

The University of Georgia



Historic Preservation Master Plan



Background

- 1992 State Agency Historic Resource Inventory
 - BOR largest holder of resources among state agencies
 - UGA largest holder of resources among USG units
- 1998 State Stewardship Law
- Getty Campus Heritage Initiative (2000-2007)
- BOR *Campus Historic Preservation Master Plan Guidelines*
- UGA is a widespread and diverse statewide entity:
 - Facilities in 21 Counties
 - Three Campuses – Athens, Griffin, Tifton
 - Research Facilities – Marine Institute, Skidway Institute
 - Agricultural Research and Extension – 4H
 - Forestry, Veterinary Medicine, etc.











2015 USG Facilities Officers Conference Athens, Georgia









Issues and Considerations

- Scope: What is comprehensive?
 - Narrow and Deep - exclusive
 - Wide and Shallow - inclusive
- Cost: What can we afford? How to maximize?
- Use: What do we want the plan to do?
- Role of the HPMP within the larger Campus Physical Master Plan
- BOR *Campus Historic Preservation Master Plan Guidelines*



Process

- Two Year Phased Process
- Steering Committee
- Year One: Research and Inventory (8/14 - 8/15)
 - Partnered with UGA College of Environment and Design (CE+D) to create the Historic Resource Inventory
 - Consultants provided survey oversight and developed timeline, historic contexts, as well as condition, significance, and integrity assessments.
 - The Grand Tour: Rock Eagle 4-H, UGA-Griffin, UGA-Tifton, UGAMI, Skidaway Institute, Coastal Botanical Gardens, Mountain Research Station.



Process

- Year Two: Consultants (8/15 – 8/16)
 - Guiding Principles Workshop
 - Stakeholders Meeting
 - *Draft Plan*
 - *Final Plan*
 - *Integration into UGA-GIS*
 - *Plan Roll Out and Integration*
- *Predictive Modeling Tool (CE+D) ... weighing traditional preservation variables significance, condition, and integrity, with institutional variables such as cost and usefulness.*



Process

- Consultant Search (August 2014)
 - Wiss, Jenny, Elstner (WJE) Northbrook, IL (PRIME)
 - Panamerican Consultants, Mobile, AL
 - Heritage Strategies, Augusta, MN
 - Land and Community Associates, Charlottesville, VA
- HPMP Steering Committee
 - Chair: Dan Nadenicek, Dean CE+D
 - Bill McDonald – Dean of Students
 - Henry Munneke – Terry College of Business
 - Pat Allen – UGA Community Liaison
 - Gwynne Darden – AVP for Facilities
 - Sheila Davis – Office of the President



Survey/Inventory Phase

- What to survey?
 - All UGA historic resources statewide
 - Estimated 835 building resources
 - 40+ years (50 year rule + ten year “look ahead”)
 - Buildings a priority... Why?
 - Historic/Cultural Landscapes
 - Archeological Resources
- College of Environment and Design (CE+D)
 - Center for Community Design and Preservation
 - FindIt! Program <http://findit.uga.edu/>
 - Experiential Learning: MHP and MLA graduate assistants



Survey/Inventory Phase

- Information Collection and Storage
 - HPD/SHPO Historic Resource Survey model
 - State Owned Buildings
 - DNR's GNAHRGIS (Georgia Natural Archeological and Historic Resource Geographic Information System)
 - UGA GIS
 - Microsoft Access Database (OUA, CE+D, ITOS, WJE)
 - Export to GNAHRGIS and UGA GIS while providing the consultants a platform they can work with
 - Georgia Archeological Site Files (GASF)



Survey/Inventory Phase: Results

Building Resources

- 21 Georgia Counties Containing Buildings
- 737 Buildings Documented
- 55 Potential Historic Landscapes



Survey/Inventory Phase: Results

Building Resources

- **Putnam County:** 91, Rock Eagle 4-H Camp, Ag Research
- **Tift County:** 80, UGA Tifton
- **Chatham County:** 49, Tybee 4-H Camp, Skidway Institute of Oceanography, Coastal Botanical Gardens, MAREX
- **McIntosh County:** 48, Marine Institute MAREX
- **Lumpkin County:** 30, Washega 4-H Camp
- **Spalding County:** 25, UGA Griffin
- **Oglethorpe** 25, **Sumter** 15, **Union** and **Whitfield** 12 each



Survey/Inventory Phase: Results

Cultural Landscapes

Defined as a geographic area, including both cultural and natural resources and the wildlife or domestic animals therein, associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values.



Survey/Inventory Phase: Results

Cultural Landscapes

There are four categories of cultural landscapes:

1. Historic Designed Landscape
2. Historic Vernacular Landscape
3. Historic Site
4. Ethnographic Landscape

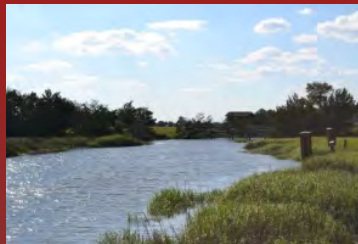


Survey/Inventory Phase: Results

Cultural Landscapes

Like buildings, landscapes are made up of various parts:

- Natural systems and features
- Responses to natural resources
- Patterns of spatial organization
- Views
- Topographic modifications
- Land uses and activities
- Circulation
- Cultural vegetation
- Buildings and structures
- Small-scale features
- Archeological resources



Survey/Inventory Phase: Results

Cultural Landscapes

Careful consideration of the features revealed through fieldwork and review of available natural and cultural documentation allows us to identify character-defining features.



Survey/Inventory Phase: Results

Cultural Landscapes

By placing the specific history of a place within a local, state, or national historic context we can:

- Evaluate the significance of the landscape
- Identify elements that contribute to its significance
- Rate resources using the University system:
 - Undetermined
 - Historic
 - Treat as Historic
 - Not Historic

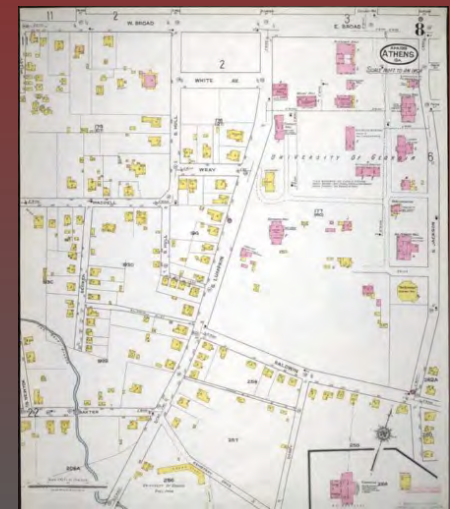
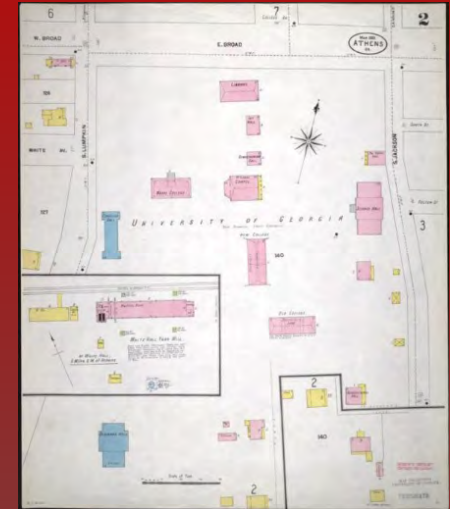


Survey/Inventory Phase: Results

Cultural Landscapes

Through research and documentation, we identify:

- Historic evolution and change over time
- Features that meet the 50-year age consideration for listing in the National Register of Historic Places
- Features that have other types of importance



Survey/Inventory Phase: Results

Archeology

- Archaeological sites are often in “our own backyard”
- An archaeological site is where there is evidence of human activity in the past
- The context of artifacts and features is what gives a site archaeological value



Survey/Inventory Phase: Results

Archeology

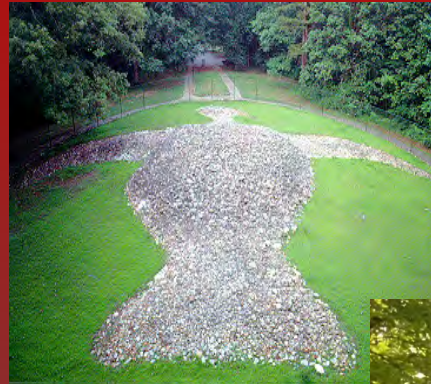
Irreversible damage to
context and integrity
can happen quickly



Survey/Inventory Phase: Results

Archeology

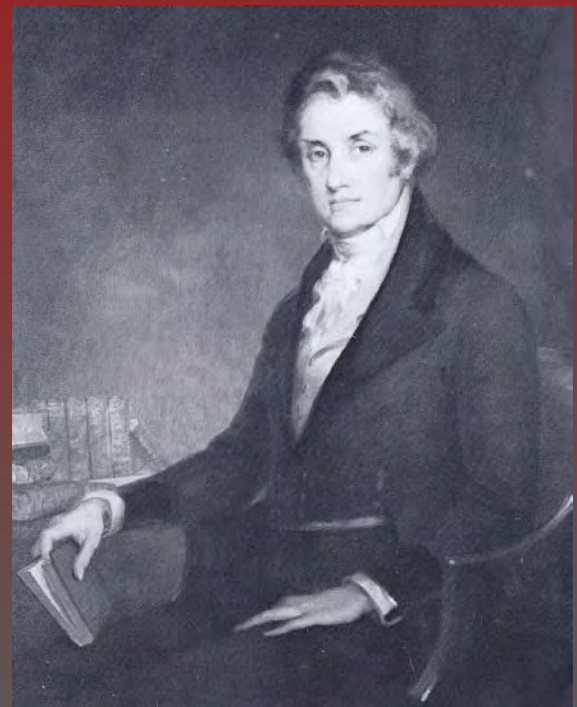
- Rock Eagle & Rock Hawk, Putnam County
- Late Prehistoric site, Mountain Research and Education Center, Union County
- Iron Horse Farm, Oconee/Greene Counties



Historical Overview

Foundation Period 1785–1865

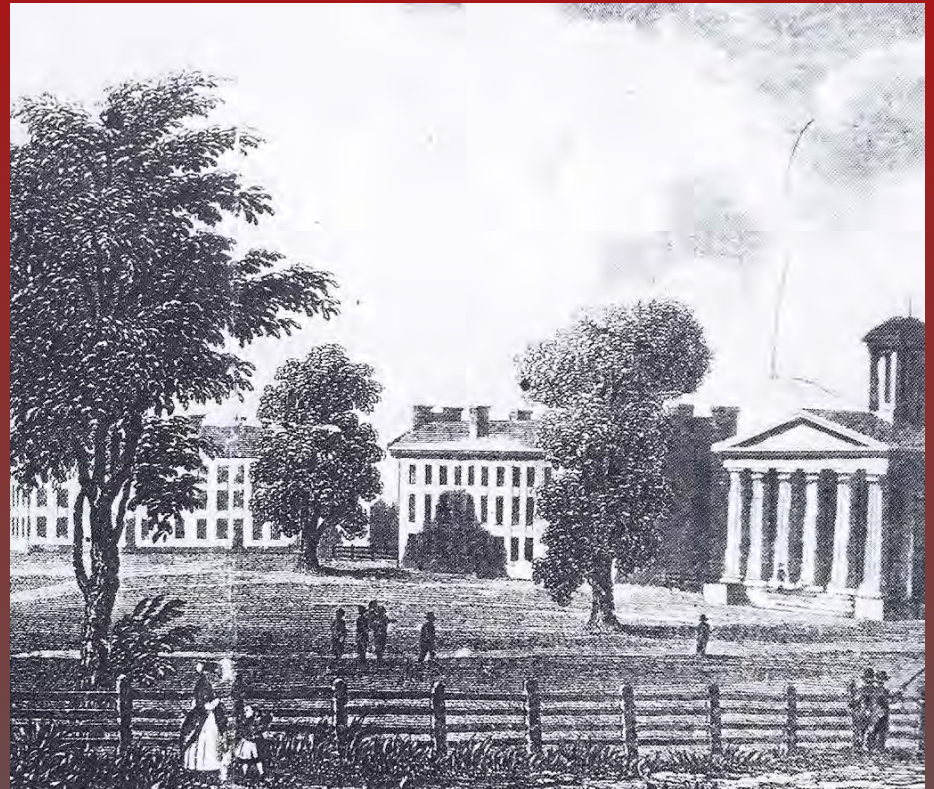
- Presidents: Baldwin, Meigs, Brown, Finley, Waddel, Church, and Lipscomb
 - Creation of Athens campus area now known as “North Campus”
 - Constant struggles over funds, student enrollment, role of professors, role of students, curriculum, role of education
 - Civil War closes the School



Historical Overview

Foundation Period 1785–1865

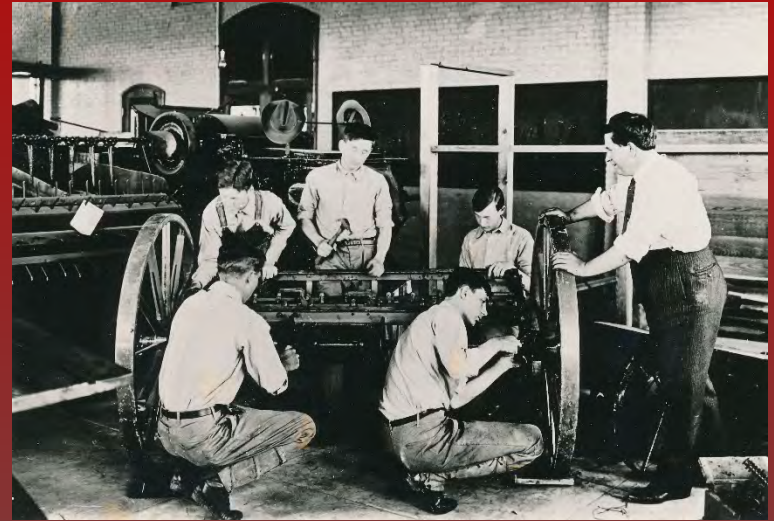
- 1806 School's first permanent building constructed – Franklin College/Old College
- 1862 Morrill Act passed by Congress, providing funding for establishment of Agricultural Colleges – USDA is formed
- 1864 School closes its doors - Civil War



Historical Overview

New Approaches 1866–1899

- Presidents: Lipscomb, Tucker, Mell, Boggs, Hill
- School reopens its doors and a new era begins
- Rise of the importance of Agricultural Education
- First experiment station created at Griffin
- Rise of football



Historical Overview

New Approaches 1866–1899

- 1874 Georgia State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, a department of UGA, opens
- 1887 Hatch Act provides for establishment of Experiment Stations
- 1889 Georgia Experiment Station, Griffin, opens
- 1890 Morrill Act expanded
- 1892 Football is first played at UGA Athens
- 1898 The bulldog is first associated with UGA football



Historical Overview

A Maturing Institution 1900–1945

- Presidents: Hill, Barrow, Snelling, Sanford, and Caldwell
- Women admitted
- Expansion in numbers of programs offered
- Physical expansion of Athens' campus to the south
- UGA participates in CCC, WPA, PWA, RA programs
- Two additional experiment stations at Tifton and Blairsville
- Rise of Extension Service and 4-H



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Historical Overview

A Maturing Institution: Agricultural Education

- 1906 Adams Act provides Federal funding for original research
- 1914 Smith-Leaver Act establishes the Cooperative Extension Services (4-H)
- 1918 Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, opens
- 1930 Georgia Experiment Station initiates work at Eatonton; Mountain Research Station opens
- 1935 Bankhead-Jones Act provides funding agricultural funding aid



Historical Overview

A Maturing Institution: College Life

- 1917–1918 WWI
- 1918 Women admitted
- 1935 4-H Camp Wilkins opens on Athens, first in the nation
- 1936 UGA Archaeology begins at Rock Eagle site
- Late 1930s PWA funds cause a building boom on the Athens campus
- 1939 WWII begins in Europe, and US moves into Protective Mobilization
- 1941–1945 WWII



Historical Overview

Modern Era 1946–1972

- Presidents: Caldwell, Rogers, Aderholt, and Davison
- Period of enormous, unprecedented growth in numbers of students and physical plant at Athens campus, resulting in part from the G.I. Bill
- Period of social and political unrest in the country at large and at UGA
- Black students admitted to university
- Experiment stations and branches, and the Extension Service and 4-H, formally placed under university administrative structure
- Rise of 4-H camps
- Football becomes a powerhouse



Historical Overview

Modern Era 1946–1972

- 1946 Cold War begins
- 1950 Northwest Georgia Experiment Station opens
- 1952 Southwest Georgia Experiment Station Opens
- 1955 Eatonton Project given to UGA by USDA
- 1961 Black students admitted; Institute of Ecology founded
- 1970 Kent State and Jackson State shootings; UGA students peacefully demonstrate throughout the period



Historical Overview

Major Research University 1973–Present

- Presidents: Davison, Stanford, Knapp, Adams, Morehead
- Carnegie Commission on Higher Education gives UGA its highest ranking, “Research University I”
- UGA President Knapp instrumental in creating HOPE Scholarship program
- Designated a Sea Grant College
- Since 1995: 8 Rhodes Scholars, 5 Gates Cambridge Scholars, 3 Mitchell Scholars, 49 Goldwater Scholars, 12 Truman Scholars, 12 Udall Scholars, and 49 Fulbright Scholarships



Historic Overview

Major Research University 1973–Present

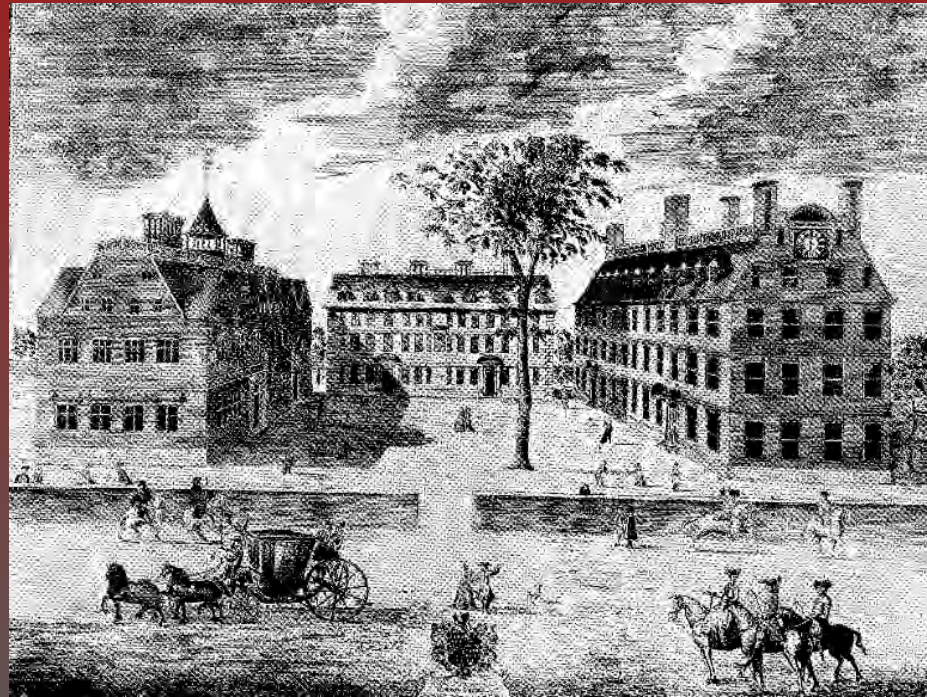
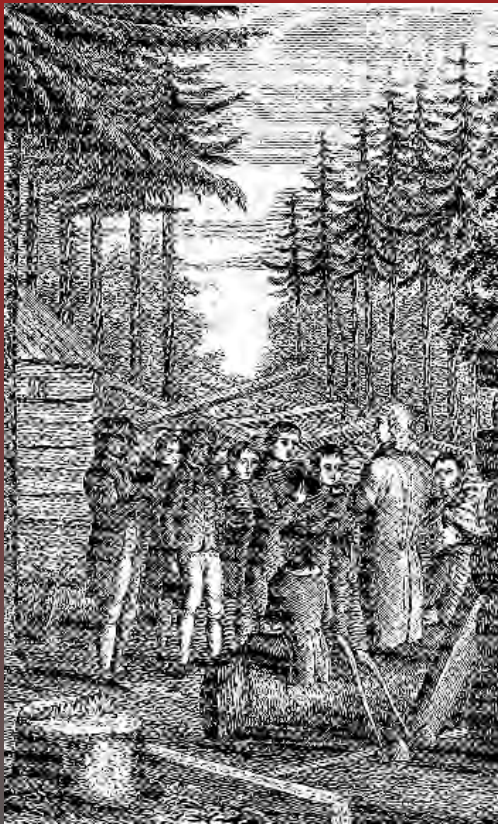
- 1973 Research University I
- 1975 Skidaway Institute of Oceanography founded
- 1983 Bamboo Farm given to UGA by USDA
- 1996 Summer Olympics Women's Soccer Games hosted at Sanford Stadium
- 2003 first undergraduate programs at Tifton Campus
- 2005 first undergraduate programs at Griffin campus



Historic Contexts

Campus Planning in America

- Early Academic Institutions, the Colonial College (1636–1769)



Historic Contexts

Colleges and Universities for a New Nation (1783–1860)

1. The Influence of Greek Revival Architecture and Neo-Classicism on American College Campuses (1810–1850)
2. Expansion of the College Curriculum (1810–1850)
3. The Didactic Role of Sublime Nature; Mythmaking and Commemoration (1810–1860)



Historic Contexts

Land Grant Institutions (the Morrill Acts of 1862 and 1890) and the Democratic College (1862–1945)

1. The Gothic Style (1862–1935)
2. Field and experiment stations (1870–1930)
3. Women's education—co-education, Women's colleges, Normal Schools (1850–1945)
4. Agricultural Education—4-H, The Cooperative Extension (Smith-Lever Act of 1914), and Agricultural Experiment Stations (Hatch Act of 1887) (1902–2015)
5. Forestry Education (1898–2015)



Historic Contexts

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

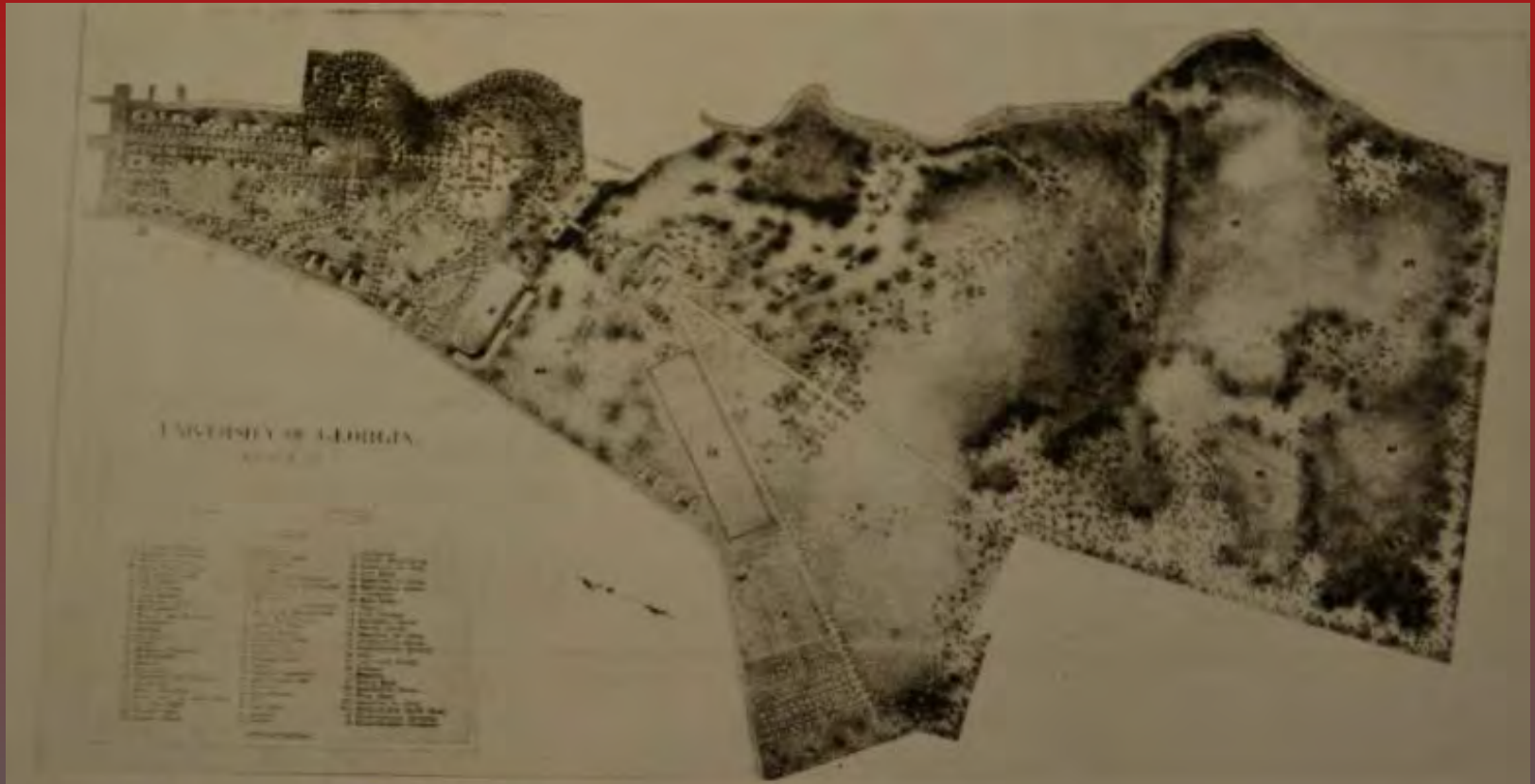
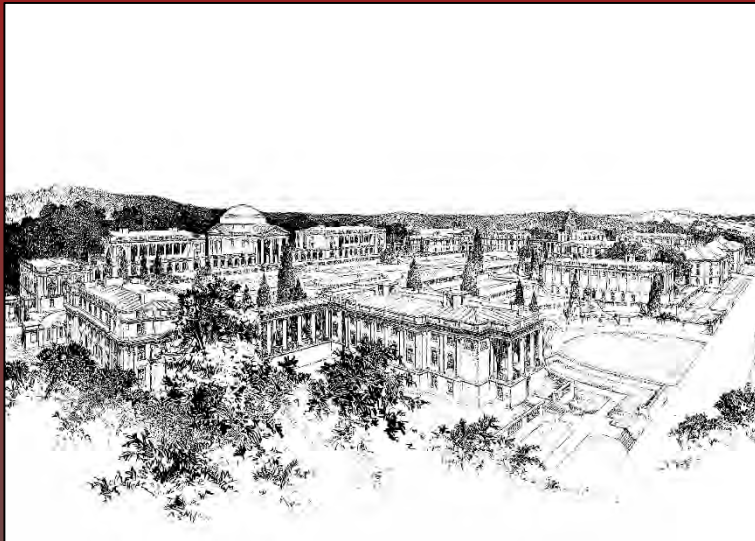


Figure 18: 1905 Leavitt Plan

Historic Contexts

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



Historic Contexts

Progressivism and Educational Theory (1890–1920)



Historic Contexts

The Influence of Modernism (1912–1980)

1. Mid-Century Modern (1945–1968)
2. Modernism beyond (1969–1979 or 1980)
3. Urban Renewal (1948–1966)



Historic Contexts

Contemporary Campus Landscapes and a Return to Tradition (1995–2015)

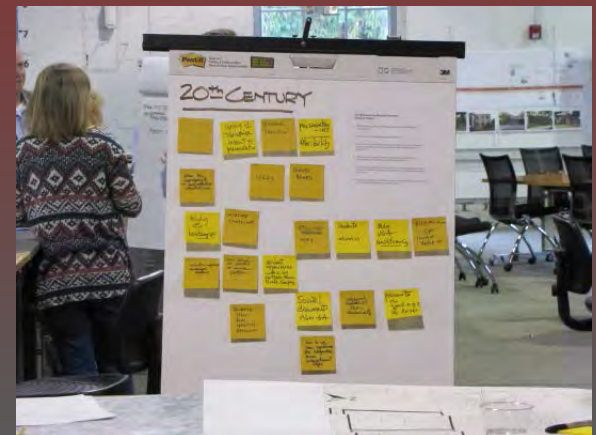


Phase 2: The Plan

Guiding Principles Workshop

Preservation Constituents

- USG/BOR
- Georgia State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO/HPD)
- Georgia Trust for Historic Preservation
- Athens-Clarke Heritage Foundation
- UGA Environmental Safety Division
- UGA Masters of Historic Preservation Program
- UGA Anthropology/Archeology Department
- Steering Committee

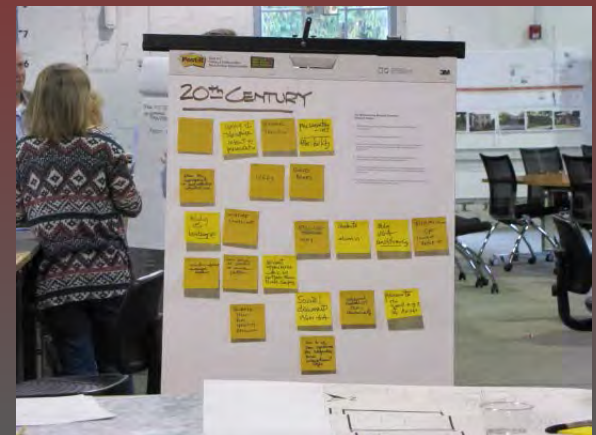


Phase 2: The Plan

Guiding Principles Workshop

- Cultural Landscapes (6)
- Materials and Condition (4)
- Infill (4)
- Archeology (3)
- Mid-Century Modern (5)

Constituents Developed a list of 22 Guiding Principles in the above categories



Phase 2: The Plan

Facilities Stakeholder Meeting

Facilities Stakeholders

- Facilities Management Division (FMD)
- Office of the University Architects (OUA)
- University Housing
- College of Agriculture and Environmental Science (CAES)
- Warnell School of Forestry and Natural Resources
- School of Veterinary Medicine
- The Big “B”s: UGAMI, UGA-Tifton, UGA-Griffin, Skidway Institute



Phase 2: The Plan

- Introduction, including project scope and methodology
- Historical Overview
- Historic Contexts
- Identification and Evaluation of Cultural Resources
- Existing Condition Assessments
 - Buildings and Structures
 - Landscapes
 - Archaeological Resources
- Preservation Approach
- Preservation Treatment Guidelines
 - Buildings and Structures
 - Landscapes
 - Archaeological Resources
- Treatment Guidelines for Alterations, Additions, and New Construction
- Resource-Specific Preservation Treatments for Selected Significant Resources
- Executive Summary



Learning Objectives

1. Learn the process, software, database, and goals UGA used to develop a comprehensive university-wide historic resources survey/inventory program.
2. Learn how campus preservation planning integrates into the UGA master planning and capital planning process.

