

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)



**UNIVERSITY OF
GEORGIA**

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.

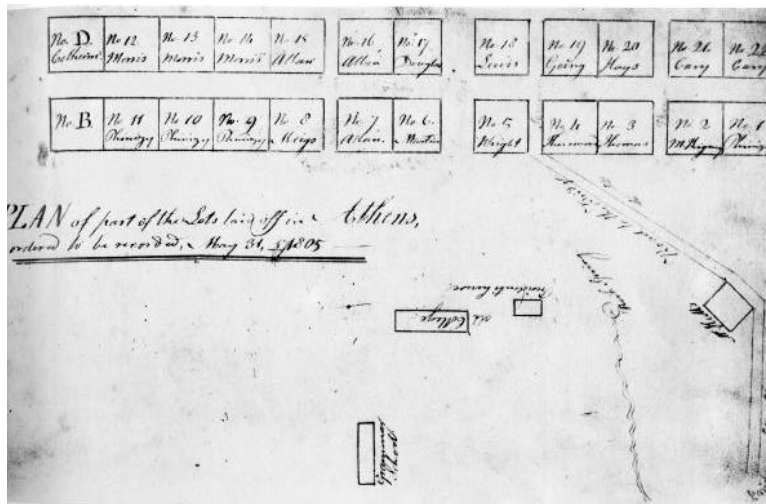


Figure 49. Plat of Athens, and location of Franklin College below. (The images included are pulled from the 1998 master plan. Need better versions if available.) (Source: *University of Georgia 1998 Master Plan*)

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 Waddell, who served as President of the University between 1819 and 1829. In 1821, another brick structure, Philosophical Hall (now Waddell 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

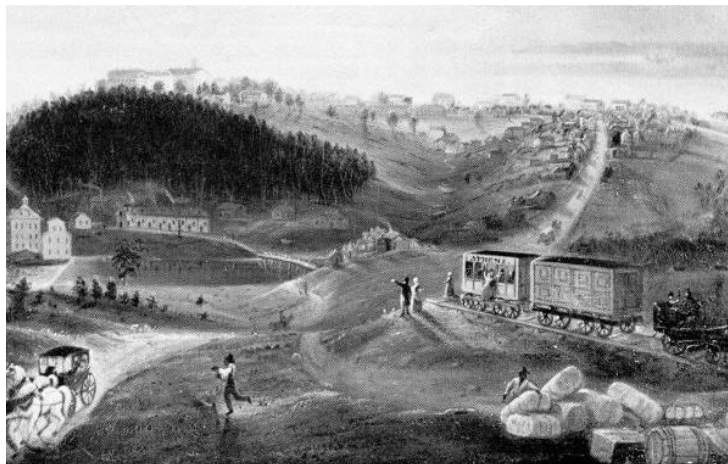


Figure 50. Painting by George Cooke depicts Athens and the University in 1840. (Source: University of Georgia Archives)

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.

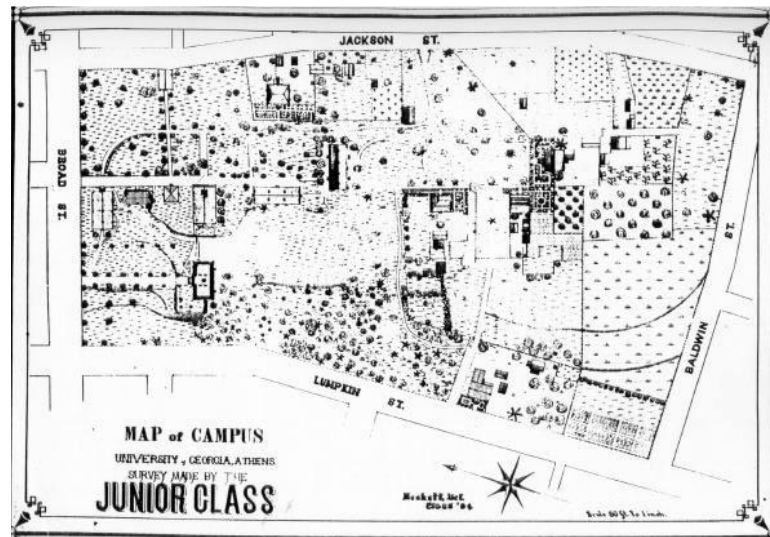


Figure 53. Plan of the University of Georgia in 1899. (Source: University of Georgia Archives)

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.

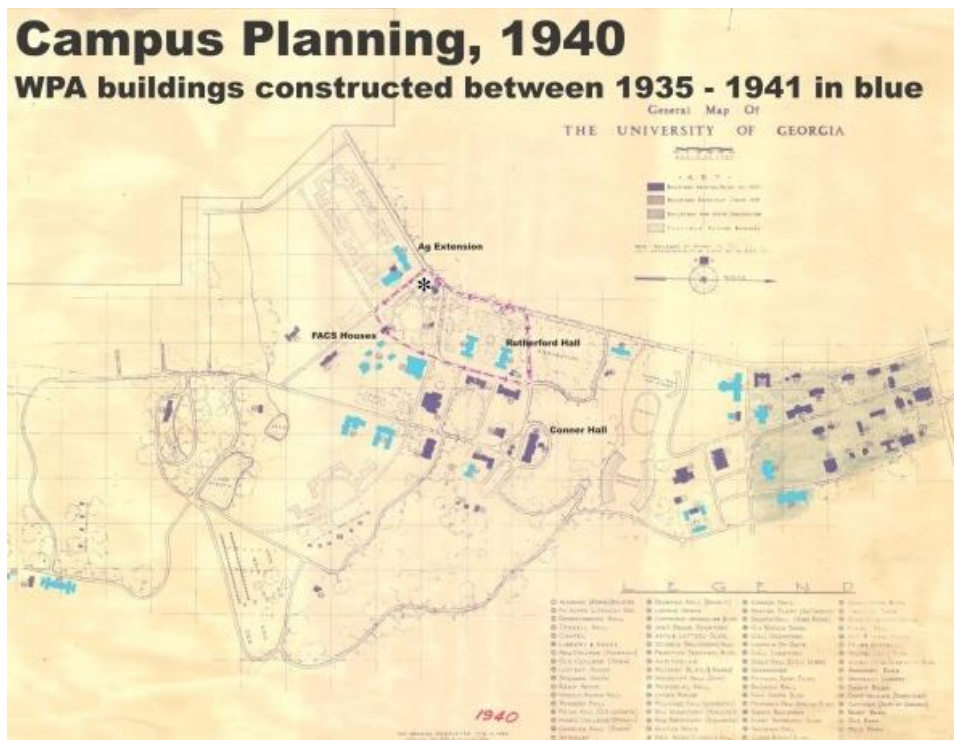


Figure 56. Plan prepared by architect Roy E. Hitchcock in February 1940 to guide the placement of University of Georgia buildings along Lumpkin Street and through South Campus based on Beaux-Arts design principles popular at the time. Hitchcock was involved in the design of many of the buildings constructed 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.

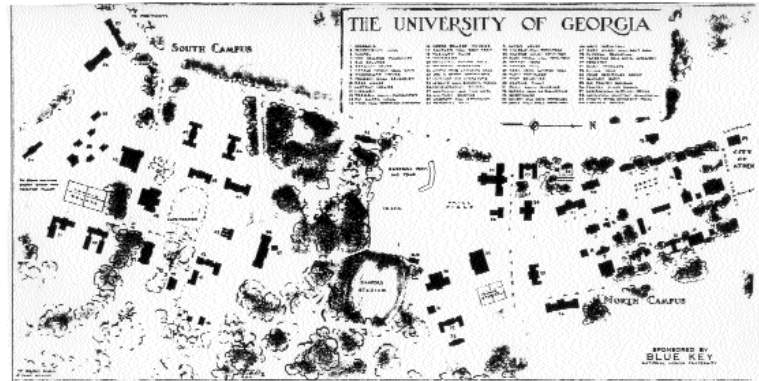


Figure 57. Blue Key Map (Date unknown). (Source: University of Georgia Archives)

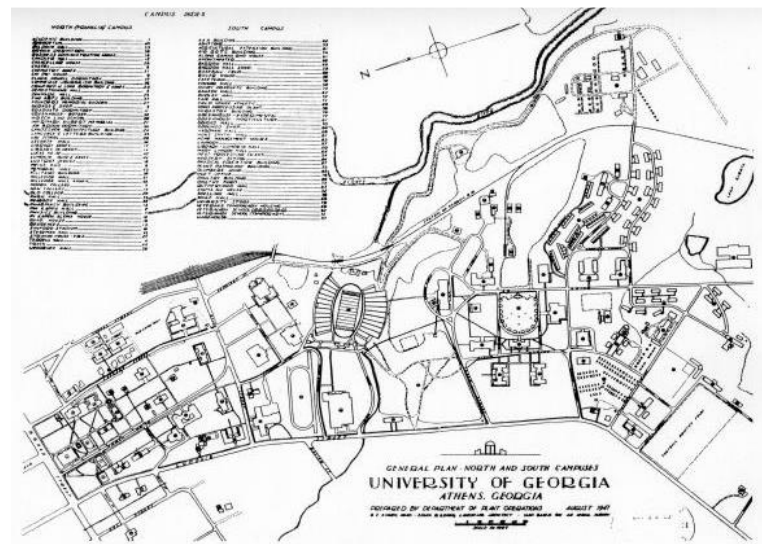


Figure 58. 1947 Plant Operations Map. (Source: University of Georgia Archives)

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 Oglethorpe House (UGA 2217) in 1963. The nine-story Brumby Hall (UGA 2213) and Russell Hall (UGA 2212) were completed in 1966 and 1967 respectively.

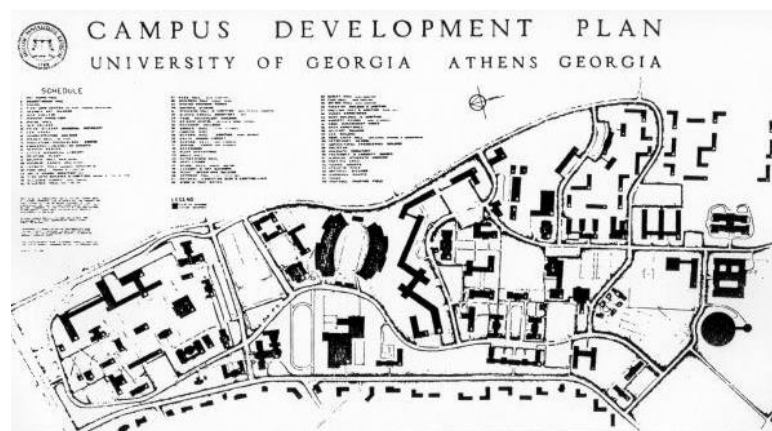


Figure 59. Aeck and Associates Campus Development Plan, 1953 (Source: University of Georgia Archives)

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.

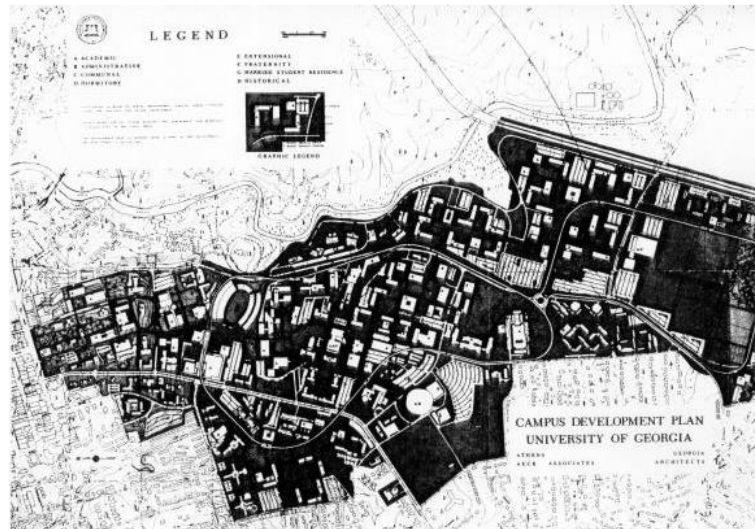


Figure 60. Aeck and Associates Campus Development Plan, 1967. (Source: University of Georgia Archives)

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

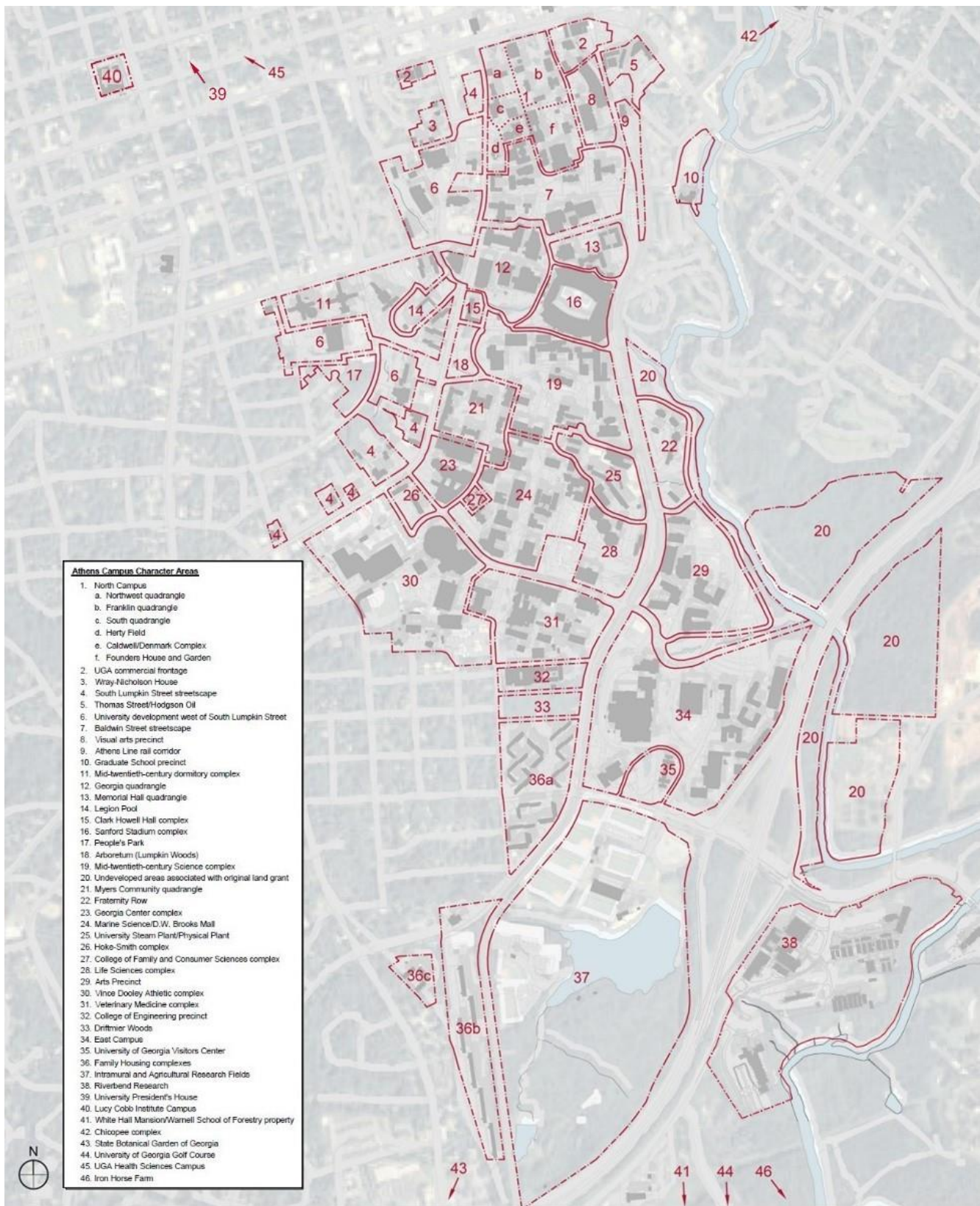


Figure 62. Character areas of the Athens campus. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

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.

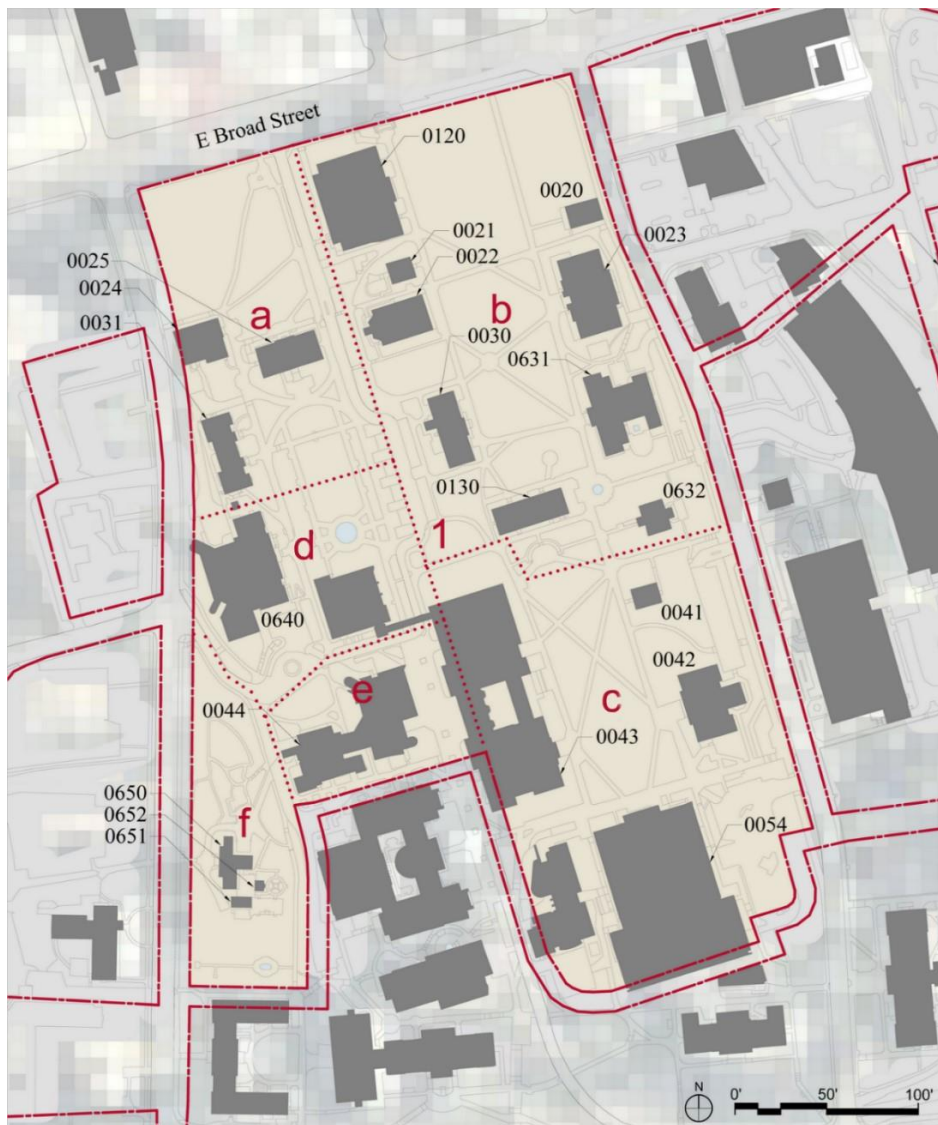


Figure 63. Map of character area 1, North Campus. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

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.

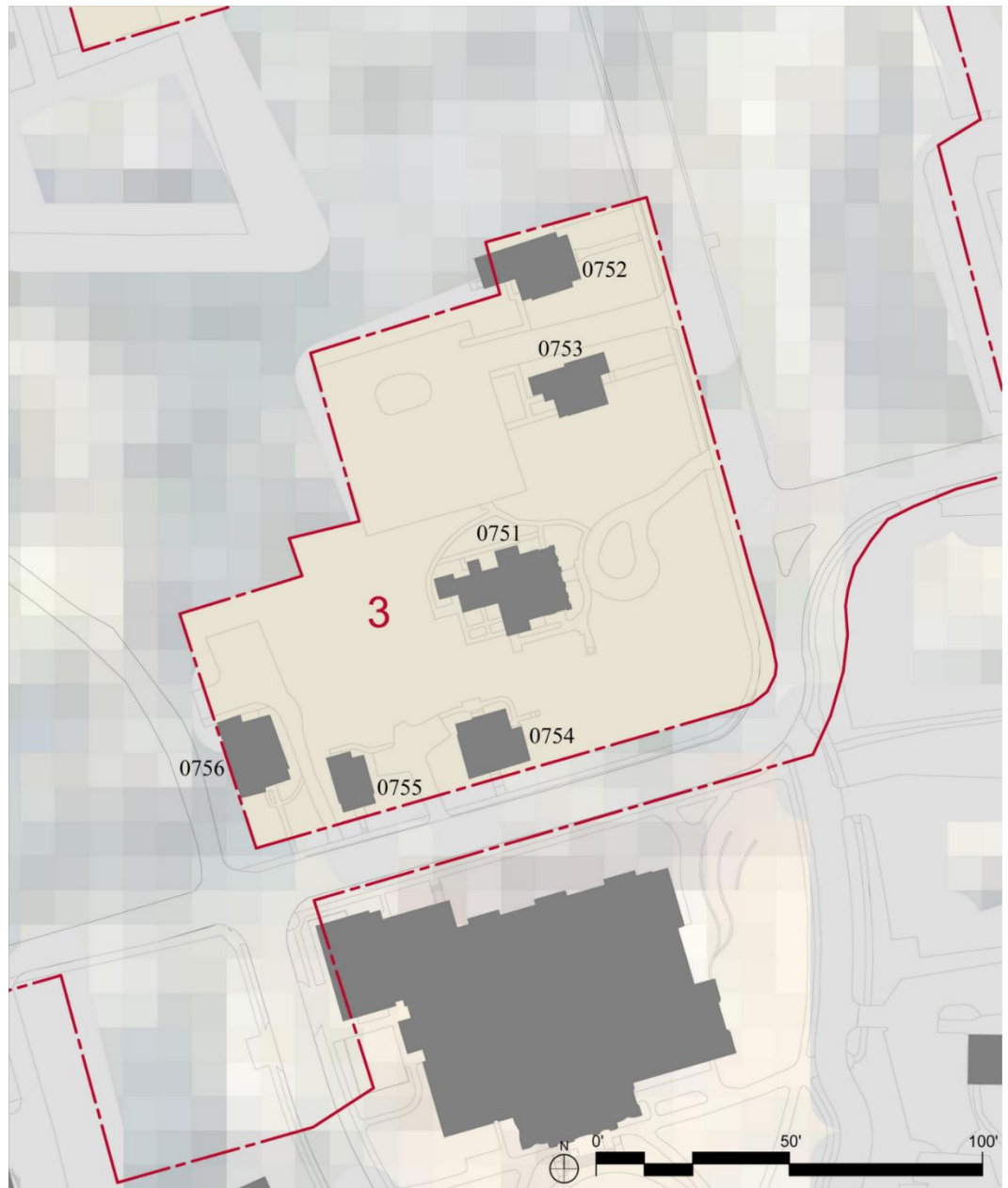


Figure 89. Map of character area 3, Wray-Nicholson House. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

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.

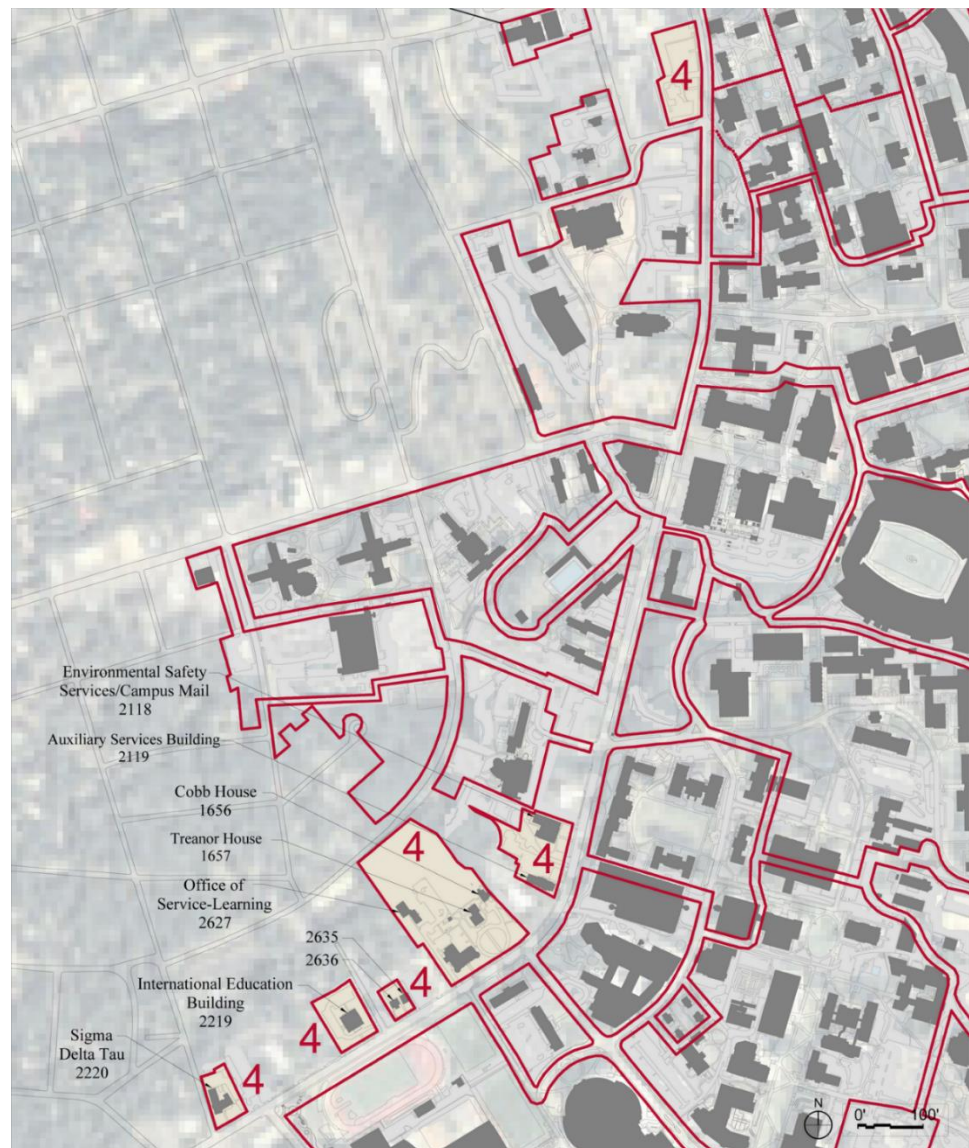


Figure 91. Map of character area 4, South Lumpkin Street streetscape. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

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.

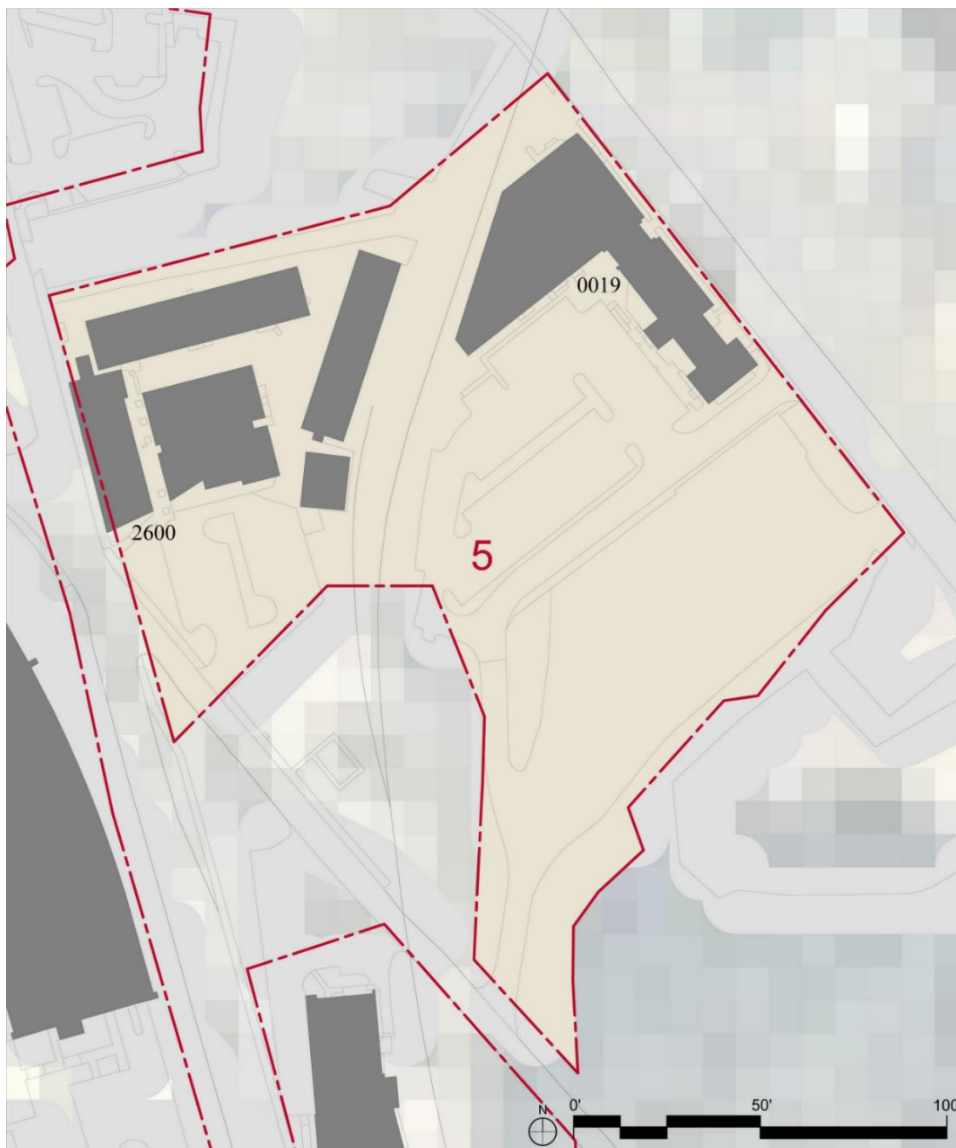


Figure 93. Map of character area 5, Thomas Street/Hodgson Oil. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

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.

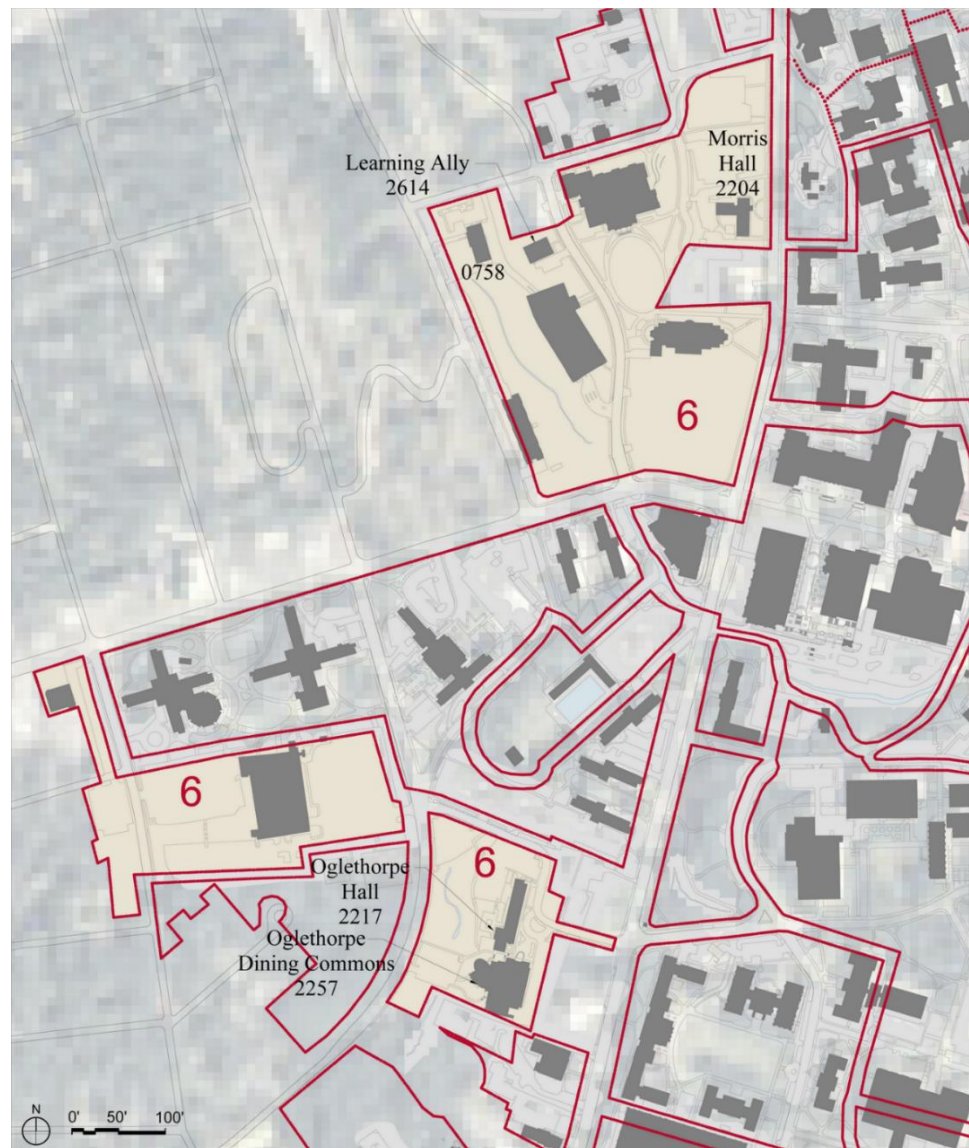


Figure 97. Map of character area 6, University development west of South Lumpkin Street. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

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.

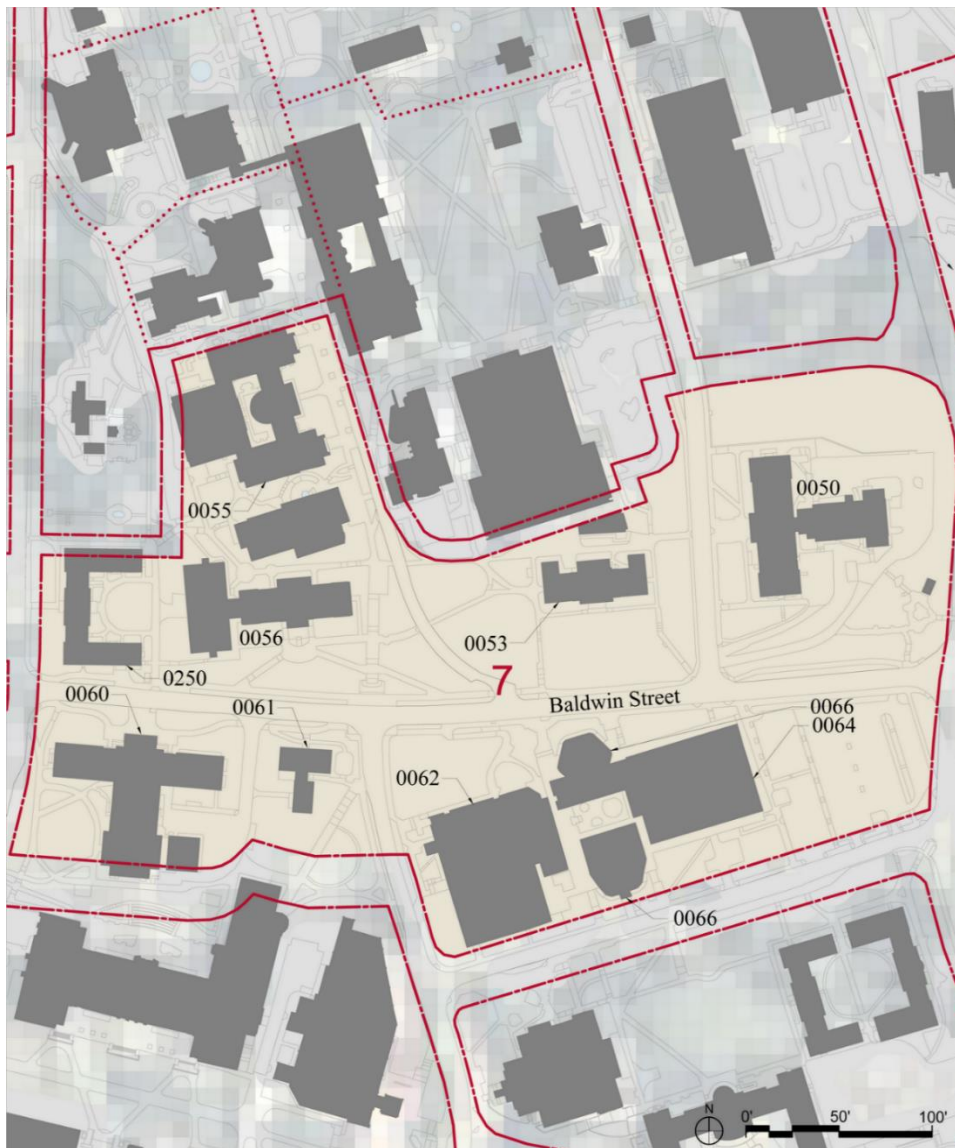


Figure 101. Map of character area 7, Baldwin Street streetscape. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

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.

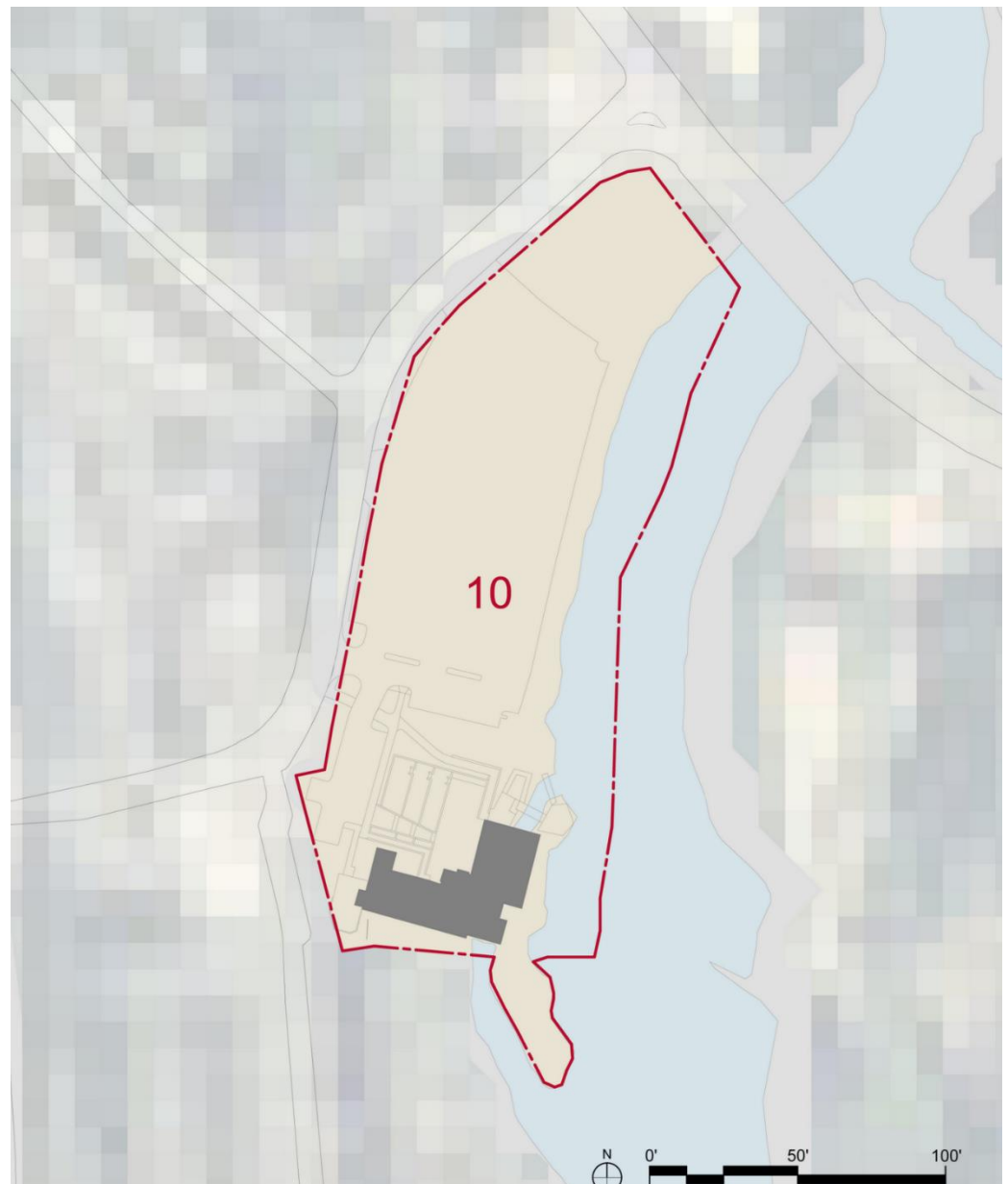


Figure 115. Map of character area 10, Graduate School precinct. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

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.

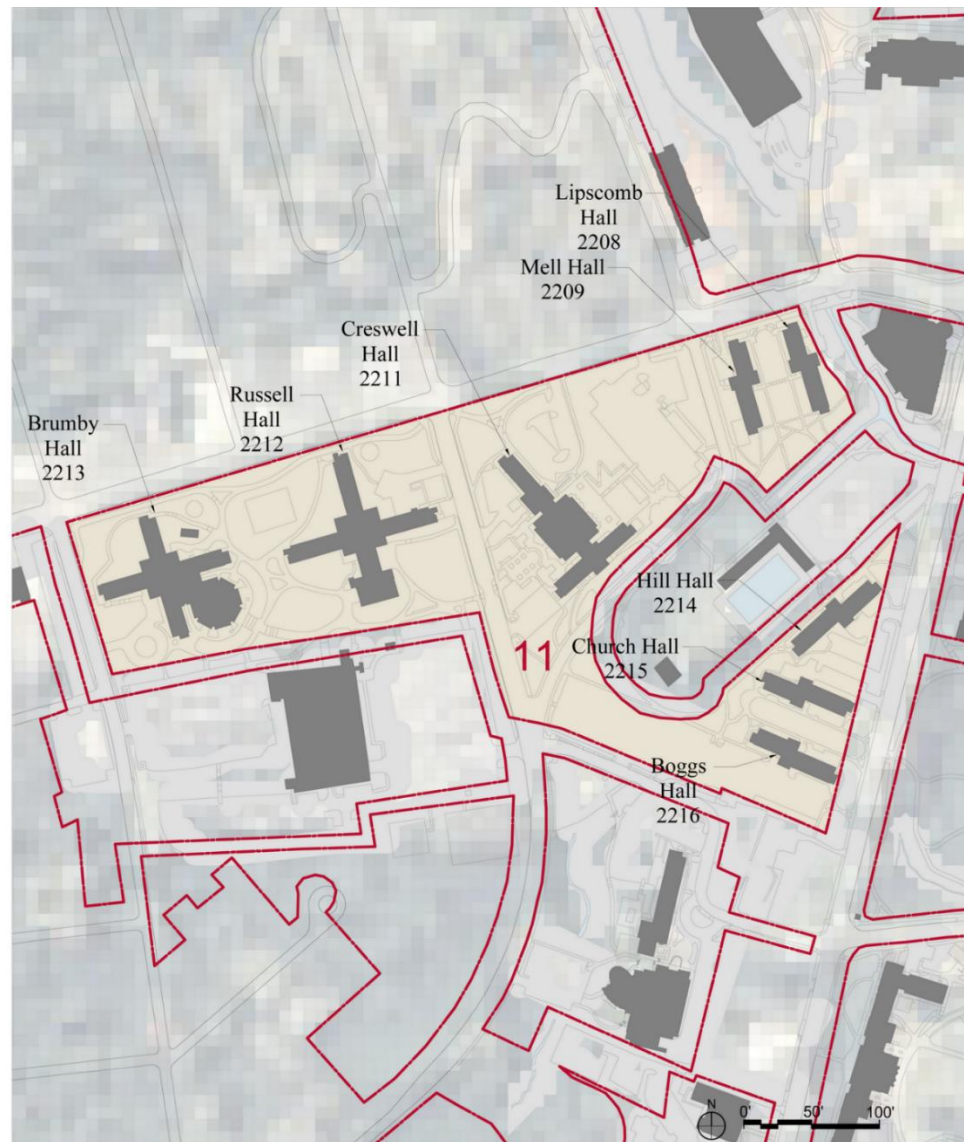


Figure 117. Map of character area 11, Mid-century dormitory complex. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

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.*

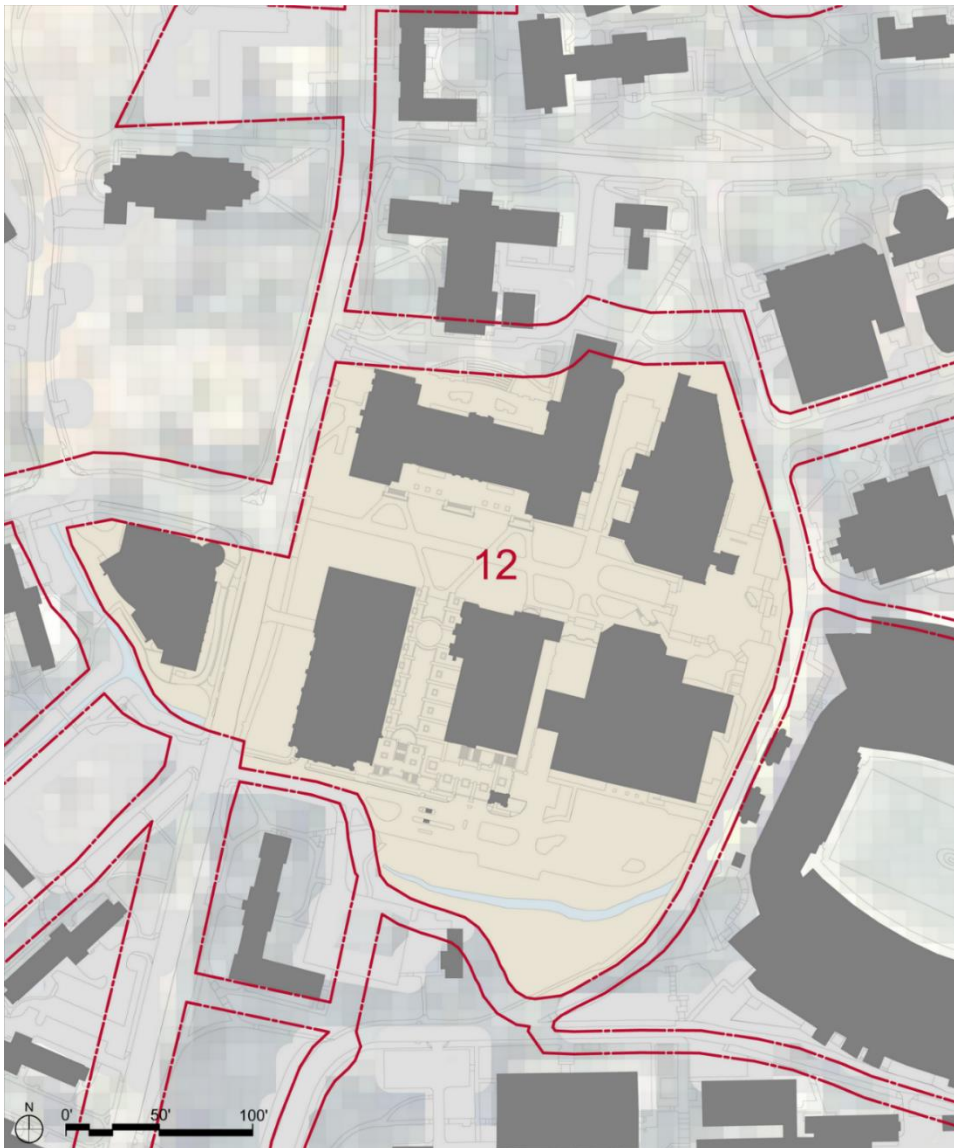


Figure 122. Map of character area 12, Georgia quadrangle. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

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.

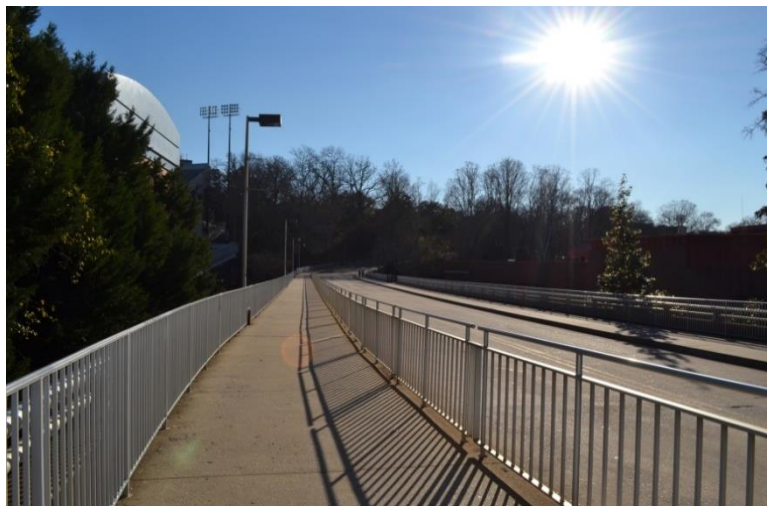


Figure 124. Jim L. Gillis, Sr. Bridge, 2015.

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.

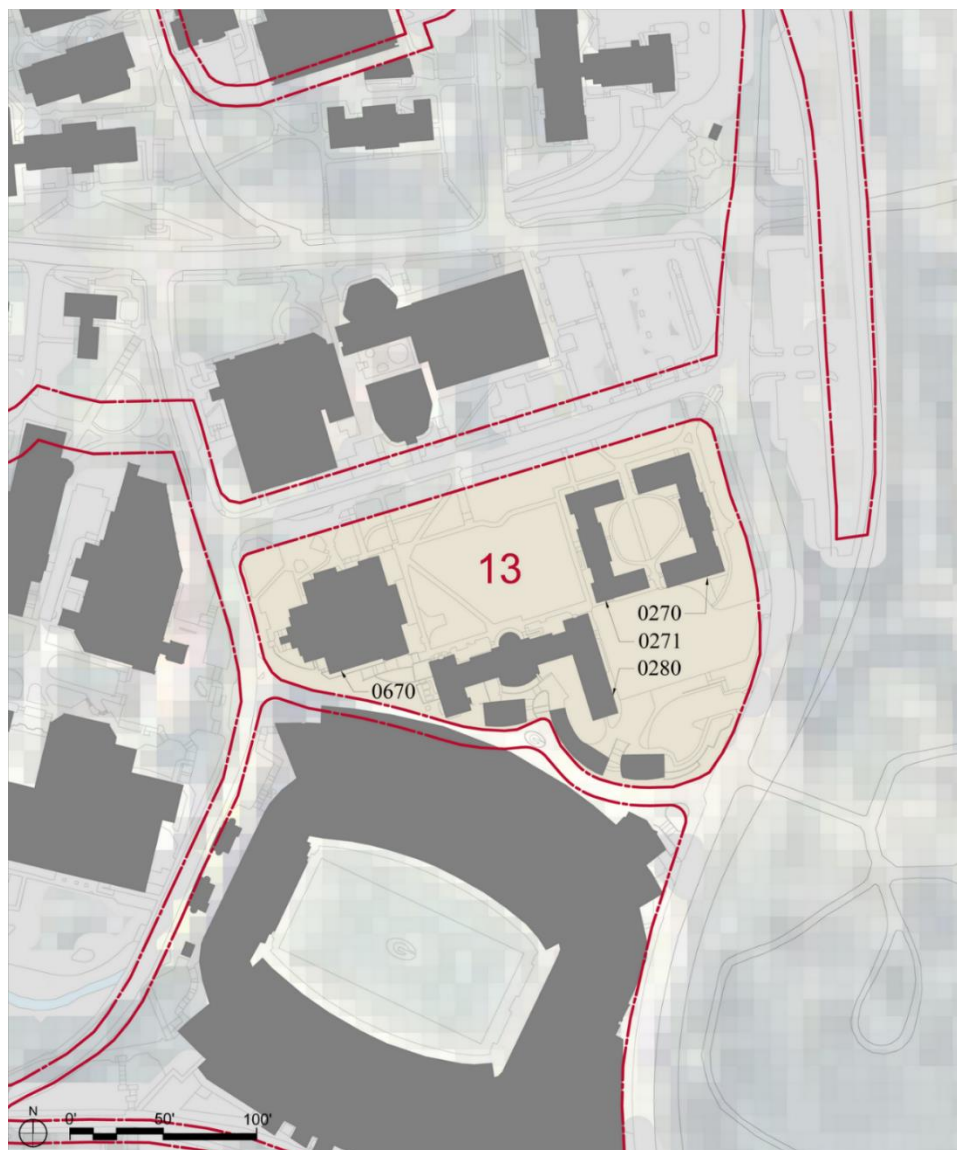


Figure 125. Map of character area 13, Memorial Hall Quadrangle. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

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.

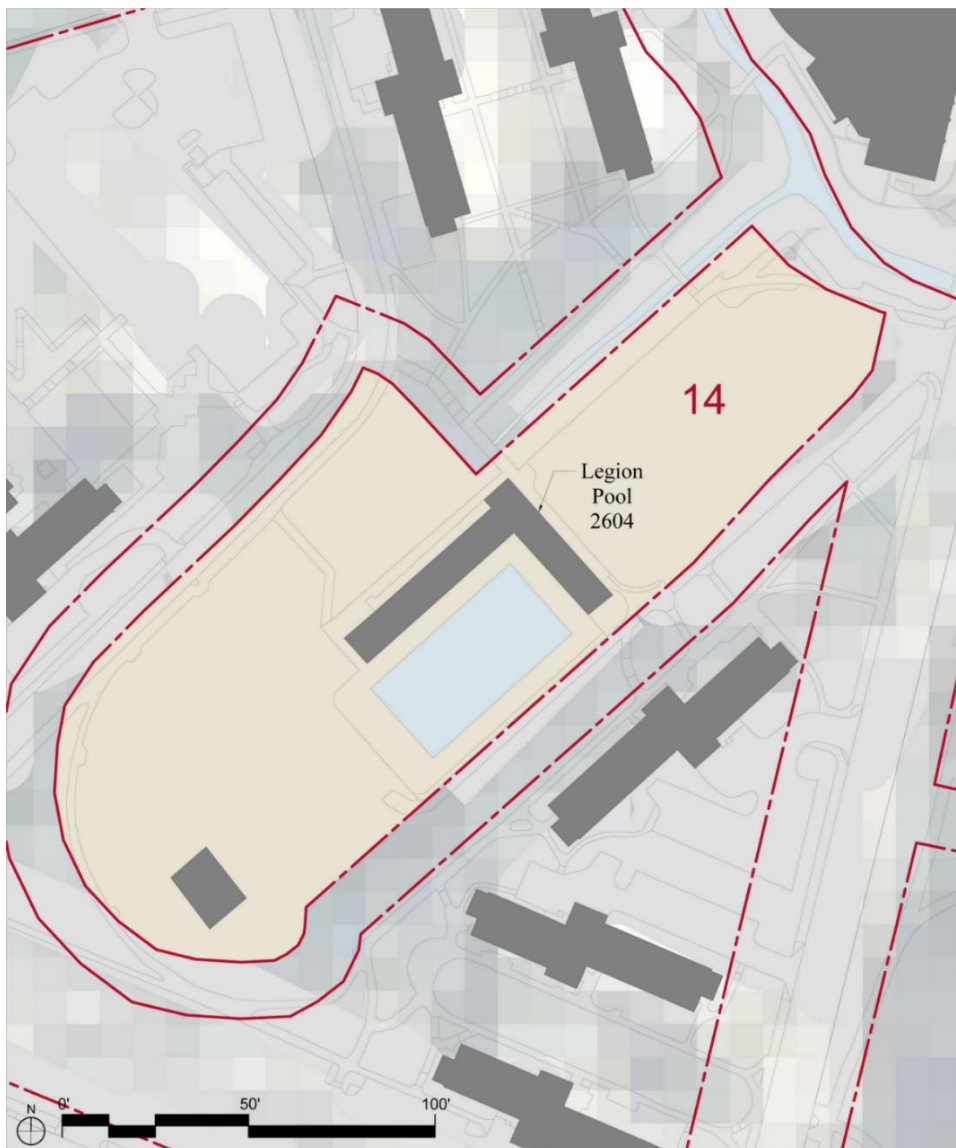


Figure 128. Map of character area 14, Legion Pool. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

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.

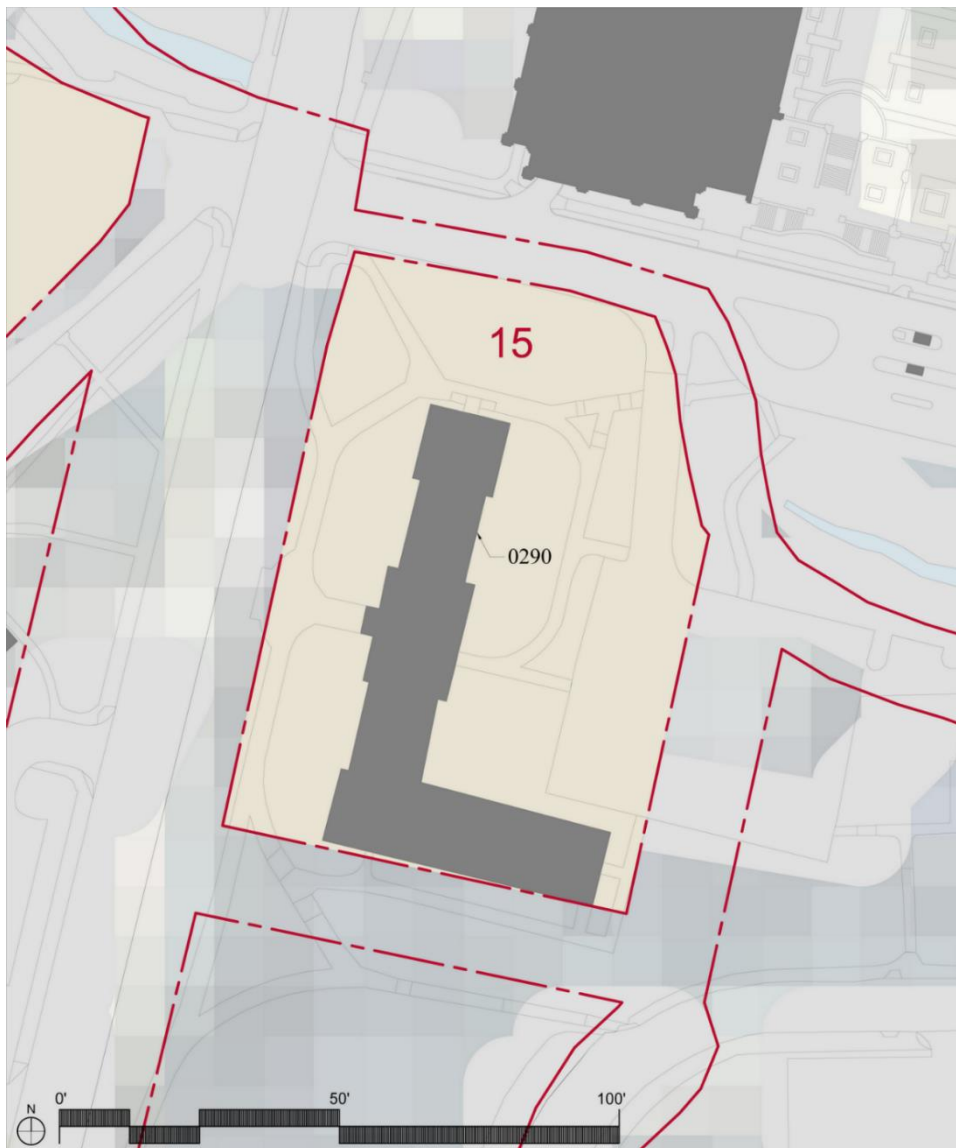


Figure 130. Map of character area 15, Clark Howell Complex. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

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.

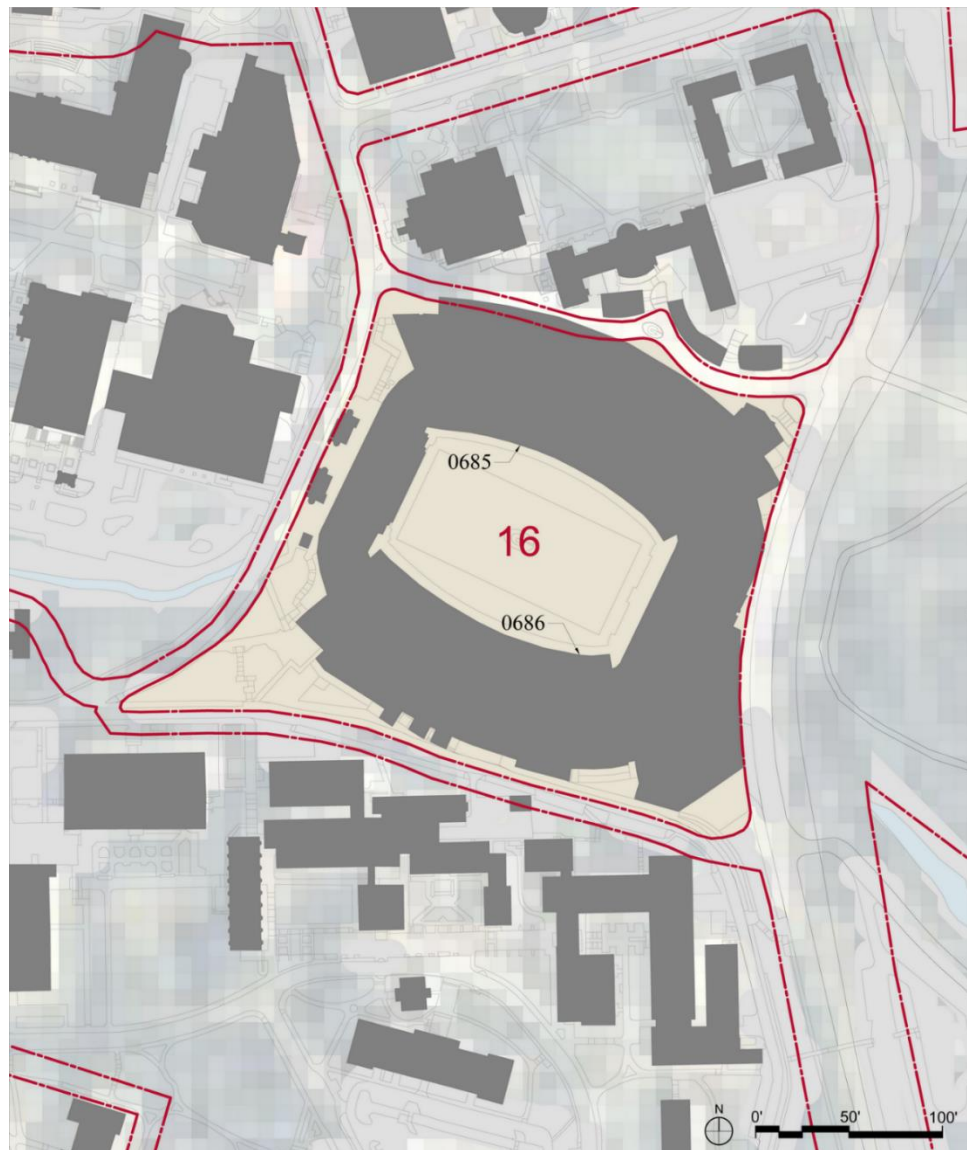


Figure 132. Map of character area 16, Sanford Stadium complex. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

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)

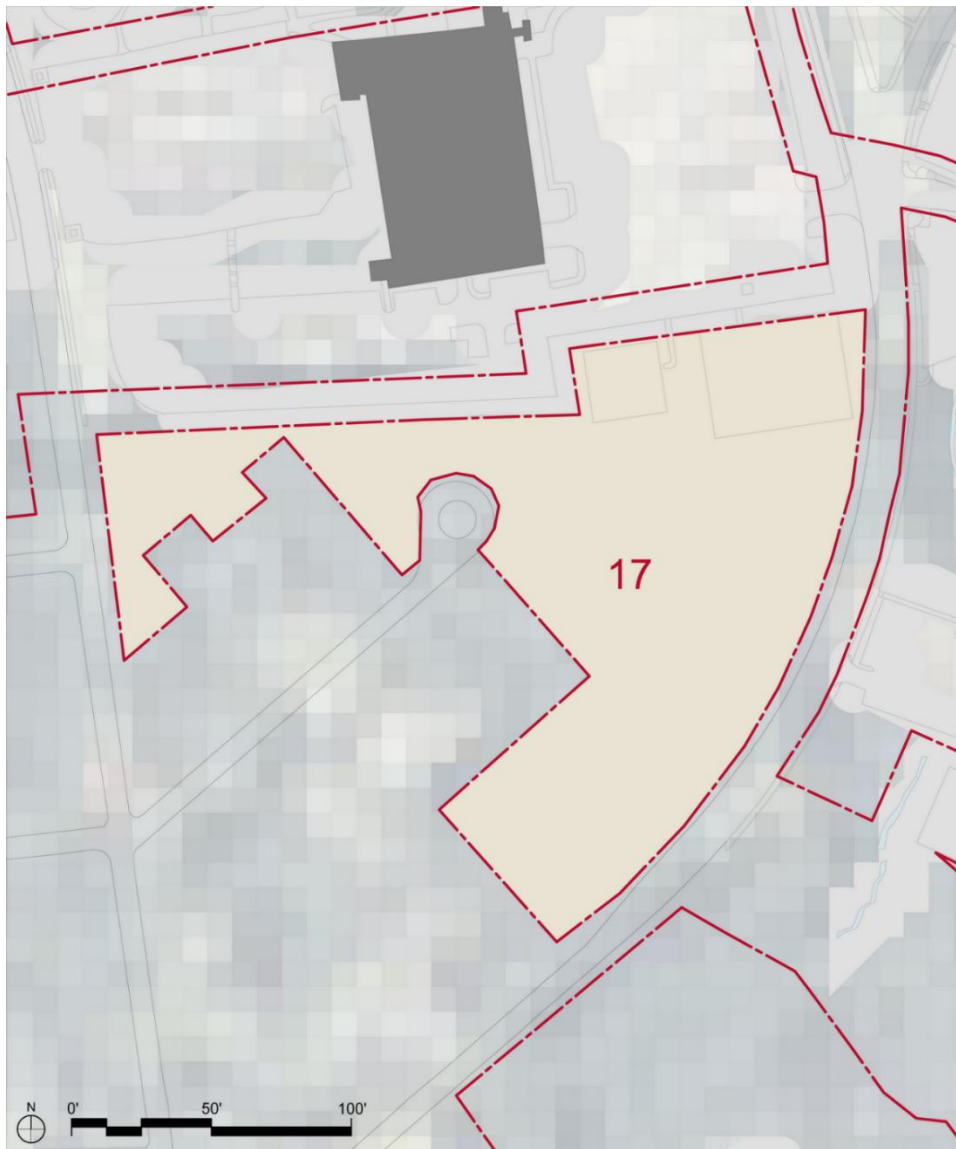


Figure 136. Map of character area 17, People's Park. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

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.

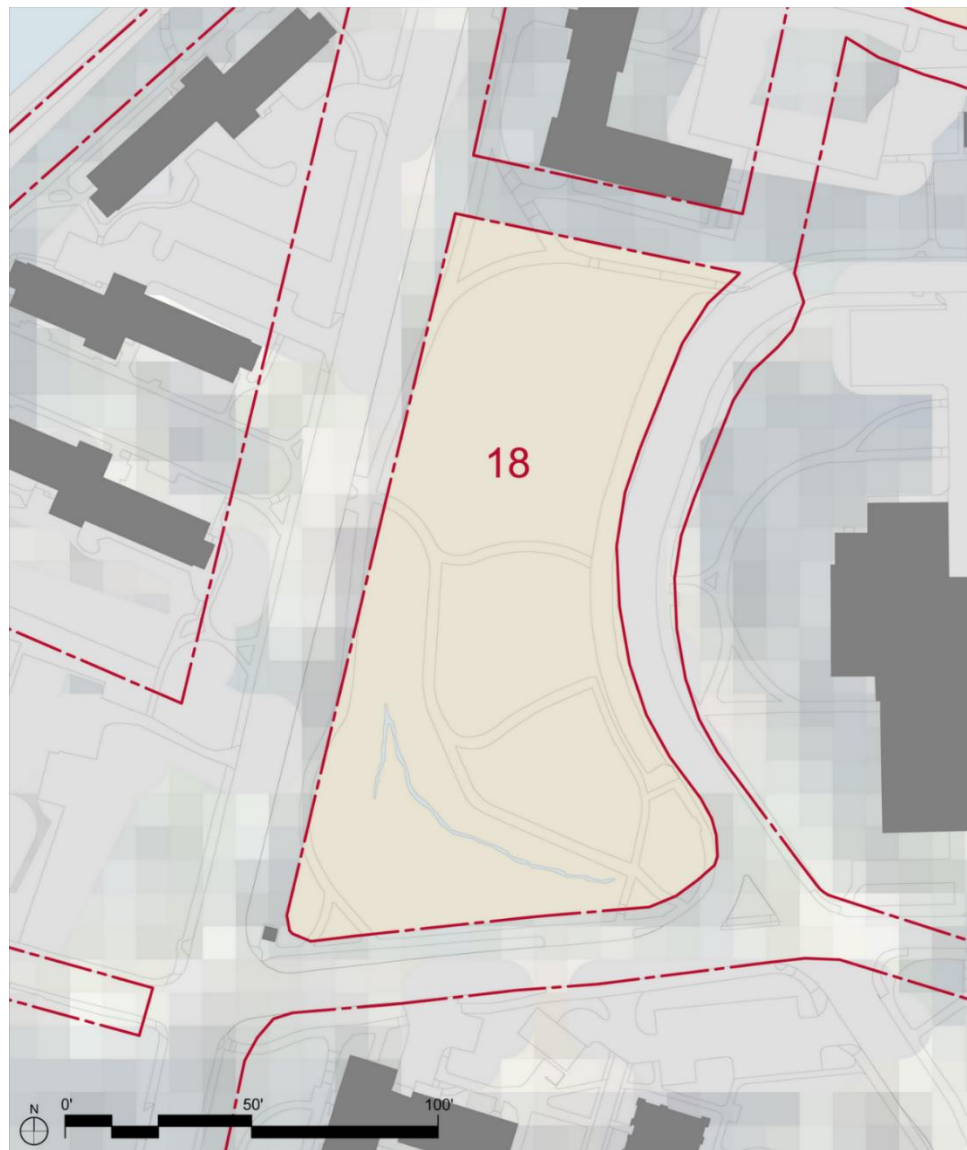


Figure 137. Map of character area 18, Arboretum (Lumpkin Woods). (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

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.

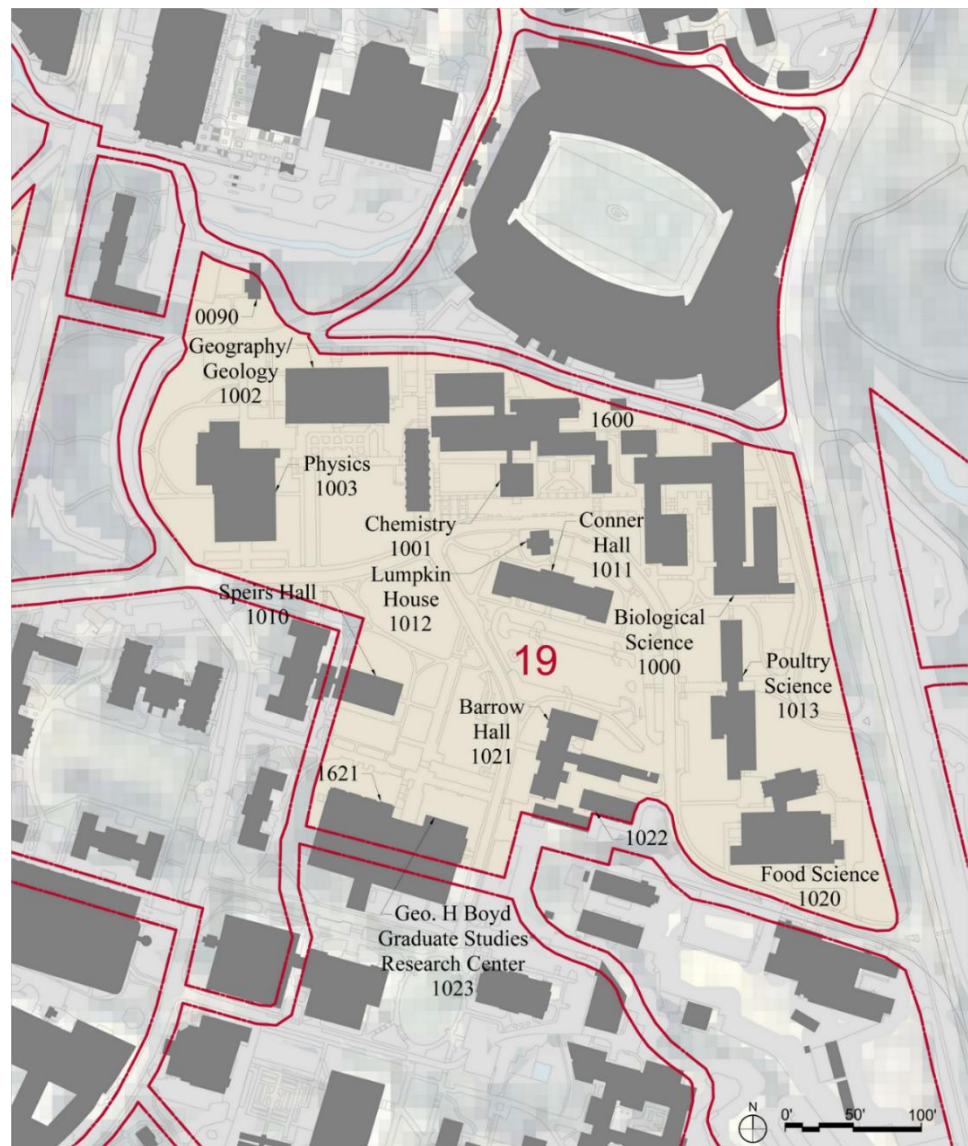


Figure 138. Map of character area 19, Mid-twentieth-century science complex. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

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.