

Appendix A – Resource Assessment Summaries

Athens Campus –Resources Assessment Summary					
					November 2018
UGA Building No.	Historic Name	Date(s)	NR Designation	HPMP Assessment Category	Character Area
24	Meigs Hall	1905	NRe	2	1a North Campus
25	Moore College	1874-1876/2001	NR	2	1a North Campus
31	Candler Hall	1901/renovated 2003	NRe	2	1a North Campus
	Bernard Ramsey sculpture	2004		5	1a North Campus
	Herty Field	1999		5	1a North Campus
	Harris terraces	1874-1875		2	1a North Campus
	Walks	Undetermined		Undetermined	1a North Campus
	Turf	Undetermined		Undetermined	1a North Campus
	Plantings	Undetermined		Undetermined	1a North Campus
20	Phi Kappa Hall	1834	NR	2	1b North Campus
21	Demosthenian Hall	1834	NR	2	1b North Campus
22	The Chapel	1832	NR	2	1b North Campus
23	Terrell Hall	1904-1905		2	1b North Campus
30	New College	1823/1831	NR	2	1b North Campus
120	Holmes Hunter Academic Building	1831/1860/1905	NR	2	1b North Campus
130	Old College	1801–1805/renovated 1908/renovated 2006	NR	2	1b North Campus
631	Administration Building	1904		2	1b North Campus
632	Lustrat House	1847/ moved 1903	NR	2	1b North Campus
	Arch and fence	1857/1858/1946	NR	2	1b North Campus
	Bell tower	1913		2	1b North Campus
	Sundial	1908		2	1b North Campus
	Herbert B. Owens fountain	1989		5	1b North Campus
	Turf	Undetermined		2	1b North Campus
	Walks	Undetermined		2	1b North Campus
	Ornamental plantings	Undetermined		2	1b North Campus
	Historical marker	2006		5	1b North Campus
	North Quadrangle	19th century	NR	2	1b North Campus
	Abraham Baldwin statue	2011		5	1b North Campus
	President's Club Garden	1973		4	1b North Campus

	Scholars Garden	2000-2001		5	1b North Campus
640	Gilbert Hall	1939/1940		2	1c North Campus
43	King Law Library Annex	1979		5	1c North Campus
	South Quadrangle	20th century	NR	2	1c North Campus
	Turf	Undetermined		2	1c North Campus
	Walks	Undetermined		2	1c North Campus
	Ornamental plantings	Undetermined		2	1c North Campus
650-52	Founders House	1860	NR	1	1d North Campus
	Founder's Memorial Garden	1939-1946	NR	1	1d North Campus
46	Caldwell Hall	1981		5	1e North Campus
44	Denmark Hall	1901		2	1e North Campus
	Turf	Undetermined		Undetermined	1e North Campus
	Walks	Undetermined		Undetermined	1e North Campus
	Ornamental plantings	Undetermined		Undetermined	1e North Campus
41	Waddel Hall	1821	NR	2	1f North Campus
43	Hirsch Hall	1932/1967/1981		2	1f North Campus
43	King Law Library	1967		4	1f North Campus
45	Dean Rusk Hall	1996		5	1f North Campus
54	Main Library	1952/1974		2	1f North Campus
42	Peabody Hall	1913		2	1f North Campus
110	Business Services	1939/renovated 1970		2	2 UGA Commercial Frontage
113	Office of University Architects	1886		2	2 UGA Commercial Frontage
121	Business Services Annex	1948/renovated 1970		3	2 UGA Commercial Frontage
123	Tanner Building	1909		2	2 UGA Commercial Frontage

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620	Human Resource	1951		3	2 UGA Commercial Frontage
766	Broad Street Studio 1	1955/renovated 2002		3	2 UGA Commercial Frontage

767	Broad Street Studio 2 (Lamar Dodd School of Art)	1949/renovated 2002		3	2 UGA Commercial Frontage
768	Broad Street Studio 3 (Lamar Dodd School of Art)	1949/renovated 2002		3	2 UGA Commercial Frontage
751	Wray Nicholson House	1825	LHD	2	3 Wray Nicholson House
752	Internal Auditing Division	1910	LHD	2	3 Wray Nicholson House
753	Latin American and Caribbean Studies Institute	1910	LHD	2	3 Wray Nicholson House
754	Vacant 1	1910	LHD	2	3 Wray Nicholson House
755	Vacant 2	1910	LHD	2	3 Wray Nicholson House
756	Government Relations	1940	LHD	2	3 Wray Nicholson House
	Gardens	Undetermined		Undetermined	3 Wray Nicholson House
	Paths	Undetermined		Undetermined	3 Wray Nicholson House
	Stone wall and fence	Undetermined		Category 2	
	Driveway	Undetermined		Category 2	3 Wray Nicholson House
	Picket fence	Undetermined		Undetermined	3 Wray Nicholson House
	Bulldog sculpture	Undetermined		4	3 Wray Nicholson House
1656	Cobb House	circa 1850	NR	2	4 Lumpkin Street Streetscape
1657	Treanor House	1848-1849	NR	1	4 Lumpkin Street Streetscape
1675	J. W. Fanning Building	2002		5	4 Lumpkin Street Streetscape
2218	Alpha Chi Omega	1955		3	4 Lumpkin Street Streetscape
2119	Auxiliary Services Building	1956		3	4 Lumpkin Street Streetscape
2219	International Education Building	1964		3	4 Lumpkin Street Streetscape
2220	Sigma Delta Tau	1961		3	4 Lumpkin Street Streetscape
2627	Office of Service-Learning	1965		3	4 Lumpkin Street Streetscape
2635	1260 South Lumpkin Street	1952		3	4 Lumpkin Street Streetscape
2636	1280 South Lumpkin Street	1952		3	4 Lumpkin Street Streetscape
	Streetscape elements (sidewalks, street tree plantings, benches)	Undetermined		Undetermined	4 Lumpkin Street Streetscape
	Access roads and parking	Undetermined		Undetermined	4 Lumpkin Street Streetscape
	Walks	Undetermined		Undetermined	4 Lumpkin Street Streetscape
	Plantings	Undetermined		Undetermined	4 Lumpkin Street Streetscape
19	Hodgson Oil Refinery	1920		2	5 Thomas Street/Hodgson Oil

2600	Thomas Street South	ca. 1940		2	5 Thomas Street/Hodgson Oil
2606	Thomas Street Art Studio	1976		4	5 Thomas Street/ Hodgson Oil
	Spring site	19th century		2	5 Thomas Street/ Hodgson Oil
82	Hull Street Deck	2004		5	6 Recent Development West of Lumpkin
739	Correll Hall	2015		5	6 Recent Development West of Lumpkin
740	Russell Special Collections Building	2011		5	6 Recent Development West of Lumpkin

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758	Parkview warehouse	1940		2	6 Recent Development West of Lumpkin
2136	West Campus Deck	1993		5	6 Recent Development West of Lumpkin
2204	Morris Hall	1957		2	6 Recent Development West of Lumpkin
2217	Oglethorpe House	1963		2	6 Recent Development West of Lumpkin
2257	Oglethorpe Dining Commons	1965/renovated 1990s		2	6 Recent Development West of Lumpkin
2614	Learning Ally	1967		4	6 Recent Development West of Lumpkin
50	Brooks Hall	1928		2	7 Baldwin Streetscape
53	LeConte Hall	1938		2	7 Baldwin Streetscape
55	Baldwin Hall	1938		2	7 Baldwin Streetscape
56	Park Hall	1938/1970		2	7 Baldwin Streetscape
58	Sanford Hall	1997		5	7 Baldwin Streetscape
60	Fine Arts	1941		2	7 Baldwin Streetscape
61	Military Building Army ROTC	1931		2	7 Baldwin Streetscape
62	Journalism	1969		3	7 Baldwin Streetscape
64	Psychology	1969		3	7 Baldwin Streetscape
66	Instructional Plaza	1969		3	7 Baldwin Streetscape
250	Joseph E. Brown Hall	1932		2	7 Baldwin Streetscape
	Petroglyphs boulders	Undetermined		5	7 Baldwin Streetscape
	Latin American Ethnobotanical Garden	1998		5	7 Baldwin Streetscape

32	Bishop House	1837	NR	1	8 Visual Arts
40	Jackson Street Building	1961		1	8 Visual Arts
122	North Campus Deck	1999		5	8 Visual Arts
	Jackson Street Cemetery	1810	NR	1	8 Visual Arts
2685	Training & Development Center	1984		5	9 Athens Lane Rail Line Corridor
	Rail line and berm	Undetermined		2	9 Athens Lane Rail Line Corridor
	Bridge and culvert systems	Undetermined		2	9 Athens Lane Rail Line Corridor
33	School of Social Work Building	1883/2009	NR	1	10 Graduate School
	Walks	Undetermined		Undetermined	10 Graduate School
	Turf	Undetermined		Undetermined	10 Graduate School
	Plantings	Undetermined		Undetermined	10 Graduate School
2208	Lipscomb Hall	1961		2	11 Mid-Century Dorms
2209	Mell Hall	1961		2	11 Mid-Century Dorms
2211	Creswell Hall	1963		2	11 Mid-Century Dorms
2212	Russell Hall	1966		2	11 Mid-Century Dorms
2213	Brumby Hall	1966		2	11 Mid-Century Dorms
2214	Hill Hall	1961		2	11 Mid-Century Dorms
2215	Church Hall	1961		2	11 Mid-Century Dorms
2216	Boggs Hall	1961		2	11 Mid-Century Dorms
	Roads and parking	Undetermined		Undetermined	11 Mid-Century Dorms
	Walks	Undetermined		Undetermined	11 Mid-Century Dorms
	Turf	Undetermined		Undetermined	11 Mid-Century Dorms
	Plantings	Undetermined		Undetermined	11 Mid-Century Dorms
81	Zell B. Miller Learning Center	2003		5	12 Georgia Quadrangle
669	Tate Center Parking Deck	2008		5	12 Georgia Quadrangle
671	University Bookstore	1968		4	12 Georgia Quadrangle
672	Tate Student Center	1978		5	12 Georgia Quadrangle
2265	Bolton Dining Commons	2014		5	12 Georgia Quadrangle

	Jim L. Gillis, Sr. Bridge	1963		2	12 Georgia Quadrangle
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	Remnant concrete steps	Undetermined		Undetermined	12 Georgia Quadrangle
270	Payne Hall	1939/1951		2	13 Memorial Hall Quadrangle
271	Milledge Hall	1921/1938		2	13 Memorial Hall Quadrangle
280	Reed Hall	1953		2	13 Memorial Hall Quadrangle
670	Memorial Hall	1911/1924		1	13 Memorial Hall Quadrangle
	Memorial Hall Quadrangle	1921		2	13 Memorial Hall Quadrangle
	Milledge Hall Courtyard	1939		2	13 Memorial Hall Quadrangle
2604	Legion Pool	1936		2	14 Legion Pool
2605	Legion Pool Service 1	1936		2	14 Legion Pool
290	Clark Howell Hall	1936/1953		3	15 Clarke-Howell Complex
	Walks	Undetermined		Undetermined	15 Clarke-Howell Complex
	Plantings	Undetermined		Undetermined	15 Clarke-Howell Complex
	Turf	Undetermined		Undetermined	15 Clarke-Howell Complex
685	Sanford Stadium North Stands	1929/1967/1981		2	16 Sanford Stadium
686	Sanford Stadium South Stands	1929/1967/1982		2	16 Sanford Stadium
694	East Stadium Dressing Rooms	1971		5	16 Sanford Stadium
	Hedges	post-1996		3	16 Sanford Stadium
	Bust of Steadman Sanford	1945		3	16 Sanford Stadium
	Bulldog mascot burial ground	Undetermined		5	16 Sanford Stadium
	Field	Undetermined		3	16 Sanford Stadium
	Park features	Undetermined		Undetermined	17 People's Park
	Arboretum plantings	Undetermined		3	18 Arboretum (Lumpkin's Woods)
	Trolley shelter	ca. 1930s		2	18 Arboretum (Lumpkin's Woods)

1000	Biological Science	1957/?		2	19 Mid-century Science Complex
1001	Chemistry	1960/1971		2	19 Mid-century Science Complex
1002	Geography/Geology	1959		2	19 Mid-century Science Complex
1003	Physics	1959		2	19 Mid-century Science Complex
1004	Computational Chemistry (CCQC)	1997		5	19 Mid-century Science Complex
1010	Speirs Hall (Dawson Hall Addition)	1971		4	19 Mid-century Science Complex
1011	Conner Hall	1908/1975		2	19 Mid-century Science Complex
1012	Lumpkin House	1844	NR	1	19 Mid-century Science Complex
1013	Poultry Science	1959		2	19 Mid-century Science Complex
1020	Food Science	1959		2	19 Mid-century Science Complex
1021	Barrow Hall	1911/1936/1952		2	19 Mid-century Science Complex
1023	Geo. H. Boyd Graduate Studies Research Center	1968		3	19 Mid-century Science Complex
1612	Science Library	1968		3	19 Mid-century Science Complex

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	Walks	Undetermined		Undetermined	19 Mid-century Science Complex
	Plantings	Undetermined		Undetermined	19 Mid-century Science Complex
	Lighting	Undetermined		Undetermined	19 Mid-century Science Complex
	Brooks Drive	Undetermined		2	19 Mid-century Science Complex
	D. W. Brooks Mall	2001-2006		5	19 Mid-century Science Complex
	Landscape features	Undetermined		Undetermined	20 Undeveloped Areas Associated with the Original Land Grant
1010	Dawson Hall	1932		2	21 Myers Community Quadrangle
1215	Rutherford Hall	2014		5	21 Myers Community Quadrangle
1220	Soule Hall	1920	NR	2	21 Myers Community Quadrangle
1221	Mary Lyndon Hall	1936	NR	2	21 Myers Community Quadrangle
1222	Myers Hall	1953	NR	2, 3	21 Myers Community Quadrangle

	Myers Quadrangle	Undetermined		2	21 Myers Community Quadrangle
2294	Pi Kappa Alpha	2009		5	22 Fraternity Row
2293	Phi Delta Theta	2009		5	22 Fraternity Row
2292	Tau Epsilon Phi	2009		5	22 Fraternity Row
2232	Alpha Epsilon Pi	1958		3	22 Fraternity Row
2233	Kappa Sigma	1961		3	22 Fraternity Row
2291	Sigma Nu	2009		5	22 Fraternity Row
	Roads and parking	Undetermined		Undetermined	22 Fraternity Row
	River Road	Undetermined		Undetermined	22 Fraternity Row
1640	Georgia Center for Continuing Education	1955/1987		2	23 Georgia Center
1139	South Campus Deck	1986		5	23 Georgia Center
	Walks	Undetermined		Undetermined	23 Georgia Center
	Plantings	Undetermined		Undetermined	23 Georgia Center
	Courtyard Garden	1955		5	23 Georgia Center
1030	Dance/Marine Science	1928/1970		2, 4	24 Marine Science / D.W. Brooks Mall
1031	Hardman Hall	1918/1971		2	24 Marine Science / D.W. Brooks Mall
1033	Ecology	1974		4	24 Marine Science / D.W. Brooks Mall
1038	Pharmacy South	2007		5	24 Marine Science / D.W. Brooks Mall
1040	Forestry Resources 1	1938		2	24 Marine Science / D.W. Brooks Mall
1041	Robert C. Wilson Pharmacy Building	1964		2	24 Marine Science / D.W. Brooks Mall
1044	Forestry Resources 3	1968		3	24 Marine Science / D.W. Brooks Mall
1046	Forestry Resources 4	1992		5	24 Marine Science / D.W. Brooks Mall
1050	Environmental Health Sciences	1939		2	24 Marine Science / D.W. Brooks Mall
1061	Miller Plant Sciences	1972		3	24 Marine Science / D.W. Brooks Mall
1140	Forestry Resources 2	1968		3	24 Marine Science / D.W. Brooks Mall
1643	Snelling Dining Hall	1940/1979		2	24 Marine Science / D.W. Brooks Mall

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1935	Science Learning Center	2016		5	24 Marine Science / D.W. Brooks Mall
	Snelling Bell	1915, relocated 1980s		3	24 Marine Science / D.W. Brooks Mall
	Topographic anomaly	1864		2, 3	24 Marine Science / D.W. Brooks Mall
	Walks	Undetermined		Undetermined	24 Marine Science / D.W. Brooks Mall
	Plantings	Undetermined		Undetermined	24 Marine Science / D.W. Brooks Mall
1130	EITS/Statistics/Natural History	1958		3	25 University Steam Plant / Physical Plant
1618, 1620	Central Steam Plant 1 & 2	1948		2	25 University Steam Plant / Physical Plant
	Rail line system	Undetermined		Undetermined	25 University Steam Plant / Physical Plant
1042	Hoke Smith Annex	1940		3	26 Hoke Smith Complex
1043	Hoke Smith Building	1937		2	26 Hoke Smith Complex
	Identity sign	Undetermined		Undetermined	26 Hoke Smith Complex
	Walks	Undetermined		Undetermined	26 Hoke Smith Complex
	Plantings	Undetermined		Undetermined	26 Hoke Smith Complex
1246	Family Science Center 1	1940		2	27 College of Family and Consumer Sciences Complex
1247	Housing Research Center	1940		2	27 College of Family and Consumer Sciences Complex
1248	Consumer Research Center	1940		2	27 College of Family and Consumer Sciences Complex
1249	Family Science Center 2	1940		2	27 College of Family and Consumer Sciences Complex
1652	McPhaul Center Aspire Clinic	1940/1969		2	27 College of Family and Consumer Sciences Complex
	The Gardens at Athens	1982		5	27 College of Family and Consumer Sciences Complex
1057	Davidson Life Sciences Complex	1989		5	28 Life Sciences
1060	Aderhold Hall	1971		4	28 Life Sciences
1250	Tucker Hall	1961		2	28 Life Sciences
1691	Hugh Hodgson School of Music	2005		5	29 Arts Precinct
1692	Performing Arts	2005		5	29 Arts Precinct
1693	Georgia Museum of Art	2005		5	29 Arts Precinct

1694	Lamar Dodd School of Art	2006		5	29 Arts Precinct
2131	Ceramics	2010		5	29 Arts Precinct
2130	Printing Department	1970		4	29 Arts Precinct
1699	Performing Arts Complex Deck	2006		5	29 Arts Precinct
	Roads and parking	Undetermined		Undetermined	29 Arts Precinct
	Walks	Undetermined		Undetermined	29 Arts Precinct
	Plantings	Undetermined		Undetermined	29 Arts Precinct
1110	Carlton Street Deck	2001		5	30 Sports Complex
1654	Stegeman Coliseum	1964/renovated 2006	NRe	4	30 Sports Complex
1670	Tennis Hall of Fame	1984		5	30 Sports Complex
1671	Butts-Mehre Building	1986		5	30 Sports Complex
1673	Rankin M. Smith Student Athlete Academic Center	2002		5	30 Sports Complex

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1678	Women's Tennis Clubhouse	2004		5	30 Sports Complex
1679	Men's Tennis Clubhouse	2004		5	30 Sports Complex
1685	Foley Baseball Stadium	1990/renovated 2015		5	30 Sports Complex
1697	Coliseum Training Facility	2006		5	30 Sports Complex
2255	Alpha Psi	1977		5	30 Sports Complex
2256	Omega Tau Sigma	1988		5	30 Sports Complex
2622	Henry Field Tennis Stadium	1958		2	30 Sports Complex
	Lindsey Hopkins Indoor Tennis Stadium	1979		4	30 Sports Complex
	Foley Field	1966/renovated 1990		3	30 Sports Complex
	Woodruff Practice Fields	1940s		3	30 Sports Complex
	Spec Towns Track	1964		3	30 Sports Complex
1065	Veterinary Medicine 9	1973		4	31 Veterinary Medicine
1066	Veterinary Medicine 10	1973		4	31 Veterinary Medicine

1067	Veterinary Medicine 11	1973		4	31 Veterinary Medicine
1068	Veterinary Medicine 12	1971		4	31 Veterinary Medicine
1069	Veterinary Medicine 13	1971		4	31 Veterinary Medicine
1070	Veterinary Medicine 1	1949		2	31 Veterinary Medicine
1071	Veterinary Medicine 7	1968		4	31 Veterinary Medicine
1072	Veterinary Medicine 2	1968		4	31 Veterinary Medicine
1073	Veterinary Medicine 6	1970		4	31 Veterinary Medicine
1075	Veterinary Medicine NC1	1971		4	31 Veterinary Medicine
1076	Veterinary Medicine NC2	1971		4	31 Veterinary Medicine
1081	Veterinary Medicine 3	1967		4	31 Veterinary Medicine
1082	Veterinary Medicine 4	1971		4	31 Veterinary Medicine
1680	Veterinary Medicine 5A	1953		2	31 Veterinary Medicine
1682	Veterinary Medicine 5C	1953		2	31 Veterinary Medicine
1683	Veterinary Medicine 5D	1953		2	31 Veterinary Medicine
1111	Paul D. Coverdell Center	2005		5	31 Veterinary Medicine
	Roads and parking	Undetermined		Undetermined	31 Veterinary Medicine
	Plantings	Undetermined		Undetermined	31 Veterinary Medicine
1090	Driftmier Engineering Center	1965		2	32 College of Engineering
1094	Driftmier Engineering Annex	1968		4	32 College of Engineering
	Roads and parking	Undetermined		Undetermined	32 College of Engineering
	Plantings	Undetermined		Undetermined	32 College of Engineering
	Wooded ravine with picnic tables, benches, trails	Undetermined		3	33 Driftmier Woods
1501	Rhodes Animal Science Center A	1998		5	34 East Campus
1502	Rhodes Animal Science Center B	1998		5	34 East Campus
1503	Rhodes Animal Science Center C	1998		5	34 East Campus
1509	Facilities Management East	2009		5	34 East Campus
1510	East Village Deck	2002		5	34 East Campus
1511	Joe Frank Harris Commons	2004		5	34 East Campus

1512	George D. Busbee Hall	2004		5	34 East Campus
1513	Rooker Hall	2004		5	34 East Campus
1514	Vandiver Hall	2004		5	34 East Campus
1516	East Campus Residential Hall	2010		5	34 East Campus
1690	Ramsey Student Center	1995		5	34 East Campus
1698	East Campus Deck	2002		5	34 East Campus
1701	University Health Center	1998		5	34 East Campus

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	Roads and parking	Undetermined		Undetermined	34 East Campus
	Plantings	Undetermined		Undetermined	34 East Campus
2835	Visitor Center (Four Towers)	1937		2	35 UGA Visitor Center/Four Towers
2835	CAES Activity Center	1937		2	35 UGA Visitor Center/Four Towers
	Oak grove	Undetermined		Undetermined	35 UGA Visitor Center/Four Towers
2220-2231	University Village A-K	1966		3	36a Family Housing - University Village
2238	Family & Graduate Housing Office	1970		4	36b Family Housing - Rogers Road
2240-2245	Rogers Road M-S	1973		4	36b Family Housing - Rogers Road
2260-2262	Brandon Oaks T,U,V	1987		5	36c Family Housing - Brandon Oaks
	Roads and parking	Undetermined		Undetermined	36 a-c Family Housing
	Plantings	Undetermined		Undetermined	36 a-c Family Housing
2440	Lake Herrick Pavilion	1986		5	37 Intramural Fields
2972	Intramural Fields Deck	2009		5	37 Intramural Fields
	Intramural fields	Undetermined		5	37 Intramural Fields
	Lake Herrick	Undetermined		Undetermined	37 Intramural Fields
	Oconee Forest Park	1982		5	37 Intramural Fields
	Research fields and pastures	Undetermined		Undetermined	37 Intramural Fields
2125	Riverbend Research Lab North	1974		4	38 Riverbend Research

2418	Riverbend Research Lab South	1989		5	38 Riverbend Research
2122	Central Food Storage	1979		5	38 Riverbend Research
2118	Environmental Safety Services / Campus Mail	1992		5	38 Riverbend Research
	Roads and parking	Undetermined		Undetermined	38 Riverbend Research
2419	Complex Carbohydrates Research Center - name is correct	2003		5	38 Riverbend Research
1634	Vehicle Transportation & Maintenance	1971		4	38 Riverbend Research
2438	Center for Applied Genetic Technologies	2002		5	38 Riverbend Research
2414	LATH Greenhouse 1	1975		4	38 Riverbend Research
2415	Botany Greenhouses	1971		4	38 Riverbend Research
2416	CCRC Greenhouse 4	1986		5	38 Riverbend Research
2425	Entomology greenhouses	1989		5	38 Riverbend Research
2251	University President's House	1856		1	39 University President's House
2252-2254	Dependencies/outbuildings (3)	1856/1954		1	39 University President's House
	Landscape resources	ca. 1940		1	39 University President's House
2000	Lucy Cobb Institute	1858	NR	1	40 Lucy Cobb Institute Campus
2617	Seney-Stovall Chapel	1882-1885	NR	1	40 Lucy Cobb Institute Campus
2005	Carl Vinson Hall	1991		5	40 Lucy Cobb Institute Campus
2001	Margaret Hall	1900		5	40 Lucy Cobb Institute Campus
2003	Carriage House	1808	NR	2	40 Lucy Cobb Institute Campus
2004	Lucy Cobb Kitchen	1858	NR	2	40 Lucy Cobb Institute Campus

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	Landscape resources				40 Lucy Cobb Institute Campus
2501	White Hall Mansion	1892		1	41 White Hall / Warnell School of Forestry property
2533	Flinchum's Phoenix	1978		3	41 White Hall / Warnell School of Forestry property
	Support structures	Undetermined		Undermined; various	41 White Hall / Warnell School of Forestry property
	Agricultural buildings and greenhouses along Phoenix Road	Undetermined		Undermined; various	41 White Hall / Warnell School of Forestry property

	School of Forestry Experimental Forest	Undetermined		3	41 White Hall / Warnell School of Forestry property
	Phoenix Road	Undetermined		3	41 White Hall / Warnell School of Forestry property
101-109	Chicopee Mill	1847/1940/1965/1970/1988		2	42 Chicopee Complex
	Stone storage building	Undetermined		2	42 Chicopee Complex
	Fuel Tank	Undetermined		2	42 Chicopee Complex
	Brick stack	Undetermined		2	42 Chicopee Complex
	Warehouse and storage structures	Undetermined		2, 5	
	Landscape resources	Undetermined			42 Chicopee Complex
2328	Callaway Building	1975		4	43 State Botanical Garden of Georgia
2335	Alice Hand Callaway Visitor Center and Conservatory	1985		5	43 State Botanical Garden of Georgia
2337	Cecil B. Day Chapel	1994		5	43 State Botanical Garden of Georgia
2338	Garden Club of Georgia Headquarters	1997-1998		5	43 State Botanical Garden of Georgia
	Botanical Gardens	1968, with ongoing development		3	43 State Botanical Garden of Georgia
	Access road and parking	1968, with ongoing development		3	43 State Botanical Garden of Georgia
	Trails	1968, with ongoing development		3	43 State Botanical Garden of Georgia
2650	Clubhouse	1968		4	44 University of Georgia Golf Course
2651	Maintenance structure	1968		4	44 University of Georgia Golf Course
	Golf course	1968		4	44 University of Georgia Golf Course
	Entrance road and stone identity sign	Undetermined, likely 1968		Undetermined	44 University of Georgia Golf Course
1900	Quarters A (Cobb House)	1908	NR (listed as contributing)	2	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
1901	Quarters B (President's College)	1897	NR (listed as contributing)	2	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
1903	Winnie Davis Hall	1902	NR (listed as contributing)	2	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
1905	Rhodes Hall	1906	NR (listed as contributing)	2	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
1906	Pound Hall	1917	NR (listed as contributing)	2	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
1902	Miller Hall	1917	NR (listed as contributing)	2	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
1904	Carnegie Library	1910	NR (Individually listed and listed as contributing)	1	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
1935-1940	Gilmore Housing	1956		2	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus

Athens Campus –Resources Assessment Summary

November 2018

UGA Building No.	Historic Name	Date(s)	NR Designation	HPMP Assessment Category	Character Area
1947-1952	Kenny Road Housing	1969		3	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
1941-1946	McGowan Housing	1957		2	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
1913	Boiler Plant	1953		2	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
1907	Brown Hall	1954		2	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
1922	Commissary	1973		4	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
1910	George Hall	1974		4	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
1911	Hudson Clinic	1961		2	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
1921	Navy Exchange	1985		5	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
1914	Public Works Shop	1953		2	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
1909	Russell Hall	1973		4	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
1908	Scott Hall	1963		2	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
1915	Wheeler Hall	2004		5	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
1912	Wright Hall	1971		4	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
not numbered	Bath House (ladies)	1960		2	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
not numbered	Bath House (men)	1960		2	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
1920	Child Development Center	1989		5	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
1976	Field House	1989		5	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
1924	Navy Exchange Service Station	1974		4	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
1925	DECA Office Building	1988		5	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
1923	PW/HSG Warehouse	1990		5	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
	Hazmat Storage	Undetermined		Undetermined	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
1978	Community Center	2000		5	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
	Storage units	Undetermined		Undetermined	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
	Brick entrance posts	1928-1932		2	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
	Sign	1928		2	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus

	Plaza entrance	Undetermined		2	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
	Royer Square	1988		5	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
	Walks	Undetermined		2	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
	Parade grounds	Undetermined		2	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
	Tree plantings along Oglethorpe Avenue	Undetermined		3	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
	Light standards	Undetermined		2	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
	Commemorative trees	circa 1990s		5	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus

Athens Campus –Resources Assessment Summary					
					November 2018
UGA Building No.	Historic Name	Date(s)	NR Designation	HPMP Assessment Category	Character Area
	Navy Bas Relief commemorative plaque	1991		5	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
	Tillman Wall	1974		4	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
	Bicentennial granite marker	1976		4	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
	Pearl Harbor commemorative plaque	1991		5	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
	Silver Anchor Award	1986, 1988		5	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
	Golden Anchor Award	1985		5	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
	Commander Roger C. Stattler Memorial Pier	1992		5	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
	Commanders Chesley M. Hicks and James L. Arnold Memorial	1992		5	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
	Captain Richard P. Pawson Memorial Gardens	1974-1986		4, 5	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
	Recreation features	1970-1971, and other dates not determined		4, 5	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
	Kissing Rocks (9CA19)	Late Mississippian or Late Archaic period		1	45 UGA Health Sciences Campus
	Iron Horse Plant Sciences Farm			2	46 Iron Horse Plant Sciences Farm

Griffin Campus –Resources Assessment Summary
November 2018

UGA Building No.	Historic/Current Name	Date(s)	NR Status	HPMP Assessment Category	Character Area
4466	Visitor Housing (former Director's residence)	1948		2	Historic Campus Entry
	Entry gate	by 1928		2	Historic Campus Entry
	Entry gate foundation	By 1954		Undetermined	Historic Campus Entry
	Turf and plantings	Undetermined		Undetermined	Historic Campus Entry
	Fence	post-2002		5	Historic Campus Entry
	Identity sign	post-2002		5	Historic Campus Entry
	Georgia Historical Marker	1956		3	Historic Campus Entry
	Access road	post-2002		5	Contemporary Entrance and Parking
	Visitor parking	post-2002		5	Contemporary Entrance and Parking
	Paved walks	post-2002		5	Contemporary Entrance and Parking
4416	Flynt Building	1928		1	Historic Academic Core
4462	Stuckey Conference Center	1954		2	Historic Academic Core
4413	Cowart Building	1948		2	Historic Academic Core
4405	Mule Barn	1912		1	Historic Academic Core
4414	Research Services Building and Dairy Barn	1912; addition 1940		1	Historic Academic Core
4417	Biological Agricultural Engineering (BAE) Building	1952		2	Historic Academic Core
4408	Sanford Barn	1938		1	Historic Academic Core
4419	Gin and Shop Building	circa 1938		1	Historic Academic Core
4401	Agricultural Engineering and Plant Operations Shop	1957		2	Historic Academic Core
4426	Stress Physiology Building	1940		2	Historic Academic Core
4442	Plant Introduction Greenhouse and Headhouse	1966 or earlier		2	Historic Academic Core
4460	Micronutrient Research Building	1971		3	Historic Academic Core
4403	Metabolism Barn	1938–1957		2	Historic Academic Core
4415	Forage Dryer	1957–1962		2	Historic Academic Core

4441	Grain Forage Greenhouse and Headhouse	1954–1962		2	Historic Academic Core
4446	Turf Science Building	by 1975		4	Historic Academic Core
4421	Entomology and Horticultural Greenhouse and Headhouse	1957		2	Historic Academic Core
4461	Horticultural Greenhouse	1971		3	Historic Academic Core
4445	Pathology Greenhouse	1962		2	Historic Academic Core
4457	S-9 Lab Building	1969		3	Historic Academic Core
4427	Potato Storage House	1962-1975		3	Historic Academic Core
4456	Parasitology Barn	by 1975		4	Historic Academic Core
4375	Woodroof Pavilion	1996		5	Historic Academic Core
4400	Student Learning Center	2009		5	Historic Academic Core
4424	Insectary	1951		2	Historic Academic Core
	Buildings north of Cowart Street north and west of the dairy barn	post–1975		5	Historic Academic Core
4482	Seed storage cooler	1978		5	Historic Academic Core
4483	USDA Seed Processing 1	post–1975		5	Historic Academic Core
4484	USDA Seed Processing 2	post–1975		5	Historic Academic Core

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Griffin Campus –Resources Assessment Summary					
					November 2018
UGA Building No.	Historic/Current Name	Date(s)	NR Status	HPMP Assessment Category	Character Area
4385	USDA greenhouse complex	post–1975		5	Historic Academic Core
4492	Facilities Services (Physical plant facilities, Support Services Building)	1983		5	Historic Academic Core
	Greenhouses and storage structures north of Cowart Street	post–1975		5	Historic Academic Core
	Greenhouses along Stuckey Drive	Built after 1975		Undetermined	Historic Academic Core
	Cowart Street	circa 1950s; post1975		2, 5	Historic Academic Core
	Woodroof Drive	by 1954; post–1975		2, 4	Historic Academic Core
	Higgins Road	by 1954		2	Historic Academic Core

	Holley Road	by 1975		5	Historic Academic Core
	Brick walk (Gordon Futral Court)	post-2002		5	Historic Academic Core
	Brick utility enclosure	post-2002		5	Historic Academic Core
4463	Melton Building	1965-1966		2	Academic Expansion
4386	Food Technology Center	post-1975		5	Academic Expansion
4475	Redding Building	post--1975		5	Academic Expansion
4305	Redding Annex	post-1975		5	Academic Expansion
	Access road and parking	post-2000		5	Turf Research
	Field patterns	Undetermined		Undetermined	Turf Research
	Field patterns	Undetermined		2	Research Fields (East)
	Field structures	Undetermined		5	Research Fields (East)
	Stormwater management and irrigation system	Undetermined		2	Research Fields (East)
	Pond	Undetermined		2	Research Fields (East)
	Field patterns	Undetermined		2	Research Fields (West)
	Field structures	Undetermined		5	Research Fields (West)
	Ponds	Undetermined		Undetermined	Research Fields (West)

Tifton Campus Resources Assessment Summary-					November 2018
UGA Building No.	Historic/Current Name	Date(s)	NR Designation	HPMP Assessment Category	Character Area
4601	Old Administration Building	1954		1	Historic Academic Core
4602	H. H. Tift Building	1922		1	Historic Academic Core
4603	Animal Science Research Building	1937		1	Historic Academic Core
4604	Horticulture Building	1963		1	Historic Academic Core
4607	General Research Z24 Building	1974		4	Historic Academic Core
	Research Way	by 1954		2	Historic Academic Core
	Coastal Way	ca. 1937; 1954		2	Historic Academic Core
	Walks	Undetermined		2	Historic Academic Core
	Identity sign	1995		5	Historic Academic Core
	Sundial	1995		5	Historic Academic Core
	Commemorative boulder and plaque	1993		5	Historic Academic Core
	Flagpole	Undetermined		5	Historic Academic Core
	Tree and shrub plantings	Undetermined		3	Historic Academic Core
4033	Fuel Monitoring Building	Undated		Undetermined	Laboratory Core
4608	Greenhouse #2-Horticulture Agronomy	1943		2	Laboratory Core
4609	Greenhouse #3Agronomy	1956		2	Laboratory Core
4610	Feed Sample House	1943		2	Laboratory Core
4613	Main Barn	1920		1	Laboratory Core
4629	Ag Engineering Office and Lab	1966		2	Laboratory Core
4636	Ag Engineering Field Lab	1970		4	Laboratory Core
4729	Oil House	1940		2	Laboratory Core
4734	Pesticide Building	1975		4	Laboratory Core
4740	Entomology Annex	1977		5	Laboratory Core
4743	Nematology Shed	1979		5	Laboratory Core

4754	Plant Science Annex	1984		5	Laboratory Core
4765	Weed Science Laboratory	1991		5	Laboratory Core
4793	Natural Products Lab	1999		5	Laboratory Core
	Plant Science Drive	Ca. 1920s		2	Laboratory Core
	Bermuda Drive	Undetermined		Undetermined	Laboratory Core; North Fields; NESPAL
	North Entomology Drive	Undetermined		Undetermined	Laboratory Core
	Turf display fields	Undetermined		Undetermined	Laboratory Core
	Experimental plots	Undetermined		Undetermined	
4025	Branch Peanut Greenhouse	2000		5	Rainwater Road Frontage
4032	NESPAL Bio Ag Engineering Implement Shed	1997		5	Rainwater Road Frontage
4647	Potato Curing House	1944		2	Rainwater Road Frontage
4648	Seed Drying House	1950		2	Rainwater Road Frontage
4649	Seed Cleaning House	1951		2	Rainwater Road Frontage
4650	Gin and Seed House	1942		2	Rainwater Road Frontage
4651	Tobacco Pack House	1964		2	Rainwater Road Frontage
4653	Engineering Tobacco Shed	1962		2	Rainwater Road Frontage
4654	Ag Engineering Equipment Shed	1956		2	Rainwater Road Frontage
4657	Tobacco Curing Barn	1945		2	Rainwater Road Frontage

Tifton Campus Resources Assessment Summary-					
					November 2018
UGA Building No.	Historic/Current Name	Date(s)	NR Designation	HPMP Assessment Category	Character Area
4762	Physical Plant Building	1991		5	Rainwater Road Frontage
4663	Black Shank Tobacco Barn	1963		2	Rainwater Road Frontage
4664	Soils Shed	1956		2	Rainwater Road Frontage
4665	Old Soils Lab Building (Sparrow Lab)	1948		2	Rainwater Road Frontage
	ARS Storage Building	Undated		Undetermined	Rainwater Road Frontage
	Tobacco Road	Undetermined		Undetermined	Rainwater Road Frontage; South Research Complex

	South Entomology Drive	Undetermined		Undetermined	Rainwater Road Frontage; South Research Complex
	Parking associated with Physical Plant	1991		5	Rainwater Road Frontage
4619	Weed Control Greenhouse and Headhouse	1963		2	South Research Complex
4620	Plant Pathology Greenhouse and Headhouse	1963		2	South Research Complex
4621	Plant Pathology Growth Chamber	1966		2	South Research Complex
4622	Pathology/Nematology Greenhouse	1965		2	South Research Complex
4623	Grass Br Headhouse and Greenhouse	1967		4	South Research Complex
4625	Horticulture Greenhouse	1967		4	South Research Complex
4626	Laborers Cottage A	1957		2	South Research Complex
4628	Arboretum Cottage (Graduate Student Housing)	1935		2	South Research Complex
4639	Horticulture Barn	1935		2	South Research Complex
4640	Entomology Building Laboratory	1965		2	South Research Complex
4641	Entomology Greenhouse	1965		2	South Research Complex
4643	Entomology Laboratory (Insectary)	1956		2	South Research Complex
4644	Entomology Laboratory	1956		2	South Research Complex
4645	Entomology Equipment Shed	1968		4	South Research Complex
4646	Peanut Barn (Entomology)	1964		2	South Research Complex
4730	Horticulture Greenhouse Headhouse	1971		4	South Research Complex
4733	Horticulture Implement Storage	1956		2	South Research Complex
4749	Entomology Lab Trailer	1983		5	South Research Complex
4751	Soil Sterilizer Shed	1950		2	South Research Complex
4764	Arboretum Pavilion	1989		5	South Research Complex
4772	Horticulture Chemical Storage	1992		5	South Research Complex
4773	Vidalia Onion Research Lab	1995		5	South Research Complex
4795	Animal Science Entomology Chicken House	1994		5	South Research Complex

Tifton Campus Resources Assessment Summary-					
					November 2018
UGA Building No.	Historic/Current Name	Date(s)	NR Designation	HPMP Assessment Category	Character Area
4797	Entomology Greenhouse	1996		5	South Research Complex
	South Entomology Drive	Undetermined		Undetermined	
	Tobacco Road	Undetermined		Undetermined	
	Bunny Run Road	Undetermined		Undetermined	South Research Complex
	Coastal Plains Research Arboretum	1986		5	South Research Complex
4630	Horticulture Barn	1960		2	North Fields
4753	BB Greenhouse	1978		5	North Fields
	Bermuda Drive	Undetermined		Undetermined	
	Field access roads	Undetermined		Undetermined	North Fields
	Pond	Undetermined		Undetermined	North Fields
	Experiment fields	Undetermined		Undetermined	North Fields
4791	NESPAL Main Building	1992		5	NESPAL
4898	NESPAL Greenhouse	1997		5	NESPAL
	Bermuda Drive	Undetermined		Undetermined	
	NESPAL access roads and parking	1992		5	NESPAL
4672	Forage/Pasture Barn	1932		2	East Farm Complex
4673	Drying House	Undetermined		Undetermined	East Farm Complex
4674	Agronomy Barn	1934		2	East Farm Complex
4675	Cow Barn/Peanut Barn	Undetermined		Undetermined	East Farm Complex
4679	Fuel House	1943		2	East Farm Complex
	Access roads	Undetermined		Undetermined	East Farm Complex
	Experiment fields	Undetermined		Undetermined	East Farm Complex

Mountain Research and Education Center Resources Assessment Summary-					
					November 2018
UGA Building No.	Historic/Current Name	Date(s)	NR Designation	HPMP Assessment Category	Character Area
3506	Work center/storage (cannery)	ca. 1934		1	Historic Station Entry
3511	Cottage	1930		2	Historic Station Entry
3512	Office and Seed Lab (Soils lab)	ca. 1934		1	Historic Station Entry
	Fruit stand	ca. 1934		2	Historic Station Entry
	Root Cellar	ca. 1934		2	Historic Station Entry
3517	Tool storage shed	1937		2	Historic Station Entry
	Georgia Mountain Experiment Station Road	Undetermined		2	Historic Station Entry; Administration
	Road leading to cannery and Farmers' Meeting complex	Undetermined		2	Historic Station Entry
	Stone walls and entry piers	Undetermined		2	Historic Station Entry
	Entrance road retaining wall	Undetermined		2	Historic Station Entry
	Stone wall near office and seed lab building	Undetermined		2	Historic Station Entry
	Stone walls and steps at the office and seed lab	Undetermined		2	Historic Station Entry
	Cottage drive	Undetermined		2	Historic Station Entry
	Bridge	Undetermined		5	Historic Station Entry
	Stormwater management system	Undetermined		2	Historic Station Entry
	Stone ruin	Undetermined		2	Historic Station Entry
	Appalachian Native Botanical Sanctuary and Georgia Mountain Ethnobotanic Gardens	Undetermined		4	Historic Station Entry
	Woodland Medicine Trail	Undetermined		4	Historic Station Entry
3501	Administration	1953		2	Administration
3529	Feed Barn [confirm this is the building southwest of administration]	1952		2	Administration
	Georgia Mountain Experiment Station Road	Undetermined		Undetermined	

	Road to feed barn	ca. 1952		2	Administration
	Road to northwest	Undetermined		Undetermined	Administration
3508	Jarrett House	1892		1	Jarrett House and Environs
3518	Utility warehouse	1959		2	Jarrett House and Environs
	Root cellar	ca. 1934		2	Jarrett House and Environs
3520	Storage building	ca. 1934		2	Jarrett House and Environs
3528	Maintenance vehicle shed	ca. 1980		5	Jarrett House and Environs
	Jarrett House heirloom garden	2007		5	Jarrett House and Environs
	Stone wall, Jarrett House	Undetermined		2	Jarrett House and Environs
	Access road leading to corrugated metal storage building	Undetermined		Undetermined	Jarrett House and Environs

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Mountain Research and Education Center Resources Assessment Summary-					November 2018
UGA Building No.	Historic/Current Name	Date(s)	NR Designation	HPMP Assessment Category	Character Area
3516	Food preparation shed	1940		2	Farmers' Meeting Complex
3519	Storage shed (pottery barn and kiln)	ca. 1934		2	Farmers' Meeting Complex
3521	Barbecue house	1940		2	Farmers' Meeting Complex
3523	Pavilion	1964		2	Farmers' Meeting Complex
3534	Restroom	1989		5	Farmers' Meeting Complex
3525	Storage building	Undetermined		3	
	Water tank	ca. 1934		2	Farmers' Meeting Complex
	Access road leading to corrugated metal storage building	By 1966		Undetermined	Farmers' Meeting Complex
	Trails and plantings	Undetermined		5	Farmers' Meeting Complex
	Arch	Undetermined		Undetermined	Farmers' Meeting Complex
	Stone fireplace, walls, and plaza	Undetermined		2	Farmers' Meeting Complex
	Stormwater management system	Undetermined		5	Farmers' Meeting Complex
	Stone-lined pool	Undetermined		5	Farmers' Meeting Complex

	Amphitheater	Undetermined		2	Farmers' Meeting Complex
3510	Greenhouse	1959		2	Experiment Fields
	Gravel access drive	Undetermined		Undetermined	Experiment Fields

4-H Centers – Resources Assessment Summary					Revised Draft: March 2017
UGA Building No.	Historic/Current Name	Date(s)	NR Designation	HPMP Assessment Category	Character Area
5011	Cottage 1	1953		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5013	Cottage 13	1953		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5014	Cottage 14	1953		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5015	Cottage 15	1953		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5016	Cottage 16	1953		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5017	Cottage 17	1953		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5018	Cottage 18	1953		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5019	Cottage 19	1953		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5020	Cottage 20	1953		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5021	Cottage 21	1953		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5022	Cottage 22	1953		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5023	Cottage 23	1953		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5024	Cottage 24	1953		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5033	Cottage 33	1953		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5034	Cottage 34	1953		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5035	Cottage 35	1953		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5036	Cottage 36	1953		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5037	Cottage 37	1953		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5055	Chapel	1955		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5056	Dining hall for Rock Eagle 4-H Center	1955		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5057	Talmadge Auditorium	1955		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5058	Union Camp building	1954		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5059	Hastings building	1954		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5060	Housekeeping	1963		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5061	Administration building	1952		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5062	Georgia Power building	1971		4	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5063	Callaway building	1952		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5065	Health building	1953		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5066	Bankers building	1953		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5067	Krannert building	1953		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center

5068	L.P. gas building	1953		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5070	Boat house and store	1953		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5075	Pavilion area 1	1963		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5076	Pavilion area 2	1964		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5077	Pavilion area 3	1963		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5080	Resident Williamson	1954		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5081	Resident Jenkins	1952		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5082	Pool 1 filter house	1952		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5085	Senior pavilion Rock Eagle 4-H Center	1959		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5086	Patricia Nunn Barkuloo Conference Center	1973		4	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5089	Pump house	1953		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5090	Observation tower	1936		1	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5091	Gate house	1969		4	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5092	Sewerage lift station	1954		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5093	Pavilion pool 2	1964		2	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5096	Bath house for Rock Eagle 4-H Center	1974		4	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5097	Pavilion pioneer camp	1974		4	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5098	Adirondack cabins 1 through 9 pioneer camp	1972		4	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
	Pool	Undetermined		5	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
	Miniature golf course	Undetermined		5	Rock Eagle 4-H Center

4-H Centers – Resources Assessment Summary					Revised Draft:
					March 2017
UGA Building No.	Historic/Current Name	Date(s)	NR Designation	HPMP Assessment Category	Character Area
	Path to access Rock Eagle effigy mound	Undetermined		Undetermined	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
	Rock Eagle effigy mound	pre-European-American settlement	NR	1	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
	Pioneer camp fire ring	Undetermined		Undetermined	Rock Eagle 4-H Center

	Lake	Undetermined		Undetermined	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
	Road network	Undetermined		Undetermined	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
	Trails	Undetermined		Undetermined	Rock Eagle 4-H Center
5301	4H cottage no 1	1938		2	Wahsega 4-H Center
5302	4H cottage no 2	1938		2	Wahsega 4-H Center
5303	4H cottage no 3	1938		2	Wahsega 4-H Center
5304	4H cottage no 4	1938		2	Wahsega 4-H Center
5305	4H cottage no 5	1938		2	Wahsega 4-H Center
5306	4H cottage no 6	1938		2	Wahsega 4-H Center
5307	4H cottage no 7	1938		2	Wahsega 4-H Center
5308	4H cottage no 8	1938		2	Wahsega 4-H Center
5309	4H cottage no 9	1938		2	Wahsega 4-H Center
5310	4H cottage no 10	1938		2	Wahsega 4-H Center
5311	4H cottage no 11	1938		2	Wahsega 4-H Center
5312	4H cottage no 12	1938		2	Wahsega 4-H Center
5313	4H cottage no 13	1938		2	Wahsega 4-H Center
5314	4H cottage no 14	1938		2	Wahsega 4-H Center
5315	4H cottage no 15	1938		2	Wahsega 4-H Center
5316	4H cottage no 16	1938		2	Wahsega 4-H Center
5317	4H cottage no 17 (staff housing)	1938		2	Wahsega 4-H Center
5318	Manager's House/Director's House/Caretaker's House	1938		2	Wahsega 4-H Center
5319	Camp Wahsega boy counselors' cabin (staff housing)	1938		2	Wahsega 4-H Center
5320	Camp Wahsega girl counselor's cabin (program director's residence)/Guest House	1938		2	Wahsega 4-H Center
5321	Camp Wahsega dining hall	1938		2	Wahsega 4-H Center
5322	Recreation Hall (Assembly Hall)	1951		2	Wahsega 4-H Center

5323	Canteen building	1978		5	Wahsega 4-H Center
5324	Camp Wahsega craft food storage	1938		2	Wahsega 4-H Center
5325	Camp Wahsega pump house	1972		4	Wahsega 4-H Center
5326	4-H large pavilion (Pavilion 4)	1963		2	Wahsega 4-H Center
5327	Camp Wahsega small pavilion 1	1963		2	Wahsega 4-H Center
5328	Camp Wahsega small pavilion 2	1963		2	Wahsega 4-H Center
5329	Camp Wahsega small pavilion 3	1963		2	Wahsega 4-H Center
5330	Camp Wahsega shop building	1975		4	Wahsega 4-H Center

4-H Centers – Resources Assessment Summary					Revised Draft:
					March 2017
UGA Building No.	Historic/Current Name	Date(s)	NR Designation	HPMP Assessment Category	Character Area
5331	Camp Wahsega girls' bathhouse	1963		2	Wahsega 4-H Center
5332	Camp Wahsega boys' bathhouse	1938		2	Wahsega 4-H Center
5334	Utility shed	2015		5	
	Turtle habitat	Undetermined		Undetermined	Wahsega 4-H Center
	Access road	Undetermined		2	Wahsega 4-H Center
	Waterwheel	Undetermined		Undetermined	Wahsega 4-H Center
	Identity sign	Undetermined		Undetermined	Wahsega 4-H Center
	Volleyball court	Undetermined		Undetermined	Wahsega 4-H Center
	Swimming pond	Undetermined		2	Wahsega 4-H Center
	Recreation features	Undetermined		5	Wahsega 4-H Center
	Recreation field	Undetermined		2	Wahsega 4-H Center
	Stone features	Undetermined		2	Wahsega 4-H Center
	Path connecting cabins and girls bathhouse and timber retaining wall	Undetermined		Undetermined	Wahsega 4-H Center
	Campfire rings	Undetermined		Undetermined	Wahsega 4-H Center
	Trails	Undetermined		Undetermined	Wahsega 4-H Center

	Andrews Bell	1967		4	Wahsega 4-H Center
	Signage	Undetermined		5	Wahsega 4-H Center
	Flagpole	Undetermined		Undetermined	Wahsega 4-H Center

Marine Institute at Sapelo Island Resources Assessment Summary-

November 2018

UGA Bldg. No.	Historic/Current Name	Date(s)	NR Designation	HPMP Assessment Category	Character Area
6017	Reynolds Mansion	1925		1	South End Mansion Landscape
6085	Azalea Cottage	1934		2	South End Mansion Landscape
6086	Azalea Apartment	1934		2	South End Mansion Landscape
6082	Dormitory	1927		2	South End Mansion Landscape
6087	Greenhouse	1927		2	South End Mansion Landscape
6087	Greenhouse Cottage	1934		2	South End Mansion Landscape
6088	Sears house	1934		1	South End Mansion Landscape
6089	Sears garage	1934		1	South End Mansion Landscape
6090	Gardener Cottage No. 1	1934		2	South End Mansion Landscape
6014	Gardener Cottage No. 2	1934		2	South End Mansion Landscape
6091	Gardener Cottage No. 1 Outbuilding	1934		2	South End Mansion Landscape
6015	Gardener Cottage No. 2 Outbuilding	1934		2	South End Mansion Landscape
6025	Slat House	1953		2	South End Mansion Landscape
	Mansion lawn and groves	Undetermined		2	South End Mansion Landscape
	Tree-lined road network	Undetermined		2	South End Mansion Landscape
	Water garden	1923		2	South End Mansion Landscape
	Tennis court	Undetermined		2	South End Mansion Landscape
	Boardwalk to marsh	Undetermined		2	South End Mansion Landscape
	Brick wall and stormwater management system	Undetermined		2	South End Mansion Landscape
	Road and path traces	Undetermined		2	South End Mansion Landscape
	Sundial	Undetermined		2	South End Mansion Landscape
	Grill	Undetermined		2	South End Mansion Landscape
	Birdbath	Undetermined		2	South End Mansion Landscape
	Nanny Goat Beach Road	Undetermined		2	South End Mansion Landscape

	Orchard/alley	ca. 1923		2	South End Mansion Landscape
	Palmetto tree plantings	Undetermined		2	South End Mansion Landscape
	Road and fencing	Undetermined		2	South End Mansion Landscape
6016	Power House	1934		2	The Quadrangle
6069	Lumber Storage and Wet Lab	1966		2	The Quadrangle

Marine Institute at Sapelo Island Resources Assessment Summary-					November 2018
UGA Bldg. No.	Historic/Current Name	Date(s)	NR Designation	HPMP Assessment Category	Character Area
6070	South End Equipment Storage No. 2	1966		2	The Quadrangle
6071	Marine Institute Auto Shop	1934		2	The Quadrangle
6072	Carpenter Shop	1936		2	The Quadrangle
6074	Marine Institute Laboratory	1936		2	The Quadrangle
6076	South End Office Building	1934		2	The Quadrangle
6077	South End Apartment Building	1934		2	The Quadrangle
6078	Maintenance and Lab Complex	1934		2	The Quadrangle
6079	South End Filling Station	1934		2	The Quadrangle
6092	Plumbing Shop	1953		2	The Quadrangle
6095	Fuel Storage Building	ca. 1935		2	The Quadrangle
6084	Communications Tower and Building (mobile radio equipment)	by 1963		2	The Quadrangle
	Research Dormitory	2007		5	The Quadrangle
6002-6005; 6007-6013; 6020-6023; 6033-6037; 6048; 61026103	Trailers	1973-1996		5	The Quadrangle
	Road network in Quadrangle area	Undetermined		2	The Quadrangle
	Quadrangle landscape	Undetermined		2	The Quadrangle
	Quadrangle fountain	Undetermined		2	The Quadrangle

	Boat ramp	Undetermined		2	The Quadrangle
	Tank (white)	Undetermined		2	The Quadrangle
	Tank (blue)	Undetermined		5	The Quadrangle
	Plant propagation shelters	Undetermined		5	The Quadrangle
	Temporary residences	Undetermined		5	The Quadrangle
6002	Sapelo Island Trailer A	1973		5	Shell Hammock
6062	Shell Hammock No. 1	1961-1966		2	Shell Hammock
6063	Shell Hammock No. 2	1961-1966		2	Shell Hammock
6064	Shell Hammock No. 3	1961-1966		2	Shell Hammock
6065	Shell Hammock No. 4	1961-1966		2	Shell Hammock
6066	Shell Hammock No. 5	1961-1966		2	Shell Hammock
6067	Shell Hammock Utility Building	1960		2	Shell Hammock
6107, 6108, 6109	Shell Hammock Trailers	1997		5	Shell Hammock
	Evidence of historic Shell Island community	19th and 20th centuries		1	Shell Hammock
	Shell Hammock Indian shell mounds	pre-European-American settlement		1	Shell Hammock
	Marine Institute residential landscape	1960s		2	Shell Hammock
	Structures relating to research	Undetermined		Undetermined	South End Marsh and Beach

Marine Institute at Sapelo Island Resources Assessment Summary-					November 2018
UGA Bldg. No.	Historic/Current Name	Date(s)	NR Designation	HPMP Assessment Category	Character Area
	Bulkhead	Undetermined		Undetermined	South End Marsh and Beach
	Dock	Undetermined		Undetermined	South End Marsh and Beach
	Marsh shelter	Undetermined		Undetermined	South End Marsh and Beach

Skidaway Institute of Oceanography – Resource Assessment Summary

November 2018

UGA Building No.	Historic/Current Name	Date(s)	NR Designation	HPMP Assessment Category	Character Area
7500	Roebling Lab	1968		4	Modena Plantation Core
7501	Mechanical shop W-1	1940; pre-1967; post 1967; 2005		2	Modena Plantation Core
7501	Powerhouse	1940		2	Modena Plantation Core
7502	Laboratory barn	1948		2	Modena Plantation Core
7503	Life Sciences	1971		4	Modena Plantation Core
7505	Baggett apartment	1948		2	Modena Plantation Core
7506	Roebling Conference Center	ca. 1930s; 1941		2	Modena Plantation Core
7518	Marine OPS storage	Undetermined, ca. 1975		4	Modena Plantation Core
7525	Maintenance shop 5B	1975		4	Modena Plantation Core
7526	Saltwater lab	Undetermined		4	Modena Plantation Core
7527	Hodgson house	1940		1	Modena Plantation Core
7528	Martin/Thomas duplex	1952		2	Modena Plantation Core
7530	Rice House	1955		2	Modena Plantation Core
7531	Gas bottle storage	Undetermined, by 1967		4	Modena Plantation Core
7533	Whitted Residence	ca. 1940		1	Modena Plantation Core
7534	Conference annex M6	ca. 1940		2	Modena Plantation Core
7535	Post-doc facility	Undetermined, circa 1955		4	Modena Plantation Core
7536	Chemical storage	ca. 1940		2	Modena Plantation Core
7537	Fuel oil storage	ca. 1940		2	Modena Plantation Core
7538	Maintenance shop B	1975		4	Modena Plantation Core
	Laundry shed	Undetermined, by 1967		4	Modena Plantation Core
7521	The Commons	2006		5	Modena Plantation Core
7532	The Quadraplex	1999		5	Modena Plantation Core
	Syrup boiler (kettle)	Undetermined		2	Modena Plantation Core

	Mature trees and lawn	By 1940s		2	Modena Plantation Core
	Plantation-era roads and paths	By 1940s		2	Modena Plantation Core
	Roebing House garden, including walls, walks, terraces, and covered patio	By 1940s		2	Modena Plantation Core
	Main and fuel docks	By 1967		2	Modena Plantation Core
7012	Marine Education Center and Aquarium	1972		4	MAREX and Institute Campus Character Area
7013	UGA MAREX Dormitory	1975		4	MAREX and Institute Campus Character Area
7014	UGA MAREX Cafeteria	1975		4	MAREX and Institute Campus Character Area
7015	Shellfish Laboratory	1975		4	MAREX and Institute Campus Character Area
7514	Livestock watering trough	circa 1940		2	MAREX and Institute Campus Character Area
7517	Georgia Southern Lab	Undetermined		5	MAREX and Institute Campus Character Area
7510	John McGowan Library	by 1967		4	MAREX and Institute Campus Character Area
7512	Marine and Coastal Science Research & Instruction Center	2009		5	MAREX and Institute Campus Character Area
7022	Skidaway interpretive cabin	Late 1930s		2	MAREX and Institute Campus Character Area
	Campus roads and parking	Undetermined		5	MAREX and Institute Campus Character Area

Page 1

Skidaway Institute of Oceanography – Resource Assessment Summary					November 2018
UGA Building No.	Historic/Current Name	Date(s)	NR Designation	HPMP Assessment Category	Character Area
	Campus walks	Undetermined		5	MAREX and Institute Campus Character Area
	Campus lawn and trees	Undetermined		5	MAREX and Institute Campus Character Area
	Learning Garden and outdoor exhibits, trails, boardwalks, and viewing platform	Undetermined		5	MAREX and Institute Campus Character Area
	Signage	Undetermined		5	MAREX and Institute Campus Character Area
	Site furnishings	Undetermined		5	MAREX and Institute Campus Character Area

Page 2

Bamboo Farm and Coastal Gardens Resources Assessment Summary-					November 2018
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UGA Building No.	Historic/Current Name	Date(s)	NR Status	HPMP Assessment Category	Character Area
5706	Manager's House (also main office building)	ca. 1919		2	Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster
5707	Greenhouse 1	1957 or 1960s		2	Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster
5708	Greenhouse 2	1957 (greenhouses on property in 1920s and 1930s)		2	Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster
5709	Greenhouse 3	1957		2	Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster
5710	Superintendent's Office (Office building no. 15, Bridal Cottage)	ca. 1919		2	Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster
5711	Museum (auditorium building No. 16; Bethel Bur-Ton Conference Center)	ca. 1922		2	Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster
5712	Laundry building no. 18 (also wash house)	1957; renovations ca. 2010s		2	Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster
5714	Shop building no. 20 (also Multi-purpose building)	1957		2	Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster
5715	Storage building no. 25 (also equipment and lath building)	1957		2	Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster
5718	Storage building no. 28 (also Annex/Instruction Center)	1957		2	Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster
5719	Storage building No. 29 (also exhibition facility)	1957		2	Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster
5720	Storage building no. 30	1957		2	Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster
5723	Power House	1957		2	Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster
5749	Maintenance shop	1997		5	Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster
5750	Gazebo	2000		5	Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster
5752	Covered parking	1998		5	Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster
5758	Well no. 1	1923		2	Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster
	Entrance road and parking	ca. 2015		5	Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster
	Designed gardens	ca. 1995–2012		5	Entrance, Arrival, and Built Cluster
	Barbour Lathrop Bamboo Collection	ca. 1890–1930s		2	Experiment and Cultivation Fields
5724	Pavilion	1994		5	Lakes
5754	Well #2	2011		5	Lakes
5753	Pond Green Roof Storage	2008		5	Lakes

5751	Pond Area Coverage Storage	1997		5	Lakes
	Designed gardens	ca. 1995–2012		5	Lakes
	Lakes	Undetermined		Undetermined	Lakes
	Designed gardens	ca. 1995–2012		5	Camellia Garden and Bamboo Maze

Appendix B – Guiding Principles Workshop: Summary of Outcomes

Appendix B – Guiding Principles Workshop: Summary of Outcomes

Background

Refer to the University of Georgia Center for Community Design and Preservation, Stakeholders' Meeting Report, January 2016.

The Stakeholders' Meeting, summarized in the above-mentioned report, was held on Thursday, September 24, 2015, at the University of Georgia Center for Community Design and Preservation at 225 West Broad Street in Athens. The Stakeholders' Meeting provided a forum in which University stakeholders—the deans and directors of units involved with historic resources—met with the consultants preparing the Historic Preservation Master Plan that will guide the treatment of historic resources throughout University of Georgia system. Attendees represented the Office of University Architects, the Facilities Management Division, University Housing, the College of Agricultural and Environmental Science, the Warnell School of Forestry and Natural Resources, the College of Veterinary Medicine, the Franklin College of Arts and Sciences, the Skidaway Institute of Oceanography, the University of Georgia Tifton Campus, the College of Environment + Design, and the Center for Community Design and Preservation. Although invitees from the University of Georgia Marine Institute at Sapelo Island and University of Georgia Griffin Campus were not in attendance, the Historic Preservation Master Plan consultants were able to meet with representatives of these entities during site work for this study. Satellite units from the University of Georgia Tifton Campus and the Skidaway Institute of Oceanography were represented alongside units with facilities in Athens, Georgia.

The Historic Preservation Master Plan establishes the framework by which the University of Georgia will evaluate the significance, integrity, and condition of its historic resources to determine which interventions and treatments might be warranted. The planning process has been coordinated by the Office of University Architects with the cooperation of the Center for Community Design and Preservation. A steering committee appointed by University of Georgia President Jere W. Morehead that provided oversight for the project was represented at the Stakeholders' Meeting by Sheila Davis and Henry Munneke.

The Stakeholders' Meeting followed a Guiding Principles Workshop that was held on Wednesday, September 23, 2015, at 225 West Broad Street. The Guiding Principles Workshop brought together the consultants and representatives of from the City of Athens, the University of Georgia, and the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office engaged in preservation related activities.

At the Guiding Principles Workshop, attendees participated in consultant-led sessions on approaches to prevent disturbance to archaeological resources during construction and maintenance; issues particular to properties that are eligible for historic register designation, but which present issues associated with obsolete or difficult-to-adapt technologies; issues of configuration, form, and design intent in infill and infrastructure proposals; the selection of stable, context-appropriate materials in construction and renovation; and objectives in cultural landscape preservation and sustainability. Initiatives recommended by participants included workshops to acquaint maintenance personnel with historic landscape architecture and its practitioners; development of digital tools and applications to raise public awareness of historic resources, interpret historic resources' significance, and inform maintenance; reasons for adhering to standard approaches on modest additions and multi-phase renovations by the Office of University Architects; employment of a full-time archaeologist by the Office of University Architects; alignment of historic preservation with traditions in donor and alumni outreach efforts; and establishment of an internal committee to evaluate construction and demolition proposals throughout the University of Georgia system. Participants linked the stewardship and leadership requirements for students at the University of Georgia in their core curricula, particularly in the College of Environment + Design's Master of Historic Preservation (MHP) program.

Presentations at the workshop offered insight into the master planning process; a tentative table of contents for the Historic Preservation Master Plan (later updated as part of the development of this plan); a lecture on the founding and development of the University of Georgia; and introductions to conditions assessment and treatment schemes with reference to the National Register of Historic Places and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.

Discussion at the Stakeholders' Meeting reflected concerns that were most immediate to stakeholders, including navigating the institutional approvals and decisions that guide cyclical maintenance and retention of resources. Discussion addressed programmatic agreements, guidelines, and manuals; standard operating procedures and the thirty-five resources that consultants will consider as case studies; "significance" and "integrity" through the lens of the National Register of Historic Places and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards; apprehension over "museumification" of the campus through stringent policies against alteration and use of historic resources; technical training workshops for maintenance personnel and students; challenges specific to facilities with services and technologies that have become obsolete; the roles of demolition and new construction in planning a dynamic campus; public engagement strategies; the development of a digital decision support tool in conjunction with the Historic Preservation Master Plan; the mutualistic relationship of the Historic Preservation Master Plan and the University of Georgia 2020 Strategic Plan; historic preservation funding sources; and issues of accountability and responsiveness

Summary of Outcomes

The workshops held prior to finalizing the plan provided a forum for discussion of the potential points where conflict might arise in implementing the plan. Discussion gave direction to begin to sort and categorize resources and eras of

influence into an understandable framework for new users of the information or the seasoned staff person.

The outcomes are reflected throughout the plan's organization, approaches, and direction. As discussed during the workshop, successful implementation of the plan will depend on broad understanding of the plan's intent and resource management process.

The most positive part of the workshops remains the opportunity to meet to compare and contrast resource management issues across the very different UGA campuses and facilities. It also provided the persons and programs that use the information to make regulatory or budgetary decisions with an opportunity to understand the issues that face historic resources from the resource manager's perspective.

The workshops also gathered the identified future users of the plan in one place to begin an ongoing process of collaborating, understanding and promoting the goals of preservation. Face-to-face contact between resource managers and staff who must apply agency regulations will always result in better supported decisions. These workshops furthered the goals of proactive integrated resource management through better human interaction and standardized and agreed upon principles.

Appendix C – Timelines

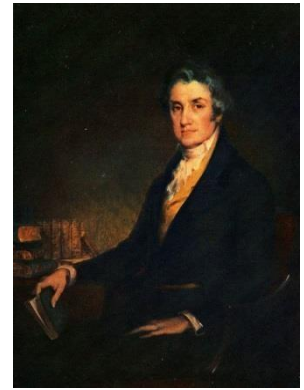
Athens Campus Timeline

- 1784** Abraham Baldwin, the University of Georgia's first President, crafts its charter.
- 1785** The University of Georgia chartered by the Georgia General Assembly on January 27.
- The University of Georgia established for male students; second President Josiah Meigs emphasizes a classical education.
- 1801** **Franklin College/Old College** constructed, the first building on the Athens Campus.
- 1805** Third President John Brown allows the school to fall into disrepair and the body to decline
- 1811** Fourth President, Robert Finley, establishes the University along the lines of his alma mater, Princeton, placing an emphasis on science.
- 1817** Fifth President, Moses Waddel, reinvigorates the school, improving enrollment and insisting on high academic standards.
- 1819** **Philosophical Hall** (later **Waddel Hall** and still later the **Rusk Center**) constructed.
- 1821** **New College** constructed.
- 1823** **Demosthenian Hall** completed to house the library and activities of the The Demosthenian Literary Society
- 1824** Sixth President Alonzo Church places an exceptional amount of mathematics *Demosthenian Hall* and science in the university's traditional Classics curriculum
- 1829** Malthus A. Ward hired by Board of Trustees to be overseer of the Athens Botanical Garden; **Ivy Building** (now a wing of the **Holmes Hunter Academic Building**) constructed. The **Chapel** was constructed.
- 1831**
- 1832**
- 1836** **Kappa Hall** constructed to hold Phi Kappa literary activities
- 1847** **House** constructed.
- 1850** **Founders House** constructed as a professor's residence; **Treanor House** and **Lumpkin House** built
- 1854** Dr. William Terrell endows the first Chair of Agriculture
- ca. **1858** The **arch and fence** along Broad Street are erected.
- 1859** **Lucy Cobb Institute**, preparatory school for young ladies, opens near the university campus

student

Lustrat

Athens



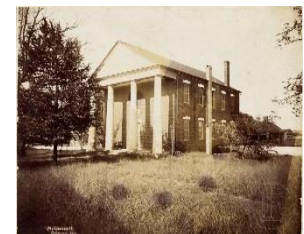
Abraham Baldwin



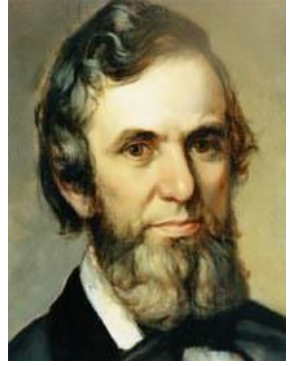
Franklin College/Old College



The Chapel Phi



Phi Kappa Hall



Andrew Lipscomb



Moore College



Candler Hall



Terrell Hall



Meigs Hall

November 2018

Georgia has 8 public institutions of higher education, all operating as branches of the University of Georgia.

1860
1861
1865
1862
1863
1866
1872
1874
1878
1889
1892
1899
1901
1904
1905
1908
1911
1913
1917

Seventh President Andrew Lipscomb guides university through the Civil War and a lack of students and funding, and tries to institute many educational and disciplinary reforms; **Wray Nicholson House** constructed.

Athens Campus

United States Civil War

Morrill Act passed by U.S. Congress to provide funding for the establishment of agricultural colleges

The University of Georgia closes and is occupied by Confederate troops during the Civil War.

The university reopens following the conclusion of the Civil War.

Georgia State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts (State College), a department of the university, opens at **Rock College** at Athens

Eighth Chancellor Henry Holcombe Tucker reverses many of Lipscomb's reforms, stressing a Classical education; **Moore College** constructed on the Athens campus as the home of the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts

Ninth Chancellor Patrick Hues Mill succeeds Tucker

Tenth Chancellor William Ellison Boggs continues the conservative approach to education advocated by Mill and Tucker.

Football is first played at the University of Georgia at Herty Field under the leadership of Charles H. Herty, and later Glen S. "Pop" Warner.

Eleventh Chancellor Walter Barnard Hill, the first University of Georgia graduate to lead the school, promotes the university, and believes in the education of women and African Americans.

A new men's dormitory, **Candler Hall**, is constructed on historic Herty Field; Denmark Hall constructed as a dining hall.

Terrell Hall is constructed on the foundation of the former **Science Hall**, which was destroyed by a fire in 1903.

The **Administration Building**, originally the campus library and later the Georgia Museum of Art, opened; **Meigs Hall** constructed; 390 acres added to the Athens campus.

Conner Hall, a new agriculture building, constructed.

Barrow Hall completed.

Peabody Hall constructed to house the Department of Education.

United States enters World War I

1918

Women admitted to the university but only to programs in home economics and education; **Hardman Hall**, housing the first Veterinary School of Medicine, constructed; the Division of Home Economics is created.

Soule Hall, the first women's dormitory on campus, opened.



Memorial Hall

1920

Milledge Hall constructed.

1921

Memorial Hall is completed and dedicated to the 47 university men who died during World War I.



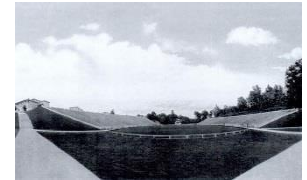
The Commerce-Journalism Building (later Brooks Hall)

1925

Thirteenth Chancellor Charles Mercer Snelling, "Colonel Phil," takes office; guides the university through the early Depression.

1926

The **Commerce-Journalism Building** (later **Brooks Hall**), designed by architect Neel Reid, completed; **Dance Hall**, originally used for the women's physical education program.



Sanford Stadium

1928

Sanford Stadium opens on October 12, with the Georgia football team upsetting Yale 15-0.

1929

Lucy Cobb Institute is closed and the building transferred to the university



Hirsch Hall

1930

Fourteenth President Steadman Vincent Sanford guides the university through organizational changes; **Hirsch Hall**, home of the School of Law, constructed; **Joseph E. Brown Hall**, a new dormitory, opened; **Dawson Hall** constructed to house the Division of Home Economics.

1932

Fifteenth President Harmon White Caldwell oversees one of the largest construction booms in the university's history; **Camp Wilkins** opens.



Dawson Hall

1935

Legion Pool opened; **Clarke Howell Hall** constructed; **Mary Lyndon Hall**, a second dormitory for women, constructed.

1936

Hoke Smith Building constructed to house the state offices of the UGA Extension.

1937

Park Hall constructed, the building was named after Robert Emory Park, longtime head of the Department of English; **Forestry Resources Building** opened; **Ag Hill Cafeteria** (later **Snelling Hall**) constructed; **Cobb House** built; **Baldwin Hall** and **LeConte Hall** constructed using Public Works Administration (PWA) funds.



Rutherford Hall

1938

Payne Hall and **Rutherford Hall**, both new dormitories, constructed; **Environment Health Sciences Building** built using PWA funds.

Hoke Smith Annex constructed with financial support from the City of Athens and Clarke County; **McPhaul Center** built with funding from the PWA.

1939

Athens Campus

1940

The **Fine Arts Building** is constructed.

Athens Campus

1943 The **Gilbert Memorial Infirmary** (later **Gilbert Hall**) opened.

1948 **Central Steam Plant 1 and 2** constructed.

1949 Sixteenth UGA President Jonathan Clark Rogers ends the College of Agriculture's independence by placing all Experiment Stations and Extension Service under the basic administrative structure of the university; **Veterinary Medicine Building** constructed after revival of the veterinary medicine program.

1950 Seventeenth UGA President Omer Clyde Aderholt guides the university through 17 years of unprecedented change and growth.

1952 The **Main Library** is constructed

1953 New dormitories, **Reed Hall** and **Myers Hall**, constructed.

1954 **Georgia Museum of Art** created and housed in Administration Building.

1956 The **Georgia Center for Continuing Education** constructed.

1957 **Morris Hall**, a new residence hall, constructed.

1958 **Food Sciences Building** opened.

1959 The **Physics Building** opened as part of the new Science Center.

1960 The **Geography-Geology Building**, **Chemistry Building**, **Biological Science Building**, and **Poultry Science Building** are completed as part of the new Science Center.

1961 On January 9, Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes become the first African American students to enroll at the university; five new residence halls are constructed: **Lipscomb Hall**, **Mell Hall**, **Hill Hall**, **Church Hall**, and **Boggs Hall**; **Tucker Hall** completed.

1963 **Creswell Hall**, a dormitory, is constructed.

1964 **Stegeman Coliseum** on Athens campus completed as a home for basketball, gymnastics, and athletic department offices; **Robert C. Wilson Pharmacy Building** constructed; **Oglethorpe House** and **Oglethorpe Dining Commons** completed.

1965 **Driftmier Engineering Center** built.

1966 **Brumby Hall**, a new residence hall, is completed.



Fine Arts Building

1967

Eighteenth university President Frederick Corbet Davison oversees enormous growth in both the student population and physical plant during a period of Civil Rights unrest and Vietnam War resistance; an addition to **Hirsch Hall** is constructed to house the King Law Library; **Russell Hall**, a new residence hall, opened.



The Georgia Center for Continuing Education

Charlayne Hunter and Hamilton Holmes, 1961



Creswell Hall

Stegeman Coliseum November 2018

- 1968** The University of Georgia **Bookstore** opened; the **Boyd Graduate Studies Research Center** and **Science Library** constructed near Ag Hill; the **Forestry Resources Building** is expanded.
- 1969** The **Journalism Building**, **Psychology Building**, and **Instructional Plaza** are constructed.
- 1971** **Aderhold Hall**, home of the College of Education, constructed.
- 1972** **Old North Campus Historic District** placed on the National Register of Historic Places; contributing buildings include **Academic Building**, **Chapel**, **Demosthenian Hall**, **Lustrat House**, **Moore College**, **New College**, **Old College**, **Phi Kappa Hall**, and **Waddel Hall**.
- 1973** Carnegie Commission on Higher Education gives the University of Georgia its highest ranking, "Research Universities I."
- 1974** **Ecology Building** is completed on south campus; the Main Library is expanded
- 1974** **Caldwell Hall** constructed on the north campus.
- 1981** **Tate Student Center** opens.
- 1983** Nineteenth university President Henry King Stanford, interim president for one year during a period of turmoil over preferential academic treatment for athletes
- 1986** **Ramsey Student Center for Physical Activities** completed with the **Gabrielson Natatorium**; The Chronicle of Higher Education lists the Institute of Ecology as the highest ranked program on the campus
- 1995** New **Georgia Museum of Art** building opens on east Athens campus; **Sanford Stadium** hosts the Olympic soccer finals; Dean Rusk Hall constructed adjacent to the
- 1996** Twenty first university President Michael F. Adams increases enrollment and begins a program of construction and renovation; **Sanford Hall** opens as a new student center and academic building for the Terry College of Business
- 1997** Twenty-second university President Jere W. Morehead, a university graduate and professor, is currently overseeing the completion of extensive construction in South Campus.
- 2013** **Bolton Dining Commons** opens
- 2014** Terry School of Business' new Learning Community complex building **Correll Hall** is completed and Phase II commences as construction begins on the second building on Athens campus; new state-of-the-art **Veterinary Hospital** opens
- 2015**



Aderhold Hall



Tate Student Center



Olympic Soccer at Sanford Stadium



Terry School of Business' new Learning Community complex

Griffin Timeline

- 1862** Morrill Act passed by United States Congress to provide funding for the establishment of agricultural colleges; the United States Department of Agriculture is created.
- 1864** **M.S. Bates Farm** residence believed to have been used as a hospital for soldiers fighting in the Jonesboro area during the Civil War.
- 1872** Georgia State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, or “State College,” a department of the University of Georgia opened at Rock College at Athens.
- 1887** Hatch Act passed by the United States Congress to provide for the establishment of agricultural experiment stations to stimulate the development of agricultural research thus providing information to colleges.
- 1888** Using funding provided by the Hatch Act, Griffin selected as the site of the **Georgia Experiment Station**, a new department of the State College of Agriculture.
- 1889** The new **Georgia Experiment Station** is established on 130 acres of the former M.S. Bates Farm; the Bates residence is used as the Director’s House.
- 1890** Experiments with forage crops began; the first station buildings and two residences were erected.
- A second Morrill Act passed by United States Congress, aimed at former Confederate states.
- 1891** Cotton breeding began; first expansion of the work program began with dairying—12 milk cows were added, as was a dairy building with a cellar for ripening cheese and a dry well for cream and butter; 90 acres were added to the experiment station at the west side of the original Bates Farm.
- 1900** Deep furrow method of planting winter oats was pioneered at the station.
- 1906** Adams Act passed, providing each state additional federal funding for agricultural research.
- 1907** Nelson Amendment to the Morrill Act of 1862 and 1890 passed providing further appropriations to land-grant institutions.
- 1912** The **Mule Barn** and **Dairy Barn** were constructed.
- 1914** The Smith-Lever Act passed, establishing the Cooperative Extension Services.
- Extension services were added to the University of Georgia Agricultural program; Griffin and the experiment station was electrified.
- 1915** The boll weevil appeared in Georgia, reducing cotton acreage in Georgia from 5.2 million acres in 1914 to 2.6 million acres in 1923.

Georgia Experiment Station, Griffin



Flynt Building, late 1940s.



Empire Cotton is released, 1942.

- 1920** R. P. Bledsoe, considered one of the three most outstanding small grain breeders in the world, began work at the Station.
- 1924** The experiment station and the Chemical Warfare Service of the United States Army team up to develop new poisons for the eradication of the Boll Weevil.
- 1928** Department of Home Economics established at the experiment station; the **Flynt Building**, a new administration office completed.
- 1931** One-variety cotton communities were established by the Georgia Experiment Station—these communities agreed to grow only one variety of superior grade cotton to ensure that the variety would always have a control group.
- 1932** Georgia Experiment Station became part of the Resettlement Administration’s (RA) work on sub-marginal farm land called the Eatonton Project; peanut research began at the station.
- 1934** Soil erosion conditions in the U.S. were published by the Soil Erosion Service of the Department of Interior prompting funding for demonstration projects.
- 1935** U.S. Soil Conservation Service created; the Secretary of the Interior determined that the service must work in cooperation with the experiment stations.
The Cotton Breeding Laboratory of the USDA at Charleston, South Carolina, was closed and moved to the Station.
- 1936** The Soil Conservation Service purchased seven contiguous farms in Watkinsville, Georgia, and created a Piedmont Soil Station with a liaison through the Georgia Experiment Station; natural gas became available for use in the station laboratories.
- 1938** The Board of Regents accepted from the USDA 13,000 acres of land for the Eatonton Project to be administered through the Station; **Sanford Barn** constructed.
- 1940** The Department of Food Processing was created at the station by Jasper Guy Woodroof, who later became known as the “Father of Food Science,” making major strides in frozen foods and the curing of hams; **Alamo Barn** and **Stress Physiology/Parasitology Lab** constructed.
- 1942** The station released to growers a new strain of cotton, Empire, which immediately had major impact on Georgia cotton growers.
- 1946** The Research and Marketing Act of 1946 more than doubled the federal support for agricultural research.
- 1947** The station designed, constructed, and began to use the first Mobile Soil Testing Unit in the United States, a fully equipped panel-van.
- 1948** The **Cowart Building** was constructed with materials obtained over a period of two years as available; the **Director’s Residence** was also constructed.

Draft: July 27, 2016

Georgia Experiment Station,
Griffin

- 1949** The USDA opened the Plant Genetics Resources Conservation Unit (PGRCU), which currently contains more than 90,000 plant genetic resources from more than 250 genera and 1,500 species from across the country.
- 1950** All of the experiment stations and extension service were placed under the university's basic administrative structure.
- U.S. Primary Plant Introduction Station was established at the USDA Bamboo Farm, with the Georgia Experiment Station providing office and lab space and land for plant introduction.
- 1952** The **Biological Agricultural Engineering Building** was constructed.
- 1954** The original M. S. Bates residence was demolished to make way for the **Stuckey Building**.
- 1957** The **Entomology and Horticultural Greenhouse and Headhouse** was constructed.
- 1962** The **virus lab and pathology greenhouse** were constructed.
- 1963** Station agronomists at Georgia and Mountain Research Stations discovered that soybean seed treated with the micronutrient molybdenum can increase yields by 30 percent; this inexpensive treatment annually adds millions of dollars to the profits of soybean growers.
- 1966** The **Melton Food Science Building** was constructed with the backing of the Agricultural Commodity Commission for Peaches, Peanuts, Poultry, and Sweet Potatoes; the **Plant Introduction Greenhouse and Headhouse** was constructed.
- The **S-9 Lab Building** constructed.
- 1969** The Georgia Experiment Station began research on the problems of disposal and utilization of sewage sludge, purification, and disposal of vegetable processing wastes and biological monitoring of air pollution throughout Georgia; the first Station-constructed buildings, two residences, were demolished.
- 1970**
- The **horticulture greenhouse** and **Micronutrient Research** building were constructed.
- 1971** The Center for Food Safety was established at the Station.
- 1993** Site of the Georgia Environtron, six specially equipped greenhouses and four automated rain chambers, for the advancement of plant, soil, and agricultural studies in Georgia.
- 1994**
- The **Naomi Chapman Woodruff Agricultural Pavilion** was constructed in Atlanta for the Olympic Games. It was later moved to the Griffin campus.
- 1996** The Georgia Center for Urban Agriculture was formed at the station. first undergraduate degree programs were offered at the station.
- 1998**
- 2000**
- 2002**
- 2009**

Georgia Experiment Station became the University of Georgia Griffin Campus.

The **Student Learning Center** opened.



Aerial view of campus, circa 1952.



Aerial view of campus, circa 1985.



Student Learning Center

Tifton Timeline

- 1918** Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station Established on 2016.22 acres by act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia.
- 1920** Six buildings were constructed including **four, four-room cottages, one, five-room bungalow, and one barn.** A grass garden was started.
- 1921** **Main Barn** (Building 4631) constructed.
- 1922** **Administration Building (H.H. Tift Building)** constructed; orchard work with pecans and peaches began; United States Department of Agriculture began working with the Station on tobacco research and diseases.
- 1923** Sixty-two acres of land adjoining the station tract were purchased;**four cottages** for laborers and a **small greenhouse** constructed.
- 1925** Station received its first blueberries from Sapp Farms; grasses from around the world began to be planted in the grass garden.
- 1927** Small **greenhouse** constructed for pathological work.
- 1928** James Louis (J.L.) “Cowboy” Stephens, renowned plant collector, author, and USDA specialist in forage crops and grasses, was hired.
- 1929** J.L. Stephens discovers a local Bermuda grass ecotype in an old cotton field near Tifton which he names “Tift.” This begins the Station’s work in “Tift” Bermuda grass types.
- 1932** Beef cattle and hog production began in cooperation with the USDA and The Georgia College for Men (now the Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College).
- 1933** Center constructed **two labs** and a **greenhouse.** Station controlled 800 acres of land with 400 rental acres also used.
- Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College established (formerly Second District A&M School, South Georgia A&M College, Georgia State College for Men)
- 1934** Station utilizing approximately 1,250 acres of owned and rented land; J.L. Stephens took leave of absence to collect plants in Southeast Asia; the South Georgia Headquarters for the Agricultural Extension, the Southwest Georgia Headquarters for the Rural Resettlement Administration, and the Georgia Headquarters for screwworm control work are all now located on the Station.
- 1935** Work on insects affecting Sea Island cotton including the Boll Weevil began; cottage, later **Married Graduate Students Housing** (Building 4628), is constructed for the program; **Corn and Peanut Barn** (Building 4675) constructed; **Fertilizer Storage House** (building 4678) constructed.



A view of the Main Barn.



Field of “Tift” Bermuda grass.



Greenhouse and west view of experiment station grounds, 1931.

Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station/University of Georgia Tifton Campus



Bermuda grass plots, circa 1939.

Animal Sciences, undated.

View of Animal Sciences (left) and Tift (right), circa 1940s

Southern Grain insects research laboratory /



Agricultural research service building, undated.

The new Administration



Building



Draft: July 27, 2016

Work on mule production begun.

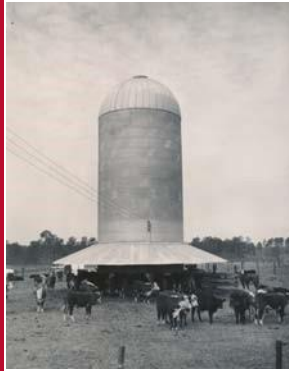
Animal Science Research

Building (Building 4603) constructed using a Public

1936

1937

Works Administration (PWA) grant; Coastal Bermudagrass was created with Tift Bermuda as a parent revolutionizing cattle and hay production in the South; Attapulgus Field Station created on the Mitch Hines Estate for the production of shade tobacco.



1942

Station worked with the U.S. Bureau of Plant Industry in its rubber plant investigations; the Station staff form the majority of the ABAC short course (3 to 6 day classes) teaching staff; **Gin and Seed House** (Building 4650) constructed

1944

Station conducted research on over 5,000 acres with more than 35 scientist on staff.

1945

The station receives the first herd of Aberdeen Angus Cattle to be owned by a Georgia state institution.

1946

Research begin on farmed fish and a **4.3 acre pond** is created; a peanut mechanization project is begun at the Station with USDA support ultimately producing a Peanut Harvesting Combine.

1947

The Soil Conservation Service purchased seven contiguous farms in Watkinsville, Georgia, and created a Piedmont Soil Station with a liaison through the Georgia Experiment Station; natural gas became available for use in the station laboratories.

1948

The first known studies for curing shade grown tobacco using liquid-petroleum gas began at Attapulgus.

1950

Dixie 18 Corn developed at the Station is the mostly widely adapted hybrid in the southeast and accounts for most of the hybrid corn acreage in Georgia; Station and USDA begin research on Camellia die-back; Callaway and Coastal blueberries, developed at the Station, are released.

1952

The State Prison Farm at Reidsville becomes a field station.

1953

Southern Grain Insects Investigation and the cereal and Forage Insects Investigations of the Entomology Research Division of the USDA were furnished facilities for research eventually leading to construction of the **Entomology Building**.

1954

New Administration Building (Building 4601) constructed

1956

The USDA opened the Plant Genetics Resources Conservation Unit (PGRCU), which currently contains more than 90,000 plant genetic resources from more than 250 genera and 1,500 species from across the country.

1960 American
Camellia
1962 Society is
headquartered
1963 at the station;
over 300
1966 varieties of
camellias were
1968 planted with
new varieties
added each
1971 year.

1972 Created a new
design for
1973 tobacco drying
barn.

**Horticulture
Building**
1976 (Building
number 4604)
1986 constructed.

1987 More than 75%
of Georgia's
15,000 acres of
sweet potatoes
1988 planted in
varieties
developed at
1989 the Station.

1991 Coastercross 1
Bermuda grass,
an
improvement

1992 on Coastal
Bermuda, is

1995 released;
Tiftdwarf is
now the favored

1996 golf green
grass.

**Rural
Development
Center**
2003 (Building 4876)
2004 constructed.

Station selected
as the USDA's
Agricultural
Research

Service Headquarters for Georgia and South Carolina.

The USDA ranked the Station third among all state agricultural experiment station in the number of refereed journal articles published and second in number of technical publications.

Dimilin, insect growth regulator, is added to cattle feed causing their manure to be unsafe and often fatal to house flies.

Station began creating an **Arboretum** on site.

Joe Courson and Jay Oliver received the Honor of Merit Award from the General Motors Research laboratories and the National Science Foundation for their scientific and technological work on the "How About..." Series (Don Herbert/Mr. Wizard Studio).

Dr. Gloria McCutchen the first African-American woman in the U.S. to receive a PhD in Entomology; 50 acre pecan research orchard planted on Ponder Farm.

Pavilion built at Arboretum; contract accepted for the construction of a 17,000 metal building with concrete flooring

to be the **Physical Plant Building**.

Creation and construction of the **National Environmentally Sound Production Laboratory (NESPAL)** and a **Controlled Atmosphere Storage (CAS) research facility** which received \$3.7 million in federal aid.

156 acres of the Lange Property were purchased for research.

Richard B. Chalfant establishes the first comprehensive vegetable insect program in Georgia at the Station and the first cowpea insect research program in northern Cameroon, Africa.

Center for Research on Environmental and Milk Yield (CREMY) groundbreaking held.

First Undergraduates began classes at University of Georgia Tifton

Campus opened a new **micro-cotton gin**, the only one in the nation, designed to assess the effects of growing techniques, environmental conditions, pest pressures, and ginning on fiber quality; first 4 Undergraduates graduate from UGA Tifton.



View of Horticulture (left) and Animal Sciences (right), undated.



Aerial view of the Rural Development Center.



Work on the Arboretum began in 1989.



Richard B. Chalfant.

Draft: July 27, 2016

Gale A. Buchanan, former Dean and Director Emeritus of UGA College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences, confirmed as the Under Secretary of the USDA.

Future Farmstead Project began.

TifSport Grass, developed by Wayne Hanna at UGA Tifton, is used for the World Cup in South Africa.

The UGA Center for Invasive Species and Ecosystem Health, Tifton, has developed a phone app where people can identify their problem pests in the field; Tifway 419, a Tifton developed grass, is used in Sanford Stadium.

Entomology Sciences, UGA Tifton and Warnell School of Forestry, UGA created more than 50 phone apps for management of invasive species and ecosystem health throughout the U.S. like this “Squeal on [feral] Pigs.”



The micro-cotton gin opened in 2004.

Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station/University of Georgia Tifton Campus

The modern farmstead at the Future Farmstead Project.

2006

2009

2010

2013

2016



Tifway 419, developed in 2013, at Sanford Stadium.

Mountain Research Station Timeline

Jarrett House constructed.

Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton and the Appalachian Experiment Forest Station, North Carolina leased 210 acres of land from Bob Christopher encompassing the old Jarrett Farm, for use as a temporary branch research station.

Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA) erected a **Community Cannery** (Bldg # 3506) at the Station; Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and Civilian Works Administration (CWA) construct a **stone building** (Bldg # 3512) for use as an office as well as vegetable/fruit storage and vehicle and farm equipment storage.

Georgia Mountain Research and Education Center Farmers Annual Meeting attracted 3,600 people; Cannery served 500 families and processes 12,000 cans of beans, tomatoes, corn and other products.

Rock Roadside Fruit Stand with storage cellar erected by the FERA; Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) installed a sorghum syrup plant which processed the various species of sorghum experimentally grown by area farmers through the station.

GA-TVA Council created to promote economic usage of TVA fertilizers in the valley counties of Georgia making Union County farmers the first in Georgia to produce a 100 bushels of corn per acre.

Barbeque Pavilion constructed (Bldg # 3521).

Last year of Farmers Annual Meetings.

Second Administration Building (Bldg # 3501) constructed.

Station had the largest collection of heirloom apple tree varieties in the U.S

The first "Georgia Spray Schedule" for apples produced thereby dramatically improving harvests in Georgia and ultimately throughout the U.S.

Picnic Pavilion constructed (Bldg # 3523).

The Branch Georgia Mountain Experiment Station became an independent Experiment Station.

Tifton 44, a significant cold climate grazing and hay grass, was tested, selected, and released.

Station renamed Georgia Mountain Research & Education Center.

TifBlair Centipede (Emerald Ice Centipede), the lowest maintenance turf grass available was tested and released.

Community Council formed to compliment the mission of the Station in several educational areas; Jarrett House used as its Center.



1892
1930
1933
1935
1936
1938
1940
1942
1953
1955
1959
1964
1965
1978
2000
2001
2003

Cannery, undated.



Stone building, 1933.



Rock roadside fruit stand, 1936.

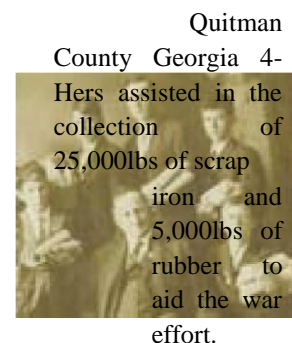
Georgia Mountain Research and Education Center

- 2004** Ethnobotanic Gardens and Woodland Medicine Trail created; aided by funds from the Community Council, the Station created a successful, on-going series of adult out-reach seminars.
- 2009** Community Cannery rehabilitated for use as an Interpretive Center and Classroom for the Ethnobotanic Gardens and Woodland Medicine Trail.

University of Georgia 4-H Timeline

- 1904** Newton County Schools Georgia organized the first Agriculture Corn Club for boys, a precursor to the 4-H.
- 1909** Thomas Early is the first Georgia State Agent for Boy's Demonstration Work, which would later be absorbed into the University of Georgia Extension Services as part of 4-H.
- 1911** The four-leaf clover with an H on each leaf standing for Head, Heart, Hands, and Health became the accepted 4-H symbol.
- 1914** Smith-Lever Act passed establishing the Cooperative Services.
Extension Services added to UGA Agricultural Program; Mary C. Creswell, graduate of the **State Normal School**, is appointed State Agent for Girls Canning Club, which would later become the 4-H with all activities conducted under the Extension Service.
- 1916** Ham and Egg Show is begun by Otis Samuel O'Neal as a way for Georgia black farmers and 4-Hers to demonstrate their meat-raising and curing techniques - this show lasted through the 1960s.
- 1918** Division of Home Economics, a feeder program for 4-H and the Extension Services, created at the University of Georgia.
- 1919** P.H. Stone became a member of the Black Extension Service and for the next 36 years was an integral leader of the Georgia 4-H
- 1922** P.H. Stone began what is believed to be the earliest 4-H program in power machinery maintenance – training young black men to drive, maintain, and repair the vehicle given to the Extension Service by the County
- 1932** Louise Morgan of Haralson County Georgia 4-H Club is named National Winner in Clothing (School Dress).
- 1933** Georgia 4-H started the first Wildlife Conservation Club.
- 1935** Georgia Master 4-H Club is created; Georgia Master 4-H Club Camp, **Camp Wilkins** (no longer extant), opened on Athens campus
- 1936** WPA archaeological investigations at **Rock Eagle Mound** under the supervision of Dr. A.R. Kelly of the University of Georgia; restoration of mound and construction of granite tower are complete
- 1937** GA 4-Hers began using an old CCC camp, **Wahsega**, for conferences and rallies; a 4-H Club is now in every county in the State of Georgia.
- 1938** 4-H girls club of Floyd County Georgia borrowed money from National City Bank to buy chicks with the understanding that the loan would be paid off when the chickens were raised and sold; this began a working relationship with 4-H and the bank that culminated with many young women helping their families monetarily while also putting away money for college.

The Negro 4-H Center constructed in Dublin, Georgia



Corn Club, 1904.



Mary Creswell, 1914.



Preparations for a Ham and Egg Show



Camp Wilkins.



Girls borrow money to buy and raise chicks.



4-H Centers at Rock Eagle and Wahsega
The SS Hoke Smith.



A bas-relief by Carl Paul Jennewein.



Construction of Rock Eagle 4-H Camp.



The Dolphin Club and Motor Hotel opens.

Draft: July 27, 2016

Georgia 4-Hers sell War Bonds to build a Liberty Ship, SS Hoke Smith, and grow food to fill it.

Standard Oil Companies begin sponsoring 4-H Tractor Maintenance Clinics across the United States.

Bankhead-

Flannigan Act increased funding to 4-H causing it to expand dramatically after World War II.

1946 **Tybee Island 4-H Camp Hammock** opened

The film, *Treasure Land*, starring 4-H members from Emanuel County GA was produced to show how 4-H activities promote self-discipline and build character in the citizens of the future; the film was shown at the United National Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) meeting in 1947.

Georgia 4-H Foundation is established to create more 4-H opportunities; each 4H member donates a dozen eggs as a fund raiser; by the end of the year, \$7,000 has been raised to help

create **Rock Eagle Camp**. Georgia 4-Hers use Wahsega as a Summer Camp.

A bas-relief by the renowned sculptor Carl Paul Jennewein (1890 -1978) on the front of the Fulton County Courthouse, GA depicts a family with a young boy holding a 4-H book.

Throughout the 1950s, local television shows featured 4-Hers and their work; including: Kitty Cope Show with “4-H Fridays,” Happy Dan the Story Man with 4-H Spelling Bees, and a host of others throughout Georgia

Construction begins on **Rock Eagle 4-H Camp**; Governor Herman Tallmadge provides skilled prison labor to assist in its construction; Army Rangers use the **Camp Wahsega** Cabins for lodging while completing mountain training at Camp Frank D. Merrill.

The University of Georgia undertakes full scale archaeological investigations at **Rock Eagle Mound, Rock Eagle Camp** under Dr. A.R. Kelly, University of Georgia. The investigations continue through 1955.

Division of 4-H and Young Man and Young Women’s Programs was created in the U.S. Department of Agriculture

1954 **Rock Eagle 4-H Center** is dedicated.

1955 The first event was held at **Rock Eagle 4-H Center**, a 4-H Tractor School; the first summer camp was held.

Camp Dublin, the African American Georgia 4-H Camp is dedicated.

Dolphin Club and Motor Hotel, an African American travel mecca that hosted such popular artists as B.B. King, Tyrone Davis, and Percy Sledge, was constructed on Jekyll Island, GA.

Black Jack 4-H Club Camp of Henry County is started.

Mary Edith Lee of the Taylor County GA 4-H Club was the 4-H National Bread Baking winner; Georgia’s enrollment in 4-H, 150,000 members, was the largest in the nation.

With the passing of The Civil Rights Act, 4-H is integrated.

1967 For the first time at the District Project Achievement (DPA) Contest held at Rock Eagle 4-H Center, black and white GA 4-Hers competed together.

1969 1.2 million boys and girls have participated in the 4-H Tractor Maintenance Programs across the United States.

1972 Coffee County GA 4-H Club members won State and National Poultry Judging Contests

1976 Cobb County GA 4-H Club members spearheaded a week of publicity for the pre-opening of Six Flags Over Georgia using the opportunity to raise funds for 4-H and to help park officials work out the “bugs” before opening to the public

1978 **Rock Eagle Mound** placed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Jekyll Island 4-H Camp

opened; 4-H Environmental Education began at Georgia’s 4-H Centers

GA 4-H leases Dolphin Club and Motor Hotel on Jekyll Island, GA

GA 4-H hosts first 4-H summer camp at Jekyll Island 4-H Center in the Dolphin Club and Motor Hotel.

Environmental classes added to **Jekyll Island 4-H Center**.

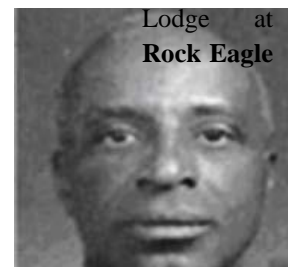
Tybee Island 4-H Camp

became a year-round facility with the addition of 4-H Environmental Education.



1990 **Rock Eagle 4-H Center** is renovated and rededicated.

Founders Lodge at **Rock Eagle**



4-H Center was dedicated to all those who gave significant time, talent, and energy to the development of the 4-H Center

Otis Samuel O'Neal.

Fortson 4-H Center, formerly the Black Jack 4-H Club Camp, opens; Tybee Island was rededicated and renamed the **Burton 4-H Center on Tybee Island** in honor of Bob and Maxine Burton, former 4-Hers who championed the camp.

Otis Samuel O'Neal, the father of the GA black farmers and 4-Hers Ham and Egg Show, was inducted into the National 4-H Hall of Fame

Rock Eagle 4-H Center Dining Hall was constructed.

*The Rock Eagle 4-H Center
Dining Hall*

Poultry judging.

University of Georgia Marine Institute, Sapelo Island (Sapelo Marine Biology Laboratory) Timeline

2700 B.C. Villages established in northwest portion of island beginning around 2700 B.C. By 1150 B.C. rings of shell debris that had built up were repurposed as ceremonial centers. These are the earliest extant structures on Sapelo Island.

1610 San José de Zapala (St Joseph de Sapala) Mission established by Spain on Sapelo Island. This mission and associated Guale Indian village is the namesake of the island.

1684 Spanish withdrew from the Island under pirate threat. Yamasee (Indian tribe) occupied the abandoned mission and village.

1686 Spanish raided the Yamasee and destroyed the mission, leaving it abandoned in ruins.

1733 Georgia established as a British Colony; Mary Musgrove, a Creek Indian interpreter for James Oglethorpe, was given the proceeds from the sale of three barrier islands including Sapelo for her services.



Mary Musgrove

1802 Thomas Spalding, experimental farmer, purchases 4,000 acres of the south end of the island eventually owning all but a small portion of the island.

1912 After a hunting trip to Sapelo, Howard Coffin, developer of the Hudson motor car, bought most of the island and began its agricultural restoration as well as introducing a variety of new industries.

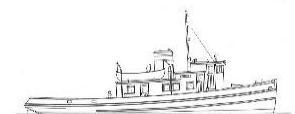
1925 A 5,250 sq. ft. glass and steel **greenhouse** constructed by Coffin.

1934 Richard J. Reynolds, Jr., of the tobacco fortune, purchased Sapelo from Coffin and kept with Coffin's tradition of agricultural restoration as well as redesigning and rebuilding the buildings.



1936 Augusto E. Constantine, Georgia Tech graduate, is brought in to redesign and *The Farm Complex* rebuilt the **Farm Complex** which will later be used by the UGA's Sapelo Marine Biology Laboratory

1939 Reynolds constructs the docks and boathouse at the South End, which is later be used by UGA, and has built to his specifications the *Kit Jones*, which will be given to the Sapelo Marine Biology Laboratory for use as its first research vessel.



The Kit Jones

1949 Reynolds applies to the Superior Court of McIntosh County for a charter to establish a private, charitable, and nonprofit corporation to be named "Georgia Agricultural and Forestry Research Foundation," and it is granted in December of that year.

1952 Reynolds invited Eugene P. Odom, now considered the Father of Modern Ecology, and Donald Scott, UGA Zoology faculty, to prepare a basic research proposal for the use of Sapelo on the productivity of coastal waters and marshes.



Eugene P. Odom



R. J. Reynolds

- 1953** As a result of the research proposal, Sapelo Marine Biology Laboratory was created; Eugene Odom's *Fundamentals of Ecology*, first edition, published.
- 1954** First residential staff at Sapelo Marine Biology Laboratory were brought to the island.
- 1958** First conference on salt marshes held at Sapelo, the first of its kind in the world, attracted international attendees; conference meetings were held in the movie theater on the second floor of the Horse Barn.
- 1959** The Sapelo Marine Biology Laboratory is renamed the University of Georgia Marine Institute and the Georgia Agricultural and Forestry Research Foundation is renamed Sapelo Island Research Foundation; Reynolds moved onto the island full-time.
- 1961** First formal agreement is signed between the Foundation and UGA providing a 6-year agreement for at \$100,000 research fund; yearly "service fund" is created for funding roads, utilities, vehicles, and buildings; three more will follow.
- 1962** Masako Satomi, from Tokyo, was the first woman to do thesis research at Sapelo.
- 1964** R. J. Reynolds dies.
- 1969** Reynold's widow, Annemarie Reynolds, sold the northern half of the island to the State of Georgia to be administered by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources as the R.J. Reynolds Wildlife Refuge
- 1970** National Environmental Policy Act passed; Environmental Protection Agency created; Clean Air Act passed.
- 1972** US Congress enacted the Coastal Zone Management act to provide federal aid to individual states to establish and manage natural field laboratories for research and education; Clean Water Act passed.
- 1976** Sapelo Island's Duplin River Estuary site received formal designation as the Sapelo Island National Estuarine Research Reserve; UGA Marine Institute was contracted to conduct continuous scientific monitoring at four sites in the Reserve.
- 1979** UGA Marine Institute became its own line item in the Georgia budget.
- 1994** UGA Marine Institute began work on the site profile for the Reserve and completed it in 1997.
- 2008** UGA Marine Institute Administration Complex at Sapelo is placed on Georgia's 10 'Places in Peril.'

University of Georgia Skidaway Institute of Oceanography Timeline

1733	A small fort was built at the north end of Skidaway Island at the behest of James Oglethorpe.
1736	
1753	
1843	
1862	The Methodist evangelist John Wesley visits the fort at Skidaway Island.
1865	
1877	John Milledge was granted property at Skidaway which he named "Modena."
1889	
1927	Indigo was grown and cattle and hogs were raised on the plantation.
1936	
1937	John Milledge III, the grandson of John Milledge, sold the plantation.
1940	
1941	
1941	During the Civil War, the 4th Georgia Battery created earthen batteries on the island, and the success of the Union blockade drove away inhabitants.
1946	

At the conclusion of the Civil War, Skidaway was abandoned, the plantations fell to ruin, and former slaves were now free on the island

The Benedictine Order came into possession of the Henry Yonge plantation abutting Modena to the south east where they tried to establish a monastery and Catholic school in conjunction with Freedman’s Bureau for freed former slaves on the island.

After a tidal wave destroyed their property, the Benedictines abandoned their attempts to establish a monastery and school, but the property continues to be called the “Priest Tract.”

Modena became a private hunting preserve for Ralph Heywood Isham, a wealthy collector of rare manuscripts.

Robert “Bob” C. Roebing, great-grandson of John A. Roebing the builder of the Brooklyn Bridge, and his wife Dorothy “Dickie” bought Modena Plantation and lived aboard their boat the *Black Douglas*.

George W. Gibson, a University of Georgia Animal Husbandry graduate, is hired at Modena as plantation manger and establishes a foundation herd of Red Angus Cattle as well as other pure bred cattle and swine.

The Power House/pump house was built allowing the Robelings to move ashore.

The Roebings used the **gymnasium** (Building 7506), which had a swimming pool, their home when they sold the *Black Douglas* to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The *Black Douglas*, on her way to serve as a seal-research vessel in Alaska, is commandeered by the Navy and used for picket duty for the duration of the war.

The *Black Douglas* is assigned to Scripps Institute of Oceanography and the Southwest Fisheries after WWII.



John Milledge, undated.



The Black Douglas, 1938.



The gymnasium used by the Roebings as their home.

University of Georgia Historic Preservation Master Plan
University of Georgia Skidaway Institute of Oceanography

Cattle Show Barn, designed by Bob Roebing and made almost entirely of concrete, was constructed so that he could show off his prized cattle

Bob Roebing built a house for his mother on the east side of Skidaway, but she found the setting lonely and left the island; the Roebings then moved in and the house remains with the family today.

1947

1948



The

Cattle Show Barn under construction.

1950



Bob and Dickie's daughter, Ellin, marries Donnell Watkins in the Cow Show Barn and the wedding is covered in *Stars and Stripes* (Watkins served under

1966

1967

George C. Patton during WWII)

and *Town and County*.

1968

The Black Douglas is sold to a Caribbean treasure hunter.



Commission (OSCAC).

1970

Dorothy Roebing donates all of Modena Plantation and Union Camp donates all of the "Priest Tract" to the State of Georgia for use as an oceanographic institute.

1971

The wedding of Ellin Roebing Skidaway Institute is created as an academic unit of a larger umbrella to Donnell Watkins. organization, the Ocean Science Center of the Atlantic



Douglas restored entity. as the

1972

President Richard M. Nixon visits Skidaway Institute in October to dedicate the first building of the new Institute, the **Dorothy Roebing Library and Administration Building**; a new research vessel, *R/V Blue Fin* is acquired.

1982

Governor Jimmy Carter dissolved the OSCA and placed Skidaway Institute under the University System of Georgia Board of Regents as a fully independent

1983

The Black Aquarius.

1996

Dorothy Roebing dies; a new low-tide access dock for large research and other sea-going vessels is completed.



1998

The *Black Douglas* is rebuilt and restored as the *Aquarius*.

Robert "Bob" Roebing dies

2001

R/V Savannah. The Black Douglas,

2013

newly restored, came back to SkIO to take part in the Opening Ceremonies of the Yachting Events portion of the 1996 Olympics

South Atlantic Bight Synoptic Weather Service

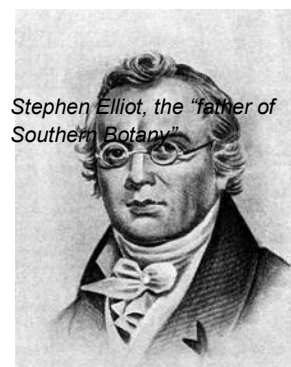
Offshore Observational Newark (SABSOON) is begun in conjunction with the U.S.

An especially designed marine research vessel, *R/V Savannah*, is acquired to replace the *R/V Blue Fin*.

The University of Georgia Skidaway Institute merges with UGA Skidaway Institute.

Georgia Coastal Botanical Garden and the Historic Bamboo Farm Timeline

- 1795** The “Father of Southern Botany,” Stephen Elliot, owned a 1,100 acre plantation, Vallambrosa, in coastal South Carolina
- 1827** Vallambrosa is sold to Daniel Blake who expanded the plantation to 2,692 acres into coastal Georgia into the area that is now the Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens; Blake also owned the 11,000 acre Board House plantation on the Combahee River.
- 1858** The first official federal plant exploration was conducted by Robert Fortune collecting tea (*Cameilia sinensis L.*), from China
- 1862** United States Department of Agriculture, USDA, created.
- 1872** Laura Heyward, Blake’s great granddaughter married Cuban aristocrat and businessman Andreas E. Moynelo who ran her portion of her inherited estate which included all of Vallambrosa and the area now odd pied by Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens.
- 1877** Moynelo took out a loan to try to ease debilitating Civil War debt but was unable to repay it and a portion of land was seized; it is believed that 46 acres of this land was sold to the H. L. Miller family.
- ca.** Moynelo acquires several clumps of Japanese Timber Bamboo (*Phylostachys bambusoides*) in his travels for use as possible timber substitute; David Fairchild joins the USDA as a botanist and plant explorer in the Plant Pathology Section.
- 1882**
- 1890** Mrs. H.L. Miller (then Smith) of Burroughs Station, GA planted three clumps of Japanese Timber Bamboo acquired from her neighbor, Andreas E. Moynelo.
- 1897-** Fairchild and Walter T. Swingle organize USDA Office of Foreign Seed and
- 1898** Plant Introduction, the single largest program devoted to plant collection in the US; Fairchild is appointed Head of Section at only 22 years of age.
- 1915** Mrs. Miller’s stand of bamboo was so large and interesting that it attracted the attention of an employee at the farm, Col. S. B. Dayton, who petitioned the USDA offices to purchase the land so that the bamboo would never be destroyed.
- 1919** Fairchild became interested in the Miller stand of bamboo and petitioned his wealthy friend Barber Lathrop, long a benefactor of Fairchild’s expeditions, to buy the Miller property; Lathrop purchased the farm and leased it back to Fairchild and the USDA for \$1; the purchase of the land is authorized by an Act of Congress in February 1919 - the USDA Savannah Plant Introduction Station is created; a museum of bamboo artifacts, most collected by the famous plant explorer Frank N. Meyer, is opened on site.



Stephen Elliot, the “father of Southern Botany”



Mrs. Miller and her



Entrance to the farm, controlled by the USDA

University of Georgia Historic Preservation Master Plan
 Georgia Coastal Botanical Garden at the Historic Bamboo Farm Timeline



The Bamboo Lathrop Bamboo Grove



Golden rod

- 1920** Barbour Lathrop is the first recipient of the Frank N. Meyer Medal for Plant Genetic Resources which is presented in “recognition of contribution to the plant germplasm collection and use in the U.S. and his dedication and service to humanity through collection, evaluating and preserving Earth’s genetic Resources.”
- 1922** Lathrop gave additional money to the Bamboo Museum to highlight artifacts that the late Fran Meyer and other plant explorers sent back from Asia.
- 1925** Savannah Station began accessioning bamboo plants sent from China by Floyd Alonzo (Dr. F.A.) McClure.
- 1927** The Savannah Plant Introduction Station became the Barbour Lathrop Plant Introduction Garden at Lathrop’s death; Lathrop leaves \$10,000 in his will for future development of the site
- 1930** Almost 90% of all cultivated crops in America are introductions from foreign countries.
- 1931** The U.S. imported \$5,000,000 in bamboo fishing poles annually
- 1932** Over 25,000 plants are under experimental growth in addition to 200 types of bamboo; blight resistant pears and chestnuts were introduced to the US economy from the station.
- 1934** Henry Ford, Harvey Firestone, and Thomas Edison became interested in the creation of synthetic rubber and the Savannah Station began a 10 year experiment with golden rod to extract a rubber substitute; the station planted 220 beds for experimentation
- 1939** Scenes from the *March of Time* were filmed in the station’s bamboo groves.
- 1941** David Bisset, Superintendent of what is now the Barbour Lathrop Bamboo Garden, at the Savannah Plant Introduction Station, introduces the running bamboo (*Phyllostachys bissetii*), a classic lush, green, bamboo, to the US from Chengdu, China
- 1944** From his work begun in China and the study of what was believed to be one of the world’s largest collections of bamboos at the Savannah Station, Dr. F.A. McClure began a 20 year study of bamboos of the world.
- 1948** Formal plant germplasm management effort began in the US
- 1966** The fruit of 20 year’s study, F.A. McClure’s *The Bamboos: A Fresh Perspective* was published changing the study of bamboo in the world.
- 1974** The Agricultural Research Service, which had supplied a significant level of assistance to the Plant Introduction Stations, was reorganized
- 1975** USDA began phasing out all research at the facility
- 1979** Government cost cutting measures led to the facility’s closure

Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens and the Historic Bamboo Farm

- 1980** Bamboo Farm closed and the museum collection sent to the Smithsonian
- 1983** UGA Extension Service took over the facility
- 1984** The Bamboo Farm is deeded to the Georgia University System Board of Regents and was renamed the Coastal Area Extension Center; Research began on Bermuda grass, conifers, camellias, bearded iris, blueberries, and various pesticides and pesticide alternatives.
- 1994** UGA Cooperative Extension formed an advisory committee and embarked upon an aggressive capital improvement campaign.
- 1995** A 501C (3), non-profit organization, Friends of the Coastal Garden was formed and a Master Plan commissioned
- 2012** Bamboo Farm and Coastal Gardens became Coastal Georgia Botanical Gardens at the Historic Bamboo Farm; a 50,000 gallon water garden was completed; museum collection returned
- 2013** Mediterranean -style garden competed at the Bridal Cottage and conference Center, historically the original entrance to the property.
- 2015** Andrews Visitor Center opened as the new entrance; four new gardens completed.
- 2016** The Barbour Lathrop Historic Bamboo Collection is still part of the garden; made up of over 70 species and cultivars of historic bamboo plantings many brought from Asia in the 1920s, '30s, and '40s some being the first of their kind brought to North American soil.



1995 Master Plan for Bamboo Farms



The Andrews Visitor Center

Appendix D – Georgia Standards and Guidelines for Archaeological Surveys

**GEORGIA STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES
FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS**

Revised April 2014

Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists

Whereas, the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists was organized in 1988 as a body of archaeologists who practiced their profession in the State of Georgia and were concerned with the State of Archaeology in Georgia, these proposed standards are intended to improve the state of Archaeology in this State.

Acknowledgments: The Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists (GCPA) would like to recognize our colleagues in South Carolina, including the Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists, whose recently-published standards offered a useful template as this document was developed. Thanks go to the members of the Research Standards Committee, as appointed by the GCPA. Committee Members include Rob Benson, Paul Brockington, Jr., Daniel T. Elliott, Patrick H. Garrow, Connie Huddleston, Thomas Neumann, William Stanyard, and Brian Thomas.

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I. INTRODUCTION

This document presents the recommended minimum guidelines and standards for all archaeological surveys conducted in Georgia. These recommendations apply to projects in which practitioners are obligated to make a reasonable and good faith effort to identify archaeological sites that may be located in a given tract of land or project area. Although this document is designed to provide guidance for archaeological surveys, it does not address the specific needs for survey of submerged or urban sites.

The purpose of these guidelines is to encourage consistent, high-quality archaeological practice in the State of Georgia. Practitioners can use them as a basis for developing project-specific research designs and by regulators as a means of evaluating work. The over-riding goal is to protect the archaeological record by encouraging the use of rigorous, project-appropriate methods among all archaeological professionals.

For background on the development of survey standards and methods in Georgia, refer to Elliott (2000). The most recent update to these Standards was in 2014 as a result of the Council membership voting to include guidelines for the usage of metal detectors.

A. Definitions

The following definitions are provided to ensure a common understanding of the terms and concepts used in this document. Some of the definitions are taken directly from cultural resource legislation and regulations. Others have been agreed upon by the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists.

1. Area of Potential Effects

The area of potential effects is defined as “the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist” (36 CFR Part 800.16[d]). Examples of effect can be direct, indirect, cumulative, visual, atmospheric, audible, beneficial, or adverse.

2. Archaeological Site

An archaeological site is a concentration of artifacts, ecofacts, or modifications to the landscape that are associated with past human activity and retain their context. An archaeological site must be at least 50 years old, and is characterized by any of the following criteria:

- An area yielding three or more artifacts from the same broad cultural period (i.e., historic or prehistoric) on the surface within a 30-m radius;
- A shovel test that produces two or more artifacts from the same broad cultural period, as long as the artifacts cannot be fitted together (i.e., they are not two pieces of the same ar-

tifact);

- A shovel test that produces one artifact and at least one surface artifact from the same broad cultural period within a 20-m radius from that shovel test;
- An area with visible or historically-recorded cultural features (e.g., shell midden, cemetery, rockshelter, chimney fall, brick walls, piers, earthwork, etc.).

3. Archaeological Survey

Archaeological survey, often referred to as a Phase I or intensive survey, is a systematic, detailed examination of an area designed to gather information about archaeological sites. The goal of an archaeological survey is to identify all archaeological sites within the area of potential effects. For surveys done for compliance with state or federal regulations, an additional goal of the survey is to evaluate those archaeological sites against the criteria for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), in accordance with 36 CFR Part 60.

4. Data Recovery (Phase III)

Data recovery, often referred to as Phase III, is a term used in a Cultural Resource Management context to describe excavation (usually partial) of a site to retrieve important from the site before it is impacted or destroyed by an undertaking. When an agency's proposed action will cause an adverse effect to a site included in or eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, the agency consults with the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) to seek agreement, usually through a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), on ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effect to the site. Data recovery is one possible alternative for such mitigation, although it is considered an adverse effect to the site, since excavation is a destructive activity.

Before data recovery is carried out, a data recovery plan must be developed and approved by the agency, the SHPO, and other involved parties. For further guidance in developing a data recovery plan, see *Treatment of Archaeological Properties: A Handbook* (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation 1980) and *Consulting About Archaeology Under Section 106* (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation 1990). See also the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's "Recommended Approach for Consultation on Recovery of Significant Information From Archaeological Sites," in the *Federal Register* (65(95):27085–27087), which contains a model MOA.

5. Evaluation (Phase II Testing)

Evaluation, or Phase II testing, is the process of determining whether identified properties meet defined criteria for inclusion on the NRHP, as set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.4. Phase II testing is warranted when a site has been identified that may be eligible for the NRHP, but not enough is known about it to make a recommendation about its eligibility.

6. Isolated Find

An isolated find is defined as no more than two historic or prehistoric artifacts found within a 30meter radius. Isolated finds are, by definition, not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP. For cases where an isolated find is unique, and potentially may be considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, it should be defined as a site. Deposits of cultural artifacts that have no integrity, such as road fill, stream gravels, or other situations where artifacts clearly are re-deposited, also should be considered isolated finds.

7. Reconnaissance Survey

A reconnaissance survey is defined as “an examination of all or part of an area accomplished in sufficient detail to make generalizations about the types and distributions of historic properties that may be present” (*Federal Register* 48:44739). Both predictive models and “landform surveys” are considered to be specific types of reconnaissance survey. *A reconnaissance is not a substitute for archaeological survey.*

Reconnaissance surveys are most appropriately used to develop a historic context. They are also useful when there are multiple alternatives for a project location, or when it is necessary to assess the archaeological potential of areas that will not be immediately affected or subject to Section 106 requirements (see discussion of Section 106 in Section B below).

The results of a reconnaissance survey can provide an estimate of the number and types of historic properties expected in a particular area. Reconnaissance findings also can guide management decisions based on an area’s sensitivity relative to historic preservation. Areas surveyed in this manner often require a more intensive, archaeological survey or evaluation if additional information is needed about specific properties (e.g., NRHP eligibility decisions) or when a project location is finalized.

B. Federal Legislation

Most archaeological surveys conducted in Georgia are done to comply with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended through 1992. Section 106 of the NHPA requires federal agencies to review the effect their actions may have on archaeological sites and other historic properties that are listed in or eligible for the NRHP. Review procedures are referred to as “the Section 106 process” and are set forth in the recent regulations issued by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR 800), as amended on January 11, 2001. This process is designed to identify historic properties (including archaeological sites) that are eligible for listing on the NRHP, and to reduce the adverse effects of federal projects on those properties. Federal projects include those projects that use federal money or require federal permits (e.g., a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permit under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act). Emphasis is placed on consultation with the SHPO and interested parties, including (but not limited to) Native American groups.

Archaeological surveys may be done to comply with other federal laws or mandates, such as Section 110 of the NHPA or the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. Regardless of the mandate, the standards and methods outlined in this document are applicable.

C. State and Local Legislation

Although Georgia currently has no single, over-arching law to protect state or local cultural resources, it does have several laws that protect archaeological sites in particular situations (e.g., Georgia Environmental Policy Act). The guidelines presented in this document also are designed to satisfy the requirements for archaeological survey under state and local laws.

II. PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS

Archaeological projects require the services or input of professionals in archaeology and other related disciplines. It is essential that archaeological surveys and evaluations be performed and supervised by qualified professional personnel. Agencies, institutions, corporations, associations, or individuals will be considered “qualified” when they meet the Secretary of the Interior’s *Professional Qualifications Standards* (36 CFR 61 and *Federal Register* 48:44739). The minimum professional qualifications for an archaeologist are a graduate degree in archaeology, anthropology, or closely related field, plus:

- At least one (1) year of full-time professional experience or equivalent specialized training in archaeological research, administration, or management;
- At least four (4) months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North American archaeology; and
- Demonstrated ability to carry research to completion.

A. Principal Investigator

The Principal Investigator (PI) is the individual responsible for planning and investigating cultural resources and for ensuring the validity of the material presented in cultural resource reports. All archaeological investigations must be carried out under the direction of the PI, who minimally will meet the qualifications as an Archaeologist outlined by the Secretary of the Interior (above) and:

- Have at least one (1) year of full-time supervisory experience in the study of related resources (e.g., historic archaeology, prehistoric archaeology or underwater archaeology);
- Have at least six (6) months of archaeological experience in the southeastern United States;
- Be certified by the Register of Professional Archaeologists.

B. Project Archaeologist/Field Director

If the PI is not directing the project in the field, field work should be supervised by a Project Archaeologist/Field Director who meets the following minimal qualifications:

- Graduate training in archaeology (or equivalent);
- At least 12 months of fulltime archaeological experience/training in the southeast;
- Proven ability to complete satisfactory archaeological field work.

C. Report Authors

Among the report author(s) should be the individual(s) who supervised the bulk of the fieldwork, whether they be PIs or Project Archaeologists/Field Directors. The report author should be intimately familiar with the tracts that are being surveyed and the cultural resources they contain.

III. FIELDWORK STANDARDS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY

A. Introduction

The following guidelines describe suggested methods, staffing, and minimum levels of effort for various aspects of archaeological survey in Georgia. They are based on a working knowledge of Georgia's archaeological resources and environments. These guidelines are specifically useful to field archaeologists, agency personnel, and the contracting agent (as appropriate). They can be used as a yardstick to ensure compliance with federal and state regulations, comparability of research results, and evaluation of research designs and project reports.

B. Preliminary Literature Review and Records Search

All archaeological studies (whether reconnaissance, archaeological survey, Phase II testing, or Phase III data recovery) should be preceded by a literature review and records search. This search will include a review of the Georgia Archaeological Site File to identify previously recorded sites in and near the project area, as well as other sources to provide the prehistoric and historic context for the study. Researchers should examine pertinent holdings in some or all of the following institutions:

1. Georgia Archaeological Site File

The Georgia Archaeological Site File (GASF) at the Laboratory of Archaeology, University of Georgia in Athens, is the official repository for information about known archaeological sites of all periods in the state of Georgia. The electronic site file data are available on CD ROM, updated periodically. Other information is available in paper records, topographic maps, and other files. Other records concerning archaeological sites in Georgia also are housed at South Georgia College in Douglas. Previous site files were kept by the Anthropology departments at Georgia State University in Atlanta and West Georgia College in Carrollton. The Site Files currently charges a one-time fee per project for professional archaeologists to access the site files (\$175 as of October 2000).

2. Historic Preservation Division

The Historic Preservation Division (HPD), Georgia Department of Natural Resources, maintains a library of archaeological assessment reports and NRHP files on archaeological sites nominated for or listed on the NRHP. Although the NRHP listing is available in published and electronic form, these lists only include those sites already listed and not properties whose eligibility has been determined or whose listing may be pending.

3. Georgia Department of Archives and History

The Georgia Department of Archives and History and the Surveyor General's Office in Atlanta contain a wealth of historical information about the state. These sources include original deeds, plats, photographs, and maps, and copies of courthouse records from every county in Georgia. Robert S. Davis, Jr. (1991) published a useful guide for conducting historical research in Georgia, which details the records that have survived for each county.

4. University of Georgia Libraries

The libraries in the university system of Georgia house a variety of documents that are useful in locating archaeological sites. U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) aerial photographs from the early to mid-twentieth century are available for most sections of the state. Copies of these photographs and index sheets are available to researchers at the Science Library's Map Collection at the University of Georgia in Athens. These photographs are a ready source of information on early twentieth century house and farmstead locations, as well as a source of information on previous land use (areas in cultivation, timber, road routes). The same Map Collection contains early soil survey maps, obsolete county road maps, and early topographic maps that often show the location of buildings, houses, and other structures. Enlargements of most of the soil survey photographs can be obtained from the federal government for a fee. Other early maps of Georgia are contained in the Hargrett Rare Book and Manuscript Collection at the University of Georgia Library. Many rare maps are available as online as digitized computer files on the Internet (web address: <http://scarlett.libs.uga.edu/darchive/hargrett/maps/maps.html>). A list of available aerial photographs, by county, and other cartographic images at the University of Georgia's Map Library also is available online (web address: <http://dbs.galib.uga.edu/gaph/html/> and http://guides.libs.uga.edu/maps_historical)

Researchers on urban areas of the state should consult the available Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps. The Map Library at the University of Georgia has the most comprehensive collection of Sanborn maps in the state (<http://dlg.galileo.usg.edu/sanborn/?Welcome>), but others can be obtained for a fee from Environmental Data Resources (web address: <http://www.edrnet.com>).

5. Other Resources

Other institutions or resources that can be consulted include:

- Regional Development Commission (Historic Preservationist)
- County Historical Societies, Local Historians, Local Museums, and Local Libraries
- County Courthouses and Agencies
- Georgia Historical Society, Savannah;
- Archives and Museums in Other States
- Federal Archives (Southeastern Archaeological Center, Tallahassee)
- National Archives (East Point Regional Branch)
- Smithsonian Institution

C. Archival Research for Evaluation (Phase II Testing) and Data Recovery (Phase

III) Projects

In addition to the literature search and archival research necessary for a Phase I survey, additional historical information may be required for site evaluation (Phase II testing) and data recovery (Phase III) projects.

Phase II testing of historic sites should include a title search for historic sites.

For Data Recovery of historic sites, additional historical research may include:

- Census data, such as Agricultural, Population, and Industrial Censuses.
- Slave Schedules.
- Family papers, wills, probate inventories, daybooks, etc.
- Informant interviews (particularly for early 20th century sites).
- Tax Records.

D. Field Methods for Archaeological Survey

During an archaeological survey, all land within the project boundaries requires inspection. A preliminary inspection of the project area and review of documentary records may allow investigators to stratify the project area into three general categories:

- ***Indeterminate Probability***: Areas that are permanently or seasonally inundated; tidal areas; and active floodplains (or other active depositional environments) where deposits are so deep that finding sites using conventional methods is unlikely.
- ***Low Probability***: Areas with slopes greater than 10 percent; areas of very poorly drained soil (as determined by subsurface inspection); and areas that have been previously disturbed to such a degree that archaeological materials, if present, are no longer in context. Documentation of disturbance can include recent aerial photographs, ground views, or maps showing the disturbance (e.g., recent construction). However, surveyors should be aware of small landforms with high site potential within areas that otherwise are characterized by 10 percent or greater slope.
- ***High Probability***: Areas that do not meet any of the foregoing criteria.

Archaeologists should not omit parcels from an archaeological survey simply because they have been classified as “poorly drained” by the USDA Soil Conservation Service, and areas should not be automatically excluded because of plowing or forestry activities. Similarly, areas depicted as wetlands or slopes on USGS maps should be examined on the ground to determine their suitability for survey.

1. Survey Strategy for Indeterminate Probability Areas

An alternative method of fieldwork may be necessary in areas of indeterminate probability (e.g., deep testing with a backhoe or auger). Such work should, whenever possible, rely on guidance from a professional geomorphologist who can assess the potential for deeply buried cultural deposits within a given tract. Because it is difficult to apply standard archaeological survey methods to an entire tract with the potential for deeply buried sites, monitoring of such areas may be necessary during the undertaking to ensure that no sites are destroyed.

2. Survey Strategy for Low Probability Areas

Field investigation of low probability areas should include a surface inspection of all areas where the slope is greater than 10 percent, such as rockshelters, caves, mines, quarries, and/or petroglyphs. In disturbed areas or in areas where the soil is very poorly drained, subsurface inspection (i.e., shovel testing, coring, or augering) may be used to verify soil conditions at intervals no greater than 100 meters.

3. Survey Strategy for High Probability Areas

Generally, survey of high probability areas should follow these guidelines:

a) Pedestrian Survey

Pedestrian survey (i.e., visual inspection of the ground surface) can be used with different subsurface survey methods, as follows:

- Pedestrian survey may be used with 90-meter or less interval shovel tests in areas where surface visibility exceeds 25 percent. Highly eroded areas, where subsoil is visible at or just below the surface, and recently plowed fields are the most common instances where such high visibility exists. The archaeologist's judgment concerning visibility is especially critical in fallow or dry fields, where close-interval (30 m) subsurface testing will often be necessary.
- If an area has greater than 25 percent surface visibility, but is in a dynamic depositional environment (e.g., the foot of a slope or adjacent to an aggrading waterway), then 30-meter interval subsurface testing is recommended.
- In general, pedestrian survey should be systematic. The maximum interval between surveyors should not normally exceed 30 meters.
- When pedestrian survey locates a site, subsurface testing will be necessary to determine the site's stratigraphy, assess artifact density, and help to determine boundaries.

b) Subsurface Survey

In most instances some type of subsurface investigation will be necessary to discover sites. Survey methods will depend on field conditions and the types of sites anticipated. Under most conditions, shovel testing is the preferred method.

- *Shovel tests* will be 30 × 30 cm or larger and placed at intervals no greater than 30 meters. All fill should be screened through ¼-inch hardware cloth. Tests are to be excavated to at least 80 cmbs (depth), or until impenetrable substrate (i.e., bedrock or clay), a known sterile subsoil, or the water table is reached.
- *Mechanical topsoil stripping* should not be used as a survey technique, in most cases.
- *Mechanical augers*, while not recommended, can be used in areas that have impregnable ground cover (e.g., urban areas with concrete, brick rubble, etc.). They are to be placed at

intervals not greater than 30 meters. Fill should be screened. Auger tests should be documented in the same manner as shovel tests.

- *Mechanical deep testing* (e.g., backhoe trenches or coring) may be necessary in active depositional environments or in certain urban settings where the ground surface is otherwise inaccessible. All deep testing should comply with OSHA *Standards for Excavation Safety* (29 CFR 1926 Subpart P and appendices).

Rigid adherence to systematic sampling at fixed intervals may fail to yield optimal survey results, since fixed intervals may not uncover sites that would have been located using a judgmental technique. Thus, a combination of systematic and intuitive shovel testing is probably the most efficient method for site discovery.

4. Record Keeping

- The Principal Investigator or Project Archaeologist is responsible for maintaining daily notes and transferring survey data to master project maps.
- Each shovel test or test unit location should be recorded, noting its location, depth, soil profile, artifact yield, general conditions, and other pertinent information. For sterile shovel tests not within site boundaries, information on location and depth only are required. Each shovel test should be given a unique field designation, and materials recovered from it are to be analyzed and cataloged by discrete provenience.
- Photographs are to be taken of representative project environments and areas where different survey strategies were used. Photographs also should be taken of all sites identified during the survey.

5. Defining Sites During Archaeological Survey

When artifacts or features older than 50 years are discovered during field survey, the investigator will establish whether the resource is a site or an isolated find (see definitions in Section I-A). Site investigations should address physical integrity, horizontal and vertical boundaries, and the quantity and type of cultural materials present. The primary goal of recovering artifacts during an archaeological survey is to collect information about the spatial extent of the site, the period during which it was occupied, and what types of activities were carried out there. This goal should guide the sampling and collection strategy employed, regardless of the specific methods used to explore a site. Generally speaking, at least 60 meters should separate two distinct sites.

a) Surface Collection

- At the survey level, a complete surface artifact collection should not normally be made unless the site contains few artifacts, or is subject to active looting or vandalism. If a surface collection is made, an appropriate sampling method should be based on the investigator's assessment of field conditions as well as the type and density of visible artifacts. An investigator's collection strategy should be specified in field notes, for example all diagnostics and a representative sample of other materials, or measured dog-leash samples

of every surface artifact in designated locations, or a minimum number of each type of historic ceramic and glass plus other diagnostic items.

- Surface visibility and topography alone do not sufficiently define a site. Although a surface collection may help to define horizontal site limits, it should be supplemented with subsurface testing, particularly when surface visibility is discontinuous or variable. Subsurface testing also provides information about stratigraphy, the vertical distribution of material, and site integrity, which cannot be obtained from pedestrian survey alone.

b) Subsurface Testing

- Systematic subsurface testing, alone or in combination with surface inspection, is necessary to establish both the horizontal and vertical extent of a site.
- Site boundaries are to be established by excavating radial shovel tests in no less than four directions. Thirty-meter interval shovel tests can be used to establish the general boundaries, with two consecutive negative shovel tests establishing the edge of the site. Thus, the interval between two distinct sites will be at least 60 meters. A 10-meter testing interval along each axis is recommended at the outer limits of the site to establish more accurate boundaries. Site boundaries can be tentatively established when at least two consecutive negative shovel tests are excavated using 10-meter intervals.
- A Georgia Archaeological Site Form should be completed for all sites found within the project area. Only official site numbers can be reported in drafts and final reports. If a site has been previously recorded, a revisit form will be completed noting the current site conditions and any new information. All site forms must be submitted to the Georgia Archaeological Site File before completion of the final report.
- Site boundaries are to be accurately located on USGS 7.5' quadrangles and a site sketch map. If possible, the boundaries (perimeter) and center of all sites and undocumented cemeteries (i.e., those not located on USGS topographic maps) should be recorded using a Global Positioning System (GPS) receiver capable of 5-meter or better accuracy. For sites less than ¼ acre (1,000 m²) in size, a single set of coordinates taken at the site's center will suffice.

c) Site Documentation and Demarcation

- Site sketch maps should depict the location of all positive and negative shovel tests located within the site and used to define the site boundaries.
- Photographs of sites should be taken with archivally stable media (e.g., black and white print film).

E. Field Methods for Evaluative Testing

Sometimes it is impossible to make definitive site eligibility assessments using archaeological survey methods. In this case, sites are considered potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, and additional site testing is usually necessary. Site testing strategies should be designed to

provide not only information about site eligibility, but also information that will help in mitigation planning (if ultimately necessary). However, site testing methods should be designed to minimize destruction of the site. Evaluative testing methods can include:

- Site Map and Permanent Datum: The site map should depict site boundaries, datum, surface features, excavation units, and topography. An easy-to-relocate, permanent datum should be established and clearly identified with the state site number. The UTM of the datum should be established using a GPS unit with sub-5 meter accuracy.
- Controlled Surface Collection: Where possible, a controlled surface collection can provide valuable information to guide subsurface testing. If a complete collection of surface artifacts is impractical or inappropriate, a systematic sampling scheme should be considered. Any such collections are to be provenienced according to some type of coordinate system.
- Remote Sensing: Metal detectors are useful for investigating historic sites. Other forms of remote sensing, such as ground penetrating radar, electrical resistivity, and magnetometer are also useful.
- Shovel Tests: If additional shovel tests are necessary at this stage to guide the placement of test units, they are to be at least 30 × 30 cm and screened through ¼-inch (or smaller) mesh. Shovel test placement will depend on the research design.
- Test Units: Site characteristics and conditions will govern test unit size. Unit placement will depend on the results of shovel testing and, if applicable, the results of surface collection. Test units should be excavated by natural or cultural strata, but can include arbitrary levels within strata. Although the plowzone may be excavated as a single vertical level, regardless of thickness, it is usually advisable to excavate the interface between plowzone and unplowed soils as a separate level.
- Screening: Soil will be screened through hardware cloth no larger than ¼ inch. Flotation or soil samples will require finer screens. Because recovery rates for all classes of materials, particularly faunal and botanical, increase as screen size decreases, investigators are encouraged to estimate relative recovery rates by systematically using finer mesh to sample soils. The choice of dry screening, water screening, and mechanical screening depends on the research design and the specific factors at each site.
- Disposition of Artifacts: Artifacts are to be bagged by discrete provenience (i.e., unit and level). Typically, all artifacts are collected. However, any material not collect-ed—such as brick, mortar, shell, or fire-cracked rock—may be counted, measured (when appropriate), weighed, sampled by provenience, and discarded in the field.
- Features: Features identified during excavation are to be mapped, drawn to scale, and photographed. A representative sample of features should be bisected to reveal profiles and recover cultural materials.
- Records: All above-and below-ground features and subsurface tests are to be mapped, drawn to scale, and photographed. Appropriate notes and forms will be maintained for all

field investigations, a Munsell chart will be used to record soil colors, and USDA soil texture classifications will be used to characterize soil texture.

- Specialized Studies: If flotation, soil, radiocarbon, or other samples will be obtained, consultation with a specialist is recommended prior to retrieval.
- Geoarchaeological Studies: Consultation with a geomorphologist is recommended during evaluative testing to interpret site formation processes and help identify areas likely to contain intact archaeological deposits.
- Heavy Machinery: Site areas should not be stripped before a controlled surface collection is made and/or shovel tests and test units are excavated. Heavy machinery also should not be used to remove sub-plowzone cultural deposits. However, the use of heavy machinery for limited stripping of surface deposits is encouraged, since this can often indicate whether or not cultural features are present.

F. Metal Detection

Metal detection is required during archaeological investigations under the following conditions:

- Phase I (and all phases) when working in previously identified battlefields, and/or known military encampments;
- Phase II during delineation/evaluation of historic sites;
- Historic grave removals;
- Research designs and proposed methodologies for metal detecting should be discussed in advance with GHPD staff, and/or relevant Federal agencies;
- Avocationalists should be interviewed regarding their knowledge of the area.

Coverage:

- When required during Phase I, metal detector coverage should be systematic along 1.5 meter lanes on transects at a maximum 30 meter interval, though closer or even overlapping coverage may be necessary to meet specific research objectives;
- When required during Phase II, metal detector coverage should be along 1.5 meter lanes on transects at maximum a 10 meter interval;
- Removal of ground vegetation and/or leaf litter along detection lanes may be needed for metal detecting to be effective.

Reporting:

- Equipment, personnel, and time spent should be clearly stated in the methods section;
- Coverage, mapping, and artifact collection strategies should likewise be clearly stated.

Detecting Equipment

- No equipment requirements based on costs, though it is suggested that devices be recent models and professional grade, as technology is always improving.

Personnel Experience

- Although recommended, no specific metal detecting training course is required;
- For Principal Investigators/Field Directors: have at least 100 hours hands-on field experience and/or equivalent training with remote sensing applications, when those applications are the primary focus of the archaeological investigation;
- Other investigative personnel: the skills of all other investigative personnel must be appropriate to the requested task(s), the nature of the project, and to the goals and specifications delineated in the research design.

IV. ARTIFACT PROCESSING, DATA ANALYSIS, AND CURATION

While minimum standards for artifact processing, analyses, and curation are outlined below, investigators should tailor their activities to the unique aspects of each project. Overall, it is advisable to consult with SHPO, the curatorial facility, and any specialists early in the planning process.

Processing, analyzing, and curating artifacts must occur in secure and safe environments to prevent loss of significant data. The Principal Investigator (PI) and Project Archaeologist (PA) are ultimately responsible for ensuring that artifact data and integrity are preserved. The laboratory staff responsible for basic artifact processing and analysis must have sufficient knowledge to do the job, have access to appropriate comparative collections, and have access to experts when needed. Additionally, laboratory staff and/or the Project Archaeologist should have training in basic curatorial procedures.

A. Field Tracking

The choice of a system for tracking artifacts in the field is at the discretion of the investigator. However, the tracking system should be consistently applied throughout the project. During fieldwork, the recorder will enter a preliminary description of the artifacts in field notes and forms before placing them in labeled containers that fully protect them from damage. Artifacts can then be brought back to the laboratory for cleaning and analysis.

B. Processing

Before cleaning each artifact, the recorder will check its condition (e.g., for friability) and analyze its surface for easily lost information (e.g., pseudomorphs, organic materials, pigments, etc.). Artifacts should then be cleaned in a manner that preserves the information they contain. After they are clean, all diagnostic artifacts will be labeled to record site number, provenience, and catalog number. Care should be taken to ensure that important features like edge wear are not obscured during labeling.

Numbers written on artifacts are to be sealed with an appropriate sealant such as 10–15 percent solution of Acryloid B-72 in acetone or toluene. A small labeling area should be chosen, and an undercoat of the Acryloid B-72 placed on only this area of the artifact. The artifact will then be labeled on this area using black or white India ink. After allowing sufficient time for drying, an additional coat of the sealant is to be applied over the label. As an alternative to the white ink, white Acryloid B-72 is available commercially and may be substituted for the undercoat (a clear overcoat is still needed). Clear fingernail polish as a sealant is not acceptable.

All artifacts will be bagged individually or by type in self-sealing polyethylene bags at least 4 mil thick. Those available as food storage bags are not acceptable as they are often not polyethylene. A descriptive tag should be enclosed in each individual/type artifact bag. This tag should give provenience, description, and count for the contents. Artifacts may be bagged by provenience or type (i.e., ceramics, lithics, etc., from all proveniences stored together, or all types of artifacts bagged by excavation provenience) based on the analysis needed. However, the laboratory methods section of the report will detail this information. The researcher should strive to curate all artifacts in a manner that will allow future researchers to duplicate their methods.

Identification tags for boxes or bags will be prepared. Tags will be made of an inert, waterproof, archivally sound material (e.g., Nalgene, Tyvek, polyweave, etc., or an acid-free paper tag inserted into an appropriately sized polyethylene self-sealing bag) and marked with ink that is fade-proof, waterproof, and archivally sound. The bags containing the artifacts will be labeled as well. All information on the exterior of the bag will be repeated on an internal tag of the type described above.

Laboratory staff should be aware of curation policies of the various repositories. Additionally, all artifacts should be handled to the standards of SHA/SSA/AIA and 36 CFR Part 79.

C. Analysis

If detailed analysis of certain archaeological materials is planned, it is advisable to include appropriate specialists as early in the project as possible.

Because most archaeological sites are valuable primarily because of their research potential, artifact analysis generally should follow well-established classification schemes and typologies. The choice of a specific system will depend on the investigator's goals and should be fully defined and referenced in the project report. Regardless of which classification system one uses, certain basic descriptions and analyses must be included in the report:

- Artifact identification number or provenience.
- Material (e.g., lithic, ceramic, glass).
- Class (e.g., projectile point, sherd, bead).
- Count and/or weight, as appropriate.
- Dimensions, if appropriate.
- Type (e.g., Clovis, Creamware, etc.).
- Noteworthy attributes (e.g., form, decoration, method of use, internal or external dating).

A laboratory or catalog sheet printed on archival paper with archivally sound, waterproof ink should be used to record the analyst's observations. In addition, the analyst may keep a diary of any observations, impressions, drawings, and any special analyses performed on the artifacts. This will become part of the official record when the collection is curated.

D. Conservation and Curation

Curatorial facilities should meet the standards outlined in 36 CFR Part 79. Selection of a facility is best made early in the project and, minimally, before the laboratory analysis has begun. The designated curation facility should be identified in the project report. All pertinent field, laboratory, and report documentation should be archivally prepared and remitted to the curation facility with the artifacts. For projects where no artifacts were recovered, notes and other project

materials should be prepared for curation. This should include any photographic material and electronic media including any artifact databases. If these databases are coded, a copy of the coding system should be supplied to the curation facility.

V. REPORTING RESULTS

A summary of the minimum standards for archaeological survey reports appears below. For in-depth treatment of reporting standards, see Secretary of the Interior's "Standards and Guidelines," *Federal Register*, 48:44734–44737; McGimsey and Davis 1977; and Bense et al. 1986. For matters of style refer to the "Style Guide" for *American Antiquity* (1988). Timeliness of reporting is important for the preservation and dissemination of archaeological data and knowledge. Accordingly, reports for all archaeological studies conducted in Georgia should be completed within 10 years of completion of field studies.

A. Report Content

Although the exact format and content of the report is usually a decision reached by the agency, client/applicant, and consultant, reports should minimally contain the following information:

1. Title Page

a) Report title (including type of investigation and project location). b)

Author(s).

c) Principal Investigator(s)'s name, affiliation, address, telephone number, and signature.

d) Name and address of client for whom report was prepared. e) Name of lead state and/or federal agency, as well as contract number, permit or State Clearinghouse number.

f) Report date.

g) Report status (e.g., Draft, Revised Draft, or Final).

2. Management Summary

a) Brief description of project and its purpose.

b) Concise summary of findings, evaluations, and management recommendations.

c) A clear presentation of the number of sites located, the component(s) associated with the sites, and recommendations on their eligibility for the NRHP. A summary table can be used to provide this information.

3. Table of Contents

4. List of Figures, Plates, and/or Tables

5. Introduction

a) Purpose of report and nature of the undertaking.

b) Legislation or regulations governing the work.

c) Name(s) of project sponsors, contract/permit numbers, and other appropriate agency-specific information.

d) Description of undertaking, including area of potential effect (APE), project footprint, and nature and extent of anticipated disturbance. Identify and describe un-der-taking's features or facilities. Give size of undertaking in acres/hectares

or linear distance and width (e.g., road corridor). If the size of an area surveyed is different from the total undertaking, state the survey area in acres/hectares.

- e) 7.5' USGS quadrangle that clearly delineates undertaking's boundaries, as well as type of survey done in each area (i.e., pedestrian survey, shovel testing, etc.). Figures should include quad name, bar scale, and north arrow.
- f) Dates when work was conducted and a list of personnel.

6. Environmental Setting

Include physiographic province, landform type, nearby drainages and water sources, roads, dominant soil association, and current land use. If limiting factors affected the survey, describe and discuss them. Include representative photographs of the general project area. The paleoenvironmental also should be discussed.

7. Cultural Context and Previous Archaeological Investigations

This section includes an overview of cultural history of the project region. Length and detail of discussion should be appropriate to the level of investigation and materials recovered. This section should also include a review of previous archaeological investigations in the project area and its vicinity (e.g., drainage or county as appropriate), as well as a description of all archaeological sites within a reasonable distance from the project area. Author(s) also should describe their historical research, including a list or description of all resources reviewed, repositories and specific collections consulted, and a list of persons interviewed.

8. Research Design

Research designs present explicit statements of theoretical and methodological approaches followed in a particular cultural resource study, and, therefore, are to be included in most reports. The nature and level of detail in this discussion will be consistent with the undertaking and type of investigation. If a research design has been previously developed for a specific geographic region, type of investigation, or type of resource, the author(s) should reference and discuss it.

9. Field Methods

Field methods should be described in a way that lets reviewers and future researchers easily reconstruct what was done and why.

- a) Maps should depict pedestrian survey areas, subsurface tests and/or excavations, and any relevant field descriptions (e.g., vegetative cover, disturbed areas, etc.). The locations of shovel tests should be noted on all site maps. For projects where different survey coverage was applied, maps should indicate where each was employed. All maps should include a north arrow (magnetic north, true north, or grid north), a map scale (e.g., 1:24,000), and a bar scale. For sites located using GPS, the type of equipment and its error range should be indicated.

- b) Surface survey techniques should be described and justified for both the general project area and for each individual site (if different from the general methodology). Note locations examined, intervals between transects, surface visibility, and methods of collection.
- c) Subsurface survey techniques should be described, including shovel test and test unit dimensions, depths, transect intervals, and method of artifact recovery. The total number of excavated shovel tests should be included in the report.
- d) Remote sensing techniques will be described and evaluated when used.
- e) Discuss constraints on fieldwork, if not already described, such as limited access, poor ground visibility, and adverse weather conditions. Note which areas of the project area were not examined or received limited examination.
- f) When field methods deviate from the recommended standards, explicitly discuss how and why such was the case.
- g) Disposition of field notes, artifacts, and other records.

10. Artifact Description and Analysis

- a) Describe classification scheme. If a previously defined typology is being used, provide a brief description along with a reference.
- b) Describe assemblage. Provide a complete description of recovered artifacts by provenience in the text. If the site is large, a summary table should be provided, with specific information on each shovel test possibly placed in an appendix. Detailed artifact descriptions, measurements, and attributes can be provided in tabular form as an appendix, but also should include provenience information. Typically, artifact descriptions should include material, class, and type of artifacts recovered, along with counts, weights, and any measured attributes of diagnostic material (e.g., projectile points, ceramics, beads, etc.).
- c) Provide hand-drawn illustrations and/or photographs of representative or important artifacts.
- d) Present results of special studies. Describe any special analytical methods used. For radiocarbon dates the following information should be included:
 - (1) Site number and provenience
 - (2) Laboratory number
 - (3) Material dated
 - (4) Method of dating (e.g., extended counting, AMS, etc.)

- (5) Conventional C-14 age expressed in radiocarbon years before present plus or minus one sigma error (e.g. 2420 ± 60 BP).
- (6) Calibrated C-14 age expressed in calendar years (range) within one sigma of error. NOTE: Please include all intercepts (e.g., cal b.c.755–685 and cal b.c. 540–400).
- (7) Calibrated C-14 age expressed in calendar years (range) within two sigmas of error (e.g., cal b.c. 780–380).
- (8) Citation for calibrated results (e.g., Stuiver et al. 1993)
- (9) Associated artifacts, particularly diagnostic artifacts
- (10) Comments

11. Results and Site Descriptions

a) Describe all isolated finds and include locations on a project map.

b) Site Description

- (1) Describe each site in narrative form including dimensions, stratigraphy, present conditions, quantity of artifacts, and features. Include discussion of shovel tests, soil cores, and test units, as appropriate. For test units, include drawings and photographs of representative wall profiles. A written description of soil stratigraphy (including color Munsell Soil Color Chart) should be provided for a representative sample of shovel tests and for each test unit.
- (2) Sketch maps for each site must be included in the report. The sketch maps should depict general topographic characteristics, placement of subsurface tests, and features. These maps must include a north arrow, date, bar scale, legend, and site number.
- (3) Photographs if, for example, the site contains structural remains, significant disturbance, etc.
- (4) Enumerate, describe, and interpret artifacts. Describe and interpret features, including those above ground. Include drawings and photographs of representative features.
- (5) For historic archaeological sites, summarize results of the archival research. For larger projects, most of the archival research can be included as a separate background section, and only site-specific information needs to be presented in this section. All archival and oral history should be referenced in a systematic manner that lends itself to source relocation.

c) Site Significance

- (1) A statement of significance must be presented for each identified site, with reference to specific NRHP criteria listed at 36 CFR 60.4. Because most archaeological sites are recommended as eligible under Criterion D, they should be evaluated for their potential to contribute information about specific research objectives. This process should be documented in sufficient detail for the reader to judge how the investigator reached these conclusions.
 - (2) If a site is recommended as not eligible, state the rationale.
 - (3) If a site is recommended as eligible or potentially eligible, present supporting evidence, including research topics that might be addressed. Discuss types of data known to be or thought to be present, and indicate information that can be inferred from these data.
 - (4) If there is not enough information to evaluate a site's eligibility, state this explicitly.
- d) Site Integrity - Identify and explain any factors that have or may have affected site integrity.
 - e) Project Impacts -If known, identify and describe potential project impacts for each site.

12. Summary and Recommendations

- a) Summarize and list sites recommended as eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP. If site eligibility is indeterminate and the archaeological work was conducted at a survey level, appropriate recommendations for further work might include site testing to determine NRHP eligibility. For evaluative testing, recommendations might include site avoidance mitigation of adverse effects through data recovery. Please outline the nature and extent of any recommended additional work.
- b) Summarize and list sites that are recommended as not eligible for the NRHP. A recommendation of no further work at such sites is appropriate.
- c) State whether additional work may be necessary in portions of the project area
not adequately surveyed during your fieldwork.
- d) Evaluate your survey and/or testing in reference to the research design. Discuss how constraints on the investigation may have influenced the reliability and value of the information.
- e) List the location of the curation facility in final report.

13. References Cited

14. Appendices and Attachments

- a) Vitae of key staff should be included in the draft report that is to undergo review. Vitae may be removed from the final report.
- b) Site forms for archaeological sites should be included in the draft report that is to undergo review. The forms can be removed from the final report.
- c) Artifact Catalog, if not presented elsewhere in the report.
- d) Specialist Analyses, including radiocarbon and OCR, if not presented elsewhere in the report.

VI. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Appendix E - Timber Harvest Protocol



MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER

DR. DAVID CRASS
DIVISION DIRECTOR

September 15, 2011

Attached is the final version of HPD's new Timber Harvest Archaeology Protocol. This protocol was developed in a collaborative fashion with WRD's Forrest Management Unit and was based on a literature review of all available data studying the effects of timber harvest on archaeological sites. The Protocol as finalized after a meeting with FMU on 9/13/11.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Bryan D. Tucker". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Dr. Bryan D. Tucker Deputy
State Archaeologist and
Archaeology Section Chief
Historic Preservation Division
Georgia Department of Natural Resources

HPD Timber Harvest Archaeology Protocol

The following protocol was developed after a review of all available literature (Brynn et al. 1990; Minnesota Environmental Quality Board 1993; Minnesota Forest Resources Council 1998; Taylor 2010) on the effects of timber harvest on archaeological sites. This protocol was developed to guide the review of timber harvest on lands owned or managed by the State of Georgia in order to comply with State Agency Historic Property Stewardship (O.C.G.A. 12-3-55) and The Georgia Environmental Policy Act of 1991 (O.C.G.A. 12-16-1). Some sites or projects may require modification of these guidelines based on soil conditions, the nature of the resource, or other atypical conditions. The review process is outlined below.

Step One- Initiate Review

Standard Projects

- 1) For standard projects, WRD should send a proposed project to HPD for review. The proposal should use a standard Environmental Review Form found at http://gashpo.org/assets/documents/ER_Form_9_2011.doc and include all supplemental information (such as loading deck locations, new road construction or improvements, etc).
- 2) HPD's recommendation will be returned to the applicant. HPD usually provides initial comments within 30 days of receipt of documentation, though submission of multiple projects may slow this response. The recommendations should be included in the contract before it is bid out to the contractors; it is WRD's responsibility to assure the provisions are included in the contract and that the provisions are adhered to in the field.
- 3) Salvage cuts can be submitted for expedited review. In expedited cases, initial comments can be expected in as little as two weeks.

Timber Harvest on Parks or Historic Sites Property

- 1) Send all information to Dr. Debbie Wallsmith in the Cultural Resources Unit of Parks and Historic sites. Dr. Wallsmith will submit the information to Environmental Review for review. HPD should return the recommendations to Dr. Wallsmith within 30 days for standard projects and 2 weeks for salvage cuts.
- 2) Dr. Wallsmith will work with WRD/GFC to include the recommendations in the contract.

Step Two- Desktop Review

The staff archaeologist will conduct a desktop review of the harvest area and identify potential high probability areas using GIS and other electronic means including a review of previously recorded sites in and around the area.

Step Three- Field Review

The staff archaeologist will visit the harvest areas, if necessary, to confirm the desktop probability assessment based on standard factors including:

- Type of soils
- Landforms
- Distance to water

Step Four- Determination of Potential Effects

Assessment of Soil Conditions

After confirming or adjusting the desktop probability assessment of the harvest area, the archaeologist will determine if potential sites would be adversely affected by timber harvest based on an examination of the landform including:

- The presence or absence of intact soil profiles (A-horizons, E-horizons)
- Depth of plow zone
- Depth of subsoil
- Soil type

Archaeological Reconnaissance

The staff archaeologist will conduct limited archaeological reconnaissance to attempt to locate sites and assess their potential to be adversely impacted based on the criteria outlined above—soil profiles, artifact density and distribution, the presence or absence of above and below ground features.

- The archaeologist may concentrate on areas where the likelihood of encountering archaeological sites and their probability of being disturbed are highest including the locations of loading decks, new roads and skidder trails. These locations are also likely to have been suitable for prehistoric and historic habitation and there is a high probability of encountering archaeological resources in them.
- If a high probability area is too large for the staff archaeologist to adequately assess for potential effects, then a Phase I archaeological assessment may be recommended.

No Adverse Effect Assumptions

We assume timber harvest will not adversely impact a site's National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility if five conditions are met. Please note, only the archaeologist can make a determination of no adverse effect.

- Harvest conducted in accord with GA's Best Management Practices (BMPs) AND
 - Based on prior studies we assume the effects of timber harvest conducted under the BMP's are limited to:
 - ca. 5% artifact breakage (Minnesota Forest Resources Council 1998)
 - ca. 30 cm of horizontal artifact movement (Taylor 2010)
- No Class 3 disturbance as defined by the USDA Forest Service's Soil-Disturbance Field Guide (Napper, Howes, and Page-Dumroese 2009) AND
 - The site has been subject to repeated plowing AND

- Indications a site has not been repeatedly plowed include: little or no plow zone, dense artifact scatters or clusters
- There is sufficient plow zone to protect subsurface features (at least 10 inches/25 cm) AND
- Above ground features (for example mounds, earthworks, foundations, chimneys, and graves) are avoided.

Adverse Effects

If a harvest or site does not meet the assumptions for No Adverse Effects then the timber harvest may potentially adversely affect the site's NRHP eligibility. The archaeologist will make this determination. Please note:

- Prior plowing does not disqualify a site from being potentially eligible
- Prior bedding does not disqualify a site from being potentially eligible

Step 5- Mitigation of Potential Adverse Effects

Limit Soil Disturbance

If potentially eligible sites are located or are already known, the archaeologist will recommend they are not subjected to activities that might cause Class 3 soil disturbance (used as a logging deck, logging road, or skidder trail, etc.) (Napper, Howes, and Page-Dumroese 2009).

Avoidance

The archaeologist may recommend that particularly sensitive sites (some battlefields, some historic sites, and areas of great cultural significance such as Traditional Cultural Properties) be avoided if an adverse effect is anticipated.

Cut-to-Length

If timber harvest is required (e.g. beetle infestation) on sensitive sites, the archaeologist may request a cut-to-length approach, rather than the standard feller-buncher and skidder operation, which has been shown to cause less impact (Taylor 2010).

Step Six- Future Projects

Recommendations from the current project do not transfer to future projects because different projects may have different potential impacts or impact different resources. Projects will be reviewed on a per project basis until a full cultural resource inventory and assessment has been conducted for the project area. Post-harvest activities including site preparation and replanting are actions that also require archaeological review, but these proposals may be submitted and reviewed with the initial harvest proposal.

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