Sapelo Island National Estuarine Research Reserve* (Sapelo Island, Georgia: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Office of Coastal Resource Management and Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 1997), 11–12.

618. University of Georgia, "University of Georgia Marine Institute at Sapelo Island; Visiting the Institute," accessed May 3, 2016, <http://ugami.uga.edu/visit/about.htm>

One of the key areas of ecological field study and research is the Duplin River estuary. The Duplin River estuary includes unspoiled coastal salt marsh and tidal creeks, areas that are among the earth's most biologically productive systems. Following the passage of the Coastal Zone Management Act by Congress in 1972, which authorized the federal government to provide aid to individual states in establishing and managing natural field laboratories for research and education, the State of Georgia proposed the Duplin estuary as a National Estuarine Sanctuary in 1975. The U.S. Department of Commerce approved the proposal and the State of Georgia acquired the land, which was designated in December 1976 as the Sapelo Island National Estuarine Sanctuary. The site was later renamed the Estuarine Research Reserve. Since then, the U.S. Department of Commerce has designated twenty additional estuarine reserves as part of a National Estuarine Research Reserve (NEER) program. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) administers the system for the U.S. Department of Commerce. As part of the program, Sapelo Island represents Georgia in the Carolinian biogeographic region and is the focus for NEER support of estuarine scientific research and education in Georgia.⁶¹⁹

The National Estuarine Research Reserve occupies one-third of the 16,500-acre Sapelo Island, and is composed by the Duplin River estuary and several upland tracts. The University of Georgia Marine Institute, which holds a long-term lease of an area that measures approximately 1,500 acres at the south end of the island, contracts to conduct continuous scientific monitoring at four sites, with regularly collected data compiled and reported to NOAA on a quarterly and annual basis.⁶²⁰

The remainder of the island is administered as a Wildlife Management Area by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, with the exception of the Hog Hammock community. This residential enclave is comprised of the descendants of African American plantation workers, many of whom now work for the Marine Institute. Approximately 100 people are full time residents of Sapelo Island, including employees of the Marine Institute.⁶²¹ The island also features evidence of previous properties spanning some 200 years of European-American settlement and industrial history.

The Marine Institute occupies a collection of buildings and structures associated with the historic estate of R. J. Reynolds. The long-standing heritage of the center as a scientific field station, and its former use as an estate are expressed in the physical design of the campus, its built resources, and the connections between the cultural uses and the natural environment. Changes that have been made to accommodate the scientific use of former properties have included the adaptive reuse of historic estate buildings and the construction of new facilities for residences and research. These changes have generally respected patterns of spatial organization associated with the property that preceded institutional use. Sapelo Island has also been the subject of extensive archaeological investigation, and is known to have long supported cultural activities and occupation, with

619. Chalmers, i.

620. *Ibid.*, ii.

621. University of Georgia, "University of Georgia Marine Institute at Sapelo Island; Visiting the Institute."

evidence of pre-European Contact and early Spanish use, as well as Colonial American and antebellum-period agriculture prevalent.



Figure 498. Sapelo Island and Marine Institute. (Source: University of Georgia)

The Marine Institute property appears eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places at the national and state levels under Criteria A, C, and D in the areas of Agriculture, Architecture, and Science for its association with plantation and estate development under Thomas Spalding, Howard Coffin, and Richard J. Reynolds between 1802 and 1953, and its subsequent role as a scientific research facility between 1953 and 1966, which constitutes the 50-year age consideration for listing. Notable features of the property include buildings, structures, roads, gardens, docks, field patterns, and land uses that continue to convey their historic associations with the period of significance.

The narrative that follows traces the history of the property and its development and use, and suggests the historic contexts that relate to its use as a University of Georgia research facility. The historical background information is followed by an inventory and assessment of the building, landscape, and archaeological features associated with the property. To facilitate the organization of cultural resource identification and evaluation, the campus is divided into a series of character areas. For each character area, the primary historic resources and their character-defining features are described and their significance assessed according to the categorization system developed for purposes of this study. The inventory and assessment is followed by assessment of the National Register eligibility of the property, and the identification of any individually eligible resources and historic districts associated with the property.

Campus Historic Context

Historical Background

Sapelo Island is believed to have supported human inhabitants since at least 2700 BC. American Indians are believed to have initially used the northwestern portion of the island for ceremonial activities. Shell rings survive today that relate to this use.

During the seventeenth century, San Jose de Zapala (St. Joseph de Sapala) established a mission on the island. Although the mission was later destroyed, Sapelo Island continues to bear an Anglicized version of his name.

In 1733, Georgia was established as a British colony, and Sapelo was claimed as a part of Georgia.



Figure 499. Map of Sapelo Island showing the location of the Marine Institute and other areas of the island. (Source: University of Georgia Marine Institute)



Figure 500. Shell ring, northwest corner of Sapelo Island, possibly part of an American Indian ceremonial site. (Source: Nicholas Honerkamp, 2005. The Digital Archaeological Record (iDAR id: 366399))

At the end of the eighteenth century, Mary Musgrove, a Creek Indian interpreter for James Oglethorpe, founder of the Colony of Georgia, claimed Sapelo and two other barrier islands in payment for her service. Although Colonial leaders contested her claim, the Georgia legislature eventually sold Sapelo Island and gave the proceeds to Musgrove. The island changed hands multiple times throughout the century. In 1802, Thomas Spalding bought 4,000 acres at the south end of the island, where the Marine Institute is located today.⁶²²



Figure 501. Drawing reportedly of Mary Musgrove, Creek Indian interpreter for James Oglethorpe, and first claimant of Sapelo Island. (Source: <http://www.gpb.org/news/2015/05/13/forgotten-women-part-3-mary-musgrove>)

622. Chalmers.

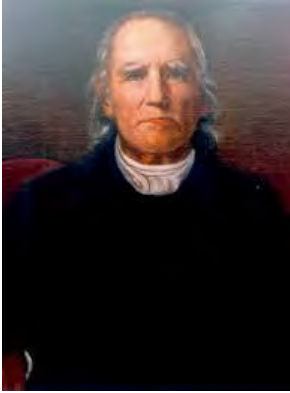


Figure 502. Thomas Spalding (1774–1851), who acquired 4,000 acres on Sapelo in 1802 and practiced progressive farming. (Source: Sullivan, 2010)

Spalding, a progressive farmer, eventually acquired the majority of the island, which he cleared and planted or used for pasture. Whatever woodland existed at the time was removed and a series of canals and ditches, many of which still exist, were established to drain swampy areas and to convey water to cropfields. Spalding introduced a number of different plants to the island, including bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*), Cherokee rose (*Rosa laevigata*), and mulberry (*Morus spp.*). Spalding wrote extensively for agricultural magazines and was a proponent of tabby construction, which he also wrote about.⁶²³ In the 1810s, he constructed a large house with tabby walls, the ruins of which were later incorporated into the Coffin/Reynolds Mansion.⁶²⁴



Figure 503. 1858 drawing of the Spalding house by Spalding's niece, Sallie Spalding McKinley. (Source: Sullivan, 2010)

After Spalding's death in 1851, which was followed by Union raids during the Civil War, the carefully cultivated island fell into disrepair.⁶²⁵ Although a Georgia consortium purchased the land at the beginning of the twentieth century and repaired the house, which had fallen into ruin, it was not until automotive pioneer, Howard E. Coffin, acquired the property in 1912 that conditions improved. Coffin and his wife, Matilda made Sapelo Island their permanent home and began to enact significant changes. Coffin constructed new roads and paved them with shells, cleared the long-fallow agricultural fields and planted crops, used his engineering skills (and dynamite) to dig irrigation canals, cut pine timber, established a sawmill to process the lumber, built barns and other farm structures, maintained a herd of free-ranging dairy cattle, started a shrimp and oyster cannery on Barn Creek to process locally caught seafood, and constructed a boat yard and marine railway at the present-day Marine Institute site. These various commercial activities provided employment for the several hundred African Americans who resided on the island, many of whom were descended from former slaves.⁶²⁶

623. Ibid.

624. Sullivan, Buddy. "The Historic Buildings of Sapelo: A 200-year Architectural Legacy" in *Occasional Papers of the Sapelo Island NERR* Vol. 2 (2010), 1–2.

625. Ibid.

626. Ibid.,7.

Coffin engaged noted architect Albert Khan to redesign the Spalding House using a sketch done by Spalding's niece in the 1850s as a guide to incorporate the original tabby walls. The Coffins entertained extensively at Sapelo; many wealthy and well-known individuals, including two U.S. presidents, visited the island and were introduced to Coffin's agricultural innovations, hunting preserve, exotic scenery, and palatial verandas of the redesigned house resplendent with marble statues and pots of blooming flowers. President Calvin Coolidge and his wife, Grace, so enjoyed the Coffin's hospitality that they had their portraits painted at Sapelo.⁶²⁷



Figure 504. The painting of President Calvin Coolidge's portrait by Francis "Frank" O. Salisbury, a British artist who painted Queen Elizabeth and six U.S. presidents. Coolidge sat for his portrait in the library at the Coffin house on Sapelo Island. (Source: <https://crackerpilgrim.com/2013/12/26/the-coolidges-in-georgia-winter-1928/>)

The Great Depression depleted Coffin's investments, and he was forced to sell Sapelo Island in order to maintain his other interests. The property was acquired in 1934 by Richard J. Reynolds, Jr., heir to his family's tobacco company fortune. Almost immediately, Reynolds hired Philip T. Shutze, a prominent Atlanta architect, to redesign the Coffin House. The work was completed by 1936. Architect Augustus E. Constantine, who would later become known for his Mid-Century Modern architecture, designed and rebuilt the farm complex at the south end of Sapelo Island, which was also completed in 1936. These buildings formed the nucleus of the Sapelo Marine Biology Laboratory in 1953.⁶²⁸ Like the Coffins, Reynolds entertained extensively on the island, and there are many accounts of excessive parties and the exploits of his guests. For a short period, he opened his house and some of the buildings in the quadrangle to paying resort guests as a way of avoiding taxes.⁶²⁹

627. Ibid.

628. Ibid., 11–12.

629. Chalmers, 1997; Gary W. Barrett and Terry L. Barrett, with Foreword by Eugene P. Odum. *Holistic Science: The Evolution of the Georgia Institute of Ecology (1940–2000)* (Ann Arbor, Michigan: Sheridan Books, 2011).



Figure 505. R.J. Reynolds, Jr., heir to the tobacco fortune, served as a Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy during World War II as a navigator for a Pacific task force, and felt an affinity for the water for the rest of his life. (Source: <http://www.tobaccofree.org/book/>)

Reynolds became interested in Coffin's agricultural activities and worked to perpetuate them. He maintained and enlarged the dairy herd, continued cultivation of crops in the fields at the south end of the island, and worked to ensure that his "Sapelo Plantation" remained a self-sustaining establishment.⁶³⁰ By 1939, Reynolds had built docks and a boathouse on South End Creek and commissioned the Sapelo Island utility vessel, *Kit Jones*, named for Katherine T. Jones, wife of Bill Jones, Sr., a close friend and advisor to both Coffin and Reynolds. Reynolds later gave the boat, the docks, and the boathouse to the University of Georgia for laboratory use.⁶³¹

630. Chalmers.

631. Sullivan "The Historic Buildings of Sapelo," 14.

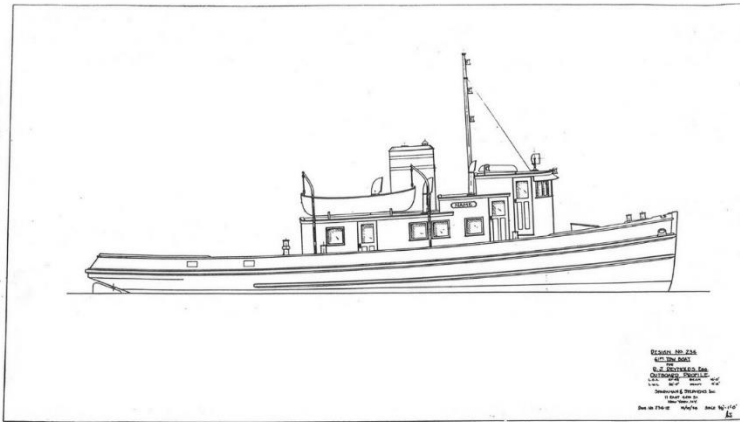


Figure 506. The *Kit Jones* as designed by R. J. Reynolds, Jr. (Source: The Wooden Boat Forum)

The Institute, which began as the Sapelo Marine Biology Laboratory, was created in 1953 as the result of an invitation by R. J. Reynolds, Jr. to the University of Georgia to study the productivity of coastal waters and marshes.⁶³² In 1948, Eugene P. Odom, now considered the “Father of Modern Ecology” and at the time a University of Georgia Zoology Professor with a great interest in Sapelo’s fauna, with a graduate student, Donald Scott, led Reynolds to consider using his land for scientific study instead of turning it into an exclusive hideaway for the wealthy.⁶³³ Reynolds, impressed with the idea, formed the Georgia Agricultural and Forestry Research Foundation, and in 1952 invited University of Georgia President O. C. Aderholt and others, including Odom, to tour his holdings. Aderholt, in turn, asked his delegates for a plan of how the island could be used; only Odom was enthusiastic about the island’s possibilities. Odom and Scott prepared a preliminary proposal emphasizing coordinated research in aquatic and terrestrial environment, which Reynolds and his staff deemed feasible. A contract with the University of Georgia and the Foundation was finalized and in the summer of 1953, the Sapelo Marine Biology Laboratory opened.⁶³⁴

In 1954, the first University of Georgia staff members moved into an existing barn, the present day Marine Institute Laboratory (UGA 6074), and set up a rudimentary laboratory and offices in the cow stalls and adjacent rooms on the south side of the ground floor. A diesel generator was installed to provide electricity. Staff and their families lived in buildings located on the central quadrangle, present day South End Office Building (UGA 6076), South End Apartment Building (UGA 6077), and possibly the Maintenance and Lab Complex (UGA 6078). Although comfortable, these buildings, completed by 1936, had no air conditioning or heat. Odom frequently visited and stayed for extended periods, while also assigning graduate students to work at the facility.⁶³⁵

632. Barrett and Barrett.
 633. Ibid.
 634. Ibid.
 635. Ibid.



Figure 507. South End Apartment Building. The building was used to house guests of the Reynolds, and later scientists and their families.

Reynolds also took an interest in the laboratory, even though he was not a full-time resident. Although not as interested in the science, he did enjoy engaging the scientists, and often visited their classes and invited them to dinner, hunts, and parties. Early on he gave them a jeep to get around the island. After realizing that a single vehicle was not enough, he purchased an entire fleet for the scientists to use. Reynolds also purchased heaters and television sets with antennas that received Savannah and Jacksonville stations for the apartments, and hosted a free weekly movie night in the barn second floor theater. Later, when he began spending more time on the island, he had electric power run from the mainland to support air conditioning for the apartments and the laboratory equipment.⁶³⁶

In 1953, Odom and his brother published the groundbreaking text, *Fundamentals of Ecology*, and set forth the modern theory of ecology. According to Odom, ecology is not a branch of any other science, but an integrated discipline that brought all sciences together.⁶³⁷ Odom's work at UGA went on to elaborate on this theory through the establishment and work of the Savannah River Ecology Laboratory, the Marine Science Institute, the School of Ecology, and the writing of additional books on the subject.⁶³⁸

By 1959, the focus of the laboratory work began to change. Biology was no longer the only discipline involved; geologists and other scientists increasing looked at coastal processes and sediments to reflect the shift to the study of ecological processes. The Laboratory was then renamed the University of Georgia Marine Institute, and the Georgia Agricultural and Forestry Research Foundation became the Sapelo Island Research Foundation. Eventually the Foundation would drop the word "Research" from its name.⁶³⁹

Reynolds, suffering from emphysema, divided his time between treatment in Switzerland and living full-time at Sapelo Island.⁶⁴⁰ He died in 1964.

636. Ibid.

637. Goldman, 2002.

638. Ibid.

639. Barrett and Barrett.

640. Ibid.; Sullivan, "The Historic Buildings of Sapelo."



Figure 508. Eugene P. Odom, center, and various directors stand under the new University of Marine Institute sign attached to the Barn. (Source: University of Georgia Marine Institute)

The early 1970s is often considered the era of environmentalism. In 1970, Congress passed the National Environmental Policy Act, and established the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The Clean Air Act was also passed. In 1972, Congress passed the Coastal Zone Management Act, which provided federal aid to individual states to establish and manage natural field laboratories for research and education, as well as the Clean Water Act. The resources of Sapelo Island began to be securitized by a large number of agencies. In 1976, Sapelo Island's Duplin River estuary site received formal designation as the Sapelo Island Estuarine Research Reserve. The Marine Institute was contracted to conduct continuous scientific monitoring at four sites in the Reserve.⁶⁴¹

Now, more than sixty years after its founding, the University of Georgia Marine Institute has achieved an international reputation as one of the major contributors to scientific understanding of the complex interactions of watershed-marsh-coastal ocean complexes, the flow of energy, nutrients, and minerals, and the role of microbial process through the land-sea interface. Since 1953, the Marine Institute has served as a pristine natural laboratory for basic studies in salt marsh and estuarine ecology. It has distinguished itself with a long history of coastal research by resident and visiting researchers from across the world and disciplines, and as a cradle of modern ecological studies.⁶⁴²

A timeline illustrating site history and development is provided in Appendix C.

641. Chalmers.

642. University of Georgia Marine Institute, 2016B.



Figure 509. The “Teal boardwalk” built by John Teal in the late 1950s to facilitate study of the salt marsh at Sapelo Island. (Source: University of Georgia Marine Institute)

Chronology of Development and Use

Information on Sapelo Island’s physical development has been drawn from a variety of sources associated with the local history and the Sapelo Island National Estuarine Research Reserve. Buddy Sullivan, local historian and Director of the Sapelo Island National Estuarine Research Reserve from 1993 to 2013, has written numerous books and articles on the history of coastal Georgia and Sapelo Island, including *Sapelo: A History*, published in 1989 with three later editions. A new book on the history of Sapelo Island was published in 2017 by the University of Georgia Press. Additional articles by Mr. Sullivan are available on the Sapelo Island National Estuarine Research Reserve website.

Recent and ongoing archaeological investigations have involved professional scientific study of the island’s history. Of particular interest has been the history of the island’s African American residents, originally as slaves and later as freedmen and employees of the island’s estates. Sapelo Island will be a subject of continued study into the future, and the historic landscapes and resources on the Marine Institute’s lands will contribute to that study.

Historic landscape and building resources developed along the island’s southern edge, where the Marine Institute is located, have been related to the area’s use as an agricultural plantation and estate during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Three general periods of development relate to these uses: Spalding Plantation (1802–1912); Coffin Estate (1912–1934); Richard J. Reynolds Estate (1934–1953). A fourth period of development relate to the research and conservation activities that grew out of the estate use (1953 to present).

Early Cultural Occupation and Use of Sapelo Island (circa 2700 BC–1802 AD)

Small villages were established on the northwest end of Sapelo Island as early as 2700 BC. The people of these villages constructed vast shell rings accumulated large collections of refuse in several areas of the island. By 1150 BC, these deposits had been repurposed for use as ceremonial centers. Archaeological

investigations have revealed evidence of cultural use of the island dating to between 1200 BC to AD 550, as well as AD 950 to 1350.

At the time of Spanish settlement in the region, circa sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the local inhabitants of the Georgia coast were known as the Guale. The Guale settled in small, matrilineal groups. Their lifeways were highly disrupted by Spanish settlement, and the constant battling between the Spanish and English, and their attacks on Indian groups. Raids by the English, Yamasee, and Westos resulted in consolidation of the Guale on Sapelo Island as they were forced out of their villages. The earliest colonial occupation of Sapelo Island began in 1610 with the establishment of a Spanish Mission known as San José de Sapala, for whom the island is named. In 1684, English pirates targeted many of the Spanish missions along the South Atlantic, leading to the abandonment of the mission on Sapelo Island. Subsequently, the Yamasee occupied the mission and village until it was raided and destroyed by the Spanish two years later. Archaeologists appear to have located the site of the mission during the 2010s.

With the Spanish mission destroyed, the balance of power began to shift in favor of the English, but it was not until 1733, when Georgia was established as a British colony, that the English began to gain a foot-hold along the Georgia coast.

The Plantation and Reconstruction Periods: Thomas Spalding and His Descendants (1802–1912)

In 1802, Thomas Spaulding bought 4,000 acres of land on the south end of Sapelo, eventually acquiring additional land that included the island in its entirety. Spalding developed a plantation there between 1807 and his death in 1851. With extensive planting knowledge gained by helping his father run a plantation, Spalding became an innovator in the cultivation and processing of sugar and Sea Island long-staple cotton. Spalding was a proponent of scientific agriculture and an early advocate of crop rotation and diversification. He experimented with various crops at Sapelo Island, including rice, indigo, silk, olives, and oranges. He wrote extensively for agricultural journals and corresponded with others who were also working on agricultural innovations.

From this agricultural tradition stems a history of slavery. People enslaved from the west coast of Africa in the eighteenth and nineteenth century were brought to Sapelo Island. After the Civil War, with the end of slavery, many chose to stay on Sapelo Island, forming the 464-acre community known as Hog Hammock. Former slaves of West African descent along the Georgia, South Carolina, and North Florida coast formed a unique cultural group known as the Gullah Geechee. Residents of Sapelo Island are among the last groups maintaining the Gullah Geechee cultural tradition.

Spalding was the first planter in the Georgia tidewater to experiment with the cultivation of sugar cane. When he built his tabby sugar works overlooking Barn Creek in 1809, Spalding became the first sugar manufacturer in Georgia. The animal-powered sugar mill that he constructed became a model for similar establishments along the south Atlantic seaboard. Spalding's cultivation of Sea Island cotton, which grew exclusively on the sea islands and immediate coastal

mainland, set the standard by which contemporary planters patterned their own cotton operations.⁶⁴³

Much of Spalding's land on Sapelo Island was cleared for cultivation or pasture during his tenure. He also dug a system of ditches and canals to drain parts of the island interior that remain visible today. Spalding also introduced several plant species that were not native to the region, some of which can still be found there today. These include bermudagrass, Cherokee rose, mulberry, wisteria (*Wisteria spp.*), and Osage orange (*Maclura pomifera*).⁶⁴⁴ He sold live oak (*Quercus virginiana*) timber to the government for shipbuilding, with a scattering of individual live oaks left in the uplands to provide shade for the workers in the fields. At the height of Spalding's agricultural efforts the southern half of Sapelo Island, including Kenan Field, was cleared of most of its natural vegetation except for the dunes and a band of woods along the salt marsh on the western side of the island. Live oaks and other hardwoods were left standing in areas near buildings, particularly the South End mansion, some undrained wet areas, and the scattered trees in the fields.

In 1808, Spalding sold five acres at the southern tip of the island, including a small island, to the federal government for a lighthouse, which was constructed in 1819–1820. Spalding constructed his plantation house, the South End House, circa 1809–1810 on the site of the current Reynolds Mansion within today's Marine Institute property. Reynolds Mansion is built on the foundations of the earlier residence and incorporates some of its original walls. Spalding designed the house with Greek and Italianate detailing. He was acquainted with Thomas Jefferson and known to have visited Monticello in 1809. The design of the house may have been influenced by the visit. The South End House featured an unroofed portico, 30 feet long and 20 feet wide, with wings on each side half the height of the main building, one housing the kitchen and the other the plantation office.⁶⁴⁵

Spalding is known for perfecting tabby as a construction material. He used it to construct many of the plantation buildings, including the South End House. He was responsible for the popularity of use of tabby construction in tidewater Georgia during the early nineteenth century; this construction material had been popular with the Spanish and was later adopted by early American settlers of coastal Georgia in the 1730s, including at Wormsloe Plantation.⁶⁴⁶

It is assumed that Spalding also constructed outbuildings and other structures on his property. Evidence of the layout and use of the site may survive today in the form of field patterns and road alignments. The sugar works Spalding built on Barn Creek and a residence on the south end of the island, are among the oldest standing structures within McIntosh County; these are located outside of the Marine Institute property.⁶⁴⁷

643. Sullivan et al., *Sapelo Island National Estuarine Research Reserve Management Plan, 2008–2013* (2008), 38; Chalmers, 8.

644. Chalmers, 9.

645. Sullivan et al. 2008, 37-38.

646. Sullivan, "The Historic Buildings of Sapelo," 1–2.

647. *Ibid.*, 1.

Spalding is reported to have deplored the practice of slavery and envisioned its eventual abolishment, while also recognizing it as a necessity in the Southern economy. He personally owned 300 to 400 slaves involved in the work of his plantations on the South End, at Kenan Field, and at Chocolate. In 1860, 130 slaves were recorded living on the South End in twenty-four dwellings at five locations. One of the largest was a settlement at Shell Hammock, which falls within the present-day Marine Institute property.⁶⁴⁸

Spalding maintained the plantation until his death in 1851, at which time the property was inherited by his descendants. During the early years of the Civil War, the island was abandoned by the Spalding family, but continued to be occupied by former slaves. Union soldiers involved in a blockade of the Southeastern coastline visited the island from time to time to hunt and recreate. After the war, the South End House was vandalized and fell into ruin. The fields were abandoned to natural succession after the Civil War.⁶⁴⁹

Several hundred freedmen remained on Sapelo Island after the war, and acquired title to property at Hog Hammock, Raccoon Bluff, Shell Point, Behaviour, and Belle Marsh. They engaged in subsistence agriculture or were hired as labor in small-scale cotton and cattle-raising activities.

Spalding descendants otherwise retained ownership of most of the South End, and several family members resided there during the Reconstruction and postbellum periods. Thomas Spalding II (1847–1885), grandson of Thomas Spalding, owned the largest portion of the South End, including the remains of the South End House. Two other Spalding families lived further north. The families cultivated cotton without success due to the lack of capital and adequate labor, and also raised cattle, which were sold to captains of timber ships in the sounds.⁶⁵⁰

In 1910, a group of investors from Macon, Georgia, acquired the south end of the island and developed it as a hunting preserve. They rehabilitated the South End House as a hunting lodge.⁶⁵¹



Figure 510. South End House as restored by the Macon Hunting Club, 1912. (Source: Sullivan 2014, 10)

The Estate Period I: Howard Coffin (1912–1934)

648. Buddy Sullivan, "Sapelo Island Settlement and Land Ownership: An Historical Overview 1865-1970" in *Occasional Papers of the Sapelo Island NERR* Vol. 3 (2014), 1-2; Sullivan et al., 2008, 38.

649. Sullivan et al, 44.

650. Sullivan, "Sapelo Island Settlement and Land Ownership," 9.

651. Chalmers, 8.

One of the visitors to Sapelo Island was Howard Coffin, who came to the island in 1911 for a hunting trip. A year after his visit, Coffin purchased much of the island from the Sapelo Island Company and the five families who owned most of the remainder of land at the time.⁶⁵²

Coffin made arrangements with the few white residents of Sapelo when he bought the island in 1912, that they were allowed the right of first refusal of their property upon their death or moving from the island. In this manner, Coffin eventually came to own all of the former Spalding and related lands on the island by 1934, with the exception of the various African American communities. Coffin also acquired the 200 acres of Little Sapelo Island across the Duplin River from the main island in 1920, which he used as a hunting preserve.⁶⁵³

Coffin is responsible for the layout and construction of much of the South End as we know it today. He worked to establish and repair a road network that provided access to all parts of the island. He built shell roads and a water garden, and drilled numerous artesian wells.

In 1913, Coffin made improvements to the South End House for use as a winter retreat. It was at this time that the outdoor reflecting pool on the front lawn was added. Following World War I, he rebuilt the house, creating the mansion that currently exists by 1925. During the five year period of renovation, only the outer walls of the main building were left standing, around which he rebuilt the house. An indoor swimming pool was added, as were a second floor ballroom and bedrooms, a basement game room and service areas, and a south wing residential section.⁶⁵⁴

The greenhouse northeast of the mansion was built in 1925, and a dairy and stable complex of wood buildings was constructed at the quadrangle on the present site of the Marine Institute. Coffin also constructed a power generating plant to provide electricity. Circa 1927, the two-story dormitory building was built southwest of the mansion as an administrative building, staff residence, and possibly a garage.⁶⁵⁵

Coffin also reintroduced agriculture to the island, clearing the drainage canals and cultivating crops. He attempted to grow Sea Island cotton, but a boll weevil invasion ended the effort. Other agricultural endeavors included the raising of beef and dairy cattle, cultivation of other crops, and construction of a shrimp and oyster cannery and commissary on Barn Creek that employed many of the island's African American residents. Duck ponds were built on the island's north end. In support of his interest in hunting, Coffin raised ring-necked pheasants and turkeys, in addition to the Chachalaca, a Central American species, and while also planting oleander (*Nerium oleander*).⁶⁵⁶

Coffin also introduced commercial pine timbering and sawmill operations. The sawmill he built on the island to process the pine timber provided additional

652. Ibid.; Sullivan, "Sapelo Island Settlement and Land Ownership," 11.

653. Sullivan et al. 2008, 11.

654. Ibid., 41.

655. Ibid., 43; Rob Crawford et al. *Preservation Plan for the University of Georgia Marine Institute at Sapelo Island, Georgia* (2002), 3.

656. Chalmers, 8.

employment for community members.⁶⁵⁷

Coffin built the Marsh Landing dock in 1928 to accommodate his private 124-foot yacht, the *Zapala*. He constructed a small boat-building yard on the south end of the island adjacent to the quadrangle, with a marine railway to haul boats from the water, remnants of which still exist.⁶⁵⁸ The 1930 federal census listed 345 African Americans and 52 whites living on Sapelo Island, during the peak period of Coffin's island operations.⁶⁵⁹

Coffin was also involved in developments at St. Simons and Sea Island, Georgia, where he worked to develop the Cloister Hotel. Overextended on these projects after the financial crash of 1929, Coffin was forced to sell Sapelo Island in order to maintain ownership of his resort property.⁶⁶⁰ It was purchased by Richard J. Reynolds in 1934.

The Estate Period II: Richard J. Reynolds (1934–1953)

Richard J. Reynolds, heir to the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company fortune, continued Coffin's work in developing Sapelo Island. In the late 1930s, he maintained and enlarged the dairy herd and cultivated crops on the south end of the island. The stucco-clad dairy barn and the other present-day buildings on the quadrangle were built in 1936 to replace the wood structures built earlier by Coffin. The island's electrical and communications systems were also upgraded.⁶⁶¹

Reynolds further renovated the South End mansion, employing Atlanta architect Philip T. Shutze to add to the mansion Coffin had built in 1925. The mansion underwent modernization, including the addition of air conditioning, while the south wing was remodeled as a nursery, and the upstairs ballroom was converted into the Circus Room.⁶⁶²

Reynolds used the Long Tabby building as a guesthouse and a summer camp for children between 1948 and 1952. In later years, Reynolds operated the South End mansion as the Sapelo Plantation Inn.

Richard Reynolds also continued Howard Coffin's timbering operations on the island. During the 1950s, a good deal of timber was cut from the north end of the island and sold. The remnants of the Reynolds sawmill and sawdust pile are still in evidence at the Lumber Landing on the Duplin River. The selective cutting of timber, and related timber management programs, has continued under the Georgia Department of Natural Resources.⁶⁶³

During the 1930s and 1940s, Reynolds endeavored to consolidate the various African American communities on the island into a single location at Hog Hammock by purchasing their land at Raccoon Bluff, Shell Hammock, and elsewhere, and trading it for land at Hog Hammock. Because many island

657. Sullivan et al., 48.

658. Ibid., 43.

659. Sullivan, "Sapelo Island Settlement and Land Ownership," 12.

660. Chalmers, 9.

661. Ibid.; Sullivan et al., 44.

662. Ibid.

663. Ibid., 48.

residents depended on Reynolds for employment, they were generally amenable to the sale. Communities that were purchased included Shell Hammock within the area leased by the Marine Institute. By the time of his death in 1964, Reynolds claimed ownership of the entire island, with the exception of 443 acres at Hog Hammock.⁶⁶⁴

In 1949, the Sapelo Island Research Foundation was founded by Reynolds, and in 1953 the Marine Institute was established on the south end of Sapelo Island through an agreement with the University of Georgia. Reynolds provided the quadrangle buildings, the dairy barn, and the dairy barn's upstairs theater to the University of Georgia for use in conducting scientific ecological and estuarine research.⁶⁶⁵

The Marine Institute Period (1953–Present)

The south end of the island was deeded to the Sapelo Island Research Foundation created by Reynolds in 1949. In 1953, the Marine Institute was established through an agreement with the University of Georgia.

Over the years, the Marine Institute has converted the interior of the dairy barn and other buildings around the quadrangle to support its operations. The character of the overall estate landscape has been maintained even as many of the former estate buildings remain in use. Some of the features that are less suitable for adapted reuse have been allowed to deteriorate.



Figure 511. University of Georgia boat basin and Marine Institute complex in the 1960s. (Source: Sullivan 2010, 11)

The Marine Institute's use of the South End property is outlined in a Memorandum of Agreement executed in 1976 upon purchase of the South End property by the State of Georgia from Annemarie Schmidt Reynolds, Richard's widow. The original Memorandum of Agreement was amended and renewed in 1994, providing for lease of the property for an additional fifty years.⁶⁶⁶

664. Chalmers, 9; Sullivan et al., 44.

665. Chalmers, 10; Sullivan et al., 44.

666. Sullivan et al., Appendix E.

The agreement outlines the stipulations relating to lease of the land to the Regents of the University System of Georgia for the purpose of conducting scientific research and educational activities. The agreement indicates that the University is responsible for maintaining the premises in reasonably good order and repair. Residences on the property may be used by University of Georgia staff, visitors, and their families. The Georgia Department of Natural Resources, the agreement's lessor, is responsible for maintenance of roads, ditches, and bridges, and provides transportation, security, and other services to the island.

A separate agreement was created for administration of the Reynolds Mansion within the leased lands; in this agreement, the Department of Natural Resources is responsible for maintaining the mansion and renting it to the general public for events. From 1978 to 1994, the Marine Institute operated the Reynolds Mansion on a lease basis to educational, scientific, and cultural groups for use as a conference center. Since the 1994 agreement, the Department's Park Division has managed and operated the mansion. It has its own resident house manager and a housekeeping and grounds staff who are state employees and residents of the Hog Hammock island community. Although the mansion falls within the Sapelo Island National Estuarine Research Reserve, the Reserve has no supervisory role as regards the operation of the facility.⁶⁶⁷

667. Ibid., 59.

Overview Description of the Marine Institute at Sapelo Island



Figure 512. Context map illustrating the location of Sapelo Island within the state of Georgia. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

The University of Georgia Marine Institute at Sapelo Island falls within the Coast and Sea Islands physiographic province, approximately 280 miles southeast of Athens. Sapelo Island is approximately 10 miles in length and 2-1/2-miles wide at the widest point. It is one of thirteen barrier islands that protect the coast of Georgia. Sapelo Island falls within McIntosh County, the closest town is Meridian, Georgia, which is where the ferry that provides access to the island is based.

The Marine Institute at Sapelo Island campus is located on a 1,500-acre tract that includes uplands, salt marsh, sand dunes and beach, and encompasses much of the southern end of Sapelo Island. The Marine Institute falls within the Sapelo Island National Estuarine Research Reserve. The parcel contains most of the built structures on Sapelo Island.

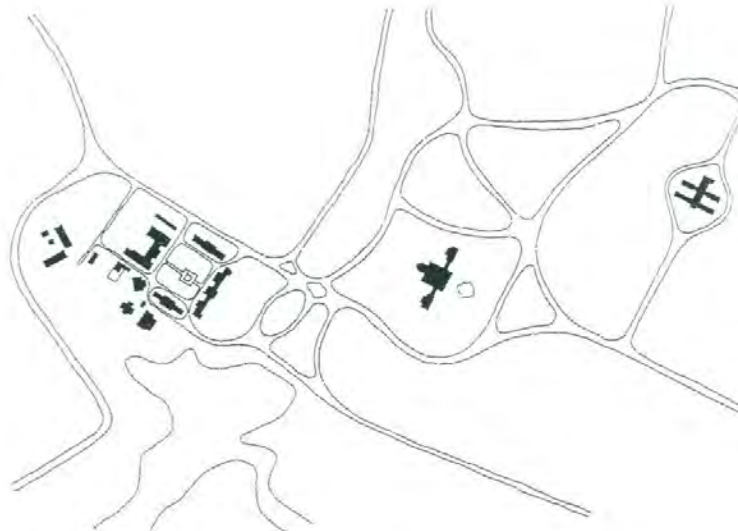


Figure 513. Reynolds estate and Sapelo Marine Institute roads and buildings. (Source: Surber 1989, 19)

Several staff residences, a small trailer complex and a utility building occupy a tract of high ground known as Shell Hammock, which overlooks Doboy Sound just west of a diked enclosure built by R. J. Reynolds. To the east of this enclosure lies the hub of research activity, the Marine Institute Laboratory, which occupies the large brick and stucco former Dairy Barn built by Reynolds in the 1930s. The Marine Institute campus is built around a complex of buildings constructed by Reynolds between 1934 and 1936 that form a quadrangle on the site of an earlier farm and stable compound. The laboratory houses the primary research facilities for the Marine Institute. Also located in this structure are a small theater, faculty offices, and a marine science library.

Support facilities for the laboratory include general-purpose storage buildings; an inoperative power plant built in the 1930s; a microwave building and tower; carpentry and machine shops; an inoperative marine railway built in the 1920s; apartment building; administrative building; research and education dormitory; residences on Shell Hammock used for permanent staff; and a trailer complex for

interns and visiting students and faculty. The Marine Institute operates the Azalea Cottage, built by Reynolds in the mid-1930s, for University of Georgia officials, guests and visiting scientists, in addition to several staff residences.⁶⁶⁸

The Marine Institute occupies several historic buildings that have been adapted for use as research and support facilities. Roads, gardens, and landscape features designed for estate purposes are also found throughout the property.

668. Ibid., 90-91.

Identification of Sapelo Marine Institute Character Areas

For purposes of this study, the Marine Institute property on Sapelo Island has been divided into four discrete landscape character areas. Character areas are land bays or geographic areas that share similar physical traits or characteristics, a similar period of physical development, or are otherwise unified by land use, topography, vegetative character, design, or historic associations. The character areas used to describe campus resources include:

- A. South End Mansion Landscape
- B. The Quadrangle
- C. Shell Hammock
- D. South End Marsh and Beach

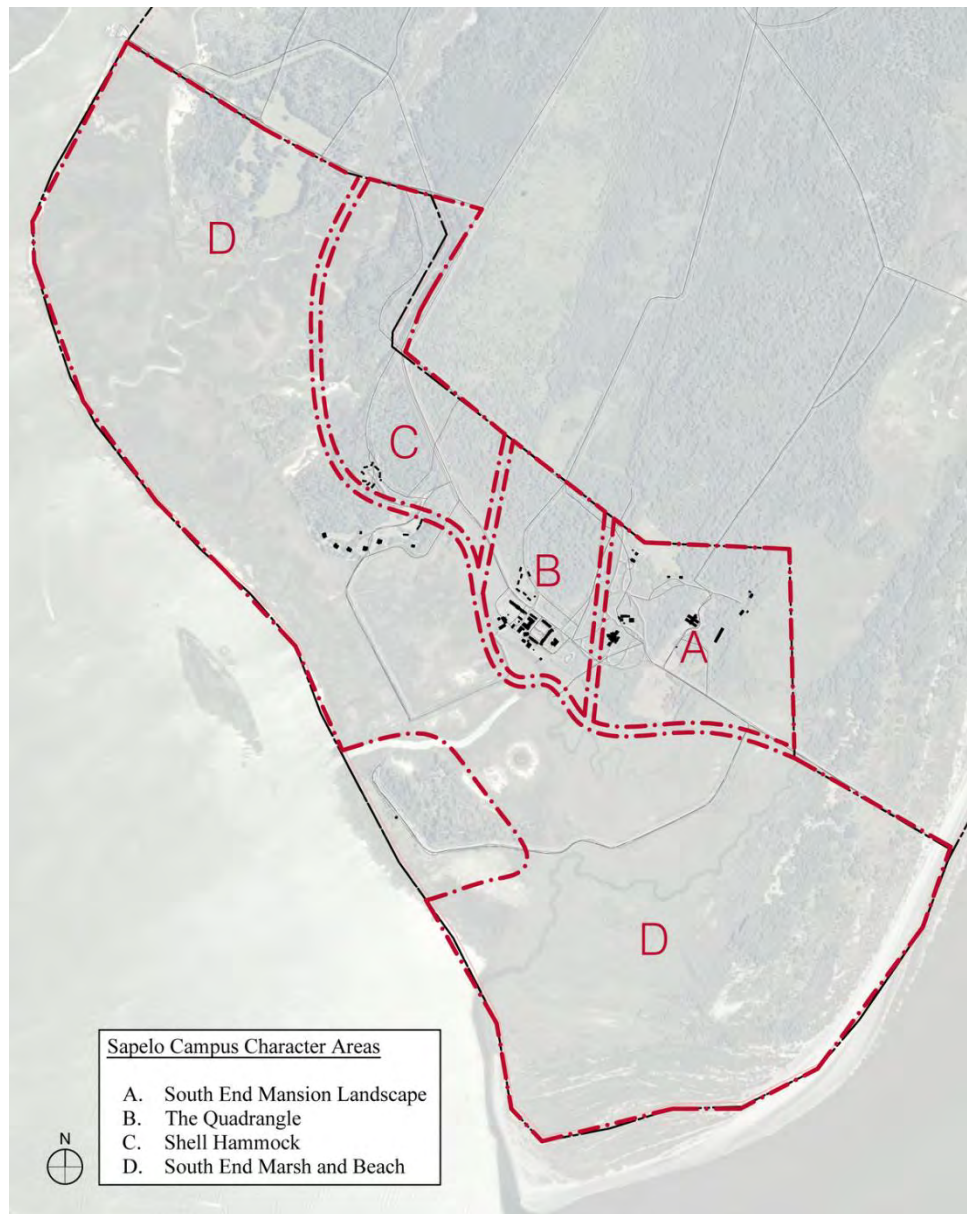


Figure 514. Character areas of the University of Georgia Marine Institute. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

Identification and Evaluation of Historic Resources by Character Area

The pages that follow identify, describe, and assess the building, landscape, and archaeological resources associated with the property by character area. An overview description of the character area introduces each section. The introduction is followed by brief descriptions of historic landscape, building, and archaeological resources, and a general assessment of their historical integrity.

Previous studies related to the buildings on the Marine Institute property were prepared in 1989 and 2002 and have been consulted, referenced, and cited below as appropriate. The 1989 study, prepared by Surber Barber Architects, Inc. of Atlanta, Georgia for the Department of Natural Resources, assessed maintenance and repair needs and provided recommendations for building reuse. The 2002 study, prepared by students of the University of Georgia, was a preservation plan that outlines the property's historic context, documents existing buildings, and provides guidelines for maintenance and reuse. The assessments that follow build on these studies.

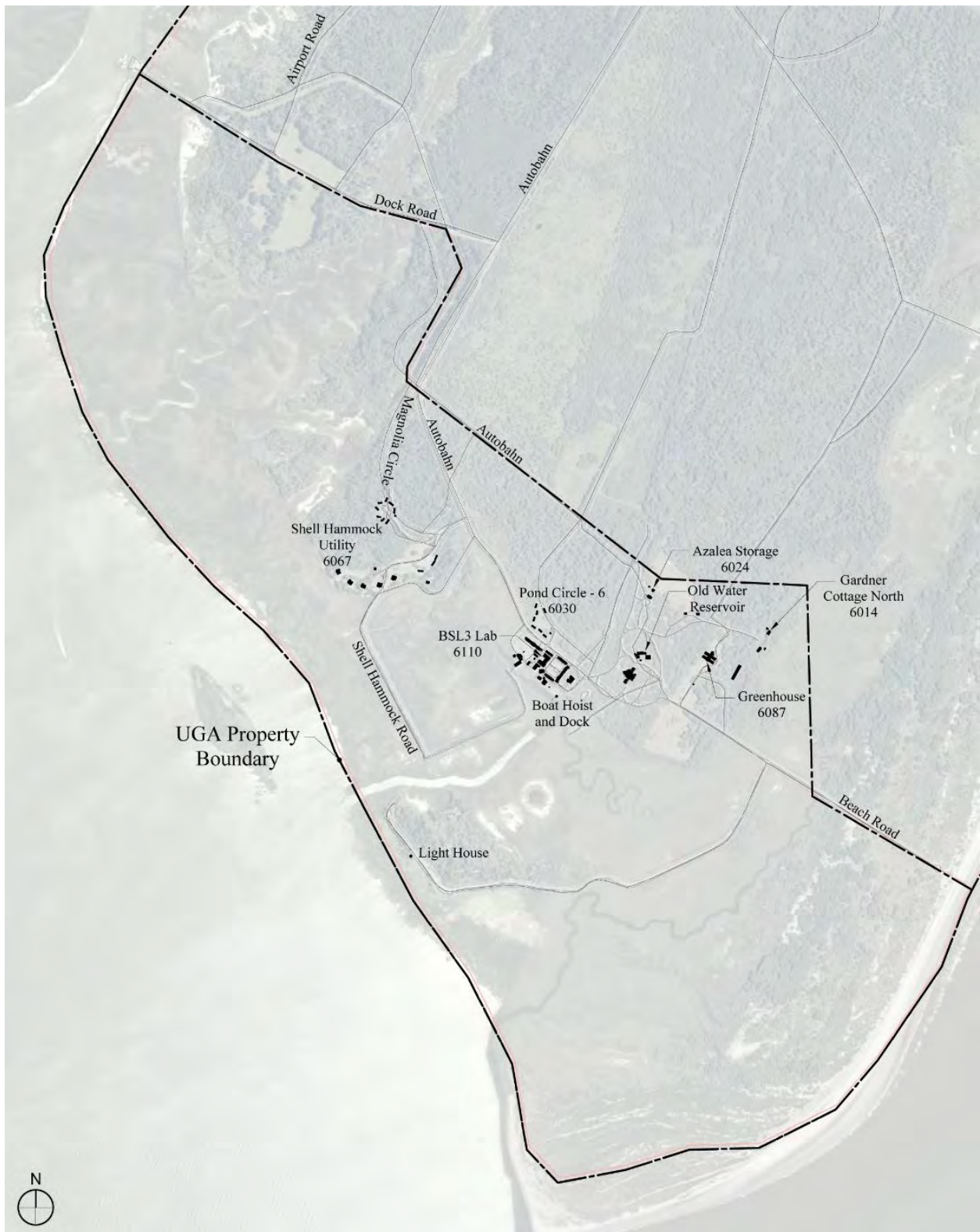


Figure 515. Resources of the University of Georgia Marine Institute. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

South End Mansion Landscape

The South End Mansion Landscape character area has been the center of plantation and estate life on Sapelo Island since the construction of the original South End House by Thomas Spalding in 1809–1810. Our knowledge of the original character and layout of Spalding’s landscape is limited, but it is possible that today’s landscape reflects its overall organizational structure. Spalding’s house was reconstructed by Howard Coffin in 1920–1925 and has remained the landscape’s focal point for over two hundred years. The building was further renovated by R.J. Reynolds and is today known as the Reynolds Mansion.

The Reynolds Mansion sits at the center of the landscape area, facing southeast toward the ocean. It is approached from the northwest, which is the back of the complex. A network of lanes extends through the landscape around the mansion, providing access to different buildings and areas. Open lawn filled with large live oak and other canopy trees surround the mansion. On axis with the symmetrical front entrance of the mansion, Nanny Goat Beach Road provides access to the ocean and beach. On axis with the rear of the mansion is a densely overgrown water garden. The lawn area extends to the south where a tennis court is located. Access to the marsh occurs to the south of the tennis court.

Building Resources

Buildings located within the South End Mansion Landscape character area include the most prominent and significant structures on Sapelo Island. For the most part, these buildings are related to the Coffin and Reynolds estate periods of the island’s history and were the center of island social and administrative life. The character area’s three primary historic buildings have been adaptively reused and are maintained in good condition. A former dormitory has been vacant for many years, is minimally maintained, and is in danger of being lost. All of these buildings are oriented with the same north-south and east-west axes within the landscape.



Figure 516. Reynolds Mansion, 2015.

Reynolds Mansion – UGA 6017 (1925, Category 1). As noted above, the Reynolds Mansion is the focus point of the South End landscape and was the center of life on Sapelo Islands’ estate. Constructed in 1809–1810 by Thomas Spalding as the South End House, the building was a single-story structure that featured a central block flanked to either side by pavilions. The central block had an open portico facing southeast on its primary elevation with six Ionic columns. The building was constructed of tabby walls, 3 feet thick.

The South End House fell into ruin when abandoned during the Civil War. The walls remained, and in 1911 the house was reconstructed as a hunting lodge. Howard Coffin renovated the house in 1913 shortly after purchasing the island estate. Between 1920 and 1925, Coffin dismantled and completely rebuilt the structure as the two-story mansion that exists today. Coffin retained and built upon the tabby walls of the original Spalding House. The mansion thus retains the location, orientation, and footprint of the original house. Staff and support buildings were constructed to the north. R.J. Reynolds further renovated the mansion complex after he purchased the estate in 1934, and today the building bears his name.

The Marine Institute operated the mansion as a conference center from 1978 to 1994 after the state’s purchase of the South End property. Since 1994, the mansion has been operated as a rental event venue by the Georgia Department of Natural Resource (DNR) Park Division, which maintains the building complex and the grounds around it. Since 1995, the Reynolds Mansion has undergone a phased restoration with participation of the DNR Park Division, the Sapelo Island Restoration Foundation, Inc. (a non-profit organization), and the Sapelo Island National Estuarine Research Reserve.⁶⁶⁹ The building and grounds are in good condition, retain integrity, and are assessed as Category 1.



Figure 517. Azalea Cottage, 2015.

Azalea Cottage – UGA 6085 (1934, Category 2). Azalea Cottage was built circa 1936 by R.J. Reynolds as a small private residence. It is located at a remote

669. Sullivan et al, 90.

location north of the Reynolds Mansion. Reynolds later used the cottage as a retirement home and had an oxygen system installed to help him deal with his emphysema. The cottage has also served as the Marine Institute Director's house.⁶⁷⁰ The cottage is currently unoccupied but is sometimes used to house guests.

Azalea Cottage is a compact two-story painted stucco building with living spaces on the first floor and bedrooms on the second floor. Pilasters frame the primary facade at the building's corners and a parapet masks the sloping roof behind. The first floor is organized around a central living room that opens to the rear of the building. The second floor includes a large master bedroom with adjacent spaces and two smaller bedrooms.

The 2002 preservation plan notes that the cottage had been recently painted with elastomeric paint, membrane roofing had been installed, and the building's casement windows had been replaced with new vinyl windows. Existing windows are double-hung. Significant architectural detailing has been retained, including built-in shelving and ceramic tile. The 2002 plan also noted moisture infiltration problems. Despite the window changes, the cottage retains high integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 518. Azalea apartment, front and side view, 2015.

Azalea Apartment – UGA 6086 (1934, Category 2). The Azalea apartment is located to the north of the Azalea Cottage and was constructed by 1934 as a garage for the cottage. In the 1970s, the garage was converted into a two-bedroom apartment to house children of the director.⁶⁷¹

The Azalea apartment is a small rectangular painted stucco building with a front portico. The building has a roof of terra cotta shingles, while the portico has a flat copper roof. The two former garage doors on the left side of the building have been infilled with wood siding. The former driveway has been removed though



Figure 519. Azalea Apartment, rear and side view.

670. Crawford et al., 4.

671. Ibid.

its trace can be seen in the lawn on the west side of the cottage. False shutters flanking windows from the 1970 renovation have been removed.

The 2002 preservation plan noted that the building was in poor condition due to moisture issues, and maintenance repairs still appear to be needed. The Azalea apartment retains overall integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 520. Dormitory, front view.

Dormitory – UGA 6082 (1927, Category 2). The Dormitory is located southwest of the Reynolds Mansion. The building is oriented with its principal facade facing the mansion landscape and its back toward the Quadrangle. The Dormitory and the mansion are separated by a shallow ravine.

The Dormitory was built circa 1927 by Howard Coffin following his reconstruction of the mansion in 1925. The building was designed by George Ball of Brunswick, Georgia, to be used as garage and office space, with housing on the second floor. If it was used as a garage, the building was later renovated to remove its evidence. The building was used later by Reynolds for overflow guests.⁶⁷²

An assessment prepared in 1986 by Surber Barber indicates that the Dormitory was in use at that time as a residence for overnight field trip groups and as overflow for use of the mansion. The building has been vacant since at least 2002 when the Marine Institute preservation plan was prepared.

The Dormitory is two stories high, U-shaped in plan, and constructed of wood with a stucco exterior finish. A portion of the building is set above a reinforced concrete basement. The primary facade faces southeast toward the mansion landscape and features an open arcade with arched openings. Photographs and drawings from the 2002 and 1986 plans show the arched openings infilled with partitions and windows. The building retains its original wood casement windows and screens.



Figure 521. Dormitory.



Figure 522. Dormitory.



Figure 523. Dormitory.

672. Ibid., 3; Sullivan et al, 43.

The first floor has a small entrance hall, large kitchen, and rooms that may have been used for administration and bedrooms. The second floor features a large central room that probably served as a living room as well as other common rooms, bedrooms, and bathrooms, and a sleeping porch. The primary front second floor rooms open onto a terrace over the flat-roofed, first floor arcade.

The Dormitory is lightly constructed and may be in compromised structural condition due to water infiltration and associated deterioration. The building has a high degree of integrity and is assessed as Category 2. A more detailed assessment of its current condition is warranted.



Figure 524. Greenhouse.

Greenhouse – UGA 6087 (1927, Category 2). The Greenhouse is located northeast of the Reynolds Mansion along a lane that extends north from Nanny Goat Beach Road. The 2002 preservation plan states that the Greenhouse was built in 1929 by Howard Coffin and used to grow exotic plants for the mansion and water garden.⁶⁷³

The Greenhouse is large, H-shaped, and oriented in the same north-south and east-west axes as the mansion and other estate buildings. The foundation walls and floor of the Greenhouse are concrete. The walls rise to a height of approximately 3 feet. Above the walls is a steel greenhouse framework, with the wood frame remnants of awning windows at the bottom and gable steel roof framework above. Glass no longer remains in the Greenhouse framework. Inside, tables, heating, and other features remain. The Greenhouse Cottage is attached to the west end of the structure.

Despite broken and missing glass, the Greenhouse retains historic integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 525. Greenhouse.

673. Crawford et al., 4.



Figure 526. Greenhouse Cottage.

Greenhouse Cottage – UGA 6087 (1934, Category 2). The Greenhouse Cottage is located at the west end of the Greenhouse constructed by Howard Coffin in 1927. The 2002 preservation plan states that cottage was built in 1938 by R.J. Reynolds, with an addition added in 1955 and interior alterations completed in 1963. The basic form and character of the cottage is similar to the two Gardener Cottages located to the northeast, which are said to have been Sears houses erected by Reynolds in the mid-1930s. The Greenhouse Cottage served as the main groundskeeper’s residence. The building currently serves as housing for staff members of the Marine Institute.⁶⁷⁴

The Greenhouse Cottage is a wood-framed building with a painted stucco finish. It is rectangular in shape and aligned with the axis of the Greenhouse. It has an enclosed front vestibule and side wing. The gable roof has wide dormers and a clipped (jerkinhead) gable, and is roofed with asphalt shingles.

Although in need of repairs, the Greenhouse Cottage retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.

674. Ibid.



Figure 527. Sears house.

Sears house – UGA 6088 (1934, Category 1). The Sears house is located on a lane northeast of the Reynolds Mansion and northwest of the Greenhouse. The building was purchased from a catalogue and shipped to the island. It housed members of Reynolds’ staff and was adapted as a residence for staff of the Marine Institute.⁶⁷⁵

The Sears house is a simple rectangular cottage with a gambrel roof and front screened porch spanning the width of the facade. The roof has a long second-story dormer. The wood-framed building has exterior wood siding and painted brick veneer on the first floor front facade. The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 1.

Sears garage – UGA 6089 (1934, Category 1). The garage at the Sears house is a simple wood frame structure with a gable roof and wood siding. The building has circular wooden vents on each gable. It retains its hinged wood garage doors and has a shed addition on its right side. The garage retains integrity and is assessed as Category 1.

675. Ibid.



Figure 528. Gardener Cottage No. 1.



Figure 529. Gardener Cottage No. 2.

Gardener's Cottages No. 1 and No. 2 – UGA 6090, 6014 (1934, Category 2).
Gardener Cottages No. 1 and No. 2 face each other at the end of a lane northeast of the Greenhouse. They sit at the edge of the marsh that separates the main portion of the island from the beach and ocean to the east.

The 2002 preservation plan notes that these two Gardener Cottages were Sears houses shipped to the island and assembled in the mid-1930s by R. J. Reynolds after his purchase of the estate. The cottages housed members of Reynolds staff. Today they house staff of the Marine Institute.

The cottages are simple rectangular one-and-one-half-story residences. The wood-framed structures are covered with wood siding. Open porches and entrances are on the gable ends, which have clipped (jerkinhead) gables. Windows are reported to be modern replacements. Cottage No. 2 has two

dormers with clipped gables on each side on the second floor, roof level. The buildings have asphalt shingle roofing.

The Gardener Cottages have a high degree of historic integrity and are assessed as Category 2.

Gardener Cottages No. 1 and No. 2 Outbuildings – UGA 6091, 6015 (1934, Category 2). Gardener Cottage Outbuildings No. 1 and No. 2 are located in the yard area adjacent to the two cottages. Outbuilding No. 1 is located to the front side of the cottage at the edge of the marsh. Outbuilding No. 2 is located behind and to the left of its cottage.

The two outbuildings were probably constructed at the same time as the cottages. The buildings are small, rectangular utility sheds of wood frame construction with wood siding. The buildings have rusted metal roofing in a pole-barn form with four wood brackets supporting the front overhangs. Outbuilding No. 1 has wood infill on its left side, and Outbuilding No. 2 has metal siding on its right side.

The two sheds are in need of repairs but retain integrity and are assessed as Category 2.



Figure 531. Slat House.

Slat House – UGA 6025 (1953, Category 2). The Slat House is a small one-story, wood-framed residence located east and in the vicinity of the Greenhouse. The cottage is rectangular, almost square, in shape and has wood siding and a hipped roof with rusted metal roofing. The cottage has paired wood casement windows. A long, open animal shelter is located adjacent to the building.

The Slat House is vacant and may be in danger of loss. The building is subject to moisture from the ground and surrounding vegetation. The area is overgrown with vegetation. Although in need of repairs, the Slat House retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 530. Slat House.



Figure 532. Slat House.

Landscape Resources



Figure 533. South End Mansion landscape.

Mansion lawn and groves (date undetermined, Category 2). Surrounding the Reynolds Mansion and throughout the character area is a landscape characterized by open lawn and rows and groves of mature shade trees. In the vicinity of the mansion are a variety of walks and landscape structures, including fountains and sitting areas. Groves of live oak and other trees shade much of the landscape, creating an area of stunning character. The landscape in the vicinity of the Reynolds Mansion is maintained by the Georgia DNR. The date of origin of the mansion lawn and groves is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study. It is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 534. Live Oak Lane.

Tree lined road network (date undetermined, Category 2). A network of narrow asphalt- and shell-paved roads links the Reynolds Mansion with other areas of the property, including the Azalea Cottage, Greenhouse, Quadrangle, and beach. The road network passes through groves and allées of mature live oak trees. The

road network within the Marine Institute property is maintained by the Georgia DNR. Its date of origin is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study. It is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 536. Water Garden.

Water Garden (1923, Category 2). The Water Garden is a historic landscape designed by Howard Coffin in 1923. It is aligned with the west axis of the Reynolds Mansion and is located north of the Quadrangle. The garden is accessed via a narrow wooden bridge and path from which arises a series of densely vegetated small islands set within interlocking water features. The garden was designed to represent all of the world's continents. At the center is an arbor comprised of Doric concrete columns with a wood trellis above. The garden is minimally maintained. It is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 537. Water Garden.



Figure 538. Tennis court.

Tennis court (date undetermined, Category 2). Located in the grove of live oak trees south of the Reynolds Mansion between the mansion and the marsh is a tennis court. The court is paved and the net remains. The tennis court is

surrounded by a chain link fence. There is an open formal, columned wood trellis on the center of one side of the court. The tennis court and trellis are in poor condition. Although their date of origin is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study, they are associated with the historic mansion and are assessed as Category 2.



Figure 539. Boardwalk to the marsh.

Teal boardwalk (date undetermined, Category 2). A two-plank wide elevated walkway leads from the area near the tennis court out over the marsh. The walkway is elevated at an even elevation, but varies from between a few inches and more than 6 feet above the marsh. The walk was first built by John Teal during the late 1950s to facilitate research into the energy budget of the salt marsh.⁶⁷⁶ Its specific date of origin is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study. It is assessed as Category 2.

676. University of Georgia, "Marine Institute on Sapelo Island Visiting," available at <https://ugami.uga.edu/visitors/>, accessed June 5, 2017.



Figure 540. Brick wall and stormwater management system.

Brick Wall and Stormwater Management System (date undetermined, Category 2). Two low, mortared brick wall features are located at the edge of the marsh near the Teal boardwalk trailhead. Metal and terra cotta pipes extend through the walls, or from the banks nearby. These features are likely associated with culverts, swales, and other related stormwater management structures. They are assessed as Category 2.



Figure 541. Azalea Cottage road trace.

Road and path traces (date undetermined, Category 2). The yard in the vicinity of the Azalea Cottage exhibits evidence of former roads and paths in the form of level areas edged by low stone or concrete curbs, and some pavement remains. Although their date of origin is not documented in archival materials reviewed for this study, these systems likely date to the Reynolds era and are assessed as Category 2.

Sundial (date undetermined, Category 2). The ruins of a formal stone, concrete, and copper sundial is located on the lawn in front of the Azalea Cottage. Part of

the sundial is broken in pieces around the base of the pedestal. Although its specific date of origin is not documented in archival materials reviewed for this study, this feature likely dates to the Reynolds era and is assessed as Category 2.

Grill (date undetermined, Category 2). An upright metal grill is also in the lawn near the Azalea Apartment. Its association and date of origin have not been determined. It may date to the Marine Institute period.

Birdbath (date undetermined, Category 2). There is a cast concrete birdbath located in the lawn area near the Azalea Apartment. Its association and date of origin have not been determined. It may date to the Marine Institute period.

Nanny Goat Beach Road (date undetermined, Category 2). Nanny Goat Beach Road is a long, narrow lane that approaches the principal facade of the Reynolds Mansion on axis, and extends from the mansion landscape through the area where the Greenhouse and Orchard are located to the marsh and beach beyond. Its association and date of origin have not been determined. It may date to the Reynolds period.



Figure 542. Remains of the Orchard. (Source: UGA College of Environment + Design)

Orchard/Allée (circa 1923, Category 2). The orchard and allée are historical landscape features built by Howard Coffin. They are located southeast of the mansion landscape. The orchard is currently in poor condition due to the loss of many of the original trees and the need for pruning and other care and attention of the existing trees. It is assessed as Category 2.

Palmetto Tree Plantings (date undetermined, Category 2). A formal double row of palmetto trees marks the entrance into the large greenhouse. These trees may date to the Coffin period and are assessed as Category 2.

Road and Fencing (date undetermined, Category 2). Linking the Greenhouse to the cottages nearby is an earthen two-track road. Wood post and rail fencing marks a former boundary between separate areas of the property. This road likely dates to the Reynolds period and are assessed as Category 2.

The Quadrangle

The Quadrangle character area is located to the west of the Reynolds Mansion and includes the former agricultural and work area of the historic Reynolds

estate. The entrance road to the estate complex from Marsh Landing Dock and north portions of the island passes along the north side of the Quadrangle. To the south is the marsh and dock area where boats can access Doboy Sound.

The Quadrangle was established by Howard Coffin in the mid-1920s as a dairy operation and stable complex composed of a collection of wooden buildings arranged to form a quadrangle. R.J. Reynolds replaced these buildings between 1934 and 1936 with buildings constructed of concrete and designed by Augustus E. Constantine, using a similar layout. This area may also have been used as an agricultural and work area during the Spalding plantation period.

To the south and southwest of the Quadrangle are additional work and support buildings, including the Maintenance Building, Power House, Carpenter Shop, Filling Station, and several storage buildings.

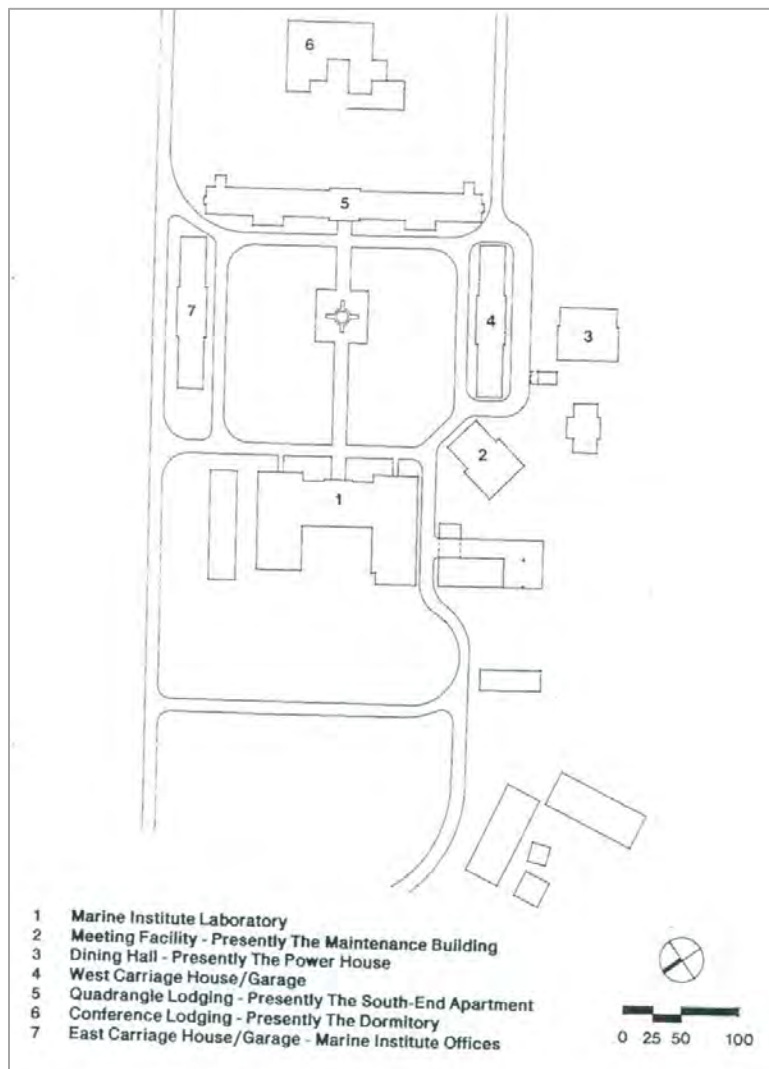


Figure 543. Quadrangle site plan. (Source: Surber, 7)

Building Resources

The buildings of the Quadrangle constitute the core structures of the Marine Institute. All but the new Dormitory are former estate structures that have been

adaptively reused. The buildings are generally in good condition and have been well maintained.



Figure 544. Power House.



Figure 545. Power House.

Power House – UGA 6016 (1934, Category 2). The Power House is located south of the Quadrangle near the water's edge. It was built by Reynolds circa 1940 to generate power for the estate. It once housed three diesel generators that powered the mansion and agricultural buildings.⁶⁷⁷

The Power House has two rooms. The larger one is on the west. It housed the generators, while the smaller room on the east was a control room. Like other Reynolds buildings, the Power House is a substantial concrete building in good structural condition. The building has a flat roof surrounded by a low parapet. At the time of the 1989 Surber study, the building still housed two large generators that were no longer in use. The 2002 preservation plan noted that the building was structurally sound but in deteriorating condition.⁶⁷⁸ The Power House has recently been rehabilitated to accommodate meeting space in accordance with a recommendation provided in the 1989 Surber study. The rehabilitation was of high quality and appears to be in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. Rusted metal stacks on the west side of the building were retained. The Power House retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.

677. Crawford et al., 3.

678. Surber & Barber Architects, Inc., "Historic R.J. Reynolds Mansion and Adjacent Structures, Sapelo Island, Georgia" (Atlanta, Georgia: Department of Natural Resources, 6 October 1989), an appendix of Crawford et al, 27; Crawford et al., 18.



Figure 546. Lumber storage and wet lab.

Lumber storage and wet lab – UGA 6069 and South End Equipment Storage No. 2 – UGA 6070 (1966, Category 2). The lumber storage and wet lab and South End Equipment Storage No. 2 are located to the east of the Plumbing Shop. Both are long, rectangular buildings sited perpendicular to one another to create an L-shaped exterior space facing south toward the marsh.

Side and rear walls of the two buildings are constructed of concrete block. The west end of the Equipment Storage building is open and is missing its large doors. Within the L formed by the two buildings the facades feature several large doors and metal sheeting. A section of masonry wall occurs at the west end of the Equipment Storage building. The gable roofs of the two buildings are covered with modern prefabricated metal roofing panels in good condition. The roofs have wood trusses.

These buildings are utilitarian in character and are in good to fair condition. They are assessed as Category 2.

Marine Institute Auto Shop – UGA 6071 (1934, Category 2). The Marine Institute Auto Shop is located at the southwest corner of the Quadrangle and is oriented diagonally to its axes. The building was constructed along with other Quadrangle buildings, but its roof and upper floor were rebuilt after a fire in the mid-1980s.⁶⁷⁹ Formerly known as the Maintenance Building, the structure is currently used as an auto repair shop and for storage.

The Marine Institute Auto Shop is a two-story concrete structure with stuccoed exterior walls. In plan, the building has a front rectangular portion with an entrance on center, and a second floor gable end that faces the Quadrangle. The rear portion has second floor gable ends oriented perpendicularly to the front.



Figure 547. Lumber storage and wet lab.



Figure 548. Lumber storage and wet lab.

679. Crawford et al., 3.



Figure 549. Marine Institute Auto Shop.

The building is a reinforced concrete slab structure with steel beams that support an attic, and a wood frame roof. After the fire, the original tile roofing was replaced with red-colored asphalt shingles; original dormers were not replaced. Like other Quadrangle buildings, the original metal casement windows have been replaced with vinyl double-hung windows.⁶⁸⁰

The Marine Institute Auto Shop is in good condition and retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations, despite the 1980s fire and the replacement windows. It is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 550. Carpenter shop.

Carpenter shop – UGA 6072 (1936, Category 2). The carpenter shop is located to the south of the Marine Institute Laboratory. It was likely constructed in 1936 in conjunction with other improvements initiated by R. J. Reynolds. Boat repair

680. Ibid., 21; Surber 24..

was probably a primary use for the building. Today the building is used for vehicle maintenance and storage.

The carpenter shop is L-shaped in plan with a large rectangular north-south room divided from a smaller room to the east by an open vehicle passageway. The two rooms are unified at the roof level by a continuous parapet that masks the building's flat roof. The building features concrete walls on its north and west elevations and large metal and glass windows and doors on its east and south elevations. A wide flat overhang extends around the east and south elevations of the larger room. The roof is supported by steel beams, bar joists, and posts.

The carpenter shop is in good condition though in need of maintenance. It retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 553. Marine Institute Laboratory.

Marine Institute Laboratory – UGA 6074 (1936, Category 2). The Marine Institute Laboratory is a two-story structure that has been adapted from its original use as the Dairy Barn and stable as built by R.J. Reynolds. The building was constructed in 1936 shortly after Reynolds' purchase of the property in 1934, and replaced earlier buildings on the site constructed by Howard Coffin in the 1920s.⁶⁸¹

Reynolds' Dairy Barn originally featured a tiled milk laboratory, darkroom, and theater and was outfitted with hot and cold running water and steam heat. The barn was converted to laboratory use in the 1950s when the Marine Institute was established. In 1985–1986, the north wing hay loft was converted to laboratory space and fire stair towers were added behind the building for emergency egress.⁶⁸²

The Marine Institute Laboratory is two stories tall, with a large space beneath its high gabled roof. The building is U-shaped in plan with its principal facade facing east toward the Quadrangle. The principal facade has a central entrance set



Figure 551. Carpenter shop.



Figure 552. Carpenter shop.



Figure 554. Marine Institute Laboratory.



Figure 555. Marine Institute Laboratory.

681. Sullivan et al., 44.

682. Crawford et al., 3.

within a slightly projecting arched bay. The main body of the building is oriented north-south, but includes rear wings at the two ends.

The wings project at the principal facade with gabled fronts and modern entrances at the first and second floor levels and a barn loft door and projecting hood above. The modern doors are located within former barn door openings that likely matched those on the rear of the wings and were used for livestock but have been infilled.



Figure 556. Marine Institute Laboratory.

The building is constructed of concrete walls and floors with stuccoed exterior walls. The roof is orange terra cotta tiles that were replaced in-kind in 2015.

The roof has a large central cupola and copper vents with porcelain lightning rods along the ridgelines. The building's original metal casement windows have been replaced with modern vinyl double-hung windows.

On the interior, the original barn room configuration has been modified to accommodate laboratory, office, library, circulation, and storage use. The original theater remains and is still in use as a meeting space. Dropped ceilings and interior partitions have been installed. However, a significant amount of historic fabric and finishes remain from the Reynolds Dairy Barn era, including tile work, masonry arches, stuccoed walls, and remnant mechanical and electrical fixtures.



Figure 557. Marine Institute Laboratory.

Interior fabric and fixtures that are part of the historic fabric remain. Interior laboratory alterations are typically non-historic. In many cases, the laboratory work was not of as high a quality level as that of the original barn. Contemporary changes include non-historic vinyl windows that diminish historic integrity.

The Marine Institute Laboratory is in good condition and retains integrity. It is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 558. South End Office Building.

South End Office Building – UGA 6076 (1934, Category 2). The South End Office Building is located along the north side of the Quadrangle. It was formerly known as Carriage House Two. It was built to provide carriage space, harness

storage, and staff laundry facilities. The building was adapted for use as a school for children of the Marine Institute faculty and staff and as a post office. It was later converted to its current use as administrative offices.⁶⁸³

The South End Office Building is a long, thin rectangular building constructed with concrete exterior walls that have been stuccoed. It has a pedimented central pavilion with an octagonal cupola at roof ridge and copper roofing. The building's original tile roof has been replaced with red tile-colored asphalt shingles. Original copper gutters remain.

Both the exterior and interior of the South End Office Building have been adapted to office use. Arched former carriage entrances have been infilled with glass windows, glass entrance doors, stucco and wood infill with windows and doors, and modern garage doors. The large glass windows and entrances of the office retain and express the character of the historic openings. The interior of the building has been modified with modern finishes.

The use of red tile-colored asphalt shingles reflects the color of the original roofing. The installation of vinyl double-hung windows diminishes the historic character of the original fenestration, which featured casement windows. The carriage entrance infill and modern interior modifications are not considered historic.

The South End Office Building is in good condition and although altered, retains integrity. It is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 559. South End Apartment Building.

South End Apartment Building – UGA 6077 (1934, Category 2). The South End Apartment Building is located along the east side of the Quadrangle was designed in 1936 by Augustus E. Constantine for use as a dormitory for Reynolds' staff. The building continues to be used for visitor housing today.⁶⁸⁴

683. Ibid.; Sullivan et al., 44.

684. Crawford et al., 3.



Figure 560. South End Apartment Building.



Figure 561. South End Apartment Building.

The South End Apartment Building is a long, thin, one-story rectangular building similar to the other two buildings bordering the north and south sides of the Quadrangle. The walls are concrete with stucco, the first floor and attic are framed with steel joists, and the roof is wood frame. The building was designed with two identical wings of eight bedrooms, a kitchen, dining room and living room in each, separated by a central pavilion with an open breezeway. Two additional kitchens have been added off the living rooms at the far ends of the building and bathrooms have been created in former closet spaces.⁶⁸⁵ The building has screened entrance pavilions at each end.

The 2002 preservation plan notes that the building's original metal casement windows had been replaced by vinyl double-hung windows, the tile roof had been replaced by asphalt shingles, and interior surface finishes had been replaced.⁶⁸⁶ However the building retains overall character and detailing on both the exterior and interior. The use of red tile-colored asphalt shingles reflects the color of the original roofing. The installation of vinyl double-hung windows diminishes the historic character of the original fenestration, which featured casement windows. Original copper gutters and octagonal cupolas at the ridgeline remain.

The South End Apartment Building is in good condition and retains integrity. It is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 562. Maintenance and Lab Complex.



Figure 563. Maintenance and Lab Complex.

Maintenance and Lab Complex – UGA 6078 (1934, Category 2). The Maintenance and Lab Complex located along the south side of the Quadrangle was designed in 1936 by Augustus E. Constantine for use as a garage for family vehicles. The building was formerly known as Carriage House One and was converted to staff offices, a staff lounge, and laboratory in the late 1980s.⁶⁸⁷

685. Surber.
686. Crawford et al., 12–13.
687. Ibid., 3.

The Maintenance and Lab Complex is a long, thin rectangular building constructed with concrete exterior walls that have been stuccoed. Like the building on the north side of the Quadrangle, the Maintenance and Lab Complex has a pedimented central pavilion with an octagonal cupola at roof ridge and two long wings to the sides. The building's original eleven carriage bays have been infilled with stuccoed and vertical board partitions with contemporary doors and windows. Original metal casement windows have been replaced with vinyl double-hung windows. The building's original tile roof has been replaced with red tile-colored asphalt shingles. Original copper gutters remain. The interior of the building has been adapted to its current office and laboratory use with modern finishes.



Figure 564. Maintenance and Lab Complex.

The Maintenance and Lab Complex is in good condition and despite alterations, retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations. It is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 565. South End Filling Station.

South End Filling Station – UGA 6079 (1934, Category 2). The South End Filling Station is a small building located behind the Maintenance and Lab Complex just south of the Quadrangle. It faces a paved road that parallels the back of the lab building. The Filling Station was built in 1936 for fueling vehicles. The building is currently used for storage.⁶⁸⁸

The Filling Station is rectangular in plan with one small interior space and a gabled overhang in front. The original gas pumps have been removed, the overhangs vertical posts are missing, and the original tile roofing has been replaced with asphalt shingles. The building's original metal casement windows remain.⁶⁸⁹

The Filling Station is generally in good condition and retains integrity, despite some missing elements and lack of use. It is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 566. South End Filling Station.

688. Ibid.

689. Ibid., 30.



Figure 567. Plumbing Shop.



Figure 568. Plumbing Shop.

Plumbing Shop – UGA 6092 (1953, Category 2). The Plumbing Shop is a small wood-framed structure located west of the Carpenter Shop and Laboratory. The building was reportedly constructed in 1953, although the date is not sourced. Its gabled ends face north and south, with a wide wood door on the north elevation. Two wood doors and several windows are along the east elevation.

The shop has vertical wood siding that is in need of paint and is detached and deteriorated in some places. The building sits low to the ground, and water falling from the roof and splashing has rotted the siding at ground level. The roof is metal but is rusted and badly deteriorating. Windows are in need of repair. A wood cupola is located at the center of the roof ridge.

The Plumbing Shop is in fair to poor condition but retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 569. Fuel Storage Building.

Fuel Storage Building – UGA 6095 (circa 1935, Category 2). The Fuel Storage Building is located southwest of the South End Filling Station and west of the Power House south of the Quadrangle. The building was constructed in 1936 to

house the gasoline for the filling station and diesel fuel for the Power House generators. In the 1980s, all of the Marine Institute's fueling services were moved to another location. The building's above-ground storage tanks were removed.⁶⁹⁰

The Fuel Storage Building is a small rectangular building with a projecting front and rear gable. The roof on the two ends are hipped. The front of the building faces north toward the Quadrangle. The Fuel Storage Building has concrete walls with stucco finish and its original tile roof has been replaced with red tile-colored asphalt shingles. It retains its copper roof vent, copper gutters, and metal hopper windows located high on the walls.

The Fuel Storage Building is in good condition and retains integrity. It is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 570. Fuel Storage Building.



Figure 571. Communications Building.

Communications Tower and Building – UGA 6084 (by 1963, Category 2).

Within the L created by the Wet Lab and Equipment Storage buildings is a metal Communications Tower and stuccoed concrete Communications Building. The date of construction of the two structures has not been confirmed, but the Communications Building design and construction is consistent with the Reynolds estate period. Histories of the estate report upgrading of the island's electrical and communications systems. The tower appears to have been constructed to support a structure on its top that no longer exists.

690. Ibid., 3.



Figure 572. Communications Tower.

The Communications Tower and Building are in good condition and are maintained for current communications use. They are assessed as Category 2.

Research Dormitory – (2007, Category 5)

Trailers – UGA 6002–6005, 6007–6013, 6020–6023, 6033–6037, 6048, 6102–6103 (1973–1996, Category 5)

Landscape Resources

Road Network in Quadrangle Area (date undetermined, Category 2). A system of asphalt-paved roads leads to, around, and through the quadrangle complex and connects it with the Mansion Landscape character area to the east. The entrance road to the estate complex parallels the Quadrangle to the north. Although its date of origin is not documented in archival materials reviewed for this study, the road network is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 573. Quadrangle Landscape.

Quadrangle landscape (date undetermined, Category 2). The Quadrangle landscape is a defined rectangular space enclosed by buildings on four sides and edged by paved roads. A fountain in the center of the quadrangle serves as a focal point. The fountain is set within open lawn. Mature live oak trees are located around the edges of the quadrangle, while large Palmetto trees are located to either side of the fountain. A wide, crushed shell pathway crosses the center of the Quadrangle from west to east. In front of the Marine Institute Laboratory on the west side there is a parking area separated from the lawn area by a hedge. Shrubs and foundation plantings are located along the building foundations. Although its date of origin is not documented in archival materials reviewed for this study, the landscape is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 574. Quadrangle fountain.

Quadrangle fountain (date undetermined, Category 2). The Quadrangle fountain is located near the center of the open space, slightly closer to the east. The fountain is surrounded by gravel landing edged in part by concrete bases and

globes. The fountain is located in the center of the gravel space. It features a turkey sculpture set atop a basin. Additional basins extend in the cardinal directions from the central tiered basin, terminating with sculptural turkey features. Water spouts from the central turkey sculpture. The fountain retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 575. Boat ramp.

Boat ramp (date undetermined, Category 2). To the south of the carpenter shop is a boat ramp that features a short marine railway formerly used to haul boats onshore for maintenance. The facility remains intact but is rusted, silted-in, overgrown, and in ruins. A concrete wall borders the boat ramp on its west side. Rail lines extend into the water. A deteriorated wood boat platform remains on the ramp. The platform was hauled on the rails from the water onto the ramp by a steel cable connected to a gear system located behind the carpenter shop. Its date of origin is not documented in archival materials reviewed for this study. Although its integrity is somewhat diminished due to deterioration, the boat ramp is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 576. White storage tank.

White storage tank (date undetermined, Category 2). A rusted, white metal storage tank is located just to the west of the boat ramp. The tank appears to be historic, but its purpose is not currently known. Although its integrity is somewhat diminished due to deterioration, the storage tank is assessed as Category 2.

Blue Tank (date undetermined, Category 5)

Plant Propagation shelters (date undetermined, Category 5)

Temporary residences (date undetermined, Category 5)

Shell Hammock

The Shell Hammock character area is an upland area that projects into the South End marsh southwest of the entrance road to the Marine Institute property. Historically, this area was a principal location of one of the African American communities on the island before R.J. Reynolds consolidated African American residences in the Hog Hammock area after his purchase of the island in 1934. Indian shell mounds have also been identified in the area and are the subject of archaeological investigation.

Today, the Shell Hammock landscape is largely wooded. A campground has been created in the woods along its northwest side. The southeast portion of the area is largely open turf and features five residences constructed in the early- to mid-1960s by Reynolds for staff of the Marine Institute.

Building Resources



Figure 577. Sapelo Island Trailer A.

Sapelo Island Trailer A – UGA 6002 (1973, Category 5). Trailer A has a corrugated metal exterior, metal door, and jalousie windows. The building is not considered historically significant.

Shell Hammock Residence No. 1 – UGA 6062 (1961–1966, Category 2).

Shell Hammock Residence No. 2 – UGA 6063 (1961–1966, Category 2).

Shell Hammock Residence No. 3 – UGA 6064 (1961–1966, Category 2).

Shell Hammock Residence No. 4 – UGA 6065 (1961–1966, Category 2).

Shell Hammock Residence No. 5 – UGA 6066 (1961–1966, Category 2).

The Shell Hammock residences are located along the south edge of the Shell Hammock peninsula with their primary elevations facing a large, shared, open lawn area and their rear facades facing the marsh. The residences were constructed by R.J. Reynolds in the early- to mid-1960s as staff housing for the Marine Institute. The five residences were designed by Benjamin A. White of Brunswick, Georgia, with the plans dated June 1, 1961. They were constructed between 1961 and 1966.⁶⁹¹

The Shell Hammock residences are one-story painted concrete block buildings with wood detailing and low-pitched asphalt shingle roofs. The designs of the buildings vary, but they are similar in layout and character. The residences are characteristic of contemporary residential design of the early 1960s. The buildings have low, horizontal elevations with wide overhanging eaves. Rows of operable two-light awning windows accentuate the horizontal and are set on concrete sills. Wood siding was used for the gables. Interior walls are painted concrete block. Overall, the interior designs are open, friendly, and full of light.

691. Crawford et al., 4.



Figure 578. Shell Hammock Residence No. 1.



Figure 579. Shell Hammock Residence No. 2.

The 2002 preservation plan notes that the buildings were in fair to good condition with a number of identified maintenance issues. Shell Hammock No. 4 was noted as having vinyl siding installed at its gable and eaves. Shell Hammock No. 5 was noted as having aluminum eaves.⁶⁹² Most of the residences are currently occupied, and only Shell Hammock No. 5 was surveyed in detail for this study. It was found to be in very good condition.

692. Ibid., 45.



Figure 580. Shell Hammock Residence No. 5.

The Shell Hammock residences have a high degree of historic integrity from their 1960s period of construction, and are assessed as Category 2.

Shell Hammock Utility Building – UGA 6067 (1960, Category 2). The Shell Hammock Utility Building is a small, rectangular concrete block structure probably constructed in association with the Shell Hammock residences. The building has a wood-framed gable roof with asphalt shingles. The window on the side appears to be similar to those in the residences and has a brick sill. The building was designed to support the Shell Hammock residences (UGA 6107 through 6109), and is assessed as Category 2.

Shell Hammock Trailers – UGA 6107–6109 (1997, Category 5). Several contemporary trailers are located in the Shell Hammock area and used as temporary residences.

Landscape Resources

Marine Institute residential landscape (1960s, Category 2). The narrow road, open lawn, large trees, and vegetation in the vicinity of the residences are part of the residential landscape associated with the 1960s Reynolds development.

Archaeological Resources

Evidence of Shell Hammock African American community (nineteenth and twentieth centuries, Category 1). The history of the community at Shell Hammock is the subject of study by historians of the island. The community's configuration and layout might be part of that study. A 1929 soils map suggests the siting of residences throughout the area and a road configuration that differs from that existing today. Archaeological evidence of the Shell Hammock African American community constitutes a sensitive and important historical resource that merits protection.

Shell Hammock Indian shell mounds (pre-European-American settlement, Category 1). The location of the Shell Hammock Indian shell mounds has not been reviewed in the field for this study. Archaeological evidence of the Shell

Hammock Indian shell mounds constitutes a sensitive and important historical resource that merits protection.

South End Marsh and Beach

The South End Marsh and Beach character area includes the southern portion of Sapelo Island extending from Marsh Landing Dock on the Duplin River on the west side of the island, around Doboy Sound on the south side of the island, to Nanny Goat Beach and the dunes and marsh behind it on the Atlantic Ocean. The marsh comprises the largest portion of the leased property.

Within the marsh area, South End Creek provides water access to the Marine Station dock near the Quadrangle. The marsh encompasses the Lighthouse Island, now linked to Sapelo Island by a causeway, and includes a small tidal tributary known as Dean Creek to the island's north and east.

The South End Marsh character area lies in the midst of an estuary where the currents of the Duplin River and Doboy Sound converge. The Duplin River estuary is a tidally flushed drainage system flowing into Doboy Sound from the north. When the water rises to 6 feet above mean low water, it begins to leave the banks and flow in a sheet across the marsh. Between one-third and two-thirds of the water pushed by a rising tide into the estuary flows into the marsh. Fairly small increases in tidal height impel significantly increased volumes of water into the estuary. The tidal flow of the Duplin is consequently turbulent, promoting a thorough mixing of fresh with salt water. Flushing is also incomplete, as there is little fresh water entering the system. Much water in the estuary merely oscillates back and forth, rather than draining away to be replaced.

Doboy Sound is a tidal embayment that forms the southern boundary of the Sapelo Island. The hydrography of Doboy Sound, into which the Duplin River ebbs and floods, is influenced by the Altamaha River. This major tributary brings fresh water into the estuary from the interior regions of Georgia. During ebb tide, fresh water from the Altamaha flows seaward into Doboy Sound. During mid-ebb this water flows out of the mouth of the Sound along the south shore. Because of the limited fresh water flow, Doboy Sound is a mixed estuary, particularly during the summer months.

The salt marsh-estuarine ecosystem is typically an area of high environmental stress. Tidal action is the most important factor influencing primary production in the marshes. Twice daily, tides of approximately seven feet carry essential nutrients into the marshes, export detritus and nutrients back into the estuary. The University of Georgia Marine Institute has conducted much of its scientific ecological research along the Duplin River and its associated salt marshes, and the river's nutrient flows and its microflora and fauna have been intensively studied since 1949.⁶⁹³

This character area does not contain any building resources.



Figure 581. South End Marsh.

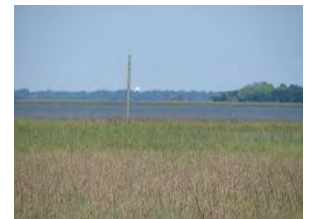


Figure 582. South End Marsh.

693. Sullivan et al, 15–29



Figure 583. South End Marsh.

Landscape Resources

Structures relating to research (date undetermined, category undetermined).

The Marine Institute appears to have constructed a number of earthen, wood, and other structures within the marsh which may be related to research. The dates and purposes of these structures has not been determined. Among the earthen structures is a narrow causeway in a rectangular shape connecting Shell Hammock with the vicinity of the dock near the Quadrangle area. It appears that this structure might be intended to control tidal flooding within the area it encloses. Other structures include posts visible at intervals across the marsh area. The date of origin of these structures is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Bulkhead (date undetermined, category undetermined). Near the Power House is a steel retaining wall/bulkhead associated with access to the area by boat. The bulkhead appears to be a contemporary installation, although the date of its origin is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.



Figure 584. Dock.

Dock (date undetermined, category undetermined). The dock area near the Power House is composed of the bulkhead, wooden pilings, a dock, and covered open air shelter. This is a historic location for docking for the former estate and Marine Institute. The date of construction of the dock features is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study, although they appear contemporary.



Figure 585. Marsh shelter.

Marsh shelter (date undetermined, category undetermined). An open air wood shelter with a rusted standing seam metal roof is set within the marshland near the dock area. The shelter is associated with the Marine Institute, but its date of original and use are not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Archaeological Resources

The University of Georgia Marine Institute on Sapelo Island discussed here is limited to the southern portion of the island, but no part of the island can be divorced from the history of the whole. Occupation on the island dates as far back as 2700 BC, with a complex history involving everything from coastal resource procurement of small-scale societies to pirate battles. A query of the GNAHRGIS database produced five sites within the University of Georgia Marine Institute on Sapelo Island. Despite limited investigation through systematic survey, some of the deep history of the University of Georgia Marine Institute and the development of Sapelo Island can be summarized based on information from recorded sites. In addition to the known archaeological sites, there is a strong probability that several more undocumented sites exist. Beyond this property, much more is known about the history of the island. It is improbable that this extensive history would not have left an archaeological signature on the south end of the island. The five sites recorded within the University of Georgia Marine Institute are historic sites, with some showing minimal evidence for prehistoric occupation. As indicated by other archaeological investigations across the island, this assemblage is by no means representative of the human history of the island.

Small villages were established on the northwest end of the island as early as 2700 BC. The people of these villages constructed vast shell rings and

accumulated large accumulations of refuse across several areas. These shell rings represent earliest extant structural remains on the island. By 1150 BC these deposits were repurposed as ceremonial centers. Site 9MC496 contains the earliest evidence of human occupation in the vicinity of the Marine Institute. Some artifacts dating to around 2700 to 1800 BC have been documented. This site has also produced some material evidence of occupations between 1200 BC to AD 550 as well as AD 950 to 1350. The site has not been investigated to a level to refine these intervals of time.

Based on other sites across Sapelo Island and the cultural development along the Southern Atlantic coast, ceramic production developed from 1100 BC to AD 1000 (known as the Woodland period) as wild and domesticated plant foods were added to the diet. Following AD 1000, much of the U.S. Southeast was undergoing a political and social reorganization in favor of a hierarchical chiefdom organization based around nucleated settlements. Along the coast, populations remained small and estuarine resources remained the primary food source, but the social organization appears to have shifted to hierarchical matrilineal groups.

At the time of Spanish settlement in the region, the local inhabitants of the Georgia coast were known as the Guale. Originally a people who settled in small, matrilineal groups, the Spanish arrival and subsequent chaos that resulted from the constant battling between the Spanish, English and Indian groups caused dramatic social change. Raids by the English, Yamasee, and Westos resulted in consolidation of the Guale on Sapelo Island as they were forced out of their villages. The earliest colonial occupation of Sapelo Island began in 1610 with the establishment of a Spanish Mission known as San José de Sapala, the namesake of the island. In 1684, English pirates targeted many of the Spanish missions along the South Atlantic. With the abandonment of the mission, the Yamasee occupied the mission and village until it was raided and destroyed by the Spanish two years later. Until 2004, the whereabouts of San José de Sapala was unknown. Excavations by the University of Kentucky to explore the shell rings on the Northwest side of the island yielded a surprising number of early Spanish artifacts, such as Spanish olive jar and majolica. Archaeologists have only located the mission within the last few years and research continues to shed light on early Spanish colonial contact. As recent as this past summer (Summer 2016), archaeologists found a cannonball from a six-pounder cannon, likely associated with the early Spanish mission.

With the Spanish mission destroyed, the balance of power began to shift in favor of the English, but it was not until 1733, when Georgia was established as a British colony, that the English had strong foot-hold along the Georgia coast. In 1802, Thomas Spaulding bought 4,000 acres of land on the south end of Sapelo, a plot which gradually expanded until he owned nearly the whole island. Spaulding died in 1851 and the island fell into disrepair during the Civil War. From this agricultural tradition stems a history of slavery. Slaves that came from the west coast of Africa in the eighteenth and nineteenth century were brought to Sapelo Island. With the end of slavery, many chose to stay, forming the 464-acre community known as Hog Hammock. These West African slaves along the Georgia, South Carolina, and North Florida coast formed a unique cultural group known as the Gullah Geechee people. The residents of Sapelo Island (of which

there are less than 50) are among the last groups maintaining the Gullah Geechee cultural tradition.

Sites 9MC300, 9MC301, 9MC496, and 9MC497 all contain historic components that appear to date to the nineteenth and twentieth or just twentieth century. Cultural affiliation was determined at each of these sites based on scatters of historic ceramics, glass, and metal or structural remains. Sites 9MC300 and 9MC301 show a glimpse into the history of the area. These sites are associated with the now-deactivated lighthouse and oil house on the south end of the island.

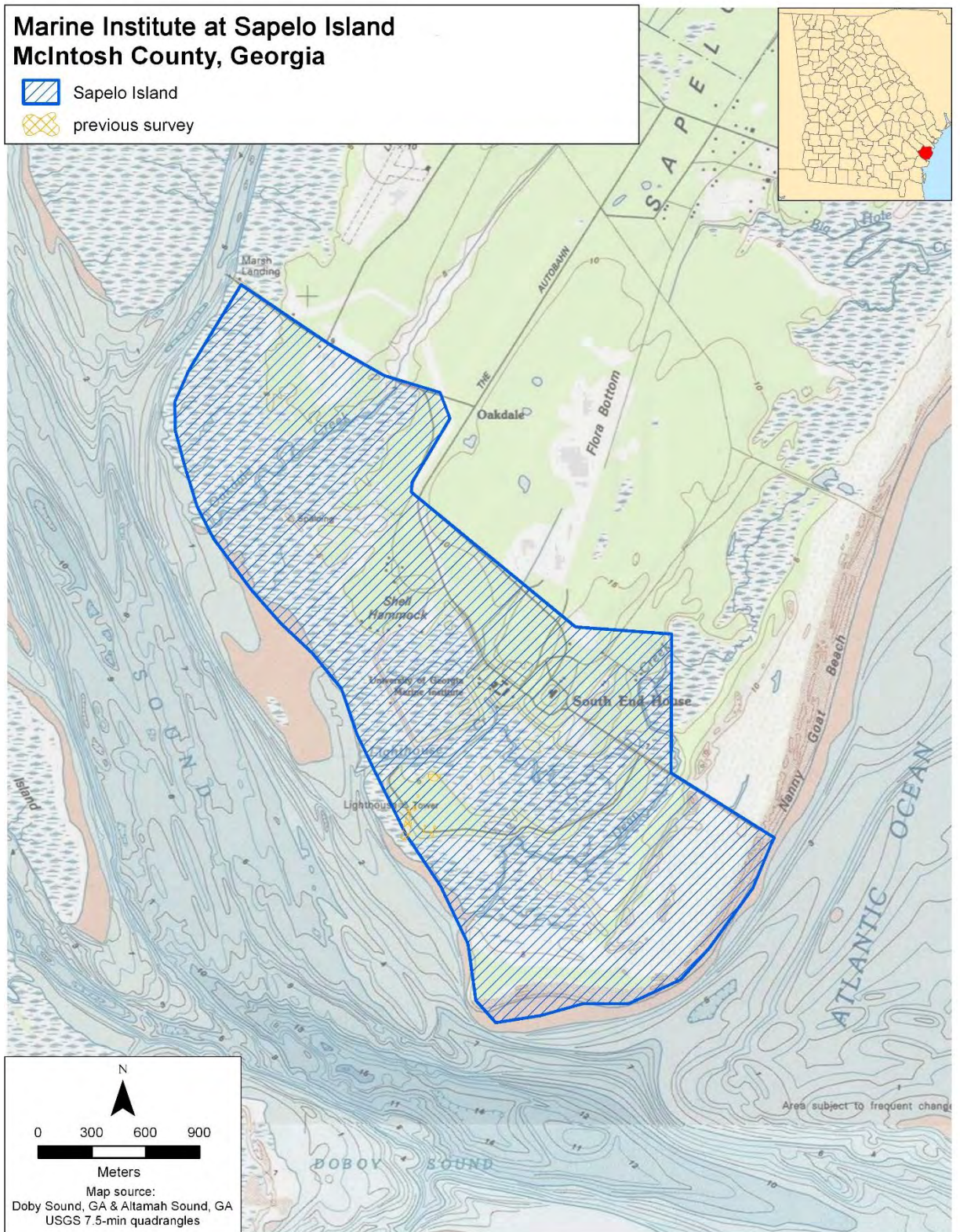


Figure 586. Sapelo Island Marine Institute property and area of previous archaeological survey.

(Source: USGS, annotated by the authors)

Summary Assessments

National Register-Eligible Properties

Sapelo Island Marine Institute

The Marine Institute property appears eligible for listing in the Georgia and National Register of Historic Places at the national and state levels under Criteria A, C, and D in the areas of Agriculture, Architecture, and Science for its association with plantation and estate development under Thomas Spalding, Howard Coffin, and Richard J. Reynolds between 1802 and 1953, and its subsequent role as a scientific research facility between 1953 and 1966, which constitutes the 50-year age consideration for listing. Notable features of the property include buildings, structures, roads, gardens, docks, field patterns, and land uses that continue to convey their historic associations with the period of significance.

The historic district is associated with several historic contexts, including early settlement, plantations, agriculture, African American coastal communities, early twentieth century estates, and marine research. The South End of Sapelo Island, including the Marine Institute where many estate resources are located, is a particular focus of the potential historic district. The island is also significant for its pre-historic resources.

Numerous physical resources of the island survive from the period of significance to convey the historic associations of the historic district. The patterns of spatial organization, land uses, views and vistas associated with the island and its plantation, estate, and African American community also survive from the historic period of significance and help to convey the significance of the historic district.

Overall, Sapelo Island, the Marine Institute, and its estate landscape retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The overall composition and layout of the landscape, and the scale and materials of the buildings, are consistent with the historic estate. Contemporary additions, such as docking facilities, maintenance sheds, and new residences, convey a different character, scale, and mass than most of the historic features of the estate landscape but can be introduced in a compatible manner. Such changes are consistent with the research mission of the property.

Several historic buildings within the Marine Institute property have been altered to accommodate new uses. Integrity of design and workmanship of several buildings is thus diminished, although as a living research center, some change is anticipated to continue, to allow for the accommodation of evolving needs.

Criterion A

Agriculture. Sapelo Island was first established as a plantation in 1802 and continued as a plantation and estate until 1953. Sapelo Island, including the South End, relates directly to the broader national context of nineteenth and early twentieth century plantations and estates, as well as the African American experience nationally and along the South Atlantic coastal barrier islands in particular.

Science. The early, foundational, research on Sapelo Island from the 1950s to the 1970s, which opened the window of understanding to the dynamics of the tidal salt marsh ecosystem in coastal Georgia, was conducted by biologists, chemists, and geologists utilizing the Marine Institute as their investigative platform. Many current theories about general ecology and the flow of energy in natural systems are based on research conducted here by the renowned ecologist Dr. Eugene P. Odum and others who have used the Marine Institute's facilities over the years. Important studies concerning the geological development of barrier islands and associated shoreline processes were also carried out at the Marine Institute. Scientists from the world over have since come to the University of Georgia Marine Institute, attracted by the opportunity to study estuarine and marine resources. Research at the Institute has generated over 1,000 scientific publications. Some of the early University of Georgia Marine Institute scientists and their fields of study were John Hoyt and Vernon Henry (geological studies and barrier island migration); Milton B. (Sam) Gray, the first to systematically investigate the natural limestone ocean reef formation off Sapelo that later became his namesake; Eugene Odum, John Teal, and Lawrence Pomeroy (marsh production and biological processes); Robert J. Reimold (vegetative changes documented through the use of high resolution aerial photography and imaging); Richard Wiegert (salt marshes and modeling systems); and Donald Kinsey (salt marsh outwelling produced by the tides from the ocean to the nearshore and inshore zones).⁶⁹⁴

Research programs were initiated on Sapelo Island in 1949 and have continued and expanded their cutting-edge activities to the present. As such, the Marine Institute property relates directly to broader national historic contexts relating to ecology, environmental sciences, research, and education.

Criterion C

Architecture. Several buildings and structures located within the Marine Institute property on Sapelo Island were commissioned by R.J. Reynolds for construction in the mid-1930s, while others survive from the Howard Coffin period of the 1920s. Many of these buildings were designed by well-known architects, are of good quality and possess interesting forms and detailing. Although altered for reuse, these buildings continue to convey historic integrity. As a collection, these buildings contribute to a historic district associated with the establishment of a self-sufficient estate and plantation.

Criterion D

Prehistoric. Refer to discussion of archeological resources, above.

Historic – Non-aboriginal Refer to discussion of archeological resources, above.

This small island contains thousands of years of human occupation along the south Atlantic coast, representing many critical moments in history. The five sites on the south end of Sapelo Island that are included within University of Georgia property boundaries are by no means representative of what should be

694. Ibid., 55–57.

archaeologically visible on every inch of Sapelo Island. The south end of Sapelo Island is part of a much larger cultural landscape that spans the island in its entirety. The archaeology that has been conducted on the north end of the island shows what could likely be recovered with proper care in testing and documenting the archaeological record on the Marine Institute property.

Resources potentially eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places

- Reynolds Mansion – UGA 6017 (1925)
- Evidence of Shell Hammock African American community (nineteenth and twentieth centuries)
- Shell Hammock Indian shell mounds (pre-European-American settlement)
- Sears house – UGA 6088 (1934)
- Sears garage – UGA 6089 (1934)

Note that individually eligible resources may also represent contributing resources with a historic district.

Resources potentially contributing to a National Register-eligible district

- Azalea Cottage – UGA 6085 (1934)
- Azalea Apartment – UGA 6086 (1934)
- Dormitory – UGA 6082 (1927)
- Greenhouse – UGA 6087 (1927)
- Greenhouse Cottage – UGA 6087 (1934)
- Gardener Cottage No. 1 – UGA 6090 (1934)
- Gardener Cottage No. 2 – UGA 6014 (1934)
- Gardener Cottage No. 1 Outbuilding – UGA 6091 (1934)
- Gardener Cottage No. 2 Outbuilding – UGA 6015 (1934)
- Slat House – UGA 6025 (1953)
- Marine Institute Laboratory – UGA 6074 (1936)
- South End Office Building – UGA 6076 (1934)
- South End Apartment Building – UGA 6077 (1934)
- Maintenance and Lab Complex – UGA 6078 (1934)
- Marine Institute Auto Shop – UGA 6071 (1934)
- South End Filling Station – UGA 6079 (1934)
- Fuel Storage Building – UGA 6095 (circa 1935)
- Power House – UGA 6016 (1934)
- Carpenter Shop – UGA 6072 (1960)
- Lumber Storage and Wet Lab – UGA 6069 (1966)

- South End Equipment Storage No. 2 – UGA 6070 (1966)
- Plumbing Shop – UGA 6092 (1953)
- Communications Tower and Building (mobile radio equipment) – UGA 6084 (by 1963)
- Shell Hammock Residence No. 1 – UGA 6062 (1961–1966)
- Shell Hammock Residence No. 2 – UGA 6063 (1961–1966)
- Shell Hammock Residence No. 3 – UGA 6064 (1961–1966)
- Shell Hammock Residence No. 4 – UGA 6065 (1961–1966)
- Shell Hammock Residence No. 5 – UGA 6066 (1961–1966)
- Shell Hammock Utility Building – UGA 6067 (1960)
- Marine Institute residential landscape (1960s)
- Landscape resources: mansion lawn and tree groves, tree-lined road network, water garden, tennis court, sundial, grill, birdbath, Orchard/allée, Palmetto tree plantings, Nanny Goat Beach Road, road and path traces, teal boardwalk, brick wall and stormwater management system, Quad Fountain, white storage tank, road network in quadrangle area, quadrangle landscape, boat ramp

Skidaway Institute of Oceanography

Introduction

The University of Georgia's Skidaway Institute of Oceanography is an internationally renowned marine science research facility located on a 700-acre campus at the northern end of Skidaway Island. The island falls between the Skidaway and Wilmington rivers approximately 16 miles southeast of Savannah, Georgia. The Institute works in collaboration with oceanographers throughout the world to study the oceans. The Institute campus edges the Skidaway River, which provides access to a diverse range of estuarine and coastal habitats. Scientists have at their disposal a fleet of sea vessels suitable for oceanographic work and research in estuarine and continental-shelf waters throughout the southeastern Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The Institute also features state-of-the-art salt- and freshwater research facilities and laboratories, and interdisciplinary and internationally recognized faculty that are enjoyed by visiting scientists and students alike.⁶⁹⁵ Approximately fifteen faculty members and 100 technicians, students, and support personnel are involved in the work being conducted in the laboratories and the saltwater and freshwater experimental facilities. The Institute's mission entails furthering the understanding of marine and environmental sciences; conducting leading-edge research on marine and coastal systems; and training tomorrow's scientists. Research being conducted at the Institute ranges in scale from regional environmental issues to global processes and phenomena.⁶⁹⁶ MAREX is a program of public outreach. Its mission is to develop the public's understanding and appreciation of the numerous coastal marine environments in the state of Georgia and to foster respect for the beauty and complexity of these environments. The Institute's outreach efforts focus around the University of Georgia Marine Education Center and Aquarium, also located on the island, which is open to the public.

The Skidaway Institute of Oceanography was established in 1967 by the Georgia General Assembly as a place to conduct research in all fields of oceanography and marine science, based on a proposal presented in 1966 by the Georgia Science and Technology Commission that recognized Skidaway Island for "... its close proximity to an important metropolitan center, its sheltered location on natural deep water channels, its convenient access to the open sea, its strong aesthetic appeal, and its virtually virgin state."⁶⁹⁷ The Institute occupies the site of the historic Modena Plantation, a property developed by the Roebing family during the mid-1930s through the mid-1960s. Robert C. Roebing and family and



Figure 588. Emblem of the Skidaway Institute of Oceanography.

695. University of Georgia, "Skidaway Institute of Oceanography." <http://www.skio.uga.edu/?p=aboutus/aboutus>, accessed May 10, 2016.

696. Ibid.

697. Barlament, "Skidaway Institute of Oceanography."

the Union Camp Corporation donated the land to the endeavor. The Roeblings are descended from noted engineer John A. Roebling, recognized for the design of the Brooklyn Bridge.

The Institute opened in 1968 under the auspices of the Ocean Sciences Center of the Atlantic following adaptive reuse of the Modena Plantation buildings for office and research use. In 1971, however, the Ocean Sciences Center was dissolved, and the facility transferred to the University of Georgia System.⁶⁹⁸ In 2013, the Skidaway Institute of Oceanography became part of the University of Georgia.⁶⁹⁹

The former Modena Plantation occupied by the Skidaway Institute of Oceanography constitutes a historic landscape that appears eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places for its significance at the state level in the areas of Agriculture and Architecture. It is anticipated that the Institute property may also be eligible in the future in the area of Science, once the campus reaches the 50-year age consideration for listing in the National Register. Surviving physical evidence of the Modena Plantation includes patterns of organization, road networks, buildings and structures, and views and viewsheds that convey important heritage values, and retains integrity for the period of significance that extends from 1936 through 1966.

The narrative that follows traces the history of the property and its development and use, and suggests the historic contexts that relate to its use as a University of Georgia research facility. The historical background information is followed by an inventory and assessment of the building, landscape, and archaeological features associated with the property. To facilitate the organization of cultural resource identification and evaluation, the campus is divided into a series of character areas. For each character area, the primary historic resources and their character-defining features are described and their significance assessed according to the categorization system developed for purposes of this study. The inventory and assessment is followed by assessment of the National Register eligibility of the property, and the identification of any individually eligible resources and historic districts associated with the property.

698. Barlament.

699. University of Georgia, "Skidaway Institute of Oceanography."

Campus Historic Context

Historical Background



Figure 589. Aerial view of docks, grounds, and R/V Savannah, UGA Skidaway Oceanographic Institute. (Source: Skidaway Oceanographic Institute)

The Skidaway Institute of Oceanography is located at the northwest end of Skidaway Island and includes only a small portion of the island’s land area. The history of the Institute’s property is associated with the broader history of Skidaway Island as a whole.

Like many of Georgia’s barrier islands, Skidaway is known to have long served as a settlement site for American Indian groups; the first documented occupation is thought to have occurred approximately 5,000 years ago. Evidence of pre-European Contact survives today in the form of large shell midden rings located in the middle and at the southern end of the island.⁷⁰⁰ Additionally, the island’s name may be derived a combination of the words “skeedowa,” “skeadoway,” or “skidowa,” all American Indian terms, the meaning of which has not been determined. It is also possible that the English named the island based on the sailing term “Sheet Away,” which means releasing a sheet attached to a sail. Some have suggested that the island is named after Skedway on the Chatham River in England.⁷⁰¹

The English first settled the area in the 1730s. Gen. James Oglethorpe, founder of the Colony of Georgia, landed on a bluff of the Savannah River in 1733 with authorization from King George III of England to secure the area against the Spanish. Toward this end, Oglethorpe constructed a small fortification on the northern end of island, later adding a second fort at its southern end. In 1736, the evangelist John Wesley, known as the “father of Methodism,” proselytized on the

700. Richard J. Lenz, *The Longstreet Highroad Guide to the Georgia Coast and Okefenokee*. (Athens, Georgia: Longstreet Press, Inc. 2002).

701. Georgia Public Broadcasting, “Skidaway Island State Park,” *Sites to Behold: The History of Georgia’s State Parks*, accessed November 13, 2018, <http://www.gpb.org/sitestobehold/skidaway-island>.

island during the Great Awakening, a period of religious evangelicalism and revitalization that swept through the colonies. The settlement was abandoned by 1740.⁷⁰²

In 1753, the Colonial Georgia government granted John Milledge property on the island, which he named “Modena.” The name may have referred to the Italian seat of silk culture, an industry imagined for early Georgia. John Milledge, Jr. (1757–1818), his son, would become a U.S. Representative, Governor of Georgia, U.S. Senator, and a founder of the University of Georgia.⁷⁰³ John Milledge III sold Modena in 1843.

During the Revolutionary War, the island witnessed a small skirmish between Patriots and a party of British Marines. Between the Revolutionary and Civil wars, the island became increasingly populous and prosperous. At the height of the antebellum era, the island boasted some 2,000 inhabitants, and featured plantations where indigo, cattle, and hogs were raised. During the Civil War, the 4th Georgia Battery created earthen batteries on the island, at least one of which survives on the Institute property. The Union blockade that began in 1862, however, drove inhabitants from the island. At the conclusion of the war, Skidaway was abandoned and the plantations fell into ruin. Former slaves remained and lived as freed persons on the island.⁷⁰⁴

The Freedman’s Bureau and the Order of St. Benedict moved to the island to assist residents in their transition to freedom. The Benedictines purchased 713 acres on the island, created a monastery, and attempted to create a school for the freed slaves in conjunction with the Freedman’s Bureau. Their attempt was not successful, and after a calamitous tidal wave, the Benedictines moved to Savannah, where they opened a successful military school in 1902.⁷⁰⁵ The 700-acre parcel changed hands several times, and was eventually purchased by the Union Camp Corporation, which owned a significant portion of the island after World War II. This parcel of land became known as the “Priest Parcel.”

During the early twentieth century, coastal barrier islands became attractive to wealthy investors seeking to establish hunting preserves. It was for this purpose that Modena at the northern end of Skidaway Island was purchased by Ralph Heywood Isham, collector of rare manuscripts, in 1927. Isham regularly invited his wealthy friends to visit for hunting events. One couple—Robert and Dickie Roebling—who were Isham’s neighbors in New Jersey, decided that they wanted to own the property after coming for a hunting party one weekend. They subsequently bought Modena, and in 1936 moved their five children to the property on their schooner *Black Douglas*. The Roeblings anchored the schooner off what is now the Institute’s north pier, living on the boat for several years.⁷⁰⁶

702. Lenz, 2002.

703. “Modena,” Georgia Historical Society, June 16, 2014, https://georgiahistory.com/ghmi_marker_updated/modena/.

704. Lenz, 2002.

705. “History and Mission,” The Benedictine Military School, <https://www.thebc400.com/about-us/mission-and-history>, accessed November 13, 2018.

706. Rip Roebling family, “Gibson Cattle Company,” <http://www.gibsoncattle.com/about.html>, accessed November 13, 2018.



Figure 590. Dickie and Robert Roebling, 1936. (Source: Skidaway Oceanographic Institute)

Robert Roebling's great grandfather was John A. Roebling, designer and builder of the Brooklyn Bridge, while his great uncle was Washington Roebling, who served with distinction in the Civil War, including at Little Round Top during the Battle of Gettysburg. His cousin, Washington Roebling II, went down with the *Titanic*, while his uncle, John A. Roebling II, and John's son, Donald, spent years and their personal fortunes successfully inventing amphibious tanks for the U.S. Marine Corps.⁷⁰⁷ The idea of living on a boat with five children without electricity, running water, or a house/hotel nearby probably seemed like a minor inconvenience while he and Dickie set about restoring Modena plantation.

The Roeblings bought Modena with a plan to restore the plantation to working order. While the farm had planted crops, the real emphasis at Modena was on the production of swine and cattle of pure breed stock. The Roeblings built a wide variety of farm-related structures across their land, including tenant houses, bath houses, barns and sheds of all types, cattle watering and feeding stations, windmills, and a variety of residential properties. They also created an extensive infrastructure of roads, docks, and a firehouse with engines, water tower, and various maintenance and repair shops for the infrastructure and associated vehicles and boats.⁷⁰⁸

707. Roebling Museum, "Our Story," accessed November 13, 2018, <http://roebingmuseum.org/ourstory/>.

708. Jones and Fellers Architects and Engineers, *Inventory of Facilities, Modena Plantation, Skidaway Island*, Prepared for the Ocean Science Center of the Atlantic Commission, Savannah, Georgia, 1967.



Figure 591. The Black Douglas, 1938, at what is now the North Pier, Skidaway Oceanographic Institute. (Source: Skidaway Oceanographic Institute)

The threat of war in the late 1930s led the Roebblings to move from the *Black Douglas* to live on the property. They built a power plant in 1940 to address the need for electricity. The Roebblings first occupied the gymnasium building they had built soon after acquiring the property. They sold the *Black Douglas* in 1941 to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which planned to use the boat as a fur/seal research vessel in Alaska. On the journey to Alaska, the boat was commandeered in San Diego after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, and used by the Navy for picket duty along the Washington state coast. The Navy removed the ship's Douglas fir masts to create a patrol vessel. After the war, the ship continued on to Alaska to fulfill her research duties. Later, she was assigned to the Scripps Institute of Oceanography and the Southwest Fisheries in San Diego, after which she was sold to a Caribbean treasure hunter. The Flint School acquired the schooner and restored her for use as a floating school ship until 1982. At that time she was acquired by foreign interest, rebuilt, and renamed the *Aquarius*.⁷⁰⁹

709. Carol Megathlin, "Modena Plantation," Skidaway Institute of Oceanography, University of Georgia, accessed November 14, 2018 https://www.skio.uga.edu/about/modena_plantation/.



Figure 592. The gymnasium, which became the Roebling House, later became the first administrative building for the Skidaway Institute. (Source: Skidaway Oceanographic Institute)

After World War II, the Roeblings continued their work on the plantation. One of the most significant buildings constructed by the Roeblings is the Cattle Show Barn (UGA Building 750). The round structure, built circa 1947, was designed by Robert Roebling and constructed primarily of concrete. The circular shape was for “. . . greater efficiency in showing slow moving cattle.”⁷¹⁰ Roebling bought, bred, raised, and sold prize cattle, and at one time, owned one of the most famous and sought-after Black Angus bulls in the county named “Blackcapmere”. He also held one of the U.S. foundation herds of Red Angus cattle.⁷¹¹ In 1950, the Roeblings’ oldest daughter, Ellin, was married in the Cattle Show Barn and the wedding was covered by both *Town and County* and *Stars and Stripes* magazines. *Stars and Stripes* covered the wedding, as the groom, Donald Watkins, had served under Gen. George C. Patton during World War II.⁷¹²



Figure 593. Cattle Show Barn under construction. (Source: Skidaway Oceanographic Institute)

710. Megathlin.
 711. Gibson Cattle 2016
 712. Megathlin.



Figure 594. Ellin Roebling Watkins and Donald Watkins dancing on the show floor of the Cattle Show Barn at Modena. Note the Modena Planation Compass Rose embedded in the barn floor. (Source: Skidaway Oceanographic Institute)



Figure 595. Bob Roebling and his prize Black Angus bull, Blackcapmere. (Source: Skidaway Oceanographic Institute)

Mr. John Carpenter, who began working for the Roeblings in 1951, recalled Mr. Roebling's famous Black Angus auctions:

Cattle shows—that was the main thing of the barn. He had very expensive cattle . . . he'd have a show and he'd have a bid. We had the barn fixed! We had built up corrals outside . . . fellows came from downtown, [he] had that place set up, beer, all kind of stuff, topnotch stuff. When Mr. Roebling did something, he did it first class. Everything all dressed up, all kind of bunting and everything -- beautiful. And they'd bring the cattle in and they'd walk 'em round and they had people sitting around [in] bleachers up top [and bidding] . . .⁷¹³

713. Megathlin.

Skidaway was not connected to the mainland by a bridge, so all the cattle and bidders had to be brought over to the island by boat. The inconvenience did not stop Roebling from organizing auctions, or bidders from attending and purchasing cattle.

As Robert and Dickie grew older, they began to explore the possibility of donating Modena to the University of Georgia for use by the School of Agriculture. However, in 1964, after the Georgia State Legislature formed the Georgia Science Technology Commission with an Oceanographic Task Force, and proposed to the governor that an oceanographic center be established by the state on the coast, the University persuaded the Roeblings to donate their property for this purpose.

The state envisioned establishing a research Institute designed to provide facilities and offer courses in marine science and engineering. At the same time, the U.S. Environmental Science Services Agency decided to establish an east coast facility. Wishing to attract the federal facility to Georgia, the State's General Assembly, with the advice of the Oceanographic Task Force, established the Ocean Science Center of the Atlantic Commission (OSCA) in 1967.⁷¹⁴ The center was ultimately established in Miami, but the idea of a marine institute stayed with the General Assembly and in 1968 the Institute at Skidaway was created with the Roeblings' and Union Camp's gifts. The University of Georgia Oceanographic Institute originated with the Skidaway Institute, a part of a larger umbrella organization, the Ocean Science Center of the Atlantic (OSCA). The Skidaway Institute was created in 1968 as a result of the Roeblings gift of the 790-acre Modena plantation, combined with the gift of the 635-acre "Priest Tract" by the Union Camp Corporation to the State of Georgia.⁷¹⁵ With passage of a \$3.6 million bond issue, Chatham County voters approved plans to build a road and a bridge from the mainland to the island.⁷¹⁶

Many of the Roeblings' employees stayed on after the sale of the property, and the Institute occupied Modena's many buildings. The main offices were located in the Roebling house/gymnasium. The Skidaway Institute of Oceanography continues to use many Roebling buildings and structures, including two deep-water docks, the machine shop and its equipment, many of the residences, and the Roebling House. The Cattle Show barn has also been rehabilitated as lab and storage space.⁷¹⁷

The Ocean Science Center of the Atlantic formally opened on Monday, July 1, 1968. The center's first new building—the Dorothy Roebling Laboratory and Administrative Building—was completed by 1970. On October 7 of that year, President Richard M. Nixon, First Lady Pat Nixon, their daughter, Julie, and son-in-law, David Eisenhower, came to Skidaway to dedicate the new building and

714. Ibid.

715. Megathlin; Elizabeth Cooksey, "Skidaway on My Mind: Looking Back at the Beginnings of the Skidaway Institute of Oceanography," *Skidaway Scenes*, July 2003.

716. Ibid.

717. Ibid.

the campus. Nixon was invited by Republican gubernatorial candidate Hal Suit. Democratic Governor Lester Maddox attended the event.⁷¹⁸ A film clip indicates:

. . . sailors in dress white uniforms stand on the deck of a boat next to Robert Roebing, owner of the boat and the man who donated Skidaway Island to the state [sic]. Nixon walks down the ramp to the boat. Onboard the "Royal Eagle," Nixon sits with Roebing and waves to a crowd of people. Later, on Skidaway Island, people clap while patriotic music plays in the background. Nixon walks down a path with his wife, his daughter Julie and his son-in-law David Eisenhower, grandson of president Dwight D. Eisenhower. The crowd continues to cheer for Nixon. . . .

. . . Nixon speaks about the United States' involvement in the Vietnam War. He states his goal to end the war "in a way that serves the peace, that builds the peace, that discourages aggression and that's what we're doing in Vietnam and we're going to accomplish it." He disagrees with the idea that the country's best young men have gone to Canada to avoid the draft; rather, he asserts that those serving in Vietnam represent the nation's finest. Finally, the audience and dignitaries on the podium stand and clap. Nixon, standing with his wife and Governor Maddox, waves at the crowd.⁷¹⁹

In 1971, the Ocean Science Center was abolished by Georgia Governor Jimmy Carter, and the Skidaway Institute of Oceanography was created as an autonomous entity by the Georgia Board of Regents as part of the University of Georgia.⁷²⁰ Skidaway Oceanographic Institute continued to expand, acquiring new buildings and research vessels, eventually becoming internationally known for its oceanography research and programs. In 2013, Skidaway Oceanographic Institute became the University of Georgia Skidaway Institute of Oceanography.⁷²¹

Chronology of Development and Use

One of the earliest primary sources to illustrate the physical composition of Skidaway Island is a military engineering map dated 1864. The map indicates the landscape surrounding Savannah, Georgia, in considerable detail, including Skidaway Island. The map was prepared using period surveys and documents to show the disposition of Confederate defenses in December, 1864, on behalf of the army of Major General William T. Sherman during the Union Army's invasion of Georgia.⁷²²

718. Civil Rights Digital Library, "President Nixon speaking about the Vietnam War while in town to dedicate the Ocean Science Center of the Atlantic on Skidaway Island, October 7, 1970." Index/Catalog Description. http://crdl.usg.edu/export/html/ugabma/wsbn/crdl_ugabma_wsbn_61050.html, accessed April 2018..

719. Ibid.

720. Cooksey, 2003.

721. University of Georgia, "Skidaway Institute of Oceanography."

722. Major George B. Davis et al., *The Official Atlas of the Civil War, Plate LXX-2, Map of Savannah Georgia and Vicinity, December 21, 1864* (New York: Gramercy Books, 1983).



Figure 596. Map of the north portion of Skidaway Island in 1864. Note the road that appears to lead to a group of buildings and probable landing at the site of today's Institute. The island is depicted as woodland and marsh except for a small area to the southwest of the buildings. (Source: Davis, et al)

The map shows a road on the island, the location of which appears to approximate that of the existing entrance road in the vicinity of the Institute. The road leads to a small group of buildings along shoreline of the river where the Institute is now centered. The map shows occupation of the property at least to the Civil War era and the current dock location was probably in active use at that time. The map indicates that the island was wooded except in the centered vicinity of the buildings. Little else is currently available.

Modena Plantation

Robert and Dorothy Roebing purchased Modena Plantation in the mid-1930s. Prior to its purchase, the property was used as a hunting preserve and owned by the Roebings' Princeton, New Jersey, neighbor, Ralph Isham. It is not known which buildings were present on the site at the time of the purchase, but it is likely that the north pier, one or more buildings, and patterns of fields, marsh, and woodland were present at the time.

By the spring of 1936, the Roebings were living aboard their three-masted schooner, the *Black Douglas*, tied at the north pier. Over the next few years, the Roebings began restoring Modena Plantation to a working farm with barns, outbuildings, and farm dwellings, all powered by generators on the ship. In 1940, the white stucco powerhouse/pump building, today a wing of the Mechanical Shop, was built to take over the electricity generation task of the ship. The island ran on 110-volt DC current augmented by large banks of batteries for periods when the plant was shut down. In 1941, the Roebings moved into the building known today as the Roebing Conference Center, which had been constructed as

a gymnasium but was converted to a residence after the family moved from the boat.

During the 1940s, the University System of Georgia helped the Roeblings rehabilitate the property as a working farm. The University first provided guidance in raising Hampshire hogs and Aberdeen Angus cattle, and the farm became concerned with the improvement of breeding stock.

In 1948, Robert Roebling built a new house on the east side of the island for his mother, Mrs. Arthur O'Brien, which they later occupied themselves. Also that year, Roebling completed construction of a large seven-sided steel and concrete production and show barn to house his cattle operation. The barn today accommodates laboratory and storage needs, and was converted for this use as part of the development of the Skidaway Institute of Oceanography.⁷²³

An inventory of the property prepared in 1967 as part of the transfer of Modena Plantation to the state provides useful information regarding the features developed during Roebling ownership. The inventory lists 68 buildings and structures present on the plantation at the time. These include twelve dwellings, three barns, two chicken houses, sixteen sheds, and seven storage buildings.⁷²⁴ Today, it appears that only fifteen of these buildings and structures remain.

The site plan accompanying the inventory, reproduced here, suggests that the road network existing today in the vicinity of the remaining historic buildings reflects the pattern used during the period of the plantation's agricultural use with changes and simplification. Aerial photographs are also available from the mid-1960s that depict the agricultural character of the landscape.

Together, the site plan and the aerial photographs show the overall vegetative cover and patterns of land use. The heart of the plantation where buildings are located, near the docks, is wooded, and the woods extend along the east side of the property. To the southwest of the building area are open fields divided by fencing into separate rectangular-shaped pastures. This pattern is similar to that indicated in the 1864 map of the plantation.

The entrance road for the plantation bisected the open pastures from the south and is likely the alignment shown in the 1864 map. Today's entrance drive appears to have been shifted to the east of this early road. No evidence of the former pastures appears to remain. Most of the former pasture land has since grown up in woodland.

723. University of Georgia, "Roebling History, Skidaway Institute of Oceanography" available at <http://www.skio.uga.edu/?p=aboutus/aboutus>, accessed May 10, 2016.

724. Jones and Fellers.

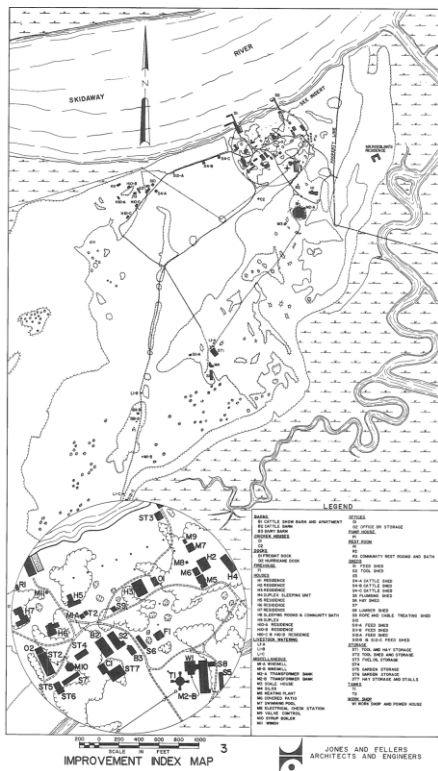


Figure 597. Plan of Modena Plantation from the 1967 inventory. (Source: University of Georgia Archives)



Figure 598. Aerial photograph of Modena Plantation, 1965. (Source: University of Georgia Archives)

One of the features of the plantation that was nearly lost was a collection of modest residences located southwest of the Roebeling House along the river. During the Roebeling period, the residences were used to house workers who journeyed to the island for the week and returned home for the weekends. Four duplex residences survived the property’s transition to the Institute but remained unused and fell into disrepair. Recently, one of the duplexes was rehabilitated and adapted to house interpretive exhibits on the island’s natural and cultural history. A boardwalk extends through the saltmarsh to the river nearby and is used for educational purposes.

A timeline illustrating site history and development is provided in Appendix C.

Overview Description of the Skidaway Institute of Oceanography



Figure 599. Context map illustrating the location of the Skidaway Institute of Oceanography within the state of Georgia. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

The Skidaway Institute of Oceanography is located on a 700-acre property near the north end of Skidaway Island. The 8-mile-long island sits a few miles southeast of the city of Savannah, Georgia. Skidaway Island, which is home to more than 8,000 people, is one of the most affluent communities in the country, and features waterfront estates and other expensive properties, gated communities, and golf courses. The island is broader in its central portion; most residents live in the central part of the island. The Wassaw National Wildlife Refuge encompasses a broad expanse of saltmarsh on the southeast side of Skidaway Island facing the Atlantic Ocean. The northern portion of the island is narrow and composed of a central corridor of upland edged by saltmarshes to the east and west. The Wilmington River borders the northern portion of the island on the north and east, while the Skidaway River borders the island on the west. The Skidaway Institute property extends between the two rivers and includes the central corridor of upland and bands of saltmarsh on the east and west.

The campus is accessed by McWharton Drive, a four-mile-long scenic road that arises from Spur 204 East (Diamond Causeway), the road that includes the bridge to Skidaway Island. The Skidaway Institute main campus is located at the northwest end of the property along the Skidaway River. The campus includes three deep-water dock facilities. The main campus includes approximately forty buildings, most of which are associated with the Institute. Other buildings are associated with the University of Georgia Marine Extension Service and include the UGA Marine Education Center and Aquarium. The Skidaway Institute occupies the core area of the historic Modena Plantation that includes fifteen buildings and structures that survive from the period of Roebling ownership, as well as landscape features such as road alignments and plantings.



Figure 600. The Skidaway Institute property. (Source: University of Georgia)

The main campus is organized around a loop road--Ocean Science Circle—which provides access to parking areas and the primary research and educational buildings. The buildings and landscape to the northeast of the loop road continue to reflect the heritage of the Modena Plantation, particularly the mature canopy trees. Historic buildings have been repurposed for residential and maintenance uses. Several new buildings have also been introduced in this area.



Building Inventory
Skidaway Institute of Oceanography

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - Dorothy Roebling Laboratory and Administration Building 2 - Biogeochemistry Building 3 - SkIO Student Housing (Whitted Apt) 4 - Barn Laboratory Complex 5 - Roebling House Conference Center 6 - Conference Annex 7 - SkIO Student Housing (Rice House) 8 - Vacant 9 - BioRemediation (BERM) Laboratory and Field Complex 10 - Salt Water Laboratory Facility 11 - Maintenance Shop B (Carpentry, Plumbing) 12 - Maintenance Shop C (Grounds, Mechanical) 13 - Mechanical Shop A | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 14 - NOAA Gray's Reef NMS Office 15 - Flume Test Laboratory Building 16 - Marine Emergency Spill Response Storage Building 17 - GaSoU, Applied Coastal Research Laboratory 18 - Gas Bottle Storage Facility 19 - UGA MAREX Shellfish Laboratory 20 - Shell Boat storage 21 - UGA MAREX Marine Education Center & Aquarium 22 - Marine Operations & Equipment Storage 23 - Solvent Storage Facility 24 - to Priest Landing Laboratory Complex - OSCA Road 25 - UGA MAREX Cafeteria 26 - UGA MAREX Dormitory | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 27 - SkIO John McGowan Library 28 - Post Doc facility (Electronics, Post Doc Offices, Laboratory) 29 - Marine & Coastal Science Research & Instruction Center (MCSRIC) 30 - 31 - 32 - 33 - Coin Operated Laundry Room 34 - Student Housing (The Commons) 35 - Student Housing (Baggett Apt) 36 - Student Housing (Sears Apt) 37 - Student Housing (a-Thomas & b-Martin Apts) 38 - Student Housing (Quadruple: a-Carpenter, b-Knight, c-Menzel & d-Zeligler Apts) 39 - Black Sea Bass Laboratory 40 - CIRE Teaching Laboratory |
|--|--|---|

Figure 601. Plan of the Skidaway Institute's main campus. (Source: University of Georgia)

To the southwest of the loop road, there are several large newer buildings. The landscape is more open, and there are fewer trees.

The Marine Extension Service (MAREX) facilities are located at the southwest end of the main campus. They include the UGA Marine Education Center and Aquarium, which conducts outreach, education, and research to enhance coastal environmental, social, and economic sustainability. MAREX features modern indoor facilities, including a teaching aquarium, touch tanks, science labs, classrooms, and a natural history museum. Outdoor facilities include archaeological exhibits, saltmarsh boardwalk, interpretive trail, learning garden, and an historic cabin used for interpretive exhibits.⁷²⁵

725. University of Georgia, "Marine Extension Service," accessed June 10, 2016, http://marex.uga.edu/education_facilities/.

Identification of Skidaway Institute of Oceanography Character Areas

To facilitate the organization of cultural resource identification and evaluation, the Skidaway Institute campus has been divided into character areas. Character areas are land bays or geographic areas that share similar physical traits or characteristics, a similar period of physical development, or are otherwise unified by land use, topography, vegetative character, design, or historic associations. The character areas used to describe campus resources include:

- A. Modena Plantation Core
- B. MAREX and Institute Campus



Figure 602. Character areas associated with the main campus of the Skidaway Institute of Oceanography. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

Only the principal areas of the Institute's main campus have been addressed in this assessment. The identification of additional landscape character areas should be made for other portions of the 700-acre property, which most likely retains landscape features from the property's agricultural periods.

Identification and Evaluation of Historic Resources by Character Area

The pages that follow identify, describe, and assess the building, landscape, and archaeological resources associated with the main campus of the Skidaway Institute of Oceanography by character area. An overview description of the character area introduces each section. The introduction is followed by brief

descriptions of historic landscape, building, and archaeological resources, and a general assessment of their historical integrity.



Figure 603. Resources of the Skidaway Institute of Oceanography. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

Modena Plantation Core Character Area

The Modena Plantation Core character area includes the historic plantation's central living and work places. Historically, this area appears to have been landscaped with deciduous canopy trees. To the southwest, where the MAREX and Institute Campus character area is located, the landscape was more open and remains so today.

The Modena Plantation Core character area includes the location of the plantation's historic buildings. As documented in the 1967 inventory, there were 68 buildings and structures on the plantation at the time of its transfer to the state of Georgia. Fifty-seven of these that were located within this area, including barns, sheds, chicken houses, windmills, residences, and other structures, have been removed. Only fifteen historic plantation buildings and structures survive today. A variety of newer structures, including laboratories, residences, and service buildings, have been built among the historic buildings since 1967. The nine new buildings include the Roebing Laboratory, the Institute's first large building, and several smaller laboratory, residential, and support structures.

Building Resources



Figure 604. Principal facade of the Roebing Lab.

Roebing Lab – UGA 7500 (1968, Category 4). The Dorothy Roebing Laboratory and Administration Building was constructed in 1968, one of the first new structures added to accommodate the needs of the Institute.⁷²⁶

The Roebing Lab is located to the northeast of Ocean Science Circle and west of the water tower, in an open area that was shown undeveloped in 1967. It is a large, long, one-story building composed of four parts. Two gable end wings are connected by a long central portion, and a rear wing has been added to the east

726. The Roebing Lab is indicated as #1 on the Institute's building inventory plan.

side of the building. Entrances are located at both ends of the building as well as in the central section, which faces west toward the river.

The Roebing Lab is constructed of variegated red brick. Stucco is installed above the building's windows, isolating the brickwork into a series of vertical panels. The roof slopes slightly. Metal flashing has been installed along the roofline and the eaves have been covered with vinyl. The architectural design is undistinguished but representative of the mid-1960s.



Figure 605 Mechanical Shop W-1.



Figure 606. Mechanical Shop W-1



Figure 607. Principal facade of mechanical shop W-1.



Figure 608. Mechanical Shop W-1.



Figure 609. Mechanical Shop W-1.

Mechanical Shop W-1 – UGA 7501 (1940/pre-1967/post-1967/2005, Category 2). Mechanical Shop W-1 is located to the northeast of the Laboratory Barn, east of the Roebing Lab, and adjacent to the water tank.⁷²⁷

Mechanical Shop W-1 is composed of several structures joined together and expanded over time. The main portion of the building consists of two side-by-side gable roof sheds with vertical sheet metal siding. Vinyl siding has been installed in the gable ends. The west shed is long and narrow in plan, while the east shed is shorter and located at the west shed's north end. The east shed does not appear on the 1967 survey and is presumed to have been constructed after that date.⁷²⁸

Each shed has a number of modern garage doors, person doors, and windows. A second floor level has been added to each of these structures. The new addition features horizontal wood siding, gable roof, and modern double-hung replacement windows. The construction dates of the one-story sheds are uncertain. The second-story additions were reportedly constructed in 2005. Although somewhat altered, the buildings generally retain integrity and are assessed as Category 2.

727. The Mechanical Shop is shown as #13 on the Institute's building inventory plan, and W1 on the 1967 inventory site plan.

728. Jones and Fellers, 29.

Powerhouse – UGA 7501 (1940, Category 2). To the northwest of these structures is a one-story masonry building that was constructed in 1940 to serve as the Roebing’s powerhouse and pump building.⁷²⁹ The masonry walls of the Powerhouse are finished with stucco, with brick belt coursing, and brick quoins at the window. The building is square in plan, has a symmetrical hipped roof, and features a raised clerestory with wood awning windows and vinyl siding. The roofing is asphalt shingle. The Powerhouse retains its original wood windows, which are an important character-defining feature. It is connected to the main Mechanical Shop structure by an entrance/corridor/hyphen clad with vinyl siding. The building retains a high degree of historic integrity.



Figure 610. Laboratory Barn (Cattle Show Barn).

Laboratory Barn (Cattle Show Barn) – UGA 7502 (1948, Category 2). The Laboratory Barn was built in 1948 by Robert Roebing as a show barn for his cattle breeding operation and converted to laboratory and storage use by the Institute after 1968.⁷³⁰

The Laboratory Barn is round in plan with concrete block exterior walls and a concrete roof deck supported on the interior by steel truss framing. A short angled roof with asphalt shingles is located at the top of the exterior walls below the eave of the main roof. The main roof is constructed in three tiers. The Baggett Apartment (UGA 7505), discussed below, is attached to the southeast side of the barn.

The 1967 inventory states that the barn’s exterior walls were brick.⁷³¹ It appears from photographs, however, that at least the upper portion of the building’s exterior walls was originally open sided and protected by the low angled roof. It also appears that the concrete block exterior was added after 1968 to fully



Figure 611. Floor tile inside the Laboratory Barn.

729. University of Georgia, “Roebing History, Skidaway Institute of Oceanography.”

730. The Laboratory Barn is shown as #4 on the Institute’s building inventory plan, where it is identified as the Barn Laboratory Complex, and B1 on the 1967 inventory site plan, where it is identified as the Cattle Show Barn.

731. Jones and Fellers, 4.

enclose the structure. Archival photographs also indicate that the spaces between the three roof tiers were originally open and have since been closed.



Figure 612. The Show Barn in 1968. (Source: Skidaway Oceanographic Institute)



Figure 613. Skidaway Cattle Barn/Laboratory. (Source: Skidaway Oceanographic Institute)

The Cattle Show barn has recently been rehabilitated as laboratory and storage space for use by the Skidaway Institute of Oceanography. Alterations made to the barn for such use have significantly diminished integrity in the past.



Figure 614. Life Sciences Building.

Life Sciences Building – UGA 7503 (1971, Category 4). The Life Sciences Building is located along the Skidaway River shoreline between the Main Dock and Fuel Dock.⁷³² Constructed in 1971, the Life Sciences Building is a single-story brick structure with five bays defined by projecting brick pilasters. The metal and glass entrance is located in the center bay, facing inland from the river. The building has a flat roof with copper fascia on the front and rear.



Figure 615. Baggett Apartment.

Baggett Apartment – UGA 7505 (1948, Category 2). The Baggett Apartment is a wing on the southeast side of the Laboratory Barn.⁷³³ The Baggett Apartment is two-story structure with a gable roof and has an attached terra cotta silo on its

732. The Life Sciences Building is shown as #2 on the Institute's building inventory plan, where it is referred to as the Biogeochemical Building.

733. The Baggett Apartment is shown as #35 on the Institute's building inventory plan, and B1 on the 1967 inventory site plan.

northeast side and a one-story addition on its southeast side. The first floor level of the wing housed a corn crib and mixing room and has terra cotta tile integrated with brick quoins. The second floor level is a two-bedroom apartment. The 1967 inventory states that the building was finished with asbestos siding.⁷³⁴ A one-story addition has been added to the wing. Both the apartment and addition are currently covered with vinyl siding. The apartment's windows all appear to have been replaced with modern casement and double-hung windows.

The Baggett Apartment is in good condition and retains integrity, although diminished to some extent by the replacement windows and vinyl siding. It is assessed as Category 2.

Roebing Conference Center – UGA 7506 (circa 1930s/1941, Category 2). The Roebing Conference Center was constructed by the Roebings as a gymnasium after their purchase of the property in the mid-1930s and was converted into their residence in 1941.⁷³⁵ It continued to serve as their residence until they moved into a house constructed for Roebing's mother near the saltmarsh and river.⁷³⁶

The residence features an open two-story-high living area on the northeast side. The two-story portion has a gable roof and vertical plywood and batten siding. The eaves have a wide overhang and are Craftsman Style in appearance with wooden brackets. A single-story shed addition is located along the southwest side of the building where four bedrooms are located. The entrances on each gable end have double wood and glass doors. The upper level of the living area has a continuous band of six-light clearstory windows on all four sides.⁷³⁷

The former residence is currently used as a meeting space and conference center. The building is in good condition and retains integrity. It is assessed as Category 2.

734. Jones and Fellers, 4.

735. The Roebing Conference Center is shown as #5 on the Institute's building inventory plan, and H2 on the 1967 inventory site plan.

736. "Roebing History, Skidaway Institute of Oceanography."

737. Jones and Fellers, 9.



Figure 616. Marine OPS Storage Building.

Marine OPS Storage Building – UGA 7518 (date undetermined, circa 1975, Category 4). The Marine OPS Storage Building is similar in construction to Maintenance Shops B and 5B, which are believed to have been constructed in 1975.⁷³⁸

The Marine OPS Storage Building is constructed with concrete unit masonry walls and features a shallow gable roof. It serves as a garage and storage shed. There are two roll-up garage doors on the front facade, and two person doors. A shed addition is on the right of the front facade.⁷³⁹

Maintenance Shop 5B – UGA 7525 (1975, Category 4). Maintenance Shop 5B appears to have been constructed in 1975.⁷⁴⁰ The shop is a single-story, five-bay storage building with exposed roof rafter tails, two plywood double doors, two fiberglass garage doors, and two plywood entryways along the front facade. The roofing and siding are corrugated metal. There is a shed extension at the rear, with open-air bays at the right facade for mechanical storage.⁷⁴¹



Figure 617. Maintenance Shop 5B.

738. Marine OPS Storage Building is shown as #22 on the Institute's building inventory plan. The UGA building list records a date of 1955 for this building, which is incorrect as the building was not present in 1967 according to the inventory site plan.

739. FindIt survey.

740. Maintenance Shop 5B is shown as #11 on the Institute's building inventory plan.

741. FindIt survey.



Figure 618. Saltwater Lab.

Saltwater Lab – UGA 7526 (date undetermined, Category 4). The Saltwater Lab is a one-story rectangular building with two, long, side-by-side gabled metal roofs.⁷⁴² The building has corrugated fiberglass siding and four entrance doors along the front facade. There are no windows in this laboratory structure.

The Saltwater Lab was built after 1967, based on review of the inventory, but its date of construction has not been determined for this assessment. It is possible, but does not seem likely, that the building incorporates an earlier (tool shed S2) since the existing building is wider than the earlier structure.



Figure 619. Hodgson house.

Hodgson house– UGA 7527 (1940, Category 1). Based on the name used to refer to this residence, the house is assumed to have been ordered from Hodgson, shipped to the island and assembled.⁷⁴³ It is reported that the house was attached to an earlier structure, which would probably have served as the building’s living room.⁷⁴⁴ The University of Georgia building list cites a date of 1940 for the building.

The Hodgson house has a rectangular living room, noted above, with a side dining area and long, rear T-shaped wing with kitchen, den, and three small bedrooms.⁷⁴⁵ The building has horizontal wood siding that has been covered with vinyl siding, double-hung replacement windows, three brick chimneys that relate to a fireplace, kitchen stove, and wood stove, and metal roofing.

742. The Saltwater Lab is shown as #10 on the Institute’s building inventory plan, and sited in the location of Tool Shed S2 on the 1967 inventory site plan.

743. The residence is shown as #36 on the Institute’s building inventory plan, and H7 on the 1967 inventory site plan.

744. FindIt survey.

745. Jones and Fellers, 12.



Figure 620. Hodgson House.

Although further investigation is needed to understand the history of this structure more fully, it retains integrity and conveys its historic associations, and is assessed as Category 1.



Figure 621. Martin/Thomas duplex.

Martin/Thomas Duplex – UGA 7528 (1952, Category 2). The Martin/Thomas is located east of the Roebing Conference Center (former Roebing House).⁷⁴⁶ The apartment on the northwest side of the building is known as Thomas, and the apartment on the southeast is known as Martin. It is used today for guest housing.

This duplex residence is a single-story building. The 1967 inventory indicates that the building had four bedrooms and no kitchen facilities. It appears from the change in roof form and windows shown on the plan in the 1967 inventory that



Figure 622. Martin/Thomas duplex.

746. The Martin/Thomas duplex is shown as #37 on the Institute's building inventory plan, and H4 on the 1967 inventory site plan.

the rooms on both ends may be additions. The plan shows an interior window between the two rooms in each apartment and larger windows in the two end rooms; the larger windows have since been covered and replaced.⁷⁴⁷

The central gable roof has triangular vents in the end gables, while the apparent additions have lower hipped roofs. The roofing is asphalt shingles. Vertical vinyl siding covers the foundation area (probably a crawlspace), while the building's exterior walls are clad with horizontal vinyl siding. The original siding was asbestos shingles, which have been either removed or covered. The front entrance is reached by a flight of brick stairs and has a small gable porch roof. Entrances are located on each end of the building as well, with wood decks and steps. The building has two sizes of double-hung replacement windows.

The building has good integrity, although integrity of materials is somewhat diminished by the introduction of vinyl siding and replacement windows, and is in good condition. It is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 623. Rice House.

Rice House – UGA 7530 (1955, Category 2). The Rice House, located to the northeast of the Laboratory Barn, is a single-story, ranch-style residence with a long hipped roof with asphalt shingles.⁷⁴⁸ Brick steps lead to the building's entrance and a brick chimney projects from the roof. The residence includes a living room, dining area, two bedrooms, and an office. An integrated carport is located at the west end. The entrance includes a recessed screen porch, and another screened porch projects from the rear on the north side. The building's original asbestos siding (noted in the 1967 inventory) has been covered or replaced with vinyl siding, and its original windows may have been replaced.⁷⁴⁹

The Rice House is in continuing residential use and is in good condition. The house has good integrity, although the vinyl siding and possible window replacement serve to diminish integrity of materials. It is assessed as Category 2.

747. Jones and Fellers, 10.

748. The Rice House is shown as #7 on the Institute's building inventory plan, and H1 on the 1967 inventory site plan.

749. Jones and Fellers, 9.



Figure 624. Gas bottle storage.

Gas bottle storage – UGA 7531 (date undetermined, by 1967, Category 4). The gas bottle storage building is a small, rectangular wood-framed structure with board and batten siding and a gable metal roof.⁷⁵⁰ It is set on a concrete slab. The building includes a porch overhang on its northeast side supported by four round wood posts. Although the date of construction of the building is not currently known, it appears to predate the establishment of the Skidaway Institute of Oceanography in 1967. The gas bottle storage building possesses a good degree of integrity.



Figure 625. Gas bottle storage.



Figure 626. Whitted Residence.

Whitted Residence – UGA 7533 (circa 1940, Category 1). The Whitted Residence is a small, one-story wood-framed building with a floor plan in the

750. The gas bottle storage building is shown as #18 on the Institute's building inventory plan, and ST5 on the 1967 inventory site plan, where it is listed as garden storage.⁷⁵⁰

shape of a T.⁷⁵¹ The building includes a living room, dining room/kitchen, and three bedrooms.⁷⁵²



Figure 627. Whitted Residence.

The Whitted Residence is a prefabricated structure manufactured by the E. F. Hodgson Company of Dover, Massachusetts as identified by a metal label attached to an inside top framing member. The E. F. Hodgson Company is known as America's first organized prefabricated house manufacturer. The company was established in 1892 and was active through the 1930s and 1940s.⁷⁵³

Unlike competitors such as Sears, Hodgson houses were shipped to buyers with the walls as fully assembled panels, including windows and doors. The panels were installed onsite using a system of connectors and metal pins, which are visible on the interior of the Whitted Residence. In contrast, Sears houses were shipped as components with many numbered pieces that were then assembled onsite, as a normal house would be constructed.

The Whitted Residence has a high degree of historic integrity. The building retains its horizontal wood siding and wood double-hung windows and corrugated metal roof, and conveys its historic associations. It is assessed as Category 1.



Figure 628. Conference Annex M6.



Figure 629. Conference Annex M6.

Conference Annex M6 (covered patio) – UGA 7534 (circa 1940, Category 2).

Conference Annex M6 is a brick open-air pavilion, rectangular in shape, which measures approximately 24 by 14 feet in plan and is located southwest of the Roebling House.⁷⁵⁴ The annex is connected to the house through terracing and

751. The Whitted Residence is shown as #3 on the Institute's building inventory plan, and H5 on the 1967 inventory site plan.

752. Jones and Fellers, 11.

753. "History," Hodgson Houses, accessed June 14, 2016, <http://hodgsonhouses.net/history>.

754. Conference Annex M6 shown as #5 on the Institute's building inventory plan, and M6 on the 1967 inventory site plan, where it is identified as the covered patio.

garden features; it appears to have been created as a caprice or folly for social gatherings.

The interior of the pavilion features a brick floor, wood joist ceiling, and wood lintels over the windows. Wood joists project out over the windows on the exterior of the building. On the southeast side of the pavilion is a tall, brick chimney that may relate to a previous building or use. The 1967 inventory states that the annex roof is heavy timber with brick over.⁷⁵⁵

Conference Annex M6 is currently used as an outdoor gathering space for the Conference Center and Roebling House. The structure retains integrity and is in good condition. It is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 630. Conference Annex M6.



Figure 631. Post-doc Facility.

Post-doc facility – UGA 7535 (date undetermined, circa 1955, Category 4). The Post-doc Facility is located northwest of the Roebling Lab and northeast of the Shellfish Lab.⁷⁵⁶

The facility is a long, one-story rectangular structure with a gable roof and wide overhang across the front. The rear has small shed additions. The exterior of the building has vinyl siding and contemporary doors and windows. It is possible, but seems unlikely, that this structure is set on the concrete slab of the former tool shed and includes its wood-framed structure. However, the building as it exists today was not present in 1967, and its date of construction is not documented in archival materials reviewed for this study.

Chemical Storage Building – UGA 7536 (circa 1940, Category 2). The Chemical Storage Building originally served as the Modena Plantation fire house.⁷⁵⁷ It is located northwest of the water tower and former Powerhouse. The building was probably constructed in the late 1930s or early to mid-1940s.



Figure 632. Post-doc Facility.

755. Jones and Fellers, 16.

756. The post-doc facility is shown as #28 on the Institute's building inventory plan, and sited on the location of the Tool Shed and Storage Building, ST2, on the 1967 inventory site plan.

757. The chemical storage building is shown as #23 on the Institute's building inventory plan, and F1 on the 1967 inventory site plan.



Figure 633. Chemical Storage Building.



Figure 634. Chemical Storage Building.



Figure 635. Chemical Storage Building.

The Chemical Storage Building is a single-story, two-bay brick structure with a hipped roof clad with standing seam metal. Each bay has original paired three-panel hinged wood doors with three-over-two fixed lights. The rear facade is similar to the front, with the doors creating a through passage.⁷⁵⁸ The hipped roof has pronounced diagonal corners and eaves that are higher above the doors than above the side walls. The door openings are spanned by concrete lintels. Three stepped, concrete-capped brick buttresses brace the side walls along with a wider stuccoed masonry wall at the base. A concrete trough extends through the sides of the building and into the lawn for water drainage.

The building retains a high degree of integrity and is in good condition. It is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 636. Fuel Oil Storage.

Fuel Oil Storage (Marine Emergency Spill Response Storage Building) – UGA 7537 (circa 1940, Category 2). The Fuel Oil Storage Building is located adjacent

758. Jones and Fellers, 8.

to the Fuel Dock along the Skidaway River.⁷⁵⁹ Today it is used for marine emergency spill response storage.

The Fuel Oil Storage Building is a single-story, masonry building with a gable roof that faces the river. The building's foundation is stuccoed concrete block. The upper masonry walls are finished with stucco but have brick top and bottom bands and brick quoins at the gable end facing the river. Two pairs of wood and glass doors, located in the gable end, open onto a wood deck. The 1967 inventory notes that the building once housed two fuel oil tanks.⁷⁶⁰

Like the Chemical Storage Building, the Fuel Oil Storage Building was constructed during the Modena Plantation period circa 1940, and retains a high degree of integrity and is in good condition. It is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 637. Maintenance Shop B.

Maintenance Shop B – UGA 7538 (1975, Category 4). Maintenance Shop B is similar in form and materials to adjacent Maintenance Shop 5B, and was probably constructed at the same time.⁷⁶¹

759. The fuel oil storage building is shown as #16 on the Institute's building inventory plan, and ST3 on the 1967 inventory site plan.

760. Jones and Fellers, 25.

761. Maintenance Shop B is shown as #12 on the Institute's building inventory plan. It is located on the site of an open structure shown on the 1967 inventory identified as the Plumbing Shed.



Figure 638. Laundry shed.



Figure 639. Laundry Shed.

Laundry shed – (date undetermined, by 1967, Category 4). Two small wooden shed structures are located to the southwest of the Laboratory Barn.⁷⁶²

The smaller of the two structures is square in plan with vertical board siding, a modern metal door, and a hip roof with asphalt shingles and small dormer roof vents. This structure appears to be currently used as a coin-operated laundry room. Its construction date has not been identified.

The second structure, immediately to its west, is an open shed constructed of wood framing with a shallow-pitched gable roof oriented north-south and drive-through below for wagons or trucks. It is indicated as a scale house in the 1967 inventory.⁷⁶³ The open shed has horizontal wood siding on its upper half, vertical board siding and open fencing below, and metal roofing. The shed retains a high degree of integrity.

The Commons – UGA 7521 (2006, Category 5)

The Quadraplex – UGA 7532 (1999, Category 5)

762. The buildings are shown as #33 on the Institute's building inventory plan, and M3, Scale House, on the 1967 inventory.

763. Jones and Fellers, 15.



Figure 640. Syrup Boiler.

Syrup Boiler – (date undetermined, Category 2). The Syrup Boiler is a small open pavilion located in the lawn area northwest of the Roebing Lab.⁷⁶⁴ The structure is hexagonal in shape with six round posts set on concrete bases. The open-air pavilion has a corrugated metal roof, a gravel floor, and a brick fireplace and chimney that presumably were used to process syrup. Its date of origin is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study. The structure retains integrity and is in good condition. It is assessed as Category 2.

Landscape Resources

Network of plantation-era roads and paths (by 1940s, Category 2). Within the character area is a network of narrow paved roads that generally follow the alignments of earlier unpaved roads and paths present during, and possibly prior to, the Roebing period. The site plan included in the 1967 inventory of the property shows the network of roads that existed at the time. The plantation road network appears to have been relatively informal and adapted to meet needs using the most convenient means possible. As an agricultural work area, there appear not to have been any formally designed components on the property other than the Roebing House precinct, which included garden areas. Since transfer of the property to the Skidaway Institute, the road system has been regularized and paved. However, but the overall patterns associated with the plantation survive today. The network of roads is assessed as Category 2.

764. Jones and Fellers, 17. The syrup boiler appears as M10 on the 1967 inventory.



Figure 641. Mature trees and lawn.

Mature trees and lawn (by 1940s, Category 2). Throughout the Modena Plantation Core character area is a landscape of open lawn shaded by large deciduous canopy trees. Many of the trees are mature live oaks and palms that likely date to the Roebling period or earlier. The character of the area—open but shaded—is consistent with the landscape as it appears in a 1965 aerial photograph, as well as in period photographs taken during the 1940s through the mid-1960s. The landscape character of mature trees and lawn contribute to the historic setting of the property, are in good condition, and are well maintained. They are assessed as Category 2.



Figure 642. Roebling House precinct gardens.



Figure 643. Roebing House precinct gardens.



Figure 644. Roebing House precinct gardens.

Roebing House precinct gardens (by 1940s, Category 2). The Roebing House (UGA 7502) and nearby covered patio (UGA 7534) are set within a designed landscape of brick walks, terraces, and walls edged by lawn and garden beds. The covered patio is an outdoor brick structure that is part of the house precinct garden design.

One of the components of the garden is a vegetated terrace edged by brick walls that edges the Roebing House. On the northwest end of the house, the terrace extends outward. Brick steps lead to a lower, small lawn panel. On the northeast side of the lawn area, two brick seats are built into the wall. At the northwest end is a small brick-walled and concrete swimming pool. On the southwest side, a brick walk and terrace connects to the covered patio.

The Roebing House precinct gardens survive from the plantation period. They continue to be enjoyed today and provide an inviting setting for conference use



Figure 645. Roebing House Garden in 1968. (Source: Skidaway Oceanographic Institute)

of the house. The gardens are in good condition and well maintained. They are assessed as Category 2.

Main and Fuel Docks (Freight Dock, Hurricane Dock/North Dock) (by 1967, Category 2). The existing Main Dock and Fuel Dock are located similarly to docks present during the plantation period, and may be the same structures that were present when the property was acquired by the state of Georgia.

The Fuel Dock is where the Roebblings had their North Dock and moored the *Black Douglas*. These dock locations were probably in use during the antebellum period as suggested in the 1864 map reproduced earlier in this section. The location is known for its access to deep water, allowing ships to be moored close to land in a protected area. The docks assessed as Category 2.

MAREX and Institute Campus Character Area

The University of Georgia Marine Extension Service (MAREX) character area includes a complex of educational, research, and support buildings that have been constructed since establishment of the Skidaway Institute of Oceanography to provide public outreach and educational programming to students and residents of Georgia. The MAREX and Institute Campus character area includes four MAREX buildings and two Skidaway Institute buildings, all of which are not old enough to be considered historic for the purposes of this assessment. The six buildings are sited in proximity to Ocean Science Circle, a loop road that is the end of McWhorter Drive and the modern focus of the main campus.

The portion of the property identified as the MAREX and Institute Campus character area is currently primarily open lawn with canopy trees lining McWhorter Drive, Ocean Science Circle, and adjacent parking areas. Historically, this area was pasture used by the Roebblings for their cattle operation. The configuration of fence lines and trees is suggested by the site plan in the 1967 property inventory. A few remnant trees that were present along those fence lines, as shown in the inventory, appear to remain. A small number of Modena Plantation's agricultural support buildings and structures were also located in this area and are depicted in the 1967 plan. A few of these buildings and structures remain. However, the character of the landscape today reflects that of a modern office campus, with institutional buildings, lawn, parking, and some trees, rather than the property's agricultural heritage.

Building Resources

With the two exceptions listed below, the buildings within the MAREX and Institute Campus character area are large institutional buildings constructed after the founding of the Skidaway Institute and are do not currently meet the criteria for assessment as historic resources.



Figure 646. Marine Education Center and Aquarium.

Marine Education Center and Aquarium – UGA 7012 (1972, Category 4). The Marine Education Center and Aquarium is located prominently along Ocean Science Circle and the Skidaway River.⁷⁶⁵ The Marine Education Center and Aquarium is an educational resource and visitor destination with exhibits displaying marine animals typical of the habitats found along the Georgia coast. Sixteen exhibit tanks house live animals that represent numerous species of fish, turtles, and invertebrates. The Aquarium is equipped to provide engaging, experiential learning in the natural coastal environment. Student groups learn in the field, on the water, and in a variety of science labs and multipurpose classrooms.

The Aquarium was constructed in 1972, and has a later office wing addition. The building is one story in height and has brick exterior walls and a standing seam metal roof. The Aquarium is associated with a dock used for educational ships.

765. The Marine Education Center and Aquarium is shown as #21 on the Institute's building inventory plan.



Figure 647. UGA MAREX Dormitory.

UGA MAREX Dormitory – UGA 7013 (1975, Category 4). The UGA MAREX Dormitory is located south of the Aquarium and Ocean Science Circle. The building is a two-story concrete structure with a brick veneer.⁷⁶⁶ The principal mass is rectangular, but there is a projecting stairwell on the front facade. The building has seven dormitory rooms on each level. Each bay has a single door flanked by two square plate glass windows. The roof has large overhanging eaves. A wraparound second-story balcony extends around the entire building. Near the building is a barbecue grilling station and outdoor seating area.⁷⁶⁷



Figure 648. UGA MAREX Cafeteria.

UGA MAREX Cafeteria – UGA 7014 (1975, Category 4). The UGA MAREX Cafeteria is located south of the Aquarium and adjacent to the UGA MAREX

766. The UGA MAREX Dormitory is shown as #26 on the Institute’s building inventory plan.

767. FindIt survey.

Dormitory.⁷⁶⁸ Built in 1975, the cafeteria is a single-story brick structure with several projecting wings. The shallowly pitched roof extends as large overhanging eaves, and vertical wood structures project over fixed window bays. The doors and window sash are aluminum. Near the building are open recreation and dining areas.⁷⁶⁹



Figure 649. Shellfish Laboratory.

Shellfish Laboratory – UGA 7015 (1975, Category 4). The Shellfish Laboratory is located northeast of the Aquarium, adjacent to the Modena Plantation Core character area.⁷⁷⁰ The Shellfish Laboratory is a two-story brick building with a recessed front facade with extended, columnar corners, and curved corners. Aluminum sheeting forms an eave for the recessed facade. There is dovetailed brick detailing at the first-story recessed entryway. The windows are framed with aluminum trim.⁷⁷¹

768 The UGA MAREX Cafeteria is shown as #25 on the Institute's building inventory plan.

769. FindIt survey.

770. The Shellfish Laboratory is shown as #25 on the Institute's building inventory plan.

771. FindIt survey.



Figure 650. Livestock watering trough.

Livestock watering trough – UGA 7514 (circa 1940, Category 2). The livestock watering trough is one of three similar structures identified as L1-A, L1-B, and L1-C on the 1967 inventory site plan. The three structures were located in the open pastures south of the plantation core area in the vicinity of today’s entrance road and lawn approaching the Institute’s main campus.

The trough has a round brick base with a roof and metal tank above. The 1967 inventory states that the watering troughs had 1,200-gallon storage tanks (pictured on top) and were connected by piping to each other and a pump house. Each trough was supplied from its storage tank by a float that operated when the amount of water in the trough reached a certain level.⁷⁷² The structure has good integrity, and is in good condition. It is assessed as Category 2.

772. Jones and Fellers, 14.



Figure 651. Georgia Southern Lab.

Georgia Southern Lab – UGA 7517 (date undetermined, Category 5). The Georgia Southern Lab is shown as #17 on the Institute’s Building Inventory plan and does not appear on the 1967 inventory site plan. The building is located in the woods southeast of the entrance drive on the approach to the main campus. The lab is a metal Butler building with a gable roof. The double-door entry and windows to the right are set in the gable end, protected beneath a porch with a flat roof supported by four columns. There are three windows along the side at rear.⁷⁷³

John McGowan Library – UGA 7510 (by 1967, Category 4). The McGowan Library is located southeast of the Shellfish Laboratory within the perimeter of Ocean Science Circle.⁷⁷⁴ The 6,100 square foot facility contains holdings of 4,000 book volumes and 17,000 serial volumes, the largest marine sciences library collection in Georgia.⁷⁷⁵

Marine and Coastal Science Research and Instruction Center – UGA 7512 (2009, Category 5). The Marine and Coastal Science Research and Instruction Center is shown as #29 on the Institute’s Building Inventory plan and is located just south of the McGowan Library within the perimeter of Ocean Science Circle.

The Marine and Coastal Science Research and Instruction Center is a recently constructed building, completed in 2009 to allow the Skidaway Institute to expand its research in the development of new technologies associated with ocean observation systems; discovering the diversity of species and their interactions in the marine environment; and the assessment of factors affecting the environmental health and integrity of Georgia’s coastal zone.

The facility includes private office space, work centers, two chemistry laboratories, three general labs, biology lab, flow cytometry lab, special lab,

773. FindIt survey.

774. The John McGowan Library is shown as #27 on the Institute’s building inventory plan.

775. Skidaway Institute of Oceanography

clean room, mechanical room, and multi-use space for instruction, collaboration, and informational seminars. The building is seeking LEED Gold certification for sustainable design. The building is clad in a combination of framed cement fiber board panels and lap siding that is reportedly resistant to hurricanes, hail, insects, decay, and wildfires. Due to tidal conditions, deep foundations and piers elevate the finish floor level approximately six feet.⁷⁷⁶



Figure 652. Skidaway Interpretive Cabin.

Skidaway Interpretive Cabin – UGA 7022 (late 1930s, Category 2). The Residential Duplex Cabin is one of four similar structures identified as H10-A, H10-B, H10-C, and H10-D on the 1967 inventory site plan. It was part of a group of residences and sheds used during the Roebing period to house workers who would go home for the weekends.

The four duplex residences (H10-A through H10-D) that survived the plantation's transition to the Institute fell into disrepair after 1967. One of the duplexes has been rehabilitated and adapted for use as an interpretive exhibit area where information is presented inside about the island's natural and cultural history. The cabin rehabilitation effort has been honored with preservation and architectural awards from the Historic Savannah Foundation and the Savannah Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.⁷⁷⁷

The cabin possesses a high degree of integrity, and is in good condition. It is assessed as Category 2.

Landscape Resources

Campus roads and parking (date undetermined, Category 5)

Campus walks and site features (date undetermined, Category 5)

776. Choate Construction website, available at <http://www.choateco.com/portfolio-items/skidaway-Institute-of-oceanography/#!prettyPhoto>, accessed June 15, 2016.

777. Skidaway Institute of Oceanography.

Campus lawn and trees (date undetermined, Category 5)

Learning Garden and outdoor exhibits, trails, boardwalks, and viewing platform (date undetermined, Category 5)

Signage (date undetermined, Category 5)

Site furnishings (date undetermined, Category 5)

Known and Potential Archaeological Resources

Due to a relatively large amount of archaeological survey work done on the Skidaway Institute property, many archaeological sites have been identified, representing several thousand years of activity on the island. Many of these sites are in an excellent state, and warrant preservation or study.

The archaeological investigations conducted on Skidaway Island have been well documented over the past century. Queries to GNAHRGIS show that roughly 50 prehistoric and historic archaeological sites have been documented on the Skidaway Institute of Oceanography property, with approximately one-quarter of the overall 1,665.5-acre property have been subjected to archaeological survey.

Skidaway Island was first archaeologically investigated by C.B. Moore in the late nineteenth-century. However, during the early 1800s island was known to contain a large amount of paleontological remains. Systematic archaeological survey did not begin in earnest until the early 1970s when proposed development of residential subdivisions and recreational features such as golf courses necessitated the first cultural resource investigations. Most of the archaeological sites have been discovered within the last 40 years; many more sites are likely to be discovered.

Based on the archaeological sites identified on the island, the earliest documented occupation occurred approximately 5,000 years ago during the Late Archaic period. Late Archaic sites found within the Coastal Plain reflect a change in the environment due the stabilization of sea levels, providing abundant marine life to sustain their estuarine diet. Another major development of the Late Archaic period was the development of ceramics, which were generally plain wares tempered with fibers such a Spanish moss or Palmetto.

Three sites on the Skidaway Institute property have a Late Archaic component present. Multi-component sites 9CH119, 9CH125, and 9CH826 all contain artifacts from the St. Simons phase of the Late Archaic period between approximately 2500 and 1100 BC. A feature exhibited at many of the coastal sites is the distinctive shell midden, found in ring-shape inland, and linear along the estuaries and coast. Within the Skidaway Island property, four sites listed in GNAHRGIS are described as “Prehistoric Indian Shell Midden” with unknown cultural affinity (9CH128, 9CH129, 9CH336, and 9CH374). Little is known about these sites and the potential for future research has yet to be ascertained.

All three phases of the Woodland period are well documented within the Skidaway Island property. Two sites within the property have been identified as general Woodland sites (9CH797 and 9CH798). During the Early Woodland period, ceramic technology evolved in both the construction of the vessel and vessel size and shape, along with a decrease in the use of fiber tempering. The

Refuge series pottery, named for a site in the Savannah National Wildlife Refuge, is indicative of Early Woodland ceramics found in the Coastal Plain. Fourteen multi-component sites within the property contain evidence of Refuge pottery (9CH71, 9CH73, 9CH127, 9CH375, 9CH826, 9CH836, 9CH839, 9CH840, 9CH843, 9CH845, 9CH846, 9CH848, 9CH854, and 9CH855).

Pottery identified with the Middle Woodland period in the Coastal Plain exhibits, among other styles, a check stamp pattern associated with the Deptford culture, with a time period spanning from approximately 400 BC to AD 500. Eighteen sites within the property have been identified as containing Middle Woodland artifacts (9CH71/120/727, 9CH72, 9CH73, 9CH119, 9CH127, 9CH375, 9CH826, 9CH827, 9CH836, 9CH839, 9CH840, 9CH843, 9CH845, 9CH846, 9CH848, 9CH849, 9CH854, and 9CH855). In addition to the distinctive pottery, lithic artifacts include small, stemmed projectile points that were used with the bow and arrow. Populations began to group together in small tribes subsisting on marine resources along with wild plants and game.

The Late Woodland period sees a shift in ceramic construction, with the addition of grog or burnt clay as a tempering agent and a change in decoration from the check-stamped to cord marked. Artifacts from the Late Woodland Wilmington/St. Catherine's Phase (AD 500-1100) have been found on 13 sites within the Skidaway Island property (9CH119, 9CH126, 9CH127, 9CH375, 9CH826, 9CH827, 9CH836, 9CH839, 9CH840, 9CH842, 9CH843, 9CH845, and 9CH847).

The Mississippi period on Skidaway Island focuses on societal reorganization into hierarchical chiefdoms and a stronger reliance on maize agriculture. The Mississippi period throughout the Southeast marks the peak of societal and political complexity, only to be cut short by the introduction of the Europeans. Mississippian pottery of the Coastal Plain is included as Savannah and Irene phase ceramics. During the Savannah Phase (AD 1150–1300), the tempering of ceramics shifts from grog to sand while the decoration is still predominately cord marked. Toward the end of the Savannah phase complicated stamping and burnishing appear as decorative styles. Eight sites with Savannah components are found within the Skidaway property (9CH119, 9CH125, 9CH210, 9CH71/120/727, 9CH826, 9CH845, 9CH848, and 9CH851).

The Irene Phase (AD 1300–1600) is considered the final prehistoric occupation prior to European encounter. This phase includes a shift to grit-tempered pottery and the traditional cord marking is abandoned for complicated stamped, incised, and burnished wares. Fifteen sites within the Skidaway property have Irene components present (9CH119, 9CH125, 9CH127, 9CH375, 9CH71/120/727, 9CH73, 9CH74, 9CH826, 9CH841, 9CH842, 9CH844, 9CH845, 9CH848, 9CH851, and 9CH855).

Many sites documented on Skidaway Island date from Colonial times to recent history. Four sites have evidence of eighteenth century use (9CH119, 9CH126, 9CH797, and 9CH846), while many more (9CH74, 9CH83, 9CH85, 9CH86, 9CH87, 9CH121, 9CH122, 9CH123, 9CH124, 9CH126, 9CH130, 9CH375, 9CH727, 9CH827, 9CH845, 9CH846, 9CH848, 9CH849, 9CH850, 9CH852, and 9CH853) have evidence of nineteenth and twentieth century occupation. These

archaeological sites have the material record of the development of the United States and Georgia through the Colonial period into the twentieth century.

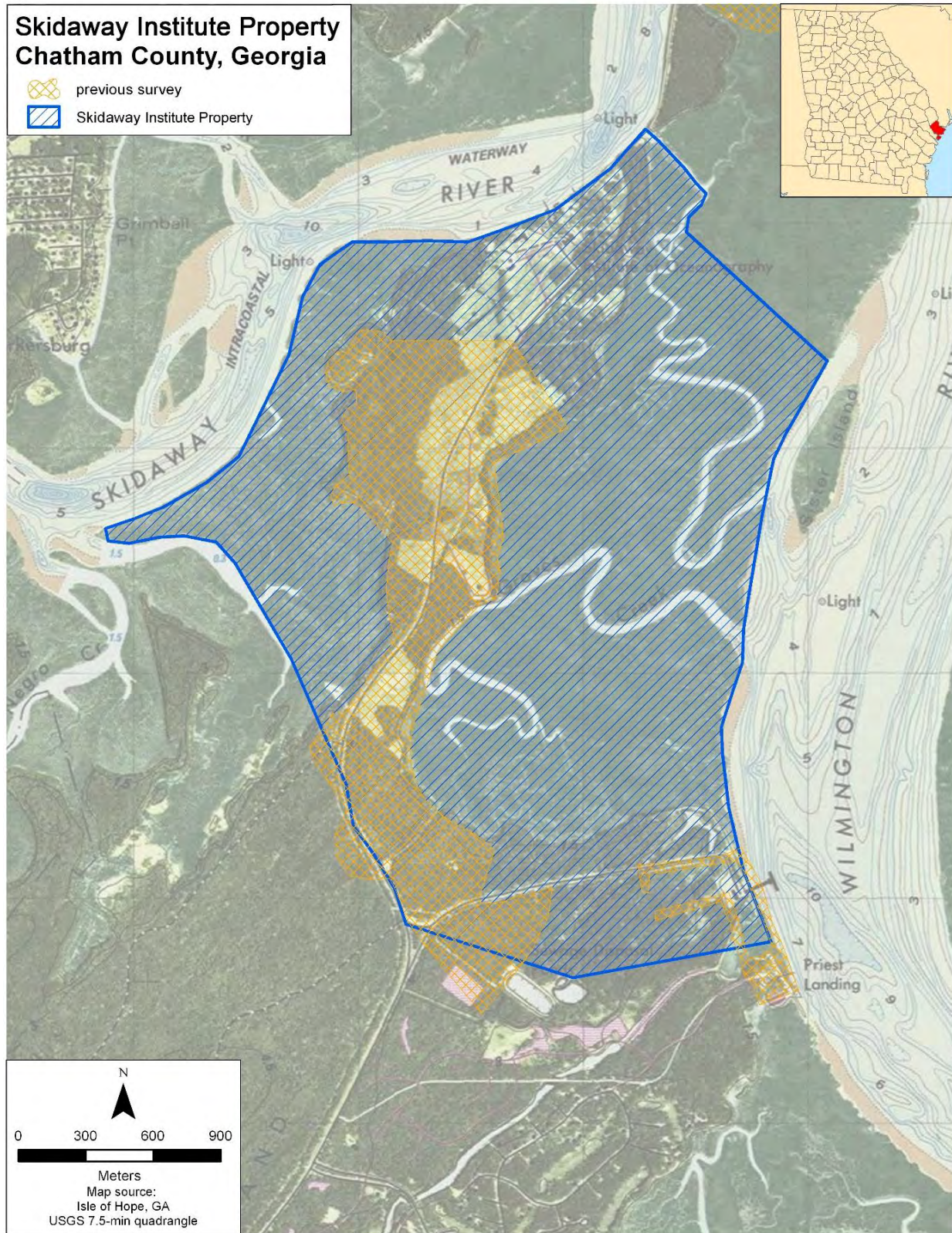


Figure 653. Skidaway Institute property and area of previous archaeological survey. (Source: USGS)

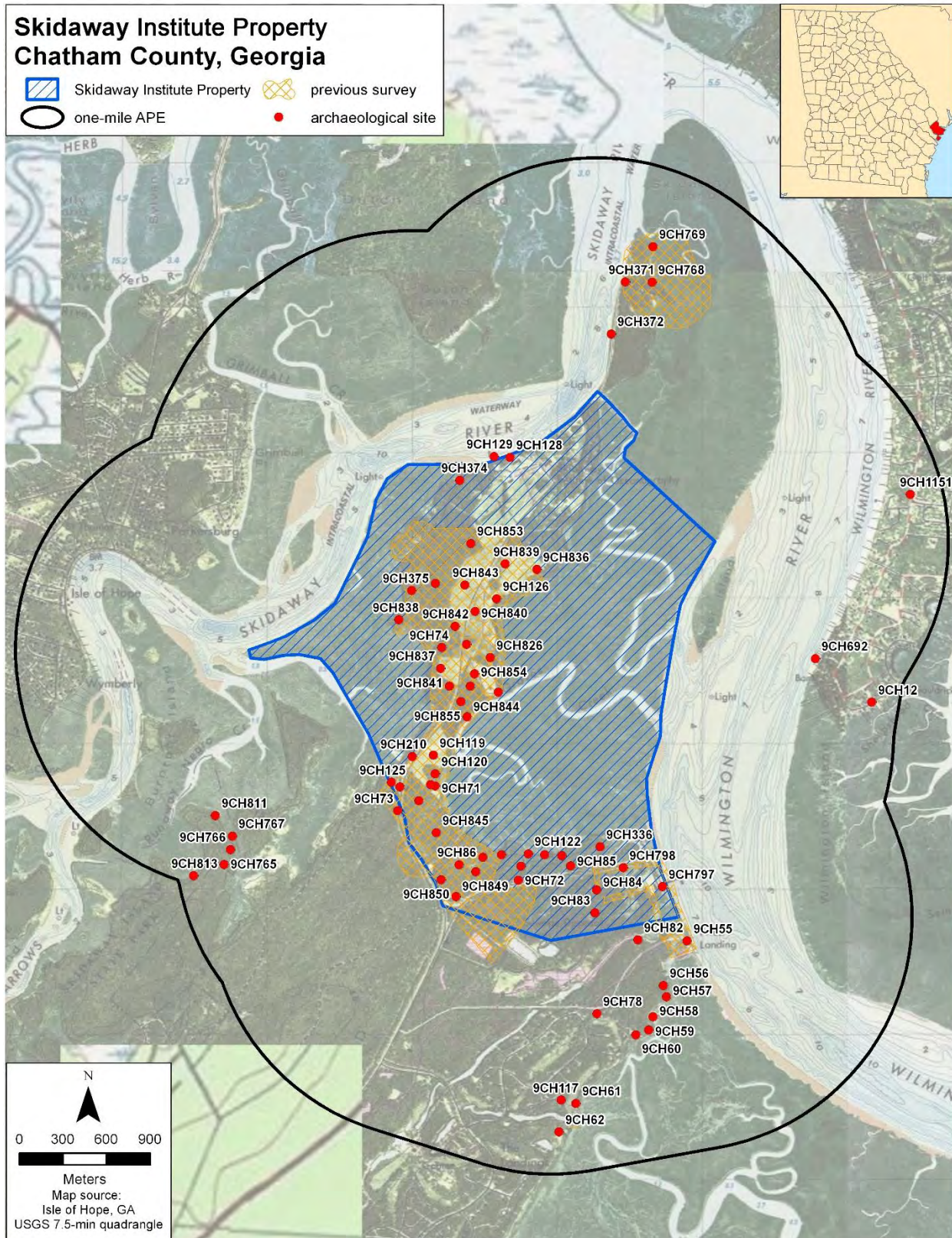


Figure 654. Skidaway Institute property and area of previous archaeological survey, previously identified archaeological sites, and area of potential effects (APE). (Source: USGS)

Summary Assessments

National Register-Eligible Properties Places

Skidaway Oceanographic Institute

In accordance with the National and Georgia Registers of Historic Places, the University of Georgia's Skidaway Institute of Oceanography appears significant at the state level as a historic district under Criteria A, C, and D in the areas of Agriculture and Architecture for its history as a twentieth century plantation. The property may also be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in the area of Science for its association with the Skidaway Institute of Oceanography and the world-recognized scientific work that has been conducted there since the late 1960s once the property reaches the 50-year age consideration. Scientific research at the Skidaway Institute would be tied to broader national historic contexts associated with marine and oceanographic institutes at universities and colleges and to scientific education.

The property's agricultural significance is associated with the cattle breeding operations and construction of related features, such as the show barn, established by Robert and Dorothy Roebing during the 1930s and 1940s. Architectural significance is associated with several notable individual buildings on the property—the Laboratory Barn, Roebing House, Whitted Residence, and Hodgson house—as well as the collection of buildings that survive from the plantation period as a whole. Numerous physical resources of the campus survive from the period of significance to convey the historic associations of the historic district. The patterns of spatial organization, land uses, vegetation, views and vistas associated with the campus also survive from the historic period of significance and help to convey the significance of the historic district.

Overall, the property retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The overall composition and layout of the grounds, and the scale and materials of the buildings are consistent with the historic plantation. Contemporary additions within the suggested boundaries, including new research facilities, residences, and maintenance sheds, convey a similar character, scale, and mass as most of the historic features of the campus and do not diminish the overall integrity of the property. The modern institutional buildings and landscape features of the MAREX and Institute Campus character area do not reflect the character of the plantation landscape and are not part of the proposed historic district. A number of buildings from the period of significance have been removed. Several of the historic district's remaining contributing buildings have been altered in order to be adapted to ongoing use. Integrity of design and workmanship of some buildings is thus diminished.

The National Register period of significance for the property extends from the period of Roebing ownership in 1936 to 1967, when the property was transferred to the state of Georgia for establishment of the Skidaway Institute of Oceanography

Skidaway Institute of Oceanography appears eligible for listing in the National and Georgia Registers as a historic district with a period of significance that extends between 1936 and 1967. The period of significance could be extended to an earlier date with additional research into the history of the site prior to the

Roebling ownership. The Modena Plantation property appears to have been occupied from before the Civil War, and features may survive to convey integrity for the earlier period, either aboveground or as archaeological resources.

The Modena Plantation Core character area comprises the suggested boundary of the historic district, though several isolated remnant structures are located outside of the character area and should be considered for inclusion within the historic district. The features that appear individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, and those that are likely to contribute to a historic district, are indicated below.

Resources potentially eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places

The following buildings may be individually eligible for listing:

- Whitted Residence – UGA 7533 (circa 1940)
- Hodgson house – UGA 7527 (1955)

Note that individually eligible resources may also be represented contributing resources with a historic district.

Resources potentially contributing to a National Register-eligible district

- Mechanical Shop W-1 – UGA 7501 (1940; pre-1967; post 1967; 2005)
- Roebling Conference Center – UGA 7506 (circa 1930s; 1941)
- Roebling House precinct gardens (by 1940s)
- Conference Annex M6 – UGA 7534 (circa 1940)
- Laboratory Barn – UGA 7502 (1948)
- Baggett apartment – UGA 7505 (1948)
- Rice House – UGA 7530 (1955)
- Martin/Thomas Duplex – UGA 7528 (1952)
- Chemical storage – UGA 7536 (circa 1940)
- Fuel oil storage – UGA 7537 (circa 1940)
- Whitted Residence – UGA 7533 (circa 1940)
- Hodgson house – UGA 7527 (1955)
- Syrup Boiler (by 1967)
- Main and Fuel Docks (Freight Dock, Hurricane Dock/North Dock) (by 1967)
- Skidaway Interpretive Cabin – UGA 7022 (late 1930s)
- Livestock Watering Trough – UGA 7514 (by 1967)
- Landscape Resources: Network of plantation-era roads and paths, mature trees and lawn

Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens at the Historic Bamboo Farm

Introduction

The University of Georgia's Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens at the Historic Bamboo Farm is located within Chatham County, Georgia. It extends over 51 acres, just east of I-95 and southwest of the city of Savannah. The property includes a historic bamboo farm and United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) experiment station. The botanical gardens are open to the public and offer such amenities as pick-your-own berry fields.

The experiment station was established in the 1910s as a repository for plants collected by USDA botanists David Fairchild and Frank N. Meyer, who traveled extensively during the early twentieth century on plant finding expeditions. The repository was built around a stand of bamboo planted by Mrs. H. B. Miller in 1890 from three giant Japanese timber bamboo plants provided to her from Andeas Moynelo, a neighbor who planted to test the plants as a timber substitute. By 1915, Mrs. Miller's stand occupied three-quarters of an acre, and featured bamboo stalks up to 60 feet in height. One of Mrs. Miller's employees, Col. S. B. Dayton, who had been selling bamboo shoots to local restaurants and bamboo poles for construction, decided to notify the USDA about the stand, recommending that they consider purchasing the property. David Fairchild was placed in charge of exploring the opportunity, and convinced wealthy fellow plant explorer, Barbour Lathrop, to purchase the 46-acre property and lease it to the USDA for use in agricultural experiments. In 1919, Congress authorized acquisition of the property. The Savannah Plant Introduction Station, renamed the Barbour Lathrop Plant Introduction Garden in 1927, remained an active USDA facility until 1979, when it was closed for budgetary reasons.⁷⁷⁸

In 1983, the property was deeded to the University of Georgia as a research and education center and Georgia Cooperative Extension Services station. The property was then deeded to the University System Board of Regents in 1984 and renamed the Coastal Area Extension Center. Research was conducted on the property until 1994, at which time a master plan was prepared to redirect use of the property. Since 2002, the property has focused primarily on public education and demonstration as part of the Cooperative Extension Services, offering a wide array of classes and workshops for the public. In 2012, the property was renamed, Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens at the Historic Bamboo Farm. The

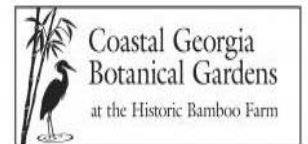


Figure 655. Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens at the Historic Bamboo Farm Logo

778. Annie Williams, "From USDA to UGA; The History of the Barbour Lathrop Plant Introduction Garden," <http://bambooproject2015.tumblr.com/History>, accessed June 16, 2016.

mission of the property is to: “provide education, public outreach, and applied research in horticultural and environmental sciences.”

Features of the property include a cluster of buildings in the southeastern corner of the property, two lakes in the northwestern and western corner of the property, and a system of gardens, roads, and paths in the center of the property. Access to the property occurs from Ogeechee Road, along the southeastern boundary of the property, and Canebrake Road, along its southwestern boundary. A museum houses a collection of bamboo artifacts, many of which were provided by Frank N. Meyer.

The notable contributions of the property to the history of plant exploration, agriculture, innovation, and science, particularly agricultural introductions of exotic species including bamboo, appear significant within the state of Georgia in the areas of Agriculture, Innovation, and Science, while several buildings appear significant in the area of Architecture. As such part or all of the property may constitute a historic district eligible for listing in the National and Georgia Registers of Historic Places. Important physical evidence of the history of the property includes patterns of organization, road networks, plant collections, buildings and structures, and land uses that reflect important heritage values.

The narrative that follows traces the history of the property and its development and use, and suggests the historic contexts that relate to its use as a University of Georgia research facility. The historical background information is followed by an inventory and assessment of the building, landscape, and archaeological features associated with the property. To facilitate the organization of cultural resource identification and evaluation, the campus is divided into a series of character areas. For each character area, the primary historic resources and their character-defining features are described and their significance assessed according to the categorization system developed for purposes of this study. The inventory and assessment is followed by assessment of the National Register eligibility of the property, and the identification of any individually eligible resources and historic districts associated with the property.

Campus Historic Context

Historical Background and Chronology of Development and Use

Long before the University of Georgia and the Cooperative Extension Service began operating an office out of the USDA’s Barbour Lathrop Plant Introduction Garden in 1983, the landscape featured a significant collection of plants and was the site of important experiments, and was linked to some of the most important people and events in the history of agriculture and botany in the United States.

The Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens occupies the site of two great eighteenth and nineteenth century plantations—Vallambrosa, owned by the man *Science* magazine referred to as the “Father of Southern Botany,” in 1900, Stephen Elliott; and Broad View, owned by Daniel Blake. Elliott (1771–1830) wrote one of the most important works in American botany—*A Sketch of the Botany in South Carolina and Georgia*. Blake purchased Vallambrosa from Elliott in 1827, expanding the holdings from 1,100 to 2,692 acres of land. With a large slave



Figure 656. “Father of Southern Botany,” and original owner of the Plantation Vallambrosa, Stephen Elliott (*Garden & Forest* 1804)

population, Blake's plantation focused on rice production; Blake also owned three steam-powered rice mills in Savannah and a sloop that he used to transport the rice to the mills. Following Blake's death in 1834, the property passed to his children. One daughter, Louisa Heyward, eventually gained control of most of the plantation as well as the rice mills. Blake's great-granddaughter, Laura Heyward, eventually inherited the properties, which were managed by her husband, Cuban aristocrat and businessman Andeas E. Moynelo, who actively participated in the running of several associated agriculture businesses following their marriage in 1872.⁷⁷⁹



Figure 657. Frank N. Meyer, USDA's most prolific plant explorer. (Source: USDA Special Collections)

Circa 1892, Andeas Moynelo visited Japan. He returned with clumps of giant Japanese timber bamboo (*Phyllosyachs bambusoides*), intending to grow it as a timber substitute. Upon his return he gave three clumps to his neighbor Mrs. H. L. Miller, who planted them south of her farmhouse along Ogeechee Road in an area known as Burroughs Station. Mrs. Miller successfully grew these three starts into a huge stand of bamboo. The grove became something of a novelty and one of her farm employees, Col. S. B. Dayton, began to sell bamboo shoots to local restaurants and bamboo poles across Georgia. Colonel Dayton became concerned that upon Mrs. Miller's death, or when the land was sold, the fantastic stand of Japanese timber bamboo would be clear-cut and began to petition the USDA to purchase the property and save the bamboo. By 1915, Dayton had generated enough interest to attract Mr. Peter Bliss of the Department of Agriculture, who



Figure 658. Mrs. H.L. Miller with her stand of Japanese timber bamboo. (Source: University of Georgia Special Collections)

779. Williams, 2015.

visited the property and photographed the stand. Bliss then recommended to Fairchild that the Department of Agriculture purchase the land.⁷⁸⁰

The USDA was established in 1862 to oversee the American farming industry at every level. The department continually sought ways to improve the lives of farmers as well as those of the consumers of their products. Increasing the yields of seed, introducing seed that was more disease and pest resistant, and improving existing orchard stock were of immediate concern to the agency. In support of an increased response to all of these needs, in 1898 the agency created the Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction Section. Twenty-two-year-old botanist and plant explorer David Fairchild was selected as the first section chief. Fairchild had a number of people working for him, the most famous of whom was Frank N. Meyer, who ventured into almost every corner of the world in search of plants and seeds. Between 1896 and 1933, Fairchild himself traveled to the distant reaches of every continent except Antarctica, adding such exotic plants as mangos and nectarines to the American diet and introducing the now-famous flowering cherry trees to Washington, D.C. During his career, Fairchild and his employees introduced more than 80,000 different species or varieties of germplasm into the United States; many, such as durum wheat, would change American agriculture and diet.⁷⁸¹

Fairchild became interested in the “rare and potential valuable planting of bamboo in Savannah” and contacted his friend and benefactor, Barbour Lathrop, to purchase the land. Lathrop acquired the land for \$5,430 and leased it back to the USDA for \$1 annually. After four years, its purchase by the federal government was authorized by Congress in 1919, and the USDA was able to establish the Savannah Plant Introduction Station.⁷⁸²

780. Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens at the Historic Bamboo Farm, accessed 10/30/2015, <http://www.coastalgeorgiabg.org/history.html>; Williams, 2015.

781. Allan Stoner and Kim Hummer. “19th and 20th Century Plant Hunters,” *HortScience* 42, no. 2 (April 2007): 197–199.

782. Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens; Williams, 2015.



Figure 659. Barbour Lathrop, botanical philanthropist, plant explorer and ardent supporter of the Savannah Plant Introduction Station. (Source: Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden Center for Tropical Plant Conservation)

Lathrop continued to play a significant role during the early years of the station. He donates \$5,000 for the construction of a five-room modern bungalow (Manager's House, UGA 5706), located at the original entry to the station, a garage, and a small office (Superintendent's Office, also known as Office Building 15, and Bridal Cottage, UGA 5710).⁷⁸³ In 1922, he provided an additional \$1,000 for the construction of a museum (Bethel Bur-Ton Conference Center, UGA 5711), which highlighted artifacts, many of them created in bamboo, collected by Frank N. Meyer and other plant explorers.⁷⁸⁴ Additionally, Lathrop continued to sponsor plant expeditions across the world, some of which he accompanied. For his untiring work, in 1920 Lathrop became the first recipient of the Frank N. Meyer Medal for Plant Genetic Resources. The medal is presented in "recognition of contributions to the plant germplasm collection and

783. UGA Real Property records indicate the Manager's House was constructed in 1957, while property-related literature indicates that the building was constructed in the 1930s. Research conducted for this study suggests that it was built during the first wave of construction after the station was created in 1919. UGA Real Property records also indicate that the Superintendent's Office was constructed in 1957. Research conducted for this study suggests that the office was also built during the initial construction phase in 1919 soon after the station was created.

784. UGA Real Property records indicate this building was constructed in 1957, while property-related literature indicates it was constructed in the 1930s. Research conducted for this study indicates that it was constructed in 1922, with partial funding from Barbour Lathrop, as a museum.

use in the US and his dedication and service to humanity through the collection, evaluating, and preserving Earth's genetic Resources".⁷⁸⁵

Upon his death in 1927, Lathrop willed the Savannah Plant Introduction Station \$10,000. The station was subsequently renamed the Barbour Lathrop Plant Introduction Garden. Today, the historic bamboo garden area is known as the "Barbour Lathrop Bamboo Collection."



Figure 660. The Manager's House, constructed circa 1919 using funds provided by Barbour Lathrop, now features a bamboo covered patio.



Figure 661. Superintendent's Office, built circa 1919, later Office 15, and now the Bridal Cottage at the Mediterranean Garden. (Source: Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens, 2013)

785. Williams, 2015, 5.



Figure 662. The Museum, built in 1922, now houses the Bethel Bur-Ton Conference Center. (Source: Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens, 2013)

The USDA continued to build structures to accommodate administrative and research needs, adding greenhouses and storage buildings throughout the 1920s and 1930s. By 1932, the experimental fields contained more than 2,500 plants. The station was also cultivating 200 types of bamboo. The property had the largest collection of bamboo in the world and its plants were widely distributed to other locations.⁷⁸⁶

As a plant introduction station, the focus of the property was on non-native species. Almost 90 percent of all cultivated crops in the United States during this period were introduced from other countries. The process for introducing non-native plants to the United States was conducted at one of four plant introduction stations in the country, one of which was the Barbour Lathrop Plant Introduction Garden.⁷⁸⁷

During the 1930s, the property was primarily concerned with evaluation of the introduction of bamboo, drug and seed plants, ornamental fruits and nuts, and exotic vegetables. One of the projects undertaken during the 1930s was an investigation into the commercial value of chemurgic plants, or those that could be used to produce industrial products. Henry Ford, Harvey Firestone, and Thomas Edison, who became interested in alternative sources of rubber, convinced the USDA to support exploration of plant sources for a rubber substitute. One of the plants that showed promise was goldenrod.⁷⁸⁸ For more than ten years, the USDA planted various goldenrod varieties at the Barbour Lathrop Plant Introduction Garden in a quest for alternative rubber sources.⁷⁸⁹

786. Ibid, 6.

787. Ibid.

788. Williams, 2015.

789. Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens.



Figure 663. A USDA greenhouse.

During the 1940s, Garden Superintendent, David Bisset, spent a good deal of energy experimenting with the yam looking for a source of cortisone for arthritis treatment. At the time, Mexico served as the primary source for production of yams (*Dioscorea spp.*), but Bisset's work with chayote (*Sechium edule*) as a source of cortisone led to its being grown as a crop in California and the creation of a viable market for use by U.S. drug companies.⁷⁹⁰

The Barbour Lathrop Plant Introduction Garden was threatened with closure during World War II. David Fairchild spoke in front of Congress about his concern that loss of the facility would prove expensive and challenging to the local economy after the war ended, particularly if specialized resources were required to address diseases and blights brought over on foreign plants and seeds. It was the Herty Foundation in Savannah that began experimenting with bamboo as a source for paper pulp, using the facility's plant material that ultimately saved the Barbour Lathrop Plant Introduction Garden from closure at the time.⁷⁹¹

790. Williams, 2015.

791. Ibid.



Figure 664. David Bisset, Garden Superintendent. The bamboo species, *Phyllostachys bissetii*, shown, is named for Bisset. (Source: Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden Center for Tropical Plant Conservation)

Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, the garden continued to operate as an introduction station, while the Herty project was carried on until 1965. Experiments conducted during this period focused on studies involving edible plants, ornamental plants, and chemurgic plants. Meadowfoam (*Limnanthes alba*), was screened at the garden as a source of long-chain fatty acids used in sizing high-pressure lubricants, paints, and varnishes; ironweed (*Vernonia galamensis*) was used in the creation of plastics; and several plants used in developing treatments for cancer were grown in the fields, including plum yew or cowtail yew (*Cephalotaxus harringtonia*).⁷⁹²

Work at the garden continued through the 1970s, including experiments with dog fennel (*Eupatorium capillifolium*), sumac (*Rhus spp.*), and dogbane (*Apocynum cannabinum*) as a suitable source for gasohol, something that Henry Ford had been interested in in the 1930s.⁷⁹³ In the mid-1970s, the Agricultural Research Service of the USDA, the division responsible for funding much of the research of the introduction stations, was eliminated. Four years later, the property was deeded to the University of Georgia to be used as a research and education center.⁷⁹⁴

In 1980, the Barbour Lathrop Plant Introduction Garden was closed and the museum collection sent to the Smithsonian Institution; a caretaker was hired to maintain the facility. In 1983, the University of Georgia Cooperative Extension Services took over the facility, and in October 1984 it was deeded to the University of Georgia Board of Regents. The site was renamed the Coastal Area Extension Center, but the name ‘Bamboo Farm’ remained locally associated with the garden. The Cooperative Extension Services opened an office at the site and

792. Ibid.

793. Williams, 2015.

794. Steve Brady, “Bamboo Farm and Coastal Gardens,” *New Georgia Encyclopedia*. August 14, 2013. <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/articles/business-economy/bamboo-farm-and-coastal-gardens>.

began research on bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*), conifers, camellias (*Camellia spp.*), bearded iris (*Iris spp.*), blueberries (*Vaccinium spp.*), and pesticides. Cooperative Extension Services personnel conducted demonstrations on a variety of fruits, vegetables, ornamental plants, turf, and Christmas trees, and gave tours for clubs and school groups. Eventually, the University phased out research at the site and the facility once again faced closure.⁷⁹⁵



Figure 665. Master Plan, 2012. (Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens 2013)

In 1994, the Cooperative Extension Services formed an advisory committee and embarked upon a vigorous improvement campaign for the garden. In 1995, the University formed a 501C (3) non-profit organization, Friends of the Gardens, and commissioned a master plan to chart its future. Several display gardens articulated in the master plan have since been designed and built based on the master plan, including a Xeriscape Demonstration Garden, Garden for All Abilities, and Rain Garden. The garden began working with science classes, master gardeners, commercial horticulturalists, and the general public in a series

795. Williams, 2015.

of special programs, classes, and workshops. In 2012, the garden was officially renamed the University of Georgia Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens at the Historic Bamboo Farm. On April 20, 2012, the museum collection was returned to the newly named facility.⁷⁹⁶ In 2015, the Andrews Visitor Center was opened as an orientation space for visitors.



Figure 666. Andrews Visitor Center, which opened in 2015.

A timeline illustrating site history and development is provided in Appendix C.

796. Ibid.

Overview Description of the Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens at the Historic Bamboo Farm



Figure 667. Context map illustrating the location of the Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens at the Historic Bamboo Farm property within the state of Georgia. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

The Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens at the Historic Bamboo Farm is located between Interstate 95, County Route 204, and U.S. 17 in Chatham County, Georgia, near the city of Savannah. It is edged to the east by U.S. 17 (Ogeechee Road), and to the south by Canebroke Road. The property is a horticultural resource of the University of Georgia and Georgia Cooperative Extension Services that is open to the public. Specific gardens, collections, and trails enjoyed by the public include the Judge Arthur Solomon Camellia Trail, Formal Garden and Crescent, Barbour Lathrop Bamboo Collection, Dwarf Palmetto and Palm Collections, Water Garden, Rose Garden, Cottage Garden, Woodland Shade Garden, Xeriscape Demonstration Garden, White Garden, The Garden for All Abilities, Mediterranean Garden, Bamboo Maze, Historic Georgia Trustees Garden Replica, Orchid Greenhouse, Crapemyrtle Allée, and Rain Garden. A Sun Garden, Artist’s Garden, and Children’s Garden are in the planning stages. Twenty-five acres of the 51-acre property are described as “under intense cultivation.”⁷⁹⁷



Figure 668. Aerial view of the Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens at the Historic Bamboo Farm. (Source: University of Georgia GIS files)

Identification of Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens at the Historic Bamboo Farm Character Areas

For purposes of this study, the property has been divided into four discrete landscape character areas. Character areas are land bays or geographic areas that

797. Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens.

share similar physical traits or characteristics, a similar period of physical development, or are otherwise unified by land use, topography, vegetative character, design, or historic associations. The character areas used to describe campus resources include:

- A. Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster
- B. Experiment and Cultivation Fields
- C. Lakes
- D. Camellia Garden and Bamboo Maze

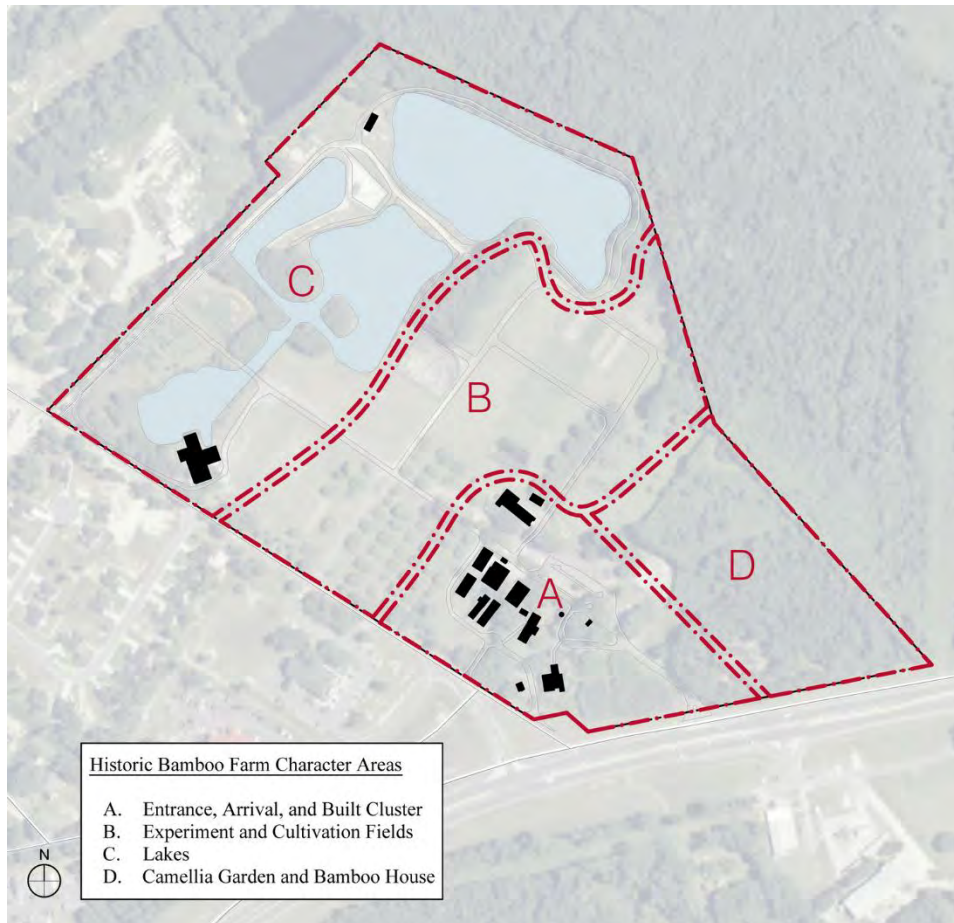


Figure 669. Character areas of the Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens at the Historic Bamboo Farm. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

Identification and Evaluation of Historic Resources by Character Area

The narrative that follows identifies and evaluates the Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens at the Historic Bamboo Farm historic resources by character area. An overview description of the character area introduces each section. This is followed by brief descriptions of historic Landscape, Building, and Archaeological Resources, and a general assessment of their historical integrity.

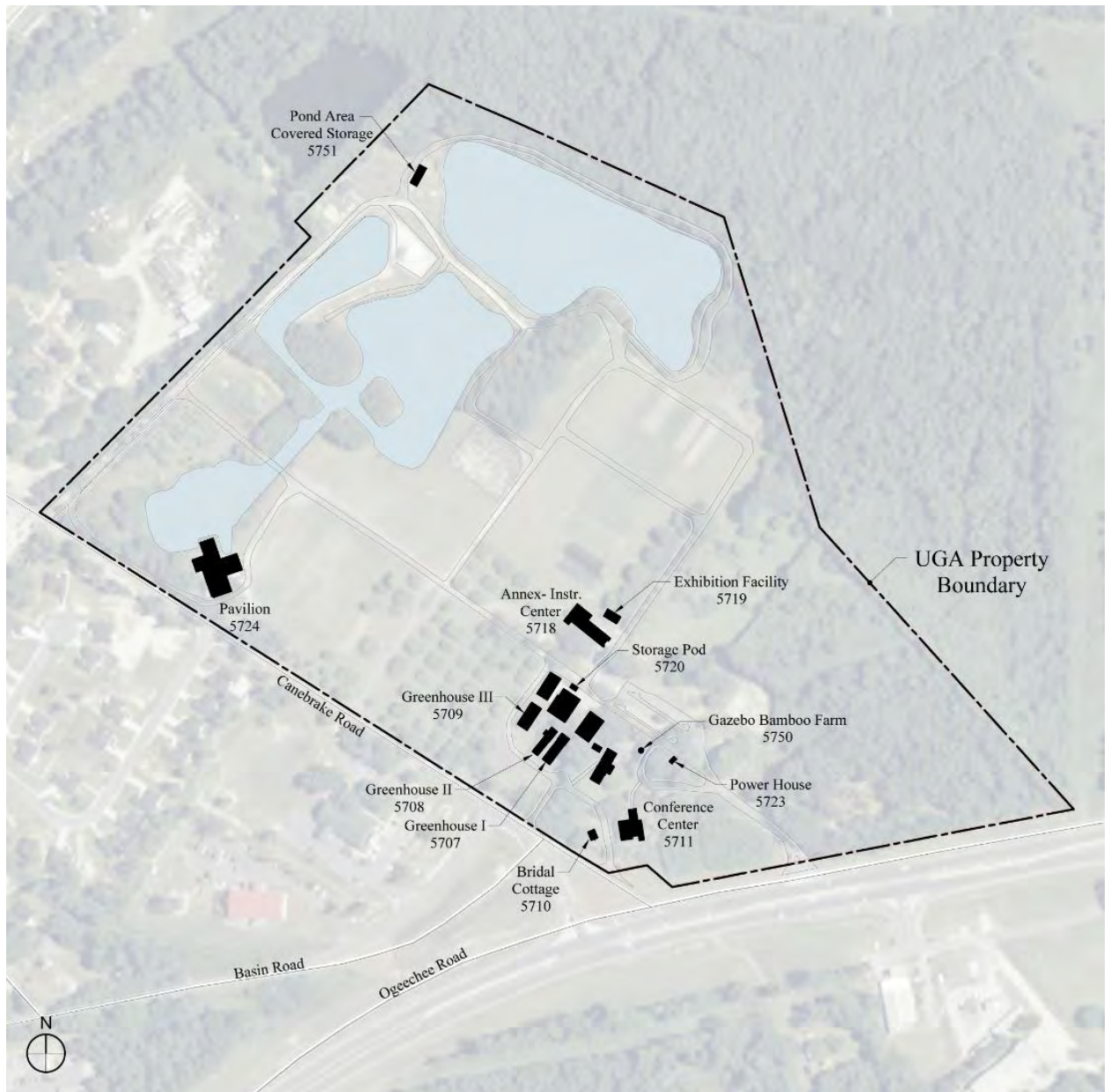


Figure 670. Resources of the Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens at the Historic Bamboo Farm.

(Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster Character Area

The Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster character area comprises the southeastern corner of the property. It is edged by Canebrake and Ogeechee roads, and features the public entrance, parking area, internal roads, and a cluster of buildings that constitute the majority of the structures on the property. These include an office, manager's house, museum, instructional center, storage structure, gazebo, and greenhouses. Cultivated plantings frame many of the buildings and edge the road corridors, while the character area also includes two display gardens—the Xeriscape Garden and Herb Garden.

Building Resources



Figure 671. Manager's House.

Manager's House (also Main Office Building) – UGA 5706 (circa 1919, Category 2). The Manager's House was one of the first buildings constructed on the property after its acquisition as a USDA experiment station through donations provided by Barbour Lathrop. The house was constructed near the original entrance to the station along Canebrake Road.

The building is a five-room bungalow style structure, one story in height, with a gable roof, front porch, and arbor extension over the front walkway. A shed-roofed addition was later added to the side of the dwelling, while the rear features a second addition with a gable-roof enclosure with large single pane windows. The center ridgeline of the roof features a large chimney pot.⁷⁹⁸ The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.

798. FindIt survey.



Figure 672. Greenhouse 1.

Greenhouse 1 – UGA 5707 (circa 1957 or 1960s, Category 2). Greenhouse 1 is a single-story stuccoed concrete block building with a single door edged by a three-over-three light, and a window in the gabled end. A glass and aluminum greenhouse is located to the rear of the headhouse.⁷⁹⁹ The greenhouse currently serves to showcase tropical orchids. The University of Georgia partners with the Deep South Orchid Society to grow and present a wide array of orchids along with appropriate tropical companion plants. The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.

799. Ibid.



Figure 673. Greenhouse 2.

Greenhouse 2 – UGA 5708 (1957, Category 2). Greenhouse 2 is also a single-story stuccoed building with the entrance set in the gable end. The entrance is marked by a single door, which features a two-over-three light, centered in the gable end; a square vent is located near the roof above, while two-over-four windows edge the door to either side. There are also vertical, six-pane casement windows on the side elevations. The building features a side shed addition. The wood and steel-framed greenhouse, which features plexiglass windows and a CMU foundation, extends behind the headhouse. The windows open using manual vent cranks.⁸⁰⁰ The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.

800. Ibid.



Figure 674. Greenhouse 3.

Greenhouse 3 – UGA 5709 (1957, Category 2). Greenhouse 3 is a 30-by-60-foot hoop structure clad with plastic sheathing. The ends are clad with fiberglass panels set in an aluminum frame. There are four exhaust fans on the front facade, and a vent above the front door. The base of the structure is composed of three courses of concrete unit masonry set on a cast-in-place concrete foundation.⁸⁰¹ The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 675. Superintendent's Office.

Superintendent's Office (Office Building No. 15, Bridal Cottage) – UGA 5710 (circa 1919, Category 2). The Superintendent's Office, also referred to as Office Building 15 and the Bridal Cottage, is a small stuccoed concrete block gable roof structure with an interior chimney. It is thought to have been constructed circa 1919 to support operations at the new station through donations provided by

801. Ibid.

Barbour Lathrop. The building features a single entrance door in the principal facade. The side facade features a six-over-two vertical casement window over a four-over-one horizontal fixed window. The window on one side has been filled. The roof has large, pronounced wooden eave returns on the side gables. A trellis addition is located on one side, as well as a bathroom addition with a window.⁸⁰² The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 676. Museum.

Museum (Auditorium Building No. 16; Bethel Bur-Ton Conference Center) – UGA 5711 (circa 1922, Category 2). Construction of the Museum is thought to have been funded by Barbour Lathrop in 1922. The modest, single-story stuccoed concrete block structure features double glass doors centered in the principal facade. The front gabled roof has a pronounced Flemish eave with scrolled bracket supports. There are factory sash ribbon windows on the side facade marked by pronounced concrete sills.⁸⁰³ The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.

802. Ibid.

803. Ibid.



Figure 677. Laundry Building No. 18.

Laundry Building No. 18 (also Wash House) – UGA 5712 (1957, renovations circa 2012, Category 2). The Laundry Building is a small wood frame structure clad with clapboards, and a low-pitched roof with overhanging eaves. The four-panel door is located at the right side of the principal facade; two bays of double six-light windows are located on the left side of the front façade. There is also a double set of six-light windows on the rear facade, and a two-panel door with four large lights.⁸⁰⁴ Although renovated in 2012, the building retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 678. Shop Building No. 20.

Shop Building No. 20 (also multi-purpose building) – UGA 5714 (1957, Category 2). Shop Building no. 20, now used as an office, was converted from former use as a barn, workshop, storage facility, and livery stable. The structure was originally 1-1/2 stories in height. A shed addition was later added to one

804. Ibid.

facade, with a tripartite six-over-six window. The front facade has a covered porch that extends beyond the width of the entrance to either side. The original barn area has been converted into restrooms. A large concrete landing edges the building.⁸⁰⁵ Although altered, the building retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 679. Storage Building No. 25.

Storage Building No. 25 (also equipment and lath storage) – UGA 5715 (1957, Category 2). Storage Building no. 25 is a wood-framed structure with sliding doors in the gable end and on one side. It is clad with vertical boards. The building exhibits some weathering and deterioration of the boards.⁸⁰⁶ The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 680. Storage Building No. 28.

805. Ibid.

806. Ibid.

Storage Building No. 28 (also Annex-Instruction Center) – UGA 5718 (1957, Category 2). Storage Building no. 28 is a single-story gable building with a full front porch, and shed additions on the right side. It was formerly used as a drying shed, for storage, and as a classroom.⁸⁰⁷ As part of development of the site in the late 1950s, the building is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 681. Storage Building No. 29.

Storage Building No. 29 (also Exhibition Facility) – UGA 5719 (1957, Category 2). Storage Building no. 29 is a steel-framed, open-air structure with aluminum siding set in gable area that is now used as a demonstration facility for sugarcane. It sits atop a concrete slab.⁸⁰⁸ As part of development of the site in the late 1950s, the building is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 682. Storage Building No. 30.

807. Ibid.

808. Ibid.

Storage Building No. 30 – UGA 5720 (1957, Category 2). Storage Building no. 30 is a metal container featuring inset hinges, sliding doors, and pronounced bolts at corners.⁸⁰⁹ As part of development of the site in the late 1950s, the building is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 683. Power House.

Power House – UGA 5723 (1957, Category 2). This small, single-story concrete block structure features a gable roof with extended eaves and a single window on the side gable. The entry door is centered in the principal facade.⁸¹⁰ As part of development of the site in the late 1950s, the building is assessed as Category 2.

Maintenance Shop – UGA 5749 (1997, Category 5).

Gazebo – UGA 5750 (2000, Category 5).

Covered parking – UGA 5752 (1998, Category 5).

Well no. 1 – UGA 5758 (1923, Category 2). Constructed in 1923, the well is assessed as Category 2.

Landscape Resources

Entrance road and parking (circa 2015, Category 5).

Designed gardens (circa 1995–2012, Category 5).

Experiment and Cultivation Fields

The Experiment and Cultivation Fields character area occupies the center of the property and includes the historic bamboo grove. Formerly used for experiments, this area is slowly being converted into display gardens based on the master plan.

809. Ibid.

810. Ibid.

Building Resources

There are currently no buildings in this area.

Landscape Resources

Barbour Lathrop Bamboo Collection (circa 1890–1930s, Category 2). One of the most important resources on the property is the Barbour Lathrop Bamboo Collection, which includes bamboo species brought to the United States from Asia in the 1920s through the 1940s. Today, the collection features seventy different species. The Bamboo Collection is assessed as Category 2.

Lakes

The Lakes character area occupies the western edge of the property. It features two lakes edged by gardens, pick-your-own fruit fields, a pavilion, and a storage structure. The date of origin of the lakes is not currently known. The other features are not historic.

Building Resources

Pavilion – UGA 5724 (1994, Category 5).

Well no. 2 – UGA 5754 (2011, Category 5).

Pond Green Roof Storage – UGA 5753 (2008, Category 5).

Pond Area Covered Storage – UGA 5751 (1997, Category 5).

Designed gardens (circa 1995–2012, Category 5).

Landscape Resources

Lakes (date undetermined, category undetermined).

The date of origin of the lakes is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Camellia Garden and Bamboo Maze

The Camellia Garden and Bamboo Maze is located in the northeastern corner of the property. It features the camellia garden and Judge Arthur Solomon Camellia Trail, Dwarf Palmetto and Palm Collections, and Bamboo Maze, none of which are historic.

Designed gardens (circa 1995–2012, Category 5).

Potential Archaeological Resources

No archaeological sites have been documented at the Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens at the Historic Bamboo Farm. A search of GNAHRGIS shows no sites have been documented within a one-mile radius around the property. This negative result should not be taken as an indication that no archaeological sites exist; rather, it indicates the need for archaeological investigation to determine the information potential of the area.

It is likely that the area around Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens at the Historic Bamboo Farm located near one of Georgia's oldest cities, has a rich historic archaeological record. A review of the 7.5 minute USGS quadrangle map indicates several extant twentieth century structures and artesian wells in the vicinity of the property. Activity areas surrounding them likely retain archaeological features and artifact scatters dating to the time of their use. Because of the history of land use in this area of Georgia, it is reasonable to assume that these structures are only the most recent, and other dwellings and facilities were previously present and may now be part of the archaeological record of the property.

During and prior to European colonization, this area was within the range of, and home to, a long succession of American Indian societies. People of these societies left their mark on the landscape of the region that is observable in the archaeological record. Based on what is known about the American Indian history of the area, it is reasonable to assume that pre-Colonial archaeological sites exist on the property. These sites may reflect brief visits to the area in the form of stone tools or pottery fragments left behind by people gathering naturally occurring resources. In addition to temporary activity areas, the possibility exists for permanent or semi-permanent habitation sites, as well as sacred sites and burial grounds.

Future archaeological survey of the property could be used to determine the existence of archaeological sites, as well as the nature of any sites that are found. An assessment of the potential of an archaeological site to contribute to the understanding of the history of the area can be done through archaeological testing and would also support the University's knowledge of the history of the site and its sensitivity to change.

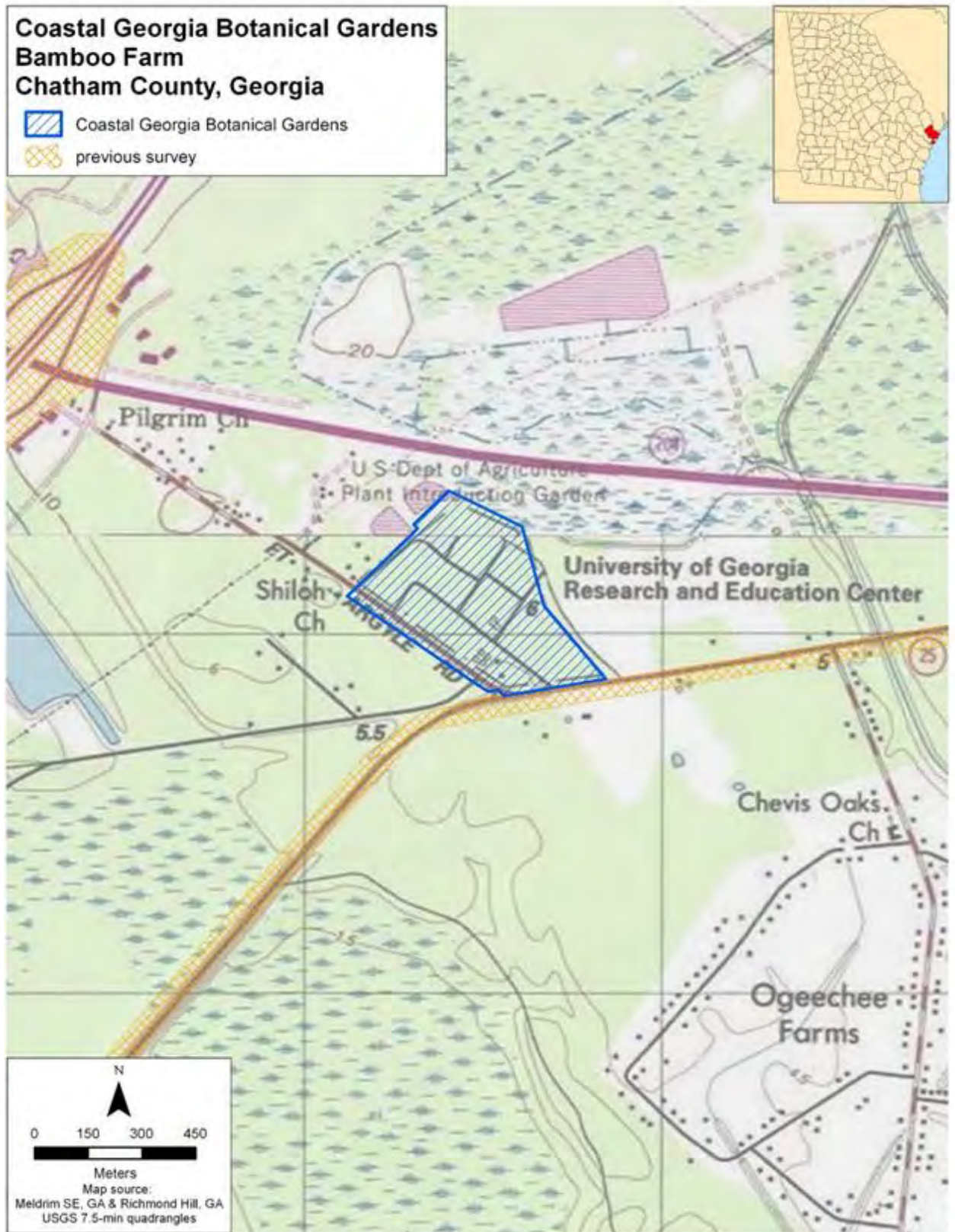


Figure 684. Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens Bamboo Farm property and area of previous archaeological survey.



Figure 685. Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens Bamboo Farm property and area of previously identified archaeological sites, and area of potential effects (APE).

Summary Assessments

National Register-eligible Properties

Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens at the Historic Bamboo Farm

The Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens at the Historic Bamboo Farm property of the University of Georgia appears eligible for listing in the National and Georgia Registers as a historic district with a period of significance that extends between 1919 and 1966. The property appears significant at the state level as a historic district under Criteria A, C, and D in the areas of Agriculture, Architecture, Innovation, and Science for its role as a research facility for the United States Department of Agriculture and for the architecture of the buildings.

The property appears to represent the first location within the United States where a living collection of exotic bamboo from Asia was established and maintained for research purposes. The present-day Barbour Lathrop Historic Bamboo Collection, which features seventy species and cultivars, is derived from collecting expeditions conducted in Asia by noted American botanists and plant explorers during the 1920s through the 1940s, including David Fairchild and Frank N. Meyer. The bamboo farm property at one time contained the largest collection of bamboo in North America, and provided cuttings or starts to facilities for propagation throughout the United States. It also became an important source of information for bamboo propagation, growth, harvest, and use. The property can be tied to, and is important within several historic contexts related to agricultural research and education, as well as plant exploration.

Numerous physical resources survive from the period of significance to convey the associations of the historic district, including the Barbour Lathrop Historic Bamboo Collection, Manager's House, Superintendent's Office, Museum, several greenhouse, shop and storage buildings, power house, and well. In addition, patterns of spatial organization, land uses, views and vistas associated with the property also survive from the historic period of significance and contribute to the setting of the historic district.

The University treats several of the early USDA buildings such as the greenhouses and cold frames as historic. However, other older buildings, such as the Manager's House, Superintendent's Office, and Museum are generally believed to have been constructed in the 1950s, when they were actually constructed circa 1919 and into the early 1920s based on funding provided by Barbour Lathrop. It is recommended that more research be conducted to confirm the history of these USDA buildings and whether they might contribute to a USDA Plant Introduction Station Historic District.

No archaeological sites have been documented at the Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens at the Historic Bamboo Farm; however, future archaeological survey of the property could be used to determine the existence of archaeological sites, as well as the nature of any sites that are found, as further discussed below.

Resources potentially eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places

No resources at the Historic Bamboo Farm have been assessed as potentially eligible for individual listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Resources potentially contributing to a National Register-eligible district

- Manager’s House (Main Office Building) – UGA 5706 (circa 1919)
- Greenhouse 1 – UGA 5707 (1957/1960s)
- Greenhouse 2 – UGA 5708 (1957) (greenhouses on property in 1920s and 1930s)
- Greenhouse 3 – UGA 5709 (1957)
- Superintendent’s Office (Office building no. 15, Bridal Cottage) – UGA 5710 (circa 1919)
- Museum (Auditorium Building No. 16; Bethel Bur-Ton Conference Center) – UGA 5711 (circa 1922)
- Laundry Building no. 18 (also Wash House) – UGA 5712 (1957, renovations circa 2010s)
- Shop Building no. 20 (also multi-purpose building) – UGA 5714 (1957)
- Storage Building no. 25 (also equipment and lath building) – UGA 5715 (1957)
- Storage Building no. 28 (also Annex-Instruction Center) – UGA 5718 (1957)
- Storage Building no. 29 (also Exhibition Facility) – UGA 5719 (1957)
- Storage Building no. 30 – UGA 5720 (1957)
- Power House – UGA 5723 (1957)
- Barbour Lathrop Bamboo Collection (circa 1890s–1930s)
- Well no. 1 – UGA 5758 (1923)

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Appendix A – Resource Assessment Summaries

| Athens Campus – Resources Assessment Summary | | | | | November 2018 |
|--|---------------------------------|---|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| UGA Building No. | Historic Name | Date(s) | NR Designation | HPMP Assessment Category | Character Area |
| 24 | Meigs Hall | 1905 | NRe | 2 | 1a North Campus |
| 25 | Moore College | 1874-1876/2001 | NR | 2 | 1a North Campus |
| 31 | Candler Hall | 1901/renovated 2003 | NRe | 2 | 1a North Campus |
| | Bernard Ramsey sculpture | 2004 | | 5 | 1a North Campus |
| | Herty Field | 1999 | | 5 | 1a North Campus |
| | Harris terraces | 1874-1875 | | 2 | 1a North Campus |
| | Walks | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 1a North Campus |
| | Turf | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 1a North Campus |
| | Plantings | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 1a North Campus |
| 20 | Phi Kappa Hall | 1834 | NR | 2 | 1b North Campus |
| 21 | Demosthenian Hall | 1834 | NR | 2 | 1b North Campus |
| 22 | The Chapel | 1832 | NR | 2 | 1b North Campus |
| 23 | Terrell Hall | 1904-1905 | | 2 | 1b North Campus |
| 30 | New College | 1823/1831 | NR | 2 | 1b North Campus |
| 120 | Holmes Hunter Academic Building | 1831/1860/1905 | NR | 2 | 1b North Campus |
| 130 | Old College | 1801–1805/renovated 1908/renovated 2006 | NR | 2 | 1b North Campus |
| 631 | Administration Building | 1904 | | 2 | 1b North Campus |
| 632 | Lustrat House | 1847/ moved 1903 | NR | 2 | 1b North Campus |
| | Arch and fence | 1857/1858/1946 | NR | 2 | 1b North Campus |
| | Bell tower | 1913 | | 2 | 1b North Campus |
| | Sundial | 1908 | | 2 | 1b North Campus |
| | Herbert B. Owens fountain | 1989 | | 5 | 1b North Campus |
| | Turf | Undetermined | | 2 | 1b North Campus |
| | Walks | Undetermined | | 2 | 1b North Campus |
| | Ornamental plantings | Undetermined | | 2 | 1b North Campus |
| | Historical marker | 2006 | | 5 | 1b North Campus |
| | North Quadrangle | 19th century | NR | 2 | 1b North Campus |
| | Abraham Baldwin statue | 2011 | | 5 | 1b North Campus |
| | President's Club Garden | 1973 | | 4 | 1b North Campus |
| | Scholars Garden | 2000-2001 | | 5 | 1b North Campus |
| 640 | Gilbert Hall | 1939/1940 | | 2 | 1c North Campus |
| 43 | King Law Library Annex | 1979 | | 5 | 1c North Campus |
| | South Quadrangle | 20th century | NR | 2 | 1c North Campus |
| | Turf | Undetermined | | 2 | 1c North Campus |
| | Walks | Undetermined | | 2 | 1c North Campus |
| | Ornamental plantings | Undetermined | | 2 | 1c North Campus |
| 650-52 | Founders House | 1860 | NR | 1 | 1d North Campus |
| | Founder's Memorial Garden | 1939-1946 | NR | 1 | 1d North Campus |
| 46 | Caldwell Hall | 1981 | | 5 | 1e North Campus |
| 44 | Denmark Hall | 1901 | | 2 | 1e North Campus |
| | Turf | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 1e North Campus |
| | Walks | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 1e North Campus |
| | Ornamental plantings | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 1e North Campus |
| 41 | Waddel Hall | 1821 | NR | 2 | 1f North Campus |
| 43 | Hirsch Hall | 1932/1967/1981 | | 2 | 1f North Campus |
| 43 | King Law Library | 1967 | | 4 | 1f North Campus |
| 45 | Dean Rusk Hall | 1996 | | 5 | 1f North Campus |
| 54 | Main Library | 1952/1974 | | 2 | 1f North Campus |
| 42 | Peabody Hall | 1913 | | 2 | 1f North Campus |
| 110 | Business Services | 1939/renovated 1970 | | 2 | 2 UGA Commercial Frontage |
| 113 | Office of University Architects | 1886 | | 2 | 2 UGA Commercial Frontage |
| 121 | Business Services Annex | 1948/renovated 1970 | | 3 | 2 UGA Commercial Frontage |
| 123 | Tanner Building | 1909 | | 2 | 2 UGA Commercial Frontage |

| Athens Campus – Resources Assessment Summary | | | | | November 2018 |
|--|--|---------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| UGA Building No. | Historic Name | Date(s) | NR Designation | HPMP Assessment Category | Character Area |
| 620 | Human Resource | 1951 | | 3 | 2 UGA Commercial Frontage |
| 766 | Broad Street Studio 1 | 1955/renovated 2002 | | 3 | 2 UGA Commercial Frontage |
| 767 | Broad Street Studio 2 (Lamar Dodd School of Art) | 1949/renovated 2002 | | 3 | 2 UGA Commercial Frontage |
| 768 | Broad Street Studio 3 (Lamar Dodd School of Art) | 1949/renovated 2002 | | 3 | 2 UGA Commercial Frontage |
| 751 | Wray Nicholson House | 1825 | LHD | 2 | 3 Wray Nicholson House |
| 752 | Internal Auditing Division | 1910 | LHD | 2 | 3 Wray Nicholson House |
| 753 | Latin American and Caribbean Studies Institute | 1910 | LHD | 2 | 3 Wray Nicholson House |
| 754 | Vacant 1 | 1910 | LHD | 2 | 3 Wray Nicholson House |
| 755 | Vacant 2 | 1910 | LHD | 2 | 3 Wray Nicholson House |
| 756 | Government Relations | 1940 | LHD | 2 | 3 Wray Nicholson House |
| | Gardens | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 3 Wray Nicholson House |
| | Paths | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 3 Wray Nicholson House |
| | Stone wall and fence | Undetermined | | Category 2 | |
| | Driveway | Undetermined | | Category 2 | 3 Wray Nicholson House |
| | Picket fence | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 3 Wray Nicholson House |
| | Bulldog sculpture | Undetermined | | 4 | 3 Wray Nicholson House |
| 1656 | Cobb House | circa 1850 | NR | 2 | 4 Lumpkin Street Streetscape |
| 1657 | Treanor House | 1848-1849 | NR | 1 | 4 Lumpkin Street Streetscape |
| 1675 | J. W. Fanning Building | 2002 | | 5 | 4 Lumpkin Street Streetscape |
| 2218 | Alpha Chi Omega | 1955 | | 3 | 4 Lumpkin Street Streetscape |
| 2119 | Auxiliary Services Building | 1956 | | 3 | 4 Lumpkin Street Streetscape |
| 2219 | International Education Building | 1964 | | 3 | 4 Lumpkin Street Streetscape |
| 2220 | Sigma Delta Tau | 1961 | | 3 | 4 Lumpkin Street Streetscape |
| 2627 | Office of Service-Learning | 1965 | | 3 | 4 Lumpkin Street Streetscape |
| 2635 | 1260 South Lumpkin Street | 1952 | | 3 | 4 Lumpkin Street Streetscape |
| 2636 | 1280 South Lumpkin Street | 1952 | | 3 | 4 Lumpkin Street Streetscape |
| | Streetscape elements (sidewalks, street tree plantings, benches) | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 4 Lumpkin Street Streetscape |
| | Access roads and parking | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 4 Lumpkin Street Streetscape |
| | Walks | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 4 Lumpkin Street Streetscape |
| | Plantings | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 4 Lumpkin Street Streetscape |
| 19 | Hodgson Oil Refinery | 1920 | | 2 | 5 Spring Site |
| 2600 | Thomas Street South | ca. 1940 | | 2 | 5 Spring Site |
| 2606 | Thomas Street Art Studio | 1976 | | 4 | 5 Spring Site |
| | Spring site | 19th century | | 2 | 5 Spring Site |
| 82 | Hull Street Deck | 2004 | | 5 | 6 Recent Development West of Lumpkin |
| 739 | Correll Hall | 2015 | | 5 | 6 Recent Development West of Lumpkin |
| 740 | Russell Special Collections Building | 2011 | | 5 | 6 Recent Development West of Lumpkin |

| Athens Campus – Resources Assessment Summary | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | | November 2018 |
| UGA Building No. | Historic Name | Date(s) | NR Designation | HPMP Assessment Category | Character Area |
| 758 | Parkview warehouse | 1940 | | 2 | 6 Recent Development West of Lumpkin |
| 2136 | West Campus Deck | 1993 | | 5 | 6 Recent Development West of Lumpkin |
| 2204 | Morris Hall | 1957 | | 2 | 6 Recent Development West of Lumpkin |
| 2217 | Oglethorpe House | 1963 | | 2 | 6 Recent Development West of Lumpkin |
| 2257 | Oglethorpe Dining Commons | 1965/renovated 1990s | | 2 | 6 Recent Development West of Lumpkin |
| 2614 | Learning Ally | 1967 | | 4 | 6 Recent Development West of Lumpkin |
| 50 | Brooks Hall | 1928 | | 2 | 7 Baldwin Streetscape |
| 53 | LeConte Hall | 1938 | | 2 | 7 Baldwin Streetscape |
| 55 | Baldwin Hall | 1938 | | 2 | 7 Baldwin Streetscape |
| 56 | Park Hall | 1938/1970 | | 2 | 7 Baldwin Streetscape |
| 58 | Sanford Hall | 1997 | | 5 | 7 Baldwin Streetscape |
| 60 | Fine Arts | 1941 | | 2 | 7 Baldwin Streetscape |
| 61 | Military Building Army ROTC | 1931 | | 2 | 7 Baldwin Streetscape |
| 62 | Journalism | 1969 | | 3 | 7 Baldwin Streetscape |
| 64 | Psychology | 1969 | | 3 | 7 Baldwin Streetscape |
| 66 | Instructional Plaza | 1969 | | 3 | 7 Baldwin Streetscape |
| 250 | Joseph E. Brown Hall | 1932 | | 2 | 7 Baldwin Streetscape |
| | Petroglyphs boulders | Undetermined | | 5 | 7 Baldwin Streetscape |
| | Latin American Ethnobotanical Garden | 1998 | | 5 | 7 Baldwin Streetscape |
| 32 | Bishop House | 1837 | NR | 1 | 8 Visual Arts |
| 40 | Jackson Street Building | 1961 | | 1 | 8 Visual Arts |
| 122 | North Campus Deck | 1999 | | 5 | 8 Visual Arts |
| | Jackson Street Cemetery | 1810 | NR | 1 | 8 Visual Arts |
| 2685 | Training & Development Center | 1984 | | 5 | 9 Athens Lane Rail Line Corridor |
| | Rail line and berm | Undetermined | | 2 | 9 Athens Lane Rail Line Corridor |
| | Bridge and culvert systems | Undetermined | | 2 | 9 Athens Lane Rail Line Corridor |
| 33 | School of Social Work Building | 1883/2009 | NR | 1 | 10 Graduate School |
| | Walks | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 10 Graduate School |
| | Turf | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 10 Graduate School |
| | Plantings | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 10 Graduate School |
| 2208 | Lipscomb Hall | 1961 | | 2 | 11 Mid-Century Dorms |
| 2209 | Mell Hall | 1961 | | 2 | 11 Mid-Century Dorms |
| 2211 | Creswell Hall | 1963 | | 2 | 11 Mid-Century Dorms |
| 2212 | Russell Hall | 1966 | | 2 | 11 Mid-Century Dorms |
| 2213 | Brumby Hall | 1966 | | 2 | 11 Mid-Century Dorms |
| 2214 | Hill Hall | 1961 | | 2 | 11 Mid-Century Dorms |
| 2215 | Church Hall | 1961 | | 2 | 11 Mid-Century Dorms |
| 2216 | Boggs Hall | 1961 | | 2 | 11 Mid-Century Dorms |
| | Roads and parking | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 11 Mid-Century Dorms |
| | Walks | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 11 Mid-Century Dorms |
| | Turf | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 11 Mid-Century Dorms |
| | Plantings | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 11 Mid-Century Dorms |
| 81 | Zell B. Miller Learning Center | 2003 | | 5 | 12 Georgia Quadrangle |
| 669 | Tate Center Parking Deck | 2008 | | 5 | 12 Georgia Quadrangle |
| 671 | University Bookstore | 1968 | | 4 | 12 Georgia Quadrangle |
| 672 | Tate Student Center | 1978 | | 5 | 12 Georgia Quadrangle |
| 2265 | Bolton Dining Commons | 2014 | | 5 | 12 Georgia Quadrangle |
| | Jim L. Gillis, Sr. Bridge | 1963 | | 2 | 12 Georgia Quadrangle |

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|--|---|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | | November 2018 |
| UGA Building No. | Historic Name | Date(s) | NR Designation | HPMP Assessment Category | Character Area |
| | Remnant concrete steps | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 12 Georgia Quadrangle |
| 270 | Payne Hall | 1939/1951 | | 2 | 13 Memorial Hall Quadrangle |
| 271 | Milledge Hall | 1921/1938 | | 2 | 13 Memorial Hall Quadrangle |
| 280 | Reed Hall | 1953 | | 2 | 13 Memorial Hall Quadrangle |
| 670 | Memorial Hall | 1911/1924 | | 1 | 13 Memorial Hall Quadrangle |
| | Memorial Hall Quadrangle | 1921 | | 2 | 13 Memorial Hall Quadrangle |
| | Milledge Hall Courtyard | 1939 | | 2 | 13 Memorial Hall Quadrangle |
| 2604 | Legion Pool | 1936 | | 2 | 14 Legion Pool |
| 2605 | Legion Pool Service 1 | 1936 | | 2 | 14 Legion Pool |
| 290 | Clark Howell Hall | 1936/1953 | | 3 | 15 Clarke-Howell Complex |
| | Walks | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 15 Clarke-Howell Complex |
| | Plantings | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 15 Clarke-Howell Complex |
| | Turf | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 15 Clarke-Howell Complex |
| 685 | Sanford Stadium North Stands | 1929/1967/1981 | | 2 | 16 Sanford Stadium |
| 686 | Sanford Stadium South Stands | 1929/1967/1982 | | 2 | 16 Sanford Stadium |
| 694 | East Stadium Dressing Rooms | 1971 | | 5 | 16 Sanford Stadium |
| | Hedges | post-1996 | | 3 | 16 Sanford Stadium |
| | Bust of Steadman Sanford | 1945 | | 3 | 16 Sanford Stadium |
| | Bulldog mascot burial ground | Undetermined | | 5 | 16 Sanford Stadium |
| | Field | Undetermined | | 3 | 16 Sanford Stadium |
| | Park features | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 17 People's Park |
| | Arboretum plantings | Undetermined | | 3 | 18 Arboretum (Lumpkin's Woods) |
| | Trolley shelter | ca. 1930s | | 2 | 18 Arboretum (Lumpkin's Woods) |
| 1000 | Biological Science | 1957/? | | 2 | 19 Mid-century Science Complex |
| 1001 | Chemistry | 1960/1971 | | 2 | 19 Mid-century Science Complex |
| 1002 | Geography/Geology | 1959 | | 2 | 19 Mid-century Science Complex |
| 1003 | Physics | 1959 | | 2 | 19 Mid-century Science Complex |
| 1004 | Computational Chemistry (CCQC) | 1997 | | 5 | 19 Mid-century Science Complex |
| 1010 | Speirs Hall (Dawson Hall Addition) | 1971 | | 4 | 19 Mid-century Science Complex |
| 1011 | Conner Hall | 1908/1975 | | 2 | 19 Mid-century Science Complex |
| 1012 | Lumpkin House | 1844 | NR | 1 | 19 Mid-century Science Complex |
| 1013 | Poultry Science | 1959 | | 2 | 19 Mid-century Science Complex |
| 1020 | Food Science | 1959 | | 2 | 19 Mid-century Science Complex |
| 1021 | Barrow Hall | 1911/1936/1952 | | 2 | 19 Mid-century Science Complex |
| 1023 | Geo. H. Boyd Graduate Studies Research Center | 1968 | | 3 | 19 Mid-century Science Complex |
| 1612 | Science Library | 1968 | | 3 | 19 Mid-century Science Complex |

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| UGA Building No. | Historic Name | Date(s) | NR Designation | HPMP Assessment Category | Character Area |
| | Walks | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 19 Mid-century Science Complex |
| | Plantings | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 19 Mid-century Science Complex |
| | Lighting | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 19 Mid-century Science Complex |
| | Brooks Drive | Undetermined | | 2 | 19 Mid-century Science Complex |
| | D. W. Brooks Mall | 2001-2006 | | 5 | 19 Mid-century Science Complex |
| | Landscape features | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 20 Undeveloped Areas Associated with the Original Land Grant |
| 1010 | Dawson Hall | 1932 | | 2 | 21 Myers Community Quadrangle |
| 1215 | Rutherford Hall | 2014 | | 5 | 21 Myers Community Quadrangle |
| 1220 | Soule Hall | 1920 | NR | 2 | 21 Myers Community Quadrangle |
| 1221 | Mary Lyndon Hall | 1936 | NR | 2 | 21 Myers Community Quadrangle |
| 1222 | Myers Hall | 1953 | NR | 2, 3 | 21 Myers Community Quadrangle |
| | Myers Quadrangle | Undetermined | | 2 | 21 Myers Community Quadrangle |
| 2294 | Pi Kappa Alpha | 2009 | | 5 | 22 Fraternity Row |
| 2293 | Phi Delta Theta | 2009 | | 5 | 22 Fraternity Row |
| 2292 | Tau Epsilon Phi | 2009 | | 5 | 22 Fraternity Row |
| 2232 | Alpha Epsilon Pi | 1958 | | 3 | 22 Fraternity Row |
| 2233 | Kappa Sigma | 1961 | | 3 | 22 Fraternity Row |
| 2291 | Sigma Nu | 2009 | | 5 | 22 Fraternity Row |
| | Roads and parking | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 22 Fraternity Row |
| | River Road | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 22 Fraternity Row |
| 1640 | Georgia Center for Continuing Education | 1955/1987 | | 2 | 23 Georgia Center |
| 1139 | South Campus Deck | 1986 | | 5 | 23 Georgia Center |
| | Walks | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 23 Georgia Center |
| | Plantings | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 23 Georgia Center |
| | Courtyard Garden | 1955 | | 5 | 23 Georgia Center |
| 1030 | Dance/Marine Science | 1928/1970 | | 2, 4 | 24 Marine Science / D.W. Brooks Mall |
| 1031 | Hardman Hall | 1918/1971 | | 2 | 24 Marine Science / D.W. Brooks Mall |
| 1033 | Ecology | 1974 | | 4 | 24 Marine Science / D.W. Brooks Mall |
| 1038 | Pharmacy South | 2007 | | 5 | 24 Marine Science / D.W. Brooks Mall |
| 1040 | Forestry Resources 1 | 1938 | | 2 | 24 Marine Science / D.W. Brooks Mall |
| 1041 | Robert C. Wilson Pharmacy Building | 1964 | | 2 | 24 Marine Science / D.W. Brooks Mall |
| 1044 | Forestry Resources 3 | 1968 | | 3 | 24 Marine Science / D.W. Brooks Mall |
| 1046 | Forestry Resources 4 | 1992 | | 5 | 24 Marine Science / D.W. Brooks Mall |
| 1050 | Environmental Health Sciences | 1939 | | 2 | 24 Marine Science / D.W. Brooks Mall |
| 1061 | Miller Plant Sciences | 1972 | | 3 | 24 Marine Science / D.W. Brooks Mall |
| 1140 | Forestry Resources 2 | 1968 | | 3 | 24 Marine Science / D.W. Brooks Mall |
| 1643 | Snelling Dining Hall | 1940/1979 | | 2 | 24 Marine Science / D.W. Brooks Mall |

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|--|---|-----------------------|----------------|--------------------------|--|
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| UGA Building No. | Historic Name | Date(s) | NR Designation | HPMP Assessment Category | Character Area |
| 1935 | Science Learning Center | 2016 | | 5 | 24 Marine Science / D.W. Brooks Mall |
| | Snelling Bell | 1915, relocated 1980s | | 3 | 24 Marine Science / D.W. Brooks Mall |
| | Topographic anomaly | 1864 | | 2, 3 | 24 Marine Science / D.W. Brooks Mall |
| | Walks | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 24 Marine Science / D.W. Brooks Mall |
| | Plantings | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 24 Marine Science / D.W. Brooks Mall |
| 1130 | EITS/Statistics/Natural History | 1958 | | 3 | 25 University Steam Plant / Physical Plant |
| 1618, 1620 | Central Steam Plant 1 & 2 | 1948 | | 2 | 25 University Steam Plant / Physical Plant |
| | Rail line system | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 25 University Steam Plant / Physical Plant |
| 1042 | Hoke Smith Annex | 1940 | | 3 | 26 Hoke Smith Complex |
| 1043 | Hoke Smith Building | 1937 | | 2 | 26 Hoke Smith Complex |
| | Identity sign | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 26 Hoke Smith Complex |
| | Walks | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 26 Hoke Smith Complex |
| | Plantings | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 26 Hoke Smith Complex |
| 1246 | Family Science Center 1 | 1940 | | 2 | 27 College of Family and Consumer Sciences Complex |
| 1247 | Housing Research Center | 1940 | | 2 | 27 College of Family and Consumer Sciences Complex |
| 1248 | Consumer Research Center | 1940 | | 2 | 27 College of Family and Consumer Sciences Complex |
| 1249 | Family Science Center 2 | 1940 | | 2 | 27 College of Family and Consumer Sciences Complex |
| 1652 | McPhaul Center Aspire Clinic | 1940/1969 | | 2 | 27 College of Family and Consumer Sciences Complex |
| | The Gardens at Athens | 1982 | | 5 | 27 College of Family and Consumer Sciences Complex |
| 1057 | Davidson Life Sciences Complex | 1989 | | 5 | 28 Life Sciences |
| 1060 | Aderhold Hall | 1971 | | 4 | 28 Life Sciences |
| 1250 | Tucker Hall | 1961 | | 2 | 28 Life Sciences |
| 1691 | Hugh Hodgson School of Music | 2005 | | 5 | 29 Arts Precinct |
| 1692 | Performing Arts | 2005 | | 5 | 29 Arts Precinct |
| 1693 | Georgia Museum of Art | 2005 | | 5 | 29 Arts Precinct |
| 1694 | Lamar Dodd School of Art | 2006 | | 5 | 29 Arts Precinct |
| 2131 | Ceramics | 2010 | | 5 | 29 Arts Precinct |
| 2130 | Printing Department | 1970 | | 4 | 29 Arts Precinct |
| 1699 | Performing Arts Complex Deck | 2006 | | 5 | 29 Arts Precinct |
| | Roads and parking | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 29 Arts Precinct |
| | Walks | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 29 Arts Precinct |
| | Plantings | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 29 Arts Precinct |
| 1110 | Carlton Street Deck | 2001 | | 5 | 30 Sports Complex |
| 1654 | Stegeman Coliseum | 1964/renovated 2006 | NRe | 4 | 30 Sports Complex |
| 1670 | Tennis Hall of Fame | 1984 | | 5 | 30 Sports Complex |
| 1671 | Butts-Mehre Building | 1986 | | 5 | 30 Sports Complex |
| 1673 | Rankin M. Smith Student Athlete Academic Center | 2002 | | 5 | 30 Sports Complex |

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|--|---|------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | | November 2018 |
| UGA Building No. | Historic Name | Date(s) | NR Designation | HPMP Assessment Category | Character Area |
| 1678 | Women's Tennis Clubhouse | 2004 | | 5 | 30 Sports Complex |
| 1679 | Men's Tennis Clubhouse | 2004 | | 5 | 30 Sports Complex |
| 1685 | Foley Baseball Stadium | 1990/renovated 2015 | | 5 | 30 Sports Complex |
| 1697 | Coliseum Training Facility | 2006 | | 5 | 30 Sports Complex |
| 2255 | Alpha Psi | 1977 | | 5 | 30 Sports Complex |
| 2256 | Omega Tau Sigma | 1988 | | 5 | 30 Sports Complex |
| 2622 | Henry Field Tennis Stadium | 1958 | | 2 | 30 Sports Complex |
| | Lindsey Hopkins Indoor Tennis Stadium | 1979 | | 4 | 30 Sports Complex |
| | Foley Field | 1966/renovated 1990 | | 3 | 30 Sports Complex |
| | Woodruff Practice Fields | 1940s | | 3 | 30 Sports Complex |
| | Spec Towns Track | 1964 | | 3 | 30 Sports Complex |
| 1065 | Veterinary Medicine 9 | 1973 | | 4 | 31 Veterinary Medicine |
| 1066 | Veterinary Medicine 10 | 1973 | | 4 | 31 Veterinary Medicine |
| 1067 | Veterinary Medicine 11 | 1973 | | 4 | 31 Veterinary Medicine |
| 1068 | Veterinary Medicine 12 | 1971 | | 4 | 31 Veterinary Medicine |
| 1069 | Veterinary Medicine 13 | 1971 | | 4 | 31 Veterinary Medicine |
| 1070 | Veterinary Medicine 1 | 1949 | | 2 | 31 Veterinary Medicine |
| 1071 | Veterinary Medicine 7 | 1968 | | 4 | 31 Veterinary Medicine |
| 1072 | Veterinary Medicine 2 | 1968 | | 4 | 31 Veterinary Medicine |
| 1073 | Veterinary Medicine 6 | 1970 | | 4 | 31 Veterinary Medicine |
| 1075 | Veterinary Medicine NC1 | 1971 | | 4 | 31 Veterinary Medicine |
| 1076 | Veterinary Medicine NC2 | 1971 | | 4 | 31 Veterinary Medicine |
| 1081 | Veterinary Medicine 3 | 1967 | | 4 | 31 Veterinary Medicine |
| 1082 | Veterinary Medicine 4 | 1971 | | 4 | 31 Veterinary Medicine |
| 1680 | Veterinary Medicine 5A | 1953 | | 2 | 31 Veterinary Medicine |
| 1682 | Veterinary Medicine 5C | 1953 | | 2 | 31 Veterinary Medicine |
| 1683 | Veterinary Medicine 5D | 1953 | | 2 | 31 Veterinary Medicine |
| 1111 | Paul D. Coverdell Center | 2005 | | 5 | 31 Veterinary Medicine |
| | Roads and parking | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 31 Veterinary Medicine |
| | Plantings | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 31 Veterinary Medicine |
| 1090 | Driftmier Engineering Center | 1965 | | 2 | 32 College of Engineering |
| 1094 | Driftmier Engineering Annex | 1968 | | 4 | 32 College of Engineering |
| | Roads and parking | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 32 College of Engineering |
| | Plantings | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 32 College of Engineering |
| | Wooded ravine with picnic tables, benches, trails | Undetermined | | 3 | 33 Driftmier Woods |
| 1501 | Rhodes Animal Science Center A | 1998 | | 5 | 34 East Campus |
| 1502 | Rhodes Animal Science Center B | 1998 | | 5 | 34 East Campus |
| 1503 | Rhodes Animal Science Center C | 1998 | | 5 | 34 East Campus |
| 1509 | Facilities Management East | 2009 | | 5 | 34 East Campus |
| 1510 | East Village Deck | 2002 | | 5 | 34 East Campus |
| 1511 | Joe Frank Harris Commons | 2004 | | 5 | 34 East Campus |
| 1512 | George D. Busbee Hall | 2004 | | 5 | 34 East Campus |
| 1513 | Rooker Hall | 2004 | | 5 | 34 East Campus |
| 1514 | Vandiver Hall | 2004 | | 5 | 34 East Campus |
| 1516 | East Campus Residential Hall | 2010 | | 5 | 34 East Campus |
| 1690 | Ramsey Student Center | 1995 | | 5 | 34 East Campus |
| 1698 | East Campus Deck | 2002 | | 5 | 34 East Campus |
| 1701 | University Health Center | 1998 | | 5 | 34 East Campus |

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|--|---|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|---|
| UGA Building No. | Historic Name | Date(s) | NR Designation | HPMP Assessment Category | Character Area |
| | Roads and parking | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 34 East Campus |
| | Plantings | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 34 East Campus |
| 2835 | Visitor Center (Four Towers) | 1937 | | 2 | 35 UGA Visitor Center/Four Towers |
| 2835 | CAES Activity Center | 1937 | | 2 | 35 UGA Visitor Center/Four Towers |
| | Oak grove | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 35 UGA Visitor Center/Four Towers |
| 2220-2231 | University Village A-K | 1966 | | 3 | 36a Family Housing - University Village |
| 2238 | Family & Graduate Housing Office | 1970 | | 4 | 36b Family Housing - Rogers Road |
| 2240-2245 | Rogers Road M-S | 1973 | | 4 | 36b Family Housing - Rogers Road |
| 2260-2262 | Brandon Oaks T,U,V | 1987 | | 5 | 36c Family Housing - Brandon Oaks |
| | Roads and parking | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 36 a-c Family Housing |
| | Plantings | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 36 a-c Family Housing |
| 2440 | Lake Herrick Pavilion | 1986 | | 5 | 37 Intramural Fields |
| 2972 | Intramural Fields Deck | 2009 | | 5 | 37 Intramural Fields |
| | Intramural fields | Undetermined | | 5 | 37 Intramural Fields |
| | Lake Herrick | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 37 Intramural Fields |
| | Oconee Forest Park | 1982 | | 5 | 37 Intramural Fields |
| | Research fields and pastures | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 37 Intramural Fields |
| 2125 | Riverbend Research Lab North | 1974 | | 4 | 38 Riverbend Research |
| 2418 | Riverbend Research Lab South | 1989 | | 5 | 38 Riverbend Research |
| 2122 | Central Food Storage | 1979 | | 5 | 38 Riverbend Research |
| 2118 | Environmental Safety Services / Campus Mail | 1992 | | 5 | 38 Riverbend Research |
| | Roads and parking | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 38 Riverbend Research |
| 2419 | Complex Carbohydrates Research Center - name is correct | 2003 | | 5 | 38 Riverbend Research |
| 1634 | Vehicle Transportation & Maintenance | 1971 | | 4 | 38 Riverbend Research |
| 2438 | Center for Applied Genetic Technologies | 2002 | | 5 | 38 Riverbend Research |
| 2414 | LATH Greenhouse 1 | 1975 | | 4 | 38 Riverbend Research |
| 2415 | Botany Greenhouses | 1971 | | 4 | 38 Riverbend Research |
| 2416 | CCRC Greenhouse 4 | 1986 | | 5 | 38 Riverbend Research |
| 2425 | Entomology greenhouses | 1989 | | 5 | 38 Riverbend Research |
| 2251 | University President's House | 1856 | | 1 | 39 University President's House |
| 2252-2254 | Dependencies/ outbuildings (3) | 1856/1954 | | 1 | 39 University President's House |
| | Landscape resources | ca. 1940 | | 1 | 39 University President's House |
| 2000 | Lucy Cobb Institute | 1858 | NR | 1 | 40 Lucy Cobb Institute Campus |
| 2617 | Seney-Stovall Chapel | 1882-1885 | NR | 1 | 40 Lucy Cobb Institute Campus |
| 2005 | Carl Vinson Hall | 1991 | | 5 | 40 Lucy Cobb Institute Campus |
| 2001 | Margaret Hall | 1900 | | 5 | 40 Lucy Cobb Institute Campus |
| 2003 | Carriage House | 1808 | NR | 2 | 40 Lucy Cobb Institute Campus |
| 2004 | Lucy Cobb Kitchen | 1858 | NR | 2 | 40 Lucy Cobb Institute Campus |

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| UGA Building No. | Historic Name | Date(s) | NR Designation | HPMP Assessment Category | Character Area |
| | Landscape resources | | | | 40 Lucy Cobb Institute Campus |
| 2501 | White Hall Mansion | 1892 | | 1 | 41 White Hall / Warnell School of Forestry property |
| 2533 | Flinchum's Phoenix | 1978 | | 3 | 41 White Hall / Warnell School of Forestry property |
| | Support structures | Undetermined | | Undermined; various | 41 White Hall / Warnell School of Forestry property |
| | Agricultural buildings and greenhouses along Phoenix Road | Undetermined | | Undermined; various | 41 White Hall / Warnell School of Forestry property |
| | School of Forestry Experimental Forest | Undetermined | | 3 | 41 White Hall / Warnell School of Forestry property |
| | Phoenix Road | Undetermined | | 3 | 41 White Hall / Warnell School of Forestry property |
| 101-109 | Chicopee Mill | 1847/1940/1965/1970/1988 | | 2 | 42 Chicopee Complex |
| | Stone storage building | Undetermined | | 2 | 42 Chicopee Complex |
| | Fuel Tank | Undetermined | | 2 | 42 Chicopee Complex |
| | Brick stack | Undetermined | | 2 | 42 Chicopee Complex |
| | Warehouse and storage structures | Undetermined | | 2, 5 | |
| | Landscape resources | Undetermined | | | 42 Chicopee Complex |
| 2328 | Callaway Building | 1975 | | 4 | 43 State Botanical Garden of Georgia |
| 2335 | Alice Hand Callaway Visitor Center and Conservatory | 1985 | | 5 | 43 State Botanical Garden of Georgia |
| 2337 | Cecil B. Day Chapel | 1994 | | 5 | 43 State Botanical Garden of Georgia |
| 2338 | Garden Club of Georgia Headquarters | 1997-1998 | | 5 | 43 State Botanical Garden of Georgia |
| | Botanical Gardens | 1968, with ongoing development | | 3 | 43 State Botanical Garden of Georgia |
| | Access road and parking | 1968, with ongoing development | | 3 | 43 State Botanical Garden of Georgia |
| | Trails | 1968, with ongoing development | | 3 | 43 State Botanical Garden of Georgia |
| 2650 | Clubhouse | 1968 | | 4 | 44 University of Georgia Golf Course |
| 2651 | Maintenance structure | 1968 | | 4 | 44 University of Georgia Golf Course |
| | Golf course | 1968 | | 4 | 44 University of Georgia Golf Course |
| | Entrance road and stone identity sign | Undetermined, likely 1968 | | Undetermined | 44 University of Georgia Golf Course |
| 1900 | Quarters A (Cobb House) | 1908 | NR (listed as contributing) | 2 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| 1901 | Quarters B (President's College) | 1897 | NR (listed as contributing) | 2 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| 1903 | Winnie Davis Hall | 1902 | NR (listed as contributing) | 2 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| 1905 | Rhodes Hall | 1906 | NR (listed as contributing) | 2 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| 1906 | Pound Hall | 1917 | NR (listed as contributing) | 2 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| 1902 | Miller Hall | 1917 | NR (listed as contributing) | 2 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| 1904 | Carnegie Library | 1910 | NR (Individually listed and listed as contributing) | 1 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| 1935-1940 | Gilmore Housing | 1956 | | 2 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |

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| UGA Building No. | Historic Name | Date(s) | NR Designation | HPMP Assessment Category | Character Area |
| 1947-1952 | Kenny Road Housing | 1969 | | 3 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| 1941-1946 | McGowan Housing | 1957 | | 2 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| 1913 | Boiler Plant | 1953 | | 2 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| 1907 | Brown Hall | 1954 | | 2 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| 1922 | Commissary | 1973 | | 4 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| 1910 | George Hall | 1974 | | 4 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| 1911 | Hudson Clinic | 1961 | | 2 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| 1921 | Navy Exchange | 1985 | | 5 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| 1914 | Public Works Shop | 1953 | | 2 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| 1909 | Russell Hall | 1973 | | 4 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| 1908 | Scott Hall | 1963 | | 2 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| 1915 | Wheeler Hall | 2004 | | 5 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| 1912 | Wright Hall | 1971 | | 4 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| not numbered | Bath House (ladies) | 1960 | | 2 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| not numbered | Bath House (men) | 1960 | | 2 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| 1920 | Child Development Center | 1989 | | 5 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| 1976 | Field House | 1989 | | 5 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| 1924 | Navy Exchange Service Station | 1974 | | 4 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| 1925 | DECA Office Building | 1988 | | 5 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| 1923 | PW/HSG Warehouse | 1990 | | 5 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| | Hazmat Storage | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| 1978 | Community Center | 2000 | | 5 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| | Storage units | Undetermined | | Undetermined | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| | Brick entrance posts | 1928-1932 | | 2 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| | Sign | 1928 | | 2 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| | Plaza entrance | Undetermined | | 2 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| | Royer Square | 1988 | | 5 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| | Walks | Undetermined | | 2 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| | Parade grounds | Undetermined | | 2 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| | Tree plantings along Oglethorpe Avenue | Undetermined | | 3 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| | Light standards | Undetermined | | 2 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| | Commemorative trees | circa 1990s | | 5 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |

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| UGA Building No. | Historic Name | Date(s) | NR Designation | HPMP Assessment Category | Character Area |
| | Navy Bas Relief commemorative plaque | 1991 | | 5 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| | Tillman Wall | 1974 | | 4 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| | Bicentennial granite marker | 1976 | | 4 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| | Pearl Harbor commemorative plaque | 1991 | | 5 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| | Silver Anchor Award | 1986, 1988 | | 5 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| | Golden Anchor Award | 1985 | | 5 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| | Commander Roger C. Stattler Memorial Pier | 1992 | | 5 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| | Commanders Chesley M. Hicks and James L. Arnold Memorial | 1992 | | 5 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| | Captain Richard P. Pawson Memorial Gardens | 1974-1986 | | 4, 5 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| | Recreation features | 1970-1971, and other dates not determined | | 4, 5 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| | Kissing Rocks (9CA19) | Late Mississippian or Late Archaic period | | 1 | 45 UGA Health Sciences Campus |
| | Iron Horse Plant Sciences Farm | | | 2 | 46 Iron Horse Plant Sciences Farm |

Griffin Campus – Resources Assessment Summary

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| UGA Building No. | Historic/Current Name | Date(s) | NR Status | HPMP Assessment Category | Character Area |
|-------------------------|---|---------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 4466 | Visitor Housing (former Director's residence) | 1948 | | 2 | Historic Campus Entry |
| | Entry gate | by 1928 | | 2 | Historic Campus Entry |
| | Entry gate foundation | By 1954 | | Undetermined | Historic Campus Entry |
| | Turf and plantings | Undetermined | | Undetermined | Historic Campus Entry |
| | Fence | post-2002 | | 5 | Historic Campus Entry |
| | Identity sign | post-2002 | | 5 | Historic Campus Entry |
| | Georgia Historical Marker | 1956 | | 3 | Historic Campus Entry |
| | Access road | post-2002 | | 5 | Contemporary Entrance and Parking |
| | Visitor parking | post-2002 | | 5 | Contemporary Entrance and Parking |
| | Paved walks | post-2002 | | 5 | Contemporary Entrance and Parking |
| 4416 | Flynt Building | 1928 | | 1 | Historic Academic Core |
| 4462 | Stuckey Conference Center | 1954 | | 2 | Historic Academic Core |
| 4413 | Cowart Building | 1948 | | 2 | Historic Academic Core |
| 4405 | Mule Barn | 1912 | | 1 | Historic Academic Core |
| 4414 | Research Services Building and Dairy Barn | 1912; addition 1940 | | 1 | Historic Academic Core |
| 4417 | Biological Agricultural Engineering (BAE) Building | 1952 | | 2 | Historic Academic Core |
| 4408 | Sanford Barn | 1938 | | 1 | Historic Academic Core |
| 4419 | Gin and Shop Building | circa 1938 | | 1 | Historic Academic Core |
| 4401 | Agricultural Engineering and Plant Operations Shop | 1957 | | 2 | Historic Academic Core |
| 4426 | Stress Physiology Building | 1940 | | 2 | Historic Academic Core |
| 4442 | Plant Introduction Greenhouse and Headhouse | 1966 or earlier | | 2 | Historic Academic Core |
| 4460 | Micronutrient Research Building | 1971 | | 3 | Historic Academic Core |
| 4403 | Metabolism Barn | 1938–1957 | | 2 | Historic Academic Core |
| 4415 | Forage Dryer | 1957–1962 | | 2 | Historic Academic Core |
| 4441 | Grain Forage Greenhouse and Headhouse | 1954–1962 | | 2 | Historic Academic Core |
| 4446 | Turf Science Building | by 1975 | | 4 | Historic Academic Core |
| 4421 | Entomology and Horticultural Greenhouse and Headhouse | 1957 | | 2 | Historic Academic Core |
| 4461 | Horticultural Greenhouse | 1971 | | 3 | Historic Academic Core |
| 4445 | Pathology Greenhouse | 1962 | | 2 | Historic Academic Core |
| 4457 | S-9 Lab Building | 1969 | | 3 | Historic Academic Core |
| 4427 | Potato Storage House | 1962-1975 | | 3 | Historic Academic Core |
| 4456 | Parasitology Barn | by 1975 | | 4 | Historic Academic Core |
| 4375 | Woodroof Pavilion | 1996 | | 5 | Historic Academic Core |
| 4400 | Student Learning Center | 2009 | | 5 | Historic Academic Core |
| 4424 | Insectary | 1951 | | 2 | Historic Academic Core |
| | Buildings north of Cowart Street north and west of the dairy barn | post–1975 | | 5 | Historic Academic Core |
| 4482 | Seed storage cooler | 1978 | | 5 | Historic Academic Core |
| 4483 | USDA Seed Processing 1 | post–1975 | | 5 | Historic Academic Core |
| 4484 | USDA Seed Processing 2 | post–1975 | | 5 | Historic Academic Core |

Griffin Campus – Resources Assessment Summary

November 2018

| UGA Building No. | Historic/Current Name | Date(s) | NR Status | HPMP Assessment Category | Character Area |
|-------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| 4385 | USDA greenhouse complex | post–1975 | | 5 | Historic Academic Core |
| 4492 | Facilities Services (Physical plant facilities, Support Services Building) | 1983 | | 5 | Historic Academic Core |
| | Greenhouses and storage structures north of Cowart Street | post–1975 | | 5 | Historic Academic Core |
| | Greenhouses along Stuckey Drive | Built after 1975 | | Undetermined | Historic Academic Core |
| | Cowart Street | circa 1950s; post-1975 | | 2, 5 | Historic Academic Core |
| | Woodroof Drive | by 1954; post–1975 | | 2, 4 | Historic Academic Core |
| | Higgins Road | by 1954 | | 2 | Historic Academic Core |
| | Holley Road | by 1975 | | 5 | Historic Academic Core |
| | Brick walk (Gordon Futral Court) | post-2002 | | 5 | Historic Academic Core |
| | Brick utility enclosure | post–2002 | | 5 | Historic Academic Core |
| 4463 | Melton Building | 1965–1966 | | 2 | Academic Expansion |
| 4386 | Food Technology Center | post–1975 | | 5 | Academic Expansion |
| 4475 | Redding Building | post–1975 | | 5 | Academic Expansion |
| 4305 | Redding Annex | post–1975 | | 5 | Academic Expansion |
| | Access road and parking | post–2000 | | 5 | Turf Research |
| | Field patterns | Undetermined | | Undetermined | Turf Research |
| | Field patterns | Undetermined | | 2 | Research Fields (East) |
| | Field structures | Undetermined | | 5 | Research Fields (East) |
| | Stormwater management and irrigation system | Undetermined | | 2 | Research Fields (East) |
| | Pond | Undetermined | | 2 | Research Fields (East) |
| | Field patterns | Undetermined | | 2 | Research Fields (West) |
| | Field structures | Undetermined | | 5 | Research Fields (West) |
| | Ponds | Undetermined | | Undetermined | Research Fields (West) |

| Tifton Campus – Resources Assessment Summary | | | | | November 2018 |
|--|--|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| UGA Building No. | Historic/Current Name | Date(s) | NR Designation | HPMP Assessment Category | Character Area |
| 4601 | Old Administration Building | 1954 | | 1 | Historic Academic Core |
| 4602 | H. H. Tift Building | 1922 | | 1 | Historic Academic Core |
| 4603 | Animal Science Research Building | 1937 | | 1 | Historic Academic Core |
| 4604 | Horticulture Building | 1963 | | 1 | Historic Academic Core |
| 4607 | General Research Z-24 Building | 1974 | | 4 | Historic Academic Core |
| | Research Way | by 1954 | | 2 | Historic Academic Core |
| | Coastal Way | ca. 1937; 1954 | | 2 | Historic Academic Core |
| | Walks | Undetermined | | 2 | Historic Academic Core |
| | Identity sign | 1995 | | 5 | Historic Academic Core |
| | Sundial | 1995 | | 5 | Historic Academic Core |
| | Commemorative boulder and plaque | 1993 | | 5 | Historic Academic Core |
| | Flagpole | Undetermined | | 5 | Historic Academic Core |
| | Tree and shrub plantings | Undetermined | | 3 | Historic Academic Core |
| 4033 | Fuel Monitoring Building | Undated | | Undetermined | Laboratory Core |
| 4608 | Greenhouse #2- Horticulture Agronomy | 1943 | | 2 | Laboratory Core |
| 4609 | Greenhouse #3- Agronomy | 1956 | | 2 | Laboratory Core |
| 4610 | Feed Sample House | 1943 | | 2 | Laboratory Core |
| 4613 | Main Barn | 1920 | | 1 | Laboratory Core |
| 4629 | Ag Engineering Office and Lab | 1966 | | 2 | Laboratory Core |
| 4636 | Ag Engineering Field Lab | 1970 | | 4 | Laboratory Core |
| 4729 | Oil House | 1940 | | 2 | Laboratory Core |
| 4734 | Pesticide Building | 1975 | | 4 | Laboratory Core |
| 4740 | Entomology Annex | 1977 | | 5 | Laboratory Core |
| 4743 | Nematology Shed | 1979 | | 5 | Laboratory Core |
| 4754 | Plant Science Annex | 1984 | | 5 | Laboratory Core |
| 4765 | Weed Science Laboratory | 1991 | | 5 | Laboratory Core |
| 4793 | Natural Products Lab | 1999 | | 5 | Laboratory Core |
| | Plant Science Drive | Ca. 1920s | | 2 | Laboratory Core |
| | Bermuda Drive | Undetermined | | Undetermined | Laboratory Core; North Fields; NESPAL |
| | North Entomology Drive | Undetermined | | Undetermined | Laboratory Core |
| | Turf display fields | Undetermined | | Undetermined | Laboratory Core |
| | Experimental plots | Undetermined | | Undetermined | |
| 4025 | Branch Peanut Greenhouse | 2000 | | 5 | Rainwater Road Frontage |
| 4032 | NESPAL Bio Ag Engineering Implement Shed | 1997 | | 5 | Rainwater Road Frontage |
| 4647 | Potato Curing House | 1944 | | 2 | Rainwater Road Frontage |
| 4648 | Seed Drying House | 1950 | | 2 | Rainwater Road Frontage |
| 4649 | Seed Cleaning House | 1951 | | 2 | Rainwater Road Frontage |
| 4650 | Gin and Seed House | 1942 | | 2 | Rainwater Road Frontage |
| 4651 | Tobacco Pack House | 1964 | | 2 | Rainwater Road Frontage |
| 4653 | Engineering Tobacco Shed | 1962 | | 2 | Rainwater Road Frontage |
| 4654 | Ag Engineering Equipment Shed | 1956 | | 2 | Rainwater Road Frontage |
| 4657 | Tobacco Curing Barn | 1945 | | 2 | Rainwater Road Frontage |

| Tifton Campus – Resources Assessment Summary | | | | | November 2018 |
|--|--|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|---|
| UGA Building No. | Historic/Current Name | Date(s) | NR Designation | HPMP Assessment Category | Character Area |
| 4762 | Physical Plant Building | 1991 | | 5 | Rainwater Road Frontage |
| 4663 | Black Shank Tobacco Barn | 1963 | | 2 | Rainwater Road Frontage |
| 4664 | Soils Shed | 1956 | | 2 | Rainwater Road Frontage |
| 4665 | Old Soils Lab Building (Sparrow Lab) | 1948 | | 2 | Rainwater Road Frontage |
| | ARS Storage Building | Undated | | Undetermined | Rainwater Road Frontage |
| | Tobacco Road | Undetermined | | Undetermined | Rainwater Road Frontage; South Research Complex |
| | South Entomology Drive | Undetermined | | Undetermined | Rainwater Road Frontage; South Research Complex |
| | Parking associated with Physical Plant | 1991 | | 5 | Rainwater Road Frontage |
| 4619 | Weed Control Greenhouse and Headhouse | 1963 | | 2 | South Research Complex |
| 4620 | Plant Pathology Greenhouse and Headhouse | 1963 | | 2 | South Research Complex |
| 4621 | Plant Pathology Growth Chamber | 1966 | | 2 | South Research Complex |
| 4622 | Pathology/Nematology Greenhouse | 1965 | | 2 | South Research Complex |
| 4623 | Grass Br Headhouse and Greenhouse | 1967 | | 4 | South Research Complex |
| 4625 | Horticulture Greenhouse | 1967 | | 4 | South Research Complex |
| 4626 | Laborers Cottage A | 1957 | | 2 | South Research Complex |
| 4628 | Arboretum Cottage (Graduate Student Housing) | 1935 | | 2 | South Research Complex |
| 4639 | Horticulture Barn | 1935 | | 2 | South Research Complex |
| 4640 | Entomology Building Laboratory | 1965 | | 2 | South Research Complex |
| 4641 | Entomology Greenhouse | 1965 | | 2 | South Research Complex |
| 4643 | Entomology Laboratory (Insectary) | 1956 | | 2 | South Research Complex |
| 4644 | Entomology Laboratory | 1956 | | 2 | South Research Complex |
| 4645 | Entomology Equipment Shed | 1968 | | 4 | South Research Complex |
| 4646 | Peanut Barn (Entomology) | 1964 | | 2 | South Research Complex |
| 4730 | Horticulture Greenhouse Headhouse | 1971 | | 4 | South Research Complex |
| 4733 | Horticulture Implement Storage | 1956 | | 2 | South Research Complex |
| 4749 | Entomology Lab Trailer | 1983 | | 5 | South Research Complex |
| 4751 | Soil Sterilizer Shed | 1950 | | 2 | South Research Complex |
| 4764 | Arboretum Pavilion | 1989 | | 5 | South Research Complex |
| 4772 | Horticulture Chemical Storage | 1992 | | 5 | South Research Complex |
| 4773 | Vidalia Onion Research Lab | 1995 | | 5 | South Research Complex |
| 4795 | Animal Science Entomology Chicken House | 1994 | | 5 | South Research Complex |

| Tifton Campus – Resources Assessment Summary | | | | | November 2018 |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| UGA Building No. | Historic/Current Name | Date(s) | NR Designation | HPMP Assessment Category | Character Area |
| 4797 | Entomology Greenhouse | 1996 | | 5 | South Research Complex |
| | South Entomology Drive | Undetermined | | Undetermined | |
| | Tobacco Road | Undetermined | | Undetermined | |
| | Bunny Run Road | Undetermined | | Undetermined | South Research Complex |
| | Coastal Plains Research Arboretum | 1986 | | 5 | South Research Complex |
| 4630 | Horticulture Barn | 1960 | | 2 | North Fields |
| 4753 | BB Greenhouse | 1978 | | 5 | North Fields |
| | Bermuda Drive | Undetermined | | Undetermined | |
| | Field access roads | Undetermined | | Undetermined | North Fields |
| | Pond | Undetermined | | Undetermined | North Fields |
| | Experiment fields | Undetermined | | Undetermined | North Fields |
| 4791 | NESPAL Main Building | 1992 | | 5 | NESPAL |
| 4898 | NESPAL Greenhouse | 1997 | | 5 | NESPAL |
| | Bermuda Drive | Undetermined | | Undetermined | |
| | NESPAL access roads and parking | 1992 | | 5 | NESPAL |
| 4672 | Forage/Pasture Barn | 1932 | | 2 | East Farm Complex |
| 4673 | Drying House | Undetermined | | Undetermined | East Farm Complex |
| 4674 | Agronomy Barn | 1934 | | 2 | East Farm Complex |
| 4675 | Cow Barn/Peanut Barn | Undetermined | | Undetermined | East Farm Complex |
| 4679 | Fuel House | 1943 | | 2 | East Farm Complex |
| | Access roads | Undetermined | | Undetermined | East Farm Complex |
| | Experiment fields | Undetermined | | Undetermined | East Farm Complex |

| Mountain Research and Education Center – Resources Assessment Summary | | | | | November 2018 |
|---|--|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|--|
| UGA Building No. | Historic/Current Name | Date(s) | NR Designation | HPMP Assessment Category | Character Area |
| 3506 | Work center/storage (cannery) | ca. 1934 | | 1 | Historic Station Entry |
| 3511 | Cottage | 1930 | | 2 | Historic Station Entry |
| 3512 | Office and Seed Lab (Soils lab) | ca. 1934 | | 1 | Historic Station Entry |
| | Fruit stand | ca. 1934 | | 2 | Historic Station Entry |
| | Root Cellar | ca. 1934 | | 2 | Historic Station Entry |
| 3517 | Tool storage shed | 1937 | | 2 | Historic Station Entry |
| | Georgia Mountain Experiment Station Road | Undetermined | | 2 | Historic Station Entry; Administration |
| | Road leading to cannery and Farmers' Meeting complex | Undetermined | | 2 | Historic Station Entry |
| | Stone walls and entry piers | Undetermined | | 2 | Historic Station Entry |
| | Entrance road retaining wall | Undetermined | | 2 | Historic Station Entry |
| | Stone wall near office and seed lab building | Undetermined | | 2 | Historic Station Entry |
| | Stone walls and steps at the office and seed lab | Undetermined | | 2 | Historic Station Entry |
| | Cottage drive | Undetermined | | 2 | Historic Station Entry |
| | Bridge | Undetermined | | 5 | Historic Station Entry |
| | Stormwater management system | Undetermined | | 2 | Historic Station Entry |
| | Stone ruin | Undetermined | | 2 | Historic Station Entry |
| | Appalachian Native Botanical Sanctuary and Georgia Mountain Ethnobotanic Gardens | Undetermined | | 4 | Historic Station Entry |
| | Woodland Medicine Trail | Undetermined | | 4 | Historic Station Entry |
| 3501 | Administration | 1953 | | 2 | Administration |
| 3529 | Feed Barn [confirm this is the building southwest of administration] | 1952 | | 2 | Administration |
| | Georgia Mountain Experiment Station Road | Undetermined | | Undetermined | |
| | Road to feed barn | ca. 1952 | | 2 | Administration |
| | Road to northwest | Undetermined | | Undetermined | Administration |
| 3508 | Jarrett House | 1892 | | 1 | Jarrett House and Environs |
| 3518 | Utility warehouse | 1959 | | 2 | Jarrett House and Environs |
| | Root cellar | ca. 1934 | | 2 | Jarrett House and Environs |
| 3520 | Storage building | ca. 1934 | | 2 | Jarrett House and Environs |
| 3528 | Maintenance vehicle shed | ca. 1980 | | 5 | Jarrett House and Environs |
| | Jarrett House heirloom garden | 2007 | | 5 | Jarrett House and Environs |
| | Stone wall, Jarrett House | Undetermined | | 2 | Jarrett House and Environs |
| | Access road leading to corrugated metal storage building | Undetermined | | Undetermined | Jarrett House and Environs |

Mountain Research and Education Center – Resources Assessment Summary

November 2018

| UGA Building No. | Historic/Current Name | Date(s) | NR Designation | HPMP Assessment Category | Character Area |
|-------------------------|--|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 3516 | Food preparation shed | 1940 | | 2 | Farmers' Meeting Complex |
| 3519 | Storage shed (pottery barn and kiln) | ca. 1934 | | 2 | Farmers' Meeting Complex |
| 3521 | Barbecue house | 1940 | | 2 | Farmers' Meeting Complex |
| 3523 | Pavilion | 1964 | | 2 | Farmers' Meeting Complex |
| 3534 | Restroom | 1989 | | 5 | Farmers' Meeting Complex |
| 3525 | Storage building | Undetermined | | 3 | |
| | Water tank | ca. 1934 | | 2 | Farmers' Meeting Complex |
| | Access road leading to corrugated metal storage building | By 1966 | | Undetermined | Farmers' Meeting Complex |
| | Trails and plantings | Undetermined | | 5 | Farmers' Meeting Complex |
| | Arch | Undetermined | | Undetermined | Farmers' Meeting Complex |
| | Stone fireplace, walls, and plaza | Undetermined | | 2 | Farmers' Meeting Complex |
| | Stormwater management system | Undetermined | | 5 | Farmers' Meeting Complex |
| | Stone-lined pool | Undetermined | | 5 | Farmers' Meeting Complex |
| | Amphitheater | Undetermined | | 2 | Farmers' Meeting Complex |
| 3510 | Greenhouse | 1959 | | 2 | Experiment Fields |
| | Gravel access drive | Undetermined | | Undetermined | Experiment Fields |

| 4-H Centers – Resources Assessment Summary | | | | | Revised Draft: March 2017 |
|--|--|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| UGA Building No. | Historic/Current Name | Date(s) | NR Designation | HPMP Assessment Category | Character Area |
| 5011 | Cottage 1 | 1953 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5013 | Cottage 13 | 1953 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5014 | Cottage 14 | 1953 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5015 | Cottage 15 | 1953 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5016 | Cottage 16 | 1953 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5017 | Cottage 17 | 1953 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5018 | Cottage 18 | 1953 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5019 | Cottage 19 | 1953 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5020 | Cottage 20 | 1953 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5021 | Cottage 21 | 1953 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5022 | Cottage 22 | 1953 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5023 | Cottage 23 | 1953 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5024 | Cottage 24 | 1953 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5033 | Cottage 33 | 1953 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5034 | Cottage 34 | 1953 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5035 | Cottage 35 | 1953 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5036 | Cottage 36 | 1953 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5037 | Cottage 37 | 1953 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5055 | Chapel | 1955 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5056 | Dining hall for Rock Eagle 4-H Center | 1955 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5057 | Talmadge Auditorium | 1955 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5058 | Union Camp building | 1954 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5059 | Hastings building | 1954 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5060 | Housekeeping | 1963 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5061 | Administration building | 1952 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5062 | Georgia Power building | 1971 | | 4 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5063 | Callaway building | 1952 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5065 | Health building | 1953 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5066 | Bankers building | 1953 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5067 | Krannert building | 1953 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5068 | L.P. gas building | 1953 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5070 | Boat house and store | 1953 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5075 | Pavilion area 1 | 1963 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5076 | Pavilion area 2 | 1964 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5077 | Pavilion area 3 | 1963 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5080 | Resident Williamson | 1954 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5081 | Resident Jenkins | 1952 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5082 | Pool 1 filter house | 1952 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5085 | Senior pavilion Rock Eagle 4-H Center | 1959 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5086 | Patricia Nunn Barkuloo Conference Center | 1973 | | 4 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5089 | Pump house | 1953 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5090 | Observation tower | 1936 | | 1 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5091 | Gate house | 1969 | | 4 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5092 | Sewerage lift station | 1954 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5093 | Pavilion pool 2 | 1964 | | 2 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5096 | Bath house for Rock Eagle 4-H Center | 1974 | | 4 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5097 | Pavilion pioneer camp | 1974 | | 4 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5098 | Adirondack cabins 1 through 9 pioneer camp | 1972 | | 4 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| | Pool | Undetermined | | 5 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| | Miniature golf course | Undetermined | | 5 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |

| 4-H Centers – Resources Assessment Summary | | | | | Revised Draft: March 2017 |
|--|--|----------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| UGA Building No. | Historic/Current Name | Date(s) | NR Designation | HPMP Assessment Category | Character Area |
| | Path to access Rock Eagle effigy mound | Undetermined | | Undetermined | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| | Rock Eagle effigy mound | pre-European-American settlement | NR | 1 | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| | Pioneer camp fire ring | Undetermined | | Undetermined | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| | Lake | Undetermined | | Undetermined | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| | Road network | Undetermined | | Undetermined | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| | Trails | Undetermined | | Undetermined | Rock Eagle 4-H Center |
| 5301 | 4H cottage no 1 | 1938 | | 2 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| 5302 | 4H cottage no 2 | 1938 | | 2 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| 5303 | 4H cottage no 3 | 1938 | | 2 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| 5304 | 4H cottage no 4 | 1938 | | 2 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| 5305 | 4H cottage no 5 | 1938 | | 2 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| 5306 | 4H cottage no 6 | 1938 | | 2 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| 5307 | 4H cottage no 7 | 1938 | | 2 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| 5308 | 4H cottage no 8 | 1938 | | 2 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| 5309 | 4H cottage no 9 | 1938 | | 2 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| 5310 | 4H cottage no 10 | 1938 | | 2 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| 5311 | 4H cottage no 11 | 1938 | | 2 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| 5312 | 4H cottage no 12 | 1938 | | 2 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| 5313 | 4H cottage no 13 | 1938 | | 2 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| 5314 | 4H cottage no 14 | 1938 | | 2 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| 5315 | 4H cottage no 15 | 1938 | | 2 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| 5316 | 4H cottage no 16 | 1938 | | 2 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| 5317 | 4H cottage no 17 (staff housing) | 1938 | | 2 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| 5318 | Manager's House/Director's House/Caretaker's House | 1938 | | 2 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| 5319 | Camp Wahsega boy counselors' cabin (staff housing) | 1938 | | 2 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| 5320 | Camp Wahsega girl counselor's cabin (program director's residence)/Guest House | 1938 | | 2 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| 5321 | Camp Wahsega dining hall | 1938 | | 2 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| 5322 | Recreation Hall (Assembly Hall) | 1951 | | 2 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| 5323 | Canteen building | 1978 | | 5 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| 5324 | Camp Wahsega craft food storage | 1938 | | 2 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| 5325 | Camp Wahsega pump house | 1972 | | 4 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| 5326 | 4-H large pavilion (Pavilion 4) | 1963 | | 2 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| 5327 | Camp Wahsega small pavilion 1 | 1963 | | 2 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| 5328 | Camp Wahsega small pavilion 2 | 1963 | | 2 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| 5329 | Camp Wahsega small pavilion 3 | 1963 | | 2 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| 5330 | Camp Wahsega shop building | 1975 | | 4 | Wahsega 4-H Center |

| 4-H Centers – Resources Assessment Summary | | | | | Revised Draft: March 2017 |
|--|--|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| UGA Building No. | Historic/Current Name | Date(s) | NR Designation | HPMP Assessment Category | Character Area |
| 5331 | Camp Wahsega girls' bathhouse | 1963 | | 2 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| 5332 | Camp Wahsega boys' bathhouse | 1938 | | 2 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| 5334 | Utility shed | 2015 | | 5 | |
| | Turtle habitat | Undetermined | | Undetermined | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| | Access road | Undetermined | | 2 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| | Waterwheel | Undetermined | | Undetermined | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| | Identity sign | Undetermined | | Undetermined | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| | Volleyball court | Undetermined | | Undetermined | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| | Swimming pond | Undetermined | | 2 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| | Recreation features | Undetermined | | 5 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| | Recreation field | Undetermined | | 2 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| | Stone features | Undetermined | | 2 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| | Path connecting cabins and girls bathhouse and timber retaining wall | Undetermined | | Undetermined | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| | Campfire rings | Undetermined | | Undetermined | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| | Trails | Undetermined | | Undetermined | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| | Andrews Bell | 1967 | | 4 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| | Signage | Undetermined | | 5 | Wahsega 4-H Center |
| | Flagpole | Undetermined | | Undetermined | Wahsega 4-H Center |

Marine Institute at Sapelo Island – Resources Assessment Summary

November 2018

| UGA Bldg. No. | Historic/Current Name | Date(s) | NR Designation | HPMP Assessment Category | Character Area |
|---------------|---|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 6017 | Reynolds Mansion | 1925 | | 1 | South End Mansion Landscape |
| 6085 | Azalea Cottage | 1934 | | 2 | South End Mansion Landscape |
| 6086 | Azalea Apartment | 1934 | | 2 | South End Mansion Landscape |
| 6082 | Dormitory | 1927 | | 2 | South End Mansion Landscape |
| 6087 | Greenhouse | 1927 | | 2 | South End Mansion Landscape |
| 6087 | Greenhouse Cottage | 1934 | | 2 | South End Mansion Landscape |
| 6088 | Sears house | 1934 | | 1 | South End Mansion Landscape |
| 6089 | Sears garage | 1934 | | 1 | South End Mansion Landscape |
| 6090 | Gardener Cottage No. 1 | 1934 | | 2 | South End Mansion Landscape |
| 6014 | Gardener Cottage No. 2 | 1934 | | 2 | South End Mansion Landscape |
| 6091 | Gardener Cottage No. 1 Outbuilding | 1934 | | 2 | South End Mansion Landscape |
| 6015 | Gardener Cottage No. 2 Outbuilding | 1934 | | 2 | South End Mansion Landscape |
| 6025 | Slat House | 1953 | | 2 | South End Mansion Landscape |
| | Mansion lawn and groves | Undetermined | | 2 | South End Mansion Landscape |
| | Tree-lined road network | Undetermined | | 2 | South End Mansion Landscape |
| | Water garden | 1923 | | 2 | South End Mansion Landscape |
| | Tennis court | Undetermined | | 2 | South End Mansion Landscape |
| | Boardwalk to marsh | Undetermined | | 2 | South End Mansion Landscape |
| | Brick wall and stormwater management system | Undetermined | | 2 | South End Mansion Landscape |
| | Road and path traces | Undetermined | | 2 | South End Mansion Landscape |
| | Sundial | Undetermined | | 2 | South End Mansion Landscape |
| | Grill | Undetermined | | 2 | South End Mansion Landscape |
| | Birdbath | Undetermined | | 2 | South End Mansion Landscape |
| | Nanny Goat Beach Road | Undetermined | | 2 | South End Mansion Landscape |
| | Orchard/alley | ca. 1923 | | 2 | South End Mansion Landscape |
| | Palmetto tree plantings | Undetermined | | 2 | South End Mansion Landscape |
| | Road and fencing | Undetermined | | 2 | South End Mansion Landscape |
| 6016 | Power House | 1934 | | 2 | The Quadrangle |
| 6069 | Lumber Storage and Wet Lab | 1966 | | 2 | The Quadrangle |

Marine Institute at Sapelo Island – Resources Assessment Summary

November 2018

| UGA Bldg. No. | Historic/Current Name | Date(s) | NR Designation | HPMP Assessment Category | Character Area |
|---|--|----------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 6070 | South End Equipment Storage No. 2 | 1966 | | 2 | The Quadrangle |
| 6071 | Marine Institute Auto Shop | 1934 | | 2 | The Quadrangle |
| 6072 | Carpenter Shop | 1936 | | 2 | The Quadrangle |
| 6074 | Marine Institute Laboratory | 1936 | | 2 | The Quadrangle |
| 6076 | South End Office Building | 1934 | | 2 | The Quadrangle |
| 6077 | South End Apartment Building | 1934 | | 2 | The Quadrangle |
| 6078 | Maintenance and Lab Complex | 1934 | | 2 | The Quadrangle |
| 6079 | South End Filling Station | 1934 | | 2 | The Quadrangle |
| 6092 | Plumbing Shop | 1953 | | 2 | The Quadrangle |
| 6095 | Fuel Storage Building | ca. 1935 | | 2 | The Quadrangle |
| 6084 | Communications Tower and Building (mobile radio equipment) | by 1963 | | 2 | The Quadrangle |
| | Research Dormitory | 2007 | | 5 | The Quadrangle |
| 6002-6005; 6007-6013; 6020-6023; 6033-6037; 6048; 6102-6103 | Trailers | 1973-1996 | | 5 | The Quadrangle |
| | Road network in Quadrangle area | Undetermined | | 2 | The Quadrangle |
| | Quadrangle landscape | Undetermined | | 2 | The Quadrangle |
| | Quadrangle fountain | Undetermined | | 2 | The Quadrangle |
| | Boat ramp | Undetermined | | 2 | The Quadrangle |
| | Tank (white) | Undetermined | | 2 | The Quadrangle |
| | Tank (blue) | Undetermined | | 5 | The Quadrangle |
| | Plant propagation shelters | Undetermined | | 5 | The Quadrangle |
| | Temporary residences | Undetermined | | 5 | The Quadrangle |
| 6002 | Sapelo Island Trailer A | 1973 | | 5 | Shell Hammock |
| 6062 | Shell Hammock No. 1 | 1961–1966 | | 2 | Shell Hammock |
| 6063 | Shell Hammock No. 2 | 1961–1966 | | 2 | Shell Hammock |
| 6064 | Shell Hammock No. 3 | 1961–1966 | | 2 | Shell Hammock |
| 6065 | Shell Hammock No. 4 | 1961–1966 | | 2 | Shell Hammock |
| 6066 | Shell Hammock No. 5 | 1961–1966 | | 2 | Shell Hammock |
| 6067 | Shell Hammock Utility Building | 1960 | | 2 | Shell Hammock |
| 6107, 6108, 6109 | Shell Hammock Trailers | 1997 | | 5 | Shell Hammock |
| | Evidence of historic Shell Island community | 19th and 20th centuries | | 1 | Shell Hammock |
| | Shell Hammock Indian sheel mounds | pre-European-American settlement | | 1 | Shell Hammock |
| | Marine Institute residential landscape | 1960s | | 2 | Shell Hammock |
| | Structures relating to research | Undetermined | | Undetermined | South End Marsh and Beach |

Marine Institute at Sapelo Island – Resources Assessment Summary

November 2018

| UGA Bldg. No. | Historic/Current Name | Date(s) | NR Designation | HPMP Assessment Category | Character Area |
|---------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Bulkhead | Undetermined | | Undetermined | South End Marsh and Beach |
| | Dock | Undetermined | | Undetermined | South End Marsh and Beach |
| | Marsh shelter | Undetermined | | Undetermined | South End Marsh and Beach |

Skidaway Institute of Oceanography – Resource Assessment Summary

November 2018

| UGA Building No. | Historic/Current Name | Date(s) | NR Designation | HPMP Assessment Category | Character Area |
|-------------------------|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 7500 | Roebing Lab | 1968 | | 4 | Modena Plantation Core |
| 7501 | Mechanical shop W-1 | 1940; pre-1967; post 1967; 2005 | | 2 | Modena Plantation Core |
| 7501 | Powerhouse | 1940 | | 2 | Modena Plantation Core |
| 7502 | Laboratory barn | 1948 | | 2 | Modena Plantation Core |
| 7503 | Life Sciences | 1971 | | 4 | Modena Plantation Core |
| 7505 | Baggett apartment | 1948 | | 2 | Modena Plantation Core |
| 7506 | Roebing Conference Center | ca. 1930s; 1941 | | 2 | Modena Plantation Core |
| 7518 | Marine OPS storage | Undetermined, ca. 1975 | | 4 | Modena Plantation Core |
| 7525 | Maintenance shop 5B | 1975 | | 4 | Modena Plantation Core |
| 7526 | Saltwater lab | Undetermined | | 4 | Modena Plantation Core |
| 7527 | Hodgson house | 1940 | | 1 | Modena Plantation Core |
| 7528 | Martin/Thomas duplex | 1952 | | 2 | Modena Plantation Core |
| 7530 | Rice House | 1955 | | 2 | Modena Plantation Core |
| 7531 | Gas bottle storage | Undetermined, by 1967 | | 4 | Modena Plantation Core |
| 7533 | Whitted Residence | ca. 1940 | | 1 | Modena Plantation Core |
| 7534 | Conference annex M6 | ca. 1940 | | 2 | Modena Plantation Core |
| 7535 | Post-doc facility | Undetermined, circa 1955 | | 4 | Modena Plantation Core |
| 7536 | Chemical storage | ca. 1940 | | 2 | Modena Plantation Core |
| 7537 | Fuel oil storage | ca. 1940 | | 2 | Modena Plantation Core |
| 7538 | Maintenance shop B | 1975 | | 4 | Modena Plantation Core |
| | Laundry shed | Undetermined, by 1967 | | 4 | Modena Plantation Core |
| 7521 | The Commons | 2006 | | 5 | Modena Plantation Core |
| 7532 | The Quadraplex | 1999 | | 5 | Modena Plantation Core |
| | Syrup boiler (kettle) | Undetermined | | 2 | Modena Plantation Core |
| | Mature trees and lawn | By 1940s | | 2 | Modena Plantation Core |
| | Plantation-era roads and paths | By 1940s | | 2 | Modena Plantation Core |
| | Roebing House garden, including walls, walks, terraces, and covered patio | By 1940s | | 2 | Modena Plantation Core |
| | Main and fuel docks | By 1967 | | 2 | Modena Plantation Core |
| 7012 | Marine Education Center and Aquarium | 1972 | | 4 | MAREX and Institute Campus Character Area |
| 7013 | UGA MAREX Dormitory | 1975 | | 4 | MAREX and Institute Campus Character Area |
| 7014 | UGA MAREX Cafeteria | 1975 | | 4 | MAREX and Institute Campus Character Area |
| 7015 | Shellfish Laboratory | 1975 | | 4 | MAREX and Institute Campus Character Area |
| 7514 | Livestock watering trough | circa 1940 | | 2 | MAREX and Institute Campus Character Area |
| 7517 | Georgia Southern Lab | Undetermined | | 5 | MAREX and Institute Campus Character Area |
| 7510 | John McGowan Library | by 1967 | | 4 | MAREX and Institute Campus Character Area |
| 7512 | Marine and Coastal Science Research & Instruction Center | 2009 | | 5 | MAREX and Institute Campus Character Area |
| 7022 | Skidaway interpretive cabin | Late 1930s | | 2 | MAREX and Institute Campus Character Area |
| | Campus roads and parking | Undetermined | | 5 | MAREX and Institute Campus Character Area |

Skidaway Institute of Oceanography – Resource Assessment Summary

November 2018

| UGA Building No. | Historic/Current Name | Date(s) | NR Designation | HPMP Assessment Category | Character Area |
|------------------|--|--------------|----------------|--------------------------|---|
| | Campus walks | Undetermined | | 5 | MAREX and Institute Campus Character Area |
| | Campus lawn and trees | Undetermined | | 5 | MAREX and Institute Campus Character Area |
| | Learning Garden and outdoor exhibits, trails, boardwalks, and viewing platform | Undetermined | | 5 | MAREX and Institute Campus Character Area |
| | Signage | Undetermined | | 5 | MAREX and Institute Campus Character Area |
| | Site furnishings | Undetermined | | 5 | MAREX and Institute Campus Character Area |

| Bamboo Farm and Coastal Gardens – Resources Assessment Summary | | | | | November 2018 |
|--|---|---|-----------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| UGA Building No. | Historic/Current Name | Date(s) | NR Status | HPMP Assessment Category | Character Area |
| 5706 | Manager's House (also main office building) | ca. 1919 | | 2 | Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster |
| 5707 | Greenhouse 1 | 1957 or 1960s | | 2 | Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster |
| 5708 | Greenhouse 2 | 1957 (greenhouses on property in 1920s and 1930s) | | 2 | Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster |
| 5709 | Greenhouse 3 | 1957 | | 2 | Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster |
| 5710 | Superintendent's Office (Office building no. 15, Bridal Cottage) | ca. 1919 | | 2 | Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster |
| 5711 | Museum (auditorium building No. 16; Bethel Bur-Ton Conference Center) | ca. 1922 | | 2 | Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster |
| 5712 | Laundry building no. 18 (also wash house) | 1957; renovations ca. 2010s | | 2 | Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster |
| 5714 | Shop building no. 20 (also Multi-purpose building) | 1957 | | 2 | Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster |
| 5715 | Storage building no. 25 (also equipment and lath building) | 1957 | | 2 | Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster |
| 5718 | Storage building no. 28 (also Annex-Instruction Center) | 1957 | | 2 | Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster |
| 5719 | Storage building No. 29 (also exhibition facility) | 1957 | | 2 | Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster |
| 5720 | Storage building no. 30 | 1957 | | 2 | Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster |
| 5723 | Power House | 1957 | | 2 | Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster |
| 5749 | Maintenance shop | 1997 | | 5 | Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster |
| 5750 | Gazebo | 2000 | | 5 | Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster |
| 5752 | Covered parking | 1998 | | 5 | Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster |
| 5758 | Well no. 1 | 1923 | | 2 | Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster |
| | Entrance road and parking | ca. 2015 | | 5 | Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster |
| | Designed gardens | ca. 1995–2012 | | 5 | Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster |
| | Barbour Lathrop Bamboo Collection | ca. 1890–1930s | | 2 | Experiment and Cultivation Fields |
| 5724 | Pavilion | 1994 | | 5 | Lakes |
| 5754 | Well #2 | 2011 | | 5 | Lakes |
| 5753 | Pond Green Roof Storage | 2008 | | 5 | Lakes |
| 5751 | Pond Area Coverage Storage | 1997 | | 5 | Lakes |
| | Designed gardens | ca. 1995–2012 | | 5 | Lakes |
| | Lakes | Undetermined | | Undetermined | Lakes |
| | Designed gardens | ca. 1995–2012 | | 5 | Camellia Garden and Bamboo Maze |

Appendix B – Guiding Principles Workshop: Summary of Outcomes

Appendix B – Guiding Principles Workshop: Summary of Outcomes

Background

Refer to the University of Georgia Center for Community Design and Preservation, Stakeholders' Meeting Report, January 2016.

The Stakeholders' Meeting, summarized in the above-mentioned report, was held on Thursday, September 24, 2015, at the University of Georgia Center for Community Design and Preservation at 225 West Broad Street in Athens. The Stakeholders' Meeting provided a forum in which University stakeholders—the deans and directors of units involved with historic resources—met with the consultants preparing the Historic Preservation Master Plan that will guide the treatment of historic resources throughout University of Georgia system. Attendees represented the Office of University Architects, the Facilities Management Division, University Housing, the College of Agricultural and Environmental Science, the Warnell School of Forestry and Natural Resources, the College of Veterinary Medicine, the Franklin College of Arts and Sciences, the Skidaway Institute of Oceanography, the University of Georgia Tifton Campus, the College of Environment + Design, and the Center for Community Design and Preservation. Although invitees from the University of Georgia Marine Institute at Sapelo Island and University of Georgia Griffin Campus were not in attendance, the Historic Preservation Master Plan consultants were able to meet with representatives of these entities during site work for this study. Satellite units from the University of Georgia Tifton Campus and the Skidaway Institute of Oceanography were represented alongside units with facilities in Athens, Georgia.

The Historic Preservation Master Plan establishes the framework by which the University of Georgia will evaluate the significance, integrity, and condition of its historic resources to determine which interventions and treatments might be warranted. The planning process has been coordinated by the Office of University Architects with the cooperation of the Center for Community Design and Preservation. A steering committee appointed by University of Georgia President Jere W. Morehead that provided oversight for the project was represented at the Stakeholders' Meeting by Sheila Davis and Henry Munneke.

The Stakeholders' Meeting followed a Guiding Principles Workshop that was held on Wednesday, September 23, 2015, at 225 West Broad Street. The Guiding Principles Workshop brought together the consultants and representatives of from the City of Athens, the University of Georgia, and the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office engaged in preservation related activities.

At the Guiding Principles Workshop, attendees participated in consultant-led sessions on approaches to prevent disturbance to archaeological resources during construction and maintenance; issues particular to properties that are eligible for historic register designation, but which present issues associated with obsolete or difficult-to-adapt technologies; issues of configuration, form, and design intent in infill and infrastructure proposals; the selection of stable, context-appropriate materials in construction and renovation; and objectives in cultural landscape preservation and sustainability. Initiatives recommended by participants included workshops to acquaint maintenance personnel with historic landscape architecture and its practitioners; development of digital tools and applications to raise public awareness of historic resources, interpret historic resources' significance, and inform maintenance; reasons for adhering to standard approaches on modest additions and multi-phase renovations by the Office of University Architects; employment of a full-time archaeologist by the Office of University Architects; alignment of historic preservation with traditions in donor and alumni outreach efforts; and establishment of an internal committee to evaluate construction and demolition proposals throughout the University of Georgia system. Participants linked the stewardship and leadership requirements for students at the University of Georgia in their core curricula, particularly in the College of Environment + Design's Master of Historic Preservation (MHP) program.

Presentations at the workshop offered insight into the master planning process; a tentative table of contents for the Historic Preservation Master Plan (later updated as part of the development of this plan); a lecture on the founding and development of the University of Georgia; and introductions to conditions assessment and treatment schemes with reference to the National Register of Historic Places and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

Discussion at the Stakeholders' Meeting reflected concerns that were most immediate to stakeholders, including navigating the institutional approvals and decisions that guide cyclical maintenance and retention of resources. Discussion addressed programmatic agreements, guidelines, and manuals; standard operating procedures and the thirty-five resources that consultants will consider as case studies; "significance" and "integrity" through the lens of the National Register of Historic Places and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards; apprehension over "museumification" of the campus through stringent policies against alteration and use of historic resources; technical training workshops for maintenance personnel and students; challenges specific to facilities with services and technologies that have become obsolete; the roles of demolition and new construction in planning a dynamic campus; public engagement strategies; the development of a digital decision support tool in conjunction with the Historic Preservation Master Plan; the mutualistic relationship of the Historic Preservation Master Plan and the University of Georgia 2020 Strategic Plan; historic preservation funding sources; and issues of accountability and responsiveness

Summary of Outcomes

The workshops held prior to finalizing the plan provided a forum for discussion of the potential points where conflict might arise in implementing the plan. Discussion gave direction to begin to sort and categorize resources and eras of

influence into an understandable framework for new users of the information or the seasoned staff person.

The outcomes are reflected throughout the plan's organization, approaches, and direction. As discussed during the workshop, successful implementation of the plan will depend on broad understanding of the plan's intent and resource management process.

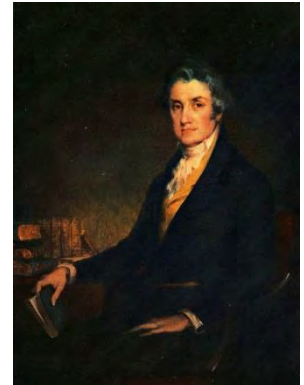
The most positive part of the workshops remains the opportunity to meet to compare and contrast resource management issues across the very different UGA campuses and facilities. It also provided the persons and programs that use the information to make regulatory or budgetary decisions with an opportunity to understand the issues that face historic resources from the resource manager's perspective.

The workshops also gathered the identified future users of the plan in one place to begin an ongoing process of collaborating, understanding and promoting the goals of preservation. Face-to-face contact between resource managers and staff who must apply agency regulations will always result in better supported decisions. These workshops furthered the goals of proactive integrated resource management through better human interaction and standardized and agreed upon principles.

Appendix C – Timelines

Athens Campus Timeline

- 1784** Abraham Baldwin, the University of Georgia's first President, crafts its charter.
- 1785** The University of Georgia chartered by the Georgia General Assembly on January 27.
- 1801** The University of Georgia established for male students; second President Josiah Meigs emphasizes a classical education.
- 1805** **Franklin College/Old College** constructed, the first building on the Athens Campus.
- 1811** Third President John Brown allows the school to fall into disrepair and the student body to decline
- 1817** Fourth President, Robert Finley, establishes the University along the lines of his alma mater, Princeton, placing an emphasis on science.
- 1819** Fifth President, Moses Waddel, reinvigorates the school, improving enrollment and insisting on high academic standards.
- 1821** **Philosophical Hall** (later **Waddel Hall** and still later the **Rusk Center**) constructed.
- 1823** **New College** constructed.
- 1824** **Demosthenian Hall** completed to house the library and activities of the The Demosthenian Literary Society
- 1829** Sixth President Alonzo Church places an exceptional amount of mathematics and science in the university's traditional Classics curriculum
- 1831** Malthus A. Ward hired by Board of Trustees to be overseer of the Athens Botanical Garden; **Ivy Building** (now a wing of the **Holmes Hunter Academic Building**) constructed.
- 1832** The **Chapel** was constructed.
- 1836** **Phi Kappa Hall** constructed to hold Phi Kappa literary activities
- 1847** **Lustrat House** constructed.
- 1850** **Founders House** constructed as a professor's residence; **Treanor House** and **Lumpkin House** built
- 1854** Dr. William Terrell endows the first Chair of Agriculture
- ca.**
- 1858** The **arch and fence** along Broad Street are erected.
- 1859** **Lucy Cobb Institute**, preparatory school for young ladies, opens near the university campus



Abraham Baldwin



Franklin College/Old College



Demosthenian Hall



The Chapel



Phi Kappa Hall



Andrew Lipscomb



Moore College



Candler Hall



Terrell Hall



Meigs Hall

- 1860** Seventh President Andrew Lipscomb guides university through the Civil War and a lack of students and funding, and tries to institute many educational and disciplinary reforms; **Wray Nicholson House** constructed.
- 1861-1865** United States Civil War
- 1862** Morrill Act passed by U.S. Congress to provide funding for the establishment of agricultural colleges
- 1863** The University of Georgia closes and is occupied by Confederate troops during the Civil War.
- 1866** The university reopens following the conclusion of the Civil War.
- 1872** Georgia State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (State College), a department of the university, opens at **Rock College** at Athens
- 1874** Eighth Chancellor Henry Holcombe Tucker reverses many of Lipscomb's reforms, stressing a Classical education; **Moore College** constructed on the Athens campus as the home of the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts
- 1878** Ninth Chancellor Patrick Hues Mill succeeds Tucker
- 1889** Tenth Chancellor William Ellison Boggs continues the conservative approach to education advocated by Mill and Tucker.
- 1892** Football is first played at the University of Georgia at Herty Field under the leadership of Charles H. Herty, and later Glen S. "Pop" Warner.
- 1899** Eleventh Chancellor Walter Barnard Hill, the first University of Georgia graduate to lead the school, promotes the university, and believes in the education of women and African Americans.
- 1901** A new men's dormitory, **Candler Hall**, is constructed on historic Herty Field; Denmark Hall constructed as a dining hall.
- 1904** **Terrell Hall** is constructed on the foundation of the former **Science Hall**, which was destroyed by a fire in 1903.
- 1905** The **Administration Building**, originally the campus library and later the Georgia Museum of Art, opened; **Meigs Hall** constructed; 390 acres added to the Athens campus.
- 1908** **Conner Hall**, a new agriculture building, constructed.
- 1911** **Barrow Hall** completed.
- 1913** **Peabody Hall** constructed to house the Department of Education.
- 1917** United States enters World War I

Georgia has 8 public institutions of higher education, all operating as branches of the University of Georgia.

- 1918** Women admitted to the university but only to programs in home economics and education; **Hardman Hall**, housing the first Veterinary School of Medicine, constructed; the Division of Home Economics is created.
- 1920** **Soule Hall**, the first women's dormitory on campus, opened.
- 1921** **Milledge Hall** constructed.
- 1925** **Memorial Hall** is completed and dedicated to the 47 university men who died during World War I.
- 1926** Thirteenth Chancellor Charles Mercer Snelling, "Colonel Phil," takes office; guides the university through the early Depression.
- 1928** The **Commerce-Journalism Building** (later **Brooks Hall**), designed by architect Neel Reid, completed; **Dance Hall**, originally used for the women's physical education program.
- 1929** **Sanford Stadium** opens on October 12, with the Georgia football team upsetting Yale 15-0.
- 1930** Lucy Cobb Institute is closed and the building transferred to the university
- 1932** Fourteenth President Steadman Vincent Sanford guides the university through organizational changes; **Hirsch Hall**, home of the School of Law, constructed; **Joseph E. Brown Hall**, a new dormitory, opened; **Dawson Hall** constructed to house the Division of Home Economics.
- 1935** Fifteenth President Harmon White Caldwell oversees one of the largest construction booms in the university's history; **Camp Wilkins** opens.
- 1936** **Legion Pool** opened; **Clarke Howell Hall** constructed; **Mary Lyndon Hall**, a second dormitory for women, constructed.
- 1937** **Hoke Smith Building** constructed to house the state offices of the UGA Extension.
- 1938** **Park Hall** constructed, the building was named after Robert Emory Park, longtime head of the Department of English; **Forestry Resources Building** opened; **Ag Hill Cafeteria** (later **Snelling Hall**) constructed; **Cobb House** built; **Baldwin Hall** and **LeConte Hall** constructed using Public Works Administration (PWA) funds.
- 1939** **Payne Hall** and **Rutherford Hall**, both new dormitories, constructed; **Environment Health Sciences Building** built using PWA funds.
- 1940** **Hoke Smith Annex** constructed with financial support from the City of Athens and Clarke County; **McPhaul Center** built with funding from the PWA.



Memorial Hall



The Commerce-Journalism Building (later Brooks Hall)



Sanford Stadium



Hirsch Hall



Dawson Hall



Rutherford Hall



Fine Arts Building



The Georgia Center for Continuing Education



Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes, 1961



Creswell Hall



Stegeman Coliseum

- 1941** Japan attacks Pearl Harbor; United States enters World War II
- The **Fine Arts Building** is constructed.
- 1943** The **Gilbert Memorial Infirmary** (later **Gilbert Hall**) opened.
- 1948** **Central Steam Plant 1 and 2** constructed.
- 1949** Sixteenth UGA President Jonathan Clark Rogers ends the College of Agriculture's independence by placing all Experiment Stations and Extension Service under the basic administrative structure of the university; **Veterinary Medicine Building** constructed after revival of the veterinary medicine program.
- 1950** Seventeenth UGA President Omer Clyde Aderholt guides the university through 17 years of unprecedented change and growth.
- 1952** The **Main Library** is constructed
- 1953** New dormitories, **Reed Hall** and **Myers Hall**, constructed.
- 1954** **Georgia Museum of Art** created and housed in Administration Building.
- 1956** The **Georgia Center for Continuing Education** constructed.
- 1957** **Morris Hall**, a new residence hall, constructed.
- 1958** **Food Sciences Building** opened.
- 1959** The **Physics Building** opened as part of the new Science Center.
- 1960** The **Geography-Geology Building**, **Chemistry Building**, **Biological Science Building**, and **Poultry Science Building** are completed as part of the new Science Center.
- 1961** On January 9, Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes become the first African American students to enroll at the university; five new residence halls are constructed: **Lipscomb Hall**, **Mell Hall**, **Hill Hall**, **Church Hall**, and **Boggs Hall**; **Tucker Hall** completed.
- 1963** **Creswell Hall**, a dormitory, is constructed.
- 1964** **Stegeman Coliseum** on Athens campus completed as a home for basketball, gymnastics, and athletic department offices; **Robert C. Wilson Pharmacy Building** constructed; **Oglethorpe House** and **Oglethorpe Dining Commons** completed.
- 1965** **Driftmier Engineering Center** built.
- 1966** **Brumby Hall**, a new residence hall, is completed.
- 1967** Eighteenth university President Frederick Corbet Davison oversees enormous growth in both the student population and physical plant during a period of Civil Rights unrest and Vietnam War resistance; an addition to **Hirsch Hall** is constructed to house the King Law Library; **Russell Hall**, a new residence hall, opened.

- 1968** The University of Georgia **Bookstore** opened; the **Boyd Graduate Studies Research Center** and **Science Library** constructed near Ag Hill; the **Forestry Resources Building** is expanded.
- 1969** The **Journalism Building**, **Psychology Building**, and **Instructional Plaza** are constructed.
- 1971** **Aderhold Hall**, home of the College of Education, constructed.
- 1972** **Old North Campus Historic District** placed on the National Register of Historic Places; contributing buildings include **Academic Building**, **Chapel**, **Demosthenian Hall**, **Lustrat House**, **Moore College**, **New College**, **Old College**, **Phi Kappa Hall**, and **Waddel Hall**.
- 1973** Carnegie Commission on Higher Education gives the University of Georgia its highest ranking, "Research Universities I."
- 1974** **Ecology Building** is completed on south campus; the Main Library is expanded
- 1981** **Caldwell Hall** constructed on the north campus.
- 1983** **Tate Student Center** opens.
- 1986** Nineteenth university President Henry King Stanford, interim president for one year during a period of turmoil over preferential academic treatment for athletes
- 1995** **Ramsey Student Center for Physical Activities** completed with the **Gabrielson Natatorium**; The Chronicle of Higher Education lists the Institute of Ecology as the highest ranked program on the campus
- 1996** New **Georgia Museum of Art** building opens on east Athens campus; **Sanford Stadium** hosts the Olympic soccer finals; Dean Rusk Hall constructed adjacent to the
- 1997** Twenty first university President Michael F. Adams increases enrollment and begins a program of construction and renovation; **Sanford Hall** opens as a new student center and academic building for the Terry College of Business
- 2013** Twenty-second university President Jere W. Morehead, a university graduate and professor, is currently overseeing the completion of extensive construction in South Campus.
- 2014** **Bolton Dining Commons** opens
- 2015** Terry School of Business' new Learning Community complex building **Correll Hall** is completed and Phase II commences as construction begins on the second building on Athens campus; new state-of-the-art **Veterinary Hospital** opens



Aderhold Hall



Tate Student Center



Olympic Soccer at Sanford Stadium



Terry School of Business' new Learning Community complex

Griffin Timeline

- 1862** Morrill Act passed by United States Congress to provide funding for the establishment of agricultural colleges; the United States Department of Agriculture is created.
- 1864** **M.S. Bates Farm** residence believed to have been used as a hospital for soldiers fighting in the Jonesboro area during the Civil War.
- 1872** Georgia State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, or “State College,” a department of the University of Georgia opened at Rock College at Athens.
- 1887** Hatch Act passed by the United States Congress to provide for the establishment of agricultural experiment stations to stimulate the development of agricultural research thus providing information to colleges.
- 1888** Using funding provided by the Hatch Act, Griffin selected as the site of the **Georgia Experiment Station**, a new department of the State College of Agriculture.
- 1889** The new **Georgia Experiment Station** is established on 130 acres of the former M.S. Bates Farm; the Bates residence is used as the Director’s House.
- 1890** Experiments with forage crops began; the first station buildings and two residences were erected.
- A second Morrill Act passed by United States Congress, aimed at former Confederate states.
- 1891** Cotton breeding began; first expansion of the work program began with dairying—12 milk cows were added, as was a dairy building with a cellar for ripening cheese and a dry well for cream and butter; 90 acres were added to the experiment station at the west side of the original Bates Farm.
- 1900** Deep furrow method of planting winter oats was pioneered at the station.
- 1906** Adams Act passed, providing each state additional federal funding for agricultural research.
- 1907** Nelson Amendment to the Morrill Act of 1862 and 1890 passed providing further appropriations to land-grant institutions.
- 1912** The **Mule Barn** and **Dairy Barn** were constructed.
- 1914** The Smith-Lever Act passed, establishing the Cooperative Extension Services.
- Extension services were added to the University of Georgia Agricultural program; Griffin and the experiment station was electrified.
- 1915** The boll weevil appeared in Georgia, reducing cotton acreage in Georgia from 5.2 million acres in 1914 to 2.6 million acres in 1923.



Flynt Building, late 1940s.



Empire Cotton is released, 1942.

- 1920** R. P. Bledsoe, considered one of the three most outstanding small grain breeders in the world, began work at the Station.
- 1924** The experiment station and the Chemical Warfare Service of the United States Army team up to develop new poisons for the eradication of the Boll Weevil.
- 1928** Department of Home Economics established at the experiment station; the **Flynt Building**, a new administration office completed.
- 1931** One-variety cotton communities were established by the Georgia Experiment Station—these communities agreed to grow only one variety of superior grade cotton to ensure that the variety would always have a control group.
- 1932** Georgia Experiment Station became part of the Resettlement Administration’s (RA) work on sub-marginal farm land called the Eatonton Project; peanut research began at the station.
- 1934** Soil erosion conditions in the U.S. were published by the Soil Erosion Service of the Department of Interior prompting funding for demonstration projects.
- 1935** U.S. Soil Conservation Service created; the Secretary of the Interior determined that the service must work in cooperation with the experiment stations.
- The Cotton Breeding Laboratory of the USDA at Charleston, South Carolina, was closed and moved to the Station.
- 1936** The Soil Conservation Service purchased seven contiguous farms in Watkinsville, Georgia, and created a Piedmont Soil Station with a liaison through the Georgia Experiment Station; natural gas became available for use in the station laboratories.
- 1938** The Board of Regents accepted from the USDA 13,000 acres of land for the Eatonton Project to be administered through the Station; **Sanford Barn** constructed.
- 1940** The Department of Food Processing was created at the station by Jasper Guy Woodroof, who later became known as the “Father of Food Science,” making major strides in frozen foods and the curing of hams; **Alamo Barn** and **Stress Physiology/Parasitology Lab** constructed.
- 1942** The station released to growers a new strain of cotton, Empire, which immediately had major impact on Georgia cotton growers.
- 1946** The Research and Marketing Act of 1946 more than doubled the federal support for agricultural research.
- 1947** The station designed, constructed, and began to use the first Mobile Soil Testing Unit in the United States, a fully equipped panel-van.
- 1948** The **Cowart Building** was constructed with materials obtained over a period of two years as available; the **Director’s Residence** was also constructed.

- 1949** The USDA opened the Plant Genetics Resources Conservation Unit (PGRCU), which currently contains more than 90,000 plant genetic resources from more than 250 genera and 1,500 species from across the country.
- 1950** All of the experiment stations and extension service were placed under the university's basic administrative structure.

U.S. Primary Plant Introduction Station was established at the USDA Bamboo Farm, with the Georgia Experiment Station providing office and lab space and land for plant introduction.
- 1952** The **Biological Agricultural Engineering Building** was constructed.
- 1954** The original M. S. Bates residence was demolished to make way for the **Stuckey Building**.
- 1957** The **Entomology and Horticultural Greenhouse and Headhouse** was constructed.
- 1962** The **virus lab and pathology greenhouse** were constructed.
- 1963** Station agronomists at Georgia and Mountain Research Stations discovered that soybean seed treated with the micronutrient molybdenum can increased yields by 30 percent; this inexpensive treatment annually adds millions of dollars to the profits of soybean growers.
- 1966** The **Melton Food Science Building** was constructed with the backing of the Agricultural Commodity Commission for Peaches, Peanuts, Poultry, and Sweet Potatoes; the **Plant Introduction Greenhouse and Headhouse** was constructed.
- 1969** The **S-9 Lab Building** constructed.
- 1970** The Georgia Experiment Station began research on the problems of disposal and utilization of sewage sludge, purification, and disposal of vegetable processing wastes and biological monitoring of air pollution throughout Georgia; the first Station-constructed buildings, two residences, were demolished.
- 1971** The **horticulture greenhouse** and **Micronutrient Research** building were constructed.
- 1993** The Center for Food Safety was established at the Station.
- 1994** Site of the Georgia Environtron, six specially equipped greenhouses and four automated rain chambers, for the advancement of plant, soil, and agricultural studies in Georgia.
- 1996** The **Naomi Chapman Woodruff Agricultural Pavilion** was constructed in Atlanta for the Olympic Games. It was later moved to the Griffin campus.
- 1998** The Georgia Center for Urban Agriculture was formed at the station.
- 2000** first undergraduate degree programs were offered at the station.
- 2002** Georgia Experiment Station became the University of Georgia Griffin Campus.
- 2009** The **Student Learning Center** opened.



Aerial view of campus, circa 1952.



Aerial view of campus, circa 1985.



Student Learning Center

Tifton Timeline

- 1918** Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station Established on 2016.22 acres by act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia.
- 1920** Six buildings were constructed including **four, four-room cottages, one, five-room bungalow, and one barn.** A grass garden was started.
- 1921** **Main Barn** (Building 4631) constructed.
- 1922** **Administration Building (H.H. Tift Building)** constructed; orchard work with pecans and peaches began; Unites States Department of Agriculture began working with the Station on tobacco research and diseases.
- 1923** Sixty-two acres of land adjoining the station tract were purchased; **four cottages** for laborers and a **small greenhouse** constructed.
- 1925** Station received its first blueberries from Sapp Farms; grasses from around the world began to be planted in the grass garden.
- 1927** Small **greenhouse** constructed for pathological work.
- 1928** James Louis (J.L.) “Cowboy” Stephens, renowned plant collector, author, and USDA specialist in forage crops and grasses, was hired.
- 1929** J.L. Stephens discovers a local Bermuda grass ecotype in an old cotton field near Tifton which he names “Tift.” This begins the Station’s work in “Tift” Bermuda grass types.
- 1932** Beef cattle and hog production began in cooperation with the USDA and The Georgia College for Men (now the Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College).
- 1933** Center constructed **two labs** and a **greenhouse.** Station controlled 800 acres of land with 400 rental acres also used.
- Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College established (formerly Second District A&M School, South Georgia A&M College, Georgia State College for Men)
- 1934** Station utilizing approximately 1,250 acres of owned and rented land; J.L. Stephens took leave of absence to collect plants in Southeast Asia; the South Georgia Headquarters for the Agricultural Extension, the Southwest Georgia Headquarters for the Rural Resettlement Administration, and the Georgia Headquarters for screwworm control work are all now located on the Station.
- 1935** Work on insects affecting Sea Island cotton including the Boll Weevil began; cottage, later **Married Graduate Students Housing** (Building 4628), is constructed for the program; **Corn and Peanut Barn** (Building 4675) constructed; **Fertilizer Storage House** (building 4678) constructed.



A view of the Main Barn.



Field of “Tift” Bermuda grass.



Greenhouse and west view of experiment station grounds, 1931.



Bermuda grass plots, circa 1939.



Animal Sciences, undated.



View of Animal Sciences (left) and Tift (right), circa 1940s



Southern Grain insects research laboratory / Agricultural research service building, undated.



The new Administration Building

- 1936** Work on mule production begun.
- 1937** **Animal Science Research Building** (Building 4603) constructed using a Public Works Administration (PWA) grant; Coastal Bermudagrass was created with Tift Bermuda as a parent revolutionizing cattle and hay production in the South; Attapulugus Field Station created on the Mitch Hines Estate for the production of shade tobacco.
- 1942** Station worked with the U.S. Bureau of Plant Industry in its rubber plant investigations; the Station staff form the majority of the ABAC short course (3 to 6 day classes) teaching staff; **Gin and Seed House** (Building 4650) constructed
- 1944** Station conducted research on over 5,000 acres with more than 35 scientist on staff.
- 1945** The station receives the first herd of Aberdeen Angus Cattle to be owned by a Georgia state institution.
- 1946** Research begin on farmed fish and a **4.3 acre pond** is created; a peanut mechanization project is begun at the Station with USDA support ultimately producing a Peanut Harvesting Combine.
- 1947** The Soil Conservation Service purchased seven contiguous farms in Watkinsville, Georgia, and created a Piedmont Soil Station with a liaison through the Georgia Experiment Station; natural gas became available for use in the station laboratories.
- 1948** The first known studies for curing shade grown tobacco using liquid-petroleum gas began at Attapulugus.
- 1950** Dixie 18 Corn developed at the Station is the mostly widely adapted hybrid in the southeast and accounts for most of the hybrid corn acreage in Georgia; Station and USDA begin research on Camellia die-back; Callaway and Coastal blueberries, developed at the Station, are released.
- 1952** The State Prison Farm at Reidsville becomes a field station.
- 1953** Southern Grain Insects Investigation and the cereal and Forage Insects Investigations of the Entomology Research Division of the USDA were furnished facilities for research eventually leading to construction of the **Entomology Building**.
- 1954** **New Administration Building** (Building 4601) constructed
- 1956** The USDA opened the Plant Genetics Resources Conservation Unit (PGRCU), which currently contains more than 90,000 plant genetic resources from more than 250 genera and 1,500 species from across the country.

- 1960** American Camellia Society is headquartered at the station; over 300 varieties of camellias were planted with new varieties added each year.
- 1962** Created a new design for tobacco drying barn.
- 1963** **Horticulture Building** (Building number 4604) constructed.
- 1966** More than 75% of Georgia's 15,000 acres of sweet potatoes planted in varieties developed at the Station.
- 1968** Coastcross 1 Bermuda grass, an improvement on Coastal Bermuda, is released; Tiftdwarf is now the favored golf green grass.
- 1971** **Rural Development Center** (Building 4876) constructed.
- 1972** Station selected as the USDA's Agricultural Research Service Headquarters for Georgia and South Carolina.
- 1973** The USDA ranked the Station third among all state agricultural experiment station in the number of refereed journal articles published and second in number of technical publications.
- 1976** Dimilin, insect growth regulator, is added to cattle feed causing their manure to be unsafe and often fatal to house flies.
- 1986** Station began creating an **Arboretum** on site.
- 1987** Joe Courson and Jay Oliver received the Honor of Merit Award from the General Motors Research laboratories and the National Science Foundation for their scientific and technological work on the "How About..." Series (Don Herbert/Mr. Wizard Studio).
- 1988** Dr. Gloria McCutchen the first African-American woman in the U.S. to receive a PhD in Entomology; 50 acre pecan research orchard planted on Ponder Farm.
- 1989** **Pavilion** built at Arboretum; contract accepted for the construction of a 17,000 metal building with concrete flooring to be the **Physical Plant Building**.
- 1991** Creation and construction of the **National Environmentally Sound Production Laboratory (NESPAL)** and a **Controlled Atmosphere Storage (CAS) research facility** which received \$3.7 million in federal aid.
- 1992** 156 acres of the Lange Property were purchased for research.
- 1995** Richard B. Chalfant establishes the first comprehensive vegetable insect program in Georgia at the Station and the first cowpea insect research program in northern Cameroon, Africa.
- 1996** **Center for Research on Environmental and Milk Yield (CREMY)** groundbreaking held.
- 2003** First Undergraduates began classes at University of Georgia Tifton
- 2004** Campus opened a new **micro-cotton gin**, the only one in the nation, designed to assess the effects of growing techniques, environmental conditions, pest pressures, and ginning on fiber quality; first 4 Undergraduates graduate from UGA Tifton.



View of Horticulture (left) and Animal Sciences (right), undated.



Aerial view of the Rural Development Center.



Work on the Arboretum began in 1989.



Richard B. Chalfant.



The micro-cotton gin opened in 2004.



The modern farmstead at the Future Farmstead Project.



Tifway 419, developed in 2013, at Sanford Stadium.

- 2006** Gale A. Buchanan, former Dean and Director Emeritus of UGA College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences, confirmed as the Under Secretary of the USDA.
- 2009** **Future Farmstead Project** began.
- 2010** TifSport Grass, developed by Wayne Hanna at UGA Tifton, is used for the World Cup in South Africa.
- 2013** The UGA Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health, Tifton, has developed a phone app where people can identify their problem pests in the field; Tifway 419, a Tifton developed grass, is used in Sanford Stadium.
- 2016** Entomology Sciences, UGA Tifton and Warnell School of Forestry, UGA created more than 50 phone apps for management of invasive species and ecosystem health throughout the U.S. like this “Squeal on [feral] Pigs.”

Mountain Research Station Timeline

- 1892** **Jarrett House** constructed.
- 1930** Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton and the Appalachian Experiment Forest Station, North Carolina leased 210 acres of land from Bob Christopher encompassing the old Jarrett Farm, for use as a temporary branch research station.
- 1933** Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) erected a **Community Cannery** (Bldg # 3506) at the Station; Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and Civilian Works Administration (CWA) construct a **stone building** (Bldg # 3512) for use as an office as well as vegetable/fruit storage and vehicle and farm equipment storage.
- 1935** Farmers Annual Meeting attracted 3,600 people; Cannery served 500 families and processes 12,000 cans of beans, tomatoes, corn and other products.
- 1936** **Rock Roadside Fruit Stand with storage cellar** erected by the FERA; Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) installed a sorghum syrup plant which processed the various species of sorghum experimentally grown by area farmers through the station.
- 1938** GA-TVA Council created to promote economic usage of TVA fertilizers in the valley counties of Georgia making Union County farmers the first in Georgia to produce a 100 bushels of corn per acre.
- 1940** **Barbeque Pavilion** constructed (Bldg # 3521).
- 1942** Last year of Farmers Annual Meetings.
- 1953** **Second Administration Building** (Bldg # 3501) constructed.
- 1955** Station had the largest collection of heirloom apple tree varieties in the U.S
- 1959** The first "Georgia Spray Schedule" for apples produced thereby dramatically improving harvests in Georgia and ultimately throughout the U.S.
- 1964** **Picnic Pavilion** constructed (Bldg # 3523).
- 1965** The Branch Georgia Mountain Experiment Station became an independent Experiment Station.
- 1978** Tifton 44, a significant cold climate grazing and hay grass, was tested, selected, and released.
- 2000** Station renamed Georgia Mountain Research & Education Center.
- 2001** TifBlair Centipede (Emerald Ice Centipede), the lowest maintenance turf grass available was tested and released.
- 2003** Community Council formed to compliment the mission of the Station in several educational areas; Jarrett House used as its Center.



Cannery, undated.



Stone building, 1933.



Rock roadside fruit stand, 1936.

2004 Ethnobotanic Gardens and Woodland Medicine Trail created; aided by funds from the Community Council, the Station created a successful, on-going series of adult out-reach seminars.

2009 Community Cannery rehabilitated for use as an Interpretive Center and Classroom for the Ethnobotanic Gardens and Woodland Medicine Trail.

University of Georgia 4-H Timeline

- 1904** Newton County Schools Georgia organized the first Agriculture Corn Club for boys, a precursor to the 4-H.
- 1909** Thomas Early is the first Georgia State Agent for Boy's Demonstration Work, which would later be absorbed into the University of Georgia Extension Services as part of 4-H.
- 1911** The four-leaf clover with an H on each leaf standing for Head, Heart, Hands, and Health became the accepted 4-H symbol.
- 1914** Smith-Lever Act passed establishing the Cooperative Services.
Extension Services added to UGA Agricultural Program; Mary C. Creswell, graduate of the **State Normal School**, is appointed State Agent for Girls Canning Club, which would later become the 4-H with all activities conducted under the Extension Service.
- 1916** Ham and Egg Show is begun by Otis Samuel O'Neal as a way for Georgia black farmers and 4-Hers to demonstrate their meat-raising and curing techniques - this show lasted through the 1960s.
- 1918** Division of Home Economics, a feeder program for 4-H and the Extension Services, created at the University of Georgia.
- 1919** P.H. Stone became a member of the Black Extension Service and for the next 36 years was an integral leader of the Georgia 4-H
- 1922** P.H. Stone began what is believed to be the earliest 4-H program in power machinery maintenance – training young black men to drive, maintain, and repair the vehicle given to the Extension Service by the County
- 1932** Louise Morgan of Haralson County Georgia 4-H Club is named National Winner in Clothing (School Dress).
- 1933** Georgia 4-H started the first Wildlife Conservation Club.
- 1935** Georgia Master 4-H Club is created; Georgia Master 4-H Club Camp, **Camp Wilkins** (no longer extant), opened on Athens campus
- 1936** WPA archaeological investigations at **Rock Eagle Mound** under the supervision of Dr. A.R. Kelly of the University of Georgia; restoration of mound and construction of granite tower are complete
- 1937** GA 4-Hers began using an old CCC camp, **Wahsega**, for conferences and rallies; a 4-H Club is now in every county in the State of Georgia.
- 1938** 4-H girls club of Floyd County Georgia borrowed money from National City Bank to buy chicks with the understanding that the loan would be paid off when the chickens were raised and sold; this began a working relationship with 4-H and the bank that culminated with many young women helping their families monetarily while also putting away money for college.
The Negro 4-H Center constructed in Dublin, Georgia
- 1942** Quitman County Georgia 4-Hers assisted in the collection of 25,000lbs of scrap iron and 5,000lbs of rubber to aid the war effort.



Corn Club, 1904.



Mary Creswell, 1914.



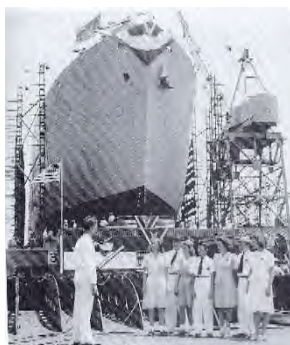
Preparations for a Ham and Egg Show



Camp Wilkins.



Girls borrow money to buy and raise chicks.



The SS Hoke Smith.



A bas-relief by Carl Paul Jennewein.



Construction of Rock Eagle 4-H Camp.



The Dolphin Club and Motor Hotel opens.

- 1943** Georgia 4-Hers sell War Bonds to build a Liberty Ship, SS Hoke Smith, and grow food to fill it.
- 1944** Standard Oil Companies begin sponsoring 4-H Tractor Maintenance Clinics across the United States.
- 1945** Bankhead-Flannigan Act increased funding to 4-H causing it to expand dramatically after World War II.
- 1946** **Tybee Island 4-H Camp Hammock** opened
- 1947** The film, *Treasure Land*, starring 4-H members from Emanuel County GA was produced to show how 4-H activities promote self-discipline and build character in the citizens of the future; the film was shown at the United National Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) meeting in 1947.
- 1948** Georgia 4-H Foundation is established to create more 4-H opportunities; each 4-H member donates a dozen eggs as a fund raiser; by the end of the year, \$7,000 has been raised to help create **Rock Eagle Camp**.
- 1949** Georgia 4-Hers use Wahsega as a Summer Camp.
- 1950** A bas-relief by the renowned sculptor Carl Paul Jennewein (1890 -1978) on the front of the Fulton County Courthouse, GA depicts a family with a young boy holding a 4-H book.
- Throughout the 1950s, local television shows featured 4-Hers and their work; including: Kitty Cope Show with “4-H Fridays,” Happy Dan the Story Man with 4-H Spelling Bees, and a host of others throughout Georgia
- 1952** Construction begins on **Rock Eagle 4-H Camp**; Governor Herman Tallmadge provides skilled prison labor to assist in its construction; Army Rangers use the **Camp Wahsega** Cabins for lodging while completing mountain training at Camp Frank D. Merrill.
- The University of Georgia undertakes full scale archaeological investigations at **Rock Eagle Mound, Rock Eagle Camp** under Dr. A.R. Kelly, University of Georgia. The investigations continue through 1955.
- Division of 4-H and Young Man and Young Women’s Programs was created in the U.S. Department of Agriculture
- 1954** **Rock Eagle 4-H Center** is dedicated.
- 1955** The first event was held at **Rock Eagle 4-H Center**, a 4-H Tractor School; the first summer camp was held.
- 1957** **Camp Dublin**, the African American Georgia 4-H Camp is dedicated.
- 1959** **Dolphin Club and Motor Hotel**, an African American travel mecca that hosted such popular artists as B.B. King, Tyrone Davis, and Percy Sledge, was constructed on Jekyll Island, GA.
- 1961** **Black Jack 4-H Club Camp** of Henry County is started.
- 1963** Mary Edith Lee of the Taylor County GA 4-H Club was the 4-H National Bread Baking winner; Georgia’s enrollment in 4-H, 150,000 members, was the largest in the nation.
- 1964** With the passing of The Civil Rights Act, 4-H is integrated.

- 1967** For the first time at the District Project Achievement (DPA) Contest held at Rock Eagle 4-H Center, black and white GA 4-Hers competed together.
- 1969** 1.2 million boys and girls have participated in the 4-H Tractor Maintenance Programs across the United States.
- 1972** Coffee County GA 4-H Club members won State and National Poultry Judging Contests
- 1976** Cobb County GA 4-H Club members spearheaded a week of publicity for the pre-opening of Six Flags Over Georgia using the opportunity to raise funds for 4-H and to help park officials work out the “bugs” before opening to the public
- 1978** **Rock Eagle Mound** placed on the National Register of Historic Places.
- 1979** **Jekyll Island 4-H Camp** opened; 4-H Environmental Education began at Georgia’s 4-H Centers
- 1982** GA 4-H leases Dolphin Club and Motor Hotel on Jekyll Island, GA
- 1983** GA 4-H hosts first 4-H summer camp at Jekyll Island 4-H Center in the Dolphin Club and Motor Hotel.
- 1987** Environmental classes added to **Jekyll Island 4-H Center**.
- 1989** **Tybee Island 4-H Camp** became a year-round facility with the addition of 4-H Environmental Education.
- 1990** **Rock Eagle 4-H Center** is renovated and rededicated.
- 2002** Founders Lodge at **Rock Eagle 4-H Center** was dedicated to all those who gave significant time, talent, and energy to the development of the 4-H Center
- 2004** **Fortson 4-H Center**, formerly the Black Jack 4-H Club Camp, opens; Tybee Island was rededicated and renamed the **Burton 4-H Center on Tybee Island** in honor of Bob and Maxine Burton, former 4-Hers who championed the camp.
- 2006** Otis Samuel O’Neal, the father of the GA black farmers and 4-Hers Ham and Egg Show, was inducted into the National 4-H Hall of Fame
- 2007** **Rock Eagle 4-H Center Dining Hall** was constructed.



Poultry judging.



Otis Samuel O'Neal.



The Rock Eagle 4-H Center Dining Hall

University of Georgia Marine Institute, Sapelo Island (Sapelo Marine Biology Laboratory) Timeline

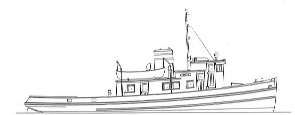
- 2700 B.C.** Villages established in northwest portion of island beginning around 2700 B.C. By 1150 B.C. rings of shell debris that had built up were repurposed as ceremonial centers. These are the earliest extant structures on Sapelo Island.
- 1610** San José de Zapala (St Joseph de Sapala) Mission established by Spain on Sapelo Island. This mission and associated Guale Indian village is the namesake of the island.
- 1684** Spanish withdrew from the Island under pirate threat. Yamasee (Indian tribe) occupied the abandoned mission and village.
- 1686** Spanish raided the Yamasee and destroyed the mission, leaving it abandoned in ruins.
- 1733** Georgia established as a British Colony; Mary Musgrove, a Creek Indian interpreter for James Oglethorpe, was given the proceeds from the sale of three barrier islands including Sapelo for her services.
- 1802** Thomas Spalding, experimental farmer, purchases 4,000 acres of the south end of the island eventually owning all but a small portion of the island.
- 1912** After a hunting trip to Sapelo, Howard Coffin, developer of the Hudson motor car, bought most of the island and began its agricultural restoration as well as introducing a variety of new industries.
- 1925** A 5,250 sq. ft. glass and steel **greenhouse** constructed by Coffin.
- 1934** Richard J. Reynolds, Jr., of the tobacco fortune, purchased Sapelo from Coffin and kept with Coffin's tradition of agricultural restoration as well as redesigning and rebuilding the buildings.
- 1936** Augusto E. Constantine, Georgia Tech graduate, is brought in to redesign and rebuilt the **Farm Complex** which will later be used by the UGA's Sapelo Marine Biology Laboratory
- 1939** Reynolds constructs the docks and boathouse at the South End, which is later be used by UGA, and has built to his specifications the *Kit Jones*, which will be given to the Sapelo Marine Biology Laboratory for use as its first research vessel.
- 1949** Reynolds applies to the Superior Court of McIntosh County for a charter to establish a private, charitable, and nonprofit corporation to be named "Georgia Agricultural and Forestry Research Foundation," and it is granted in December of that year.
- 1952** Reynolds invited Eugene P. Odom, now considered the Father of Modern Ecology, and Donald Scott, UGA Zoology faculty, to prepare a basic research proposal for the use of Sapelo on the productivity of coastal waters and marshes.



Mary Musgrove



The Farm Complex



The Kit Jones



Eugene P. Odom



R. J. Reynolds

- 1953** As a result of the research proposal, Sapelo Marine Biology Laboratory was created; Eugene Odom's *Fundamentals of Ecology*, first edition, published.
- 1954** First residential staff at Sapelo Marine Biology Laboratory were brought to the island.
- 1958** First conference on salt marshes held at Sapelo, the first of its kind in the world, attracted international attendees; conference meetings were held in the movie theater on the second floor of the Horse Barn.
- 1959** The Sapelo Marine Biology Laboratory is renamed the University of Georgia Marine Institute and the Georgia Agricultural and Forestry Research Foundation is renamed Sapelo Island Research Foundation; Reynolds moved onto the island full-time.
- 1961** First formal agreement is signed between the Foundation and UGA providing a 6-year agreement for at \$100,000 research fund; yearly "service fund" is created for funding roads, utilities, vehicles, and buildings; three more will follow.
- 1962** Masako Satomi, from Tokyo, was the first woman to do thesis research at Sapelo.
- 1964** R. J. Reynolds dies.
- 1969** Reynold's widow, Annemarie Reynolds, sold the northern half of the island to the State of Georgia to be administered by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources as the R.J. Reynolds Wildlife Refuge
- 1970** National Environmental Policy Act passed; Environmental Protection Agency created; Clean Air Act passed.
- 1972** US Congress enacted the Coastal Zone Management act to provide federal aid to individual states to establish and manage natural field laboratories for research and education; Clean Water Act passed.
- 1976** Sapelo Island's Duplin River Estuary site received formal designation as the Sapelo Island National Estuarine Research Reserve; UGA Marine Institute was contracted to conduct continuous scientific monitoring at four sites in the Reserve.
- 1979** UGA Marine Institute became its own line item in the Georgia budget.
- 1994** UGA Marine Institute began work on the site profile for the Reserve and completed it in 1997.
- 2008** UGA Marine Institute Administration Complex at Sapelo is placed on Georgia's 10 'Places in Peril.'

University of Georgia Skidaway Institute of Oceanography Timeline

- 1733** A small fort was built at the north end of Skidaway Island at the behest of James Oglethorpe.
- 1736** The Methodist evangelist John Wesley visits the fort at Skidaway Island.
- 1753** John Milledge was granted property at Skidaway which he named “Modena.” Indigo was grown and cattle and hogs were raised on the plantation.
- 1843** John Milledge III, the grandson of John Milledge, sold the plantation.
- 1862** During the Civil War, the 4th Georgia Battery created earthen batteries on the island, and the success of the Union blockade drove away inhabitants.
- 1865** At the conclusion of the Civil War, Skidaway was abandoned, the plantations fell to ruin, and former slaves were now free on the island
- 1877** The Benedictine Order came into possession of the Henry Yonge plantation abutting Modena to the south east where they tried to establish a monastery and Catholic school in conjunction with Freedman’s Bureau for freed former slaves on the island.
- 1889** After a tidal wave destroyed their property, the Benedictines abandoned their attempts to establish a monastery and school, but the property continues to be called the “Priest Tract.”
- 1927** Modena became a private hunting preserve for Ralph Heywood Isham, a wealthy collector of rare manuscripts.
- 1936** Robert “Bob” C. Roebing, great-grandson of John A. Roebing the builder of the Brooklyn Bridge, and his wife Dorothy “Dickie” bought Modena Plantation and lived aboard their boat the *Black Douglas*.
- 1937** George W. Gibson, a University of Georgia Animal Husbandry graduate, is hired at Modena as plantation manger and establishes a foundation herd of Red Angus Cattle as well as other pure bred cattle and swine.
- 1940** The Power House/pump house was built allowing the Robelings to move ashore.
- 1941** The Roebings used the **gymnasium** (Building 7506), which had a swimming pool, their home when they sold the *Black Douglas* to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- 1941-1946** The *Black Douglas*, on her way to serve as a seal-research vessel in Alaska, is commandeered by the Navy and used for picket duty for the duration of the war.
- 1946** The *Black Douglas* is assigned to Scripps Institute of Oceanography and the Southwest Fisheries after WWII.



John Milledge, undated.



The Black Douglas, 1938.



The gymnasium used by the Roebings as their home.



The Cattle Show Barn under construction.



The wedding of Ellin Roebling to Donnell Watkins.



The Black Douglass restored as the Aquarius.



R/V Savannah.



The University of Georgia Skidaway Institute.

- 1947** **Cattle Show Barn**, designed by Bob Roebling and made almost entirely of concrete, was constructed so that he could show off his prized cattle
- 1948** Bob Roebling built a house for his mother on the east side of Skidaway, but she found the setting lonely and left the island; the Robelings then moved in and the house remains with the family today.
- 1950** Bob and Dickie's daughter, Ellin, marries Donnell Watkins in the Cow Show Barn and the wedding is covered in *Stars and Stripes* (Watkins served under George C. Patton during WWII) and *Town and Country*.
- 1966** The Black Douglas is sold to a Caribbean treasure hunter.
- 1967** Dorothy Roebling donates all of Modena Plantation and Union Camp donates all of the "Priest Tract" to the State of Georgia for use as an oceanographic institute.
- 1968** Skidaway Institute is created as an academic unit of a larger umbrella organization, the Ocean Science Center of the Atlantic Commission (OSCAC).
- 1970** President Richard M. Nixon visits Skidaway Institute in October to dedicate the first building of the new Institute, the **Dorothy Roebling Library and Administration Building**; a new research vessel, *R/V Blue Fin* is acquired.
- 1971** Governor Jimmy Carter dissolved the OSCA and placed Skidaway Institute under the University System of Georgia Board of Regents as a fully independent entity.
- 1972** Dorothy Roebling dies; a new low-tide access dock for large research and other sea-going vessels is completed.
- 1982** The *Black Douglas* is rebuilt and restored as the Aquarius.
- 1983** Robert "Bob" Roebling dies
- 1996** The Black Douglas, newly restored, came back to SkIO to take part in the Opening Ceremonies of the Yachting Events portion of the 1996 Olympics
- 1998** South Atlantic Bight Synoptic Offshore Observational Newark (SABSOON) is begun in conjunction with the U.S. Weather Service
- 2001** An especially designed marine research vessel, *R/V Savannah*, is acquired to replace the *R/V Blue Fin*.
- 2013** Skidaway Institute merges with UGA

Georgia Coastal Botanical Garden and the Historic Bamboo Farm Timeline

- 1795** The “Father of Southern Botany,” Stephen Elliot, owned a 1,100 acre plantation, Vallambrosa, in coastal South Carolina
- 1827** Vallambrosa is sold to Daniel Blake who expanded the plantation to 2,692 acres into coastal Georgia into the area that is now the Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens; Blake also owned the 11,000 acre Board House plantation on the Combahee River.
- 1858** The first official federal plant exploration was conducted by Robert Fortune collecting tea (*Cameilia sinensis L.*), from China
- 1862** United States Department of Agriculture, USDA, created.
- 1872** Laura Heyward, Blake’s great granddaughter married Cuban aristocrat and businessman Andreas E. Moynelo who ran her portion of her inherited estate which included all of Vallambrosa and the area now odd pied by Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens.
- 1877** Moynelo took out a loan to try to ease debilitating Civil War debt but was unable to repay it and a portion of land was seized; it is believed that 46 acres of this land was sold to the H. L. Miller family.
- ca. 1882** Moynelo acquires several clumps of Japanese Timber Bamboo (*Phyllostachys bambusoides*) in his travels for use as possible timber substitute; David Fairchild joins the USDA as a botanist and plant explorer in the Plant Pathology Section.
- 1890** Mrs. H.L. Miller (then Smith) of Burroughs Station, GA planted three clumps of Japanese Timber Bamboo acquired from her neighbor, Andreas E. Moynelo.
- 1897-1898** Fairchild and Walter T. Swingle organize USDA Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, the single largest program devoted to plant collection in the US; Fairchild is appointed Head of Section at only 22 years of age.
- 1915** Mrs. Miller’s stand of bamboo was so large and interesting that it attracted the attention of an employee at the farm, Col. S. B. Dayton, who petition the USDA offices to purchase the land so that the bamboo would never be destroyed.
- 1919** Fairchild became interested in the Miller stand of bamboo and petitioned his wealthy friend Barber Lathrop, long a benefactor of Fairchild’s expeditions, to buy the Miller property; Lathrop purchased the farm and leased it back to Fairchild and the USDA for \$1; the purchase of the land is authorized by an Act of Congress in February 1919 - the USDA Savannah Plant Introduction Station is created; a museum of bamboo artifacts, most collected by the famous plant explorer Frank N. Meyer, is opened on site.



Stephen Elliot, the “father of Southern Botany”



Mrs. Miller and her



Entrance to the farm, controlled by the USDA



The Bamboo Lathrop Bamboo Grove



Golden rod

- 1920** Barbour Lathrop is the first recipient of the Frank N. Meyer Medal for Plant Genetic Resources which is presented in “recognition of contribution to the plant germplasm collection and use in the U.S. and his dedication and service to humanity through collection, evaluating and preserving Earth’s genetic Resources.”
- 1922** Lathrop gave additional money to the Bamboo Museum to highlight artifacts that the late Fran Meyer and other plant explorers sent back from Asia.
- 1925** Savannah Station began accessioning bamboo plants sent from China by Floyd Alonzo (Dr. F.A.) McClure.
- 1927** The Savannah Plant Introduction Station became the Barbour Lathrop Plant Introduction Garden at Lathrop’s death; Lathrop leaves \$10,000 in his will for future development of the site
- 1930** Almost 90% of all cultivated crops in America are introductions from foreign countries.
- 1931** The U.S. imported \$5,000,000 in bamboo fishing poles annually
- 1932** Over 25,000 plants are under experimental growth in addition to 200 types of bamboo; blight resistant pears and chestnuts were introduced to the US economy from the station.
- 1934** Henry Ford, Harvey Firestone, and Thomas Edison became interested in the creation of synthetic rubber and the Savannah Station began a 10 year experiment with golden rod to extract a rubber substitute; the station planted 220 beds for experimentation
- 1939** Scenes from the *March of Time* were filmed in the station’s bamboo groves.
- 1941** David Bisset, Superintendent of what is now the Barbour Lathrop Bamboo Garden, at the Savannah Plant Introduction Station, introduces the running bamboo (*Phyllostachys bissetii*), a classic lush, green, bamboo, to the US from Chengdu, China
- 1944** From his work begun in China and the study of what was believed to be one of the world’s largest collections of bamboos at the Savannah Station, Dr. F.A. McClure began a 20 year study of bamboos of the world.
- 1948** Formal plant germplasm management effort began in the US
- 1966** The fruit of 20 year’s study, F.A. McClure’s *The Bamboos: A Fresh Perspective* was published changing the study of bamboo in the world.
- 1974** The Agricultural Research Service, which had supplied a significant level of assistance to the Plant Introduction Stations, was reorganized
- 1975** USDA began phasing out all research at the facility
- 1979** Government cost cutting measures led to the facility’s closure

- 1980** Bamboo Farm closed and the museum collection sent to the Smithsonian
- 1983** UGA Extension Service took over the facility
- 1984** The Bamboo Farm is deeded to the Georgia University System Board of Regents and was renamed the Coastal Area Extension Center; Research began on Bermuda grass, conifers, camellias, bearded iris, blueberries, and various pesticides and pesticide alternatives.
- 1994** UGA Cooperative Extension formed an advisory committee and embarked upon an aggressive capital improvement campaign.
- 1995** A 501C (3), non-profit organization, Friends of the Coastal Garden was formed and a Master Plan commissioned
- 2012** Bamboo Farm and Coastal Gardens became Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens at the Historic Bamboo Farm; a 50,000 gallon water garden was completed; museum collection returned
- 2013** Mediterranean -style garden completed at the Bridal Cottage and conference Center, historically the original entrance to the property.
- 2015** Andrews Visitor Center opened as the new entrance; four new gardens completed.
- 2016** The Barbour Lathrop Historic Bamboo Collection is still part of the garden; made up of over 70 species and cultivars of historic bamboo plantings many brought from Asia in the 1920s, '30s, and '40s some being the first of their kind brought to North American soil.



1995 Master Plan for Bamboo Farms



The Andrews Visitor Center

Appendix D – Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys

**GEORGIA STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS**

Revised April 2014

Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists

Whereas, the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists was organized in 1988 as a body of archaeologists who practiced their profession in the State of Georgia and were concerned with the State of Archaeology in Georgia, these proposed standards are intended to improve the state of Archaeology in this State.

Acknowledgments: The Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists (GCPA) would like to recognize our colleagues in South Carolina, including the Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists, whose recently-published standards offered a useful template as this document was developed. Thanks go to the members of the Research Standards Committee, as appointed by the GCPA. Committee Members include Rob Benson, Paul Brockington, Jr., Daniel T. Elliott, Patrick H. Garrow, Connie Huddleston, Thomas Neumann, William Stanyard, and Brian Thomas.

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I. INTRODUCTION

This document presents the recommended minimum guidelines and standards for all archaeological surveys conducted in Georgia. These recommendations apply to projects in which practitioners are obligated to make a reasonable and good faith effort to identify archaeological sites that may be located in a given tract of land or project area. Although this document is designed to provide guidance for archaeological surveys, it does not address the specific needs for survey of submerged or urban sites.

The purpose of these guidelines is to encourage consistent, high-quality archaeological practice in the State of Georgia. Practitioners can use them as a basis for developing project-specific research designs and by regulators as a means of evaluating work. The over-riding goal is to protect the archaeological record by encouraging the use of rigorous, project-appropriate methods among all archaeological professionals.

For background on the development of survey standards and methods in Georgia, refer to Elliott (2000). The most recent update to these Standards was in 2014 as a result of the Council membership voting to include guidelines for the usage of metal detectors.

A. Definitions

The following definitions are provided to ensure a common understanding of the terms and concepts used in this document. Some of the definitions are taken directly from cultural resource legislation and regulations. Others have been agreed upon by the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists.

1. Area of Potential Effects

The area of potential effects is defined as “the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist” (36 CFR Part 800.16[d]). Examples of effect can be direct, indirect, cumulative, visual, atmospheric, audible, beneficial, or adverse.

2. Archaeological Site

An archaeological site is a concentration of artifacts, ecofacts, or modifications to the landscape that are associated with past human activity and retain their context. An archaeological site must be at least 50 years old, and is characterized by any of the following criteria:

- An area yielding three or more artifacts from the same broad cultural period (i.e., historic or prehistoric) on the surface within a 30-m radius;
- A shovel test that produces two or more artifacts from the same broad cultural period, as long as the artifacts cannot be fitted together (i.e., they are not two pieces of the same ar-

tifact);

- A shovel test that produces one artifact and at least one surface artifact from the same broad cultural period within a 20-m radius from that shovel test;
- An area with visible or historically-recorded cultural features (e.g., shell midden, cemetery, rockshelter, chimney fall, brick walls, piers, earthwork, etc.).

3. Archaeological Survey

Archaeological survey, often referred to as a Phase I or intensive survey, is a systematic, detailed examination of an area designed to gather information about archaeological sites. The goal of an archaeological survey is to identify all archaeological sites within the area of potential effects. For surveys done for compliance with state or federal regulations, an additional goal of the survey is to evaluate those archaeological sites against the criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), in accordance with 36 CFR Part 60.

4. Data Recovery (Phase III)

Data recovery, often referred to as Phase III, is a term used in a Cultural Resource Management context to describe excavation (usually partial) of a site to retrieve important from the site before it is impacted or destroyed by an undertaking. When an agency's proposed action will cause an adverse effect to a site included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, the agency consults with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) to seek agreement, usually through a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), on ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effect to the site. Data recovery is one possible alternative for such mitigation, although it is considered an adverse effect to the site, since excavation is a destructive activity.

Before data recovery is carried out, a data recovery plan must be developed and approved by the agency, the SHPO, and other involved parties. For further guidance in developing a data recovery plan, see *Treatment of Archaeological Properties: A Handbook* (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation 1980) and *Consulting About Archaeology Under Section 106* (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation 1990). See also the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's "Recommended Approach for Consultation on Recovery of Significant Information From Archaeological Sites," in the *Federal Register* (65(95):27085–27087), which contains a model MOA.

5. Evaluation (Phase II Testing)

Evaluation, or Phase II testing, is the process of determining whether identified properties meet defined criteria for inclusion on the NRHP, as set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.4. Phase II testing is warranted when a site has been identified that may be eligible for the NRHP, but not enough is

known about it to make a recommendation about its eligibility.

6. Isolated Find

An isolated find is defined as no more than two historic or prehistoric artifacts found within a 30meter radius. Isolated finds are, by definition, not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP. For cases where an isolated find is unique, and potentially may be considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, it should be defined as a site. Deposits of cultural artifacts that have no integrity, such as road fill, stream gravels, or other situations where artifacts clearly are re-deposited, also should be considered isolated finds.

7. Reconnaissance Survey

A reconnaissance survey is defined as “an examination of all or part of an area accomplished in sufficient detail to make generalizations about the types and distributions of historic properties that may be present” (*Federal Register* 48:44739). Both predictive models and “landform surveys” are considered to be specific types of reconnaissance survey. *A reconnaissance is not a substitute for archaeological survey.*

Reconnaissance surveys are most appropriately used to develop a historic context. They are also useful when there are multiple alternatives for a project location, or when it is necessary to assess the archaeological potential of areas that will not be immediately affected or subject to Section 106 requirements (see discussion of Section 106 in Section B below).

The results of a reconnaissance survey can provide an estimate of the number and types of historic properties expected in a particular area. Reconnaissance findings also can guide management decisions based on an area’s sensitivity relative to historic preservation. Areas surveyed in this manner often require a more intensive, archaeological survey or evaluation if additional information is needed about specific properties (e.g., NRHP eligibility decisions) or when a project location is finalized.

B. Federal Legislation

Most archaeological surveys conducted in Georgia are done to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended through 1992. Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to review the effect their actions may have on archaeological sites and other historic properties that are listed in or eligible for the NRHP. Review procedures are referred to as “the Section 106 process” and are set forth in the recent regulations issued by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR 800), as amended on January 11, 2001. This process is designed to identify historic properties (including archaeological sites) that are eligible for listing on the NRHP, and to reduce the adverse effects of federal projects on those properties. Federal projects include those projects that use federal money or require federal permits (e.g., a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act). Emphasis is placed on consultation with the SHPO

and interested parties, including (but not limited to) Native American groups.

Archaeological surveys may be done to comply with other federal laws or mandates, such as Section 110 of the NHPA or the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. Regardless of the mandate, the standards and methods outlined in this document are applicable.

C. State and Local Legislation

Although Georgia currently has no single, over-arching law to protect state or local cultural resources, it does have several laws that protect archaeological sites in particular situations (e.g., Georgia Environmental Policy Act). The guidelines presented in this document also are designed to satisfy the requirements for archaeological survey under state and local laws.

II. PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

Archaeological projects require the services or input of professionals in archaeology and other related disciplines. It is essential that archaeological surveys and evaluations be performed and supervised by qualified professional personnel. Agencies, institutions, corporations, associations, or individuals will be considered “qualified” when they meet the Secretary of the Interior’s *Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR 61 and *Federal Register* 48:44739). The minimum professional qualifications for an archaeologist are a graduate degree in archaeology, anthropology, or closely related field, plus:

- At least one (1) year of full-time professional experience or equivalent specialized training in archaeological research, administration, or management;
- At least four (4) months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North American archaeology; and
- Demonstrated ability to carry research to completion.

A. Principal Investigator

The Principal Investigator (PI) is the individual responsible for planning and investigating cultural resources and for ensuring the validity of the material presented in cultural resource reports. All archaeological investigations must be carried out under the direction of the PI, who minimally will meet the qualifications as an Archaeologist outlined by the Secretary of the Interior (above) and:

- Have at least one (1) year of full-time supervisory experience in the study of related resources (e.g., historic archaeology, prehistoric archaeology or underwater archaeology);
- Have at least six (6) months of archaeological experience in the southeastern United States;
- Be certified by the Register of Professional Archaeologists.

B. Project Archaeologist/Field Director

If the PI is not directing the project in the field, field work should be supervised by a Project Archaeologist/Field Director who meets the following minimal qualifications:

- Graduate training in archaeology (or equivalent);
- At least 12 months of fulltime archaeological experience/training in the southeast;
- Proven ability to complete satisfactory archaeological field work.

C. Report Authors

Among the report author(s) should be the individual(s) who supervised the bulk of the fieldwork, whether they be PIs or Project Archaeologists/Field Directors. The report author should be intimately familiar with the tracts that are being surveyed and the cultural resources they contain.

III. FIELDWORK STANDARDS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

A. Introduction

The following guidelines describe suggested methods, staffing, and minimum levels of effort for various aspects of archaeological survey in Georgia. They are based on a working knowledge of Georgia's archaeological resources and environments. These guidelines are specifically useful to field archaeologists, agency personnel, and the contracting agent (as appropriate). They can be used as a yardstick to ensure compliance with federal and state regulations, comparability of research results, and evaluation of research designs and project reports.

B. Preliminary Literature Review and Records Search

All archaeological studies (whether reconnaissance, archaeological survey, Phase II testing, or Phase III data recovery) should be preceded by a literature review and records search. This search will include a review of the Georgia Archaeological Site File to identify previously recorded sites in and near the project area, as well as other sources to provide the prehistoric and historic context for the study. Researchers should examine pertinent holdings in some or all of the following institutions:

1. Georgia Archaeological Site File

The Georgia Archaeological Site File (GASF) at the Laboratory of Archaeology, University of Georgia in Athens, is the official repository for information about known archaeological sites of all periods in the state of Georgia. The electronic site file data are available on CD ROM, updated periodically. Other information is available in paper records, topographic maps, and other files. Other records concerning archaeological sites in Georgia also are housed at South Georgia College in Douglas. Previous site files were kept by the Anthropology departments at Georgia State University in Atlanta and West Georgia College in Carrollton. The Site Files currently charges a one-time fee per project for professional archaeologists to access the site files (\$175 as of October 2000).

2. Historic Preservation Division

The Historic Preservation Division (HPD), Georgia Department of Natural Resources, maintains a library of archaeological assessment reports and NRHP files on archaeological sites nominated for or listed on the NRHP. Although the NRHP listing is available in published and electronic form, these lists only include those sites already listed and not properties whose eligibility has been determined or whose listing may be pending.

3. Georgia Department of Archives and History

The Georgia Department of Archives and History and the Surveyor General's Office in Atlanta contain a wealth of historical information about the state. These sources include original deeds,

plats, photographs, and maps, and copies of courthouse records from every county in Georgia. Robert S. Davis, Jr. (1991) published a useful guide for conducting historical research in Georgia, which details the records that have survived for each county.

4. University of Georgia Libraries

The libraries in the university system of Georgia house a variety of documents that are useful in locating archaeological sites. U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) aerial photographs from the early to mid-twentieth century are available for most sections of the state. Copies of these photographs and index sheets are available to researchers at the Science Library's Map Collection at the University of Georgia in Athens. These photographs are a ready source of information on early twentieth century house and farmstead locations, as well as a source of information on previous land use (areas in cultivation, timber, road routes). The same Map Collection contains early soil survey maps, obsolete county road maps, and early topographic maps that often show the location of buildings, houses, and other structures. Enlargements of most of the soil survey photographs can be obtained from the federal government for a fee. Other early maps of Georgia are contained in the Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Collection at the University of Georgia Library. Many rare maps are available as online as digitized computer files on the Internet (web address: <http://scarlett.libs.uga.edu/darchive/hargrett/maps/maps.html>). A list of available aerial photographs, by county, and other cartographic images at the University of Georgia's Map Library also is available online (web address: <http://dbs.galib.uga.edu/gaph/html/> and http://guides.libs.uga.edu/maps_historical)

Researchers on urban areas of the state should consult the available Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. The Map Library at the University of Georgia has the most comprehensive collection of Sanborn maps in the state (<http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/sanborn/?Welcome>), but others can be obtained for a fee from Environmental Data Resources (web address: <http://www.edrnet.com>).

5. Other Resources

Other institutions or resources that can be consulted include:

- Regional Development Commission (Historic Preservationist)
- County Historical Societies, Local Historians, Local Museums, and Local Libraries
- County Courthouses and Agencies
- Georgia Historical Society, Savannah;
- Archives and Museums in Other States
- Federal Archives (Southeastern Archaeological Center, Tallahassee)

- National Archives (East Point Regional Branch)
- Smithsonian Institution

C. Archival Research for Evaluation (Phase II Testing) and Data Recovery (Phase III) Projects

In addition to the literature search and archival research necessary for a Phase I survey, additional historical information may be required for site evaluation (Phase II testing) and data recovery (Phase III) projects.

Phase II testing of historic sites should include a title search for historic sites.

For Data Recovery of historic sites, additional historical research may include:

- Census data, such as Agricultural, Population, and Industrial Censuses.
- Slave Schedules.
- Family papers, wills, probate inventories, daybooks, etc.
- Informant interviews (particularly for early 20th century sites).
- Tax Records.

D. Field Methods for Archaeological Survey

During an archaeological survey, all land within the project boundaries requires inspection. A preliminary inspection of the project area and review of documentary records may allow investigators to stratify the project area into three general categories:

- ***Indeterminate Probability:*** Areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated; tidal areas; and active floodplains (or other active depositional environments) where deposits are so deep that finding sites using conventional methods is unlikely.
- ***Low Probability:*** Areas with slopes greater than 10 percent; areas of very poorly drained soil (as determined by subsurface inspection); and areas that have been previously disturbed to such a degree that archaeological materials, if present, are no longer in context. Documentation of disturbance can include recent aerial photographs, ground views, or maps showing the disturbance (e.g., recent construction). However, surveyors should be aware of small landforms with high site potential within areas that otherwise are characterized by 10 percent or greater slope.
- ***High Probability:*** Areas that do not meet any of the foregoing criteria.

Archaeologists should not omit parcels from an archaeological survey simply because they

have been classified as “poorly drained” by the USDA Soil Conservation Service, and areas should not be automatically excluded because of plowing or forestry activities. Similarly, areas depicted as wetlands or slopes on USGS maps should be examined on the ground to determine their suitability for survey.

1. Survey Strategy for Indeterminate Probability Areas

An alternative method of fieldwork may be necessary in areas of indeterminate probability (e.g., deep testing with a backhoe or auger). Such work should, whenever possible, rely on guidance from a professional geomorphologist who can assess the potential for deeply buried cultural deposits within a given tract. Because it is difficult to apply standard archaeological survey methods to an entire tract with the potential for deeply buried sites, monitoring of such areas may be necessary during the undertaking to ensure that no sites are destroyed.

2. Survey Strategy for Low Probability Areas

Field investigation of low probability areas should include a surface inspection of all areas where the slope is greater than 10 percent, such as rockshelters, caves, mines, quarries, and/or petroglyphs. In disturbed areas or in areas where the soil is very poorly drained, subsurface inspection (i.e., shovel testing, coring, or augering) may be used to verify soil conditions at intervals no greater than 100 meters.

3. Survey Strategy for High Probability Areas

Generally, survey of high probability areas should follow these guidelines:

a) Pedestrian Survey

Pedestrian survey (i.e., visual inspection of the ground surface) can be used with different subsurface survey methods, as follows:

- Pedestrian survey may be used with 90-meter or less interval shovel tests in areas where surface visibility exceeds 25 percent. Highly eroded areas, where subsoil is visible at or just below the surface, and recently plowed fields are the most common instances where such high visibility exists. The archaeologist’s judgment concerning visibility is especially critical in fallow or dry fields, where close-interval (30 m) subsurface testing will often be necessary.
- If an area has greater than 25 percent surface visibility, but is in a dynamic depositional environment (e.g., the foot of a slope or adjacent to an aggrading waterway), then 30-meter interval subsurface testing is recommended.
- In general, pedestrian survey should be systematic. The maximum interval between surveyors should not normally exceed 30 meters.

- When pedestrian survey locates a site, subsurface testing will be necessary to determine the site's stratigraphy, assess artifact density, and help to determine boundaries.

b) Subsurface Survey

In most instances some type of subsurface investigation will be necessary to discover sites. Survey methods will depend on field conditions and the types of sites anticipated. Under most conditions, shovel testing is the preferred method.

- *Shovel tests* will be 30 × 30 cm or larger and placed at intervals no greater than 30 meters. All fill should be screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. Tests are to be excavated to at least 80 cmbs (depth), or until impenetrable substrate (i.e., bedrock or clay), a known sterile subsoil, or the water table is reached.
- *Mechanical topsoil stripping* should not be used as a survey technique, in most cases.
- *Mechanical augers*, while not recommended, can be used in areas that have impregnable ground cover (e.g., urban areas with concrete, brick rubble, etc.). They are to be placed at intervals not greater than 30 meters. Fill should be screened. Auger tests should be documented in the same manner as shovel tests.
- *Mechanical deep testing* (e.g., backhoe trenches or coring) may be necessary in active depositional environments or in certain urban settings where the ground surface is otherwise inaccessible. All deep testing should comply with OSHA *Standards for Excavation Safety* (29 CFR 1926 Subpart P and appendices).

Rigid adherence to systematic sampling at fixed intervals may fail to yield optimal survey results, since fixed intervals may not uncover sites that would have been located using a judgmental technique. Thus, a combination of systematic and intuitive shovel testing is probably the most efficient method for site discovery.

4. Record Keeping

- The Principal Investigator or Project Archaeologist is responsible for maintaining daily notes and transferring survey data to master project maps.
- Each shovel test or test unit location should be recorded, noting its location, depth, soil profile, artifact yield, general conditions, and other pertinent information. For sterile shovel tests not within site boundaries, information on location and depth only are required. Each shovel test should be given a unique field designation, and materials recovered from it are to be analyzed and cataloged by discrete provenience.
- Photographs are to be taken of representative project environments and areas where different survey strategies were used. Photographs also should be taken of all sites identified during the survey.

5. Defining Sites During Archaeological Survey

When artifacts or features older than 50 years are discovered during field survey, the investigator will establish whether the resource is a site or an isolated find (see definitions in Section I-A). Site investigations should address physical integrity, horizontal and vertical boundaries, and the quantity and type of cultural materials present. The primary goal of recovering artifacts during an archaeological survey is to collect information about the spatial extent of the site, the period during which it was occupied, and what types of activities were carried out there. This goal should guide the sampling and collection strategy employed, regardless of the specific methods used to explore a site. Generally speaking, at least 60 meters should separate two distinct sites.

a) Surface Collection

- At the survey level, a complete surface artifact collection should not normally be made unless the site contains few artifacts, or is subject to active looting or vandalism. If a surface collection is made, an appropriate sampling method should be based on the investigator's assessment of field conditions as well as the type and density of visible artifacts. An investigator's collection strategy should be specified in field notes, for example all diagnostics and a representative sample of other materials, or measured dog-leash samples of every surface artifact in designated locations, or a minimum number of each type of historic ceramic and glass plus other diagnostic items.
- Surface visibility and topography alone do not sufficiently define a site. Although a surface collection may help to define horizontal site limits, it should be supplemented with subsurface testing, particularly when surface visibility is discontinuous or variable. Subsurface testing also provides information about stratigraphy, the vertical distribution of material, and site integrity, which cannot be obtained from pedestrian survey alone.

b) Subsurface Testing

- Systematic subsurface testing, alone or in combination with surface inspection, is necessary to establish both the horizontal and vertical extent of a site.
- Site boundaries are to be established by excavating radial shovel tests in no less than four directions. Thirty-meter interval shovel tests can be used to establish the general boundaries, with two consecutive negative shovel tests establishing the edge of the site. Thus, the interval between two distinct sites will be at least 60 meters. A 10-meter testing interval along each axis is recommended at the outer limits of the site to establish more accurate boundaries. Site boundaries can be tentatively established when at least two consecutive negative shovel tests are excavated using 10-meter intervals.
- A Georgia Archaeological Site Form should be completed for all sites found within the project area. Only official site numbers can be reported in drafts and final reports. If a site

has been previously recorded, a revisit form will be completed noting the current site conditions and any new information. All site forms must be submitted to the Georgia Archaeological Site File before completion of the final report.

- Site boundaries are to be accurately located on USGS 7.5' quadrangles and a site sketch map. If possible, the boundaries (perimeter) and center of all sites and undocumented cemeteries (i.e., those not located on USGS topographic maps) should be recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver capable of 5-meter or better accuracy. For sites less than ¼ acre (1,000 m²) in size, a single set of coordinates taken at the site's center will suffice.

c) Site Documentation and Demarcation

- Site sketch maps should depict the location of all positive and negative shovel tests located within the site and used to define the site boundaries.
- Photographs of sites should be taken with archivally stable media (e.g., black and white print film).

E. Field Methods for Evaluative Testing

Sometimes it is impossible to make definitive site eligibility assessments using archaeological survey methods. In this case, sites are considered potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and additional site testing is usually necessary. Site testing strategies should be designed to provide not only information about site eligibility, but also information that will help in mitigation planning (if ultimately necessary). However, site testing methods should be designed to minimize destruction of the site. Evaluative testing methods can include:

- Site Map and Permanent Datum: The site map should depict site boundaries, datum, surface features, excavation units, and topography. An easy-to-relocate, permanent datum should be established and clearly identified with the state site number. The UTM of the datum should be established using a GPS unit with sub-5 meter accuracy.
- Controlled Surface Collection: Where possible, a controlled surface collection can provide valuable information to guide subsurface testing. If a complete collection of surface artifacts is impractical or inappropriate, a systematic sampling scheme should be considered. Any such collections are to be provenienced according to some type of coordinate system.
- Remote Sensing: Metal detectors are useful for investigating historic sites. Other forms of remote sensing, such as ground penetrating radar, electrical resistivity, and magnetometer are also useful.
- Shovel Tests: If additional shovel tests are necessary at this stage to guide the placement of test units, they are to be at least 30 × 30 cm and screened through ¼-inch (or smaller)

mesh. Shovel test placement will depend on the research design.

- Test Units: Site characteristics and conditions will govern test unit size. Unit placement will depend on the results of shovel testing and, if applicable, the results of surface collection. Test units should be excavated by natural or cultural strata, but can include arbitrary levels within strata. Although the plowzone may be excavated as a single vertical level, regardless of thickness, it is usually advisable to excavate the interface between plowzone and unplowed soils as a separate level.
- Screening: Soil will be screened through hardware cloth no larger than ¼ inch. Flotation or soil samples will require finer screens. Because recovery rates for all classes of materials, particularly faunal and botanical, increase as screen size decreases, investigators are encouraged to estimate relative recovery rates by systematically using finer mesh to sample soils. The choice of dry screening, water screening, and mechanical screening depends on the research design and the specific factors at each site.
- Disposition of Artifacts: Artifacts are to be bagged by discrete provenience (i.e., unit and level). Typically, all artifacts are collected. However, any material not collected—such as brick, mortar, shell, or fire-cracked rock—may be counted, measured (when appropriate), weighed, sampled by provenience, and discarded in the field.
- Features: Features identified during excavation are to be mapped, drawn to scale, and photographed. A representative sample of features should be bisected to reveal profiles and recover cultural materials.
- Records: All above-and below-ground features and subsurface tests are to be mapped, drawn to scale, and photographed. Appropriate notes and forms will be maintained for all field investigations, a Munsell chart will be used to record soil colors, and USDA soil texture classifications will be used to characterize soil texture.
- Specialized Studies: If flotation, soil, radiocarbon, or other samples will be obtained, consultation with a specialist is recommended prior to retrieval.
- Geoarchaeological Studies: Consultation with a geomorphologist is recommended during evaluative testing to interpret site formation processes and help identify areas likely to contain intact archaeological deposits.
- Heavy Machinery: Site areas should not be stripped before a controlled surface collection is made and/or shovel tests and test units are excavated. Heavy machinery also should not be used to remove sub-plowzone cultural deposits. However, the use of heavy machinery for limited stripping of surface deposits is encouraged, since this can often indicate whether or not cultural features are present.

F. Metal Detection

Metal detection is required during archaeological investigations under the following conditions:

- Phase I (and all phases) when working in previously identified battlefields, and/or known military encampments;
- Phase II during delineation/evaluation of historic sites;
- Historic grave removals;
- Research designs and proposed methodologies for metal detecting should be discussed in advance with GHPD staff, and/or relevant Federal agencies;
- Avocationalists should be interviewed regarding their knowledge of the area.

Coverage:

- When required during Phase I, metal detector coverage should be systematic along 1.5 meter lanes on transects at a maximum 30 meter interval, though closer or even overlapping coverage may be necessary to meet specific research objectives;
- When required during Phase II, metal detector coverage should be along 1.5 meter lanes on transects at maximum a 10 meter interval;
- Removal of ground vegetation and/or leaf litter along detection lanes may be needed for metal detecting to be effective.

Reporting:

- Equipment, personnel, and time spent should be clearly stated in the methods section;
- Coverage, mapping, and artifact collection strategies should likewise be clearly stated.

Detecting Equipment

- No equipment requirements based on costs, though it is suggested that devices be recent models and professional grade, as technology is always improving.

Personnel Experience

- Although recommended, no specific metal detecting training course is required;
- For Principal Investigators/Field Directors: have at least 100 hours hands-on field experience and/or equivalent training with remote sensing applications, when those applications are the primary focus of the archaeological investigation;

- Other investigative personnel: the skills of all other investigative personnel must be appropriate to the requested task(s), the nature of the project, and to the goals and specifications delineated in the research design.

IV. ARTIFACT PROCESSING, DATA ANALYSIS, AND CURATION

While minimum standards for artifact processing, analyses, and curation are outlined below, investigators should tailor their activities to the unique aspects of each project. Overall, it is advisable to consult with SHPO, the curatorial facility, and any specialists early in the planning process.

Processing, analyzing, and curating artifacts must occur in secure and safe environments to prevent loss of significant data. The Principal Investigator (PI) and Project Archaeologist (PA) are ultimately responsible for ensuring that artifact data and integrity are preserved. The laboratory staff responsible for basic artifact processing and analysis must have sufficient knowledge to do the job, have access to appropriate comparative collections, and have access to experts when needed. Additionally, laboratory staff and/or the Project Archaeologist should have training in basic curatorial procedures.

A. Field Tracking

The choice of a system for tracking artifacts in the field is at the discretion of the investigator. However, the tracking system should be consistently applied throughout the project. During fieldwork, the recorder will enter a preliminary description of the artifacts in field notes and forms before placing them in labeled containers that fully protect them from damage. Artifacts can then be brought back to the laboratory for cleaning and analysis.

B. Processing

Before cleaning each artifact, the recorder will check its condition (e.g., for friability) and analyze its surface for easily lost information (e.g., pseudomorphs, organic materials, pigments, etc.). Artifacts should then be cleaned in a manner that preserves the information they contain. After they are clean, all diagnostic artifacts will be labeled to record site number, provenience, and catalog number. Care should be taken to ensure that important features like edge wear are not obscured during labeling.

Numbers written on artifacts are to be sealed with an appropriate sealant such as 10–15 percent solution of Acryloid B-72 in acetone or toluene. A small labeling area should be chosen, and an undercoat of the Acryloid B-72 placed on only this area of the artifact. The artifact will then be labeled on this area using black or white India ink. After allowing sufficient time for drying, an additional coat of the sealant is to be applied over the label. As an alternative to the white ink, white Acryloid B-72 is available commercially and may be substituted for the undercoat (a clear overcoat is still needed). Clear fingernail polish as a sealant is not acceptable.

All artifacts will be bagged individually or by type in self-sealing polyethylene bags at least 4 mil thick. Those available as food storage bags are not acceptable as they are often not polyethylene. A descriptive tag should be enclosed in each individual/type artifact bag. This tag should give provenience, description, and count for the contents. Artifacts may be bagged by

provenience or type (i.e., ceramics, lithics, etc., from all proveniences stored together, or all types of artifacts bagged by excavation provenience) based on the analysis needed. However, the laboratory methods section of the report will detail this information. The researcher should strive to curate all artifacts in a manner that will allow future researchers to duplicate their methods.

Identification tags for boxes or bags will be prepared. Tags will be made of an inert, waterproof, archivally sound material (e.g., Nalgene, Tyvek, polyweave, etc., or an acid-free paper tag inserted into an appropriately sized polyethylene self-sealing bag) and marked with ink that is fade-proof, waterproof, and archivally sound. The bags containing the artifacts will be labeled as well. All information on the exterior of the bag will be repeated on an internal tag of the type described above.

Laboratory staff should be aware of curation policies of the various repositories. Additionally, all artifacts should be handled to the standards of SHA/SSA/AIA and 36 CFR Part 79.

C. Analysis

If detailed analysis of certain archaeological materials is planned, it is advisable to include appropriate specialists as early in the project as possible.

Because most archaeological sites are valuable primarily because of their research potential, artifact analysis generally should follow well-established classification schemes and typologies. The choice of a specific system will depend on the investigator's goals and should be fully defined and referenced in the project report. Regardless of which classification system one uses, certain basic descriptions and analyses must be included in the report:

- Artifact identification number or provenience.
- Material (e.g., lithic, ceramic, glass).
- Class (e.g., projectile point, sherd, bead).
- Count and/or weight, as appropriate.
- Dimensions, if appropriate.
- Type (e.g., Clovis, Creamware, etc.).
- Noteworthy attributes (e.g., form, decoration, method of use, internal or external dating).

A laboratory or catalog sheet printed on archival paper with archivally sound, waterproof ink should be used to record the analyst's observations. In addition, the analyst may keep a diary of any observations, impressions, drawings, and any special analyses performed on the artifacts. This will become part of the official record when the collection is curated.

D. Conservation and Curation

Curatorial facilities should meet the standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79. Selection of a facility is best made early in the project and, minimally, before the laboratory analysis has begun. The designated curation facility should be identified in the project report. All pertinent field, laboratory, and report documentation should be archivally prepared and remitted to the curation facility with the artifacts. For projects where no artifacts were recovered, notes and other project materials should be prepared for curation. This should include any photographic material and electronic media including any artifact databases. If these databases are coded, a copy of the coding system should be supplied to the curation facility.

V. REPORTING RESULTS

A summary of the minimum standards for archaeological survey reports appears below. For in-depth treatment of reporting standards, see Secretary of the Interior's "Standards and Guidelines," *Federal Register*, 48:44734–44737; McGimsey and Davis 1977; and Bense et al. 1986. For matters of style refer to the "Style Guide" for *American Antiquity* (1988). Timeliness of reporting is important for the preservation and dissemination of archaeological data and knowledge. Accordingly, reports for all archaeological studies conducted in Georgia should be completed within 10 years of completion of field studies.

A. Report Content

Although the exact format and content of the report is usually a decision reached by the agency, client/applicant, and consultant, reports should minimally contain the following information:

1. Title Page

- a) Report title (including type of investigation and project location).
- b) Author(s).
- c) Principal Investigator(s)'s name, affiliation, address, telephone number, and signature.
- d) Name and address of client for whom report was prepared. e) Name of lead state and/or federal agency, as well as contract number, permit or State Clearinghouse number.
- f) Report date.
- g) Report status (e.g., Draft, Revised Draft, or Final).

2. Management Summary

- a) Brief description of project and its purpose.
- b) Concise summary of findings, evaluations, and management recommendations.
- c) A clear presentation of the number of sites located, the component(s) associated with the sites, and recommendations on their eligibility for the NRHP. A summary table can be used to provide this information.

3. Table of Contents

4. List of Figures, Plates, and/or Tables

5. Introduction

- a) Purpose of report and nature of the undertaking.
- b) Legislation or regulations governing the work.
- c) Name(s) of project sponsors, contract/permit numbers, and other appropriate agency-specific information.
- d) Description of undertaking, including area of potential effect (APE), project footprint, and nature and extent of anticipated disturbance. Identify and describe un-der-taking's features or facilities. Give size of undertaking in acres/hectares or linear distance and width (e.g., road corridor). If the size of an area surveyed is different from the total undertaking, state the survey area in acres/hectares.
- e) 7.5' USGS quadrangle that clearly delineates undertaking's boundaries, as well as type of survey done in each area (i.e., pedestrian survey, shovel testing, etc.). Figures should include quad name, bar scale, and north arrow.
- f) Dates when work was conducted and a list of personnel.

6. Environmental Setting

Include physiographic province, landform type, nearby drainages and water sources, roads, dominant soil association, and current land use. If limiting factors affected the survey, describe and discuss them. Include representative photographs of the general project area. The paleoenvironmental also should be discussed.

7. Cultural Context and Previous Archaeological Investigations

This section includes an overview of cultural history of the project region. Length and detail of discussion should be appropriate to the level of investigation and materials recovered. This section should also include a review of previous archaeological investigations in the project area and its vicinity (e.g., drainage or county as appropriate), as well as a description of all archaeological sites within a reasonable distance from the project area. Author(s) also should describe their historical research, including a list or description of all resources reviewed, repositories and specific collections consulted, and a list of persons interviewed.

8. Research Design

Research designs present explicit statements of theoretical and methodological approaches followed in a particular cultural resource study, and, therefore, are to be included in most

reports. The nature and level of detail in this discussion will be consistent with the undertaking and type of investigation. If a research design has been previously developed for a specific geographic region, type of investigation, or type of resource, the author(s) should reference and discuss it.

9. Field Methods

Field methods should be described in a way that lets reviewers and future researchers easily reconstruct what was done and why.

- a) Maps should depict pedestrian survey areas, subsurface tests and/or excavations, and any relevant field descriptions (e.g., vegetative cover, disturbed areas, etc.). The locations of shovel tests should be noted on all site maps. For projects where different survey coverage was applied, maps should indicate where each was employed. All maps should include a north arrow (magnetic north, true north, or grid north), a map scale (e.g., 1:24,000), and a bar scale. For sites located using GPS, the type of equipment and its error range should be indicated.
- b) Surface survey techniques should be described and justified for both the general project area and for each individual site (if different from the general methodology). Note locations examined, intervals between transects, surface visibility, and methods of collection.
- c) Subsurface survey techniques should be described, including shovel test and test unit dimensions, depths, transect intervals, and method of artifact recovery. The total number of excavated shovel tests should be included in the report.
- d) Remote sensing techniques will be described and evaluated when used.
- e) Discuss constraints on fieldwork, if not already described, such as limited access, poor ground visibility, and adverse weather conditions. Note which areas of the project area were not examined or received limited examination.
- f) When field methods deviate from the recommended standards, explicitly discuss how and why such was the case.
- g) Disposition of field notes, artifacts, and other records.

10. Artifact Description and Analysis

- a) Describe classification scheme. If a previously defined typology is being used, provide a brief description along with a reference.

- b) Describe assemblage. Provide a complete description of recovered artifacts by provenience in the text. If the site is large, a summary table should be provided, with specific information on each shovel test possibly placed in an appendix. Detailed artifact descriptions, measurements, and attributes can be provided in tabular form as an appendix, but also should include provenience information. Typically, artifact descriptions should include material, class, and type of artifacts recovered, along with counts, weights, and any measured attributes of diagnostic material (e.g., projectile points, ceramics, beads, etc.).
- c) Provide hand-drawn illustrations and/or photographs of representative or important artifacts.
- d) Present results of special studies. Describe any special analytical methods used. For radiocarbon dates the following information should be included:
 - (1) Site number and provenience
 - (2) Laboratory number
 - (3) Material dated
 - (4) Method of dating (e.g., extended counting, AMS, etc.)
 - (5) Conventional C-14 age expressed in radiocarbon years before present plus or minus one sigma error (e.g. 2420 ± 60 BP).
 - (6) Calibrated C-14 age expressed in calendar years (range) within one sigma of error. NOTE: Please include all intercepts (e.g., cal b.c.755–685 and cal b.c. 540–400).
 - (7) Calibrated C-14 age expressed in calendar years (range) within two sigmas of error (e.g., cal b.c. 780–380).
 - (8) Citation for calibrated results (e.g., Stuiver et al. 1993)
 - (9) Associated artifacts, particularly diagnostic artifacts
 - (10) Comments

11. Results and Site Descriptions

- a) Describe all isolated finds and include locations on a project map.
- b) Site Description
 - (1) Describe each site in narrative form including dimensions, stratigraphy,

present conditions, quantity of artifacts, and features. Include discussion of shovel tests, soil cores, and test units, as appropriate. For test units, include drawings and photographs of representative wall profiles. A written description of soil stratigraphy (including color Munsell Soil Color Chart) should be provided for a representative sample of shovel tests and for each test unit.

- (2) Sketch maps for each site must be included in the report. The sketch maps should depict general topographic characteristics, placement of subsurface tests, and features. These maps must include a north arrow, date, bar scale, legend, and site number.
- (3) Photographs if, for example, the site contains structural remains, significant disturbance, etc.
- (4) Enumerate, describe, and interpret artifacts. Describe and interpret features, including those above ground. Include drawings and photographs of representative features.
- (5) For historic archaeological sites, summarize results of the archival research. For larger projects, most of the archival research can be included as a separate background section, and only site-specific information needs to be presented in this section. All archival and oral history should be referenced in a systematic manner that lends itself to source relocation.

c) Site Significance

- (1) A statement of significance must be presented for each identified site, with reference to specific NRHP criteria listed at 36 CFR 60.4. Because most archaeological sites are recommended as eligible under Criterion D, they should be evaluated for their potential to contribute information about specific research objectives. This process should be documented in sufficient detail for the reader to judge how the investigator reached these conclusions.
- (2) If a site is recommended as not eligible, state the rationale.
- (3) If a site is recommended as eligible or potentially eligible, present supporting evidence, including research topics that might be addressed. Discuss types of data known to be or thought to be present, and indicate information that can be inferred from these data.
- (4) If there is not enough information to evaluate a site's eligibility, state this explicitly.

d) Site Integrity - Identify and explain any factors that have or may have affected site

integrity.

- e) Project Impacts -If known, identify and describe potential project impacts for each site.

12. Summary and Recommendations

a) Summarize and list sites recommended as eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP. If site eligibility is indeterminate and the archaeological work was conducted at a survey level, appropriate recommendations for further work might include site testing to determine NRHP eligibility. For evaluative testing, recommendations might include site avoidance mitigation of adverse effects through data recovery. Please outline the nature and extent of any recommended additional work.

b) Summarize and list sites that are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. A recommendation of no further work at such sites is appropriate.

c) State whether additional work may be necessary in portions of the project area not adequately surveyed during your fieldwork.

d) Evaluate your survey and/or testing in reference to the research design. Discuss how constraints on the investigation may have influenced the reliability and value of the information.

- e) List the location of the curation facility in final report.

13. References Cited

14. Appendices and Attachments

a) Vitae of key staff should be included in the draft report that is to undergo review. Vitae may be removed from the final report.

b) Site forms for archaeological sites should be included in the draft report that is to undergo review. The forms can be removed from the final report.

- c) Artifact Catalog, if not presented elsewhere in the report.

d) Specialist Analyses, including radiocarbon and OCR, if not presented elsewhere in the report.

VI. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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1980 *Treatment of Archaeological Properties: A Handbook.*

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Appendix E - Timber Harvest Protocol



MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER

DR. DAVID CRASS
DIVISION DIRECTOR

September 15, 2011

Attached is the final version of HPD's new Timber Harvest Archaeology Protocol. This protocol was developed in a collaborative fashion with WRD's Forrest Management Unit and was based on a literature review of all available data studying the effects of timber harvest on archaeological sites. The Protocol as finalized after a meeting with FMU on 9/13/11.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Bryan D. Tucker". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above the typed name.

Dr. Bryan D. Tucker
Deputy State Archaeologist
and Archaeology Section Chief
Historic Preservation Division
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

HPD Timber Harvest Archaeology Protocol

The following protocol was developed after a review of all available literature (Brynn et al. 1990; Minnesota Environmental Quality Board 1993; Minnesota Forest Resources Council 1998; Taylor 2010) on the effects of timber harvest on archaeological sites. This protocol was developed to guide the review of timber harvest on lands owned or managed by the State of Georgia in order to comply with State Agency Historic Property Stewardship (O.C.G.A. 12-3-55) and The Georgia Environmental Policy Act of 1991 (O.C.G.A. 12-16-1). Some sites or projects may require modification of these guidelines based on soil conditions, the nature of the resource, or other atypical conditions. The review process is outlined below.

Step One- Initiate Review

Standard Projects

1) For standard projects, WRD should send a proposed project to HPD for review. The proposal should use a standard Environmental Review Form found at http://gashpo.org/assets/documents/ER_Form_9_2011.doc and include all supplemental information (such as loading deck locations, new road construction or improvements, etc).

2) HPD's recommendation will be returned to the applicant. HPD usually provides initial comments within 30 days of receipt of documentation, though submission of multiple projects may slow this response. The recommendations should be included in the contract before it is bid out to the contractors; it is WRD's responsibility to assure the provisions are included in the contract and that the provisions are adhered to in the field.

3) Salvage cuts can be submitted for expedited review. In expedited cases, initial comments can be expected in as little as two weeks.

Timber Harvest on Parks or Historic Sites Property

1) Send all information to Dr. Debbie Wallsmith in the Cultural Resources Unit of Parks and Historic sites. Dr. Wallsmith will submit the information to Environmental Review for review. HPD should return the recommendations to Dr. Wallsmith within 30 days for standard projects and 2 weeks for salvage cuts.

2) Dr. Wallsmith will work with WRD/GFC to include the recommendations in the contract.

Step Two- Desktop Review

The staff archaeologist will conduct a desktop review of the harvest area and identify potential high probability areas using GIS and other electronic means including a review of previously recorded sites in and around the area.

Step Three- Field Review

The staff archaeologist will visit the harvest areas, if necessary, to confirm the desktop probability assessment based on standard factors including:

- Type of soils
- Landforms
- Distance to water

Step Four- Determination of Potential Effects

Assessment of Soil Conditions

After confirming or adjusting the desktop probability assessment of the harvest area, the archaeologist will determine if potential sites would be adversely affected by timber harvest based on an examination of the landform including:

- The presence or absence of intact soil profiles (A-horizons, E-horizons)
- Depth of plow zone
- Depth of subsoil
- Soil type

Archaeological Reconnaissance

The staff archaeologist will conduct limited archaeological reconnaissance to attempt to locate sites and assess their potential to be adversely impacted based on the criteria outlined above—soil profiles, artifact density and distribution, the presence or absence of above and below ground features.

- The archaeologist may concentrate on areas where the likelihood of encountering archaeological sites and their probability of being disturbed are highest including the locations of loading decks, new roads and skidder trails. These locations are also likely to have been suitable for prehistoric and historic habitation and there is a high probability of encountering archaeological resources in them.
- If a high probability area is too large for the staff archaeologist to adequately assess for potential effects, then a Phase I archaeological assessment may be recommended.

No Adverse Effect Assumptions

We assume timber harvest will not adversely impact a site's National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility if five conditions are met. Please note, only the archaeologist can make a determination of no adverse effect.

- Harvest conducted in accord with GA's Best Management Practices (BMPs) AND
 - Based on prior studies we assume the effects of timber harvest conducted under the BMP's are limited to:
 - ca. 5% artifact breakage (Minnesota Forest Resources Council 1998)

- ca. 30 cm of horizontal artifact movement (Taylor 2010)
- No Class 3 disturbance as defined by the USDA Forest Service’s Soil-Disturbance Field Guide (Napper, Howes, and Page-Dumroese 2009) AND
- The site has been subject to repeated plowing AND
 - Indications a site has not been repeatedly plowed include: little or no plow zone, dense artifact scatters or clusters
- There is sufficient plow zone to protect subsurface features (at least 10 inches/25 cm) AND
- Above ground features (for example mounds, earthworks, foundations, chimneys, and graves) are avoided.

Adverse Effects

If a harvest or site does not meet the assumptions for No Adverse Effects then the timber harvest may potentially adversely affect the site’s NRHP eligibility. The archaeologist will make this determination. Please note:

- Prior plowing does not disqualify a site from being potentially eligible
- Prior bedding does not disqualify a site from being potentially eligible

Step 5- Mitigation of Potential Adverse Effects

Limit Soil Disturbance

If potentially eligible sites are located or are already known, the archaeologist will recommend they are not subjected to activities that might cause Class 3 soil disturbance (used as a logging deck, logging road, or skidder trail, etc.) (Napper, Howes, and Page-Dumroese 2009).

Avoidance

The archaeologist may recommend that particularly sensitive sites (some battlefields, some historic sites, and areas of great cultural significance such as Traditional Cultural Properties) be avoided if an adverse effect is anticipated.

Cut-to-Length

If timber harvest is required (e.g. beetle infestation) on sensitive sites, the archaeologist may request a cut-to-length approach, rather than the standard feller-buncher and skidder operation, which has been shown to cause less impact (Taylor 2010).

Step Six- Future Projects

Recommendations from the current project do not transfer to future projects because different projects may have different potential impacts or impact different resources. Projects will be reviewed on a per project basis until a full cultural resource inventory and assessment has been conducted for the project area. Post-harvest activities including site preparation and replanting are actions that also require archaeological review, but these proposals may be submitted and reviewed with the initial harvest proposal.

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