

Coastal Plain Experiment Station at Tifton

Introduction

The University of Georgia's Coastal Plain Experiment Station, also known as the Tifton Campus, is located within the city limits of Tifton, Georgia, approximately 180 miles southeast of Atlanta and 200 miles from Athens. The Coastal Plain Experiment Station was established in Tift County in 1918, as an affiliated resource of the state's land-grant College of Agriculture, later becoming a fully integrated part of the University System in 1950. Tifton is at once an experiment station, a Cooperative Extension Service station, and an educational facility that is part of the University of Georgia's College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences. As such, it fulfills the mission of the University of Georgia by offering teaching, research, and extension services. In 2004, the University reaffirmed its commitment to education at Tifton by launching several academic degree programs. Today, undergraduates can earn a Bachelor of Science in Agriculture through successful completion of the degree requirements by taking classes offered at Tifton. Approximately 100 graduate and undergraduate students are currently affiliated with the program as of 2016.⁴⁶⁷ In addition to time spent in the classroom, students work and perform research in the various laboratories on campus.

For decades, Tifton has been recognized as a world-renowned agricultural research facility that has contributed to a wide range of innovations in plant and animal genetics, soil and environmental stewardship, and pest and disease management. Specifically, the programs conducted at Griffin Campus focus on:

- Agricultural and applied economics
- Agricultural leadership, education, and communication
- Animal and dairy science
- Center of innovation for agribusiness
- Center for invasive species and ecosystem health
- Crop and soil science
- Entomology
- Horticulture
- Molecular cotton breeding laboratory



GEORGIA
Tifton Campus

Figure 314. Emblem of the Tifton campus.

467. "Tifton Campus: Profile & History; Campus History," University of Georgia, accessed March 7, 2016, <http://www.caes.uga.edu/campus/tifton/profile/history.html>.

- National environmentally sound production agriculture laboratory (NESPAL)
- Ozias-Akins biotechnology laboratory
- Plant pathology
- Poultry science⁴⁶⁸

Research programs are concerned with aquaculture, beef programs, bioenergy, biotechnology and plant breeding, canola, chemical application, commercial vegetables, cotton, forages, future farmstead, grains, invasive species and ecosystem health, K-12 educational outreach, muscadine grape breeding, peanuts, pecan breeding, pecans, precision agriculture, soybeans, tobacco, tomato spotted wilt virus, turf grass, Vidalia onions, water use and quality, as well as emerging research areas at the National Environmentally Sound Production Agricultural Laboratory (NESPAL) located at Tifton.

The long-standing heritage of Tifton as an agricultural experiment station and center of agricultural education and research is expressed in the physical design of the campus, its built resources, and the connections between its cultural uses and the natural environment. The campus has grown, evolved, and changed to a great degree since establishment in 1918 and opening in 1919. Much of the growth and development of the campus has respected patterns of spatial organization first established in the early twentieth century, with buildings and roads following a system laid out during the station's early years.

Today, the oldest surviving buildings include the Main Barn (UGA 4613) and the H. H. Tift Building (UGA 4602), built in 1920 and 1922 respectively. There are also several buildings and structures that survive from the 1930s and 1940s, and numerous structures and landscape features developed after World War II that constitute historic resources.

The notable contributions of the Coastal Plain Experiment Station appear significant within the state of Georgia in the areas of Agriculture, Architecture, Education, Invention, and Science. Physical evidence of the facilities used to advance the science and practice of agriculture survives throughout the campus, while the campus as a whole conveys patterns of organization, a road network, field patterns, and land uses that reflect important heritage values. As such, the campus appears to constitute a historic district eligible for listing in the National and Georgia Registers of Historic Places under Criteria A, C, and D between 1919, the date the facility opened, and 1966, the 50-year age consideration for listing.

The narrative that follows traces the history of the property and its development and use, and suggests the historic contexts that relate to its use as a University of Georgia research and experiment station facility. The historical background information is followed by an inventory and assessment of the building, landscape, and archaeological features associated with the property. To facilitate the organization of cultural resource identification and evaluation, the campus is

468. "Tifton Campus; People & Programs," University of Georgia, accessed March 7, 2016, <http://www.caes.uga.edu/campus/tifton/people.html#programs>.

divided into a series of character areas. For each character area, the primary historic resources and their character-defining features are described and their significance assessed according to the categorization system developed for purposes of this study. The inventory and assessment is followed by assessment of the National Register eligibility of the property, and the identification of any individually eligible resources and historic districts associated with the property.

Campus Historic Context

Historical Background

In 1918, the Georgia Land Owner's Association, a group led by Capt. Henry Harding (H. H.) Tift and William Stilwell successfully lobbied the Georgia state legislature to create an agricultural experiment station, like the one in Griffin, within the state's Coastal Plain physiographic province. Although affiliated with the University of Georgia's College of Agriculture, the proposed new station would be autonomous and would provide scientific information on farming and agriculture specific to the conditions present within the coastal plain. Tifton won the bid for the new station through generous donations of land and facilities by Captain Tift, and the 206-acre Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station opened in 1919 as the first such facility within the nation's vast coastal plain, which stretches from Texas to Delaware.⁴⁶⁹

The duties, fields of work, and types of research to be performed by the Coastal Plain Experiment Station were clearly delineated in Section 2 of the Hatch Act of 1887. They involved conducting original research and the verification of experiments related to agricultural crops, including their diseases, care, production, and value; agriculture animals, including their diseases, nutrition, care, food production, and value; and grasses and forage plants, including their diseases, care, production, and value. Additionally, the station was to regularly publish reports of its activities for farmers and the scientific community. Through these publications and numerous outreach activities, primarily led by the Cooperative Extension Service, the experiment station at Tifton became a significant part of the farming community within the Georgia Coastal Plain, and eventually the nation.

Practically from the beginning, the Coastal Plain Experiment Station concentrated its studies and experiments on all aspects of a group of crops and animals, and did not stray far from this focus. Research included, though was not limited to, tobacco, cotton, sweet potatoes, legumes, particularly peanuts, ground covers, grasses and forages, cattle, hogs, and mules.⁴⁷⁰ By the mid-twentieth century, other crops were added, although the initial group remained part of the program. No two crops are more identified with the Coastal Plain Experiment Station than grasses, particularly bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*) and peanuts.

469. "Coastal Plain Station," *Agricultural Experiment Stations*, UGA College of Agricultural & Environmental Sciences, accessed April 15, 2016, <http://www.caes.uga.edu/research/stations.html>.

470. Emory Cheek, *Coastal Plain Experiment Station, Tifton, Georgia*, Manuscript, (available UGA Tifton Library, 1984) and Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station (CPES) Annual Reports, First 1919-1920 – Thirtieth 1950, NPP, (available UGA Tifton Library).

Almost immediately upon opening, the Coastal Plain Experiment Station featured experimental plots filled with local and exotic grass species. In 1928, the station hired James Louis (J. L.) “Cowboy” Stephens, a U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) specialist in forage crops and grasses who was also a renowned plant collector and author. Stephens had collected plants in Africa and the Middle East, but his most important find was in an abandoned cotton field in Tifton; it was a bermudagrass ecotype that he named “Tift.”⁴⁷¹ Tift bermudagrass would go on to serve as a foundation for a series of cultivars developed through cross pollination with other grasses. The Tift cultivars have been of the station’s most important contributions to agricultural science as coastal bermudagrass has revolutionized cattle and hay production in the South, while also finding extensive applications in recreation areas.⁴⁷² By the 1940s, the Coastal Plain Experiment Station’s grass research began to branch out into sports grasses. In 1947, this led to turf research in conjunction with the United States Golf Association. By the late 1960s, Tifdwarf was the favored golf green grass. By 2005, the station had become the nation’s leading center for the development of turf for warm climates.⁴⁷³ Tifton’s primacy in sport grass has not dimmed; in 2010 TifSport bermudagrass was used for the World Cup in South Africa, and in 2016 Tifway 419 bermudagrass was used for Super Bowl 50—the same grass used in the University of Georgia’s Sanford Stadium.⁴⁷⁴

When the Coastal Plain Experiment Station first began working with Georgia Coastal farmers, peanuts were grown primarily as animal feed.⁴⁷⁵ However, as cotton crops were decimated by the boll weevil and poor soil management, peanuts began to grow in popularity as a cash crop. The rich, sandy soil of the coastal plain is an ideal growing medium for peanuts. As their popularity as a crop grew, the Coastal Plain Experiment Station began to test mechanical means of harvesting the legume. Under the direction of Dr. James Shepard and with USDA aid and support, the station created a peanut harvest combine in 1946. Once released in 1949, peanuts became the number one cash crop in Georgia.⁴⁷⁶ Peanuts became indelibly linked with Georgia when peanut farmer Jimmy Carter was elected President of the United States in 1976. Peanuts remain among the top

471. Wayne Hanna, Bill Anderson, and Dennis Hancock, *The History and Development of Forage Bermudagrass, Part 1*, for 2011 Georgia Cattleman by USDA Agricultural Research Station; University of Georgia, http://www.caes.uga.edu/commodities/fieldcrops/forages/Ga_Cat_Arc/2011/GC1110.pdf (accessed April 10, 2016).

472. Hanna et al., Part 3.

473. Georgia Cultivars, *Tifdwarf Bermudagrass*, Georgia’s Integrated Cultivar Release System, <http://georgiacultivars.com/cultivars/tifdwarf-bermudagrass> (accessed April 15, 2016); Elliot Minor, “Seeds from China Could Improve Lawns’ Centipede Grass,” *Online Athens*, Associated Press, Monday, January 24, 2005, http://onlineathens.com/stories/012405/hga_2005002.shtml.

474. Brad Haire, “World Cup Soccer Players Kick It on UGA Turfgrass,” University of Georgia College of Agriculture & Environmental Science, June 24, 2010, http://apps.caes.uga.edu/gafaces/?public-viewStory&pk_id=3851 (accessed April 15, 2016); Clint Thompson, “Super Bowl 50 to Be Played on UGA Tifton Turfgrass,” *Agricultural & Environmental Sciences*, February 5, 2016, http://apps.caes.uga.edu/gafaces/?public-viewStory&pk_id=5731

475. H.D. Putnam, E.S. Oplinger, M.T. Teynor, E.A. Oelke, K.A. Kelling, and J.D. Doll. “Peanut,” *Alternative Field Crops Manual*, New CROP Center, Perdue University, 2013, accessed April 15, 2016, <https://hort.purdue.edu/newcrop/afcm/peanut.html>.

476. Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station Thirtieth Annual Report, 1949–1950.

ten cash crops for Georgia farmers, and Georgia is the nation's top producer of peanuts. The station continues its work with peanuts, researching ways to produce peanuts that do not provoke an allergic immune response, as well as studying vulnerabilities and cultivation of the plants.⁴⁷⁷

When Coastal Plain Experiment Station originally opened, it extended over a 206-acre site. It expanded rapidly, however, over the next 100 years, adding acreage, farms, and field research centers including those at Attapulgus, Camilla, Lyons, Midville, and Plains. The station now encompasses more than 7,000 acres and ten research farms and field research centers. The Coastal Plain Experiment Station has been affiliated with the USDA since 1924 and hosts many scientists from the Department's Agricultural Research Service at its facilities.⁴⁷⁸

In 1919 when it opened, much of the land associated with the station was clear cut to establish fields for use in developing experimental plots. The first buildings erected were workers' cottages, followed by the Main Barn (UGA 4613), which still stands today. The first large, permanent building, the Administration Building (UGA 4602), later renamed the H. H. Tift Building, was constructed in 1922. The next large, permanent building, the Animal and Dairy Science Building (UGA 4603), followed in 1937, and was funded using a grant from the Public Works Administration (PWA). During the 1920s, 1930s, and 1940s, greenhouses, laboratories, storage buildings, cotton gins, seed houses, and laborers' housing were added to the property. As farms and field research centers were added, small agricultural buildings were constructed at those sites while existing farm buildings were adapted and reused. During the 1950s and 1960s, the Coastal Plain Experiment Station experienced a building boom. Construction included large permanent buildings such as the Horticulture Building (UGA 4604) in 1963, as well as smaller ones such as corn cribs and other specialized crop-related storage and processing facilities and greenhouses. Since the 1960s, evolving farm practices have rendered some of the specialized buildings obsolete. Some have been adapted to new uses, while others have been removed. Still others continue to be maintained, but are currently not in use.

In 2002, the role of the Coastal Plan Experiment Station was expanded to include the University of Georgia's Tifton Campus for agricultural education. The Tifton Campus offers a range of undergraduate and graduate programs at the site; it is not necessary to attend courses at the Athens campus to graduate. In addition, Tifton still conducts original agricultural research within the Coastal Plain Experiment Station.

Chronology of Development and Use

The physical composition of the Coastal Plain Experiment Station at Tifton has evolved since its establishment in 1918, as research programs have grown and changed. Three separate periods of development have been identified for the campus on behalf of this study based on an understanding of the changes that have occurred over time—the Early Coastal Plain Experiment Station (1918–

477. Abigail Boorstin and Brittany Cantrell, University of Georgia, "Genetics of Peanuts," *New Georgia Encyclopedia*, University of Georgia, 2013, accessed April 14, 2016, <http://www.georgiaencyclopeia.org/articles/science-medicine/genetics-peanuts>.

478. University of Georgia, 2016.

1945); Growth of the Coastal Plain Experiment Station Following World War II (1946–1970); and the Establishment of the Contemporary Coastal Plain Experiment Station (1971–2016).

Over time, new construction has generally respected and followed the alignment, orientation, and spatial patterning of the earlier built environment, building upon the concentrations of similar uses and organizing elements, such as roads, in place by World War II.

A timeline illustrating site history and development is provided in Appendix C.

The City of Tifton

The community of Tifton, Georgia, was founded in 1872 at an important railroad junction in Berrien County. The community was named for prominent resident Capt. H. H. Tift, who moved to Georgia from Mystic, Connecticut, to harvest timber for his family's shipbuilding business. The sawmill that Tift built to prepare lumber, and the railroad he used for shipping, were the genesis of the new community. Tifton was incorporated as a city in 1890 and designated the county seat of the newly formed Tift County in 1905. Today Tifton has more than 15,000 residents, serves a seven-county area, and is a regional hub in south Georgia.⁴⁷⁹

The Early Coastal Plain Experiment Station (circa 1918–1945)

As noted above, Captain Tift was a leader of the Georgia Land Owner's Association, which successfully lobbied the Georgia state legislature to create an experiment station within the coastal plain region. The City of Tifton won the bid for the new station in part through Tift's generous donation of land and facilities. The Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station was established by an act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia approved on August 19, 1918, and the new station opened in Tifton on the 206 acres of donated land in 1919.

The land on which the station was established was wooded and was without existing buildings. The staff initially cleared 16 acres of trees and stumps and placed them under cultivation. The station immediately began to test varieties of small grains—wheat, rye, and oats—and planted another 16 acres in sweet potatoes. An additional 20 acres were under cultivation but not stumped. The remaining 170 acres were cut over or remained in wetland.

The station generally focused on agronomy, the science of soil management and crop production, during the first decade, including publication of its first circulars and bulletins. Topics included small grain, clover, and bright tobacco.

Stumps were removed from another 81 acres in 1920 to establish research plots, with 70 of these acres made ready for cultivation. In addition, six buildings were constructed to accommodate staff and experiment needs, including four four-room cottages for laborers, one five-room bungalow, and a large three-story stucco and concrete barn, all completed by 1921. Of these buildings, only the Main Barn (UGA 4613) survives.

479. "History," City of Tifton, Georgia, last updated 2017, <http://www.tifton.net/visitors/history.php>

During the 1920s, the station focused on the ten predominant field crops grown in south Georgia and the coastal plain region at the time: the cash crops cotton, tobacco, and peanuts, as well as food or feed crops such as corn, wheat, oats, rye, velvet beans, cowpeas, and soybeans. Experimental plots of grasses was also established in 1920 to study local and introduced species, with a view of introducing into local pastures those grasses which showed the most promise. In 1925, cotton comprised 60.8 percent, tobacco 3.3 percent, and peanuts 3.5 percent of the total farm income in Georgia, including that from livestock.



Figure 315. Cattle grazing at Tifton, undated, circa 1928–1935. (Source: University of Georgia Extension)

In 1922, the H. H. Tift Building (UGA 4602), then named the Administration Building, was constructed at the eastern end of the station. Modern for its day, the building contained laboratories on the upper floor, offices on the main floor, and mules in the basement. It is assumed that the station's original driveway entrance was built at this time as well: a broad, looping U-shaped drive that was as wide as, and centered on, the H. H. Tift Building. Together, the entrance and building created a suitable institutional appearance for the primary entrance to the station.

Around the same time, stumps were removed from another 50 acres of clear-cut land, and peanut variety test plots were established. The station also began working with orchard trees, such as pecans and peaches, while livestock breeding and forage testing was initiated with cattle and hogs.



Figure 316. Farmers' union meeting, 1924. (Source: University of Georgia Extension)

In 1925, an additional 62 acres of land adjoining the main station tract were purchased, and four additional cottages for laborers were built. The locations of these former buildings are not known. In 1927, a small greenhouse was constructed for plant pathology work. This greenhouse may be the one shown in early photographs of the station directly behind the H. H. Tift Building and an associated garden. Although the date of origin of the garden is not currently known, it appears in photographs of the station from the 1930s as a formal planting of ornamental shrubs and bedding plants laid out geometrically similar to a parterre garden. Walks edged the square and rectangular beds of plantings, and formed an axial connection between the H. H. Tift Building and a greenhouse.

Also during the late 1920s, the Georgia General Assembly appropriated 50 more acres to the station for truck crop experiments. The additional land was located about one-mile south of Darien, Georgia.

On July 1, 1928, J. L. Stephens was hired to direct forage crop and pasture projects within a 45-acre area of lowland and another 45-acre area of upland designated for this use.

In 1929, the grass experiment plots were expanded to include species from around the world. The planting of bermudagrass is mentioned for the first time in records relating to this effort.



Figure 317. Bermudagrass plots, circa 1939. (Source: University of Georgia Extension)

The State Government Reorganization Act, authorized on August 28, 1931, and effective on January 1, 1932, placed the Coastal Plain Experiment Station in the University System, under the control of the University System of Georgia Regents. Closer cooperation between the experiment stations, the University of Georgia's College of Agriculture, and the Agricultural Extension Service was to result from the reorganization.

By 1932, the experiment station owned land totaling 500 acres and was using property associated with the Georgia State College for Men, as well as rented land, for field experiments. A forage/pasture barn was constructed in 1932 east of the main campus. Although the location of this barn has not been confirmed, it could be the one located north of RDC Road. The program expanded in 1932 to include beef cattle and hog production in cooperation with USDA Division of Animal Husbandry. The Georgia State College for Men agreed to make available its herd of cattle and about 265 acres of land adjoining the station.

In 1933, the station managed 800 acres of state land and rented another 400 acres of privately owned land. Two new laboratories and a greenhouse for plant disease studies were constructed. These buildings appear to no longer exist.

By 1934, the station owned or leased a total of approximately 1,500 acres. At this time, the South Georgia headquarters for Agricultural Extension, the Southwest Georgia headquarters for the Rural Resettlement Administration, and the state headquarters for screwworm control work were located on the property. During the summer, a trench silo was dug to preserve silage for cattle, while an agronomy barn was constructed, along with a fuel house. Neither building appears to remain today.

A residence for station students was constructed south of Rainwater Road in 1935. The building survives today and is known as Arboretum Cottage (UGA 4628). The Horticulture Barn (UGA 4639) was also constructed in 1935 in the field south of Rainwater Road, indicating that this part of campus was a work area.

The Animal and Dairy Science Building (UGA 4603) was constructed in 1937 south of the Tift Building. Similar to the Tift Building in form and scale, this building was a major addition to the campus and began to fill out the administrative complex located in the eastern part of the site. It was funded

through a \$50,000 grant provided by the PWA. Today, the Horticulture Barn and Arboretum Cottage on the campus south of Rainwater Road, along with the H. H. Tift Building, Animal and Dairy Science Building, and Main Barn on the campus north of Rainwater Road, are the four oldest buildings at the station and the only remaining buildings dating prior to 1940. In addition to the approximately 1,500 acres then available for station use, another 550 acres were acquired in spring 1937 for livestock and pasture investigations.

An aerial photograph of this portion of the campus shows the buildings and landscape existing about this time (see figure below). The Tift Building is located at the upper left of the photo, with its U-shaped entrance drive in front and formal garden behind. The end of a greenhouse can be seen further west of the garden. Today's Coastal Way can be seen behind the Animal and Dairy Science Building, connecting back to the work area and research fields. The Main Barn is shown at the center bottom of the photograph along today's Plant Science Drive. A clear design structure of formal entrance, with park-like landscaping and large formal buildings in front and a line of work buildings and research fields is evident in the photograph. The overall appearance is well organized and impressive.

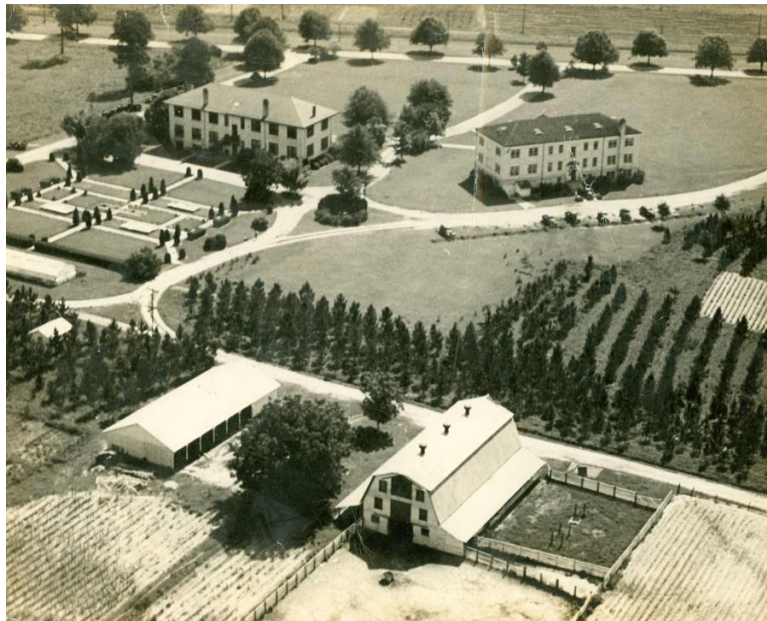


Figure 318. Aerial photograph of the east end of the campus taken after construction of the Animal and Dairy Science Building in 1937. (Source: University of Georgia Extension)

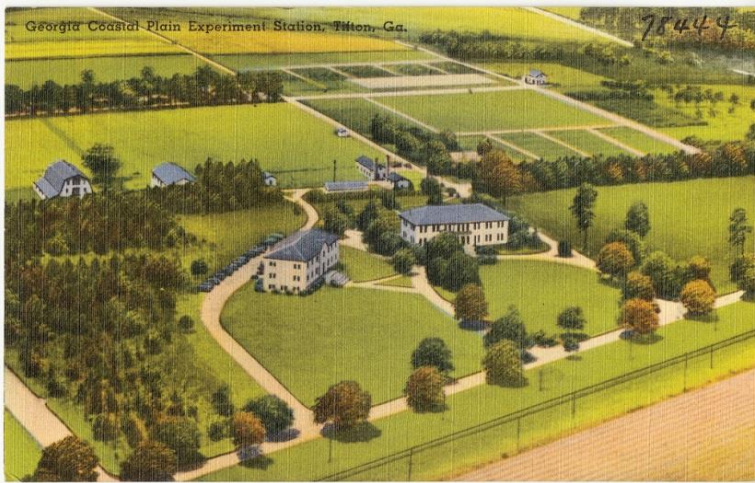


Figure 319. Animal and Dairy Science Building. (Source: University of Georgia Extension)

Between 1940 and 1945, a series of small support buildings was constructed at the station. A small Oil House (UGA 4729) was built in 1940 in the work area behind the H. H. Tift Building. A Gin and Seed House (UGA 4650) was constructed in 1942 along the north side of Rainwater Road. In 1943, Greenhouse and Headhouse no. 2 (UGA 4608) was constructed for horticulture and agronomy immediately behind the Tift Building on the west side of today's Plant Science Drive. In 1943, a Feed Sample House (UGA 4610) was also constructed just to its south. In 1944, the Potato Curing House (UGA 4647) was constructed on the south side of Rainwater Road, and a year later the Tobacco Curing Barn (UGA 4657) was constructed on the same side of the road, further to the north. All of these small buildings still exist today. It is not presently known whether there were other work structures in their vicinity that are now gone.

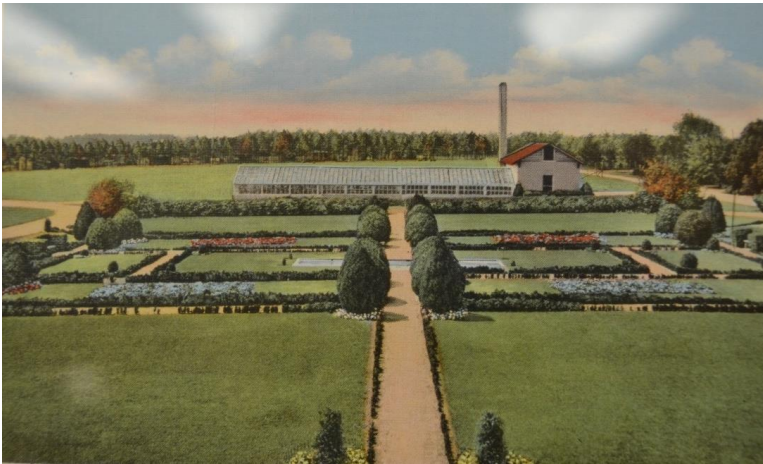


Figure 320. View of the formal garden, greenhouse, and experiment station grounds behind the Tift Building in the 1930s. (Source: University of Georgia Archives)



Figure 321. View of Animal and Dairy Science Building (left) and H. H. Tift Building (right), circa 1940s. (Source: University of Georgia Extension)

In his work at the station, J. L. Stephens identified an unusual strain of bermudagrass growing in an old cotton field near Tifton, and used the variety to breed Tift Bermuda. In 1937, two tall-growing strains of bermudagrass from South Africa, common bermuda and Tift Bermuda, were planted close enough together that they began to naturally cross breed. One of the hybrids, with Tift Bermuda as its female parent, became known as coastal bermudagrass. The station's Bulletin 27, published in 1942 by Stephens, promoted bermudagrass and mentioned Tift Bermudagrass.

In 1944, more than thirty-five scientists were involved in work at the station, which had expanded to encompass the use of over 5,000 acres of land. In 1945, departments of Agricultural Engineering, Animal Diseases, Apiculture, Soils, and Agricultural Economics were formed at Tifton. In that same year, peanuts became the number one cash crop in South Georgia. On September 11, 1945, the *Atlanta Journal Constitution* noted, "Tift County is producing farm products and shipping from Tifton around the world." In the mid-1940s, the station finally began to transition from the use of mules to tractors. Throughout World War II, all plowing, planting, and cultivation of crops was conducted using mules.

Growth of the Coastal Plain Experiment Station Following World War II (1946–1970)

Turf research began at Tifton in 1946 with a \$500 annual United States Golf Association Green Section grant to supplement the USDA and University of Georgia forage grass breeding research program begun in 1936. Developing a better bermudagrass to replace sand greens or seeded bermudagrass greens became the first objective of the new research program. Golf course turf grass would soon become Tifton's leading research and development product.

In 1950, the Coastal Plains Experiment Station at Tifton, as well as the other experiment stations around the state, were integrated into the University of Georgia College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, and its mission expanded to include agricultural education, as part of a statewide effort to support the agricultural college and its educational programs and activities. Between 1948 and 1965, a number of small research and support buildings were

constructed at the site. Many of these buildings were constructed along Rainwater Road and in the research complex just to its south.

The row of small buildings along Rainwater Road ranges in date from 1944 to 1962. For the most part, these are modest wood-framed structures of interesting design customized to their purpose. The 1944 Potato Curing House (UGA 4647) and 1945 Tobacco Curing Barn (UGA 4657) are mentioned above; to these, the Old Soils Lab (UGA 4665) was added in 1948 at the far west end of Rainwater Road. The Seed Drying House (UGA 4649) was added to the row of structures in 1950, along with the Seed Cleaning House in 1951. The Soils Shed (UGA 4664) and Ag Engineering Equipment Shed (UGA 4654) were constructed in 1956; the Engineering Tobacco Shed (UGA 4653) was constructed in 1962; and the Black Shank Tobacco Barn (UGA 4663) was added in 1963. The station was reported to have made significant advances in the bulk curing of tobacco based on the 1962 design of the new style of curing barn.

South Entomology Drive is the primary station entrance off Rainwater Road that provides access to the complex of small research buildings at the edge of Tifton's south fields. Arboretum Cottage (UGA 4628), as noted above, was constructed here in 1935. Other early buildings that are referenced in documents but that no longer appear to exist may have been located nearby. The Horticultural Barn (UGA 4639), also constructed in 1935, is located further south in the middle of the fields, separated from the rest of the research complex.

Between 1956 and 1965, a number of small research and support buildings were constructed in the south field's research complex. The area continues to be a focus of work and development today. A series of small entomology buildings were grouped along the west side of South Entomology Drive. Two of these buildings were built in 1956—the Entomology Laboratory (UGA 4644) and Entomology Laboratory (Insectary) (UGA 4643)—three more were added in 1964 and 1965—the Peanut Barn (UGA 4646); Entomology Greenhouse (UGA 4641); and Entomology Building Laboratory (UGA 4640)—while additional buildings have been constructed since. These structures were supported through special appropriations from the Cooperative State Research Service, and a grant from the Georgia Agricultural Commodity Commission for Peanuts. All University of Georgia entomologists moved their offices into the building following its completion. In 1970, an addition was constructed to the Entomology Building to provide laboratory space and facilities for programs intended to conduct research on insects affecting man.

To the east side of South Entomology Drive, along Tobacco Road, is a series of greenhouses and other small research and support buildings that appear mostly to date from the mid-1960s. Laborer's Cottage A (UGA 4626) constructed here, however, dates to 1957.



Figure 322. Aerial view of the eastern end of campus, after construction of the Horticulture Building (UGA 4604) and Interstate 75. (Source: University of Georgia Extension)

Construction continued within then northern part of campus as well during this period. Greenhouse no. 3-Agronomy (UGA 4609) was constructed next to the horticulture greenhouses in 1956. The wood-framed Tobacco Pack House (UGA 4651) was constructed on the north side of Rainwater Road in 1964; this structure was similar in character to the row of small buildings on the south side of the road. The larger Ag Engineering Office and Lab (UGA 4629) was constructed to its east in 1966.

The largest buildings added during this period were built within the formal entrance area of the campus. In 1954, a large, new Administration Building (UGA 4601) was constructed adjacent to the H. H. Tift Building to its north. In 1963, the large Horticulture Building (UGA 4604) was added at the south end of the complex. The Department of Horticulture, along with the Department of Plant Pathology, moved into the new Horticulture Building in 1964, having previously been housed in the Animal and Dairy Science Building. Together, these four buildings form an arc that faces the entrance into the property for much of the public.

The park-like character of this public face, with its large formal buildings, open lawn, and deciduous canopy trees lining the street and driveway, has remained consistent with the character of the H. H. Tift Building's initial design in 1920. However, the original U-shaped entrance drive of the campus was removed and replaced with a new driveway following construction of the new buildings during the 1950s and 1960s. Behind the H. H. Tift Building, the formal garden dating to the 1920s was removed and replaced with a parking lot. Coastal Way, the driveway behind the buildings, was extended in an arc around past the Administration Building to mirror the driveway in front. The contrast of large

formal buildings in front with very small research buildings behind and to the south is character-defining for Tifton.

Establishment of the Contemporary Coastal Plain Experiment Station (1971–2015)

Over the past thirty-five years, the Tifton Campus has continued to grow through construction of new buildings to accommodate its developing programs.

However, the overall character of the campus has remained largely consistent with that of the late 1960s. It does not appear that many buildings have been removed. For the most part, new buildings have been fit into the existing context, both on the north main part of the campus and in the south research complex.

Two larger buildings constructed since the 1960s are the Plant Science Building (now the General Research Z-24 Building, UGA 4607), located on the east side of Plant Science Drive in the vicinity of the large administrative and research buildings, and the NESPAL complex, located at the west end of the campus. When the Plant Science Building was completed in 1974–1975, it provided a considerable amount of needed office and laboratory space for the agronomy and plant pathology departments.

In 1986, the station began establishing an arboretum at Tifton. Mr. Loy Morgan, elder statesman of Georgia Entomology, assumed responsibility for the project after retiring on July 1, 1986. In 1989, a pavilion was constructed for use in the arboretum. In 1990, the Coastal Plain Arboretum held a tree planting day on February 22 and 30 to 40 trees were planted. The Garden Clubs of Georgia provided grant funding totaling \$6,600 to develop a fruit garden, butterfly garden, bird garden, parking area, wildlife garden, and patio area for the arboretum. By 1992, the arboretum occupied 38 acres of land to the south of Rainwater Road.

NESPAL was founded in 1991 to address the issues of maintaining efficient agricultural production and assuring consumers of a safe and affordable food and feed, fiber, and fuel supply. Construction of the NESPAL facility began in July 1992. NESPAL has since evolved into an interdisciplinary research and education effort aimed at building a better environment for agriculture and rural America. The complex has also grown in recent years.

The shell of a Stran-Steel building previously used for fisheries research was moved to the south portion of the main campus in late 1985. In 1986, the Entomology Department undertook to build, within this metal shell, research laboratories and office to house approximately one-half of the program. In 1986, staff moved into the Entomology Annex and took possession of some of the finest laboratory facilities at the experiment station.

The Business Office and Research Information departments were relocated to the renovated rear wing of the Administration Building (UGA 4601) in 1988. In the same year, a contract was accepted for construction of a 17,000-square-foot metal structure with concrete flooring to serve as the Physical Plant Building (UGA 4762) toward the south end of Rainwater Road. In 1991, the physical plant shops were moved into the new building. In 1993, the complex was further developed to house a warehouse, trade shops, vehicle maintenance facility, and gas station. The Natural Products Lab (UGA 4793), a 5,500-square-foot brick

and metal building, was constructed in 1994 on Plant Science Drive just north of the Main Barn.

In 1989, a pavilion was built at Tifton’s arboretum. The following year, the Coastal Plain Arboretum held a tree planting day and thirty to forty trees were planted. The Garden Clubs of Georgia provided a \$6,600 grant to establish a fruit garden, butterfly garden, bird garden, parking area, wildlife garden, and patio area for the arboretum. The arboretum occupied 38 acres of the campus in 1992.

The semi-sesquicentennial of the Tifton campus was celebrated on August 19, 1993. Two commemorative markers were installed to mark the occasion in the green space in front of the institutional buildings—a sundial, and a plaque set within a boulder. A brick sign on the circle in front of the main buildings was erected as the campus identity sign in 1995.

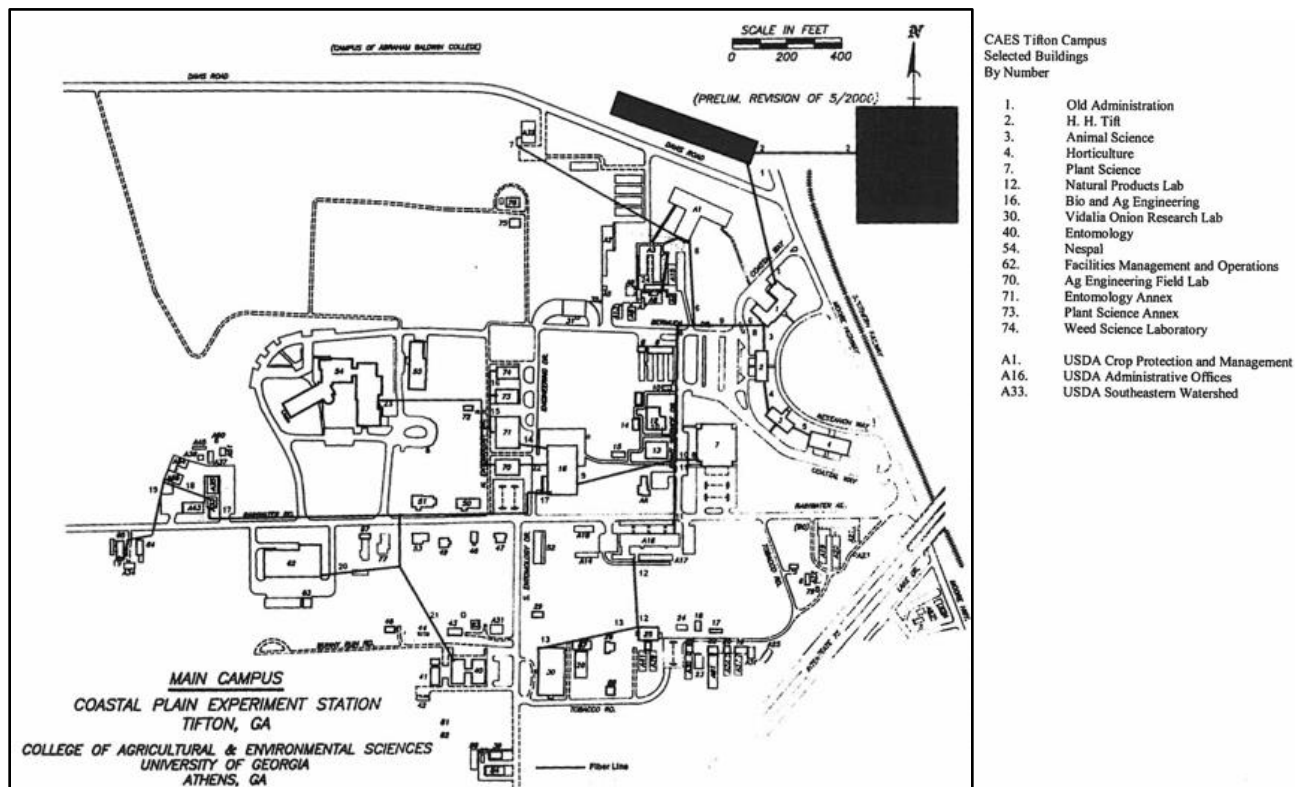


Figure 323. The Tifton Campus in 2000. (Source: University of Georgia)

In 2004, the University of Georgia reaffirmed its commitment to education at Tifton by launching several academic degree programs on the campus. The first four undergraduates completed their degrees at Tifton that year. Today, approximately 100 graduate and undergraduate students are affiliated with Tifton’s degree program.

Overview Description of the Tifton Campus

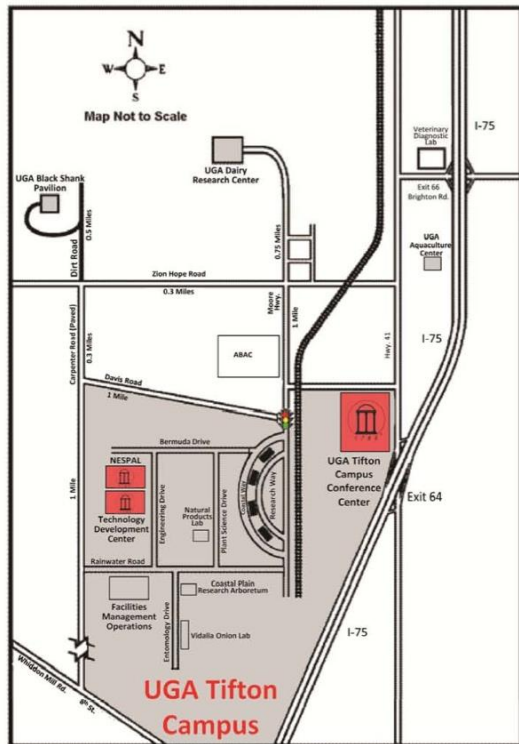


Figure 325. Location map illustrating the relationship of the campus to Interstation 75. (Source: University of Georgia)

The Coastal Plain Experiment Station, which includes the University of Georgia Tifton Campus, extends over approximately 7,000 acres in south Georgia, encompassing several farms and research centers at Alma, Attapulgus, Camilla, Midville, Lyons, and Plains. The main campus, which is the focus of this study, falls within Tifton city limits to the northwest of downtown and west of Interstate 75. It is bounded to the east by U.S. Highway 41 and Moore Highway, to the south by Whiddon Mill Drive, to the west by private property with an outer limit being Carpenter Road, and to the north by Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College. Visitors and staff currently approach campus from either U.S. Highway 41, Whiddon Mill Road, or Zion Hope Road. Visitors approaching from the Interstate can use either exit 64 or 66. The Georgia Railroad line also extends along the eastern edge of the campus. The Tifton area is generally rural and agricultural.

The Tifton Campus is composed of scores of institutional buildings, farm outbuildings, maintenance facilities, research structures, and greenhouses, connected by a grid of internal roads and parking areas, and surrounded by fields and experimental plots. The fields are generally open in character. There is also a 38-acre research arboretum composed of native species of the Southeastern Coastal Plain set along the margins of a stream and associated wetland that extend through the campus. The arboretum functions as a living resource for research, education, and recreation.

The principal academic buildings are located along the eastern margin of the campus. These buildings—Old Administration, H. H. Tift, Animal and Dairy



Figure 324. Context map illustrating the location of Tifton within the state of Georgia. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

Science, and Horticulture—are arranged in an arc that faces Moore Highway. Located to the northwest of these buildings is the Main Building, while to the southwest is the Plant Science/General Research Building. The Agricultural Engineering Office and Laboratory is located further west of the General Research Building. The other buildings focus principally on laboratory, greenhouse, storage, and maintenance uses. Many of the support structures follow the Rainwater Road corridor, as well as internal roads. Two large areas of experimental fields are located in the northwest and southern portions of the campus.

The internal road system along which the buildings are oriented is generally aligned with the cardinal directions. These roads include Plant Science Drive, Bermuda Drive, Bunny Run Road, and North and South Entomology Drives. Several of the internal roads are relatively informal and convey a farm-lane like character.

The University of Georgia has undertaken master planning efforts to address future growth and improvements to the campus. An illustrative drawing of the master plan is shown below.

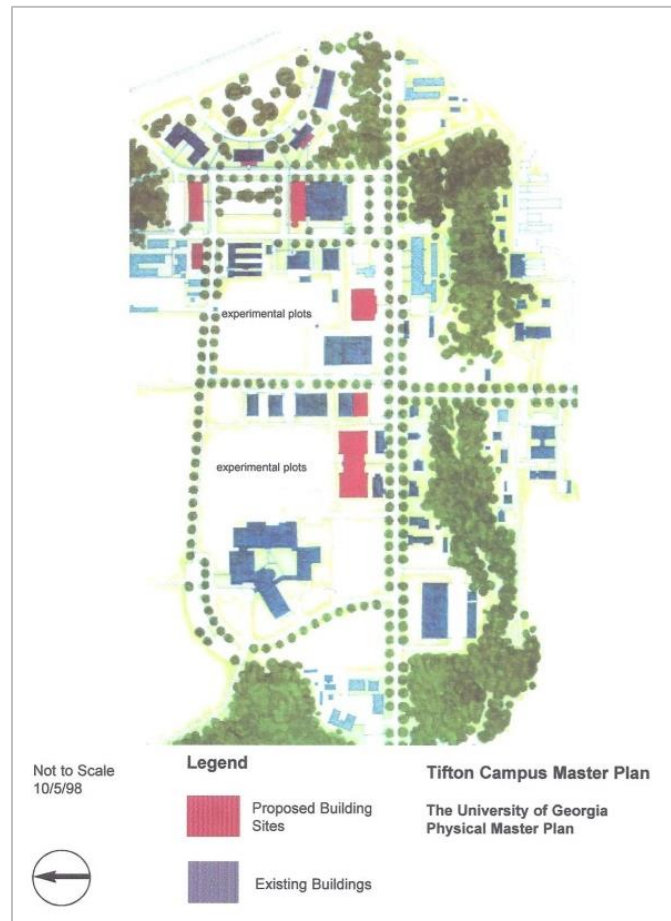


Figure 326. Campus master plan, undated. (Source: University of Georgia 1988 Master Plan)

Identification of Coastal Plain Experiment Station/Tifton Campus Character Areas

For purposes of this study, the Tifton Campus has been divided into seven discrete landscape character areas. Character areas are land bays or geographic areas that share similar physical traits or characteristics, a similar period of physical development, or are otherwise unified by land use, topography, vegetative character, design, or historic associations. For each character area, the primary historic landscape and built resources and their character-defining features are identified, and their condition and integrity assessed. The seven character areas used to describe campus resources of the Coastal Plain Experiment Station/Tifton Campus include:

- A. Historic Academic Core
- B. Laboratory Core
- C. Rainwater Road Frontage
- D. South Research Complex
- E. North Fields
- F. NESPAL
- G. East Farm Complex

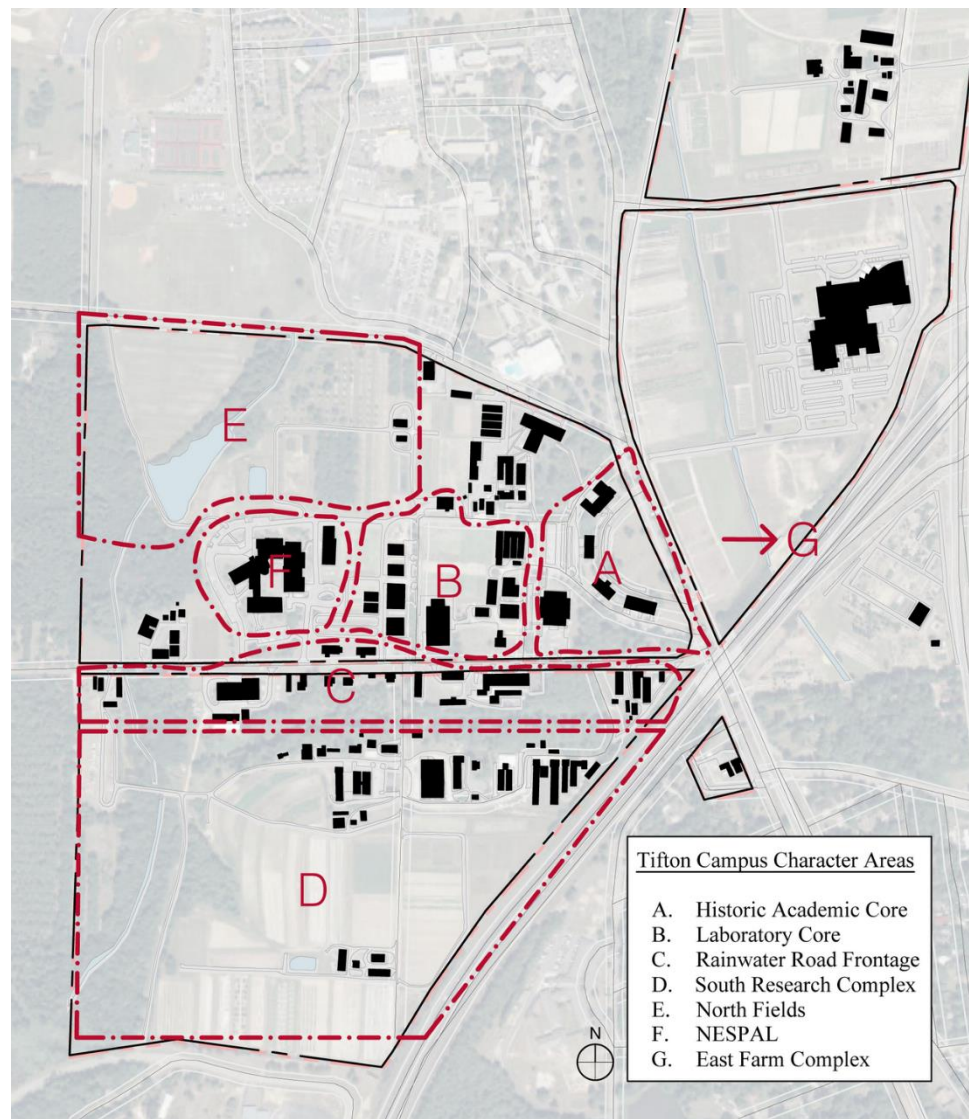


Figure 327. Character areas of the Tifton Campus. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

Identification and Evaluation of Historic Resources by Character Area

The pages that follow identify, describe, and assess the building, landscape, and archaeological resources associated with the Coastal Plain Experiment Station by character area. An overview description of the character area introduces each section. The introduction is followed by brief descriptions of historic landscape, building, and archaeological resources, and a general assessment of their historical integrity.

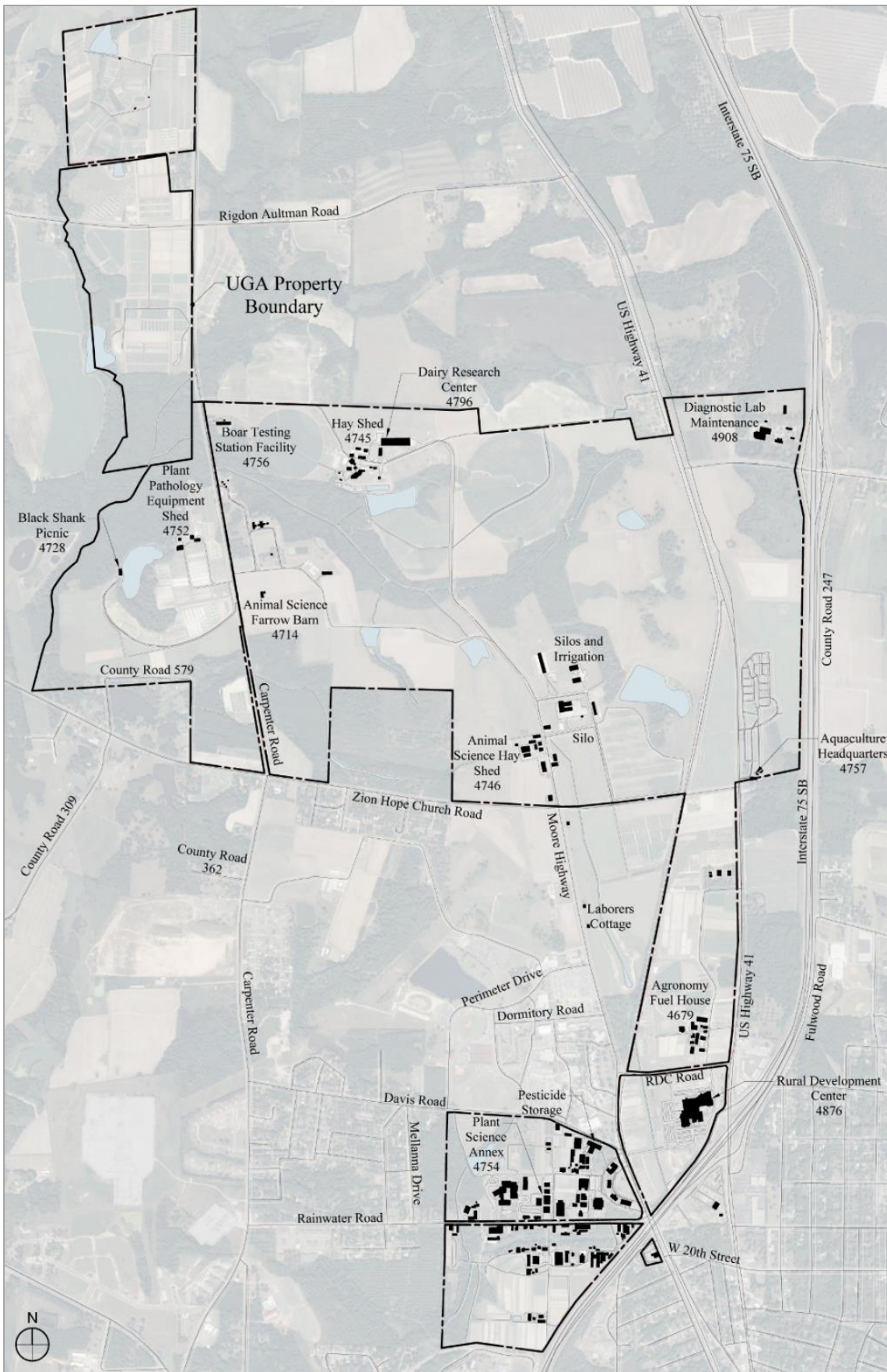


Figure 328. Resources of the Tifton campus. (Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., 2016)

Historic Academic Core

The Historic Academic Core character area is the principal public face of the Coastal Plain Experiment Station at Tifton. An arced arrangement of large institutional buildings faces the principal road and adjacent rail line to the east. These buildings, set along a formal entrance drive, were built between 1922 and 1963. Another large institutional building was added behind the arc in 1974. A campus identity sign sits within the open green space that fronts the buildings. The central green space is now lawn, but was used historically for turf experiment plots. A few mature open-grown trees dot the space, while a sundial to the east of the Horticulture Building, a commemorative plaque set in a boulder that marks the 75th anniversary of the station in 1993, and an adjacent flagpole.

Building Resources

Buildings associated with the Historic Academic Core character area are among the most substantial and significant buildings on the campus and its public face.



Figure 330. Old Administration Building principal facade.



Figure 329. Rear view, Old Administration Building.

Old Administration Building – UGA 4601 (1954, Category 1). The Old Administration Building forms the northern edge of the character area. It is located along Research Way, the internal road that links the institutional buildings facing Moore Highway. To the south of the main entrance, which is reached via a ramped walk, is a commemorative monument composed of a concrete walk and large boulder of native stone inset with a plaque. There is also a flagpole set in the turf panel nearby. There are no plants in front of the building, which is otherwise open and not vegetated.

The Old Administration Building is a two-story brick structure with a hipped asphalt-shingle roof. With its central entrance, hipped roof, and symmetrical facade, the building echoes the character of the earlier H. H. Tift and Animal and Dairy Science Buildings to its south. One-story wings with flat roofs extend from both ends of the building and to the rear, which creates a service courtyard at the back of the building.

The front entrance of the Old Administration Building has a decorative aluminum surround that is reminiscent of Art Deco and helps give the building a modern appearance. Large aluminum windows with horizontal muntins and operable sash are organized symmetrically on the facade and grouped within a concrete frame in the one-story wings. The bright aluminum, horizontal lines, and clean, flat masonry openings of the windows reinforce the building's modern appearance.

The exterior walls of the building are comprised of salmon-colored brick with flat, cast concrete string courses, window sills, and cornice. The brickwork has exhibited severe vertical cracking which appears to be due to settlement. At the time of the survey of the property conducted for this report, foundation repairs for this condition had just been completed, and it was expected that repair of the cracked brick walls would be undertaken. The Old Administration Building has a high degree of historic integrity on both the exterior and interior. It is one of the most notable buildings architecturally on the campus, and appears individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is therefore assessed as Category 1.



Figure 331. Principal facade, H. H. Tift Building (Source: University of Georgia, Office of the University Architects)

H. H. Tift Building – UGA 4602 (1922, Category 1). The H. H. Tift Building is located along Research Way to the south of the Old Administration Building. The building is named for the experiment station's principal founder and benefactor and the City of Tifton's namesake, Captain H. H. Tift. It was the first major building constructed at the station. The building originally contained labs on the upper floor, offices on the main floor, and mules in the basement. It is not clear how mules might have been accommodated at the basement level.

The H. H. Tift Building is a two-story, rectangular brick structure with a hipped shingle roof designed in a simple, straightforward Beaux-Arts style representative of the period. Wood rafter tails project out over the building's light-tan brick walls. The first floor level of the building is elevated 6 feet above the ground, creating a raised basement. Prominent exterior steps lead to the central front entrance. The building's front facade is symmetrical with a slightly projecting central bay. Large wood, one-over one double-hung windows are paired on the front and rear facades. There are no wings or additions to the building. The H. H. Tift Building is one of the most notable architecturally on the



Figure 332. Rear facade, H. H. Tift Building.

campus as a good example of the Beaux-Arts style. It appears individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and is assessed as Category 1.



Figure 333. View of Animal and Dairy Science Building (left) and H. H. Tift Building (right). (Source: University of Georgia, Office of the University Architects)



Figure 334. The principal façade of the Animal and Dairy Science Building. (Source: University of Georgia, Office of the University Architects)



Figure 335. Steel windows at the front of the building.

Animal and Dairy Science Building – UGA 4603 (1937, Category 1). Located along Research Way to the south of the H. H. Tift Building, the Animal and Dairy Science Building is constructed of light tan brick. Constructed in 1937, the building was the second major building constructed at Tifton and an important and substantial addition to the campus. Its location and orientation south of and at an angle to the H. H. Tift Building helped to establish the arc of principal buildings that was fully developed in the mid-1950s.

Like the H. H. Tift Building, the Animal and Dairy Science Building is a two-story structure with a raised basement and hipped shingle roof. Its symmetrical facade replicates the overall character and appearance of Tift. The building has classical detailing in the form of paired full-length concrete pilasters with decorative detailing such as the fluted capitals that support a pedimented cross-gable roof in the central entrance pavilion. A fanlight is in the center of the pediment.

The front facade features bays of steel windows with operable, awning sash that are character-defining. The steel windows reflect the scientific and research nature of the structure. The substantial concrete stairs lead up to the main entrance doors with decorative cast concrete or stone surround. The entrance doors and transom are modern aluminum replacements.

The building's second-story windows have decorative concrete frames and keystones. A newer two-story brick and steel exterior egress staircase is located at the north end facade. There is a concrete masonry unit shed addition at the rear that is in poor condition. Animal and Dairy Science Building is one of the most notable architecturally on the campus as a good example of a Neoclassical style structure on campus. It appears individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and is assessed as Category 1.



Figure 336. Front view of the Horticulture Building, 2015.

Horticulture Building – UGA 4604 (1963, Category 1). The Horticulture Building is located along Research Way, southeast of the Animal and Dairy Science Building. Constructed in 1963, the building is modern in character. When built, it completed the arc of principal buildings at the front of the campus.

This two-story simple rectangular structure features bands of horizontal metal windows and a flat roof with a simple metal cornice band. The red brick contrasts with the tan brick of Tifton's other principal buildings. The front and rear facades of the building are slightly inset, while the metal cornice band projects above, emphasizing the rectangular box-like form. The Horticulture Building is one of the most notable architecturally on the campus as a good example of mid-century Modern architecture. It appears individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and is assessed as Category 1.



Figure 337. The rear of the Horticulture Building.



Figure 339. Front view of the General Research Building.



Figure 338. The General Research Building is located southwest of the H. H. Tift and Animal and Dairy Science Buildings.

General Research Z-24 Building – UGA 4607 (1974, Category 4). The General Research Building Z-24 is a late modern-style structure constructed of dark tan brick and white concrete. Previously known as the Plant Science Building, it is located to the southwest of the H. H. Tift and Animal and Dairy Science Buildings. It is accessed from Rainwater Road as well as Plant Science Drive. A parking area serving the building is located to its south. Foundation plantings edge the entrances, which are reached via concrete walks. Pine trees are planted around the building and enhance the landscape character.

The General Research Building is a large rectangular structure. One story in height, the articulation of its exterior facade masks its overall size. Portions of the building are cantilevered and appear to be floating due to the recessed structure of its base. The exterior walls of the cantilevered section are composed of a wide white cast-concrete band at the roof line and a narrow concrete band at the floor level that frame window openings broken by vertical brick panels. The expression of the brick panels set over the continuous top and bottom concrete bands creates a distinctive appearance in which the dark glass windows also read as a continuous horizontal band.

The General Research Building is a good example of mid-1970s architecture.

Landscape Resources

Research Way (by 1954, Category 2). There are two principal circulation systems located within the character area that parallel one another. They include Research and Coastal Ways. Research Way edges the system of buildings that face Moore Highway. It is edged by pods of parking and concrete sidewalks, as well as mature shade tree plantings. This historic road corridor was probably constructed in conjunction with the Administration Building in 1954. Before that date, a similar but more narrowly arched entrance drive was centered on the Tift Building. University of Georgia “Tifton Campus” canvas flags mounted on aluminum poles are located along the road margins and at Moore Highway at the entrance onto Research Way. The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.

Coastal Way (circa 1937/1954, Category 2). The second road system that connects the historic institutional buildings of Tifton extends to the rear of the main arc of buildings. It is known as Coastal Way. The southern portion of this road was part of the campus' early circulation system and appears in aerial photographs from the 1930s connecting to the barns, greenhouses, and work areas behind the main buildings. This road was likely extended to its current configuration in 1954 when the Old Administration Building and Research Way were constructed. Today, Coastal Way provides service access to several buildings as well as parking facilities and other circulation systems to the west. The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.

Walks (date undetermined, Category 2). Sidewalks edge Research Way to provide access to building entrances. There is a newer, non-historic concrete walk that leads to and encircles the commemorative boulder outside of the Old Administration Building and also an informal mulch and stone walk that leads from Research Way to the sculptural piece within the turf lawn east of the buildings. The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.

Identity sign (1995, Category 5).

Sundial (1995, Category 5).

Commemorative boulder and plaque (1993, Category 5).

Flagpole (date undetermined, Category 5).

Tree and shrub plantings (date undetermined, Category 3). Turf and shade trees have historically characterized the central panel between the institutional buildings and Moore Highway. Non-historic ornamental plantings have been added in front of the identity sign and there are some foundation plantings located along the base of the Horticulture Building and Animal and Dairy Science Building.

Laboratory Core

The Laboratory Core character area is located between the Historic Academic Core to the east and NESPAL to the west. To the south, the character area is edged by the Rainwater Road Frontage character area. Plant Science Drive frames the area to the east while Bermuda Drive edges much of the character area to the north.

In addition to the buildings and greenhouses that edge Plant Science Drive and North Entomology Drive, the character area includes two expanses of experiment fields, exhibits, and display areas that interpret the work of the Coastal Plain Experiment Station. Exhibits include several Tiff bermudagrass cultivars.

Building Resources

Buildings within the Laboratory Core character area include some of the station's most historically significant work structures, such as the Main Barn, built in 1920.



Figure 340. Fuel Monitoring Building.

Fuel Monitoring Building – UGA 4033 (date undetermined, category undetermined). Located to the north of Bermuda Drive is a small concrete block structure with a metal gable roof used to monitor fuel. The Fuel Monitoring Building is edged to the north by gasoline pumps set within an asphalt paved area. The date of origin of the campfire rings is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.



Figure 341. Greenhouse no. 2.

Greenhouse no. 2 – Horticulture Agronomy – UGA 4608 (1943, Category 2). Greenhouse no. 2 is composed of a headhouse that faces north toward Bermuda Drive and three glass greenhouses behind. The building was constructed in 1943

near another greenhouse on the east side of Plant Science Drive that no longer exists. Establishment of this cluster of greenhouses formed the basis for an enclave of small research and support buildings constructed at the station over the next two decades.

The headhouse is a simple, one-and-one-half-story concrete block structure, painted white. The building has a wood gable roof clad with metal roofing. The principal facade features a wooden double door bay and a garage door bay along with a series of six-over-six wood double-hung windows. The greenhouses appear to be in good condition.⁴⁸⁰ The structures retain integrity and are assessed as Category 2.



Figure 342. Side view of Greenhouse no. 2.



Figure 344. Greenhouse no. 3 is just west of Greenhouse no. 2.

Greenhouse no. 3 – Agronomy – UGA 4609 (1956, Category 2). Greenhouse no. 3 is located on the south side of Bermuda Drive just to the west of Greenhouse no. 2. It is composed of a simple concrete block headhouse facing north, with a single greenhouse behind. The headhouse dates to 1956, while the greenhouse has been replaced since the original construction of the building.

The headhouse is one-and-one-half stories, with a wood gable roof and overhanging eaves similar to Greenhouse #2. The principal facade has a central modern metal overhead garage door with six-over-six double-hung windows to each side and on the ends. The roof is standing seam metal, with a vent along the center of the top ridge. The replacement greenhouse is constructed of metal frame and vinyl sheathing.⁴⁸¹

The greenhouse retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 343. Greenhouse no. 3.

480. New South Associates, *Phase I Architectural Survey*, Appendix B, 27 of 38.

481. *Ibid.*, Appendix B, 28 of 38.



Figure 345. Feed Sample House.

Feed Sample House – UGA 4610 (1943, Category 2). The Feed Sample House is a modest single-story wood-frame structure located behind Greenhouse no. 2. The building has a gable roof, overhanging eaves, and exposed rafter ends. Its gable end faces Plant Science Drive. The building has fiberboard siding likely laid over original wood siding, and a concrete block foundation. The Feed Sample House has two doors that both appear to be original, although the door facing Plant Science Drive has been modified with a non-historic metal sash at its top. The door on the south elevation is in need of repair. There are several non-historic metal windows; the original window configuration is not known.⁴⁸² The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 346. The Main Barn is located at 106 Plant Science Drive.

Main Barn – UGA 4613 (1920, Category 1). The Main Barn is located at 106 Plant Science Drive. It was the first substantial work structure built at the station.

482. Ibid., Appendix B, 28 of 38.

The barn is a solid, three-story concrete structure with a gambrel wood-framed roof clad with modern metal roofing. One-story concrete block additions have been added to each side.

On the Plant Service Drive elevation, the historic barn door openings on the upper floor levels, windows at the third floor level, and a door at second floor level have been infilled with wood siding. Original flanking windows appear to have been replaced. On the rear elevation, the original barn doors appear to remain at the third floor level, while the second floor level has been infilled. Flanking windows have been replaced with non-historic windows at the third floor level and are covered and not visible at the second floor level. The original open passage remains at the ground level. The Main Barn is one of the oldest structures to survive on campus. It is a good example of an early twentieth century working farm building, and appears to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and is assessed as Category 1.



Figure 348. The Ag Engineering Office and Lab.

Ag Engineering Office and Lab – UGA 4629 (1966, Category 2). The Ag Engineering Office and Lab is a large utilitarian building with a low-pitched gable roof. The principal gable end faces Rainwater Road and features a decorative, concrete block screen wall and wide, overhanging eave. The main body of the structure is a corrugated metal butler building, green in color, with a very low-pitched gable roof. The rear of the building has a two-story garage addition. The west facade has metal walls, windows, and a series of covered car ports. The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 347. The rear of the building has a two-story garage addition.



Figure 349. The Ag Engineering Field Lab.

Ag Engineering Field Lab – UGA 4636 (1970, Category 4). The Ag Engineering Field Lab is a green corrugated metal building with a gable roof with its ends facing east-west. The building has a large central double door on a sliding track, as well as a large shed roof addition on the north side used for equipment and machinery storage.



Figure 350. The Oil House.

Oil House – UGA 4729 (1940, Category 2). The Oil House is a modest wood frame structure located just east of the fuel pumps. The building is raised slightly off of the ground and set on loose-laid concrete blocks. It has a wood-framed roof with asphalt shingles. The original wood siding that has been covered with fiberboard siding. The Oil House has a non-historic door on the gable end and windows with two-over-two double-hung sash with aluminum frames on the left facade. The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.

Pesticide Building – UGA 4734 (1975, Category 4). The Pesticide Building is located to the west of the Main Barn. It is constructed of tan concrete blocks finished with vertical scoring. The building is surrounded by a concrete landing on all sides and has three door openings—one on the left facade and two on the rear—all solid. The hip roof, which has very large overhanging eaves, is covered with red standing seam metal roofing. Three large exhaust stacks pierce the roof. To the south of the pesticide barn is a rusted metal silo.

Entomology Annex – UGA 4740 (1977, Category 5)

Nematology Shed – UGA 4743 (1979, Category 5)

Plant Science Annex – UGA 4754 (1984, Category 5)

Weed Science Laboratory – UGA 4765 (1991, Category 5)

Natural Products Lab – UGA 4793 (1999, Category 5)

Landscape Resources

Plant Science Drive (circa 1920s, Category 2). Plant Science Drive extends north/south between the General Research Building and the Laboratory Core character area. The road connects Rainwater Road with Bermuda Drive. This road appears on historic aerial photographs of the research station and must have been present in some form in association with the construction of the Main Barn in 1920. The road is assessed as Category 2.

Bermuda Drive (date undetermined, category undetermined). Bermuda Drive leads east/west between the administrative core at Coastal Way and Plant Science Drive to and around NESPAL, before turning south and intersecting Rainwater Drive. The date of origin of Bermuda Drive is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

North Entomology Drive (date undetermined, category undetermined). North Entomology Drive parallels Plant Science Drive to the west of the Laboratory Core character area. The Agriculture/Engineering Office and Lab faces North Entomology Drive. A row of pine trees edges the road corridor to its west. The date of origin of the drive is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Turf display fields (date undetermined, category undetermined). The northwest quadrant of the Laboratory Core character area, edged by Bermuda Drive to the north and North Entomology Drive to the west, is used for display of Tifton bred turf varieties. The land is divided into a grid of plots, many of which are labeled with the cultivar name and year of development. The date of origin of the turf display fields is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Experimental plots (date undetermined, category undetermined). The relatively level fields to the west of North Entomology Drive are divided into rectilinear plots used for experiments and to display agricultural science for interpretive purposes. The fields contain open air sheds and other structures that relate to the experiments. The date of origin of the experimental plots is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Rainwater Road Frontage Resources

The Rainwater Road Frontage character area is a linear landscape composed of the road corridor and the campus buildings that face and edge the roadway. Many of the buildings are modest wood frame structures, although there are also some newer and larger structures as well. Several facilities relating to USDA activities are also located along the road corridor. Many of the historic buildings reflect specific architectural design approaches to addressing agricultural innovations developed at the station. Further research is needed to document their use and significance in relation to the station's research programs. The collection of buildings may possess interpretive value and warrant preservation, regardless of their potential for adaptive reuse.

Building Resources

Most of the buildings in the Rainwater Road Frontage character area are aligned in a row along the south side of the road and were constructed between 1944 and 1962. Two buildings of a similar in character are located to the north of the road as well. Several of these buildings are unique in form and use and were designed, as noted above, to accommodate specific research purposes or constitute agricultural innovation developed at the station. Others are simple utilitarian support structures.

Generally, the buildings have been maintained in good condition. The metal roofs that have been installed help protect the buildings and require little maintenance.

Branch Peanut Greenhouse – UGA 4025 (2000, Category 5)

NESPAL Bio Ag Engineering Implement Shed – UGA 4032 (1997, Category 5)



Figure 351. The Potato Curing House, located near the intersection of Rainwater Road and South Entomology Drive.



Figure 352. Undated historic photo of the Potato Curing House. (Source: b63)

Potato Curing House – UGA 4647 (1944, Category 2). The Potato Curing House is located on the south side of Rainwater Road near its intersection with South Entomology Drive. Constructed in 1944, the Potato Curing House is the oldest building within the character area. It is a one-story wood-frame structure set on concrete block foundation walls. Rectangular in plan, the Potato Curing House features a gable roof, and is oriented to face the road. An open shed is located along the south side of the building.

The Potato Curing House has two doors on the north and east elevations and three doors on the west elevation. The doors on the east and west ends are sheltered with porch roof overhangs and narrow wood porch floor decking. The doors on the north end are accessed via wood steps. The exterior of the building has original wood siding covered with later asbestos shingles. Metal roofing has been used to replace the earlier asphalt roofing visible in a historic photograph.

The building appears to be in good condition and although altered through the addition of new roofing and siding, retains integrity. It is assessed as Category 2.

Seed Drying House – UGA 4648 (1950, Category 2). The Seed Drying House is located to the immediate west of the Potato Curing House. It is a simple one-story wood-frame structure set on a concrete block foundation. This small rectangular building is oriented east-west, while its gable roof is oriented north-south. The building has original wood siding that has been covered with modern vinyl siding. The roofing is metal. Doors on the east and west elevations and a recessed door on the south elevation are non-historic, modern replacements.

The Seed Drying House appears to be in good condition, and retains integrity despite the addition of new siding. It is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 353. Side view of the Potato Curing House.



Figure 354. The Seed Cleaning House.

Seed Cleaning House – UGA 4649 (1951, Category 2). The Seed Cleaning House is located to the west of the Seed Drying House. It is a one-story wood-frame structure with a two-section gable roof with exposed rafter ends that is oriented east/west. The building has a concrete block foundation. The upper portion of the gable roof slightly overhangs the two lower side portions and appears to cover a through carriageway. Double doors are located at each end with shed roof overhangs above.

The Seed Cleaning House retains its original painted wood siding, weathered metal roofing, and six-over-six wood double-hung windows on the sides. The building has been well maintained and appears to be in good condition. It possesses integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 355. The Gin and Seed House is located on the north side of Rainwater Road near its intersection with North Entomology Drive.

Gin and Seed House – UGA 4650 (1942, Category 2). The Gin and Seed House is located on the north side of Rainwater Road near its intersection with North

Entomology Drive. The building is a simple, two-story wood-frame structure facing east with a long, one-story wing extension to the rear. The two-story portion has a gable roof with metal roofing oriented north-south, while the rear wing has a gable roof with metal roofing oriented east-west. Both have exposed wood rafters. The metal roofing appears to be in good condition. An extension of the roofing on the south side of the rear wing creates an outdoor covered area. The rear wing is raised slightly off the ground and sits on blocks.

The building is sheathed in original wood siding covered with later asbestos siding. Original wood double-hung sash windows have been replaced with non-historic metal storm sash windows. The wide, flat wood trim surrounding the windows appears to be non-historic. Original doors have similarly been replaced with non-historic doors. Two sliding doors are located on the north elevation of the two-story structure, while a third is located on the west end of the rear wing.

Despite the alterations that have been made to the historic materials, the Gin and Seed House retains good integrity and appears to be in good condition. The building is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 356. Rear view of the Gin and Seed House.



Figure 357. Side view, the Gin and Seed House.



Figure 358. The Tobacco Pack House is located to the west of the Gin and Seed House, north of Rainwater Road.

Tobacco Pack House – UGA 4651 (1964, Category 2). The Tobacco Pack House is located to the west of the Gin and Seed House north of Rainwater Road. The building is a simple, single-story, wood-frame structure with a standing seam metal gable roof painted red. The building and the gable roof are oriented east-west. The structure is raised slightly off of the ground and sits on masonry piers.

Like the Gin and Seed House, the exterior of the building has original wood siding covered with later asphalt siding. Two shed overhangs, one on the south and one on the east, create outdoor covered areas. The original windows appear to have been removed and replaced with non-historic metal storm windows. The Tobacco Pack House otherwise retains good integrity.



Figure 359. The Engineering Tobacco Shed.

Engineering Tobacco Shed – UGA 4653 (1962, Category 2). The Engineering Tobacco Shed is located west of the Seed Cleaning House south of Rainwater Road. It is a single-story structure, oriented east-west, with a low-pitched, weathered metal gable roof with exposed rafter tails. An elevated, wooden cupola and vent runs along the ridgeline. The walls of the building are corrugated metal and particle board. A double door in the north elevation is particle board, set around core metal. An open air shed extension is located on the west front facade supported by two wooden posts. The central two bays on the front facade are composed of particle board and aluminum. The rear west facade has a two-bay open air storage shed addition with wood supports. The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 360. Ag Engineering Equipment Shed, seen far right.

Ag Engineering Equipment Shed – UGA 4654 (1956, Category 2). The Ag Engineering Equipment Shed is a simple, open pole barn located east of the

Tobacco Curing Barn. The shed has a wood-framed roof with metal roofing that is supported with wooden posts. It retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 361. The Tobacco Curing Barn.

Tobacco Curing Barn – UGA 4657 (1945, Category 2). The Tobacco Curing Barn is located along Rainwater Road to the west of the Ag Engineering Equipment Shed and east of the Physical Plant Building. Built in 1945, the Tobacco Curing Barn is among the earliest buildings built within the character area. The barn is a small wood-frame structure with its original wood siding. Its gable roof has metal roofing that is weathered, with a portion that is missing. The Tobacco Curing Barn has a concrete foundation with brick top courses and metal vents. The building has a variety of openings, with two large double doors on the east elevation and a ridge vent at the top. A long open shed is located on the south side of the building.

The barn was developed to improve tobacco curing methods used by farmers. The barn is in fair condition due to deterioration of the roof and siding, but retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.

Physical Plant Building – UGA 4762 (1991, Category 5).

Black Shank Tobacco Barn – UGA 4663 (1963, Category 2). The Black Shank Tobacco Barn was built in 1963. It is located to the south of the Physical Plant Building. This wood frame structure has metal sheathing, a side gable roof with standing seam metal roofing, and a concrete block foundation. The roof extends to form a front overhang supported by four posts. Double wooden doors provide entry along the principal facade, which faces north. There is another open shed roof storage porch located on the south elevation.⁴⁸³ The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.

483. Ibid., Appendix B, 30 of 38.



Figure 362. The Soils Shed is located at the western edge of the Tifton Campus south of Rainwater Road.



Figure 363. The Soils Shed.

Soils Shed – UGA 4664 (1956, Category 2). The Soils Shed is located at the western edge of the Tifton Campus south of Rainwater Road. The building is a long, thin storage structure with wood framing and metal walls set on a concrete floor slab. The gable roof has weathered metal roofing. The shed has a series of garage and personnel doors and a few double-hung windows. The south end of the building is open and covers two metal storage structures. The structure retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.

Old Soils Lab Building (Sparrow Lab) – UGA 4665 (1948, Category 2). The Old Soils Lab Building is a one-story wood-frame structure located south of Rainwater Road at the western end of the Tifton Campus. The building is rectangular in plan, has a gable roof, and is oriented perpendicular to the road.

Recent renovations have entailed installation of asphalt roofing, vinyl siding over the original wood siding, and potentially replacement of the original windows. The building is in good condition. The Old Soils Lab Building has diminished integrity of materials due to the recent renovations but conveys its historic associations and is assessed as Category 2.

ARS Storage Building (date undetermined, category undetermined). The ARS Storage Building is a small, rectangular concrete block structure located to the south of the Branch Peanut Greenhouse. The building has a wood-framed gable roof with asphalt shingles. The date of origin of the building is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.



Figure 364. ARS Storage Building.

Landscape Resources

Tobacco Road (date undetermined, category undetermined). Tobacco Road is a narrow asphalt paved drive that extends south from Rainwater Road at its eastern end and provides access to many of the Tifton Campus laboratories and maintenance facilities, as well as USDA related complexes. The road winds and meanders through this area of campus between Rainwater Road and South Entomology Drive. The date of origin of the road is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

South Entomology Drive (date undetermined, category undetermined). South Entomology Drive extends south from Rainwater Road at its mid-point on the campus and directly across from North Entomology Drive. The road follows the north/south cardinal directions in a straight line, continuing into the south fields and ending at the Horticulture Barn. The date of origin of the drive is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Parking associated with Physical Plant (1991, Category 5).

South Research Complex

The South Research Complex character area is located south of Rainwater Road and is separated from the road by a band of canopy trees and other vegetation that includes the Coastal Plains Research Arboretum. A large portion of the character area is comprised of fields divided into experimental plots. South Entomology Drive extends through character area fields. The historic Horticulture Barn is located within the center of the south field area.

The character area is bordered on the east by Interstate 75. A complex of buildings, including greenhouses, laboratories, and offices related primarily to entomology, peanut, and tobacco research forms the northern edge of the character area. The buildings are aligned along a series of internal drives oriented east-west.

Building Resources

The South Research Complex character area includes approximately forty buildings, most located along the Tobacco Road and Bunny Run Road near the northern edge of the character area. Two buildings— Arboretum Cottage and Horticultural Barn—date to 1935 and are among the oldest to survive on campus. Many of the other buildings were constructed in the 1950s and 1960s. Several of the buildings located within the character area are operated by the USDA and not addressed herein. All of the buildings are utilitarian research, work, and support structures.



Figure 365. The Weed Control Greenhouse and Headhouse.

Weed Control Greenhouse and Headhouse – UGA 4619 (1963, Category 2).

The Weed Control Greenhouse and Headhouse is located near the eastern end of Tobacco Road. The headhouse is a one-story concrete block structure oriented perpendicular to the road. It has a gable roof with new metal roofing, and metal windows with two awning sash and are set in masonry openings with concrete sills. The long greenhouse is attached to the rear. The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 366. The Plant Pathology Greenhouse and Headhouse.

Plant Pathology Greenhouse and Headhouse – UGA 4620 (1963, Category 2).

The Plant Pathology Greenhouse and Headhouse is located west of the Weed Control Greenhouse along Tobacco Road. The headhouse is a one-story concrete block structure with a gable roof and new metal roofing. Like the Weed Control Headhouse, the building has small metal windows with awning sash set in the masonry openings with concrete sills. The long greenhouse is attached to the rear. The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 367. The Plant Pathology Growth Chamber.

Plant Pathology Growth Chamber – UGA 4621 (1966, Category 2).

The Plant Pathology Growth Chamber is located northwest of the Plant Pathology Greenhouse across Tobacco Road. The building is a small rectangular structure that appears to be wood-framed and is covered with aluminum sheeting. It has a lightly built wood gable roof the front of which is open and covered with mesh. The front elevation has a sliding double door. The building appears to be in fair condition. It retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 368. The Pathology/Nematology Greenhouse.

Pathology/Nematology Greenhouse – UGA 4622 (1965, Category 2). The Pathology/Nematology Greenhouse is located to the west of the Plant Pathology Greenhouse on Tobacco Road. The headhouse is a one-story rectangular concrete block structure with a flat roof. The metal windows with awning sash match those of the headhouses to its east. A four-room glass and aluminum greenhouse is attached to the rear. The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 369. The Grass Br Headhouse and Greenhouse.

Grass Br Headhouse and Greenhouse – UGA 4623 (1967, Category 4). The Grass Br Headhouse and Greenhouse is at the west end of the row of greenhouses on Tobacco Road. The headhouse is a small concrete block structure with a gable roof that matches those to its east. A gabled hood connects the headhouse to the four-room aluminum and glass greenhouse.



Figure 370. The Horticulture Greenhouse.

Horticulture Greenhouse – UGA 4625 (1967, Category 4). The horticulture greenhouse is located west of the plant pathology growth chamber near Tobacco Road. This gable roofed structure is composed of an aluminum frame inset with glass. It features a single-light aluminum framed entry door. The base has a case of curved concrete along the lower 2 feet. A green removable shade cloth is sometimes placed on the glass roof exterior. Three large square automated fans are set in the right facade with a cooling system and manual venting cranks on the left facade. The building has poured concrete interior flooring and aluminum pitting benches.



Figure 371. Laborers Cottage A.

Laborers Cottage A – UGA 4626 (1957, Category 2). Laborers cottage A is located to east of South Entomology Drive and the Vidalia Onion Research Lab. This single-story wood frame structure, built in 1957, has a side gable roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. The roof is covered with asbestos shingles. The building has a concrete block foundation. The windows are six-over-six double-hung. The principal facade faces south and features a central

front porch of concrete construction with a shed roof. The building has an interior brick chimney. The property is surrounded by a chain link fence.⁴⁸⁴

The cottage retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 372. Arboretum Cottage.

Arboretum Cottage (Graduate Student Housing) – UGA 4628 (1935, Category 2). The Arboretum Cottage is a small wood-framed building located east of South Entomology Drive. Constructed in 1935, the building has been adaptively reused for educational programming, and has served as graduate student housing. A research garden of the Coastal Plains Research Arboretum is located to the north of the building. This building appears eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as part of a historic district, and is assessed as Category 2.

Horticulture Barn – UGA 4639 (1935, Category 2). The Horticultural Barn is located south of the main complex of research buildings in the center of the south fields. The barn is one of a cluster of buildings related to horticultural experiment materials storage. The Horticulture Barn faces north along a spur farm road. It is a two-story wood frame structure with a gambrel roof. Its original exterior wood siding is covered with later asbestos siding. The building also has a concrete block foundation. The building features a double wooden door and two metal roll doors on the south elevation. There are shed roof additions to the north and west sides of the building. Constructed in 1935, the barn is one of the early work building at the station. This building appears eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as part of a historic district, and is assessed as Category 2.

484. Ibid., Appendix B, 28 of 38.



Figure 373. Entomology Building Laboratory.

Entomology Building Laboratory – UGA 4640 (1965, Category 2). The Entomology Building Laboratory is located north of Bunny Run Road. It is a long rectangular structure with a gable roof. The front facade has eight bays. Seven have one-over-one vinyl windows. There is one paired metal doorway protected by a shed roof on metal posts. The right facade has a U-shaped section with two gabled ends connected at the rear. Each end has two one-over-one windows with concrete sills and a door at the right. There is a tree growing in the U-shaped courtyard. The rear facade is a mirror of the front. The roof has overhanging eaves. There are three vents at the ridgeline of the roof. The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.

Entomology Greenhouse – UGA 4641 (1965, Category 2). The Entomology Greenhouse is located to the west of South Entomology Drive adjacent to the Entomology Building Laboratory. This front gabled CMU building has a raised metal door and one one-over-one jalousie window with a brick sill. The right facade has a one-over-one window and a vent. The left facade has a doorway and two small fixed windows. A side gabled greenhouse is attached to the left of the CMU building that features a four-course CMU base and aluminum framing that supports glass inserts. The front of the greenhouse has six doors and eight exhaust fans. The rear of the CMU building has a large bay partially infilled with siding and paired metal doors. A small wooden shed roof extends over the bay. The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 374. Entomology Laboratory (Insectary).

Entomology Laboratory (Insectary) – UGA 4643 (1956, Category 2). The Entomology Laboratory (Insectary) is a single-story gable roofed structure with a large addition to the gable end at the rear. The front has paired metal doors, a nine-light door, and an infilled window bay protected under a wooden shed roof. The right facade has five window bays, one of which is infilled with an A/C unit. The roofs have overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. The rear facade of the original structure has boarded up windows with A/C units. The front section of roof is taller than the rear. A large metal exhaust pipe extends from the ridgeline of the rear roof. The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 375. Entomology Laboratory.

Entomology Laboratory – UGA 4644 (1956, Category 2). The Entomology Laboratory is a single-story wood-framed structure with a flat roof. The front facade has nine bays. The left four bays are additions. The two doors are centered in the front facade and flanked by jalousie windows to either side. Similar

windows span the rest of the facade, eight in total. The doors are mid-twentieth-century replacements on the left and right facades. The original cladding has been covered with vinyl or removed completely. However, the building retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic character and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 376. Entomology Equipment Shed.

Entomology Equipment Shed – UGA 4645 (1968, Category 4). This single-story structure has a three-bay storage shed, with the right bay enclosed with pen-air wrap-around storage on remaining bays. The roof is low pitched and gable, and covered with standing seam metal painted red. Dimensioned lumber and brackets support the open air section of the roof, which has exposed rafter tails. The enclosed section has a single six-over-six double-hung sash window in the rear facade. There are mid-twentieth-century double door replacements at the front and rear. The middle of the storage shed has a half-story elevated storage platform.

Peanut Barn (Entomology) – UGA 4646 (1964, Category 2). The Peanut Barn is a wood frame structure with a wooden shed roof. There are paired central doors on the front and a vent in the gable. The left facade has four two-over-two double-hung sash windows and a tall wooden open-air equipment/machinery shed. The right facade has a shed addition porch, two doorways, and two two-over-two double-hung sash windows. The shed roof has exposed rafter ends and overhanging eaves. Another shed extends from the rear to house machinery. The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.

Horticulture Greenhouse Headhouse – UGA 4730 (1971, Category 4). This structure is a glass greenhouse with aluminum framing. It has a central walkway from front to back and gravel interior flooring. Metal potting benches flank the central walkway. Original vent cranks are at the left facade of the interior. Venting fans span the right facade. The building is accessed through a three-light aluminum front entry door.



Figure 377. Horticulture Implement Storage.

Horticulture Implement Storage – UGA 4733 (1956, Category 2). The horticulture implement storage structure is a four-bay shed. The right three bays are open-air. The left bay is enclosed with corrugated metal. The entry door and a rectangular aluminum vent are located on the side facade. An aluminum bay garage door is in the front facade. The structure is supported with I-beams set on a continuous concrete platform.

Entomology Lab Trailer – UGA 4749 (1983, Category 5)



Figure 378. Soil Sterilizer Shed. (Source: University of Georgia)

Soil Sterilizer Shed – UGA 4751 (1950, Category 2). The Soil Sterilizer Shed is a small, one-story gable roof structure with concrete unit masonry walls and siding infill at gables. The building has a vehicular entrance. It has a small shed-

roofed addition with a personnel door. Constructed in 1950, the structure retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.

Arboretum Pavilion – UGA 4764 (1989, Category 5)

Horticulture Chemical Storage – UGA 4772 (1992, Category 5)

Vidalia Onion Research Lab – UGA 4773 (1995, Category 5)

Animal Science Entomology Chicken House – UGA 4795 (1994, Category 5)

Entomology Greenhouse – UGA 4797 (1996, Category 5)

Landscape Resources

South Entomology Drive (date undetermined, category undetermined). South Entomology Drive extends south from Rainwater Road at its mid-point on the campus and directly across from North Entomology Drive. The road follows the north/south cardinal directions in a straight line, continuing into the south fields and ending at the Horticulture Barn. The date of origin of the drive is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Tobacco Road (date undetermined, category undetermined). Tobacco Road is a narrow asphalt paved drive that extends south from Rainwater Road at its eastern end and provides access to many of the Tifton Campus laboratories and maintenance facilities, as well as USDA related complexes. The road winds and meanders through this area of campus between Rainwater Road and South Entomology Drive. The date of origin of the road is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Bunny Run Road (date undetermined, category undetermined). Bunny Run Road extends west from South Entomology Drive along the north edge of the South Research Complex character area to provide access to greenhouses and maintenance facilities located in the building complex. The road is narrow and unpaved. The date of origin of this road is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study. The date of origin of the road is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Coastal Plains Research Arboretum (1986, Category 5). The arboretum occupies 38 acres of land south of Rainwater Road along the north edge of the South Research Complex character area.

North Fields Resources

The North Fields character area falls between Davis Road, a public road corridor that lies to the north of the campus, a complex of USDA buildings located to the east, Bermuda Drive to the south, and a farm lane at the western edge of campus. The principal features of this character area are experimental fields and plots. A small cluster of modest maintenance and greenhouse structures is located along the farm lane that extends north from Bermuda Drive. Further research is needed to determine the historic character, composition, and use of the north fields area, but it has likely been associated with agricultural fields for much of the experiment station's history.

Building Resources



Figure 379. Horticulture Barn

Horticulture Barn – UGA 4630 (1960, Category 2). The Horticulture Barn, not to be confused with the Main Barn, is a small rectangular concrete block structure with a gable roof. The end gable is clad in siding, and the roof is modern metal. The building's windows are metal each with four horizontal jalousie sash. The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.



Figure 380. The BB Greenhouse.

BB Greenhouse – UGA 4753 (1978, Category 5). The BB Greenhouse is a metal frame and glass structure used to house experiments and greenhouse-related activities. The building is located adjacent to the Horticulture Barn. The aluminum door and windows are said to have been salvaged from a defunct motel.

Landscape Resources

Bermuda Drive (date undetermined, category undetermined). Bermuda Drive leads east/west between the administrative core at Coastal Way and Plant Science Drive to and around NESPAL, before turning south and intersecting Rainwater Drive. The date of origin of Bermuda Drive is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Field access roads (date undetermined, category undetermined). There is a system of hard-packed earth and grass surface two-track roads that extend through the North Fields character area. These lead north from Bermuda Drive to the complex of maintenance and greenhouse buildings, west through the center of the fields, parallel to NESPAL, and extend northwest to Davis Road, passing along the dam associated with the pond that occupies the southwestern corner of the fields. The date of origin of the field access roads is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Pond (date undetermined, category undetermined). A farm pond is located in the southwestern corner of the north fields. It is watered by a small stream corridor that is edged by woody riparian vegetation. The dam is located at the western edge of the pond. A field access road crosses the dam. There is an unidentified building located along the eastern edge of the pond. An oval-shaped dock extends into the pond nearby. The date of origin of the pond is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Experiment fields (date undetermined, category undetermined). The experiment fields are oriented as linear strips that extend north-south between Bermuda Drive and Davis Road. The fields are used to grow cultivars of specific species, such as blueberries. Near the horticulture barn are pecan groves and grape vineyards. The date of origin of the experiment fields is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

NESPAL Resources

NESPAL stands for National Environmentally Sound Production Agriculture Laboratory. The NESPAL complex at the Coastal Plain Experiment Station is a unit of the University of Georgia's College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences. NESPAL was formed in 1991, and the buildings were constructed in 1992–1993. The NESPAL character area is located at the western end of the main Tifton Campus to the west of North Entomology Drive. It is framed by an extension of Bermuda Drive that circles to the west and south and connects to Rainwater Drive.

Building Resources

The complex is composed of three connected buildings and a free standing greenhouse. The character area occupies the former site of experimental fields.

NESPAL Main Building – UGA 4791 (1992, Category 5). The NESPAL complex resulted from the formation in 1991 of NESPAL at the Tifton Campus to address the issues of maintaining efficient agricultural production and assuring consumers of a safe and affordable food and feed, fiber, and fuel supply. The complex is located along an extension of Bermuda Drive at the western end of

campus. The main building is comprised of four connected wings with brick exterior walls, metal-framed windows and doors, and a metal roof.

NESPAL Greenhouse (1997, Category 5). The NESPAL Greenhouse is a large structure located along Bermuda Drive to the northeast of the main NESPAL building complex.

Landscape Resources

Bermuda Drive (date undetermined, category undetermined). Bermuda Drive leads east/west between the administrative core at Coastal Way and Plant Science Drive to and around NESPAL, before turning south and intersecting Rainwater Drive. The date of origin of the drive is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

NESPAL access roads and parking (1992, Category 5). The NESPAL complex includes an internal system of roads and parking areas to the south of Bermuda Drive and west of the North Entomology Drive. Bermuda Drive swings around the northern and western sides of the complex before intersecting Rainwater Drive.

East Farm Complex

The East Farm Complex is located along RDC Road near the Tifton Campus Conference Center. It is composed of earthen access roads and parking areas, fields used for experimental crops, and a cluster of barns and support buildings.

Building Resources

Several of the buildings associated with the East Field Complex character area are among the oldest surviving at Tifton. Many are currently underutilized, not being maintained, and have deteriorated as a result of neglect.



Figure 381. The Drying House.

Drying House - UGA 4673 (date undetermined, category undetermined). The Drying House is a one-story structure constructed with concrete masonry units.

The building has a gable roof. A covered storage area is situated on side of the building.



Figure 382. The Agronomy Barn.

Agronomy Barn – UGA 4674 (1934, Category 2). The Agronomy Barn is located at the center of the East Farm Complex character area. The wood-frame barn is two stories high and has a gambrel roof clad with asphalt shingles. The foundation is concrete block. The exterior is clad with asbestos shingles laid over original wood siding. The ends of the building are enclosed, while the central area is open.

The barn is in poor condition. Large holes have developed in the roof that allow water to enter the interior of the building. A shed roof addition that extends from the west end of the building has a partially collapsed roof and is also in poor condition.⁴⁸⁵

Despite its deteriorated condition, the barn retains sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations and is assessed as Category 2.

Cow Barn/Peanut Barn – UGA 4675 (date undetermined, category undetermined). The Cow Barn/Peanut Barn is two stories in height. It is a wood-frame structure clad with asbestos shingles laid over the original wood siding. The gambrel roof is shingled, while the foundation is concrete block. A large opening is located in the center of the south facade and runs through the building. It is covered by a shed addition on the north side. The date of origin of the barn is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.



Figure 383. Side view, the Agronomy Barn.

485. Ibid., Appendix B, 30 of 38.



Figure 384. The Fuel House.

Fuel House – UGA 4679 (1943, Category 2). The Fuel House was constructed in 1943 as part of the experimental field complex. It is located west of the Agronomy Barn. The building is a modest wood-frame structure with a low-pitched shed roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends. The walls are vertical board. The building contains three rooms.⁴⁸⁶ The building retains integrity and is assessed as Category 2.

Landscape Resources

Access roads (date undetermined, category undetermined). The access road leads to the fields, barns and support structures from RDC Road. The date of origin of the access roads is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Experiment fields (date undetermined, category undetermined). The experiment fields located along RDC Road and the earthen access road that leads to the barns. The date of origin of the experiment fields is not documented in archival material reviewed for this study.

Potential Archaeological Resources

Queries to the GNAHRGIS show that no archaeological sites have been documented on the Coastal Plain Experiment Station property. This negative result should not be taken as an indication that no archaeological sites exist. To the contrary, there is a strong probability that several sites exist, particular due to the fact that sites have been identified nearby through cultural resource management survey. Most of these contain information regarding historic eighteenth and nineteenth century occupation.

The Coastal Plain Experiment Station Tifton Campus has been a center of agricultural innovation for Georgia since the early twentieth century. Agriculture, often described as the backbone of Georgia's economy leaves its own unique

486. Ibid., Appendix B, 31 of 38.

traces on the landscape. As a long-standing center of the agricultural economy, it appears likely that the Tifton Campus possesses a rich historic archaeological record. A review of the 7.5 minute USGS quadrangle map that contains the Coastal Plain Experiment Station Tifton Campus indicates several extant twentieth century structures and activity areas surrounding them likely retain archaeological features and artifact scatters dating to the time of their use. Because of the history of land use in this area of Georgia, it is reasonable to assume that these structures are only the most recent, and other dwellings and facilities have been constructed, used, destroyed or dismantled, becoming a part of the archaeological record of the property.

During and prior to European colonization, this area was within the range of, and home to, a long succession of American societies. People of these societies left a mark on the landscape that is observable in the archaeological record. Based on what is known about the American Indian history of the area, it is reasonable to assume that pre-Colonial archaeological sites exist on the property. Many of these sites may simply be evidence of brief visits to the area in the form of stone tools or pottery fragments left behind by people gathering naturally occurring resources. In addition to temporary activity areas, the possibility exists for permanent or semi-permanent habitation sites, as well as sacred sites and cemeteries.

Archaeological survey of the property has the potential to clarify the absence or existence of archaeological sites, as well as the nature of any sites that are found. Assessment of the potential of an archaeological site to contribute to the understanding of the history of the area can be done through archaeological testing.

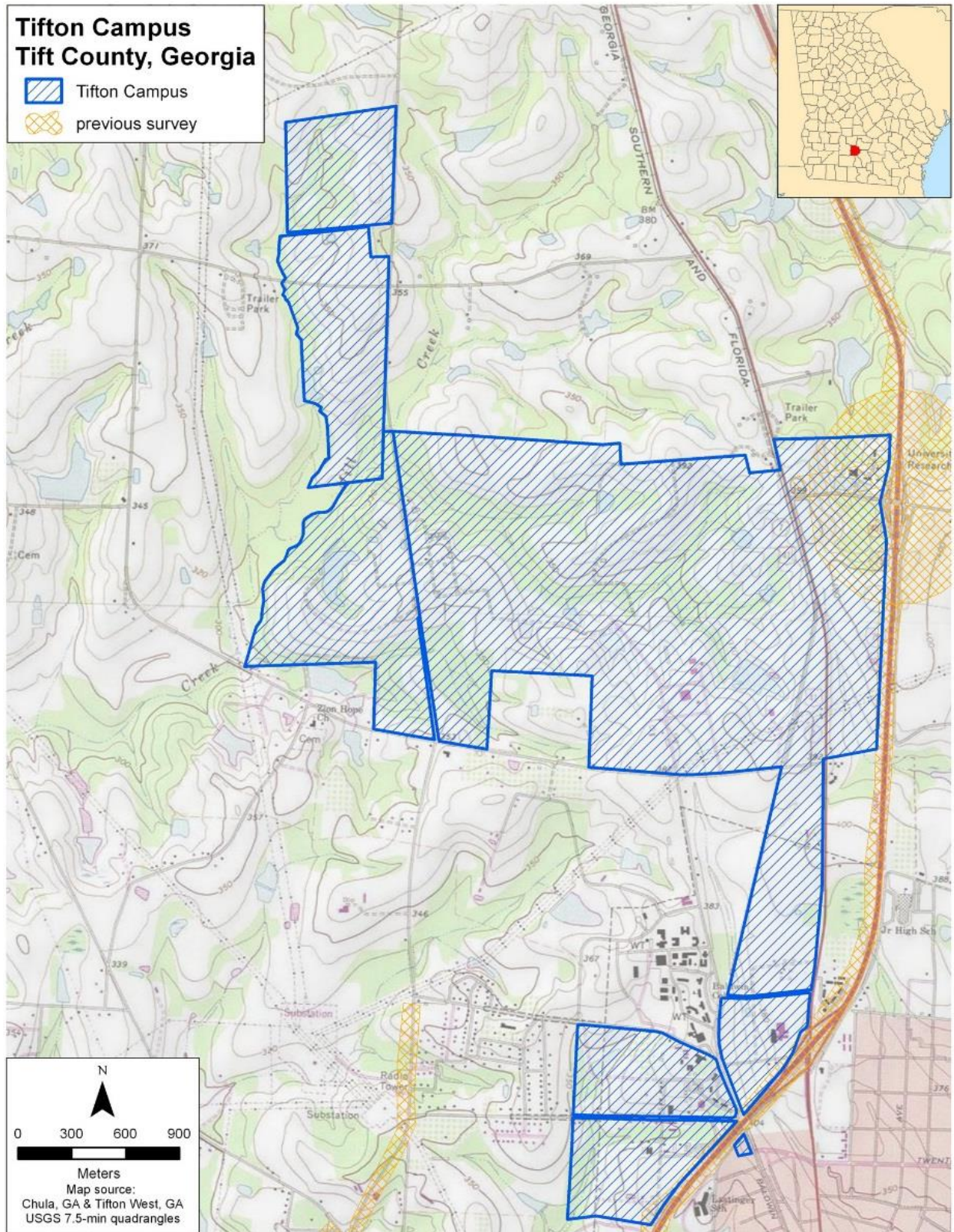


Figure 385. Tifton Campus property and area of previous archaeological survey. (Source: USGS, annotated by the authors)

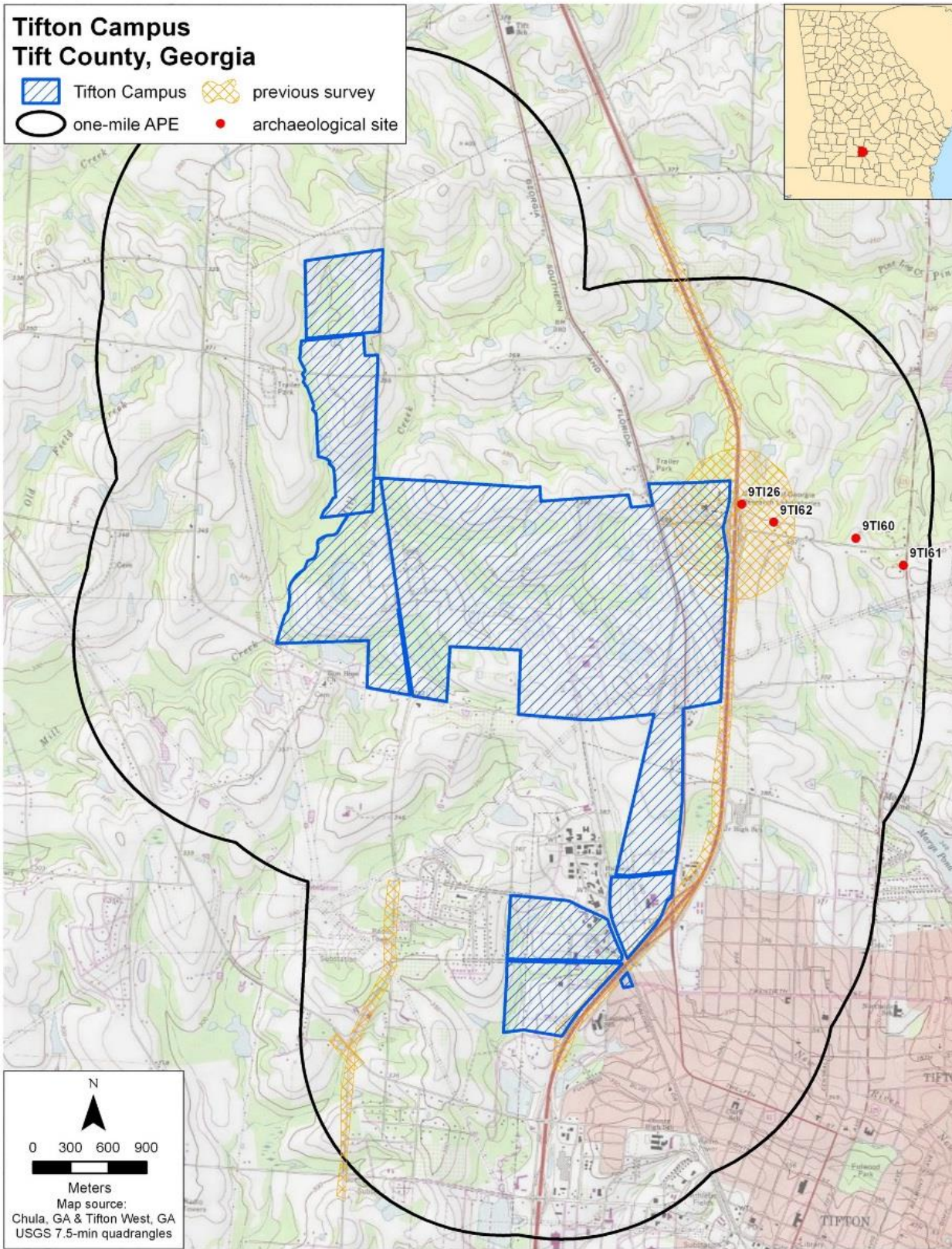


Figure 386. Tifton Campus property and area of previous archaeological survey, previously identified archaeological sites, and area of potential effects (APE). (Source: USGS, annotated by the authors)

Summary Assessments

National Register-Eligible Properties

The Coastal Plain Experiment Station and Tifton Campus appears significant at the state level as a historic district under Criteria A, and C in the areas of Agriculture, Architecture, Education, Invention, and Science for its long-standing role as the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station. The station is notable for the innovations in scientific agriculture that have resulted from the research conducted at the station.

The period of significance for the property extends from establishment in 1919 to 1966, the fifty-year age consideration for listing in the National Register. The significance of the property is anticipated to continue in the future as the station continues to make important contributions to science and agriculture within these contexts.

Numerous physical resources of the campus survive from the period of significance to convey the historic associations of the historic district, including numerous buildings and structures, and roads and other circulation systems. The extant patterns of spatial organization, land uses, views and vistas associated with the campus also survive from the historic period of significance and contribute to the setting of the historic district.

Overall, the campus retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. The overall composition and layout of the grounds, and the scale and materials of the buildings, are consistent with the historic campus. Contemporary additions, such as Physical Plant and NESPAL, convey a different character, scale, and mass than most of the historic features of the campus, and serve to diminish the overall integrity of the property. In addition, several historic buildings have been altered for adaptation to evolving uses. The integrity of design and workmanship of some buildings is thus diminished, although as a living scientific research center, change is anticipated to continue to allow for the accommodation of evolving scientific methods.

Criterion A

Agriculture, Invention, and Science

Since 1919, the Coastal Plain Experiment Station has played a leading role in modernizing agriculture and developing new breeds, strains, and varieties of plants and animals to improve the practice and business of farming. Tifton was also the first experiment station established within the coastal plain physiographic province of the United States. Although the focus of the experiment station has been on the needs of Georgia farmers, the innovations and inventions developed at Tifton have served farmers throughout the Southern United States.

One of the notable contributions of Tifton is in the area of turf grass cultivar development. Tifton-bred turf has become an industry standard for golf course putting surfaces. University of Georgia Experiment Station researchers pioneered

the world-wide success of turf grasses starting in the 1950s. “Tifway” and “Tifgreen,” two bermudagrass hybrids developed by researchers at the Coastal Plain Experiment Station, cover more golf courses, athletic fields, and lawns than any other turf varieties in the world. Today, a multidisciplinary team of experiment station scientists and Cooperative Extension Service specialists support this burgeoning agricultural industry, which generates \$1 billion annually for Georgia’s economy.⁴⁸⁷

Education

The Coastal Plain Experiment Station at Tifton was established in 1918 as a result of lobbying by farmers’ groups to establish an experiment station to address the farming issues particular to the soil and water conditions associated with the coastal plain. In 1950, the Experiment Station was integrated into the University of Georgia College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, and its mission expanded to include agricultural education. As such, it relates directly to broader national historic contexts relating to Land Grant Colleges, Experiment Stations, the Cooperative Extension System, and Agricultural Education.

Criterion C

Architecture

Several buildings located within the Coastal Plain Experiment Station property are notable examples of architectural types, including the Old Administration Building, H. H. Tift Building, Animal and Dairy Science Building, Horticulture Building, and Main Barn. In addition, the station possesses a collection of buildings and structures that have supported nearly one hundred years of agricultural research, innovation, and education. The collection of buildings ranges in date from the 1920s through the end of the period of significance in 1966. Many individual buildings reflect the specific role in research, or an innovation in agricultural methods used and developed at the station. The buildings thus constitute something of a museum collection that illustrates evolving practices and innovations that may be of interest for interpretation and future research.

Potential individually eligible resources

Five buildings may be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These include:

- Old Administration Building – UGA 4601 (1954)
- H. H. Tift Building – UGA 4602 (1922)
- Animal and Dairy Science Building – UGA 4603 (1937)
- Horticulture Building – UGA 4604 (1963)
- Main Barn – UGA 4613 (1920)

487. “Turfgrass,” University of Georgia Extension, accessed April 6, 2016, <http://extension.uga.edu/agriculture/turfgrass/>.

Note that individually eligible resources may also represent contributing resources with a historic district.

Resources potentially contributing to a National Register-eligible district

- Greenhouse no. 2-Horticulture Agronomy – UGA 4608 (1943)
- Greenhouse no. 3-Agronomy – UGA 4609 (1956)
- Feed Sample House – UGA 4610 (1943)
- Ag Engineering Office and Lab – UGA 4629 (1966)
- Oil House – UGA 4729 (1940)
- Gin and Seed House – UGA 4650 (1942)
- Tobacco Pack House – UGA 4651 (1964)
- Potato Curing House – UGA 4647 (1944)
- Seed Drying House – UGA 4648 (1950)
- Seed Cleaning House – UGA 4649 (1951)
- Engineering Tobacco Shed – UGA 4653 (1962)
- Ag Engineering Equipment Shed – UGA 4654 (1956)
- Tobacco Curing Barn – UGA 4657 (1945)
- Black Shank Tobacco Barn – UGA 4663 (1963)
- Soils Shed – UGA 4664 (1956)
- Old Soils Lab Building (Sparrow Lab) – UGA 4665 (1948)
- Weed Control Greenhouse and Headhouse – UGA 4619 (1963)
- Plant Pathology Greenhouse and Headhouse – UGA 4620 (1963)
- Plant Pathology Growth Chamber – UGA 4621 (1966)
- Pathology/Nematology Greenhouse – UGA 4622 (1965)
- Laborers Cottage A – UGA 4626 (1957)
- Arboretum Cottage (Graduate Student Housing) – UGA 4628 (1935)
- Horticulture Barn – UGA 4639 (1935)
- Entomology Building Laboratory – UGA 4640 (1965; addition 1970)
- Entomology Greenhouse – UGA 4641 (1965)
- Entomology Laboratory (Insectary) – UGA 4643 (1956)
- Entomology Laboratory – UGA 4644 (1956)
- Peanut Barn (Entomology) – UGA 4646 (1964)
- Horticulture Implement Storage – UGA 4733 (1956)
- Soil Sterilizer Shed – UGA 4751 (1950)

- Horticulture Barn – UGA 4630 (1960)
- Agronomy Barn – UGA 4674 (1934)
- Fuel House – UGA 4679 (1943)
- Landscape resources: Research Way, Coastal Way, Plant Science Drive, North Entomology Drive, walks along Research Way

