



# Georgia Institute of Technology

## Campus Historic Preservation Plan Update

2009



*Prepared for*

Georgia Institute of Technology

Prepared by

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ARCHITECTURE

FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION



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*Prior to posting on the GA Tech website, some building data contained in this report were updated February 1, 2011.*

# Georgia Institute of Technology Campus Historic Preservation Plan Update

2009





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## Executive Summary

In 1998 the State of Georgia passed the State Agency Historic Property Stewardship Program (Senate Bill 446), requiring state agencies identify significant cultural resources under their management and develop plans that give full consideration to the preservation, adaptive use and maintenance of these assets. The Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia (USG), a state agency, delegated the responsibilities for complying with the Stewardship Program to the component institutions within the System. Georgia Tech responded by being the first institution to develop a Campus Historic Preservation Plan (CHPP) under the new program. Completed in 2001, Georgia Tech's CHPP fulfilled the basic requirements of the program by addressing each of the seven fundamental State standards and was used to guide historic preservation activities on campus for the next several years. Georgia Tech's leadership in this area was recognized by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources' Historic Preservation Division when, in 2001, the Institute was presented with a Governor's Award for Historic Preservation Stewardship.

The following year, the Board of Regents (BOR) obtained a grant through the Getty Foundation's Campus Heritage Program to develop guidelines for preparing Campus Historic Preservation Plans. The primary objective of the grant was to standardize the content and deliverables of the CHPPs so that the information gathered could better integrate with USG's broader campus master planning processes.

In 2009, Georgia Tech initiated an effort to examine its historic preservation activities since the Stewardship Program was enacted. The first outcome of this examination was the decision to update the 2001 CHPP to capture new information resulting from property acquisitions and other physical changes to the campus and to develop a document that better complied with the more comprehensive requirements of the BOR's newly created *Campus Historic Preservation Plan Guidelines*. A second outcome was the development of Georgia Tech's "*Guiding Principles for Campus Historic Preservation*," a series of six principles developed to ensure alignment between the CHPP and the Institute's other planning documents. These Guiding Principles are presented on the pages following the Executive Summary.

The 2009 CHPP Update was developed over a two-year period and provides a comprehensive layer of cultural resource information that will be consulted by facilities managers and campus planners during physical and strategic planning activities. As required by the CHPP Guidelines, the document presents data on the Institute's historic architectural resources, archaeological sites and historic landscape

architecture resources (the 2001 CHPP did not address historic landscape resources) so that appropriate consideration can be given to their preservation and maintenance. The scope of the plan includes all resources within the boundaries of the main campus as well as resources on a small number of noncontiguous properties.

Part 1 of the CHPP Update provides a comprehensive narrative describing the history and physical evolution of the campus from the Institute's founding to the present. This historic overview serves as a framework for evaluating the significance and relative value of those cultural resources identified on campus. Part 2 identifies and evaluates the Institute's historic architectural and historic landscape architecture resources and examines the potential for discovery of significant archaeological deposits. In addition to evaluating campus resources to determine their National Register eligibility, the historic buildings and landscape features have been ranked according to their institutional "value." This exercise is a requirement of the CHPP Guidelines and is intended to help facilities managers further distinguish those resources that are most integral to the history and tradition of the campus. The physical building condition of the identified resources has also been evaluated and a rating system applied to each building to help the Institution understand how the deteriorative effects of time are impacting its inventory of historic structures. Finally, Part 3 of the CHPP Update examines the proposed use and treatment of the Institute's historic resources and provides guidelines for adapting, rehabilitating and maintaining these resources according to a defined, prescribed preservation philosophy and best practices.

The Georgia Tech physical campus possesses unique qualities that should be protected and preserved even as the Institution grows and changes to meet the needs of future generations of students. The CHPP Update should not be viewed as a barrier to change or as a means to restrict the vitality of campus, but instead as a framework that can be used to ensure the Institute's most valued historic assets are given full consideration when implementing change.

## **Georgia Institute of Technology Guiding Principles for Campus Historic Preservation**

Georgia Tech is committed to preserving and protecting historic resources on our campus. The following principles will help ensure alignment between the 2009 Campus Historic Preservation Plan Update and the continued refinement, development, and implementation of the Institute strategic plan, campus master plan, capital improvement plan, campus landscape master plan, campus historic preservation plan, housing master plan, and transportation master plan.

### **1) When engaged in planning activities on campus, Georgia Tech:**

- Inventories historic resources on our campus.
- Recognizes and thoroughly considers historic resources in all of our planning activities.
- Incorporates information about historic assets into all planning efforts to make informed decisions about our historic resources, and their retention, maintenance, and continued usefulness.
- Conducts triennial Facility Condition Assessments for each building to determine the maintenance and deferred maintenance concerns for each building and provide appropriate stewardship of our assets and resources.
- Involve and partner with state agencies/Department of Natural Resources for enhanced technical assistance, techniques, collaboration and education.

### **2) When exercising stewardship of state resources, Georgia Tech:**

- Invests in our cultural heritage.
- Increase public awareness and promotion of historic preservation.

### **3) When evaluating the continued use of historic assets, Georgia Tech:**

- Considers adaptive re-use and restoration of historic structures that support Georgia Tech's mission as the preferred course of action.
- Regularly assesses and maintains historic resources on our campus.

- Celebrates the Historic Hill District, a collection of 11 buildings listed on the National and Georgia Register of Historic Places, all of which have been renovated, restored, and preserved.
- Celebrates the 10 historic buildings that have been renovated since the completion of the 2001 Campus Historic Preservation plan and continues to invest in the use, re-use, and preservation of our historic assets as financial resources become available.
- Considers demolition of an historic structure or landscape as a last resort, and only after careful and thoughtful consideration of other options.

**4) When considering investment in the physical campus, Georgia Tech:**

- Strives for balance between the protection and preservation of the State’s cultural resources while providing for world-class educational and research facilities.
- Preserves historic assets that have the greatest value and that complement and add value to our mission.

**5) As a leading sustainable campus, Georgia Tech:**

- Pursues sustainable goals for historic structures and landscapes, balancing the retention of interior, exterior, and landscape character-defining features with desired performance.

**6) When communicating the intended treatment of campus resources, Georgia Tech:**

- Appropriately involves affected parties in discussions on actions that may affect an historic structure or landscape.
- Strives to be a statewide leader in Campus Historic Preservation activities, and actively seeks opportunities to share our lessons learned with other institutions.

# Part 1

## Historic Context







## **PART 1 – HISTORIC CONTEXT**

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### **1.1 Introduction**

Part 1 of the Campus Historic Preservation Plan (CHPP) provides an overview of the history of the Georgia Institute of Technology. This information serves as a framework for identifying, evaluating and making recommendations for the treatment of the Institute’s historic resources. The Historic Context is organized into two sections, Historical Background, which explores the people, events and broad themes that have contributed to shaping the institution over time, and the Chronology of Development and Use, which focuses on the evolution of the Institute’s built environment.

Portions of the Historical Background narrative below have been taken directly from the original Georgia Tech Campus Historic Preservation Plan document and the Georgia Institute of Technology: Architectural Survey (1943-1965) document, both created by Lord, Aeck & Sargent (LAS). The current effort has expanded and supplemented these previous works to meet the CHPP guidelines.

### **1.2 Periods of Development at Georgia Tech**

The built environment at Georgia Tech is defined by five phases of development. These phases generally correspond to historical periods associated with the terms of Institute presidents as well as broader events and cultural shifts that affected the lives of the students, faculty and administrators.

Phase I is comprised of the first thirty-seven years from the Institute’s founding in 1885 as the Georgia School of Technology through the tenures of three presidents, including Isaac Hopkins (1888 – 1896), Lyman Hall (1896 – 1905), and Kenneth Matheson (1906 – 1922). This period of development included steady growth of the Institute’s student body, faculty and curriculum. This period also included changes on campus due to America’s entry into World War I as the Institute was selected as the Ground Flight Training School for the Army Air Corps. Following the end of the war, Institute leaders embarked on a fundraising campaign to raise money to support the growing number of students who enrolled following the war. The campus grew by 13.5 acres and 12 buildings were constructed during this period, including the Academic Building (now Tech Tower) and the first and second Shop Buildings in 1888; Aaron S. French Building in 1898; Janie Austell Swann Building in 1900; Electrical Engineering Building (now Domenico Savant Building) in 1901; Lyman Hall Building and Andrew Carnegie Building in 1906; Infirmary (now Lloyd W. Chapin Building) in 1910; Y.M.C.A. (now the L.W. Robert Alumni Faculty House) in 1911; the Power Plant (now the Archibald D. Holland Plant) in 1914; and the Mechanical Engineering Building (now John Saylor Coon Building) in 1920. This

period of development culminated with the end of President Matheson's tenure in 1922.

Phase II spans the next 24 years of the Institute's history and development from 1922 to 1945, covering the tenure of President Marion L. Brittain (1922 – 1944) and the first two years of President Blake Van Leer's tenure. This period includes the state's creation of the Board of Regents to oversee the University System of Georgia, the dire economic effects of the Great Depression and the influx of funds from the federal New Deal programs, as well as the impact of America's entry into World War II. The campus continued to grow during this period with the construction of 27 buildings, including David Melville Smith Building (1923), Julius Brown Residence Hall (1925), Marion L. Brittain Dining Hall (1928), Daniel F. Guggenheim Building (1930), Hinman Highbay (1939), Old Civil Engineering (1939), and the J.L. Daniel Laboratory (1942), among others. This period also included the development of a series of master site plans by the Department of Architecture in 1944 to guide campus development. This period culminated with the end of World War II in 1945.

Phase III extends from 1946 to 1956, and corresponds to the remaining 11 years of President Van Leer's tenure. This period was marked by a rapid increase in student enrollment during the post-war period due to the influx of veterans attending college on the G.I. Bill. Also during this period, the school's name was changed from the Georgia School of Technology to the Georgia Institute of Technology in 1948. President Van Leer was also instrumental in the ultimate approval by the Georgia Board of Regents to admit women to the institute beginning in 1952. The physical campus also grew during this period, essentially doubling in size from 51 acres to 128 acres. Some 18 buildings were constructed during this period, including the Flippen D. Burge Apartments (1947); John M. Smith, Donigan D. Towers and William H. Glenn Residence Halls (1947); President's House (1949); W.C. and Sarah Bradley Building (1951); Architecture Building (1952); and Judge S. Price Gilbert Memorial Library (1953), among others.

Phase IV includes the period from 1957 to 1968 when the Institute was under the tenure of President Edwin D. Harrison. Both student enrollment and faculty continued to expand during this period. Also during this period, in 1961, Georgia Tech became the first major state university in the Deep South to admit African-American students without a court order.<sup>1</sup> This period of development also included one of the most extensive periods of building development in Institute history, with the construction of 26 buildings during the 13-year period. Among others, buildings constructed during this period of

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<sup>1</sup>*Georgia Institute of Technology (2001-09-13). Georgia Tech is Nation's No. 1 Producer of African-American Engineers in the Nation.* Press release. Retrieved 11-13-2006. [http://www.gatech.edu/newsroom/archive/news\\_releases/40thanniversary.html](http://www.gatech.edu/newsroom/archive/news_releases/40thanniversary.html).

development include William A. Alexander Memorial Coliseum (1957); William Vernon Skiles Classroom Building (1959); Blake R. Van Leer Electrical Engineering Building (1961); Floyd Field, Kenneth G. Matheson, William G. Perry, Major John Hanson, and Isaac S. Hopkins Residence Halls (1961); Frank H. Neely Research Center (1963); Joseph H. Howey Physics Building (1967); and Dorothy M. Crosland Tower (1968).

Phase V spans the years from 1969 to the present and includes the tenures of Presidents Arthur Hansen (1969–71), Joseph M. Pettit (1972–86), John P. Crecine (1987–94), and G. Wayne Clough (1994–2008). This most recent period of development has included the construction of over 100 buildings, including the Rich Building (1973), Architecture West (1980), William C. Wardlaw Jr. Center (1987), Joseph M. Petit Microelectronics Research Building (1988), Charles A. Smithgall Jr. Student Services (1990), Fuller R. Callaway Jr. Manufacturing Research Center (1990), Robert Ferst Center of the Arts (1992), Technology Square (2001), U.A. Whitaker Biomedical Engineering Building (2002), Joseph B. Whitehead Student Health Center (2003), Christopher W. Klaus Advanced Computing Building (2006), Molecular Science and Engineering Building (2006), and the Marcus Nanotechnology Building (2008). A significant development early in this period was the listing of the Georgia Institute of Technology Historic District in the National Register of Historic Places in March 1978. The historic district, situated on and around the crest of the "the Hill," is the Institute's original nine-acre campus and was comprised of twelve buildings constructed between 1885 and 1923.

## 1.3 Historical Background

### 1.3.1 Pre-Historic Background

The pre-historic context of the area that became the Georgia Institute of Technology campus was developed by New South Associates under the scope of this project. This information is provided in its entirety as Appendix C.

### 1.3.2 Pre-Institution History

Atlanta was founded in 1837 following the forcible removal of Native Americans (principally Creeks and Cherokees) from the northwest portion of Georgia and the extension of railroad lines into the interior of the state.



Figure 1: 1864 view of Atlanta during the Civil War (Image from New Georgia Encyclopedia)

Originally a part of DeKalb County, Atlanta's beginning can be traced to the 1836 act of the Georgia General Assembly that provided for the construction of a railroad from DeKalb County northwest to Ross' Landing on the Tennessee River (present-day Chattanooga, TN). A community developed around this southern terminus of the Western and Atlantic Railroad at a point approximately seven miles east of the Chattahoochee River. This developing community became known as "Terminus," which means the "end of the line."

The small frontier town continued to grow because of the presence of the railroad. The town was incorporated on December 23, 1843 renaming it "Marthasville" in honor of former governor Wilson Lumpkin's daughter. Then two years later, on December 26, 1845, the General Assembly renamed the town "Atlanta." By 1846, two additional railroad lines, the Georgia Railroad and Atlanta and West Point Railroad, ran through Terminus connecting the town to the larger southeast region.

In December of 1853, Fulton County was created from the western half of DeKalb County. Georgia's 105<sup>th</sup> county was named for inventor Robert Fulton, who demonstrated the practical use of steam power for water transportation by sailing the steamboat *Clermont* from New York City to Albany, New York in 1807. Atlanta was designated as the county seat at the time Fulton County was created.

Just before the Civil War, in 1860, the population of Atlanta was 9,554 people. The city occupied what is now considered downtown, centered on the Five Points area. Three rail lines entered the city, including the Georgia Railroad from the east, the Atlanta and West Point Railroad from the southwest, and the Western and Atlantic Railroad from the northwest.

During the Civil War, Atlanta was home to the production of war materials and an important regional transportation and distribution center for the Confederate Army, including the Confederate government arsenal and Quartermaster Depot. During the Civil War,

the city's population increased from the 9,554 in 1860 to 22,000 in 1864.<sup>2</sup>

By July of 1864, General William T. Sherman's Union Army had forced the Confederate Army led by Generals Joseph E. Johnston and John B. Hood, to retreat on several occasions to the point that the Confederate Army was positioned some five miles from Atlanta. While unsuccessfully attacking Sherman's troops on three separate occasions, the Confederate Army also constructed defensive works around Atlanta in order to repel the anticipated Union advance.

This first defensive line was located south of what is now the Georgia Tech campus. There were also three redoubts or forts located north of this line that were later incorporated into a second defensive line that cut across what is now the southern part of the Institute campus.

Despite these lines of defense, Confederate troops were forced to evacuate the city by August 31<sup>st</sup> following the loss of their supply lines. With the loss of Atlanta to Union forces, the Civil War ended for Atlantans as their mayor surrendered the city to Federal Authorities on September 2, 1864.<sup>3</sup> Though much of Atlanta's railroad infrastructure, public buildings and commercial enterprises were destroyed as Union troops left the city on November 15, 1864 on Sherman's "March to the Sea," the City would rebuild.

By 1865 all five of the earlier rail lines were operational again. By the end of the century, fifteen railroad lines passed through the city, with more than 150 trains arriving each day. Due to the renewal of the railroads in Atlanta, wholesale and retail trade increased in the post-Civil War period, and Atlanta grew to be a regional leader in commercial and industrial development. A sign of this increased stature in Georgia came in 1868, when Atlanta replaced Milledgeville as the State's capital.

Following the Civil War, the goal of Atlanta's business and civic leaders was to create a new vision for the city and region, known as the "New South" philosophy. Among others, the "New South" was popularized by Henry W. Grady, the managing editor for the Atlanta Constitution in the 1880s, through his many editorials and speeches. Grady stressed that the best hope for growth and prosperity in Atlanta and the south was through reconciliation with the North, more industry, less dependence upon cotton and staple crop agriculture, and a more diversified economy.



Figure 2: View of the Battle of Atlanta from *Leslie's Illustrated* (Image from New Georgia Encyclopedia)



Figure 3: Ca.1860s photograph of lines of defense previously located on today's campus. These were likely destroyed during the development of the campus (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)



Figure 4: Henry Grady (Image from New Georgia Encyclopedia)

<sup>2</sup> Atlanta, New Georgia Encyclopedia: (December 2008), <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/Article.jsp?id=h-2207&hl=y>.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid



Figure 5: Nathaniel E. Harris  
(Image from New Georgia  
Encyclopedia)

An important component of Grady's philosophy was the need for better education, particularly in industrial technology and engineering. Grady, among others, lobbied for the establishment of a state school devoted to vocational and industrial education to be located in Atlanta.

Nathaniel Edwin Harris, an attorney and state legislator from Macon, introduced a resolution in the Georgia General Assembly in 1882 to create a committee to investigate the feasibility of a technical school.<sup>4</sup> While in the General Assembly, Harris oversaw a committee studying two competing approaches to teaching technical training. The first, known as the "shop culture," was used at Worcester Polytechnic and characterized by hands-on training in an apprentice-type working and learning environment. The "school culture," also known as the scientific approach, was used at Boston Tech (now the Massachusetts Institute of Technology) and was comprised of a less hands-on and more academic form of teaching. The committee selected the "shop culture" which was instituted at Georgia Tech upon its opening, with student time divided between the shop and classroom.

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<sup>4</sup> John Dunn, Gary Goettling, Kimberly Link-Wills and Leslie Overman, *Ramblin' Wrecks from Georgia Tech: A Centennial History of the Georgia Tech Alumni Association* (Atlanta: Georgia Tech Alumni Association, 2007), p. 12.

### 1.3.3 Georgia School of Technology (1885 - 1922)

The Georgia School of Technology was created in 1885 when legislation to fund a state technological school was signed into law by Governor Henry D. McDaniel on October 13<sup>th</sup> of that year. One of five competing cities, including Athens, Mason and Penfield, Atlanta offered the highest bid of \$130,000 in land and money for the site of the new school. Along with the state appropriation of \$65,000, five acres of land was purchased from the Peters Land Company for \$10,000 for the new school's campus. Richard Peters later donated an additional four-acre tract of land to the new school bringing the original campus to nine acres.

#### Isaac Hopkins (1888 – 1896)

Georgia Tech's early years were guided by its first president Isaac Stiles Hopkins, who served in this office from May 3, 1888 to 1896. Dr. Hopkins was both an administrator and scholar educated in theology, medicine, the natural sciences, Latin, English literature, "mental and moral sciences," biblical literature, and industrial education. Prior to coming to Georgia Tech, he served as the president of Emory University at Oxford, where he espoused a vision of practical training combined with a traditional classical education.

The first classes were held in October 1888 with 84 students and 10 faculty members, including Dr. Hopkins as president; Lyman Hall as professor of mathematics; W.H. Emerson as professor of chemistry; Milton P. Higgins as superintendent of the machine shop; Charles Lane as professor of English language and literature; R.S. Shepherd as professor of freehand and mechanical drawing; William H.E. Duncan as foreman of the machine shop; G.E. Cassidy as foreman of the wood shop; Horace Thompson as foreman of the blacksmith shop; and A.S. Buzzell as foreman of the foundry.<sup>5</sup>



Figure 6: Richard Peters (Image from Wikipedia)



Figure 7: Isaac Hopkins (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)



Figure 8: Georgia Tech Faculty (1899) (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)

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<sup>5</sup> Ibid, p. 11

Qualifications for admission to Georgia Tech’s first apprentice class included a minimum age of 16 and passing an entrance exam that included arithmetic, algebra, American history, geography, and English. Tuition was free for most Georgia students and out-of-state tuition was \$150 per year. As there were no on-campus residence halls, students who did not live with their families paid from \$12.50 to \$20 per month for off-campus housing. The curriculum in 1888 included six academic subjects and a shop course, including mathematics, physics, chemistry, mechanics, drawing, and English.<sup>6</sup>

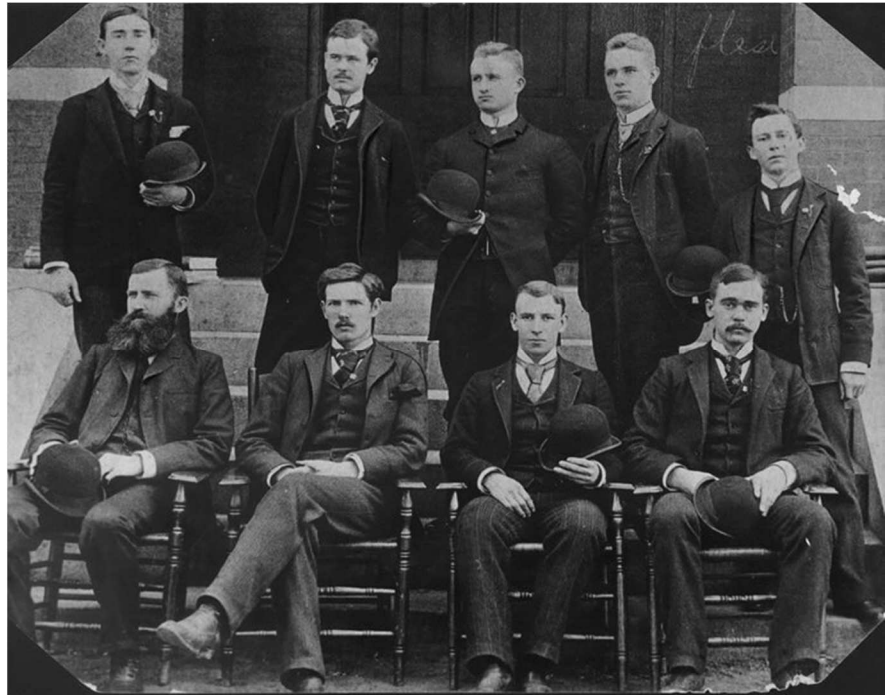


Figure 10: Georgia Tech’s First Graduating Class (1891) (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)



Figure 9: John Saylor Coon (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)

Ironically, when the school first opened, it lacked a professor of mechanical engineering, the one field for which the school initially offered degrees. Soon thereafter, in 1889, John Saylor Coon was appointed professor of mechanical engineering. Coon’s career in mechanical engineering bridged both the “shop culture” and “school culture” approaches to engineering. Within a decade of its opening, Georgia Tech abandoned the commercial shop system and expanded its academic curriculum under Coon’s 35-year career.<sup>7</sup>

On campus, all students were expected to attend daily chapel service at Georgia Tech’s chapel as well as weekly services at a place of worship based on their religious affiliation. The first fraternity on campus was the Beta Iota chapter of Alpha Tau Omega, which received its charter in 1888, the year Georgia Tech opened.<sup>8</sup> Georgia Tech fielded its first

<sup>6</sup>History of Georgia Tech, Georgia Institute of Technology: Communications & Public Affairs website: (December 2008),

<http://www-stage.gatech.edu/icpa/toolbox/tech-info/tech-information.html>

<sup>7</sup>John Dunn, Gary Goettling, Kimberly Link-Wills and Leslie Overman, p. 27.

<sup>8</sup>Ibid, p. 33



football team in 1892. This first team was coached by physics professor Ernest West and Leonard Wood, a lieutenant and Army surgeon stationed at Fort McPherson. This team won the school's first football victory over the University of Georgia on November 5<sup>th</sup> of that year.<sup>9</sup>

#### Lyman Hall (1896 – 1905)

Succeeding Hopkins, Lyman Hall became the school's second president in 1896. Hall, a graduate of West Point, also taught at the Georgia Military Academy at Kirkwood, the South Carolina Military Academy, and Moreland Park Military Academy. Hall served as Georgia Tech's first professor of mathematics before becoming president.

The themes of the Hall administration included building dorms, greater emphasis on disciplinary rules, establishment of new degree programs, more aggressive recruitment of students, and efforts to increase funding from the state legislature and private benefactors.

During Hall's nine-year presidency, funds were secured for a permanent dormitory and upgraded laboratories and equipment. In addition, President Hall sought and secured private funding from Pittsburgh industrialist Aaron French and Andrew Carnegie to build textile and library buildings, named for their benefactors.<sup>10</sup>

Also during Hall's presidency, new degree programs in electrical engineering, civil engineering and engineering chemistry were begun. The Schools of Electrical and Civil Engineering were initiated in 1896. The "A. French Textile School" was formed in 1898 through large donations of funds and equipment from machinery manufacturers. In 1901, the Department of Engineering Chemistry was created and the physics program was separated from the Electrical Engineering Department.

Late in President Hall's tenure, John Heisman became the first full-time head football coach at Georgia Tech in 1904. Coach Heisman led Georgia Tech to four national championships over the course of his 16-year career at the Institute. Heisman was instrumental in changing the way that football was played. His innovations include the center snap and jump shift as well as his efforts to legalize the forward pass. The award for the best college football player in the country, the Heisman Trophy, named after Georgia Tech's legendary coach, was first awarded by the Downtown Athletic Club in New York in 1935.<sup>11</sup>

President Hall's health began to fail and he died at a health resort in Dunville, New York in August 1905. Following his death, the new Chemistry Building was named the Lyman Hall Laboratory of Chemistry in his honor.

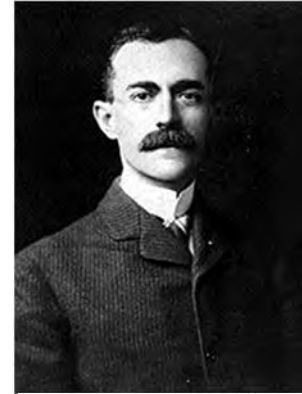


Figure 11: Lyman Hall (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)



Figure 12: A. French building (c. 1900) (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)



Figure 13: John Heisman (Image from Wikipedia)

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<sup>9</sup> Ibid, p. 34

<sup>10</sup> Ibid, p. 18

<sup>11</sup> *Georgia Institute of Technology*, New Georgia Encyclopedia website: (December 2008), <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/Article.jsp?id=h-1416&hl=y>



Figure 14: Kenneth Matheson  
(Image from Georgia Tech  
Archives)



Figure 15: Georgia Tech Cake Race (1922)  
(Image from Georgia Tech Archives)

### Kenneth G. Matheson (1906 – 1922)

Following the death of President Hall, Kenneth Gordon Matheson became Georgia Tech's third president in 1906. Matheson had been a faculty member in the English department prior to becoming president.

His plans were to enlarge the campus and expand educational activity. Early in his presidency, Matheson raised academic entrance requirements and dropped the apprentice-level classes in 1915.

During President Matheson's tenure, Georgia Tech saw the introduction of the yearbook, the *Blueprint*, in 1908. Three years later, in 1911, 483 students had graduated since the first two degrees were conferred some 20 years earlier. That year also brought the first publication of the student newspaper, the *Technique*.<sup>12</sup>

Nineteen hundred and eleven marked the first year of one of Georgia Tech's oldest traditions. That year, the first Freshman Cake Race, a cross country foot race was held. The name for the race came two years later in 1913 from the practice of awarding race winners with cake, which were baked by the wives of faculty and administrators as well as the mothers and sweethearts of the participants. The early Cake Races were run over two to four-mile courses by all undergraduate class members. The Race was incorporated into the homecoming celebration in 1935, and made a compulsory event for freshman. In the 1970s, the obligatory participation of freshmen fell out of favor.<sup>13</sup>

The School of Commerce, forerunner of the College of Management, was established in 1912. Also in 1912, Georgia Tech began offering a five-year cooperative program in which students can combine career-related experience with traditional classroom studies. This program is the fourth oldest such program in the world, and the largest program of its kind for science and engineering in the country.<sup>14</sup>

In 1914, Georgia Tech received \$100,000 worth of power plant equipment. The receipt of this equipment led President Matheson to the idea that the Institute might receive other manufacturing equipment that could be used to conduct engineering research. This idea led to the establishment of the Engineering Experiment Station by the Georgia General Assembly in 1919. Today, these research and industrial extension programs are known as the Georgia Tech Research Institute.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> John Dunn, Gary Goettling, Kimberly Link-Wills and Leslie Overman, p. 24.

<sup>13</sup> Georgia Tech Office of Student Involvement website: (January 2009), <http://cyberbuzz.gatech.edu/tbook/older/traditions/homecoming.html>

<sup>14</sup> Georgia Institute of Technology, New Georgia Encyclopedia website: (December 2008), <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/Article.jsp?id=h-1416&hl=y>

<sup>15</sup> John Dunn, Gary Goettling, Kimberly Link-Wills and Leslie, p. 27.

A Georgia Tech tradition that continues today began in 1915 during President Matheson's tenure. The wearing of the gold-colored RAT cap originated in the Anak Society, whose purpose is to "honor outstanding juniors and seniors who have shown both exemplary leadership and a true love for Georgia Tech."<sup>16</sup> Originally, each class had its own color hats, and graduating seniors bequeathed their hats to



Figure 16: RATS – Georgia Tech Students with RAT Hats (1950s) (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)

that year's incoming freshmen. The introduction of the first military program on campus transformed the class hats into RAT caps, which initially stood for "recruit at Tech." The wearing of the RAT caps was expanded to include all freshmen, and continues to represent membership in the freshmen class each year.<sup>17</sup>

### World War I

In order to raise private funds for the growing school, President Matheson planned to launch the Greater Georgia Tech Campaign to solicit \$500,000. Initiated on August 14, 1917, the campaign stalled as America entered World War I and the school's curriculum and campus were given over to providing instruction to military detachments. Georgia Tech was selected as the Ground Flight Training School for the Army Air Corps to provide technical training in the areas of radio communications, wireless telegraphy, and automotive and engine operations and repair. The Institute would also later become a training school for army supply officers.<sup>18</sup> In addition, many current students and over 35% of Georgia Tech alumni joined active military service.

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<sup>16</sup> The Anak Society website: (December 2008), <http://www.cyberbuzz.gatech.edu/anak/>

<sup>17</sup> John Dunn, Gary Goettling, Kimberly Link-Wills and Leslie, p. 36.

<sup>18</sup> Warren E. Drury, *The Architectural Development of Georgia Tech: Thesis Presented to the Faculty of the Division of Graduate Studies*, Georgia Institute of Technology Office of Archives and Records Management; 1984, p. 107.





Figure 17: View of Army Air Corps training on Tech Campus (c. 1917) (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)



Figure 18: Historic postcard depicting the Y.M.C.A. building (circa 1920) (Image from Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)

Following the Armistice, an influx of students entered Georgia Tech with enrollment doubling from 1,129 in 1916-17 to 2,400 three years later in 1919-20.<sup>19</sup> This increased enrollment led to serious financial problems for the Institute, and the renewal of the Greater Georgia Tech Campaign. Under the slogan, “A Greater Georgia Tech Means a Greater Georgia, the revived campaign began with a northern train trip on November 17-20, 1920 called the “Greater Georgia Tech Industrial Tour.” Led by Georgia Governor Hugh M. Dorsey and Georgia Tech President Matheson, approximately 125 alumni, businessmen, and civic leaders were on board.<sup>20</sup> Plans for funds raised through the campaign included the construction of eight buildings, including a new Physics Building, as well as improvements to existing buildings.<sup>21</sup>

President Matheson resigned his position in 1921 to become president of the Drexel Institute in Philadelphia. During Matheson’s presidency, the physical campus grew by 13.5 acres and four buildings were constructed, including Mechanical Engineering, Lyman Hall Chemical Laboratory, Carnegie Library, and the YMCA.

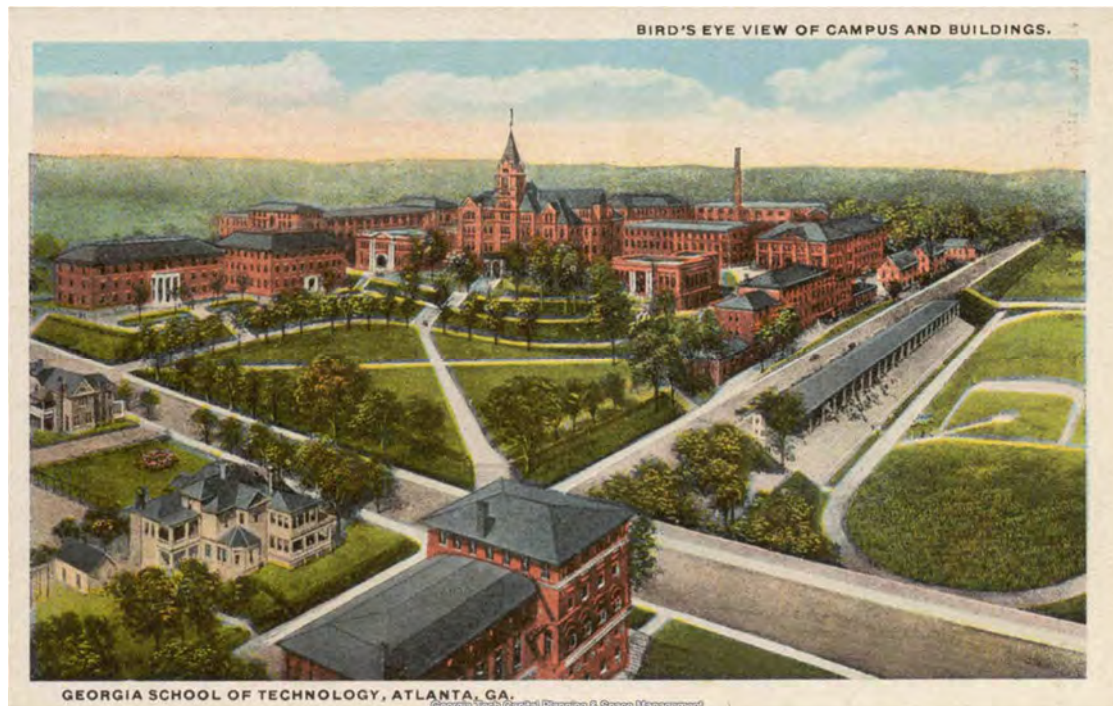


Figure 19: Historic postcard with 1920s Birdseye view depicting campus near the conclusion of President Matheson’s tenure (Image from Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)

<sup>19</sup> John Dunn, Gary Goettling, Kimberly Link-Wills and Leslie, p. 32.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid*, p. 42

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid*, p. 41

### 1.3.4 Georgia School of Technology (1922 – 1945)

#### Marion L. Brittain (1922 – 1944)

Marion L. Brittain was named president of the School of Technology on July 14, 1922. Brittain earned his undergraduate degree from Emory College at Oxford, and completed graduate work at the University of Chicago, before becoming principal of Fulton County schools from 1900 to 1910 and later State Superintendent of Education.<sup>22</sup>

One of President Brittain's first endeavors was to secure accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, which was ultimately achieved in 1930.<sup>23</sup> There were many other achievements during President Brittain's tenure. In 1926, the School of Architecture became the first southern architecture school admitted into the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture. Also that year, the Navy ROTC unit was established under Commander John L. London.

#### The Great Depression

Though the Great Depression affected Georgia Tech as well as colleges across the country, a group of alumni at Georgia Tech donated \$2,000 to provide funds to support research efforts in 1930. Through this Alumni Research Fund, funds were distributed to campus departments to help them secure research projects. This created a first-of-its-kind self-sustaining research capability with proceeds from the contract work used to repay the fund.<sup>24</sup>

Also in 1930, Georgia Tech received a Guggenheim award of \$300,000, the largest single donation to the School to-date at that time. These funds were used to create the School of Aeronautics (later renamed the School of Aerospace Engineering).<sup>25</sup>

Another popular tradition that remains at Georgia Tech is the Ramblin' Wreck Parade. Sponsored by the Ramblin' Wreck Club, this parade is usually conducted on the Saturday morning of Homecoming weekend from the Alexander Memorial Coliseum down Fowler Street to Fifth Street and then up the hill to Techwood Drive.

The parade evolved from the 'Flying Flivver' races of May 1929 and 1930, a road race that was run from Atlanta to Athens. The race became a parade when the administration, led by the auto enthusiast and Flivver participant Dean Floyd Field, felt that a parade might be

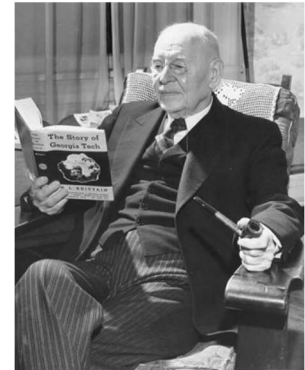


Figure 20: Marion Brittain (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)



Figure 21: Ca.1935 view of the Daniel F. Guggenheim Building, home of the original School of Aerospace Engineering (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)

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<sup>22</sup> Ibid, p. 44

<sup>23</sup> History of Georgia Tech, Georgia Institute of Technology: Communications & Public Affairs website: (December 2008),

<http://www-stage.gatech.edu/icpa/toolbox/tech-info/tech-information.html>

<sup>24</sup> John Dunn, Gary Goettling, Kimberly Link-Wills and Leslie Overman, p. 52.

<sup>25</sup> History of Georgia Tech, Georgia Institute of Technology: Communications & Public Affairs website: (December 2008),

<http://www-stage.gatech.edu/icpa/toolbox/tech-info/tech-information.html>

less hazardous than an illegal road race. The first parade was in 1932 and was led by Dean Field in his beloved 1916 Ford.<sup>26</sup>

In 1934, at the height of the Great Depression, U.S. Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes came to Atlanta to inaugurate Techwood Homes. This project, designed by Georgia Tech alumnae Flippen Burge and P.D. Stevens, was the first federally subsidized public housing project in the United States.



Figure 23: 1932 Ramblin' Wreck Parade (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)



Figure 22: Colonel Van Leer (circa 1944) (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)

### World War II

Following America's entrance into World War II, Georgia Tech adopted an accelerated graduation program at its general faculty meeting on January 22, 1942. While the new schedule shortened the course of the school year to three seventeen-week terms with a one-week Christmas vacation, many students elected to leave school immediately and join the thousands of alumni joining the armed forces. Many other students joined the ROTC and expected to fight after graduation.

As the War wound down, first with the German surrender on May 7, 1945 and then the Japanese surrender on August 15, 1945, its impact on Georgia Tech began to be immediately felt. The need for educated and experienced engineers during the war effort highlighted the need for more science- and mathematics-oriented engineering as well as post-graduate training. Georgia Tech soon strengthened existing and created new science and mathematics degree programs.<sup>27</sup>

<sup>26</sup> Georgia Tech Office of Student Involvement website: (January 2009), <http://cyberbuzz.gatech.edu/tbook/older/traditions/homecoming.html>

<sup>27</sup> John Dunn, Gary Goettling, Kimberly Link-Wills and Leslie Overman, p. 62.

### Blake Ragsdale Van Leer (1944 – 1956)

President Brittain retired in 1944 following a 22-year career at Georgia Tech. Colonel Blake Ragsdale Van Leer became Georgia Tech's fifth president on July 1, 1944. Colonel Van Leer was a former dean of engineering at the University of Florida and North Carolina State University. In 1942, he was recalled to active military duty, where he served as chief of the Facilities Branch of the Army Specialized Training Division, before becoming the first engineer to be Georgia Tech's president.



Figure 24: Squadron C of Cadet Corps in 1948 (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)

### **1.3.5 Georgia Institute of Technology (1946 -- 1956)**

The postwar era marked the beginning of Georgia Tech's transformation from a regional engineering college to a nationally and internationally recognized technological university. Following World War II, Congress passed the GI Bill providing financial aid to those who had served in the war. College enrollment across the country boomed, and thousands of returning soldiers enrolled in the Institute. In addition, many former students who had left school to enlist now returned to complete their studies.

Enrollment grew tremendously from its pre-war high of 2,900 to 5,402 full-time day students during the 1947-48 school years. On a campus equipped to serve approximately 2,600 students, classes met from 7:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M. daily to accommodate the growing student body. The returning veteran population continued to add to the enrollment following the Korean War as well. With the increasing enrollment, it became clear that the existing campus infrastructure and faculty could not accommodate this continued growth. On campus, more of everything was needed, including dorms, classrooms, books, lab space, equipment, and faculty.

One of President Van Leer's first acts was to acquire additional land for the campus, more than doubling the size of the campus from 51 acres to 128 acres. In addition, the new president increased the number of faculty on campus from 150 to nearly 400 over the first few years of his tenure.<sup>28</sup>

This period brought significant changes to Georgia Tech. President Van Leer led the way to change the name of the school to better reflect that Georgia Tech was an institute comprised of departments and schools. Following a vote in 1947 by the 15,000 alumni on record, with 5,233 in favor and 1,495 opposed, the name was changed from the Georgia School of Technology to the Georgia Institute of Technology in 1948. This name reflected a broadening curriculum and growing focus on science and advanced technology and elevated degree-granting departments to school status.<sup>29</sup>

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<sup>28</sup> Ibid, p. 63

<sup>29</sup> *Georgia Institute of Technology*, New Georgia Encyclopedia website: (December 2008), <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/Article.jsp?id=h-1416&hl=y>





Figure 25: Historic postcard depicting 1948 Birdseye view of campus following land acquisition by President Van Leer (Image from Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)



Figure 26: Diane Michel & Elizabeth Herndon (circa 1950s) (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)

Another significant change was the admission of women students at Georgia Tech. In the late 1940s and early 1950s, Georgia was the only state in the country that did not offer an engineering degree to women. President Van Leer supported the admission of women, stating that “it is a matter of equality to admit women to the only tax-supported institution in the state offering engineering courses.”<sup>30</sup>

Following an initial failed attempt in 1947, President Van Leer was joined by Dorothy Crosland, Georgia Tech’s longtime librarian, and his wife, Ella Van Leer, in advocating for the admittance of women. In April 1952, the Georgia Board of Regents voted 7-5 to allow white females into the institute’s engineering and architecture schools.



Figure 27: Shirley Clements Mewborn & Diane Michel (circa 1950s) (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)

In the fall of 1952, Elizabeth Herndon and Barbara Diane Michel became the first women to enroll at Georgia Tech. They were joined the next year by Shirley Clements, an electrical engineering transfer student. Clements and Michel graduated in 1956, as the first female alumni.

The year 1956 was a year of change for Georgia Tech for another reason. President Van Leer suffered a heart attack and died on January 23, 1956.

<sup>30</sup> John Dunn, Gary Goetting, Kimberly Link-Wills and Leslie Overman, p. 68.



### 1.3.6 Georgia Institute of Technology (1957 -- 1969)

#### Edwin D. Harrison (1957 – 1969)

Following the death of President Van Leer, Dean of Faculties and Chemistry Professor Paul Weber served as acting president for eighteen months. Soon thereafter, in August 1957, Edwin D. Harrison became Georgia Tech's sixth president. Harrison was the dean of engineering at the University of Toledo in Ohio prior to coming to the institute.

An immediate need addressed by President Harrison was the strengthening of the supplement program to augment the Institute's ability to pay competitive salaries to faculty and administrators. Through this program, the Alumni Foundation provided much needed funds to compensate faculty members who might otherwise leave the Institute for better-paying jobs at other educational institutions or in the private sector.<sup>31</sup>

A more visible legacy of President Harrison was one of the most extensive periods of building development in school history. During President Harrison's twelve-year tenure as president, many classroom, residence hall, laboratory, and other buildings were constructed. This construction boom was due in part to new government funding sources, particularly the University System Building Fund, but alumni contributions continued to provide financial support for equipment and teaching materials.

Another important milestone was achieved at Georgia Tech early in President Harrison's tenure. In 1961 Georgia Tech became the first



Figure 28: Edwin Harrison  
(Image from Georgia Tech Archives)



Figure 29: 1963 aerial photograph of campus depicting growth during President Harrison's Tenure  
(Image from Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)

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<sup>31</sup> Ibid, p. 76



Figure 30: Ford Greene, Ralph Long & Lawrence Williams (circa 1961) (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)



Figure 31: Arthur Hansen (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)



Figure 32: Joseph Pettit (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)

major state university in the Deep South to admit African-American students without a court order.<sup>32</sup>

While many colleges and universities, including the University of Georgia, experienced student demonstrations and violence in attempts to prevent integration following the Brown vs. the Board of Education Supreme Court decision, President Harrison and Georgia Tech took a different approach. After developing a strategy for peaceful integration and conducting numerous meetings with student organizations, Georgia Tech admitted three African-American students to Georgia Tech – Ford Greene, Ralph Long, Jr., and Lawrence Williams. On September 15, 1961, Greene, Long and Williams began their educational careers at Georgia Tech with no demonstrations or violence.

President Harrison resigned as the Georgia Tech President during the summer of 1969. He had steered the Institute through a period of tumultuous change and growth during the 1960s as one of its most beloved presidents. His resignation announcement sparked a student demonstration of admiration, with over three-thousand students gathering in the quadrangle to celebrate and honor President Harrison. He went on to work as the executive vice president of services for the J.P. Stevens and Company for seven years before retiring. President Harrison died in 2001.

### 1.3.7 Georgia Institute of Technology (1969 – Present)

#### Arthur Hansen (1969 -- 1971)

Arthur Hansen, dean of engineering at Georgia Tech since 1966, became Georgia Tech's seventh president on August 1, 1969. President Hansen's tenure at Georgia Tech would be short-lived, as he resigned in 1971 to become president of Purdue University, his alma mater. During his time at Georgia Tech, he oversaw several campus improvements, including completion of the Student Center, an addition to the library, and new buildings for the chemistry, physics, and civil engineering programs.

#### Joseph M. Pettit (1972-86) and John P. Crecine (1987-94)

In the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s, under the leadership of Presidents Joseph M. Pettit (1972-86) and John P. Crecine (1987-94), Georgia Tech grew in stature nationally and internationally, broadening course offerings through a new College of Computing and the Ivan Allen College of Liberal Arts (named for Atlanta mayor Ivan Allen Jr.), dramatically expanding its research program, and embarking on an ambitious initiative to increase the number of master and doctoral degrees granted.

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<sup>32</sup> Georgia Institute of Technology, New Georgia Encyclopedia website: (December 2008), <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/Article.jsp?id=h-1416&hl=y>

G. Wayne Clough (1994 – 2008)

In 1994 G. Wayne Clough became Georgia Tech's 10<sup>th</sup> president, the first alumnus to hold that position. Clough received bachelors' and masters' degrees in civil engineering from Georgia Tech in 1964 and 1965, respectively. He received a Ph.D. in civil engineering from the University of California at Berkley. He also taught previously at Stanford and Duke Universities, and served as dean of Engineering at Virginia Tech and provost and vice president for Academic Affairs at the University of Washington.

During Clough's tenure Georgia Tech served as the Olympic Village for the 1996 Olympic Games and accelerated expansion into the new fields of biosciences and bioengineering. Georgia Tech's five-year capital campaign raised more than \$700 million, putting the Institute on a course for a massive building campaign to support its growth in academic, research, and service endeavors. With the development of Technology Square in 2001, the Institute began developing property to the east of the Interstate, bridging a barrier to eastward expansion that had existed since the Interstate was created in the 1950s.

In 1999 Georgia Tech's engineering program was extended to students in southeast Georgia through the Georgia Tech Regional Engineering Program, based in Savannah and offered through regional and state universities in the area. In 2000 Georgia Tech and neighboring Emory University announced a joint Ph.D. program in biomedical engineering, providing recognition for their increasingly productive collaboration between medicine and engineering and setting the stage for future growth in biosciences and bioengineering. In 2005 the program was designated a National Center of Cancer Nanotechnology Excellence, one of only seven in the country, and received a federal grant for \$20 million to study the application of nanotechnology to cancer treatment.

President Clough resigned in July 2008 following his 14-year tenure as Georgia Tech's 10th president to become Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Gary B. Schuster took over leadership of the Institution from Clough, serving as interim president from July 1, 2008 to April 1, 2009. Schuster also served as provost and executive vice president for Academic Affairs and holds the position of professor and Vasser Woolley Chair of Chemistry and Biochemistry. Schuster also served as dean of the College of Sciences for 12 years prior to becoming provost in 2006.

Dr. G.P. "Bud" Peterson was named the eleventh president of Georgia Tech on February 25, 2009, and took over on April 1<sup>st</sup> of this year. Today, Georgia Tech is one of the premier research universities in the country with an enrollment of more than 19,000 undergraduate and graduate students; employs more than 4,900 faculty and staff with more than 900 full-time instructional faculty members and 2,800 research faculty and professional.



Figure 33: John Crecine  
(Image from Georgia Tech Archives)



Figure 34: C. Wayne Clough  
(Image from Wikipedia)



Figure 35: G.P. "bud"  
Peterson (Image from  
Georgia Tech website)



### 1.4.1 Pre-Institution History

In 1860, the City of Atlanta was comprised of 9,554 people and occupied the physical area known today as “downtown” centered on the Five Points area.<sup>33</sup> The land that is now the Georgia Tech campus was once owned by Richard C. Peters, a railroad man who served as chief engineer for the construction of the Georgia Railroad from Augusta to Marthasville. Prior to the Civil War, Peters purchased 405 acres (land lots 80 and 47) northwest of Atlanta, land that would eventually be all of midtown Atlanta between North Avenue and 8th Street.<sup>34</sup>



Figure 36: Confederate Earthworks No. 3  
(Image from Wikipedia – Photographic Views of Sherman’s Campaign by G.N. Barnard)

By the spring of 1864, the approach of Sherman’s army led to the creation of the first comprehensive line of defensive works around Atlanta. While these first defense lines were located south of what is now the Georgia Tech campus, there were three redoubts or forts located north of the line that were situated within the land area that would become the Georgia Tech campus (identified as X, Y & Z on the image of Plate 51 of the Official Military Atlas of the Civil War – Figure 38 on the following page). By the summer of 1864, these redoubts were incorporated into a second, outer defensive line that cut across what is now the southern part of the campus.<sup>35</sup>



Figure 37: Confederate Earthworks No. 4  
(Image from Wikipedia – Photographic Views of Sherman’s Campaign by G.N. Barnard)

Local Civil War expert Wilbur Kurtz plotted the location of this line, and other local Civil War features, for a 1938 Chamber of Commerce map of the city designed to capitalize on tourist interest aroused by the imminent release of the film “Gone with the Wind.” According to Kurtz’s map, “X” almost surely became “Fort Hood.” By the time of the siege of Atlanta, Fort Hood figured prominently as the city’s northwest salient. The identification of “Y” and “Z” is more uncertain, but they probably became unnamed bastions within the outer line, east of Fort Hood. Another local feature shown on the 1938 Kurtz map is the site of the Ephraim G. Ponder House, located off Marietta Street, just east of Fort Hood.

Even though none of these features is now standing, Kurtz’s map leaves little doubt as to the location of the Fort Hood site, which today is situated between Marietta Street and what is now Tech Parkway.<sup>36</sup>

<sup>33</sup> New South Associates, “The Georgia Institute of Technology Archaeological Site Probability Update,” Unpublished (February 25, 2009)

<sup>34</sup> *Richard C. Peters*, [New Georgia Encyclopedia website](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Peters_(Atlanta)); (December 2008), [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard\\_Peters\\_\(Atlanta\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Peters_(Atlanta))

<sup>35</sup> New South Associates, “The Georgia Institute of Technology Archaeological Site Probability Update,” Unpublished (February 25, 2009)

<sup>36</sup> New South Associates, “The Georgia Institute of Technology Archaeological Site Probability Update,” Unpublished (February 25, 2009)

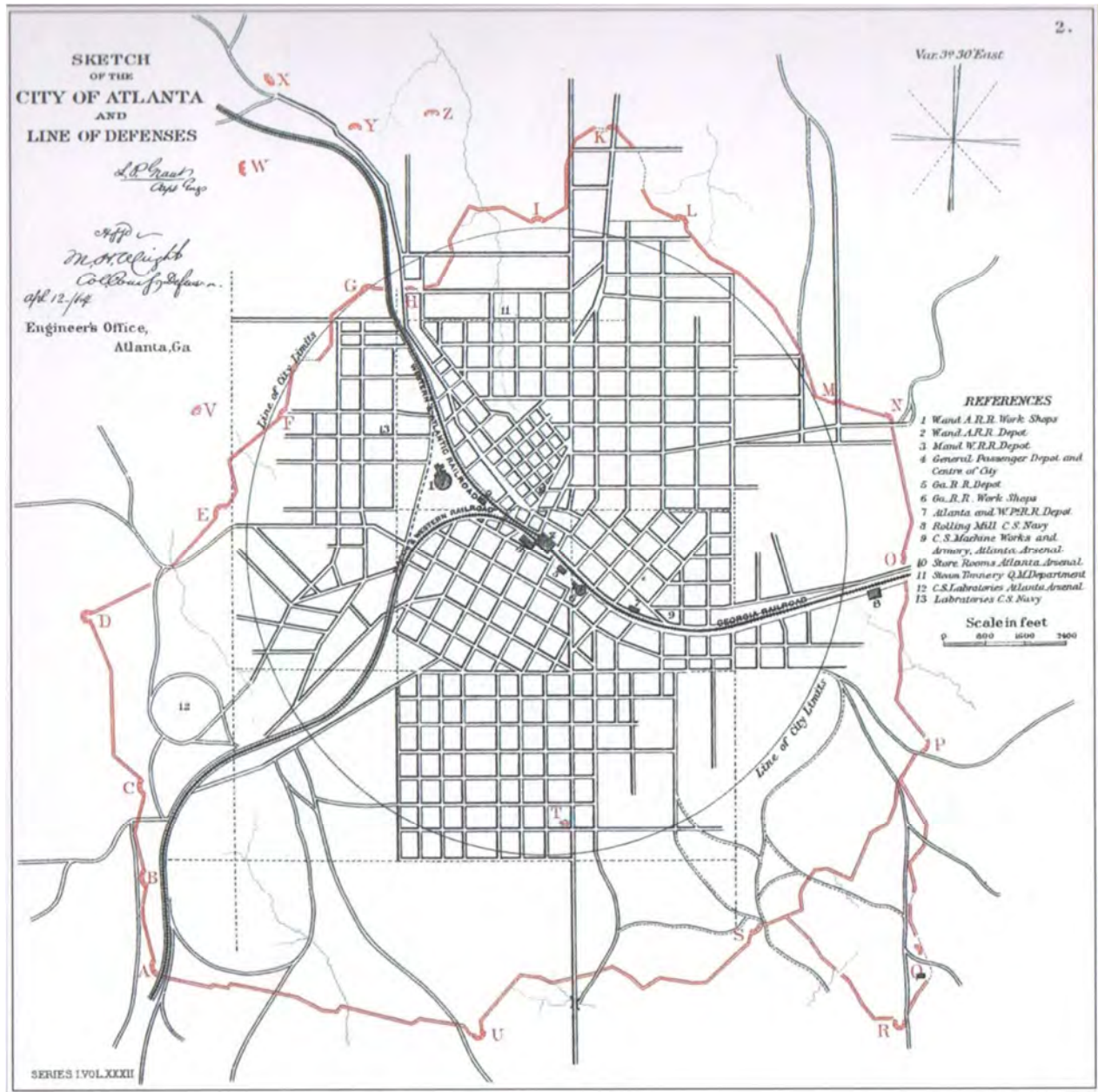


Figure 38: 1938 "Sketch of the City of Atlanta and Line of Defenses" Map (Image from Plate 51 of the *Official Military Atlas of the Civil War*, Courtesy of New South Associates)

During the siege of Atlanta, Federal lines that wrapped around the northern part of the city in July and August of 1864 cut across what is now the northern part of the campus. In late August, when Sherman took control of the Jonesboro railroad, the Confederates last supply line, General Hood's Army was forced to evacuate the city. On September 2, 1864, the mayor of Atlanta left Fort Hood via Marietta Road to surrender the city to Federal authorities.

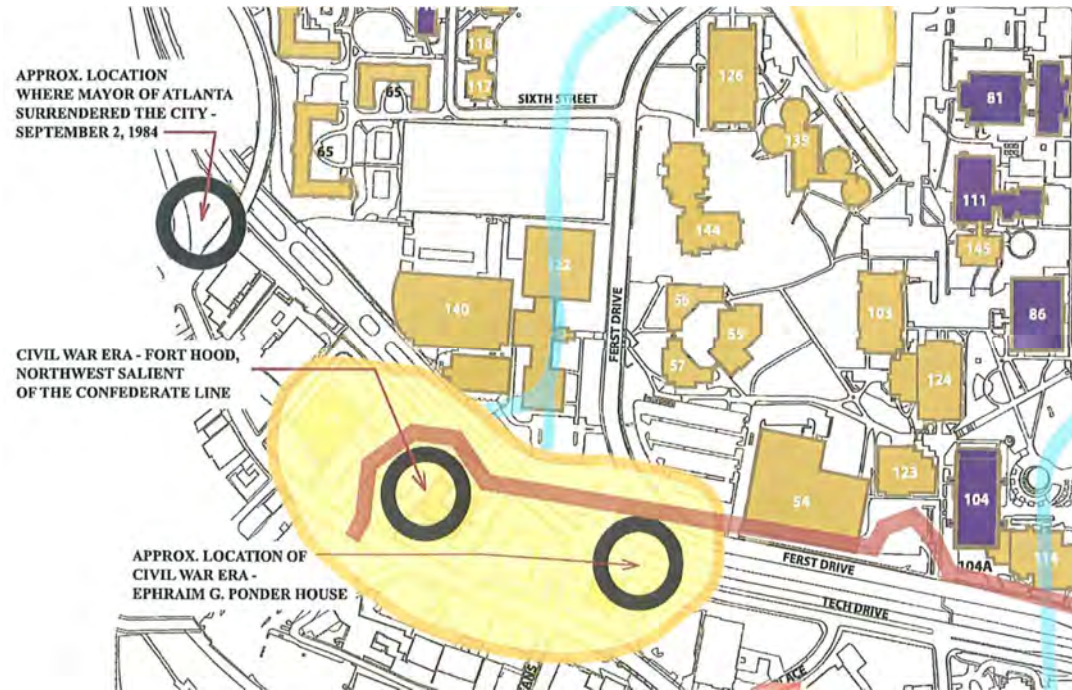


Figure 39: Archeology map depicting location of historical sites on the Tech campus (Image from New South Associates)

In the decades following the Civil War, Atlanta grew to the north and northwest. The first urban expansion into what is today the Georgia Tech campus began in the 1880s. Initially, industrial development began along Marietta Road, now Marietta Street. The first Sanborn fire insurance map of Atlanta that depicts any part of the campus is dated to 1892 and shows the area along Marietta Street. This map indicates that the area was starting to be used for light industry and commercial development. Both the 1892 and 1899 maps depict this development along Marietta Street, specifically north of North Avenue and south of Wallace Street. From North Avenue to Wallace, south to north, these developments were the Randall Brothers Lumber Yard, the Atlanta Furniture Factory, and the Georgia Rose Houses. North of Wallace, Marietta Street turned residential, with small houses and a few churches.<sup>37</sup>

<sup>37</sup> New South Associates, "The Georgia Institute of Technology Archaeological Site Probability Update," Unpublished (February 25, 2009)



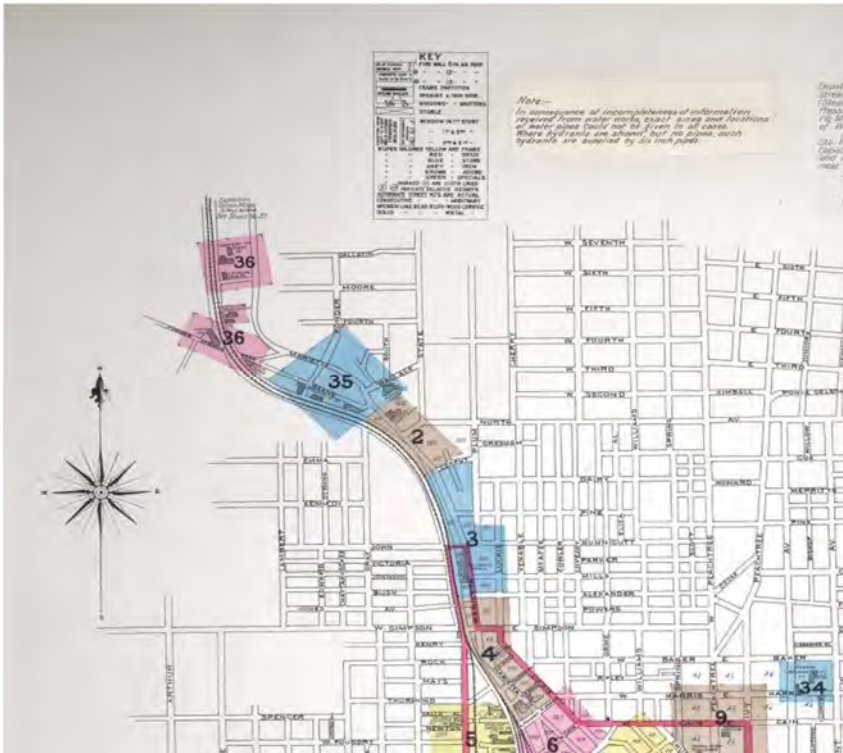


Figure 40: 1892 Sanborn Map depicting the industrial and commercial development of Atlanta northward along the spine of Marietta Road (now Marietta Street)

Also during this time, Peters began to subdivide his north-Atlanta land with north/south streets named after trees similar to Peachtree (i.e. Myrtle, Juniper, Apple, etc.) and east/west streets numbered starting with 3<sup>rd</sup> Street to 8<sup>th</sup> Street, the northernmost extent of his property. In 1887 he sold five acres of his remaining holdings to the state for \$10,000 and donated another four to help found the Georgia School of Technology.<sup>38</sup>

#### 1.4.2 Georgia School of Technology (1885 - 1922)

##### Isaac Hopkins (1888 – 1896)

The first two buildings on campus were the academic and shop buildings, constructed beside one another immediately north of North Avenue. These Romanesque Revival buildings were designed by the Atlanta architectural firm of Bruce & Morgan. Originally the Academic Building, Tech Tower is today used as academic and administrative offices and is known as the Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building (No. 35).



Figure 41: 1892 map of the Georgia Tech campus and surrounding City of Atlanta (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)

<sup>38</sup> Richard C. Peters, New Georgia Encyclopedia website: (December 2008), [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard\\_Peters\\_\(Atlanta\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Richard_Peters_(Atlanta))

The two-story shop building with matching tower was used for metal working and housed a drawing room, an office, a machine shop, an engine room, a blacksmith shop, an iron foundry, and a brass foundry. The shop building was destroyed by a pre-dawn fire on April 21, 1892.<sup>39</sup>



Figure 42: Circa 1888 view the first two campus buildings -- Tech Tower (right) and first Shop Building (left) (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)

Though the building was re-built, the new building did not have a tower. The shop functioned commercially from 1888 to January 1896 when commercial activities were ceased because it was losing money. The shop building was demolished in 1968. Harrison Square, a campus park with a hard surface of brick and concrete as well as an open green space, now occupies the site of the former shop building.



Figure 43: Early view of the first two campus buildings -- Tech Tower (right) and rebuilt Shop Building (left) (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)

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<sup>39</sup> Warren E. Drury, *The Architectural Development of Georgia Tech*: Thesis Presented to the Faculty of the Division of Graduate Studies, Georgia Institute of Technology Office of Archives and Records Management; 1984, p. 48.



### Lyman Hall (1896 – 1905)

As the early campus developed, buildings were designed in the Romanesque Revival style of architecture. During President Hall's tenure, three additional buildings were constructed adjacent to the Administration and Shop Buildings, including Aaron S. French, Janie Austell Swann Building and Electrical Engineering Building (now Domenico Pietro Savant Bldg.). In keeping with the Victorian era in which the buildings were constructed, the Academic Quadrangle (now Tech Tower Lawn) constructed between North Avenue and the Administration Building was enclosed by a wooden picket fence. The quadrangle featured trees planted at regular spacing intervals with diagonal paths dividing the quadrangle into quarters and was the primary green space for the campus.<sup>40</sup>

President Hall sought and secured private funding from Pittsburgh industrialist Aaron French to build a textile building, named for its benefactor.<sup>41</sup> The three-story 32,000 square foot A. French Building (No. 30) was completed in 1898. The architects, Lockwood, Greene and Company of Boston, utilized mill construction and very little exterior ornamentation. The factory-like red-brick structure reflects the straightforward educational philosophy that defined the early days of Georgia Tech.<sup>42</sup>



Figure 44: Circa 1900 view of the A. French Building (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)

The first two dormitories on campus were temporary frame buildings constructed in June 1896. Four years later, in 1900, the Swann Building (No. 39) was designed by Walter T. Downing and constructed as a dormitory. The \$30,000 for this Neoclassical Revival style building was donated by James Swann of New York as a memorial to his wife, Janie Austell Swann.

<sup>40</sup> B. Eugene Griessman, *Images & memories Georgia Tech, 1885-1985*, Atlanta : Georgia Tech Foundation, 1985

<sup>41</sup> John Dunn, Gary Goettling, Kimberly Link-Wills and Leslie Overman, p. 18.

<sup>42</sup> *The Historic District of the Georgia Institute of Technology*, National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, Lowe Engineers, Inc; March 14, 1974; p. 4.



Figure 45: Textile Department in the A. French Building (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)



Figure 46: Ca.1900 views of the Academic Quadrangle as spectators enter a football game (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)



Figure 47: Early view of the Swann Building (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)



Figure 48: Early view of the Electrical Engineering Building (now Savant) (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)

The next building constructed on campus was the Electrical Engineering Building (No. 38) also designed by Downing in the Neo-Classical Revival style. This building, completed in 1901, was later named the Domenico Pietro Savant Building.



Figure 49: Early (Ca. 1910) view of Swann Hall (left) and the Electrical Engineering Building (now Savant)(right) (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)



Figure 50: Early view of Lyman Hall (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)

Kenneth G. Matheson (1906 – 1922)

During President Matheson’s tenure, the physical campus grew by 13.5 acres and six buildings were constructed, including the Lyman Hall Building, Andrew Carnegie Building, Infirmary (now Lloyd W. Chapin Building), Y.M.C.A. (now the L.W. Robert Alumni Faculty House), the Power Plant (now the Archibald D. Holland Plant) and the Mechanical Engineering Building (now the John Saylor Coon Building).

Built in 1905, the Lyman Hall Building (No. 29A) was Georgia Tech’s first chemistry building. This Romanesque Revival two-story building was constructed at a cost of \$20,000 and named for Lyman Hall, Georgia Tech’s second president, who had just passed away.



Figure 51: Circa 1907 view of the Carnegie Library with Tech Tower in background (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)

In 1906 philanthropist Andrew Carnegie donated \$20,000 to Georgia Tech to build the first library on the condition that \$2,000 would be appropriated each year thereafter to sustain the library. Construction on the Andrew Carnegie Building (No. 36) began in November 1906 and the library opened in September 1907. An example of the Neo-Classical Revival style, this building is stylistically common to the Carnegie Libraries built throughout Georgia during the early twentieth century.

The Lloyd W. Chapin Building (No. 25) was constructed in 1910 as the Joseph Whitehead Infirmary. This two-story red-brick building was designed by Georgia Tech architecture professor Francis P. Smith

in a Georgian Revival style, and funded with \$20,000 contributed in honor of Joseph B. Whitehead, an early Coca-Cola bottler.

The L.W. Robert Alumni Faculty House (No. 3) was constructed in 1911 as the Y.M.C.A. Eugene Turner came to Georgia Tech in 1907 to serve as the YMCA general secretary. His work with the students was so successful that school officials wanted to build a special YMCA building. To this end, the school solicited funding from John D. Rockefeller, who in 1910 offered \$50,000 to build the YMCA. After an additional \$25,000 was raised, the building was constructed and opened on June 7, 1912. Designed by the firm of Morgan and Dillon, a later incarnation of Bruce and Morgan, this Neoclassical Revival building functioned as a student center with a social hall, committee rooms, offices, meeting places, post office, lunchroom, game room, barbershop, and auditorium. The third floor had student apartments, whose residents referred to themselves as the “Rockefeller Apartment Roomers.” In 1979, the rehabilitated YMCA building was dedicated as the L.W. “Chip” Robert Alumni/Faculty House.<sup>43</sup> Along with the construction of the YMCA building, the institute began to beautify their campus for the enjoyment of students, faculty and visitors alike. This began with the replacement of the picket fence around the Academic Quadrangle and other wooden fences on campus with privet hedges.<sup>44</sup>



Figure 52: Early view of Y.M.C.A. (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)

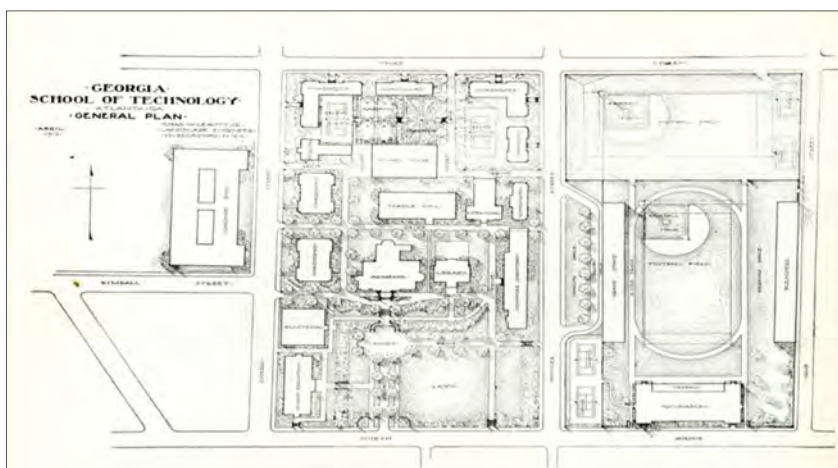


Figure 53: 1912 map of Georgia Tech campus (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)

Residential development existed adjacent to the Georgia Tech campus to the north and northeast during this period of development. The first Sanborn map to show residential development beyond Marietta Street was the 1911 edition. This area had been settled as early as 1904, and identified as Chastaintown. Named after Avery Chastain, a local land owner, Chastaintown was a working-class community located along

<sup>43</sup> John Dunn, Gary Goettling, Kimberly Link-Wills and Leslie Overman, p. 25.

<sup>44</sup>B. Eugene Griessman, *Images & memories Georgia Tech, 1885-1985*, Atlanta : Georgia Tech Foundation, 1985. p. 47.



the Southern Railroad, adjacent to Marietta Street, and the Southern Belt Railroad to the north.<sup>45</sup>

Although the area had an industrial base and was incorporated into Atlanta early in the 1900s, the community retained a rural flavor with farm plots interspersed among the houses. This is corroborated by the 1911/1920s Sanborn Maps of the areas, which showed frequent gaps between houses throughout the community. The houses themselves were almost uniformly small, single-family, frame dwellings, with only a few commercial properties located along Hemphill.<sup>46</sup>

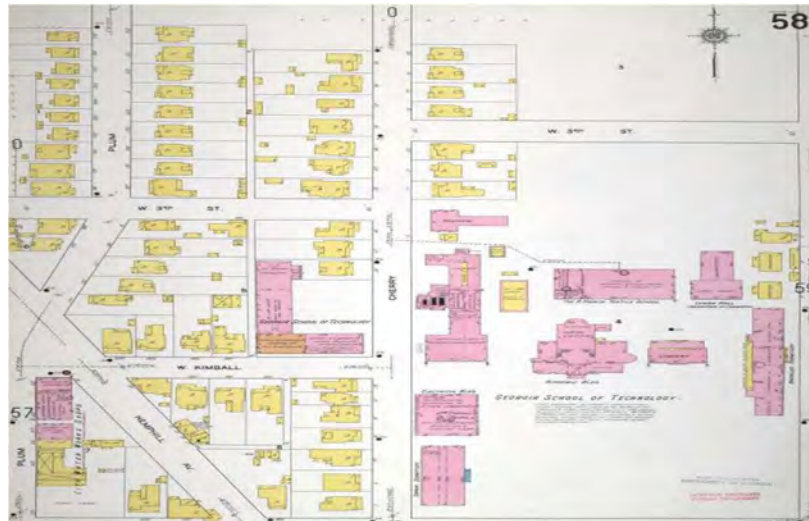


Figure 54: 1911 Sanborn Map depicting the Georgia Tech campus to the southeast and Chastaintown to the west and northwest



Figure 55: Circa 1940s view of the Mechanical Engineering Building (now J.S. Coon Building)(Image from Georgia Tech Archives)

In March 1911, the Class of 1903 started the tradition of graduating classes giving back to the campus with their gift of a marble drinking fountain. That same year, the graduating class of 1911 donated the two light standards, which are still found at the entrance to the Electrical Building (No. 38: Dominico Pietro Savant Building). Also in 1911, the Mechanical Engineering Building, now the John Saylor Coon Building (No. 45), was constructed. Designed in the Renaissance Revival style, this building represents the first extension (to the west) of the original nine-acre campus. At a total cost of \$178,000, the building was constructed in several stages over a multi-year period. The original three-story Mechanical Engineering Building was constructed in 1911. The second portion of the building is a long, fourteen-bay, two-story wing that was added incrementally over the years 1919-1929 as new space was needed. The third part of the building, the Research Laboratory, was constructed circa 1938 and is located behind the main building.<sup>47</sup>

<sup>45</sup> New South Associates, "The Georgia Institute of Technology Archaeological Site Probability Update," Unpublished (February 25, 2009)

<sup>46</sup> New South Associates, "The Georgia Institute of Technology Archaeological Site Probability Update," Unpublished (February 25, 2009)

<sup>47</sup> The Historic District of the Georgia Institute of Technology, National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, Lowe Engineers, Inc; March 14, 1974; p. 8.

The graduating "Electrical Seniors" of 1912 continued the example set by the Class of 1911 by erecting the light standards in front of the Carnegie Library. These standards are still present today.<sup>48</sup> Following the construction of the Power Plant, now the Archibald D. Holland Plant (No. 26), in 1914, there was no construction activity on campus due to America's entry into World War I. Georgia Tech and its campus was converted from educational endeavors to providing instruction to military detachments. The graduating Classes of 1914 and 1915 further beautified the campus with light standards and concrete steps leading from the Academic Building to the Academic Quadrangle.<sup>49</sup>

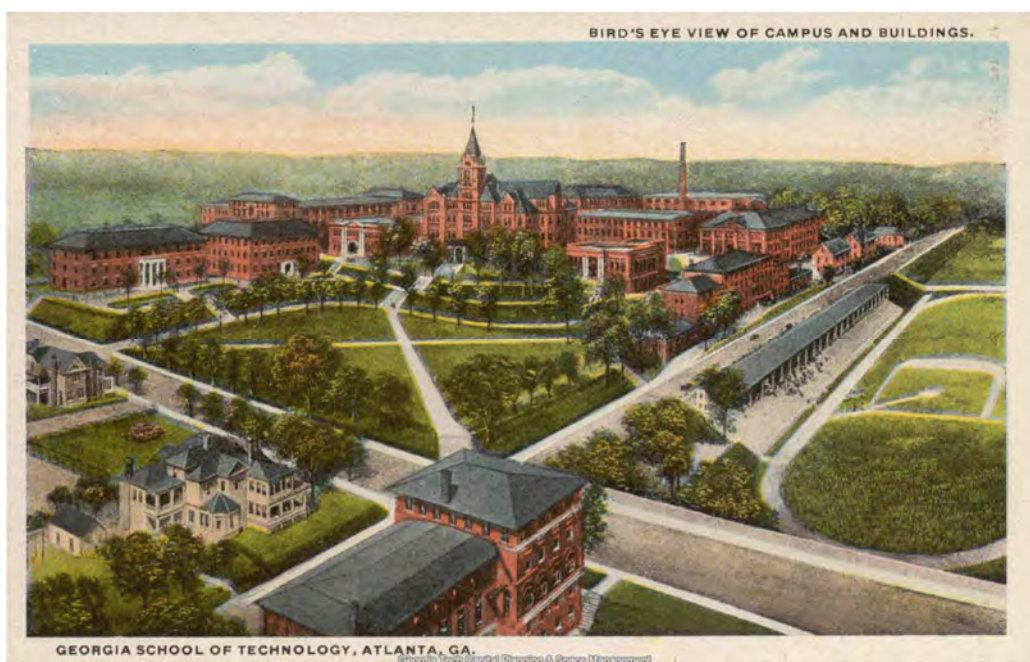


Figure 56: Circa 1920s postcard view of the Georgia Tech campus (Image from Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)

### 1.4.3 Georgia School of Technology (1922 – 1945)

#### Marion L. Brittain (1922 – 1944)

Prior to 1940, the Georgia Tech campus was generally confined to the area between Fourth Street and North Avenue, and Williams (I-75/85) and Cherry Streets. Many of the academic buildings were clustered around the Administration Building, while Grant Field separated these areas from the dormitories, which were located along the eastern edge of campus. Beyond these boundaries, the newly constructed Rose Bowl Field (1938) was located to the north on Fifth Street and a few facilities including the Techwood Dormitory, the YMCA and the President's House were located on the south side of North Avenue.



Figure 57: Ca. 1925 photograph from the 1925 Blue Print depicting the picturesque landscape of the Academic Quadrangle (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)

<sup>48</sup> "History of the Georgia School of Technology," in *1920 Blue Print*, Atlanta: Georgia School of Technology, 1920

<sup>49</sup> "History of the Georgia School of Technology," in *1920 Blue Print*, Atlanta: Georgia School of Technology, 1920.



Figure 58: Ca.1925 photograph of the Physics Buildings (No. 24: David Melville Smith Building) showing the use of a privet hedge to create separation between the landscape and brick sidewalk (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)



Figure 59: Harold Bush-Brown (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)



Figure 60: Guggenheim Building (Image from Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)

The architecture of the pre-1940s campus was typical of most educational institutions of the time, containing a core of Romanesque and Classical Revival buildings dating to the school's inception. The campus also has a collection of subsequent buildings constructed from the 1920s on that are designed in the Collegiate Gothic Style. Drury (1984) mentions in his thesis about the architectural development of campus, that the Collegiate Gothic Style was used to present the image of the school as an "old-world research institute." Many of the Collegiate Gothic buildings were constructed in the 1920s and 1930s, the latter of which were designed by the faculty firm of Bush-Brown & Gailey. As befit the Collegiate Gothic Style, the campus landscape included sidewalks constructed of brick pavers in a herringbone bond, the use of privet hedge in lieu of fencing, and groupings of evergreen plantings.<sup>50</sup>

Harold Bush-Brown came to Georgia Tech in 1922 after serving in the First World War and working in New York and Boston. A graduate of Harvard's Architecture Program, Bush-Brown attained the Directorship of the Architecture program where he spent most of his career. While in this position, he teamed with fellow faculty member J.H. Gailey to form an architectural practice that provided design services to the institute.

Together the men were responsible for many of the early Collegiate Gothic structures on campus including the Emerson Chemical Laboratory (No. 29B) in 1925; Julius Brown Residence Hall (No. 7) in 1925; Nathaniel E. Harris Residence Hall (No. 11) in 1926; Brittain Dining Hall (No. 12) in 1928; Josiah Cloudman Residence Hall (No. 13) in 1931; Clark Howell Residence Hall (No. 10) in 1939; and George W. Harrison Residence Hall (No. 14) in 1939. Also during this period, Robert and Company designed the D.M. Smith (Old Physics) Building (No. 24) in 1923.

### Great Depression

While funding for capital projects was generally limited during the early to mid-1930s as a result of the depressed economy, several buildings were constructed on campus during this period. In 1930, Georgia Tech received the Guggenheim award of \$300,000, the largest single donation to the Institute to date. These funds were used to create the School of Aeronautics (later renamed the School of Aerospace Engineering) and the Daniel F. Guggenheim Building (No. 40) was constructed that same year to house this program.<sup>51</sup>

In 1934, at the height of the Great Depression, U.S. Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes came to Atlanta to inaugurate Techwood Homes. This project, designed by Georgia Tech alumnae Flippen

<sup>50</sup> "The Physics Building" (photograph), in *1925 Blue Print*, Atlanta: Georgia School of Technology, 1925

<sup>51</sup> *History of Georgia Tech*, Georgia Institute of Technology: Communications & Public Affairs website: (December 2008),

<http://www-stage.gatech.edu/icpa/toolbox/tech-info/tech-information.html>



Burge and P.D. Stevens, was the first federally subsidized public housing project in the United States. In addition to the forty-three housing units, the project also included the Techwood Dormitory that was rented by Georgia Tech for student housing from 1935 to 1956 when the institute purchased the building.<sup>52</sup> Techwood Homes was demolished in 1996.

Also during this time, labor and funds from President Roosevelt’s New Deal programs became available and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and Public Works Administration (PWA) provided labor and supplemental funding for campus building projects. In addition to the George W. Harrison Jr. and Clark Howell dormitories and Techwood Homes referenced above, these included 215 Bobby Day Way (originally the Ceramic Engineering Building and more recently the Navy ROTC Armory) in 1934; third addition to the Lyman Hall Building in 1936; Engineering Science and Mechanics Building (No. 41) in 1938; Hinman Highbay (No. 51) in 1939; and the Civil Engineering Building (No. 58) in 1939.



Figure 61: Circa 1935 image of Techwood Dormitory under construction (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)

Bush-Brown was responsible for bringing Paul M. Heffernan to the school in the late 1930s. Heffernan came with many accomplishments and brought much “prestige” to the Architecture Program at Georgia Tech.<sup>53</sup> Originally from Iowa, Heffernan received his undergraduate degree in Architectural Engineering from Iowa State. He later went on to Harvard’s Graduate School of Design where he received his Master of Architecture and won the Paris Prize. He then enrolled at the Ecole Nationale Superieure des Beaux-Arts in Paris where he spent the next three years (1935-1938). Upon hearing of Heffernan’s return to the



Figure 62: Circa 1940s view of the (Old) Civil Engineering Building (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)



Figure 63: Circa 1940s view of the Hinman Building (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)

United States, Bush-Brown offered Heffernan the position of head of senior design at Georgia Tech, which Heffernan accepted. In addition to his academic responsibilities, Heffernan joined Bush-Brown &

<sup>52</sup> Warren E. Drury, *The Architectural Development of Georgia Tech: Thesis Presented to the Faculty of the Division of Graduate Studies, Georgia Institute of Technology Office of Archives and Records Management, 1984, p. 170.*

<sup>53</sup> Warren E. Drury, *The Architectural Development of Georgia Tech: Thesis Presented to the Faculty of the Division of Graduate Studies, Georgia Institute of Technology Office of Archives and Records Management, 1984, p. 187.*

Gailey to expand the already established architecture firm made up entirely of Georgia Tech faculty.

While the classically-inspired Beaux Arts had been a dominant force in the architecture of colleges and universities across the country for many years, its influence began to decline in the 1930s with the rise of the modernist movement inspired by the German Bauhaus. This architectural evolution grew more pronounced at Georgia Tech with the arrival of Heffernan, as evidenced by the 1939 design of the Hinman Highbay Building (No. 51).

The first building with Heffernan as lead designer, the Hinman Highbay marked the transition from the Collegiate Gothic style buildings on campus to the characteristics of the International Style, evident in the vaulted lab space expressed in the building's roofline and horizontal band of windows extending the length of the building's facade. Jointly funded through the Georgia Board of Regents and the Public Works Administration, Heffernan also designed the 1951 "Hinman Connector" (No. 51A) building that connected the Highbay to the then free-standing Calculator Building (No. 51B).

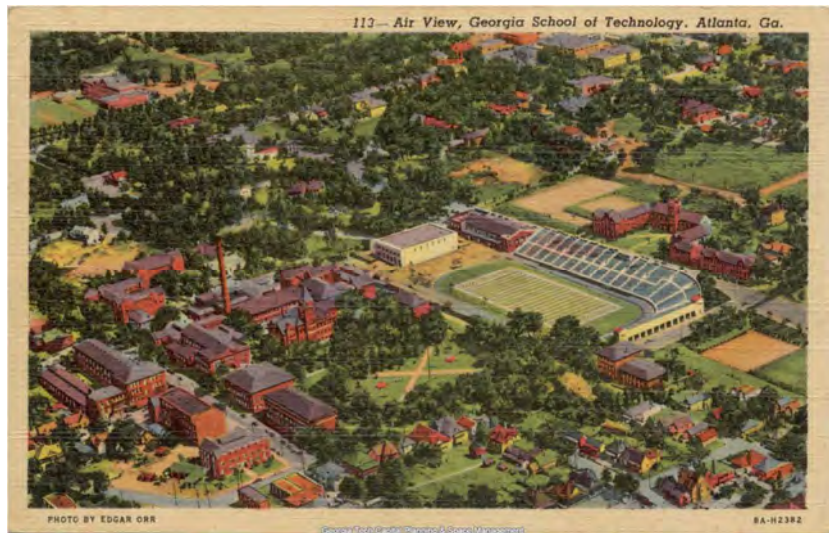


Figure 64: Circa 1938 postcard view of campus (Image from Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)

### World War II

In 1940, the Georgia Tech campus was still very small. With the exception of some major athletic fields on the north side of campus, it was not much larger than it had been in the early 1900s. By the mid-1930s, the campus had only grown west to Cherry Street and north to Third Street.<sup>54</sup>

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<sup>54</sup> New South Associates, "The Georgia Institute of Technology Archaeological Site Probability Update," Unpublished (February 25, 2009)



During the War years, construction on campus slowed and enrollment declined as many young men left for overseas. The Department of Architecture took this time to develop a series of Master Site Plans for the Institute. In 1944, six studies (M-1 thru M-6) were created with the final plan being adopted in October of that year.

This plan called for the creation of a new academic core around an open green space and the reorientation of the campus' main entrance. Based on the M-6 Master Plan, growth would be in a northwesterly direction and it was suggested that the campus should triple in size. For the first time, the automobile became an important consideration in land-use planning on campus. The newly created plan called for 750 new parking spaces close to the main academic buildings. The ambitious construction program called for a new auditorium, library, classroom building, textile building, architecture building, faculty housing, and naval and army buildings.



Figure 65: Ca.1942 photograph from the 1942 Blue Print depicting the ROTC in formation at the Rose Bowl Field (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)

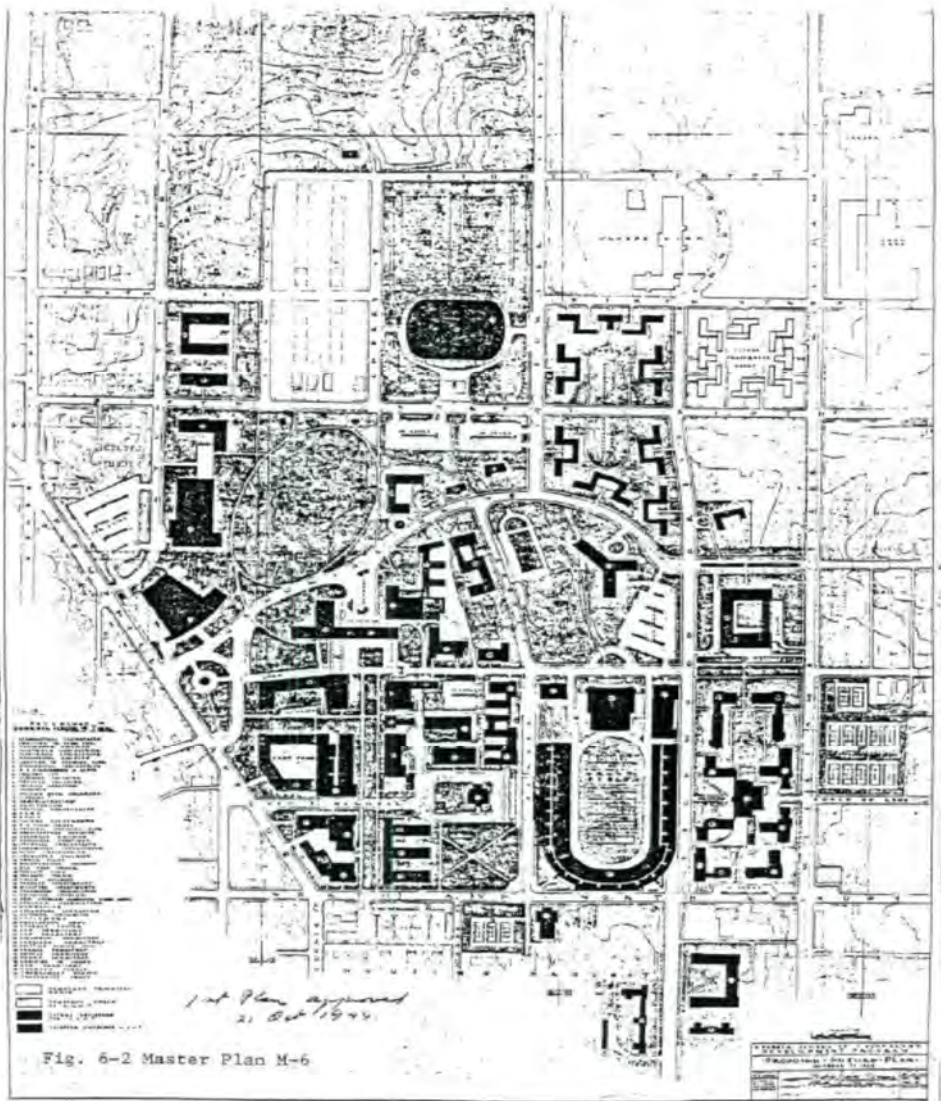


Figure 66: M-6 Campus Master Plan (Image from Georgia Tech Archives).



Figure 67: Circa 1940s view of the Naval Armory (Image from Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)



Figure 68: 1949 view of the Daniel C. O’Keefe building (Image from Special Collections Department, Pullen Library, Georgia State University)



Figure 69: Circa 1940s view of the Bobby Dodd Stadium at Grant Field (Image from Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)

An announcement of Georgia Tech’s plans and the unveiling of the design renderings for President Van Leer attracted the attention of the press in 1944. Commenting on Bush-Brown, Gailey & Heffernan’s proposed designs and the obvious shift towards a modern aesthetic, the author of the article commented that “the traditional styling of the older campus buildings gives way in the renderings of the new buildings to a modern, functional type of architecture featuring ribbon windows and simple brick exteriors.” The firm of Bush-Brown, Gailey & Heffernan would play an important role in designing many of the buildings slated for construction during this planning period.<sup>55</sup>

The following buildings were also constructed on campus during President Brittain’s tenure: Ceramic Engineering Building/Navy ROTC Armory (No. 59) in 1924; Bobby Dodd Stadium at Grant Field (No. 17) in 1925; Army Office (No. 23A) in 1927; 220 Bobby Dodd Way/Army Armory (No. 23B) in 1927; Mechanical Engineering Research Building (No. 48) in 1941; and J.L. Daniel Laboratory (No. 22) in 1942.

The Institute currently owns other buildings that were constructed during this time period, but that were not acquired by the Institute until later dates. These buildings, not associated with the tenure of President Brittain, include the Daniel C. O’Keefe Building (No. 33), O’Keefe Gym (No. 33A), and the former Custodial Services Building (No. 33B), constructed in 1924 and acquired in 1979. Other buildings include the Paul H. Heffernan House (No. 720) constructed in 1927 and acquired in 1995; 162 Fourth Street (No. 709) constructed in 1930 and acquired in 1984; J. Allen Couch Building (No. 115) constructed in 1935 and acquired in 1975; 830 West Peachtree Street (No. 178) constructed in 1939 and acquired in 2006; and 401 Ferst Drive, N.W. (No. 120) constructed in 1942 and acquired in 1967.

#### 1.4.4 Georgia Institute of Technology (1946 – 1956)

##### Blake Van Leer (1944 – 1956)

When Colonel Van Leer became President in 1944, the campus itself was valued at \$5 million, with nearly \$3.5 million of the total in building assets.

Wartime rationing of steel, aluminum, and other strategic metals had curtailed campus construction during the war. As veterans began to return from the War and enrollment increased, implementation of the recommendations set forth in the master plans became a priority. One of President Van Leer’s first acts was to acquire additional land for the campus, more than doubling the size of the campus from 51 acres to 128 acres.<sup>56</sup>

<sup>55</sup> Keck Engineering Associates, *Formula for Growth*, On file at the Georgia Institute of Technology, Office of Archives and Records Management; 1962.

<sup>56</sup> John Dunn, Gary Goetting, Kimberly Link-Wills and Leslie Overman, p. 25.



The architecture department continued working on the campus plans during the years of 1946 and 1947. Realizing that the M-6 plan had shortcomings and encouraged by President Van Leer to refine their ideas, the Architecture Department continued to develop these plans. The M-7, M-8 and M-9 plans were completed over the next two years, with the Institute's boundaries continuing to expand. The M-8 and M-9 plans were the first plans to recognize the campus' fixed eastern boundary due to the presence of the new Expressway as a result of the Lochner Report, a highway and transportation plan for Atlanta.<sup>57</sup>



Figure 70: Circa 1940s view of Smith Hall (image from Georgia Tech Archives)

Construction in the late 1940s focused on housing. In 1947, Bush-Brown, Gailey & Heffernan began by adding to the already established student housing along the eastern edge of campus referred to as Area 1. Several new dormitories, including Smith (No. 6), Towers (No. 15), and Glenn (No. 16) extended the existing dormitory complex around Brittain Dining Hall to the north and south, creating a central quadrangle between the new dorms and strong axial pedestrian circulation routes.



Figure 71: 1950s aerial showing strong axial pedestrian circulation in Area 1 (image from Georgia Tech Archives)

The buildings were designed using the same Collegiate Gothic vocabulary as the pre-existing dormitories around the Dining Hall. Each was a three-story walk-up dormitory with projecting stair towers, gable roof, horizontal bands of stone and lancet arched banding at each entrance. These dormitory buildings were financed with self-liquidating bonds financed by the occupants' rent, approximately \$15 a month.



Figure 72: Aerial view of East Campus Residential Quadrangle between the Interstate Highway to the east and the Stadium to the west, with Brittain Dining Hall to the center-left (Image from Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)

<sup>57</sup> Keck Engineering Associates, Formula for Growth, On file at the Georgia Institute of Technology, Office of Archives and Records Management; 1962.



Figure 73: 1950s view of the Burge Apartments (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)



Figure 74: 1948 view of the Callaway Apartments (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)



Figure 75: 1950s view of the President's House (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)

The Burge and Callaway Apartments (Nos. 1 and 70) were also constructed during this period. Described by *Progressive Architecture* as European Modernist in style, the apartments were designed by Stevens & Wilkinson. This local firm, nationally recognized for their modern approach to design, was formed in 1919 as Burge & Stevens Architects by Flippen Burge and Preston Stevens Sr. Both graduates of Georgia Tech, these men designed such landmarks as Georgia Baptist Hospital, First Baptist Church of Atlanta, the Capitol City Club, numerous residences, and the first reinforced concrete office building in Atlanta at 101 Marietta Street. Following the death of Burge in 1946, James R. Wilkinson became a partner and the firm was renamed Stevens & Wilkinson. Over the ensuing years, the firm became nationally known for their innovative and modern designs, including such buildings as the Continuing Education Center at the University of Georgia, Rich's Store for Men and the E. Rivers School.

The combined 220 units of student and faculty housing cost a total of \$4 million to construct. Compared with Sweden's Cooperatives in a 1948 *Architectural Forum* article, Callaway boasted landscaped grounds, individual balconies, play areas and a supervised nursery school. As part of a student research project, a unique approach to the heating system was implemented with one-half of the units being heated with radiant floor panels while the other half used radiators. An interesting quote by J.H. Gailey present in the article demonstrates the attitudes of the in-house architects as to the impracticality of Collegiate Gothic style buildings as living and teaching facilities:

*"It long has been the feeling that Gothic doesn't suit a modern classroom building or for that matter, an apartment building, Both classrooms and apartments need more adequate lighting, natural and artificial, than is possible in Gothic buildings. Modern heating and possibly air conditioning don't fit either."*<sup>58</sup>

During Van Leer's tenure as president, many alumni believed that the president should have an official residence. While President Brittain lived in a modest wood-frame house on the site of the existing North Avenue parking deck between the Alumni/Faculty House and Burge Apartments, President Van Leer lived in rented quarters. In 1949, the current President's House (No. 71) was constructed with partial financing provided by textile magnate Fuller E. Callaway, Jr. through an anonymous gift of \$100,000. While the Atlanta firm of Toombs and Creighton were the architects for the Neoclassical Revival style residence, Ella Van Leer, President Van Leer's wife, designed the building and provided conceptual plans to the architects.<sup>59</sup>

<sup>58</sup> *Progressive Architecture*, *Callaway Apartments: On Deposit at the Georgia Institute of Technology Office of Archives and Records Management*, 1959.

<sup>59</sup> John Dunn, Gary Goettling, Kimberly Link-Wills and Leslie Overman, p. 64.



Upon completion of these new buildings, the campus remained in dire need of additional facilities. A 1949 Atlanta Constitution article states that although the Institute had recently completed \$6 million worth of construction, “the South’s largest Institute of Technology is still partly housed in rickety ram-shackle buildings.”

Many academic buildings were also constructed during President Van Leer’s tenure. One of the first academic buildings constructed was the Harrison Hightower Building (No. 44), which was to provide the Institute with a state-of-the-art facility to train Georgia’s textile engineering students. Partially funded with \$500,000 secured by William Harrison Hightower from the Textile Education Foundation, the building was designed to accommodate 400 occupants and provide facilities for instruction and research. The building also incorporated a 300-seat auditorium, a three-story classroom unit and a two-story mill area.

Executed by Bush-Brown, Gailey & Heffernan, the Hightower Building was purely modern in design. The different building functions were expressed on the exterior through a juxtaposition of volume and materials. The classroom unit was identified by the south-facing wall of glass that provides natural light to the interior. The auditorium was expressed by a stark masonry volume with little or no fenestration and the mill had an industrial feel with bands of glass block windows.

According to a pamphlet released by the Institute in 1948, over 14,000 textile establishments employed 1 million workers and turned out \$6 billion worth of goods annually. The production of textile goods was a vital part of Georgia’s growing economy at the time, and continues to be a staple industry today. Once complete, the Hightower Building provided the South with a world-class textile facility that would train many of the state and regions’ industry leaders. This building did just that for 53 years, before being demolished in 2002.

The building program, which began in the late 1940s, continued into the next decade with the construction of several new buildings, each continuing the trend towards a modern aesthetic. The Bradley Building (No. 74), a cafeteria and dining hall was constructed in 1951 adjacent to the Academic Building in the oldest section of campus. In spite of its proximity to the classically-inspired traditional buildings, Bush-Brown, Heffernan & Gailey chose to ignore context and design a functionally modern building with large areas of glass and masonry, a flat roof and a metal canopy over the main entrance.



Figure 76: 1940s view of the Hightower Building (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)



Figure 77: 1954 view of the Bradley Building (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)



Figure 78: 1953 view of the Architecture East Building (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)



Figure 79: Ca. 1950s aerial showing the large parking lot west of the Architecture Building (No. 76) (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)



Figure 80: Circa 1953 view of the Price Gilbert Library (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)

The Architecture (East) Building (No. 76) was constructed the following year, in 1952. Prior to this time, the Architecture Department was housed in several older residential structures scattered throughout campus. Described as Heffernan’s “masterpiece,” this building is unique in that it was one of the first buildings designed specifically for the study of Architecture by the architects who would ultimately become its users.

The building encompassed approximately 61,000 square feet and cost \$1 million to construct, which was funded with a combination of state funds, bonds, and private alumni support. In keeping with the principles of the master plan, the building enjoyed a spacious site, providing ample light and air as well as room for expansion.

Like Hightower, the Architecture Building also boasted a large auditorium. Other spaces included an exhibition room, conference room, director’s office, a captain’s bridge, as well as extensive studio areas, an industrial design shop and instruction rooms. The north- and south-facing glazed walls were protected from direct sunlight by continuous concrete screens that also shielded the windows from rain and served as platforms for cleaning and maintenance of the exterior. The library was housed in the elevated bridge connecting the north and south wings. Features that were included in the original design but were not implemented due to cost include a relief carving in the marble panel to the left of the main entrance, a piece of sculpture that was to be pinned to the building, and an elevator. A large parking lot was constructed along with the building on the west side of the Architecture Building. This parking lot was constructed to accommodate the increased presence of automobiles on the campus in accordance with 1947 campus planning efforts.

Heffernan’s Price Gilbert Library (No. 77) was constructed in 1953 on one of the most commanding sites on campus. Simple in form, the design of the building takes advantage of the natural light through the glazed north wall, which rises four stories above grade. On the interior, open stacks and natural light provide uninterrupted and airy reading areas. The expansive masonry west wall protects the collections from the western sun and a circular glazed wing with a copper roof defines the main entrance. In 1968, the adjacent nine-story addition, Crosland Tower, was constructed to alleviate the pressure of the schools’ growing collections. In 1953, landscape plans were developed for the library by local landscape architect Edward Daugherty. Historic photos indicate that these plans were installed at the time of construction. Later in 1976, an extensive landscaping plan was implemented and the fountain was constructed adjacent to the main entrance. Only the fountain and plaza remain from this plan.

In the mid-1950s, a long-standing argument that questioned the Board of Regents policy of having “in-house” architectural departments design campus structures re-emerged. At the forefront of the argument was local architect Thomas Bradbury who took exception to the

exclusivity of the arrangement. One of the main issues was the low fee being charged by Bush-Brown, Gailey and Heffernan, which was below that charged by outside firms. This created a perceived conflict of interest and negated competition. After extensive lobbying by Bradbury and others, Georgia legislators pressured the Board of Regents into discontinuing its practice of hiring in-house architects for campus design. Without work Bush-Brown, Gailey & Heffernan discontinued their practice, but did work in consultation on at least one other project.

Other buildings constructed on campus during President Van Leer's tenure include the Calculator Building (No. 51B) in 1947; Pumping Station (No. 62) in 1948; Facilities Garage/Warehouse (No. 67) in 1948; Marion L. Brittain "T" Room Addition (No. 72) in 1949; Thomas P. Hinman Building/Hinman Connector (No. 51A) in 1951; and the Rich Building (No. 51C) in 1955.

The Institute currently owns other buildings that were constructed during this time period, but that were not acquired by the Institute until later dates. These buildings, not associated with President Van Leer's tenure, include 828 West Peachtree Street (No. 178) constructed in 1948 and acquired in 2006; 490 Tenth Street (No. 128) constructed in 1950 and acquired in 1989; Architecture Annex (No. 60A) constructed in 1955 and acquired in 1996; and 645 Northside Drive (No. 163) constructed in 1955 and acquired in 2001.



Figure 81: 1951 aerial photograph of the Georgia Tech campus (image from Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)

#### **1.4.5 Georgia Institute of Technology (1957 – 1969)**

##### Edwin D. Harrison (1957 – 1969)

During President Harrison's 12-year tenure as president, many classroom, residence hall, laboratory, and other buildings were constructed. Constructed early in President Harrison's tenure, the Alexander Memorial Coliseum (No. 73) was a tribute to one of Georgia Tech's most beloved football coaches, William "Coach Alex" Alexander. Following his retirement in 1945, Coach Alex



Figure 82: 1955 exterior view of the Alexander Memorial Coliseum (image from Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)





Figure 83: Grady High School Stadium designed by Richard Aeck (Image from New Georgia Encyclopedia)

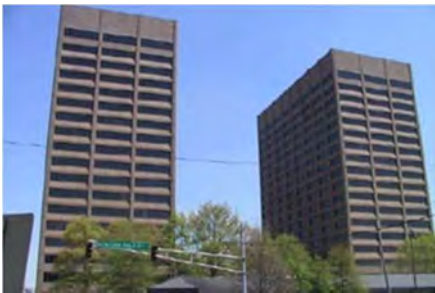


Figure 84: Sloppy Floyd Building (Twin Towers) – designed by Richard Aeck (Image from New Georgia Encyclopedia)



Figure 85: 1960s view of the Skiles Classroom Building (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)



Figure 86: 1960s view of the Van Leer Building (Image from Georgia Tech Archives)

began planning for a large field house that would hold thousands of spectators for basketball games, concerts and theatrical productions. After securing preliminary plans, an architectural model and a cost estimate of \$2.5 million, Coach Alex died following a heart attack in April 1950.

Despite his death, Georgia Tech and its alumni raised the funds to construct the Coliseum. Richard L. Aeck worked in consultation with Bush-Brown, Gailey & Heffernan to complete the project. Aeck, graduated from Georgia Tech in 1929 with a Bachelor of Architecture. Specializing in educational projects, he formed Aeck & Associates and became known for his contemporary and innovative designs. In the 1960s, Aeck was inducted into the American Institute of Architects' College of Fellows and continued to work on such projects as the Lockheed Research Center, the U.S. Army Signal School and a new Dining Pavilion at Callaway Gardens. Aeck & Associates merged with Lord & Sargent Architecture in 1989 to create Lord, Aeck & Sargent Architects which continues to practice in several disciplines including education, science, historic preservation, arts & culture and housing & mixed use.

Chosen for his innovative solutions to stadium designs such as the expansion of the west stands at Grant Field in 1947 and the Grady High School Football stadium of 1948, Mr. Aeck chose a controversial and truly modern design for the Memorial Coliseum. Its circular form and innovative steel construction provoked talks of UFOs and space men in local papers. The Stadium included a south wing that housed a gymnasium and the WGST-AM radio station studio. It is the studio portion of the building that exemplifies the work of Bush-Brown, Gailey and Heffernan. The low horizontal massing and bands of glazing are suggestive of the earlier Hinman Research Laboratory.

A second significant building constructed early in President Harrison's tenure was the Skiles Classroom Building (No. 2). This building was designed by Thomas Bradbury, a Georgia native who graduated from Georgia Tech's architecture program. Most noted for his work with the State of Georgia, he designed several buildings in the Capitol complex, including the Trinity-Washington Building as well as those housing the departments of agriculture, human resources, law, and transportation. In addition, he designed the State Archives on Capitol Avenue and the Governor's Mansion on West Paces Ferry Road. Landscape plans for the Classroom building were designed by Edward Daugherty. Daugherty had previously designed a modernist landscape for Gilbert Price Library in 1953 and would go on to design many more landscapes on the Georgia Tech Campus throughout the 1950s, 60s, 70s and 80s. A few of his other most notable projects at Tech include the Student Center Plaza, the Men's Dormitory and design for what is now referred to as the Tech Tower Lawn. He is a Georgia native who studied architecture at Georgia Tech and landscape architecture at The University of Georgia and

The Harvard Graduate School of Design. Daugherty's firm continues to be a successful Atlanta firm.<sup>60</sup>

This \$2.3 million structure was sited just south of the library and would house 68 classrooms, 110 offices and 23 special-purpose rooms. In keeping with the established approach to design on campus, Bradbury embraced the modernist precedent set by Bush-Brown, Gailey & Heffernan. The building was square in plan with a central courtyard, glazed north and south elevations and stark masonry walls with punched windows to the east and west. The use of concrete screens to shade the windows from sunlight and ceramic tiles on the exterior was borrowed from earlier structures. Many of the offices looked onto the interior landscaped courtyard, which had a circulation corridor and stairs at one end with a central plaza composed of concrete, brick pavers and trees planted on a grid. Much of this courtyard exists in its original configuration today.

By the 1960s, enrollment increased and crowding and congestion of both people and automobiles was apparent. A campus planning document from 1962 expressed a need for both faculty and administrative office space, classrooms, auditoriums, laboratories, study space, research project space and parking. In addition, the lack of a focal point for student activity or leisure time as also mentioned.

Between 1959 and 1968, several new academic structures were built, including the Cherry Emerson Building (No. 66) in 1959; Van Leer Building (No. 85) in 1961; the Bunger-Henry Building (No. 86) in 1964; Joseph H. Howey Physics Building (No. 81) in 1967; Paul Weber Space Science & Technology/SST1 Building (No. 84) in 1967; Paul Weber Space Science & Technology/SST3 Building (No. 98) in 1967; Cherry Emerson Addition (No. 66A) in 1968; Dorothy M. Crosland Tower (No. 100) in 1968; and the Montgomery-Knight Aerospace Engineering/SST2 Building (No. 101) in 1968.

Two of these academic buildings, Van Leer and Bunger-Henry, as well as the Jesse W. Mason Civil Engineering Building (No. 111) constructed in 1969, are representative of a transition from the earlier International Style into Formalism within the modern movement. As the name suggests, Formalism emphasizes form as expressed in the visual relationship between a building's parts and the building as a whole. Shape is the focus of attention with lines and rigid geometric shapes predominating.

Designed by Robert and Company and completed in 1961, the Van Leer Building represents this transition with a reduction of horizontal elements to more vertical elements evident in the punched windows as well as unique formal expressions such as the concrete screen. This verticality is characterized in the Bunger-Henry building in the



Figure 87: 1969 view of the Mason Civil Engineering Building (Image from Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)



Figure 88: 1960s view of the Neely Research Building (Image from Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)

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<sup>60</sup> Atlanta, New Georgia Encyclopedia: (March 2006), <http://www.georgiaencyclopedia.org/nge/Article.jsp?id=h-2679>

formalist capitals that flow into the entablature above and the verticality of the concrete fins that shade the windows. The characteristic verticality of this style is evident in the five bays of tall grouped windows of the Mason Building and enhanced by the building being raised on stilts.



Figure 89: Circa 1960s view of the Major John Hanson Residence Hall (Image from the Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)

Also constructed during this period, in 1963, the Frank H. Neely Research Center (No. 87) was the largest construction project on campus and only the second nuclear research reactor located at a university (the other located at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology). The heavy-water reactor was named for alumnus Frank H. Neely, chairman of the Georgia Nuclear Advisory Commission. The Research Center was designed by Robert & Company, a firm begun by Lawrence Wood (Chip) Robert Jr. in 1917. A graduate of Georgia Tech's Civil Engineering and Textile Engineering programs, Robert served as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury from 1933 to 1936 in Franklin Roosevelt's administration. Robert & Company continues to provide architectural and engineering services throughout the country.

In addition to these academic buildings, several dormitories were constructed in 1961, including the Floyd Field Residence Hall (No. 90); Kenneth G. Matheson Residence Hall (No. 91); William G. Perry Residence Hall (No. 92); Major John Hanson Residence Hall (No. 93); and the Isaac S. Hopkins Residence Hall (No. 94). These buildings were designed by W. Elliott Dunwoody, Jr., a 1914 graduate of Georgia Tech's architecture program. Dunwoody was a member of the Board of Regents and the architect for a number of buildings at University System institutions, including Wesleyan College, Mercer College, University of Georgia and Georgia Tech.



Figure 90: 1970 view of the Harry L. Baker Building (Image from Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)

Although these buildings continued to express a modern aesthetic, an individuality of design, siting, and use of materials became apparent as a byproduct of the Institute no longer using a single source for architectural services. Firms such as Robert & Company, Edwards & Portman, John W. Cherry, and Finch, Alexander, Barnes, Rothschild & Paschal contributed to the physical environment on campus.

This period of development included the expansion of the Georgia Tech campus into Chastaintown in the 1960s. As older residents died and others moved to the suburbs, students began to move in to the area to take advantage of the rising number of rental properties. Large areas of Chastaintown were eventually acquired by the Institute, as much of the land south of Eighth Street was purchased.<sup>61</sup>

By the early 1970s, this area was laid out with new streets that exist today. Ferst Drive incorporated parts of Ponder Avenue, Clayton Street, and Sixth Street, and most of the streets inside this area were

<sup>61</sup> New South Associates, "The Georgia Institute of Technology Archaeological Site Probability Update," Unpublished (February 25, 2009)



removed to make way for new construction. Tech Parkway was laid out immediately to the southwest to relieve the traffic on Ferst. The campus itself expanded westward to Northside Drive and northwest to Eighth Street. The only part of Chastaintown, now known as Home Park, left as residential use in the modern campus was located in the northwest corner bounded by Northside Drive and Eighth, Tenth, and State Streets. Campus expansion took this area in the years after 1973, so that by the time of the Atlanta Olympics in 1996, the campus boundaries were basically what they are today.<sup>62</sup>

#### 1.4.6 Georgia Institute of Technology (1969 – Present)

The building program at Georgia Tech continued through the latter quarter of the twentieth century and into the twenty-first century. Since then, 129 buildings have been constructed on campus, increasing the number of buildings managed by the Institute from 61 buildings in 1968 to 190 buildings today. These projects addressed space needs in every programmatic area including academics, housing and recreation.

##### Arthur Hansen (1969 -- 1971)

Arthur Hansen served as president of Georgia Tech from 1969 to 1971. Buildings currently owned by the Institute that were constructed during President Hansen's tenure include Harry L. Baker Building (No. 99) in 1969; Fred B. Wenn Student Center (No. 104) in 1969; Robert C. Commander Commons (No. 105) in 1969; Herman K. Fulmer Residence Hall (No. 106) in 1969; Ralph A. Hefner Residence Hall (No. 107) in 1969; Arthur H. Armstrong Residence Hall (No. 108) in 1969; Hugh H. Caldwell Residence Hall (No. 109) in 1969; Edwin H. Folk Residence Hall (No. 110) in 1969; Jesse W. Mason Civil Engineering Building (No. 111) in 1969; Gilbert Hillhouse Boggs Chemistry Building (No. 103) in 1970; Boggs Storage Facility (No. 103A) in 1971; and Penny & Roe Stamps Student Center Commons (No. 114) in 1971. The NARA Tech Way Building (No. 136) was constructed during this period in 1970, but not acquired by the Institute until 1993.

##### Joseph M. Pettit (1972-1986)

Joseph M. Pettit served as president of Georgia Tech from 1972 to 1986. Buildings currently owned by the Institute that were constructed during President Pettit's tenure include the Y. Frank Freeman Jr. Residence Hall (No. 117) in 1972; Harold E. Montag Residence Hall (No. 118) in 1972; Louise M. Fitten Residence Hall (No. 119) in 1973; Rich Computer Center (No. 51D) in 1973; Architecture West (No. 75) in 1980; O'Keefe Storage Facility (No. 33C) in 1980; Gary F. Beringause Building (No. 46) in 1981; Arthur B. Edge Intercollegiate Athletic Center (No. 18) in 1982; Calculator Addition (No. 51E) in 1983; Instructional Center (No. 55) in 1983; Colonel



Figure 91: 1970 view of the Boggs Chemistry Building (Image from the Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)



Figure 92: Early view of the Rich Computer Building (Image from Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)

<sup>62</sup> New South Associates, "The Georgia Institute of Technology Archaeological Site Probability Update," Unpublished (February 25, 2009)



Frank F. Groseclose Building (No. 56) in 1983; ISYE Annex (No. 57) in 1983; 430 Tenth Street North (No. 61) in 1984; George and Irene Woodruff Residence Hall (No. 116) in 1984; 430 Tenth Street South (No. 61A) in 1984; Centennial Research Building (No. 790) in 1984; WREK Transmitter and Tower (No. 20) in 1985; Student Center Parking Booth (No. 42) in 1985; Bill Moore Tennis Center (No. 80) in 1985; Stamps Addition (No. 114A) in 1985; Richard Peters Park Parking Deck (No. 8) in 1986; Rich Chiller Plant (No. 51F) in 1986; and Southern Regional Education Board (No. 125) in 1986.

The Institute currently owns other buildings that were constructed during this time period, but that were not acquired by the Institute until later dates. These buildings, not associated with President Pettit's tenure, include Business Services (No. 164) constructed in 1975 and acquired in 2001; 845 Marietta Street N.W. (No. 156) constructed in 1980 and acquired in 2000; Human Resources Building (No. 142) constructed in 1984 and acquired in 1995; 811 Marietta Street N.W. (No. 138) constructed in 1984 and acquired in 1995; 831 Marietta Street N.W. (No. 184) constructed in 1984 and acquired in 1995; Research Administration Building (No. 155) constructed in 1986 and acquired in 2000; and 781 Marietta Street N.W (No. 137) constructed in 1986 and acquired in 1992.

#### John P. Crecine (1987-94)

John P. Crecine served as president of Georgia Tech from 1987 to 1994. Buildings currently owned by the Institute that were constructed during President Crecine's tenure include the James K. Luck Jr. Building (No. 73A) in 1987; Griffin Track Stands (No. 80A) in 1987; William C. Wardlaw Jr. Center (No. 47) in 1987; Facilities Building (No. 32) in 1988; Storeroom Annex (No. 83C) in 1988; Joseph M. Pettit Microelectronics Research Building (No. 95) in 1988; Advanced Wood Products Lab (No. 158) constructed in 1988 and acquired in 2000; Burge Parking Deck (No. 9) in 1989; Computing Building (No. 50) in 1989; Student Center Parking Deck (No. 54) in 1989; Rose Bowl Field Storage (No. 63) in 1989; Post Office (No. 104A) in 1989; Facilities Operations Storage (No. 67A) in 1989; Charles A. Smithgall Jr. Student Services (No. 123) in 1990; Fuller R. Callaway Jr. Manufacturing Research Center (No. 126) in 1990; Lyman/Emerson Addition (No. 29C) in 1991; Bill Moore Student Success Center (No. 31) in 1992; Robert Ferst Center of the Arts (No. 124) in 1992; Institute of Paper Science and Technology (No. 129) in 1992; Graduate Living Center (No. 52) in 1992; Undergraduate Living Center (No. 64) in 1992; and the Daniel Lab Addition (No. 22A) in 1994.



Figure 93: 1987 view of the William C. Wardlaw Jr. Center under construction (Image from Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)



Figure 94: 1988 view of the Joseph M. Pettit Microelectronics Research Building (Image from Georgia Tech Capital Planning & Space Management)

#### G. Wayne Clough (1994 – 2008)

G. Wayne Clough served as president of Georgia Tech from 1994 to 2008. During President Clough's tenure, the Georgia Tech campus underwent a dramatic expansion, with over \$900 million spent on expanding and improving the campus. Signature building projects

completed during this period include the Manufacturing Related Disciplines Complex (No. 135) in 1995; the Georgia Tech Aquatic Center renovation (No. 140) in 1995; Technology Square Research Building (No. 175) in 2001; U.A. Whitaker Biomedical Engineering Complex (No. 165) in 2002; Joseph B. Whitehead Student Health Center (No. 177) in 2003; Campus Recreation Center (No. 160) in 2004; Christopher W. Klaus Advanced Computing Building (No. 153) in 2006; the Molecular Science and Engineering Building (No. 167) in 2006; and the Nanotechnology Research Center (No. 181) in 2008-09.

Early in President Clough's tenure, Georgia Tech served as the Olympic Village for the 1996 Olympic Games in Atlanta. The Village was open from July 6 to August 7, 1996. It had a daily population of nearly 30,000 people, and was home to more than 14,000 athletes, coaches, trainers, and officials from 197 national Olympic committees, almost 10,000 employees/volunteers, and hundreds of media representatives. As part of the effort to transform the campus into the Olympic Village, Techwood Homes was demolished and replaced with mixed-income housing and dormitories house Olympic athletes.

Another significant development during President Clough's tenure is the expansion of the campus east of the Downtown Connector for the first time since the construction of the interstate system in the mid-1950s. Begun in 2000 and completed in 2003, Tech Square was constructed over previously vacant surface parking lots and the highway. It is located just east of the main campus and the I-75/85 Connector is bridged by the 5<sup>th</sup> Street Bridge. This development has contributed greatly to Midtown Atlanta's ongoing revitalization. Tech Square houses Georgia Tech's Distance Learning and Professional Education units and College of Management, among other professional and retail entities. In July 2008 the Academy of Medicine, located east of Tech Square, was transferred to the Georgia Tech Foundation. The Georgia Tech Foundation in turn transferred the property to Georgia Tech in June, 2010. Georgia Tech plans to continue using the facility for events and meetings.

Other buildings currently owned by the Institute that were constructed during President Clough's tenure include the William & Jeanette Maulding Residence Hall (No. 65) in 1995; Eighth Street Apartments (No. 130) in 1995; Hemphill Avenue Apartments (No. 131) in 1995; Center Street Apartments (No. 132) in 1995; Tenth Street Chiller Plant (No. 133) in 1995; Jack C. Stein House (No. 134) in 1995; 14<sup>th</sup> Street Parking Deck (No. 141B) in 1995; Georgia Tech Research Institute (No. 141) in 1995; North Avenue Apartments (No. 191) and North Avenue Apartments South Parking Deck (No. 190) constructed in 1995 and acquired by the Institute in 2007; Homer Rice Center for Sports Performance (No. 1996) in 1996; Curran Street Parking Deck (No. 139) in 1996; Lamar Allen Sustainable Education Building (No. 145) in 1998; NARA Structures Lab (No. 149) in 1998; Parker H.



Figure 95: Molecular Science and Engineering Building



Figure 96: Olympic Village on the Georgia Tech campus (Image from New Georgia Encyclopedia)



Figure 97: Technology Square.



Figure 98: 5<sup>th</sup> Street Bridge.

Petit Biotechnology (No. 146) in 1999; North Campus Parking Deck (No. 148) in 1999; J. Erskine Love Jr. Manufacturing Building (No. 144) in 2000; NARA Combustion Laboratory (No. 151) in 2000; Broadband Institute Residential Laboratory (No. 152) in 2000; Facilities Waste Storage (No. 161) in 2000; Tenth Street Chiller Plant Addition (No. 133A) in 2001; Russ Chandler Stadium (No. 168) in 2001; Ford Environmental Science & Technology (No. 147) in 2002; Research Administration Addition (No. 155B) in 2002; Ethel Street Warehouse (No. 169) in 2003; Global Learning Center (No. 170) in 2003; Hotel Retail Space (No. 171) in 2003; Management (No. 172) in 2003; Economic Development (No. 173) in 2003; Technology Square Parking Deck (No. 174) in 2003; Centergy One/ATDC (No. 176) in 2003; GT-SAV Engineering Laboratory and Analysis Building (No. 601) in 2003; GA-SAV Program Administration and Resource Building (No. 602) in 2003; GT-SAV Economic Development and Research Building (No. 603) in 2003; Georgia Tech @ Centergy One (No. 176A) in 2003; NARA Food Processing Technology Research (No. 159) in 2004; CRC Parking Deck (No. 162) in 2004; Family Apartments (No. 180) in 2005; Family Apartments Parking Deck (No. 182) in 2005; Strong Street Gatehouse (No. 185) in 2006; NARA Substation Control House (No. 189) in 2006; and the Shirley Clements Mewborn Softball Complex (No. 196) in 2008.

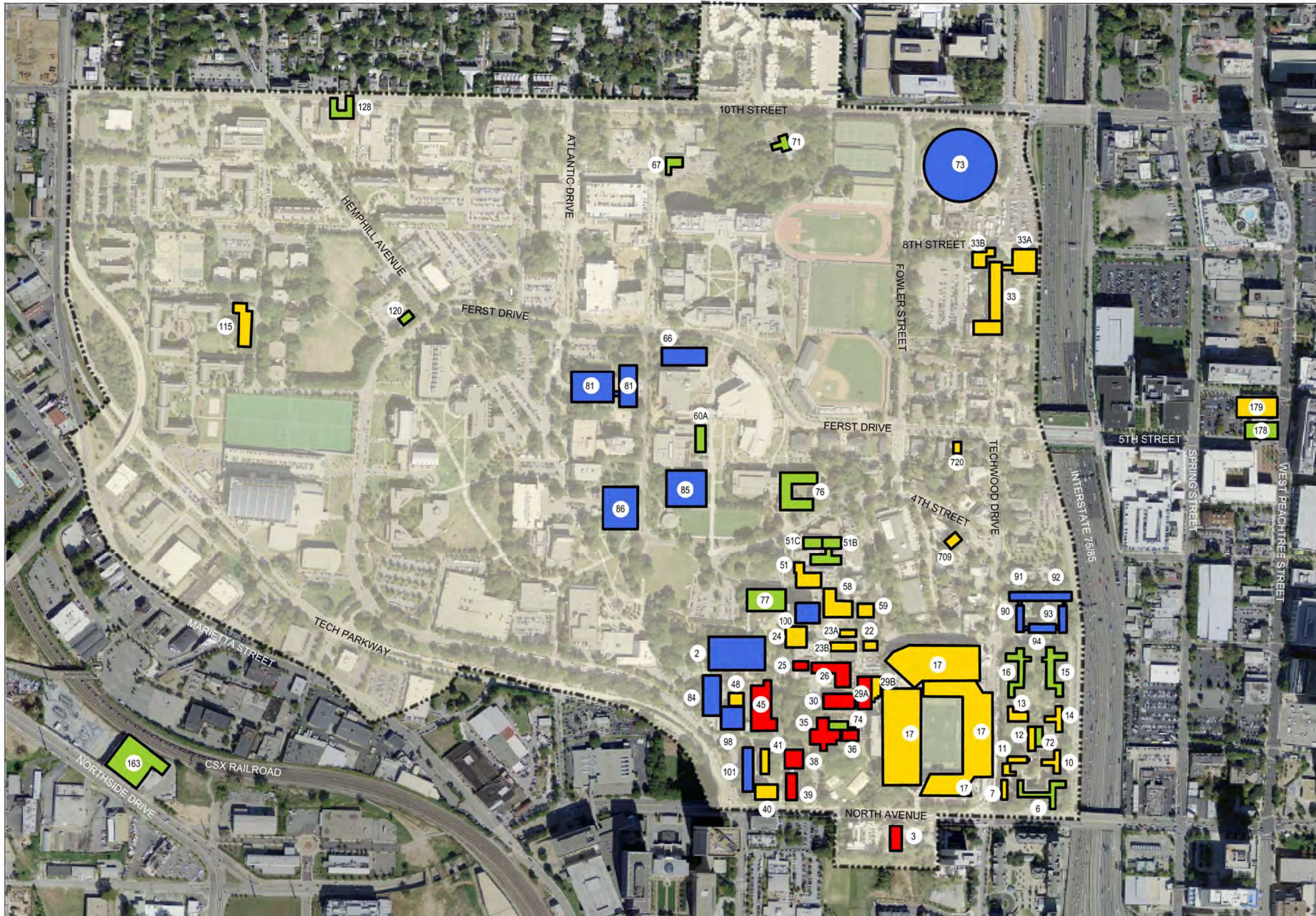
Throughout its rich history, the Georgia Tech campus evolved as new buildings were constructed and the physical campus expanded. Today, the main campus physical plant consists of over 190 buildings on its 450 acre campus.



Figure 99: 2009 aerial image of the Georgia Tech campus (Image from Google Earth)



# Campus Developmental History Map



Study Boundary

Phase I 1885-1922

- 36 Andrew Carnegie Building
- 25 Lloyd W. Chapin Building
- 45 John Saylor Coon Building
- 35 Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building
- 30 Aaron S. French Building
- 29A Lyman Hall Building
- 26 Archibald D. Holland Building
- 3 L.W. Robert Alumni Faculty House
- 38 Domenico Pietro Savant Building
- 39 Janie Austell Swann Building

Phase II 1923-1945

- 23A Army Offices
- 12 Marion L. Brittain Dining Hall
- 7 Julius Brown Residence Hall
- 58 Civil Engineering Building (Old CE)
- 13 Josiah Cloudman Residence Hall
- 115 J. Allen Couch Building
- 22 J.L. Daniel Laboratory Building
- 17 Bobby Dodd Stadium at Grant Field
- 29B William Henry Emerson Building
- 041 Engineering Science and Mechanics Building
- 40 Daniel F. Guggenheim Building
- 59 Stephen C. Hall Building (formerly Navy ROTC Army)
- 11 Nathaniel E. Harris Residence Hall
- 14 George W. Harrison Jr. Residence Hall
- 720 Paul M. Heffernan House
- 51 Hinman Highbay and Connector
- 10 Clark Howell Residence Hall
- 048 Mechanical Engineering Research Building
- 33A O'Keefe Gym
- 33 O'Keefe Main Building
- 24 David Melville Smith Building
- 33B Women's Softball Locker Room Facility (formerly Custodial Services Building)
- 709 162 Fourth Street
- 23B 220 Bobby Dodd Way (Army Armory) (DEMOLISHED)
- 120 401 Ferst Drive
- 179 830 West Peachtree Street

Phase III 1946-1956

- 60A Architecture Annex Building
- 76 Architecture Building (East)
- 74 W.C. and Sarah Bradley Building
- 72 Marion L. Brittain "T" Room Addition
- 51B Calculator Building
- 67 Facilities Garage/Warehouse
- 77 Judge S. Price Gilbert Memorial Library
- 16 William H. Glenn Residence Hall
- 71 President's House
- 51C Rich Building
- 6 John M. Smith Residence Hall
- 15 Donigan D. Towers Residence Hall
- 128 490 Tenth Street
- 163 645 Northside Drive (NARA Building)
- 178 828 West Peachtree Street

Phase IV 1957-1968

- 73 William A. Alexander Memorial Coliseum
- 86 Bunker-Henry Building
- 100 Dorothy M. Crosland Tower
- 66 Cherry L. Emerson Building and Addition
- 90 Floyd Field Residence Hall
- 93 Major John Hanson Residence Hall
- 94 Isaac S. Hopkins Residence Hall
- 81 Joseph H. Howey Physics Building
- 101 Montgomery Knight Aerospace Engineering Building (SST2)
- 91 Kenneth G. Matheson Residence Hall
- 92 William G. Perry Residence Hall
- 2 William Vernon Skiles Classroom Building
- 85 Blake R. Van Leer Building
- 84 Paul Weber Space Science & Technology Building (SST1)
- 98 Paul Weber Space Science & Technology Building (SST3)

Phase V 1969- Present (All remaining campus buildings)

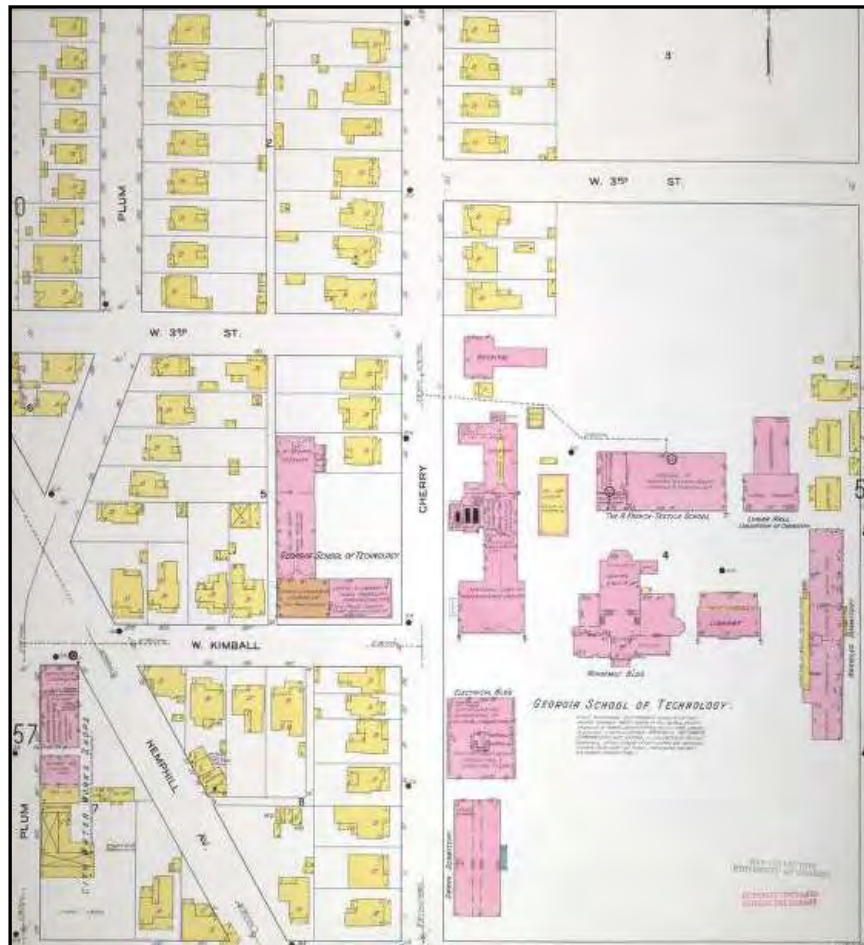
Date: December 2009







## Part 2 Identification and Evaluation of Cultural Resources





## **PART 2 - IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES**

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### **2.1 Introduction**

This section of the Campus Historic Preservation Plan Update identifies and evaluates the Institute's historic architectural and historic landscape architecture resources and examines the potential for discovery of significant archaeological resources on campus. In order for the Institute to consider its cultural resources as part of planning and management strategies, these resources must first be identified and evaluated for significance using the *National Register of Historic Places Criteria for Evaluation*. Eligibility for the Georgia/National Register (GA/NRHP) is generally the benchmark that is used to identify resources that are worthy of preservation. In addition, this designation may trigger compliance with Federal, State and local preservation legislation as well as Board of Regents (BOR) policy. It is therefore essential that the Institute is aware of which buildings on campus are eligible for the Georgia/National Register and where potentially significant archaeological sites are present so that responsible planning and management decisions can be made. This process of identifying, evaluating and mapping the Institute's cultural resources is a requirement of Georgia's State Agency Stewardship Program.

With regard to architectural resources, the BOR's Campus Historic Preservation Plan Guidelines recommend that the identification and evaluation process include those buildings owned or managed by the Institute that are at least 40 years old. Although the GA/NRHP establishes 50 years as the milestone for buildings to achieve significance, the 40-year time period has been adopted to capture those resources that may be eligible within the context of a district and also to give the CHPP document an effective period of ten years. This ensures the CHPP provides relevant information that may be considered during the next physical master plan review or update.



## 2.2 Survey Methodology and Previous Studies

### 2.2.1 Historic Architectural Resources

The identification and evaluation of Georgia Tech's historic architectural resources was conducted during the week of November 10-14, 2008. The geographic boundaries for the current survey were established as Georgia Tech's main campus, as well as three noncontiguous Institute-owned properties on West Peachtree Street, Marietta Street and Northside Drive. Prior to completing the fieldwork, file research was conducted at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division (HPD). Many of Georgia Tech's architectural resources have been identified during previous surveys of campus. The first such project was conducted in the early 1990s to record all state-owned buildings that were at least 50 years old at the time. This architectural survey recorded 49 buildings on Georgia Tech's campus.<sup>1</sup>

In 2000, as part of the Institute's initial CHPP development, Lord Aeck & Sargent, Inc. (LAS) completed a survey of the Institute's significant collection of International or Modernist Style buildings constructed between 1943 and 1965. This survey effort evaluated 24 buildings on campus. Also as part of the CHPP preparation, "An Assessment of Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological Site Potential on the Georgia Tech Campus" was completed by New South Associates. In 2002, subsequent to the completion of the CHPP, an additional 10 buildings were surveyed by LAS to provide a complete record of campus buildings constructed between 1943 and 1965 regardless of architectural style. The survey conducted as part of the current investigation supplements and supersedes these previous surveys.

The Georgia Tech College of Architecture students enrolled in the spring 2008 "Introduction to Historic Preservation" class completed reports and State of Georgia Historic Property Information Forms (HPIF) for Georgia Tech's early-twentieth century east campus residential area and mid-century architecture on campus. Under the guidance of Assistant Dean Leslie Sharp, students in this class prepared these documents for eight individual buildings comprising the east campus residential area and 15 modernist buildings. These included the Paul M. Heffernan House, Old Civil Engineering, Hinman Building (including the Highbay, Hinman Connector, and

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<sup>1</sup> In 1992 discretionary funding was provided to the Department of Natural Resources to conduct a survey of architectural resources owned or in some cases leased by the State of Georgia. All state-owned buildings constructed prior to 1942 were identified and documented. The holdings of the Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia were included in the inventory and by default those of the Georgia Institute of Technology. Forty-nine buildings were recorded on the Georgia Tech campus, 12 of which were contributing elements of the previously listed National Register of Historic Places District, and 26 additional buildings which appeared to meet the criteria for eligibility. The results of this survey were published in a document entitled "Held in Trust: Historic Buildings Owned by the State of Georgia." The individual survey forms completed for this project may be reviewed online at <https://www.itos.uga.edu/nahrgis/>. The eligibility recommendations from this study are included in Table 2.

Calculator Buildings), Flippen D. Burge Apartments, Hightower Textile Engineering Building, W.C. & Sarah Bradley Building, Architecture East, Judge S. Price Gilbert Memorial Library, William Vernon Skiles Classroom Building, Wesley Center, Blake R. Van Leer Building, Bunger-Henry Building, Dorothy M. Crosland Tower, Mason Building, and Architecture West. The information gathered as part of this effort was reviewed to inform the current study.

Historic background research was conducted prior to completing the fieldwork in order to establish an understanding of the history and evolution of the campus and inform observations made in the field. The results of this research are presented in Part 1 of this document.

The BOR's CHPP Guidelines provide for three levels of architectural survey based on the amount of condition information collected or the intensity of the assessment. As part of the current study, all buildings were surveyed according to Level I requirements. This level of survey assesses the major architectural elements and general condition of identified historic buildings. The information collected includes existing condition photographs, building name and number, date of construction, known alterations and dates, gross square footage (GSF), original and current use, GA/NRHP status or eligibility, and the application of a general condition rating.

### **2.2.2 Historic Landscape Architecture Resources**

The survey of historic landscapes was conducted in early November 2009. The Jaeger Company conducted a survey of the campus and investigated twelve landscapes that were identified by the project steering committee. Data was collected in the form of photo-documentation and landscape field forms. This data was compiled to produce the Historic Landscape Architecture Resources portion of Appendix A- Catalog of Resources. The catalog contains entries for the following landscapes: Academy of Medicine Garden, Architecture (East) Courtyard, Glenn-Towers Freshman Quadrangle, Brittain Dining Hall Entrance Courtyard, Skiles Courtyard, Grant Field, Harrison Square, Mayer Garden, Paul M. Heffernan House Landscape, President's House- Pettit Garden, Rose Bowl Field, and Tech Tower Lawn. All landscapes were surveyed in accordance with CHPP Guidelines according to Level I requirements. Information cataloged included existing conditions photographs, landscape names and numbers, associated building names and numbers, addresses, dates of construction, dates of alterations, gross acreage, original and current uses, GA/NRHP status or eligibility, and a general condition rating.

Historic documentation including photographs, drawings, and narratives held in Georgia Tech's Archives and Records Management collection were reviewed. The Georgia Tech Facilities database and Heffernan Design Archives were particularly helpful for locating

original plans for Georgia Tech landscapes. Research was also completed at the Atlanta History Center in the landscape collection within the Cherokee Garden Library. Full scale drawings from the Edward Daugherty Collection of past landscape architecture projects at the Georgia Tech campus were reviewed as well as a file from the general collection with drawings of the Academy of Medicine. Appendix G- Georgia Tech Landscape Plans contains a list of plans that were located and reviewed during this project.

Existing landscape conditions were compared against the historic conditions documented in photographs and plans to make a determination of the integrity of the resource and a recommendation of the current eligibility of the resource for listing on the NRHP. Seven of the twelve landscapes inventoried were found to be currently listed on the register or eligible for listing. Section 2.4.2 and Table 3 provide additional information about eligibility findings and recommendations.

Landscape resources are classified based on their “Institutional Value” in an effort to help campus planners and decision-maker prioritize preservation effort based on the importance of the resource to the campus. Section 2.5 outlines the criteria that was used to determine the value of each resource and accordingly lists each landscape in one of four categories. Section 2.6.2 and Table 4 provides a condition finding for the twelve landscapes noting known alterations and condition issues of each. Table 5 offers anticipated treatment and use findings for the seven landscapes that were identified as listed or eligible for listing on the NRHP. Based on the State of Georgia Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, rehabilitation is the treatment recommended for Georgia Tech’s eligible landscapes. Section 3.3.3.1 and 3.3.3.2 provide basic guidelines for treatment and definitions for a variety of types of rehabilitation. Section 3.5 provides guidelines specifically for Historic Landscape Architecture Resources.

### **2.2.3 Archaeological Resources**

In June of 2001 during development of the campus CHPP, New South Associates, Inc. conducted a study to identify portions of the campus that could potentially contain archaeological resources. The 2001 study identified four areas with a high probability for archaeological discovery and three areas with moderate potential. The remainder of campus was considered to have a low probability for discovery of intact significant archaeological deposits. At the time, archival research and an extensive pedestrian survey of the campus was conducted to identify salient topographical elements and the extent of developmental impact.

As part of the 2001 survey, areas with the potential for the presence of prehistoric sites were determined by the location of high ground in

proximity to natural stream courses within the bounds of the campus. Alternatively, the location of potential historic sites was determined by examining local history. Evidence for potential historic sites was primarily based on a review of maps and other archival materials on file with the Georgia Tech Archives and the Atlanta History Center. Local history in this area of Atlanta essentially begins with the Civil War.

This report provides an update to the first archaeological sensitivity study addressing properties acquired by Georgia Tech since 2001 and the guidelines adopted by the Georgia Board of Regents concerning campus historic preservation plans. This study reexamines portions of the Georgia Institute of Technology campus addressed in the 2001 report and broadens the scope to include campus properties acquired along West Peachtree Street and properties located between Tenth and Fourteenth Streets, north of the core campus area.

Many of the same background resources consulted during preparation of the 2001 report, like historic period maps and images, were used to inform the current investigation.

A total of eight archaeological sites have been previously identified on, or adjacent to campus properties. All of the recorded sites are historic and date to the late nineteenth century or early twentieth century. Table 1 provides a summary of the previously identified sites on and around the Georgia Tech campus.

**Table 1**

<b>State Site No.</b>	<b>Site Description</b>	<b>NRHP Eligibility</b>
9FU252	Nineteenth-Twentieth-Century Housing Project, Techwood Homes	Listed on NRHP
9FU253	Nineteenth-Twentieth-Century Housing Project, Clark Howell Homes	Listed on NRHP
9FU334	Nineteenth-Twentieth-Century Steel Truss Bridge	Unknown
9FU410	Nineteenth-Twentieth-Century Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible
9FU515	Nineteenth-Twentieth-Century Artifact Scatter and Barn	Unknown
9FU516	Nineteenth-Twentieth-Century Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible
9FU517	Twentieth-Century Artifact Scatter, Ephraim Ponder House (vicinity)	Not Eligible
9FU518	Nineteenth-Twentieth Century Artifact Scatter, Fort Hood (vicinity)	Unknown



## 2.3 Georgia/National Register Eligibility

The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's official list of properties and sites that have been determined to be historically significant. The State of Georgia also maintains the Georgia Register of Historic Places which parallels the National Register. In almost all instances when a building is listed on the National Register it is by default added to the Georgia Register. It is under the National Register program that the Georgia Tech National Register Historic District is recognized.

In order for a building to be considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, it must be evaluated within the framework of an established historic context, retain its integrity, and be significant for one or more of the following criteria:

### Criteria for Evaluation

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

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

### Criteria Considerations

Ordinarily cemeteries, birthplaces, graves of historical figures, properties owned by religious institutions or used for religious purposes, structures that have been moved from their original locations, reconstructed historic buildings, properties primarily commemorative in nature, and properties that have achieved significance within the past 50 years shall not be considered eligible for the National Register. However, such properties will qualify if they are integral parts of districts that do meet the criteria or if they fall within the following categories:

- a. A religious property deriving primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance; or

b. A building or structure removed from its original location but which is primarily significant for architectural value, or which is the surviving structure most importantly associated with a historic person or event; or

c. A birthplace or grave of a historical figure of outstanding importance if there is no appropriate site or building associated with his or her productive life; or

d. A cemetery that derives its primary importance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events; or

e. A reconstructed building when accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and when no other building or structure with the same association has survived; or

f. A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance; or

g. A property achieving significance within the past 50 years if it is of exceptional importance.

The act of applying the Criteria for Evaluation to historic resources results in a “determination of eligibility.” Based on this determination, resources can be generally divided into three categories:

1. Resources listed on or considered eligible for listing on the Georgia/National Register of Historic Places.
2. Resources considered NOT eligible for the listing on the Georgia/National Register of Historic Places.
3. Resources that are not currently eligible for the NRHP but warrant future planning consideration by the Institute.

Each finding or determination of eligibility carries with it implications for planning and treatment as well as possible compliance with applicable legislation.

#### **Resources Listed on the National Register or Determined Eligible for Listing**

Resources that are listed on the National Register or determined eligible for listing are historically significant and therefore consideration should be given to preserving and protecting these resources as part of the Institute’s heritage.

Listing on the National Register is primarily an honorary designation. It technically places no restrictions on the way a property is used or treated however within the State of Georgia

the State Agency Stewardship Program as well as the Georgia Environmental Policy Act and BOR policy requires that these properties are managed and maintained in a manner that considers the preservation of their historic, archaeological, architectural and cultural values.

In addition, resources that are listed on or determined to be eligible for the NRHP must be given planning consideration for any Federally assisted or licensed undertaking as required by Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Listing on the NRHP or a determination of eligibility is often the minimum standard that must be met in order for a property owner to take advantage of Federal, State or local funding opportunities or incentives.

When identified within the context of a historic district, these resources are referred to as “contributing elements” of the district.

When considered for adaptive-reuse, the character-defining features of these resources should be preserved, and the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties should be followed.

**Resources Recommended Not Eligible**

Resources recommended “NOT eligible” do not possess historic significance or maintain sufficient integrity to be considered eligible for listing on the Georgia/National Register of Historic Places. No further planning or management consideration must be applied to these resources.

**Resources that are Not Currently Eligible but Warrant Future Planning Consideration**

These resources were constructed less than 50 years ago and therefore do not currently meet the eligibility criteria for listing on the Georgia/National Register of Historic Places. However, these resources possess a level of significance that will likely allow them to become eligible in the near future. Therefore consideration should be given to preserving and protecting these resources.

Prior to any action, eligibility recommendations must be confirmed by the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division.

## 2.4 Results of Cultural Resources Surveys

### 2.4.1 Historic Architectural Resources

A review of available building lists and Facilities Department data provided by the Institute identified 66 buildings on Georgia Tech's campus that were found to be at least 40 years old during the year the historic resource survey was conducted (2008). Given their ages, each of these buildings was evaluated according to the *National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. Various state and local historic contexts were used as a framework for evaluating the significance of these buildings.

In summary, of the 66 buildings surveyed, 10 buildings had been previously listed on the GA/NRHP as contributing elements of the Georgia Tech Historic District. These include:

- Andrew Carnegie Building
- Lloyd W. Chapin Building
- John Saylor Coon Building
- Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building
- Aaron S. French Building
- Lyman Hall Building
- L.W. Robert Alumni Faculty House
- Domenico Pietro Savant Building
- David Melville Smith Building
- Janie Austell Swann Building

The survey identified an additional 35 buildings that were recommended eligible for the GA/NRHP based on their historic associations and level of integrity. These include:

- Architecture Building (East)
- Army Offices
- W.C. and Sarah Bradley Building
- Marion L. Brittain Dining Hall
- Marion L. Brittain "T" Room Addition
- Julius Brown Residence Hall
- Calculator Building
- Civil Engineering Building (Old CE)
- Josiah Cloudman Residence Hall
- J. Allen Couch Building
- J.L. Daniel Laboratory Building
- Engineering Science and Mechanics Building
- Judge S. Price Gilbert Memorial Library
- William H. Glenn Residence Hall
- Daniel F. Guggenheim Building
- Stephen C. Hall Building
- 59Nathanial E. Harris Residence Hall



- George W. Harrison Jr. Residence Hall
- Paul M. Heffernan House
- Hinman Highbay and connector
- Archibald D. Holland Building
- Clark Howell Residence Hall
- Mechanical Engineering Research Building
- O’Keefe Gym
- O’Keefe Main Building
- President’s House
- William Vernon Skiles Classroom Building
- John M. Smith Residence Hall
- Donigan D. Towers Residence Hall
- Women’s Softball Locker Room Facility (formerly Custodial Services Building)
- 220 Bobby Dodd Way (Army Armory)
- 401 Ferst Drive
- 490 Tenth Street
- 828 West Peachtree Street
- 830 West Peachtree Street

The National Register program uses the age of a building as the initial indicator that it may warrant a review for significance. As discussed, the criteria are generally applied to resources that are 50 years old or older. It is not uncommon, however, for consideration to be extended to buildings that have not yet reached 50 years of age, particularly within the context of a historic district. Therefore the scope of the survey was extended to include all resources 40 years old or older.

The Campus Historic Preservation Plan Guidelines have also anticipated the identification of resources that are significant within the campus’ historic context yet have not reached the 50 year milestone and cannot be determined to possess “exceptional significance” (Criteria Consideration G). The preservation of these resources from the recent past is encouraged by the BOR and therefore they have been identified during the CHPP survey process. Thirteen buildings were identified that do not currently meet the requirements for listing on the National Register but that are important components of the campus’ architectural fabric and will likely be eligible when they reach the 50-year milestone. It is recommended that these buildings be treated as eligible resources for planning purposes. They are:

- Bunger-Henry Building
- Cherry L. Emerson Building
- Dorothy M. Crosland Tower
- Floyd Field Residence Hall
- Major John Hanson Residence Hall
- Isaac S. Hopkins Residence Hall
- Joseph H. Howey Physics Building

- Montgomery Knight Aerospace Engineering Building (SST2)
- Kenneth G. Matheson Residence Hall
- William G. Perry Residence Hall
- Blake R. Van Leer Building
- Paul Weber Space Science & Technology Building (SST1)
- Paul Weber Space Science & Technology Building (SST3)

Eight buildings were found not to meet the requirements for eligibility to the Georgia/National Register. These include:

- William A. Alexander Memorial Coliseum
- Architecture Annex Building
- Bobby Dodd Stadium at Grant Field
- William Henry Emerson Building
- Facilities Garage/Warehouse
- Rich Building
- 162 Fourth Street
- 645 Northside Drive

Table 2 on the following pages summarizes the results of the survey including remarks on the significance, historic associations and integrity of each resource. Also included in the table is the current eligibility recommendation as well as the previous recommendations made during the 1992, 2000 and 2001 surveys. Where thematic and historical associations exist among groups of buildings, potential districts have been identified as part of the eligibility recommendation.

The GA/NRHP eligibility recommendations have been plotted on a campus map that is presented following the table.

*Results of the previous surveys are indicated in the Table by a checkmark (✓) if they were recommended eligible for the NRHP and an X (✗) if they were recommended not eligible for the NRHP.*

TABLE 2. Georgia/National Register Eligibility Recommendations

GA Tech Building #	Building Name	Date of Construction	Significance/Historic Associations	Integrity	Current Eligibility Recommendation	Previous Survey Recommendations		
						2001	2000	1992
073	William A. Alexander Memorial Coliseum	1957	The Alexander Memorial Coliseum is associated with a period of post-war growth throughout the University System of Georgia spanning from 1946-1960 known as the System's second phase of development. The Coliseum is representative of the work of Richard L. Aeck during a System-wide transitional period where the design of campus buildings began to take on an institutional modern design aesthetic.	The Alexander Memorial Coliseum does not retain its historic integrity due to multiple non-historic additions made to the original building.	Recommended Not Eligible			
60A	Architecture Annex Building	1955	Constructed in 1955, the Architecture Annex is associated with the mid-twentieth century development of the campus. The building was acquired by the Institute in 1986. It is not significant within the historic educational context of the Institute.	The Architecture Annex does not retain its integrity due to the replacement of historic windows and exterior doors with modern units.	Recommended Not Eligible			
076	Architecture Building (East)	1952	The Architecture East Building is significant under Criteria A and C. Constructed in 1952, it is representative of mid-twentieth century growth on campus and is significant as one of the first buildings in the country designed for and by an architecture department. The Architecture East building is representative of the work of Bush-Brown, Gailey & Heffernan with Heffernan as lead designer in the International Style. This building is also significant as the one of the first buildings in the country designed for and by an architecture department. The Architecture East Building is recommended eligible as part of a proposed Modern-era National Register of Historic Places District on campus.	The Architecture East building retains its historic integrity as historic elements such as windows and doors and historic materials are extant.	Recommended Eligible (as part of a potential Modern-Era Historic District)	✓	✓	
023B	Army Offices	1927	The Army Offices are significant under Criteria A and C. Constructed in 1927, this building is associated with the early development of the campus and represents the second phase of campus development. Though stylistically simple, this building is architecturally significant within the historic context of the Institute.	The Army Offices retains its historic integrity as historic features such as windows and doors and historic materials are extant.	Recommended Eligible			✗
074	W.C. & Sarah Bradley Building	1951	The Bradley building is significant under Criteria A and C. As a mid-twentieth century building, it is representative of a period of post-war growth throughout the University System of Georgia spanning from 1946-1960 known as the System's second phase of development. The Bradley Building is representative of the work of Bush-Brown, Gailey & Heffernan in the International Style within an institutional modern design aesthetic. The Bradley Building is recommended eligible as part of a proposed Modern-era National Register of Historic Places District on campus.	The Bradley building retains its integrity despite the replacement of some historic windows and exterior doors with modern units not matching the historic condition. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	Recommended Eligible (as part of a potential Modern-Era Historic District)	✓	✓	

GA Tech Building #	Building Name	Date of Construction	Significance/Historic Associations	Integrity	Current Eligibility Recommendation	Previous Survey Recommendations		
						2001	2000	1992
012	Marion L. Brittain Dining Hall	1928	Brittain Dining Hall is significant under Criteria A and C. This building was conceived as the center-piece of a new east campus residential area that would eventually cover two city blocks. As an early twentieth-century building, it represents the second stage of campus development. The building was designed by Institute faculty Bush-Brown & Gailey and is an excellent example of the early Collegiate Gothic style on campus. The eight dormitories that surround the Dining Hall together comprise the east campus residential quadrangle (known as Area I). These buildings represent the evolution of architectural style from the highly-ornamented Collegiate Gothic (of the Dining Hall) through a more refined version of the style to the later streamlined Collegiate Gothic style with diminishing stylistic ornamentation. Brittain Dining Hall is recommended eligible as part of a proposed East Campus Residential National Register of Historic Places District.	The Brittain Dining Hall retains its integrity despite the replacement of some historic windows and exterior doors with modern units not matching the historic condition. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	<b>Recommended Eligible (as part of a proposed East Campus Residential Historic District)</b>	✓		✓
072	Marion L. Brittain "T" Room Addition	1949	The "T" Room Addition is significant under Criteria A and C. Constructed in 1949, the addition is representative of a period of post-war growth throughout the University System of Georgia spanning from 1946-1960 known as the System's second phase of development. The "T" Room is representative of the Collegiate Gothic style, in keeping with the design of the original Brittain Dining Hall.	The Brittain "T" Room Addition retains its integrity despite the replacement of some historic windows and exterior doors with modern units not matching the historic condition. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	<b>Recommended Eligible (as part of a potential East Campus Residential Historic District)</b>	✓	✗	
007	Julius Brown Residence Hall	1925	Brown Hall is significant under Criteria A and C. As an early twentieth century building, it represents the second stage of campus development. The building represents the work of Institute architecture faculty, including James L. Skinner, Harold Bush-Brown and Kenneth Kingsley Stowell and is an excellent example of the early Collegiate Gothic style on campus. The eight dormitories comprising the east campus residential quadrangle around the Brittain Dining Hall (known as Area I) represent the evolution of architectural style from the highly-ornamented Collegiate Gothic through a more refined version of the style to the later streamlined Collegiate Gothic style with diminishing stylistic ornamentation. Brown Hall is recommended eligible as part of a proposed East Campus Residential National Register of Historic Places District.	Brown Hall retains its integrity despite the replacement of historic windows and exterior doors with modern units not matching the historic condition and the addition of a non-historic semi-attached egress stair tower. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	<b>Recommended Eligible (as part of a potential East Campus Residential Historic District)</b>	✓		✓



GA Tech Building #	Building Name	Date of Construction	Significance/Historic Associations	Integrity	Current Eligibility Recommendation	Previous Survey Recommendations		
						2001	2000	1992
086	Bunger-Henry Building	1964	Constructed in 1964, the Bunger-Henry building does not currently meet the requirements for eligibility to the Georgia/National Register. However it is anticipated to be eligible when it reaches the 50 year age threshold in 2014. Its significance is derived from its associations with mid-twentieth century campus development and is architecturally representative of the Postmodern Formalist style.	The Bunger-Henry building retains its integrity as historic elements such as windows and doors and historic materials are extant.	<b>Not currently eligible - Treat as eligible for planning purposes</b>			
051B	Calculator Building	1947	The Calculator building is significant under Criteria A and C. Constructed in 1947, the building is representative of a period of post-war growth throughout the University System of Georgia spanning from 1946-1960 known as the System's second phase of development. Architecturally, the Calculator Building continued the modern design aesthetic on campus. The Calculator Building was adjoined to the Hinman Building in 1951 by the addition of the "Hinman Connector."	The Calculator building retains its integrity as part of the Hinman building.	<b>Recommended Eligible (as part of the Hinman Building)</b>	✓		
036	Andrew Carnegie Building	1906	The Carnegie building is significant under Criteria A and C. As Georgia Tech's first library building and one of the earliest campus buildings, it represents the first stage of campus development. The building is representative of the Neoclassical Revival style popular during the early twentieth century as classically-inspired architectural styles evolved from the earlier Victorian styles. It is a contributing resource in the Georgia Tech National Register of Historic Places Historic District.	The Carnegie building retains its integrity despite non-historic modifications, including the replacement of historic windows and doors with modern units not matching the historic condition. The Bradley building was adjoined at the side and rear of the Carnegie building in 1951; however, this now historic addition is not visible from the front of the Carnegie building. Little historic fabric remains intact on the interior of the building as it has been renovated to accommodate the changing needs of the Institute, most recently in 2007. Despite these modifications, the Carnegie building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	<b>Listed on NRHP in 1974 as contributing element of historic district</b>	Listed on NRHP		Listed on NRHP

GA Tech Building #	Building Name	Date of Construction	Significance/Historic Associations	Integrity	Current Eligibility Recommendation	Previous Survey Recommendations		
						2001	2000	1992
025	Lloyd W. Chapin Building	1910	The Chapin building is significant under Criteria A and C. As the first health facility/hospital on campus and an early twentieth century building, it represents the first stage of campus development. The building is representative of the Neoclassical Revival style popular during the early twentieth century as classically-inspired architectural styles evolved from the earlier Victorian styles. It is a contributing resource in the Georgia Tech National Register of Historic Places Historic District.	The Chapin building retains its integrity despite the replacement of some historic windows with modern units and the replacement of its roof in 2007. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	Listed on NRHP in 1974 as contributing element of historic district	Listed on NRHP		Listed on NRHP
058	Civil Engineering Building (Old)	1939	Old CE is significant under Criteria A and C. Constructed in 1939, it represents the second phase of campus development and is a product of the New Deal, Public Works Administration (PWA) program. Architecturally, it was designed by Bush-Brown, Gailey, Heffernan & Associates (Jack Rowland and M.L. Jorgensen) and represents the use of the Collegiate Gothic style of architecture on campus.	Old CE retains its integrity despite the replacement of some historic windows and exterior doors with modern units, roof replacement, addition of an elevator, and interior and mechanical systems rehabilitation. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character. Little historic fabric remains intact on the interior of Old CE as the building has been renovated to accommodate the changing needs of the Institute, most recently in 2008.	Recommended Eligible	✓		✓
013	Josiah Cloudman Residence Hall	1931	Cloudman Hall is significant under Criteria A and C. As an early twentieth century building, it represents the second stage of campus development. The building represents the work of Institute architecture faculty, including Bush-Brown and James Herbert Gailey and is an excellent example of the early Collegiate Gothic style on campus. The eight dormitories comprising the east campus residential quadrangle around the Brittain Dining Hall (known as Area I) represent the evolution of architectural style from the highly-ornamented Collegiate Gothic through a more refined version of the style to the later streamlined Collegiate Gothic style with diminishing stylistic ornamentation. Cloudman Hall is recommended eligible as part of a proposed East Campus Residential National Register of Historic Places District.	Cloudman Hall retains its integrity despite the replacement of historic windows and exterior doors with modern units not matching the historic condition and the addition of a non-historic semi-attached egress stair tower. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	Recommended Eligible (as part of a proposed East Campus Residential Historic District)	✓		✓

GA Tech Building #	Building Name	Date of Construction	Significance/Historic Associations	Integrity	Current Eligibility Recommendation	Previous Survey Recommendations		
						2001	2000	1992
045	John Saylor Coon Building	1920	The John Saylor Coon building is significant under Criteria A and C. As an early twentieth century building, it represents the first stage of campus development. The building is representative of the Renaissance Revival style popular during the early twentieth century as classically-inspired architectural styles evolved from the earlier Victorian styles. It is a contributing resource in the Georgia Tech National Register of Historic Places Historic District.	The John Saylor Coon building retains its integrity despite modifications over time. Changes have included the replacement of historic windows and exterior doors with modern units; replacement of the building's roof; upgrade of mechanical systems; and addition of an elevator at the rear of the building. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	Listed on NRHP in 1974 as contributing element of historic district	Listed on NRHP		Listed on NRHP
115	J. Allen Couch Building	1935	The Couch building is associated with the residential neighborhood originally located to the north of the early Georgia Tech campus. Originally constructed as a school, this building is representative of the Collegiate Gothic style. This building was acquired by the Institute in 1975, and is therefore not significant within the historic educational context of the Institute. However, it is recommended eligible under National Register of Historic Places Criteria C for its architectural significance.	The Couch building retains its integrity despite the replacement of historic windows and exterior doors with modern units not matching the historic condition. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural character.	Recommended Eligible	✓		✓
100	Dorothy M. Crosland Tower	1968	Constructed in 1968, the Crosland Tower does not currently meet the requirements for eligibility to the Georgia/National Register. However it is anticipated to be eligible when it reaches the 50 year age threshold in 2018. Its significance is derived from its associations with mid-twentieth century campus development and is an example of the Late Modern style.	The Crosland Tower retains its integrity despite a 2006 interior renovation that consisted of office modifications to the east commons area. The building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	Not currently eligible - Treat as eligible for planning purposes			
022	J.L. Daniel Laboratory	1942	The Daniel Laboratory is significant under Criteria A and C. Constructed in 1942, the building is representative of the second phase of campus development and is a product of the New Deal, Public Works Administration (PWA) program. The building was designed by Bush-Brown, Gailey, Heffernan & Associates (Bush-Brown & M.L. Jorgensen) and represents the use of the Collegiate Gothic style on campus.	The Daniel Laboratory retains its integrity despite the replacement of historic windows and exterior doors with modern units and a non-historic addition made at the rear of the building. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	Recommended Eligible	✓		✓
017	Bobby Dodd Stadium at Grant Field	1925	Bobby Dodd Stadium at Grant Field is associated with early improvements to Grant Field. The concrete stadium originally constructed in 1925 and designed by Robert & Company has undergone multiple upgrades over the years. As such, the Stadium is not significant within the historic context of the Institute.	Although the Bobby Dodd Stadium is associated with the early development of the Institute, it does not retain sufficient integrity to convey this significance. The north stands were renovated most recently in 2003 and the historic east stands were demolished and replaced with new stands.	Recommended Not Eligible			

GA Tech Building #	Building Name	Date of Construction	Significance/Historic Associations	Integrity	Current Eligibility Recommendation	Previous Survey Recommendations		
						2001	2000	1992
066	Cherry L. Emerson Building and Addition	1959/1968	The Cherry Emerson Building is significant under Criteria A and C. As a mid-twentieth century building, it is representative of a period of post-war growth throughout the University System of Georgia spanning from 1946-1960 known as the System's second phase of development. The Cherry Emerson Building is representative of the Late International Style. The Emerson Building is recommended eligible as part of a proposed Modern-era National Register of Historic Places District on campus.	The Cherry Emerson building retains its integrity despite the replacement of some historic windows and exterior doors with modern units and a 1968 addition to the building. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	<b>Not currently eligible - Treat as eligible for planning purposes</b>			
029B	William Henry Emerson Building	1925	The Emerson building is significant under Criteria A and C. Constructed in 1925 as an annex to the Lyman Hall Chemistry Building, it represents the second stage of campus development. The building was designed by R.S. Pringle and F.P. Smith and represents the early Collegiate Gothic style on campus as well as the transition from the Neoclassical style of Lyman Hall constructed nineteen (19) years earlier.	Although the Emerson building is associated with the early development of the campus, it does not retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance. Windows and select exterior doors have been replaced with modern units not matching the historic condition. The building has also been adjoined to Lyman Hall by contemporary entry additions at the front and rear of the building in 1988. While the rear addition is not visible from the front of the building, the front addition significantly obscures the facade. In addition, the interior of the Emerson building has been renovated and no longer retains its original floor plan, finishes or features. These changes have compromised the historic integrity of the building.	<b>Recommended Not Eligible</b>	✓		✓
041	Engineering Science and Mechanics Building	1939	The Engineering Science and Mechanical Building is significant under Criteria A and C. Constructed in 1939, it is representative of the second phase of campus development and is a product of the New Deal, Public Works Administration (PWA) program. The building was designed by Bush-Brown, Gailey, Heffernan & Associates and represents the early use of the Collegiate Gothic style on campus.	The Engineering Science and Mechanical building retains its integrity despite the replacement of some historic exterior doors with modern units not matching the historic condition. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural character.	<b>Recommended Eligible</b>	✓		✓
035	Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration	1888	The Administration Building is significant under Criteria A and C. As one of the first two campus buildings, it represents the earliest period of campus development. It was designed by the Atlanta firm of Bruce and Morgan and is representative of the Romanesque Revival style of architecture employed in late-nineteenth century academic buildings. It is a contributing resource in the Georgia Tech National Register of Historic Places Historic District.	Tech Tower retains its integrity. The Romanesque Revival design of the building's exterior has been maintained. Although the Bradley building was adjoined to the rear of Tech Tower in 1951, this now historic addition is not visible from the front of the building. The building function and interior arrangement have been modified to meet the changing needs of the Institute over time.	<b>Listed on NRHP in 1974 as contributing element of historic district</b>	Listed on NRHP		Listed on NRHP

GA Tech Building #	Building Name	Date of Construction	Significance/Historic Associations	Integrity	Current Eligibility Recommendation	Previous Survey Recommendations		
						2001	2000	1992
067	Facilities Garage/Warehouse	1948	The Facilities Garage/Warehouse is significant under Criteria A. Constructed in 1948, the building is associated with a period of post-war growth on campus and throughout the University System of Georgia spanning from 1946-1960 known as the System's second phase of development.	The Facilities Garage/Warehouse does not retain its integrity due to the replacement of historic windows and exterior doors with modern units and the addition of non-historic additions to the side of the building.	Recommended Not Eligible		✘	
090	Floyd Field Residence Hall	1961	Constructed in 1961, Field Hall does not currently meet the requirements for eligibility to the Georgia/National Register. However it is anticipated to be eligible when it reaches the 50 year age threshold in 2011. Its significance is derived from its associations with mid-twentieth century campus development and its institutional modern design qualities.	Field Hall retains its integrity despite the replacement of historic windows and exterior doors with modern units not matching the historic condition. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	Not currently eligible - Treat as eligible for planning purposes			
030	Aaron S. French Building	1898	The A. French Building is significant under Criteria A and C. As the first Textiles Building and one of the earliest campus buildings, it represents the first stage of campus development as well as the "Shop Culture" originally employed at Georgia Tech. The building is representative of a mill-type development employed on early Tech buildings, and has elements of the Romanesque Revival style. It is a contributing resource in the Georgia Tech National Register of Historic Places Historic District.	The A. French building retains its integrity despite the replacement of historic windows and exterior doors with modern units not matching the historic condition. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character. Little historic fabric remains intact on the interior of A. French as the building has been renovated to accommodate the changing needs of the Institute, most recently in 2007.	Listed on NRHP in 1974 as contributing element of historic district	Listed on NRHP		Listed on NRHP
077	Judge S. Price Gilbert Memorial Library	1953	The Price Gilbert Memorial Library is significant under Criteria A and C. Constructed in 1953, it is representative of twentieth-century development on campus. The Library is representative of the work of Bush-Brown, Gailey and Heffernan with Heffernan as lead designer. The building is representative of a transition from the International Style to the Postmodern Formalist style. The Library is recommended eligible as part of a Modern-era National Register of Historic Places District on campus.	The Price Gilbert Memorial Library retains its integrity despite the replacement of some historic windows and exterior doors with modern units and the 1970's addition of the round entry vestibule at the building's primary entry. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	Recommended Eligible (as part of a potential Modern-Era Historic District)	✓	✓	



GA Tech Building #	Building Name	Date of Construction	Significance/Historic Associations	Integrity	Current Eligibility Recommendation	Previous Survey Recommendations		
						2001	2000	1992
016	William H. Glenn Residence Hall	1947	Glenn Hall is significant under Criteria A and C. As a mid-twentieth century building, it represents the third stage of campus development. The building represents the work of Institute architecture faculty, including Bush-Brown and Heffernan and is an excellent example of the later streamlined Collegiate Gothic style on campus. The eight dormitories comprising the east campus residential quadrangle around the Brittain Dining Hall (known as Area I) represent the evolution of architectural style from the highly-ornamented Collegiate Gothic through a more refined version of the style to the later streamlined Collegiate Gothic style with diminishing stylistic ornamentation. Glenn Hall is recommended eligible as part of a proposed East Campus Residential National Register of Historic Places District.	Glenn Hall retains its integrity despite the replacement of historic windows and exterior doors with modern units not and the addition of a non-historic semi-attached egress stair tower. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	Recommended Eligible (as part of a potential East Campus Residential Historic District)	✓	✗	
040	Daniel F. Guggenheim Building	1930	The Guggenheim Building is significant under Criteria A and C. Constructed in 1930, the building represents the second stage of campus development and housed the School of Aeronautics. Architecturally, it was designed by Bush-Brown & Gailey and is an excellent example the early Collegiate Gothic style of architecture on campus.	The Guggenheim building retains its integrity despite the replacement of some historic exterior doors with modern units not matching the historic condition. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	Recommended Eligible	✓		✓
029A	Lyman Hall Building	1906	Lyman Hall building is significant under Criteria A and C. As the Institute's first Chemical Engineering Building and one of the earliest campus buildings, it represents the first stage of campus development. The building is representative of the Neoclassical Revival style popular during the early twentieth century as classically-inspired architectural styles evolved from the earlier Victorian styles. It is a contributing resource in the Georgia Tech National Register of Historic Places Historic District.	Lyman Hall building retains its integrity despite the replacement of historic windows and exterior doors with modern units and being adjoined to the Emerson building in 1988 by contemporary entry additions at the side and rear of the building. The 1980s additions do not detract significantly from its character. The rear addition is not visible from the building's facade and the side entrance is offset to the right of the facade. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	Listed on NRHP in 1974 as contributing element of historic district	Listed on NRHP		Listed on NRHP
059	Stephen C. Hall Building	1924	The Stephen C. Hall Building (formerly the Navy ROTC Armory) is significant under Criteria A and C. Constructed in 1924, it represents the second stage of campus development. The building was designed by James L. Skinner and Harold Bush-Brown and is representative of the early Collegiate Gothic style on campus.	The Stephen C. Hall Building retains its integrity despite the replacement of historic windows and exterior doors with modern units not matching the historic condition. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	Recommended Eligible	✓		✓

GA Tech Building #	Building Name	Date of Construction	Significance/Historic Associations	Integrity	Current Eligibility Recommendation	Previous Survey Recommendations		
						2001	2000	1992
093	Major John Hanson Residence Hall	1961	Constructed in 1961, Hanson Hall does not currently meet the requirements for eligibility to the Georgia/National Register. However it is anticipated to be eligible when it reaches the 50 year age threshold in 2011. Its significance is derived from its associations with mid-twentieth century campus development and its institutional modern design qualities.	Hanson Hall retains its integrity despite the replacement of historic windows and exterior doors with modern units not matching the historic condition. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	<b>Not currently eligible - Treat as eligible for planning purposes</b>			
011	Nathaniel E. Harris Residence Hall	1926	Harris Hall is significant under Criteria A and C. As an early twentieth century building, it represents the second stage of campus development. The building represents the work of Institute architecture faculty, including Harold Bush-Brown and Kenneth Kingsley Stowell and is an excellent example of the early Collegiate Gothic style on campus. The eight dormitories comprising the east campus residential quadrangle around the Brittain Dining Hall (known as Area I) represent the evolution of architectural style from the highly-ornamented Collegiate Gothic through a more refined version of the style to the later streamlined Collegiate Gothic style with diminishing stylistic ornamentation. Harris Hall is recommended eligible as part of a proposed East Campus Residential National Register of Historic Places District.	Harris Hall retains its integrity despite the replacement of historic windows and exterior doors with modern units not matching the historic condition and the addition of a non-historic semi-attached egress stair tower. Although these modifications are significant and did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	<b>Recommended Eligible (as part of a potential East Campus Residential Historic District)</b>	✓		✓
014	George W. Harrison Jr. Residence Hall	1939	Harrison Hall is significant under Criteria A and C. As an early-to-mid twentieth century building, it represents the second stage of campus development and is a product of the New Deal, Public Works Administration (PWA) program. Architecturally, it represents the work of Institute architecture faculty, including Bush-Brown and Matthew Jorgensen and is an excellent example of the refined Collegiate Gothic style of architecture on campus. The eight dormitories comprising the east campus residential quadrangle around the Brittain Dining Hall (known as Area I) represent the evolution of architectural style from the highly-ornamented Collegiate Gothic through a more refined version of the style to the later streamlined Collegiate Gothic style with diminishing stylistic ornamentation. Harrison Hall is recommended eligible as part of a proposed East Campus Residential National Register of Historic Places District.	Harrison Hall retains its integrity despite the replacement of historic windows and exterior doors with modern units not matching the historic condition. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	<b>Recommended Eligible (as part of a potential East Campus Residential Historic District)</b>	✓		✓

GA Tech Building #	Building Name	Date of Construction	Significance/Historic Associations	Integrity	Current Eligibility Recommendation	Previous Survey Recommendations		
						2001	2000	1992
720	Paul M. Heffernan House	1927	Constructed in 1927, the Heffernan House is associated with the early residential development adjacent to the Georgia Tech campus. It is also significant for its association with Paul Heffernan, who lived in the house for many years while on the faculty of the College of Architecture. The house was constructed as a Craftsman Bungalow/Ranch, but was transformed into an International Style residence by Heffernan. Though acquired by the Institute in 1995, the house is significant for its association with Heffernan.	While the Heffernan House does not retain the elements that characterized the house as a Craftsman Bungalow, it does retain the physical elements of Heffernan's transition of the house to the International Style. As these modifications and Heffernan's involvement with modifying and living in the house define its period of significance, its existing physical integrity supports its overall historic and architectural character.	Recommended Eligible			
051	Hinman Highbay	1939/1951	The Hinman Highbay is significant under Criteria A and C as a product of the New Deal, Public Works Administration (PWA) program. The Highbay represents the work of Bush-Brown, Gailey & Heffernan with Heffernan as the lead designer. This portion of the building is not only the first example of the International Style on the Georgia Tech campus, but also an early example system-wide of the transitional period where the design of campus buildings began to take on an institutional modern design aesthetic. An addition, known as the "Hinman Connector," was made to the building in 1951 connecting the Highbay with the Calculator Building (see separate listing below). The Hinman Building is recommended eligible as part of a Modern-era National Register of Historic Places District on campus. The Connector represents the work of Bush-Brown, Gailey & Heffernan, who also designed this portion of the building. The Hinman Building is recommended eligible as part of a proposed Modern-era National Register of Historic Places District on campus.	The Hinman building retains its integrity despite the replacement of some historic windows and exterior doors with modern units not matching the historic condition. Although these modifications to the 1939 and 1951 portions of the building did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	Recommended Eligible	✓		✗
026	Archibald D. Holland Building	1914	The Archibald D. Holland building is significant under Criteria A and C. As one of the earliest campus buildings, it represents the first stage of campus development. The building is representative of the Neoclassical Revival style popular during the early twentieth century as classically-inspired architectural styles evolved from the earlier Victorian styles.	The Holland building retains its integrity despite multiple modifications over the years, including the replacement of some historic windows and exterior doors with modern units. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	Recommended Eligible	✓		✓

GA Tech Building #	Building Name	Date of Construction	Significance/Historic Associations	Integrity	Current Eligibility Recommendation	Previous Survey Recommendations		
						2001	2000	1992
094	Isaac S. Hopkins Residence Hall	1961	Constructed in 1961, Hopkins Hall does not currently meet the requirements for eligibility to the Georgia/National Register. However it is anticipated to be eligible when it reaches the 50 year age threshold in 2011. Its significance is derived from its associations with mid-twentieth century campus development and its institutional modern design qualities.	Hopkins Hall retains its integrity despite the replacement of historic windows and exterior doors with modern units not matching the historic condition. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	<b>Not Currently Eligible for NRHP (Should be treated as eligible for planning purposes)</b>			
010	Clark Howell Residence Hall	1939	Howell Hall is significant under Criteria A and C. As an early-to-mid twentieth century building, it represents the second stage of campus development and is a product of the New Deal, Public Works Administration (PWA) program. The building was designed by Institute architecture faculty and is an excellent example of the refined Collegiate Gothic style on campus. The eight dormitories comprising the east campus residential quadrangle around the Britain Dining Hall (known as Area I) represent the evolution of architectural style from the highly-ornamented Collegiate Gothic through a more refined version of the style to the later streamlined Collegiate Gothic style with diminishing stylistic ornamentation. Howell Hall is recommended eligible as part of a proposed East Campus Residential National Register of Historic Places District.	Howell Hall retains its integrity despite the replacement of historic windows and exterior doors with modern units not matching the historic condition. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	<b>Recommended Eligible (as part of a potential East Campus Residential Historic District)</b>	✓		✓
081	Joseph H. Howey Physics Building	1967	Constructed in 1967, the Howey Physics building does not currently meet the requirements for eligibility to the Georgia/National Register. However it is anticipated to be eligible when it reaches the 50 year age threshold in 2017. Its significance is derived from its associations with mid-twentieth century campus development and its institutional modern design qualities.	The Howey Physics building retains its integrity despite the replacement of historic windows and exterior doors with modern units not matching the historic condition. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	<b>Not currently eligible - Treat as eligible for planning purposes</b>			
101	Montgomery Knight Building	1968	Constructed in 1968, the SST2 building does not currently meet the requirements for eligibility to the Georgia/National Register. However it is anticipated to be eligible when it reaches the 50 year age threshold in 2018. Its significance is derived from its associations with mid-twentieth century campus development and its institutional modern design qualities.	The SST2 building retains its integrity despite the replacement of historic windows and exterior doors with modern units. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	<b>Not currently eligible - Treat as eligible for planning purposes</b>			



GA Tech Building #	Building Name	Date of Construction	Significance/Historic Associations	Integrity	Current Eligibility Recommendation	Previous Survey Recommendations		
						2001	2000	1992
091	Kenneth G. Matheson Residence Hall	1961	Constructed in 1961, Matheson Hall does not currently meet the requirements for eligibility to the Georgia/National Register. However it is anticipated to be eligible when it reaches the 50 year age threshold in 2011. Its significance is derived from its associations with mid-twentieth century campus development and its institutional modern design qualities.	Matheson Hall retains its integrity despite the replacement of historic windows and exterior doors with modern units not matching the historic condition. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	Not currently eligible - Treat as eligible for planning purposes			
048	Mechanical Engineering Research Building	1941	Constructed in 1941, The Mechanical Engineering Research Building is significant under Criteria A. The building is representative of campus development in the 1940s and is associated with the WW II activity on campus.	The Mechanical Engineering Research building retains its historic integrity as historic elements such as windows and doors and historic materials are extant.	Recommended Eligible			✘
033A	O'Keefe Gym	1924	Constructed in 1924, the O'Keefe Gym is associated with the O'Keefe school originally located to the north of the early Georgia Tech campus. This building was acquired by the Institute in 1979, and is therefore not significant within the historic educational context of the Institute. However, it is recommended eligible under National Register of Historic Places Criteria C for its architectural significance. This building was acquired by the Institute in 1979 and is therefore not significant within the historic context of the Institute.	The O'Keefe Gym retains its integrity despite the replacement of some historic windows with modern units not matching the historic condition. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural character.	Recommended Eligible	✓		
033	O'Keefe Main Building	1924	The O'Keefe building is associated with the residential neighborhood originally located to the north of the early Georgia Tech campus. Originally constructed as a school, this building is representative of the Collegiate Gothic style. This building was acquired by the Institute in 1979, and is therefore not significant within the historic educational context of the Institute. However, it is recommended eligible under National Register of Historic Places Criteria C for its architectural significance.	The O'Keefe building retains its integrity despite the replacement of historic windows and exterior doors with modern units not matching the historic condition. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural character. Little historic fabric remains intact on the interior of the building as it has been renovated to accommodate the changing needs of the Institute, most recently in 2004 with interior renovation & office modifications.	Recommended Eligible	✓		✓

GA Tech Building #	Building Name	Date of Construction	Significance/Historic Associations	Integrity	Current Eligibility Recommendation	Previous Survey Recommendations		
						2001	2000	1992
092	William G. Perry Residence Hall	1961	Constructed in 1961, Perry Hall does not currently meet the requirements for eligibility to the Georgia/National Register. However it is anticipated to be eligible when it reaches the 50 year age threshold in 2011. Its significance is derived from its associations with mid-twentieth century campus development and its institutional modern design qualities.	Perry Hall retains its integrity despite the replacement of historic windows and exterior doors with modern units not matching the historic condition. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	<b>Not currently eligible - Treat as eligible for planning purposes</b>			
071	President's House	1949	The President's House is significant under Criteria A and C. Constructed in 1949, it is representative of a period of post-war growth throughout the University System of Georgia spanning from 1946-1960 known as the System's second phase of development and is significant as the personal home of Georgia Tech's presidents since it was constructed. The President's House was designed by Mrs. Van Leer and Tombs & Creighton and is representative of the Neoclassical Revival style.	The President's House retains its integrity despite the replacement of some historic windows and exterior doors with modern units not matching historic conditions. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	<b>Recommended Eligible</b>	✓	✓	
051C	Rich Building	1955	The Rich building is significant under Criteria A and C. As a mid-twentieth century development on campus. The Rich Building continued the modern design aesthetic begun by the design of the Hinman Building.	Although the original Rich building is associated with the mid-twentieth century development of the campus, it does not retain sufficient integrity to convey its significance. The original Rich building was incorporated into the later Rich Computer Center that was constructed in 1973. The newer building has obscured the old Rich building to the extent that its historic integrity has been compromised.	<b>Recommended Not Eligible</b>			
003	L.W. Robert Alumni Faculty House	1911	The L.W. Robert Alumni House (former YMCA) is significant under Criteria A and C. As an early twentieth century building, it represents the first stage of campus development. The building is representative of the Neoclassical Revival style, popular during the early twentieth century as classically-inspired architectural styles evolved from the earlier Victorian styles. It is a contributing resource in the Georgia Tech National Register of Historic Places Historic District.	The Alumni House retains its integrity despite the replacement of historic windows and exterior doors with modern units not matching the historic condition. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	<b>Listed on NRHP in 1974 as contributing element of historic district</b>	Listed on NRHP		Listed on NRHP
038	Domenico Pietro Savant Building	1901	Savant building is significant under Criteria A and C. As the first Electrical Engineering Building and one of the earliest campus buildings, it represents the first stage of campus development. The building represents the work of Walter T. Downing. It is designed in the Neoclassical Revival style popular during the early twentieth century as classically-inspired architectural styles evolved from the earlier Victorian styles. It is a contributing resource in the Georgia Tech National Register of Historic Places Historic District.	The Savant building retains its integrity despite the replacement of historic windows and exterior doors with modern units not matching the historic condition. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	<b>Listed on NRHP in 1974 as contributing element of historic district</b>	Listed on NRHP		Listed on NRHP

GA Tech Building #	Building Name	Date of Construction	Significance/Historic Associations	Integrity	Current Eligibility Recommendation	Previous Survey Recommendations		
						2001	2000	1992
002	William Vernon Skiles Classroom Building	1959	The Skiles Classroom Building is significant under Criteria A and C. Constructed in 1959, it is representative of mid-twentieth century growth throughout the University System of Georgia spanning from 1946-1960 known as the System's second phase of development. The Skiles Building is representative of the work of A. Thomas Bradbury and is designed in the International Style within an institutional modern design aesthetic. The Skiles Building is recommended eligible as part of a proposed Modern-era National Register of Historic Places District on campus.	The Skiles Classroom building retains its historic integrity despite the enclosure of the ground floor corridor on the west side for additional office space. The building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	<b>Recommended Eligible (as part of a potential Modern-Era Historic District)</b>	✓	✓	
024	David Melville Smith Building	1923	The D.M. Smith building is significant under Criteria A and C. As the first building to be constructed on campus during President Brittain's tenure, it represents the beginning of the second stage of campus development at Georgia Tech. The building was the first of many on campus to be designed in the Collegiate Gothic style. It is a contributing resource in the Georgia Tech National Register of Historic Places Historic District.	The D.M. Smith building retains its integrity despite the replacement of historic windows and exterior doors with modern units not matching the historic condition. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	<b>Listed on NRHP in 1974 as contributing element of historic district</b>	Listed on NRHP		Listed on NRHP
006	John M. Smith Residence Hall	1947	Smith Hall is significant under Criteria A and C. As a mid-twentieth century building, it represents the third stage of campus development. The building represents the work of Institute architecture faculty, including Bush-Brown and P.M. Heffernan and is an excellent example of the later streamlined Collegiate Gothic style on campus. The eight dormitories comprising the east campus residential quadrangle around the Brittain Dining Hall (known as Area I) represent the evolution of architectural style from the highly-ornamented Collegiate Gothic through a more refined version of the style to the later streamlined Collegiate Gothic style with diminishing stylistic ornamentation. Smith Hall is recommended eligible as part of an East Campus Residential National Register of Historic Places District.	Smith Hall retains its integrity despite the replacement of historic windows and exterior doors with modern units not matching the historic condition. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	<b>Recommended Eligible (as part of a potential East Campus Residential Historic District)</b>		✗	

GA Tech Building #	Building Name	Date of Construction	Significance/Historic Associations	Integrity	Current Eligibility Recommendation	Previous Survey Recommendations		
						2001	2000	1992
039	Janie Austell Swann Building	1900	The Swann building is significant under Criteria A and C. As one of the earliest campus buildings, it represents the first stage of campus development. The building represents the work of Walter T. Downing. It is designed in the Neoclassical Revival style popular during the early twentieth century as classically-inspired architectural styles evolved from the earlier Victorian styles. It is a contributing resource in the Georgia Tech National Register of Historic Places Historic District.	The Swann building retains its integrity despite the replacement of historic windows and exterior doors with modern units not matching the historic condition. Replacement of the roof, and renovation of the mechanical systems occurred in 2005. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	Listed on NRHP in 1974 as contributing element of historic district	Listed on NRHP		Listed on NRHP
015	Donigan D. Towers Residence Hall	1947	Towers Hall is significant under Criteria A and C. As a mid-twentieth century building, it represents the third stage of campus development. The building represents the work of Institute architecture faculty, including Bush-Brown and Heffernan and is an excellent example of the later streamlined Collegiate Gothic style on campus. The eight dormitories comprising the east campus residential quadrangle around the Brittain Dining Hall (known as Area I) represent the evolution of architectural style from the highly-ornamented Collegiate Gothic through a more refined version of the style to the later streamlined Collegiate Gothic style with diminishing stylistic ornamentation. Towers Hall is recommended eligible as part of a proposed East Campus Residential National Register of Historic Places District.	Towers Hall retains its integrity despite the replacement of historic windows and exterior doors with modern units not matching the historic condition. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	Recommended Eligible (as part of a potential East Campus Residential Historic District)	✓	✗	
085	Blake R. Van Leer Building	1961	The Van Leer Building is significant under Criteria A and C. Constructed in 1961, it is representative of mid-twentieth century campus development. The Van Leer Building, designed by Robert & Company, is representative of the evolution from the modern International Style to the Postmodern Formalist style characterized by the transition from horizontal elements to vertical elements as with the punched windows, and formal expressions of the structure such as the concrete screening and circular auditorium. The Van Leer Building is recommended eligible as part of a proposed Modern-era National Register of Historic Places District on campus under National Register of Historic Places Consideration G, a property that has achieved significance within the last 50 years.	The Van Leer building retains its integrity as historic elements such as windows and doors and historic materials are extant.	Not currently eligible - Treat as eligible for planning purposes			

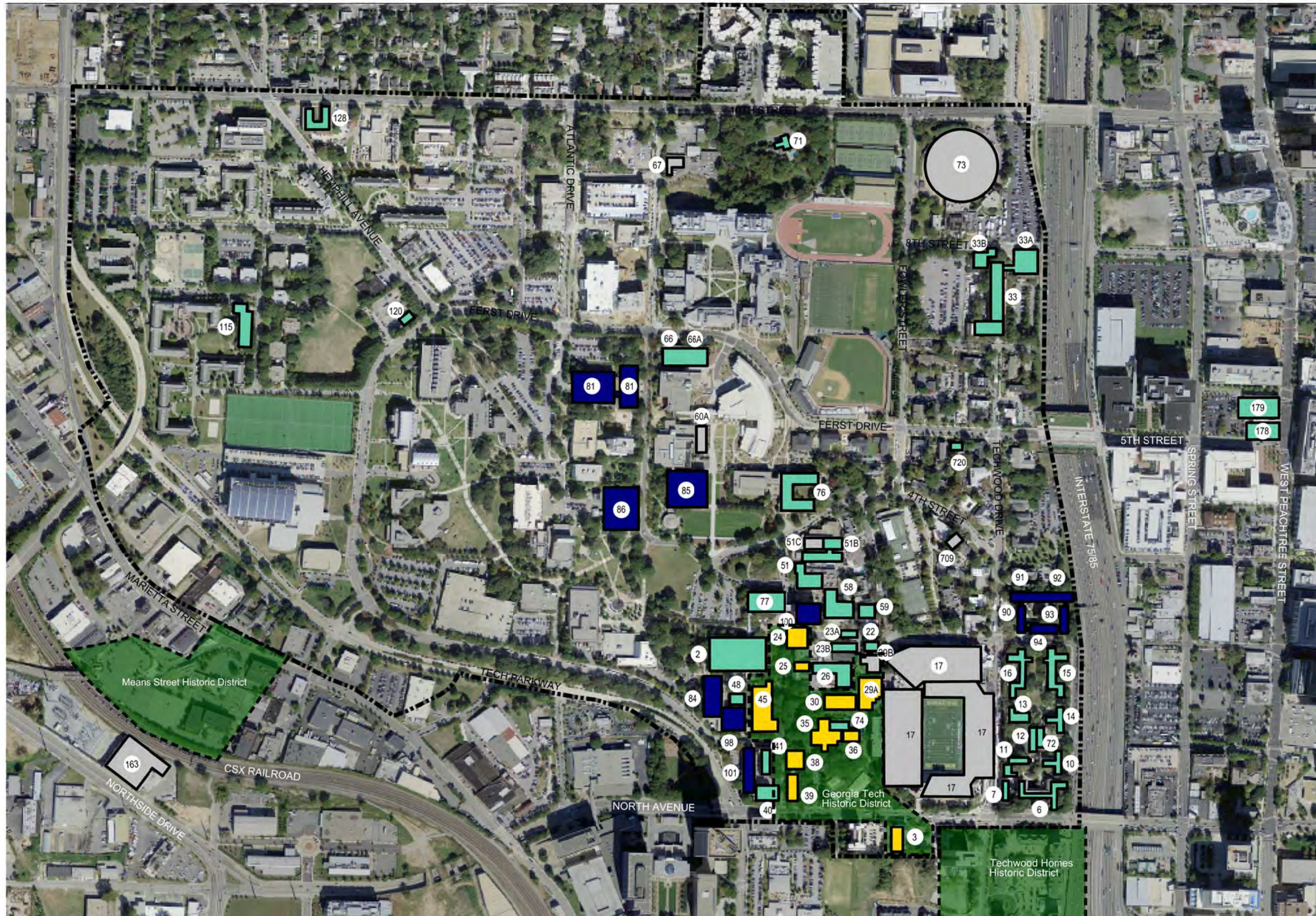


GA Tech Building #	Building Name	Date of Construction	Significance/Historic Associations	Integrity	Current Eligibility Recommendation	Previous Survey Recommendations		
						2001	2000	1992
084	Paul Weber Space Science & Technology I Building (SST1)	1967	Constructed in 1967, the SST1 building does not currently meet the requirements for eligibility to the Georgia/National Register. However it is anticipated to be eligible when it reaches the 50 year age threshold in 2017. Its significance is derived from its associations with mid-twentieth century campus development and its institutional modern design qualities.	The SST1 building retains its integrity despite the replacement of historic windows and exterior doors with modern units not matching the historic condition. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	Not currently eligible - Treat as eligible for planning purposes			
098	Paul Weber Space Science & Technology III Building (SST3)	1967	Constructed in 1967, the SST3 building does not currently meet the requirements for eligibility to the Georgia/National Register. However it is anticipated to be eligible when it reaches the 50 year age threshold in 2017. Its significance is derived from its associations with mid-twentieth century campus development and its institutional modern design qualities.	The SST3 building retains its integrity despite the replacement of historic windows and exterior doors with modern units not matching the historic condition. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	Not currently eligible - Treat as eligible for planning purposes			
033B	Women's Softball Locker Room Facility (formerly Custodial Services Building)	1924	Constructed in 1924, the Women's Softball Locker Room Facility is associated with the former O'Keefe School originally located to the north of the early Georgia Tech campus. This building was acquired by the Institute in 1979, and is therefore not significant within the historic educational context of the Institute. However, it is recommended eligible under National Register of Historic Places Criteria C for its architectural significance.	The Women's Softball Locker Room retains its integrity despite the replacement of historic windows and exterior doors with modern units not matching the historic condition. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural character.	Recommended Eligible	✓		
709	162 Fourth Street	1930	The house at 162 Fourth Street is associated with the early residential development adjacent to the Georgia Tech campus. The former residential house was acquired by the Institute in 1984 and is currently being adaptively used as a fraternity house for Alpha Delta Chi. It is not significant within the historic educational context of the Institute.	The house does not retain its integrity due to the replacement of historic windows and exterior doors with modern units and the application of vinyl siding to the house's exterior walls.	Recommended Not Eligible			✓
023B	220 Bobby Dodd Way	1927	The Army Armory (220 Bobby Dodd Way) is significant under Criteria A and C. Constructed in 1927, this building is associated with the early development of the campus and represents the second phase of campus development. Though stylistically simple, this building is architecturally significant within the historic context of the Institute.	The Army Armory retains its historic integrity as historic features such as windows and doors and historic materials are extant.	Recommended Eligible			✗

GA Tech Building #	Building Name	Date of Construction	Significance/Historic Associations	Integrity	Current Eligibility Recommendation	Previous Survey Recommendations		
						2001	2000	1992
120	401 Ferst Drive	1942	The house at 401 Ferst Drive is associated with the early residential development adjacent to the Georgia Tech campus. The former residential house was acquired by the Institute in 1967 and is currently being adaptively used as a fraternity house for Alpha Phi Omega. It is not significant within the historic educational context of the Institute. However, it is recommended eligible under National Register of Historic Places Criteria C for its architectural significance as a good example of a Tudor Revival style residential house.	The house at 401 Ferst Drive retains its historic integrity as historic elements such as windows and doors and historic materials are extant.	Recommended Eligible			✘
128	490 Tenth Street	1950	The church building at 490 Tenth Street is associated with the mid-twentieth century development of the neighborhood north of the Georgia Tech campus. This former church building was acquired by the Institute in 1989 and is therefore not significant within the historic educational context of the Institute. However, the church building is eligible under National Register of Historic Places Criteria C for its architectural significance as a good example of a Classical Revival style church building.	The church building at 490 Tenth Street retains its integrity despite the replacement of some historic windows and exterior doors with modern units not matching the historic condition. Although these modifications did not result in the replacement of historic materials in-kind, the building retains its overall architectural and historic character.	Recommended Eligible		✘	
163	645 Northside Drive, N.W.	1955	The NARA Northside building (645 Northside Drive) is associated with commercial development along Northside Drive. The date of its construction is not known. The building was acquired by Georgia Tech in 2001. It is not significant within the historic educational context of the Institute.	The NARA Northside building does not retain its historic integrity.	Recommended Not Eligible			
178	828 West Peachtree Street	1948	The building at 828 West Peachtree Street is associated commercial development along West Peachtree Street to the east of the Georgia Tech main campus. Constructed in 1948, this building was acquired by the Institute in 2006 is therefore not significant within the historic educational context of the Institute. However, it is recommended eligible under National Register of Historic Places Criteria C for its architectural significance.	The building at 830 West Peachtree Street retains its historic integrity as historic elements such as windows and doors and historic materials are extant.	Recommended Eligible			
179	830 West Peachtree Street	1939	The building at 830 West Peachtree Street is associated with commercial development along West Peachtree Street to the east of the Georgia Tech main campus. Constructed in 1939, this building was acquired by the Institute in 2006 is therefore not significant within the historic educational context of the Institute. However, it is recommended eligible under National Register of Historic Places Criteria C for its architectural significance.	The building at 830 West Peachtree Street retains its historic integrity as historic elements such as windows and doors and historic materials are extant.	Recommended Eligible			



# Historic Architectural Resources Eligibility Map



- Study Boundary
- Existing National Register Historic District
- Previously Listed on GANRHP
  - 36 Andrew Carnegie Building
  - 25 Lloyd W. Chapin Building
  - 45 John Saylor Coon Building
  - 35 Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building
  - 30 Aaron S. French Building
  - 29A Lyman Hall Building
  - 3 L.W. Robert Alumni Faculty House
  - 38 Domenico Pietro Savant Building
  - 24 David Melville Smith Building
  - 39 Janie Austell Swann Building
- Recommended Eligible
  - 76 Architecture Building (East)
  - 23A Army Offices
  - 74 W.C. and Sarah Bradley Building
  - 12 Marion L. Brittain Dining Hall
  - 72 Marion L. Brittain T' Room Addition
  - 7 Julius Brown Residence Hall
  - 51B Calculator Building
  - 58 Civil Engineering Building (Old CE)
  - 13 Josiah Cloudman Residence Hall
  - 115 J. Allen Couch Building
  - 22 J.L. Daniel Laboratory Building
  - 66 Cherry L. Emerson Building
  - 66A Cherry L. Emerson Addition
  - 041 Engineering Science and Mechanics Building
  - 77 Judge S. Price Gilbert Memorial Library
  - 16 William H. Glenn Residence Hall
  - 40 Daniel F. Guggenheim Building
  - 59 Stephen C. Hall Building (formerly Navy ROTC Army)
  - 11 Nathaniel E. Harris Residence Hall
  - 14 George W. Harrison Jr. Residence Hall
  - 720 Paul M. Heffernan House
  - 51 Hinman Highway and Connector
  - 26 Archibald D. Holland Building
  - 10 Clark Howell Residence Hall
  - 048 Mechanical Engineering Research Building
  - 33A O'Keefe Gym
  - 33 O'Keefe Main Building
  - 71 President's House
  - 2 William Vernon Skiles Classroom Building
  - 6 John M. Smith Residence Hall
  - 15 Dcnigan D. Towers Residence Hall
  - 33B Women's Softball Locker Room Facility (formerly Custodial Services Building)
  - 23B 220 Bobby Dodd Way (Army Armory) (DEMOLISHED)
  - 120 401 Ferst Drive
  - 128 490 Tenth Street
  - 178 828 West Peachtree Street
  - 179 830 West Peachtree Street
- Not Currently Eligible (Treat as Eligible)
  - 86 Bunger-Henry Building
  - 100 Dorothy M. Crosland Tower
  - 90 Floyd Field Residence Hall
  - 93 Major John Hanson Residence Hall
  - 94 Isaac S. Hopkins Residence Hall
  - 81 Joseph H. Howey Physics Building
  - 101 Montgomery Knight Aerospace Engineering Building (SST2)
  - 91 Kenneth G. Matheson Residence Hall
  - 92 William G. Perry Residence Hall
  - 85 Blake R. Van Leer Building
  - 84 Paul Weber Space Science & Technology Building (SST1)
  - 98 Paul Weber Space Science & Technology Building (SST3)
- Recommended NOT Eligible
  - 73 William A. Alexander Memorial Coliseum
  - 60A Architecture Annex Building
  - 17 Bobby Dodd Stadium at Grant Field
  - 29B William Henry Emerson Building
  - 67 Facilities Garage/Warehouse
  - 51C Rich Building
  - 709 162 Fourth Street
  - 163 645 Northside Drive (NARA Building)

Date: December 2009







## 2.4.2 Historic Landscape Architecture Resources

A survey of the campus and recommendations from the project steering committee identified 12 landscapes on Georgia Tech's campus for review as potential historic landscapes. This was the first effort to survey and identify historic landscapes on the campus. All 12 landscapes that were surveyed were found to be at least 40 years old during the year the historic resource survey was conducted (2008). Given their ages, each landscape was evaluated according to the *National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (See Chapter 2.3).

In summary, of the 12 landscapes surveyed, one landscape was previously listed on the GA/NRHP as a contributing element of the Georgia Tech Historic District. The landscape is:

- Tech Tower Lawn

The survey identified an additional seven landscapes that are recommended eligible for the GA/NRHP based on their historic associations and level of integrity. These include:

- President's House - Pettit Garden
- Rose Bowl Field
- Academy of Medicine Garden
- Glenn-Towers Freshman Quadrangle
- Brittain Dining Hall Entrance Courtyard
- Architecture (East) Courtyard
- Skiles Courtyard

While some landscape resources are not yet eligible for listing on the GA/NRHP based on their age or they have not achieved "exceptional significance," they are important to the fabric of campus and should be preserved. Preservation Plan Guidelines have anticipated the identification of resources that are significant within the campus' historic context, but are not yet eligible. The preservation of these resources from the recent past is encouraged by the BOR and therefore they have been identified during the CHPP survey process. One landscape was identified that does not currently meet the requirements for listing on the National Register, but is an important component of the campus and will likely be eligible when it reaches the 50-year milestone. It is recommended this landscape be treated as an eligible resource for planning purposes. The landscape is:

- Mayer Garden

Three landscapes were found not to meet the requirements for eligibility to the Georgia/National Register. These include:

- Grant Field
- Harrison Square
- Paul M. Heffernan House Landscape



Table 3 on the following pages summarizes the results of the landscape architecture survey including remarks on the significance, historic associations and integrity of each resource. Also included in the table is the current eligibility recommendation. Where potential districts have been identified, landscapes that are eligible within these districts are noted (See Chapter 2.3 for an explanation of the Criteria for Eligibility).

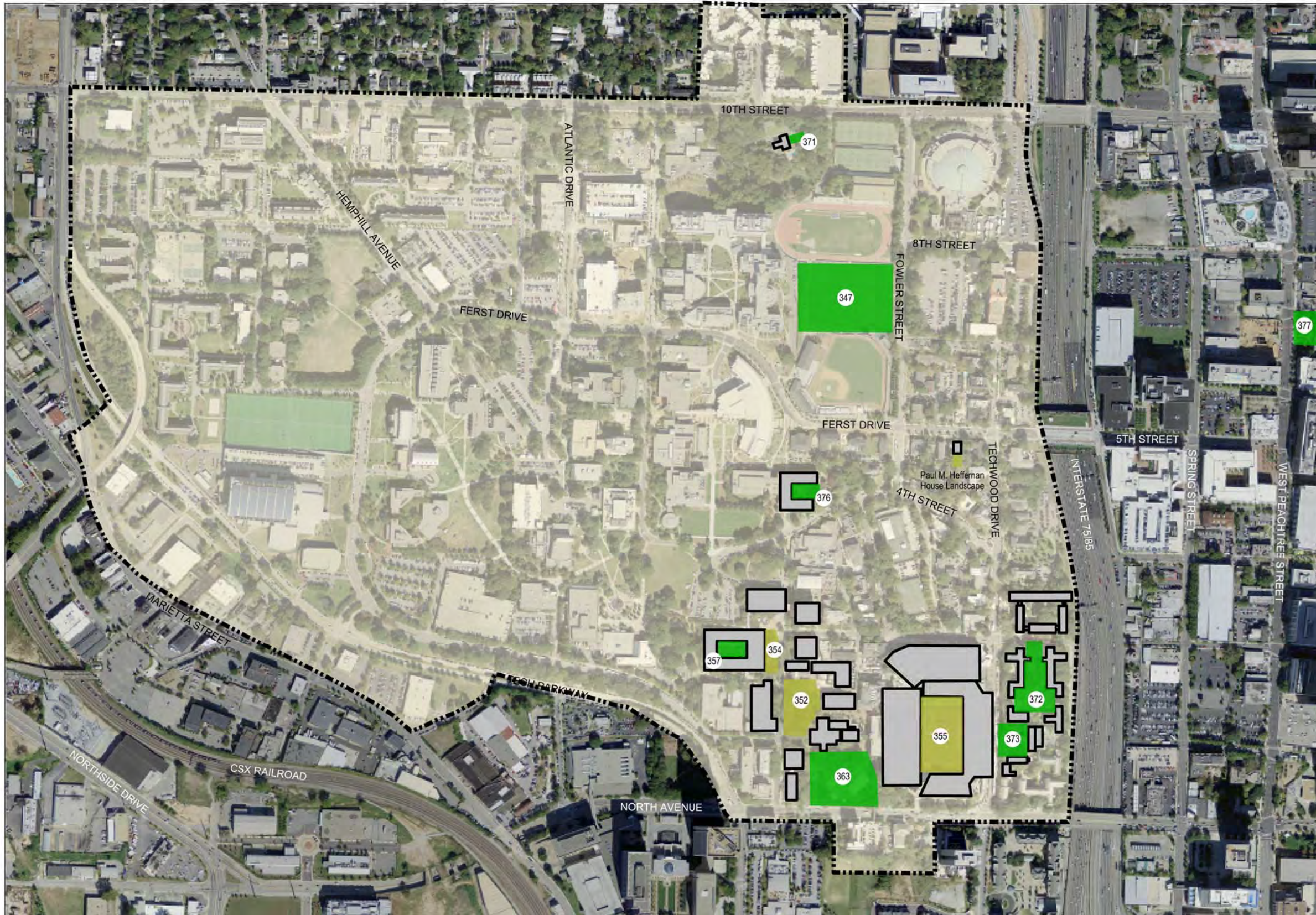
GA Tech Landscape #	Landscape Name	Date of Construction	Significance/Historic Associations	Integrity	Current Eligibility Recommendation
377	Academy of Medicine Garden	1941	Significant under Criteria A and C. The landscape is a good example of Classical Revival landscapes of the early twentieth century. The landscape is also significant for its association with Atlanta's oldest medical association.	The Academy of Medicine's landscape retains a high level of integrity. The front lawn has been faithfully maintained and contains many of the original plantings. The sunken garden on the south side of the building retains its form, but needs rehabilitation.	Recommended Eligible
376	Architecture (East) Courtyard	1952	Landscape of important early modern building.	The Architecture Building (East) Landscape retains its integrity despite loss of much of the original plant material. Circulation has remained relatively intact as have the spatial relationships that define the interior courtyard.	Recommended Eligible (as part of a potential Modern-Era Historic District)
372	Glenn-Towers Freshman Quadrangle	1947	Significant under Criteria A and C. Built as a greenspace to service a large residential complex that is proposed as a potential residential historic district.	Area 1 Quadrangle retains its integrity despite changes to the circulation to accommodate universal access and loss of original plant material. The quad retains its intended character.	Recommended Eligible (as a contributing resource within the potential East Campus Residential Historic District)
373	Brittain Dining Hall Entrance Courtyard	1928	Significant under Criteria A and C. Built as an entrance to the dining hall within a new complex of dorms on east campus.	The integrity of the Brittain Dining Hall Entrance Landscape has been diminished by reconfiguring the circulation with contemporary pavers. Additionally, original landscape material has been lost. These alterations can be reversed.	Recommended Eligible (as a contributing resource within the potential East Campus Residential Historic District)

GA Tech Landscape #	Landscape Name	Date of Construction	Significance/Historic Associations	Integrity	Current Eligibility Recommendation
355	Grant Field	Pre-1908	Grant Field is associated with the earliest history of the campus. The 1908 campus map identifies Grant Field. While the field is an important resource to the campus, alterations to the field and stadium have eroded the resource's integrity.	After years of alterations to the field and its surroundings, little original fabric remains to convey the historic significance of this resource to the campus.	Recommended Not Eligible
363	Tech Tower Lawn	Pre-1910	Significant under Criteria A. The lawn was established as Tech's first greenspace and original entrance to campus. The lawn also served as a parade ground for the military in the early 1900s.	Tech Tower Lawn retains a high level of integrity despite the addition of a small parking lot on the western edge of the lawn and slight alterations to the circulation.	Within the established Tech Historic District (contributing resource)
352	Harrison Square	1968	Not significant due to being less than 50 years of age or an outstanding resource that would merit listing before 50 years. Greenspace occupies former footprint of Old Shop Building which was razed in 1968.	Harrison Square retains its integrity despite minor modifications to the western edge along Cherry Street.	Not Currently Eligible for NRHP (Non-contributing resource within in the Tech historic district)
None	Paul M. Heffernan House Landscape	1927	Significant as an evolving modern landscape associated with an important campus architect and educator.	The integrity of this landscape is diminished somewhat by disintegration of the plant material and hardscape materials. Spatial relationships remain strong, particularly in the back yard.	Not Currently Eligible for NRHP
354	Mayer Garden	1987	Dedicated to professor of civil engineering Paul Mayer in 1987. The garden replaces a portion of the original 1960 landscape for the Classroom Building.	The Mayer Garden retains its integrity.	Not Currently Eligible for NRHP (should be treated as eligible for planning purposes)
371	President's House - Pettit Garden	1949	Significant under Criteria A and C. The landscape and circulation were installed at the time of construction in 1949 and reflect the Classical Revival style of the home.	Despite additions of a pool and additional gardens in the last 20 years, the landscape of the President's House has retained its integrity.	Recommended Eligible
347	Rose Bowl Field	Pre-1932	Significant under Criteria A. This athletic field complex has continuously provided facilities for students athletics since the 1930s.	Rose Bowl Field has retained its original function and 1940s spatial arrangement. Additional athletic facilities added to the north have not had a negative impact on the original fields.	Recommended Eligible

GA Tech Landscape #	Landscape Name	Date of Construction	Significance/Historic Associations	Integrity	Current Eligibility Recommendation
357	Skiles Courtyard	1960	Significant under Criteria A and C. The Classroom Building Courtyard was constructed with the building to accommodate the growing campus. The landscape plan for the Classroom Building was designed in the modern style that is consistent with the work of the landscape architect, Ed Daugherty.	The Classroom Building Courtyard retains a high level of integrity. While much original plant material has been lost, the hardscape materials and circulation are intact. Original landscape plans are available to reestablish the original plantings.	Recommended Eligible (as part of a potential Modern-Era Historic District)



# Historic Landscape Architecture Resources



- Study Boundary
- Historic Landscape Architectural Resource
- Other Landscape Architectural Resource

Historic Landscape Architectural Resources

- 363 Tech Tower Lawn
- 373 Brittain Dining Hall Entrance Courtyard
- 347 Rose Bowl Field
- 377 Academy of Medicine Garden
- 372 Glenn-Towers Freshman Quadrangle
- 371 President's House - Pettit Garden
- 376 Architecture (East) Courtyard
- 357 Skiles Courtyard

Other Landscape Architectural Resources Inventoried

- 355 Grant Field
- Paul M. Heffernan House Landscape
- 352 Harrison Square
- 354 Mayer Garden

Date: December 2009







### 2.4.3 Archaeological Resources

The 2001 examination of historical background material and topographic and hydrographic data identified six areas on the Georgia Tech campus with potential to possess prehistoric and/or historic archaeological resources (Swanson 2001). The 2001 study also singled out areas that could be associated with significant Civil War activity from 1864. The properties acquired by Georgia Tech since 2001 fall in highly urbanized landscapes and not on high ground adjacent to historic stream paths. Therefore, it is not necessary to create additional probability areas to those defined in the 2001 study. However, further examination of historic period maps necessitate changing the status of at least one of the probability areas defined as “medium” by the 2001 study. The Georgia Tech National Register Historic District features a number of nineteenth-century buildings original to the campus. However, some of these early structures are no longer present. The Sanborn Fire Insurance map of 1899 depicts the Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building and the French Building and several buildings that are no longer extant. Three structures in particular have the potential to exist as archaeological deposits, the machine shop/foundry, the blacksmith shop, and a well house. All these buildings lie between the Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building and the Coon Building, east of the intersection of Cherry Street and Uncle Heinie Way. Examination of aerial photography revealed the blacksmith shop structure existed as late as 1949. Given the size and nature of these buildings, it is likely that archaeological features associated with the structures remain below the ground surface. Therefore, the areas initially defined as Medium Probability Area 3 should be considered an area with a high potential for archaeological deposits significant to the history of the Georgia Institute of Technology (The archaeological report produced by New South Associates has been included in Appendix C).

The map on the following page shows the location of identified archaeological sites, National Register Historic districts and archaeological probability areas on the Georgia Tech campus. The map has been updated to reflect the higher sensitivity of the historic core of campus.











## **2.5 Institutional Value of Historic Resources**

In some cases a resource's significance as defined by the National Register of Historic Places criteria does not necessarily reflect its relative "value" to the institution. For example, within the framework of the GA/NRHP, the Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building and the Navy ROTC Armory possess equal merit. To assist campus administrators and planners distinguish those resources that are most integral to the history and traditions of the institution from those that simply meet the criteria for inclusion on the National Register, the resources have been further categorized. This process of categorization has been adopted by the Board of Regents as a means to assist decision-makers in developing meaningful strategies for the future development of the USG's campuses and encourage the preservation of their most historically significant elements. The hierarchy this creates does not mean that Category 2 and 3 resources are expendable nor does it relieve the Institute from its compliance responsibilities under the State Stewardship Program, Board of Regents policy, or other applicable legislation.

\*Buildings and landscapes found ineligible for the GA/NRHP are not included in the value rankings.

### **2.5.1 Institutional Value Category 1 – Long-Term Preservation**

Resources assigned to Category 1 are elements of the built environment that are worthy of long-term preservation and investment. These are resources that are highly valued by the institution, contribute significantly to its history and campus character, and can be adaptively used to meet the Institute's educational mission. Category 1 resources meet one or more of the following criteria:

- possess central importance in defining the historic, architectural or cultural character of the institution;
- possess outstanding architectural, engineering, artistic or landscape architectural characteristics;
- represent a major investment of resources, such as materials or energy that should not be wasted;
- possess considerable potential for continuing or adaptive use; and/or
- are highly valued by the institution.

The following 23 buildings and four landscapes are recommended to be included in Category 1:

- Architecture Building (East)
  - Marion L. Brittain Dining Hall
  - Marion L. Brittain “T” Room Addition
  - Calculator Building
  - Andrew Carnegie Building
  - Lloyd W. Chapin Building
  - Civil Engineering Building (Old CE)
  - John Saylor Coon Building
  - Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Admin. Building (Tech Tower)
  - Aaron S. French Building
  - Judge S. Price Gilbert Memorial Library
  - Daniel F. Guggenheim Building
  - Lyman Hall Building
  - Stephen C. Hall Building
  - Hinman Highbay and connector
  - Archibald D. Holland Building
  - President’s House
  - L.W. Robert Alumni Faculty House
  - Domenico Pietro Savant Building
  - William Vernon Skiles Classroom Building
  - David Melville Smith Building
  - Janie Austell Swann Building
  - Blake R. Van Leer Building (for planning purposes)
- 
- Architecture (East) Courtyard
  - President’s House - Pettit Garden
  - Tech Tower Lawn
  - Academy of Medicine Garden

### **2.5.2 Institutional Value Category 2 – Consideration for Long- Term Preservation**

Resources assigned to Category 2 are elements of the built environment that are worthy of long-term preservation and investment. These are resources that are valued by the institution, contribute to its history and campus character, and have potential to be adaptively used to meet the Institute’s educational mission. Category 2 resources meet one or more of the following criteria:

- possess architectural or aesthetic value but are not central to defining or maintaining the character of the institution;
- are good but not outstanding examples of architectural styles, engineering methods, artistic values or landscape architecture;

- can contribute to the interpretation of the history, development, or tradition of the institution but are not necessary to that interpretation;
- have some potential for continued or adaptive use; and/or are valued by the institution.

The following 22 buildings and five landscapes are recommended to be included in Category 2:

- W.C. and Sarah Bradley Building
  - Julius Brown Residence Hall
  - Bunger-Henry Building (for planning purposes)
  - Josiah Cloudman Residence Hall
  - J. Allen Couch Building
  - Dorothy M. Crosland Tower (for planning purposes)
  - J.L. Daniel Laboratory
  - Engineering Science and Mechanics Building
  - William H. Glenn Residence Hall
  - Nathaniel E. Harris Residence Hall
  - George W. Harrison Jr. Residence Hall
  - Paul M. Heffernan House
  - Clark Howell Residence Hall
  - Joseph H. Howey Physics Building (for planning purposes)
  - Montgomery Knight Building (SST2) (for planning purposes)
  - O'Keefe Gym
  - O'Keefe Main Building
  - John M. Smith Residence Hall
  - Donigan D. Towers Residence Hall
  - Paul Weber Space Science & Technology Building (SST1) (for planning purposes)
  - Paul Weber Space Science & Technology Building (SST3) (for planning purposes)
  - Women's Softball Locker Room Facility (formerly Custodial Services Building)
- 
- Brittain Dining Hall Entrance Courtyard
  - Skiles Courtyard
  - Rose Bowl Field
  - Glenn-Towers Freshman Quadrangle



*The CHPP Guidelines currently only provide for two categories of Institutional Value; however, for the purposes of this plan update, a third and fourth category has been added. Although this approach deviates from the established Guidelines, the BOR has given consideration to adding a third value category and Georgia Tech proposes adding a fourth value category to the classification scheme. It is anticipated that the guidelines will be modified in the near future to reflect this change.*

### **2.5.3 Institutional Value Category 3 – Limited Potential for Preservation**

Resources included in Category 3 possess some historic and aesthetic merits but have limited potential for adaptive re-use, and are not critical to the mission-based educational needs of the Institute. These resources may be candidates for removal or replacement with facilities that better serve the current mission of the Institute. Category 3 resources meet one or more of the following criteria:

- possess some architectural or aesthetic value but contribute only marginally to the character of the institution;
- may be significant for associations not related to the history and traditions of the institution and its educational mission;
- are common examples of architectural styles, engineering methods, artistic values or landscape architecture;
- can contribute to the interpretation of the history, development or tradition of the institution but are not necessary to that interpretation; and
- have limited potential for continued or adaptive use

The following nine buildings are recommended to be included in Category 3:

- Army Offices
- Cherry L. Emerson Building and Addition
- Floyd Field Residence Hall (for planning purposes)
- Major John Hanson Residence Hall (for planning purposes)
- Isaac S. Hopkins Residence Hall (for planning purposes)
- Kenneth G. Matheson Residence Hall (for planning purposes)
- Mechanical Engineering Research Building
- William G. Perry Residence Hall (for planning purposes)
- 401 Ferst Drive
- 490 Tenth Street

#### **2.5.4 Institutional Value Category 4 – No Institutional Value**

Resources included in Category 4 possess limited historic or aesthetic merits, no potential for adaptive re-use, and are not critical to the mission-based educational needs of the Institute. These resources are candidates for removal or replacement with facilities that better serve the current mission of the Institute. Category 4 resources meet one or more of the following criteria:

- Do not contribute to the character of the institution;
- Are not related to the history and traditions of the institution and its education mission;
- are common examples of architectural styles, engineering methods, artistic values or landscape architecture;
- do not contribute to the interpretation of the history, development, or the tradition of the institution
- have no value for continued or adaptive use

The following three buildings are recommended to be included in Category 4:

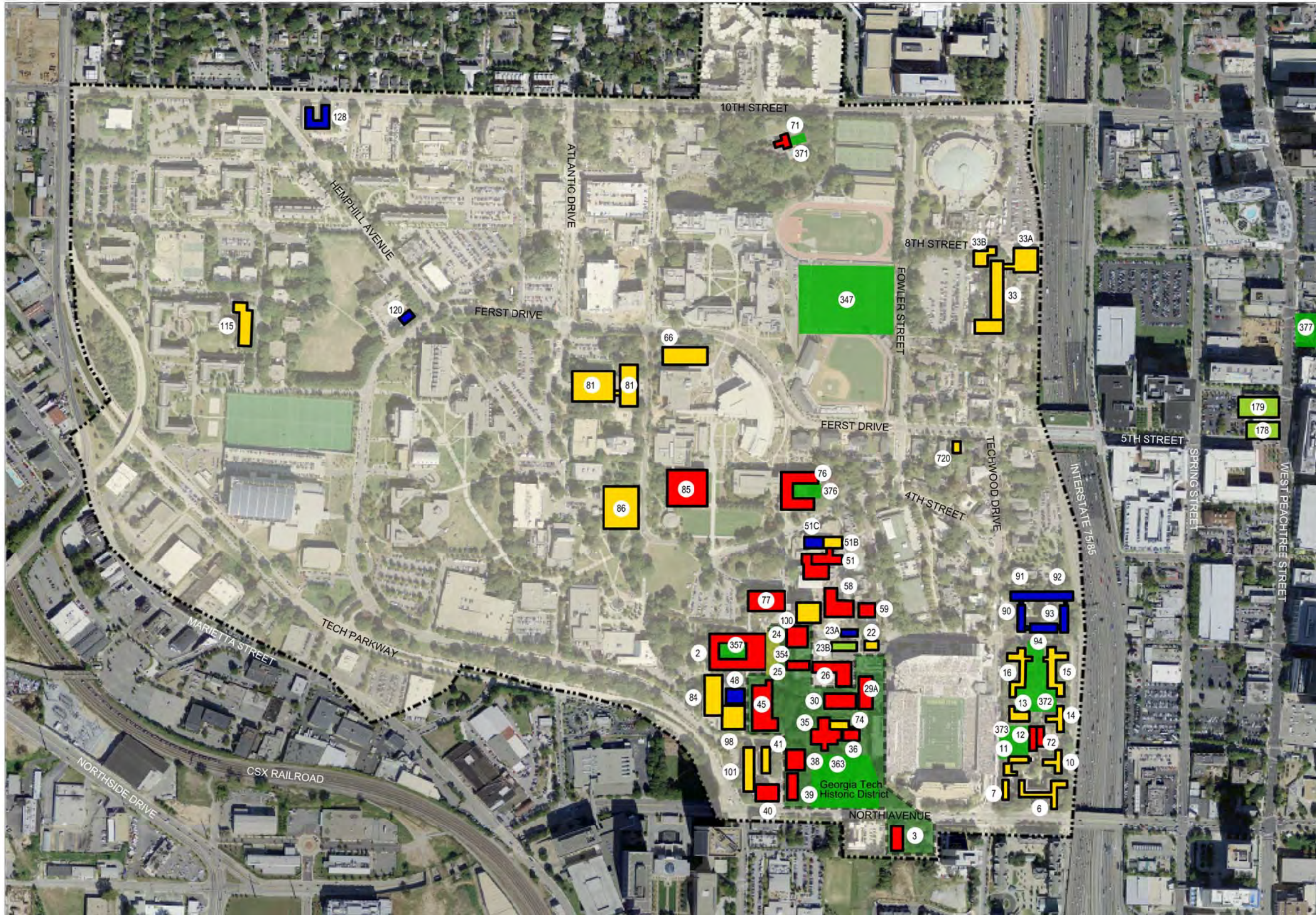
- 220 Bobby Dodd Way (Army Armory) - DEMOLISHED
- 828 West Peachtree Street
- 830 West Peachtree Street

A campus map is presented on the following page that shows the resources color coded according to their respective Institutional Value categories.





# Institutional Value Map



- Study Boundary
- Existing National Register Historic District
- Category 1
  - 76 Architecture Building (East)
  - 12 Marion L. Brittain Dining Hall
  - 72 Marion L. Brittain "T" Room Addition
  - 51B Calculator Building
  - 36 Andrew Carnegie Building
  - 25 Lloyd W. Chapin Building
  - 58 Civil Engineering Building (Old CE)
  - 45 John Saylor Coon Building
  - 35 Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building
  - 30 Aaron S. French Building
  - 77 Judge S. Price Gilbert Memorial Library
  - 40 Daniel F. Guggenheim Building
  - 29A Lyman Hall Building
  - 59 Stephen C. Hall Building (formerly Navy ROTC Army)
  - 51 Hinman Highbay and Connector
  - 26 Archibald D. Holland Building
  - 71 President's House
  - 3 L.W. Robert Alumni Faculty House
  - 38 Domenico Pietro Savant Building
  - 2 William Vernon Skiles Classroom Building
  - 2 David Melville Smith Building
  - 39 Janie Austell Swann Building
  - 85 Blake R. Van Leer Building
  - 376 Architecture (East) Courtyard
  - 371 President's House - Pettit Garden
  - 363 Tech Tower Lawn
  - 377 Academy of Medicine Garden
- Category 2
  - 74 W.C. and Sarah Bradley Building
  - 7 Julius Brown Residence Hall
  - 86 Bunger-Henry Building
  - 13 Josiah Cloudman Residence Hall
  - 41 J. Allen Couch Building
  - 100 Dorothy M. Crosland Tower
  - 22 J.L. Daniel Laboratory Building
  - 10 Engineering Science and Mechanics Building
  - 16 William H. Glenn Residence Hall
  - 11 Nathaniel E. Harris Residence Hall
  - 115 George W. Harrison Jr. Residence Hall
  - 720 Paul M. Heffernan House
  - 14 Clark Howell Residence Hall
  - 81 Joseph H. Howey Physics Building
  - 101 Montgomery Knight Aerospace Engineering Building (SST2)
  - 33A O'Keefe Gym
  - 33 O'Keefe Main Building
  - 6 John M. Smith Residence Hall
  - 15 Donigan D. Towers Residence Hall
  - 84 Paul Weber Space Science & Technology Building (SST1)
  - 98 Paul Weber Space Science & Technology Building (SST3)
  - 33B Women's Softball Locker Room Facility (formerly Custodial Services Building)
  - 373 Brittain Dining Hall Entrance Courtyard
  - 357 Skiles Courtyard
  - 347 Rose Bowl Field
  - 372 Glenn-Towers Freshman Quadrangle
  - 354 Mayer Garden
- Category 3
  - 23A Army Offices
  - 66 Cherry L. Emerson Building and Addition
  - 48 Mechanical Engineering Research Building
  - 120 401 Ferst Drive
  - 128 490 Tenth Street
  - 90 Floyd Field Residence Hall
  - 91 Kenneth G. Matheson Residence Hall
  - 92 William G. Perry Residence Hall
  - 93 Major John Hanson Residence Hall
  - 94 Isaac S. Hopkins Residence Hall
- Category 4
  - 23B 220 Bobby Dodd Way (DEMOLISHED)
  - 178 828 West Peachtree Street
  - 179 830 West Peachtree Street

Date: December 2009







## 2.6 Current Condition of Historic Resources

### 2.6.1 Historic Architectural Resources

The condition survey of Georgia Tech’s historic architectural resources was conducted to identify, in general terms, problems or deficiencies that are present in the Institute’s oldest buildings. Based on the evolution of the campus environment, institutions often possess collections of buildings that share commonalities such as age, construction type, architectural detailing and materials. As these groups of buildings get older they often exhibit similar problems of material and systems failure. Therefore the objective of collecting condition information is to help the institution understand the types of problems present within their historic building stock and assist them in planning and allocating resources for their appropriate treatment and maintenance.

The assessment of conditions was conducted according to “Level I” requirements established by the University System of Georgia’s Campus Historic Preservation Plan Guidelines. An overall condition rating was applied to each building based on the following definitions.

**TABLE 3. Condition Ratings for Historic Resources**

<p><b>A - SATISFACTORY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The building/feature/system is in like-new (or better) condition.</li></ul>
<p><b>B - MINOR DEFECT</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The building/feature/system is intact, structurally sound and performing its intended purpose;</li><li>• The building/feature has few or no cosmetic imperfections; or</li><li>• The building/feature/system needs no repair and only minor or routine maintenance.</li></ul>
<p><b>C – DEFECTIVE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There are signs of wear, failure, or deterioration, though the building/feature/system is generally functioning;</li><li>• There is failure of a sub-component of the building/feature/system; or</li><li>• Replacement of up to 25% of the building/feature/system or replacement of a defective sub-component is required.</li></ul>

**D – SERIOUSLY DEFECTIVE**

- The building/feature/system is no longer performing its intended purpose;
- The building/feature/system is missing;
- Deterioration or damage affects more than 25% of the building/feature/system and cannot be adjusted or repaired;
- The building/feature/system shows signs of imminent failure or breakdown; or
- The building/feature/system requires major repair or replacement.

**F – FAILED**

- The building/feature/system has failed.

None of the buildings surveyed were determined to be have a failed condition rating (F). Three buildings were found to be rated satisfactory (A). Minor defects (B) were identified in 54 buildings. Eight buildings were determined to be defective (C). One building was identified as seriously defective (D).

The findings of the condition survey of Georgia Tech’s historic resources have been outlined in Table 4 presented on the following pages.

**TABLE 4. Condition of Architectural Resources**

GA Tech Building #	Building Name	Date of Construction	Date of Major Renovations and Identified Condition Issues	Condition Rating
073	William A. Alexander Memorial Coliseum	1957	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 1995</li> <li>Appears to be missing portions of dome roofing</li> </ul>	A-B
60A	Architecture Annex Building	1952	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 1998</li> <li>Extensive modifications to building façade diminishing historic character</li> </ul>	B
076	Architecture Building (East)	1952	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 1992</li> <li>Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations and inappropriate use of sealants</li> <li>Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls at select locations</li> </ul>	B
023A	Army Offices	1927	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 2000</li> <li>Sloped site, some settlement cracking</li> <li>Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations</li> <li>Historic doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> </ul>	B
074	W.C. & Sarah Bradley Building	1951	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 1994</li> <li>Spalling brick &amp; minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations</li> <li>Original windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> </ul>	B
012	Marion L. Brittain Dining Hall	1928	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 2001</li> <li>Slate tile roof appears to be in sound condition</li> <li>Spalling brick &amp; minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls at select locations</li> <li>Original windows retained behind modern fixed units</li> <li>Rust &amp; signs of water damage at original casement windows</li> <li>Original front &amp; side doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> <li>Cracks in stone at central arcade arch</li> </ul>	B
072	Marion L. Brittain "T" Room Addition	1949	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peeling &amp; cracking paint at select window &amp; frame locations</li> <li>Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls at select locations</li> <li>Some historic windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> <li>Steel window lintels are rusted &amp; in deteriorating condition</li> </ul>	B
007	Julius Brown Residence Hall	1925	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 1995</li> <li>Slate tile roof appears to be in sound condition</li> <li>Downspouts not connected to below grade drainage system</li> <li>Spalling brick &amp; minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Inappropriate repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations</li> <li>Inappropriate use of silicon sealant of quoin stones at southwest corner</li> <li>Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls at select locations</li> <li>Original windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> <li>Steel windows lintels are rusted &amp; in a deteriorated condition</li> <li>Cracks in stone quoins and drip course at select locations</li> </ul>	C
086	Bunger-Henry Building	1964	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 2005</li> <li>Minor cracking of concrete on exterior at select locations</li> <li>Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls at select locations</li> <li>Some historic windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> </ul>	B



GA Tech Building #	Building Name	Date of Construction	Date of Major Renovations and Identified Condition Issues	Condition Rating
051B	Calculator Building	1947	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Inappropriate repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations</li> <li>Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls at select locations</li> <li>Historic doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> </ul>	B
036	Andrew Carnegie Building	1906	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 2007: interior &amp; mechanical systems rehabilitation and office modifications</li> <li>Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations</li> <li>Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls at select locations</li> <li>Original windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units, including glass block</li> <li>Select window openings infilled with brick</li> </ul>	B
025	Lloyd W. Chapin Building	1910	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 2000 &amp; 2003: roof replacement &amp; exterior window restoration &amp; replacement</li> <li>Slate tile roof appears to be in sound condition</li> <li>Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations</li> <li>Wood elements (egg. eave &amp; cornice) exhibit signs of deterioration due to water damage</li> <li>Marble base and stair knee walls in need of repair/repointing</li> <li>Windows replaced in rear addition</li> </ul>	C
058	Civil Engineering Building (Old)	1939	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 1993: interior floor plan altered to create biology labs</li> <li>Renovated in 2008: interior and mechanical systems renovation; exterior window restoration of select windows and replacement of other windows; roof replacement; addition of an elevator</li> <li>Asphalt shingle roof appears to be in sound condition</li> <li>Original windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> </ul>	A
013	Josiah Cloudman Residence Hall	1931	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 1978: new windows, kitchens and bathrooms installed</li> <li>Semi-attached egress stair tower added in early 1980s</li> <li>Slate tile roof appears to be in sound condition</li> <li>Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Inappropriate penetrations made through exterior walls below windows to provide ventilation</li> <li>Inappropriate repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations</li> <li>Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls at select locations</li> <li>Original windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> <li>Steel windows lintels are rusted &amp; in deteriorating condition</li> <li>Cracks in concrete window surrounds and drip course at select locations</li> </ul>	C
045	John Saylor Coon Building	1920	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 2005: interior and mechanical systems rehabilitation; exterior window replacement; roof replacement; addition of elevator</li> <li>Original windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> <li>Cracks in stone drip course at select locations</li> <li>Stair wing walls in poor condition</li> </ul>	B
115	J. Allen Couch Building	1935	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Inappropriate repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations</li> <li>Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls at select locations, particularly adjacent to entrances &amp; below windows</li> <li>Original windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> <li>Steel windows lintels are rusted &amp; in deteriorating condition</li> </ul>	B

GA Tech Building #	Building Name	Date of Construction	Date of Major Renovations and Identified Condition Issues	Condition Rating
100	Dorothy M. Crosland Tower	1968	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 2006: partial interior renovation &amp; office modifications in East Commons area</li> </ul>	B
022	J.L. Daniel Laboratory	1942	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 1995</li> <li>Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Repointing with non-matching brick &amp; mortar at select locations</li> <li>Bio-growth on exterior masonry at select locations</li> <li>Original windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> </ul>	B
017	Bobby Dodd Stadium at Grant Field	1925	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 1992</li> <li>Peeling &amp; bubbling paint on concrete portions of stadium walkways at select locations</li> <li>Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior surfaces at select locations</li> </ul>	B
066 066A	Cherry L. Emerson Building and Addition	1959 1968	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Inappropriate repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations</li> <li>Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls at select locations</li> <li>Some historic windows replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> </ul>	B
029B	William Henry Emerson Building	1925	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 1988 -- included contemporary front and rear entry additions linking the Emerson building with Lyman Hall Building</li> <li>Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations</li> <li>Vertical cracking in stone between windows at select locations</li> <li>Original windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> <li>Staining on stone masonry</li> </ul>	B
041	Engineering Science and Mechanics Building	1938	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Inappropriate repointing with non-matching brick &amp; mortar at select locations</li> <li>Entry doors replaced with modern units</li> <li>A/C window units present</li> <li>Biological growth present on exterior walls a select locations</li> <li>Aluminum ADA ramp at primary entrance</li> </ul>	B
035	Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building	1888	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 1963</li> <li>Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations</li> <li>Modern aluminum storefront at primary entrance</li> <li>Historic patterned shingles of tower should be restored as character defining feature</li> </ul>	B
067	Facilities Garage/Warehouse	1948	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Damaged &amp; broken brick at select locations</li> <li>Original windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> </ul>	B
090	Floyd Field Residence Hall	1961	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 1995</li> <li>Spalling brick at select locations, particularly at southeast corner</li> <li>Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Inappropriate repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations</li> <li>Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls at select locations</li> <li>Original windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> <li>Steel window lintels are rusted and in deteriorated condition</li> <li>Concrete entry vestibules added at entryways</li> </ul>	B

GA Tech Building #	Building Name	Date of Construction	Date of Major Renovations and Identified Condition Issues	Condition Rating
030	Aaron S. French Building	1898	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 1984 &amp; 2007: interior rehabilitation &amp; office modifications</li> <li>Spalling brick, minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints</li> <li>Repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations</li> <li>Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls at select locations</li> <li>Original windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> <li>Minor separation of soffit boards</li> <li>Drop ceilings installed in interior</li> <li>Shutter hinges present on east elevation</li> </ul>	B
077	Judge S. Price Gilbert Memorial Library	1953	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 2005</li> <li>Round entry space and Gilbert Fountain added in 1970s</li> <li>Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Efflorescence at roof slab or paint staining on masonry</li> </ul>	B
016	William H. Glenn Residence Hall	1947	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 1995</li> <li>Slate tile roof appears to be in sound condition</li> <li>Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls at select locations</li> <li>Original windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> </ul>	B
040	Daniel F. Guggenheim Building	1930	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 1994</li> <li>Slate tile roof appears to be in sound condition</li> <li>Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Select doors replaced with modern units not matching historic conditions</li> <li>Some minor staining of brick and stone masonry</li> <li>Lower run of downspouts missing/disconnected</li> <li>Historic entrance on north elevation has not been maintained or acknowledged by landscaping</li> </ul>	B
029A	Lyman Hall Building	1906	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 1988 -- included contemporary front and rear entry additions linking Lyman Hall with the Emerson building</li> <li>Some historic doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> <li>Cracks &amp; chips in stone drip course at select locations</li> <li>Historic images suggest non-white paint scheme on exterior wood elements</li> </ul>	B
059	Stephen C. Hall Building (Formerly Navy ROTC Armory)	1924	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Downspouts not connected to below grade drainage at select locations</li> <li>Spalling brick &amp; minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Inappropriate repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations</li> <li>Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls at select locations</li> <li>Original windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> <li>Steel windows lintels are rusted &amp; in deteriorating condition</li> </ul>	B
093	Major John Hanson Residence Hall	1961	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 1992</li> <li>Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls and window awnings at select locations</li> <li>Original windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> <li>Steel window lintels are rusted and in deteriorated condition</li> </ul>	B
011	Nathaniel E. Harris Residence Hall	1926	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 1988</li> <li>Slate tile roof appears to be in sound condition</li> <li>Spalling brick &amp; minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Inappropriate repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations</li> <li>Inappropriate use of silicon sealant at select locations</li> <li>Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls at select locations</li> <li>Original windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> <li>Steel windows lintels are rusted &amp; in a deteriorated condition</li> <li>Cracks in stone windows surrounds &amp; drip course at select locations</li> </ul>	C
014	George W. Harrison Jr. Residence Hall	1939	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 1981-82; 1989 and 1998</li> <li>Slate tile roof appears to be in sound condition</li> <li>Spalling brick and minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls at select locations</li> <li>Original windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> </ul>	B

GA Tech Building #	Building Name	Date of Construction	Date of Major Renovations and Identified Condition Issues	Condition Rating
720	Paul M. Heffernan House	1927	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Excavated ground floor in 1946-47 to create living space</li> <li>Renovated in 1961: gutted main floor; incorporated front porch into interior living space</li> <li>Spalling brick at select locations, particularly at brick walkway &amp; retaining wall in rear yard</li> <li>Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Inappropriate repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations</li> <li>Metal window hinges &amp; frames are rusted &amp; in deteriorating condition</li> </ul>	B
051	Hinman Highbay and connector	1939/1951	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Addition in 1951: "Hinman Connector" added to connect the Highbay to Calculator Building (constructed in 1946)</li> <li>Renovated in 2007-08: partial interior rehabilitation &amp; office modifications to create architectural studio space</li> <li>Spalling brick &amp; minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations</li> <li>Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls at select locations</li> <li>Metal window units are corroded/deteriorated</li> </ul>	B
026	Archibald D. Holland Building	1914	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 2007</li> <li>Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations</li> <li>Aluminum storefront entrance on east elevation</li> <li>Arched window openings infilled with brick and glass block at select locations</li> <li>Staining of brick and stone masonry</li> </ul>	B
094	Isaac S. Hopkins Residence Hall	1961	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 1995</li> <li>Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls and window awnings at select locations</li> <li>Original windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> <li>Steel window lintels are rusted and in deteriorated condition</li> </ul>	B
010	Clark Howell Residence Hall	1939	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 1975 and 1999</li> <li>Slate roof appears to be in sound condition</li> <li>Roof flashing not flush with side wall</li> <li>Gutter screens torn and missing at select locations</li> <li>Inappropriate penetrations made through exterior walls below windows for ventilation</li> <li>Spalling brick and loss of mortar in joints at select locations, particularly along top courses below eave</li> <li>Original windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> </ul>	C
081	Joseph H. Howey Physics Building	1967	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spalling brick and minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations</li> <li>Some original windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> </ul>	B
101	Montgomery Knight Building	1968	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Cracking in vertical concrete elements of exterior walls at select locations</li> <li>Bronze aluminum window units installed</li> </ul>	B
091	Kenneth G. Matheson Residence Hall	1961	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 1993</li> <li>Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Inappropriate repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations</li> <li>Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls at select locations</li> <li>Original windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> <li>Steel window lintels are rusted and in deteriorated condition</li> <li>Concrete entry vestibules added at entryways</li> </ul>	B
048	Mechanical Engineering Research Building	1941	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Metal eaves, gutter &amp; downspouts exhibit rust &amp; in deteriorating condition</li> <li>Corrugated metal siding is deteriorated at select locations</li> <li>Downspouts not connected to below grade drainage at select locations</li> <li>Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls at select locations</li> <li>Broken window panes in historic windows</li> <li>Windows &amp; frames are rusted &amp; in deteriorating condition</li> </ul>	C



GA Tech Building #	Building Name	Date of Construction	Date of Major Renovations and Identified Condition Issues	Condition Rating
033A	O'Keefe Gym	1924	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 2004</li> <li>Spalling brick and minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Inappropriate repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations</li> <li>Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls at select locations</li> <li>Original windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> </ul>	C
033	O'Keefe Main Building	1924	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 2004: interior renovation &amp; office modifications</li> <li>Metal roof appears to be in sound condition</li> <li>Spalling brick and minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Inappropriate repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations</li> <li>Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls at select locations, particularly adjacent to downspouts and under windows</li> <li>Original windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> </ul>	B
092	William G. Perry Residence Hall	1961	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 1993</li> <li>Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Inappropriate repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations</li> <li>Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls at select locations</li> <li>Original windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> <li>Steel window lintels are rusted and in deteriorated condition</li> <li>Concrete entry vestibules added at entryways</li> </ul>	B
071	President's House	1949	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 1994</li> <li>Asphalt shingle appears to be in sound condition</li> <li>Metal gutters are rusted in select locations</li> <li>Some historic windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> <li>Renovated in 2009</li> </ul>	A
051C	Rich Building	1955	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The old Rich building was incorporated into the Rich Computer Center when the latter building was constructed in 1973. The following conditions are for the 1973 building.</li> <li>Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Inappropriate repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations</li> <li>Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls at select locations</li> <li>Original windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> </ul>	B
003	L.W. Robert Alumni Faculty House	1911	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 1980</li> <li>Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Inappropriate repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations</li> <li>Original windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> <li>Steel window lintels are rusted &amp; in deteriorated condition</li> </ul>	B
038	Domenico Pietro Savant Building	1901	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 1985</li> <li>Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Inappropriate repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations</li> <li>Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls and eaves at select locations</li> <li>Wood elements (e.g., eave &amp; cornice frames) exhibit signs of deterioration due to water damage</li> <li>Original windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> <li>Window A/C units in east elevation</li> </ul>	B

GA Tech Building #	Building Name	Date of Construction	Date of Major Renovations and Identified Condition Issues	Condition Rating
002	William Vernon Skiles Classroom Building	1959	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ground floor corridor on west façade enclosed in 1962</li> <li>• Renovated in 2004</li> <li>• Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> </ul>	B
024	David Melville Smith Building	1923	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>• Repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations</li> <li>• Original windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> <li>• Accessibility addressed in a temporary manner</li> </ul>	B
006	John M. Smith Residence Hall	1947	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renovated in 1994</li> <li>• Slate tile roof appears to be in sound condition</li> <li>• Gutter and downspouts damaged at select locations</li> <li>• Moisture damage to eave at northwest corner</li> <li>• Spalling brick and minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>• Inappropriate repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations</li> <li>• Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls adjacent to downspouts and under windows</li> <li>• Original windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> <li>• Cracks in stone window surrounds and drip course at select locations</li> </ul>	C
039	Janie Austell Swann Building	1900	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renovated in 2006: interior and mechanical systems renovation; exterior window replacement; roof replacement</li> <li>• Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>• Repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations</li> <li>• Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls at select locations</li> <li>• Original windows replaced with modern units</li> <li>• Modern bronze aluminum entrance</li> <li>• Historic images show darker colored windows</li> </ul>	B
015	Donigan D. Towers Residence Hall	1947	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renovated in 1995</li> <li>• Slate tile roof appears to be in sound condition overall -- some tiles chipped &amp; damaged</li> <li>• Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>• Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls at select locations</li> <li>• Original windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> </ul>	B
085	Blake R. Van Leer Building	1961	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spalling brick &amp; minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>• Chipped &amp; cracked concrete at select locations</li> <li>• Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls at select locations</li> </ul>	B
084	Paul Weber Space Science & Technology Building (SST1)	1967	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renovated in 1999</li> <li>• Minor cracking of concrete on exterior walls at select locations</li> <li>• Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls at select locations</li> </ul>	B
098	Paul Weber Space Science & Technology Building (SST3)	1967	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minor cracking of concrete on exterior walls at select locations</li> <li>• Inappropriate repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations</li> <li>• Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls at select locations</li> </ul>	B
033B	Women's Softball Locker Room Facility (formerly the Custodial Services Building)	1924	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Renovated in 1989</li> <li>• Spalling brick and minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>• Inappropriate repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations</li> <li>• Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls at select locations</li> <li>• Original windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> </ul>	B
709	162 Fourth Street	1930	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exterior walls covered with vinyl siding -- could hide the presence of moisture &amp; prior moisture damage to wood siding</li> <li>• Vegetation on exterior walls at select locations</li> </ul>	B

GA Tech Building #	Building Name	Date of Construction	Date of Major Renovations and Identified Condition Issues	Condition Rating
023B	220 Bobby Dodd Way (Army Armory)	1927	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spalling brick &amp; minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations</li> <li>Unassigned window sashes &amp; broken window panes in selected locations</li> <li>Wood windows &amp; frames have peeling &amp; cracking paint and are in deteriorating condition</li> <li>Steel window lintels are rusted &amp; in deteriorating condition</li> <li>A/C units in windows</li> </ul>	D Condemned by State Fire Marshal
120	401 Ferst Drive	1942	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No flashing along juncture of roof &amp; dormer addition at rear of house</li> <li>Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Inappropriate repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations</li> <li>Wood elements (egg. cornice &amp; window frames) exhibit cracking &amp; peeling paint</li> <li>Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls at select locations</li> <li>Select windows covered or infilled with plywood</li> <li>Steel window lintels are rusted &amp; in deteriorating condition</li> </ul>	B
128	490 Tenth Street	1950	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 1990</li> <li>Loose asphalt shingles on roof</li> <li>Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Inappropriate repointing with non-matching mortar at select locations</li> <li>Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls at select locations</li> <li>Some historic windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> <li>Steel window lintels are rusted &amp; in deteriorating condition</li> <li>Concrete window sills exhibit horizontal cracking at select locations</li> <li>Wood elements (e.g., cornice &amp; window frames) exhibit cracking &amp; peeling paint</li> <li>Steeple covered with vinyl siding, potentially hiding past &amp; current moisture damage</li> </ul>	C
163	645 Northside Drive, N.W.	1955	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spalling brick &amp; minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls at select locations</li> <li>Original windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> </ul>	B
178	828 West Peachtree Street	1948	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Renovated in 2008 and 2009</li> <li>Minor cracking &amp; deterioration of mortar joints at select locations</li> <li>Inappropriate repointing with non-matching brick &amp; mortar at select locations</li> <li>Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls at select locations</li> <li>Original windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> </ul>	B
179	830 West Peachtree Street	1939	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Efflorescence &amp; bio-growth on exterior walls at select locations</li> <li>Original windows &amp; doors replaced with modern units not matching historic condition</li> <li>Steel lintels are rusted &amp; in deteriorating condition</li> </ul>	C

## **2.6.2 Historic Landscape Architecture Resources**

During the survey of Georgia Tech's historic landscape resources, condition issues of each landscape were noted. The assessment of conditions was conducted according to "Level I" requirements established by the University System of Georgia's Campus Historic Preservation Plan Guidelines. An overall condition rating was applied to each landscape based on the definitions provided on pages 99 and 100.

None of the landscapes surveyed were determined to have a satisfactory (A), seriously defective (D), or failed condition rating (F). Minor defects (B) were identified in three landscapes. Nine landscapes were determined to be defective (C). The findings of the condition survey of Georgia Tech's historic resources have been outlined in the continuation of Table 4 presented on the following pages. Table 3, Condition Ratings for Historic Resources in Section 2.6.1, defines each condition rating.



GA Tech Landscape #	Landscape Name	Date of Construction	Date of Major Renovations and Identified Condition Issues	Condition Rating
377	Academy of Medicine Garden	1941	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1991- Alexander-Estes Gardens added to the northeastern corner</li> </ul>	B
376	Architecture (East) Courtyard	1952	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Circulation in courtyard updates to add universal access</li> <li>1980's change to western side of landscape with addition of west wing of architecture school</li> </ul>	C
372	Glenn-Towers Freshman Quadrangle	1947	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1970s circulation reconfigured with ADA ramps and plaza</li> </ul>	C
373	Brittain Dining Hall Entrance Courtyard	1928	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1931- Cloudman Residence Hall constructed on north end of landscape</li> <li>Circulation pattern and material changed post 1970</li> </ul>	C
355	Grant Field	Pre-1908	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1925- Stadium built, many subsequent alterations to the stadium and area surrounding the field</li> </ul>	B
363	Tech Tower Lawn	Pre-1910	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Post 1970 parking lot added on western side</li> </ul>	C
352	Harrison Square	1968		C
None	Paul M. Heffernan House Landscape	1927	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brick retaining walls in poor condition</li> </ul>	C
354	Mayer Garden	1987	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wooden ties lining paths are disintegrating</li> </ul>	C
371	President's House - Pettit Garden	1949	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1981- Pool and associated retaining walls added</li> <li>1980's- painted brick columns were added between parking lot and entry court</li> <li>Recent additions of granite retaining walls and brick paver paths on the east side of the property</li> </ul>	B
347	Rose Bowl Field	Pre-1932	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1940's original field divided into two fields (north- football, south- baseball)</li> <li>1950's wooded areas north of the fields cleared</li> <li>1960's track and tennis courts developed on northern fields, original portions remain baseball and football fields</li> </ul>	C
357	Skiles Courtyard	1960		C

## Part 3 Treatment and Use of Historic Resources





## **PART 3 – TREATMENT AND USE OF HISTORIC RESOURCES**

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### **3.1 Introduction**

Like many institutions within the USG, Georgia Tech has a unique identity that is conveyed in part by the character of the buildings and spaces that make up its campus. Most often, historic buildings and landscapes are identified by students, faculty, staff, alumni and visitors to campus as the features that contribute most to this character or “sense of place.” Therefore it is of primary importance that these features be maintained and preserved for future generations.

As Georgia Tech has evolved over the past 120 years so has its campus. This continuity of change is anticipated to continue in response to the trends that influence education at the local, state and national levels. As they have in the past, Georgia Tech’s buildings will continue to be adapted to accommodate programmatic needs. Therefore the challenge for Georgia Tech’s planners and decision-makers is to preserve those aspects of the campus that contribute to its unique identity while creating an environment that supports and enhances its academic programs and attracts quality students, faculty and staff.

Part 3 of the CHPP Update examines the proposed use and treatment of Georgia Tech’s historic buildings and landscapes and provides guidelines for adapting, rehabilitating and maintaining these resources. A fundamental goal of the CHPP Update is to provide sufficient information to Georgia Tech’s decision-makers, planners, staff and facilities managers so that they can make informed and responsible decisions with regard to the treatment and use of the Institute’s historic resources.

### **3.2 Applicable Legislation**

The primary legislation that requires Georgia Tech to consider and appropriately manage its cultural resources is the State Agency Historic Property Stewardship Program. Adopted in 1998, the State Stewardship Program, as it has come to be known, requires that each state agency (or its designee) that owns or is responsible for the care and maintenance of historic properties prepare and implement a Campus Historic Preservation Plan that gives full consideration to the use, preservation and protection of these properties. The State of Georgia has affirmed that the preservation and use of historic properties is in the public interest and therefore must be a fundamental part of the mission of any state agency.

The primary goals of the Stewardship Program are:

*to ensure that state agencies develop comprehensive plans that result in the preservation, protection, use and maintenance of historic properties for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations...*



Figure 100: View of the Gothic style Marion Brittain Dining Hall. A signature building on campus.



*and to ensure that funding provided by State Agencies is used in positive manner to attain preservation, protection, use and maintenance of our historic properties.*

The Board of Regents of the University System of Georgia (A State Agency) has delegated the requirements and responsibilities of the State Stewardship Program to each campus under its control or jurisdiction. Therefore each institution within the system is individually responsible for abiding by the requirements of the Act.

Georgia Tech was the first institution to develop and submit a campus historic preservation plan to the BOR under this program. The current study serves as an update to the document completed in 2001.

### **3.2.1 The Seven Standards of the State Stewardship Program**

The seven standards of the State Stewardship Program were developed by the Historic Preservation Division (HPD) of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources to assist state personnel in carrying out their responsibilities under the Act. Each standard represents a fundamental task or policy to be implemented by the Institute. The use of these standards will help to ensure that the basic individual components of a preservation program are considered. The Standards are as follows:

#### **Standard One**

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

#### **Standard Two**

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

#### **Standard Three**

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

#### **Standard Four**

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

#### **Standard Five**

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

**Standard Six**

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

**Standard Seven**

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

In the spirit of self evaluation, the Institute recently commissioned an examination of its preservation activities since completion of the 2001 Campus Historic Preservation Plan. The report documented the Institute's progress in implementing the standards of the State Stewardship program identifying achievements as well as areas for improvement. This document is found under separate cover.

### **3.3 Treatment and Use of Georgia Tech's Historic Buildings**

#### **3.3.1 Major Planning Documents**

In addition to legislative requirements, treatment and use of Georgia Tech's historic buildings will be guided and influenced by the recommendations of the major planning documents. These documents provide a framework for campus development that responds to the institutional mission statement and planning priorities established by the strategic and academic plans. The most important major planning document is the Strategic Plan which ultimately informs the Institute's physical master plan. The Institute will begin developing a new strategic plan in the fall of 2009.

Updated in 2004, the Institute's current Physical Master Plan is based on a ten year planning horizon and is the primary document utilized by the Institute for making physical planning and development decisions. Acknowledging the 2004 master plan update did not directly address historic preservation issues, the Institute commissioned this study to ensure planners and decision makers have sufficient data to make informed decisions moving forward.

#### **3.3.2 Use**

The Campus Historic Preservation Plan Guidelines require that recommendations for compatible use of Georgia Tech's historic resources be provided as part of the CHPP document. These recommendations are required because it is essential that the unique characteristics and physical constraints often present in historic architecture be considered when identifying potential new uses for historic buildings. Assignment of incompatible uses for historic buildings can result in the loss or irreversible alteration of those features of a building that make it unique or significant. The anticipated use of Georgia Tech's historic resources is provided in Table 5. Examination of these proposed uses did not identify any that would be considered incompatible with the assigned historic resource.

#### **3.3.3 Treatment**

In order for the Institute to continue to utilize its historic building stock to accommodate programmatic needs, various levels of intervention will be required. These activities will span from regular maintenance conducted to slow the processes of deterioration, or repair failed components, to more substantial renovations to upgrade building systems or reconfigure interior spaces. In applying any treatment strategy to a historic resource there must be a firm understanding and appreciation for those features that make it unique or significant. To forge ahead without this basic knowledge can lead

to the destruction or irreversible alteration of significant character-defining features.

For this reason the State of Georgia has developed standards for the treatment of historic properties that are based on sound preservation philosophy. The standards have been adopted by most state and local governments and their agencies, including the Board of Regents, as the guiding principles and practices for the treatment of significant historic resources within their care.

### 3.3.3.1 The State of Georgia Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties

The State of Georgia Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties (Appendix E) are modeled after the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and broadly categorizes the treatment of historic resources into four distinct approaches and then provides guiding principles for each. The four treatment approaches established by the standards are:

#### Preservation

- focuses on the maintenance and repair of existing historic materials and retention of a property's form as it has evolved over time.

#### Rehabilitation

- acknowledges the need to alter or add to a historic property to meet continuing or changing uses while retaining the property's historic character.

#### Restoration

- depicts a property at a particular period of time in its history, while removing evidence of other periods.

#### Reconstruction

- re-creates vanished or non-surviving portions of a property for interpretive purposes.

A single approach to treatment is not necessarily exclusive of another and often an overall recommendation for treatment will combine aspects of multiple approaches. For example, the interior of a historic building may be rehabilitated to accommodate new use; however, elements of its exterior may be restored or reconstructed.

Because Georgia Tech is a vital and active academic environment and will require that its historic resources continue to be reused and repurposed to advance its mission, "Rehabilitation" as defined above is the treatment approach that will be most widely applied on campus. The *Standards for Rehabilitation* are provided here as guiding principles and should be reviewed by Institute staff and their consultants when developing reuse strategies for campus buildings.



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

### 3.3.3.2 University System of Georgia Treatment Definitions

The USG has further divided rehabilitation into several categories based on the level of intervention anticipated. This standardization assists the USG and the institutions by providing a common definition for treatment that is mutually understood and can serve as the basis for requesting and allocating resources. The USG level of treatment definitions have been augmented with language that aligns them more closely with the Institute's project definitions.

#### **Extensive Rehabilitation**

- This treatment generally impacts the entire building. It can include the preservation, restoration and/or reconstruction of character-defining features. It can include modifications for adaptive use such as changes in space layout and building circulation. Extensive rehabilitation will in most cases disrupt building use and require temporary relocation of building functions and occupants. It can include the upgrade or replacement of all building systems. It can include significant demolition, abatement of hazardous materials, accessibility improvements and the construction of building additions.
- The Old Civil Engineering Building recently underwent an extensive rehabilitation.

#### **Moderate Rehabilitation**

- This treatment may focus on a defined area or impact the entire building. It can include the preservation, restoration and/or reconstruction of character-defining features. This treatment includes limited changes to space layout and building circulation. This treatment may impact building use but does not necessarily require the relocation of building functions or occupants. It can include the upgrade or replacement of building systems that serve a limited area or the entire building. This treatment can include moderate demolition of building fabric. It can also include improvements to building accessibility and the construction of building additions.
- The work conducted on the Andrew Carnegie Building in 2007 would be considered a moderate rehabilitation.

#### **Minor Rehabilitation**

- This treatment generally focuses on a defined area or system. It can include the preservation, and/or restoration of character-defining features. It generally does not include changes to space layout or building circulation and can be completed while the building remains occupied. It can include MEP/FP systems upgrade or replacement.
- The O'Keefe Main Building underwent a minor rehabilitation in 2006-2007.

#### **Corrective Maintenance**

- This treatment includes repairs typical of deferred maintenance, and preservation and/or restoration of character-defining features.



Figure 101: View of the recently rehabilitated Old Civil Engineering Building.

### **Demolition**

- Demolition of a significant historic resource.

Although not a preferred treatment for any resource eligible for inclusion on the GA/NRHP, a recommendation for demolition may arise during the physical master planning process. In these cases, the Institute must consult with HPD and demonstrate due diligence in exploring alternative solutions that minimize or avoid adversely impacting the historic resource. In the event that retention of the building is not feasible, the Institute must develop a plan for mitigating the effects of demolition. This generally includes documenting the building through research and photography prior to demolition. Historic American Building Survey (HABS) standards for recording and photographing historic resources are generally used as the benchmark for recordation. A copy of the HABS guidelines has been included in Appendix F.

Table 5 presents the anticipated treatment and use of Georgia Tech's significant historic buildings and landscapes:

**TABLE 5. Anticipated Treatment and Use of Historic Resources**

<b>GA Tech Building #</b>	<b>Building Name</b>	<b>Date of Construction</b>	<b>Anticipated Use</b>	<b>Anticipated Treatment</b>
073	William A. Alexander Memorial Coliseum	1957	<b>Athletic</b>	<b>Extensive Rehabilitation</b>
60A	Architecture Annex Building	1955	<b>Academic/Research</b>	<b>Corrective Maintenance</b>
076	Architecture Building (East)	1952	<b>Academic/Research</b>	<b>Extensive Rehabilitation</b>
023A	Army Offices	1927	<b>Administration Services</b>	<b>Demolition</b>
074	W.C. & Sarah Bradley Building	1951	<b>Administration Services</b>	<b>Moderate Rehabilitation</b>
012	Marion L. Brittain Dining Hall	1928	<b>Administration Services</b>	<b>Minor Rehabilitation</b>
072	Marion L. Brittain "T" Room Addition	1949	<b>Administration Services</b>	<b>Minor Rehabilitation</b>
007	Julius Brown Residence Hall	1925	<b>Housing</b>	<b>Extensive Rehabilitation</b>
086	Bunger-Henry (Harold Bunger & A.V. Henry) Building	1964	<b>Academic/Research</b>	<b>Extensive Rehabilitation</b>
051B	Calculator Building	1947	<b>Academic/Research</b>	<b>Extensive Rehabilitation</b>
036	Andrew Carnegie Building	1906	<b>Administration Services</b>	<b>Minor Rehabilitation</b>
025	Lloyd W. Chapin Building	1910	<b>Academic/Research</b>	<b>Extensive Rehabilitation</b>
058	Civil Engineering Building (Old)	1939	<b>Academic/Research</b>	<b>Corrective Maintenance</b>
013	Josiah Cloudman Residence Hall	1931	<b>Housing</b>	<b>Extensive Rehabilitation</b>



<b>GA Tech Building #</b>	<b>Building Name</b>	<b>Date of Construction</b>	<b>Anticipated Use</b>	<b>Anticipated Treatment</b>
045	John Saylor Coon Building	1920	Academic/Research	Corrective Maintenance
115	J. Allen Couch Building	1935	Academic/Research	Extensive Rehabilitation
100	Dorothy M. Crosland Tower	1968	Academic/Research	Extensive Rehabilitation
022	J.L. Daniel Laboratory	1942	Academic/Research	Minor Rehabilitation
017	Bobby Dodd Stadium at Grant Field	1925	Athletic	Minor Rehabilitation
066 066A	Cherry L. Emerson Building and Addition	1959/ 1968	Academic/Research	Extensive Rehabilitation
029B	William Henry Emerson Building	1925	Administration Services	Minor Rehabilitation
041	Engineering Science and Mechanics Building	1939	Academic/Research	Extensive Rehabilitation
035	Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building	1888	Administration Services	Extensive Rehabilitation
067	Facilities Garage/Warehouse	1948	Administration Services	Demolition
090	Floyd Field Residence Hall	1961	Housing	Demolition
030	Aaron S. French Building	1898	Administration Services	Moderate Rehabilitation
077	Judge S. Price Gilbert Memorial Library	1953	Academic/Research	Extensive Rehabilitation
016	William H. Glenn Residence Hall	1947	Housing	Extensive Rehabilitation
040	Daniel F. Guggenheim Building	1930	Academic/Research	Minor Rehabilitation
029A	Lyman Hall Building	1906	Administration Services	Minor Rehabilitation

<b>GA Tech Building #</b>	<b>Building Name</b>	<b>Date of Construction</b>	<b>Anticipated Use</b>	<b>Anticipated Treatment</b>
093	Major John Hanson Residence Hall	1961	Housing	Demolition
011	Nathaniel E. Harris Residence Hall	1926	Housing	Extensive Rehabilitation
014	George W. Harrison Jr. Residence Hall	1939	Housing	Extensive Rehabilitation
720	Paul M. Heffernan House	1927	Academic/Research	Corrective Maintenance
051	Hinman Highbay (GTRI Research)	1939/1951	Academic/Research	Corrective Maintenance
026	Archibald D. Holland Building	1914	Administration Services	Moderate Rehabilitation
094	Isaac S. Hopkins Residence Hall	1961	Housing	Demolition
010	Clark Howell Residence Hall	1939	Housing	Corrective Maintenance
081	Joseph H. Howey Physics Building	1967	Academic/Research	Extensive Rehabilitation and Addition
101	Montgomery Knight Building	1968	Academic/Research	Extensive Rehabilitation
091	Kenneth G. Matheson Residence Hall	1961	Housing	Demolition
048	Mechanical Engineering Research Building	1941	Academic/Research	Demolition
033A	O'Keefe Gym	1924	Athletic	Extensive Rehabilitation
033	O'Keefe Main Building	1924	Academic/Research	Extensive Rehabilitation

<b>GA Tech Building #</b>	<b>Building Name</b>	<b>Date of Construction</b>	<b>Anticipated Use</b>	<b>Anticipated Treatment</b>
092	William G. Perry Residence Hall	1961	Housing	Demolition
071	President's House	1949	Administration Services	Moderate Rehabilitation
051C	Rich Building	1955	Academic/Research	Demolition
003	L.W. Robert Alumni Faculty House	1911	Administration Services	Extensive Rehabilitation and Addition
038	Domenico Pietro Savant Building	1901	Academic/Research	Extensive Rehabilitation
002	William Vernon Skiles Classroom Building	1959	Academic/Research	Moderate Rehabilitation
024	David Melville Smith Building	1923	Academic/Research	Extensive Rehabilitation
006	John M. Smith Residence Hall	1947	Housing	Extensive Rehabilitation
039	Janie Austell Swann Building	1900	Academic/Research	Corrective Maintenance
015	Donigan D. Towers Residence Hall	1947	Housing	Extensive Rehabilitation
085	Blake R. Van Leer Building	1961	Academic/Research	Extensive Rehabilitation/Addition /Partial Demolition
084	Paul Weber Space Science & Technology I (SST1) Building	1967	Academic/Research	Extensive Rehabilitation
098	Paul Weber Space Science & Technology III (SST3) Building	1967	Academic/Research	Extensive Rehabilitation
033B	Women's Softball Locker Room Facility (formerly the Custodial Services Building)	1924	Athletic	Corrective Maintenance
709	162 Fourth Street	1930	Greek	Demolition

GA Tech Building #	Building Name	Date of Construction	Anticipated Use	Anticipated Treatment
023B	220 Bobby Dodd Way	1927	Administration Services	Demolition
120	401 Ferst Drive	1942	Greek	Demolition
128	490 Tenth Street	1950	Academic/Research	Demolition
163	645 Northside Drive, N.W.	1956	Administration Services	Extensive Rehabilitation
178	828 West Peachtree Street	1948	Administration Services	Demolition
179	830 West Peachtree Street	1939	Administration Services	Demolition



Sections 3.3.3.1 and 3.3.3.2 above provide the State of Georgia Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and the University System of Georgia's Treatment Definitions.

GA Tech Landscape #	Landscape Name	Date of Construction	Anticipated Use	Anticipated Treatment
377	Academy of Medicine Garden	1941	Grounds of Event Space Facility	Minor Rehabilitation
376	Architecture(East) Courtyard	1952	Campus Greenspace	Minor Rehabilitation
372	Glenn-Towers Freshman Quadrangle	1947	Campus Greenspace	Extensive Rehabilitation
373	Marion L. Brittain Dining Hall Entrance Landscape	1928	Campus Greenspace	Extensive Rehabilitation
363	Tech Tower Lawn	Pre-1910	Campus Greenspace	Minor Rehabilitation
371	President's House - Pettit Garden	1949	Grounds of Administration Services Facility	Minor Rehabilitation
347	Rose Bowl Field	Pre-1932	Athletic	Minor Rehabilitation
357	Skiles Courtyard	1960	Campus Greenspace	Extensive Rehabilitation

In summary, 30 historic buildings and three historic landscapes are anticipated to be extensively rehabilitated, five buildings moderately rehabilitated, eight buildings and five landscapes will undergo minor rehabilitation, and eight buildings will need corrective maintenance. Fifteen buildings are planned for removal.

### 3.4 Historic Architecture Treatment Guidelines

As stewards of significant historic buildings, the Institute is faced with the challenge of preserving and maintaining these resources and adapting them for new or continued use. Therefore general treatment guidelines have been developed to aid decision-makers and facilities managers in planning ongoing repair and maintenance of these resources. The treatment guidelines address, in general terms, the most common preservation issues facing the Institute and its resources. These guidelines discuss preservation philosophy and best-practices for addressing these issues.

#### 3.4.1 Retaining Original Materials and Design Elements

Rehabilitation Standard six addresses the need to repair or replace historic features of a building and states that when this is necessary that the new feature match the old in design, color, texture, and where possible, materials. It is recognized that as features age and succumb to the effects of time, replacement may be necessary, however repair should always be considered as a priority over replacement. Changing the material of a feature is generally discouraged as it removes evidence of craftsmanship and construction technique and diminishes the architectural character of the building.

In all instances where historic material is present it should be preserved and retained to the highest degree possible. Wherever replacement material is needed every effort should be made to use in-kind products. Finally, when restoring or replacing historic materials or building elements careful examination of existing conditions as well as a review of historic photographs or documentation should be conducted to ensure accurate replication.

#### 3.4.2 Repair and Replacement of Windows and Doors

Windows and doors are important character-defining features of historic buildings and the decision to replace them should only be considered after it has been determined that repair or restoration is not practical or feasible. The exposure of these elements to weather makes them especially vulnerable to deterioration if they are not properly maintained. Decreased operability, leaky panes, corrosion, peeling layers of paint, and deteriorated glazing often result as these building components age. The labor-intensive and sometimes costly steps to make repairs can discourage owners or facilities managers from acting, which can result in further and more severe deterioration. The desire to achieve more energy-efficient facilities can also influence the decision to replace historic windows and doors with new units.

The original window frames and sashes of historic buildings were, in most cases, constructed of built-up layers of wood millwork, and composed of individual panes of glass separated by wood muntins. As



Figure 102: The installation of modern bronze doors has altered the character of this historic entryway.

new technologies became available after 1900 and architectural styles evolved, steel, and later aluminum, windows were more widely used, specifically in commercial and institutional applications. Among the University's historic resources a wide variety of both wood and metal windows are present. Window types range from traditional wood double-hung units to many examples of metal fixed, pivot, projecting, sliding, and casement windows.



Figure 103: The character of the original multi-pane windows was replicated in the replacement units installed during the recent rehabilitation of the Old Civil Engineering Building.

The scale, proportion, and detail of these distinct window types contribute to the historic and architectural character of the buildings in which they are installed. In addition, the construction of the window assemblies and the materials used are often indicative of the resources and technologies available at the time of construction. In the case of historic wood windows, these are frequently composed of old-growth lumber and are well constructed, resulting in an assembly that is durable and long lasting if properly maintained. The distinct shadow lines created by the decorative profiles of the window frames and muntins are assets that are rarely captured by replacement units. Therefore, in keeping with the Secretary of the Interior Standards, the restoration or repair of historic windows and their components should be a priority in order to preserve these qualities. The repair and retrofitting of historic windows can often be a more economical approach than wholesale replacement.

When the most responsible course of action results in the replacement of historic windows, new units should, at a minimum, match the original material and pane configuration, use true divided lights, and match historic frame and muntin molding profiles as closely as possible. Many manufacturers have stock profiles available that are based on historic precedent or can custom fabricate components to match an historic condition. The use of applied or “snap-on” muntins, are not an appropriate preservation treatment and should be avoided.

Energy efficiency in many cases is a driving force for replacing historic windows and doors, but often a reasonable level of efficiency can be achieved through repair and weather-stripping. When it is found that repair alone cannot achieve the necessary results, consideration should be given to the installation of applied secondary interior glazing or interior storm windows. The installation of interior storm windows is an alternative that maintains the historic character of the building by allowing the historic windows to be preserved, while at the same time providing the benefit of increased insulation. Alternatively, when the application of exterior storm windows is most practical, the storm units should fill the entire opening and not require filler panels or spacers. Frame dimension and muntin and meeting rail location should also match those of the historic windows. In some cases historic windows can be adapted to accept thin insulated glass assemblies by carefully routing out the frames and muntin bars, thus retaining the original wood or metal sash. A number of options to address the thermal efficiency of existing windows are available and

should be explored before arriving at a decision to replace historic windows based on energy performance. Finally, careful examination of data provided by window manufacturers should be conducted and the information weighed against emerging studies that show the thermal performance of restored historic windows can, in some cases, be comparable with new units.

Where appropriate, the painted finish of the restored or replacement windows should be based on the historic color palette. In the recent past, windows and trim, and in some cases, the body of historic buildings has been painted white, regardless of their original color. Near the turn of the century it was common practice to paint the window sash of buildings a dark color or black. As part of any window and door repair or replacement program, a review of historic documentation, or in some cases a finishes analysis, should be conducted to accurately identify and reproduce historic paint colors.

The specific requirements of modern accessibility codes can also impact the ability to retain historic doors and hardware in their original condition. However, most building regulations allow alternative means of compliance for historic buildings, and original doors can often be modified to comply with these requirements. Restoration or repair should be the preferred treatment rather than replacement of these features. In the event replacement of historic doors is necessary, attention should be paid to matching the size, materials, panel configuration, molding profiles, and stile and rail dimensions of the original doors.

Finally, a comprehensive program of regular inspection and annual maintenance is the first and best line of defense against losing historic windows and doors to deterioration. Sufficient resources should be allocated to accommodate this important stewardship activity.

The National Park Service, through its Technical Preservation Services Division, offers a series of Preservation Briefs that provide repair techniques for historic buildings, including topics on historic window repair (NPS Preservation Briefs Nos. 9 and 13).



### 3.4.3 Historic Masonry Repair and Restoration

Many of the University's historic buildings are constructed of brick with stone accents. A variety of types, colors, and textures of these materials have been used in the construction of these resources. The architectural character of the historic core of campus is largely defined by the red brick exteriors of the Institute's early academic buildings. The sophistication of masonry detailing is also widely varied among the campus buildings, ranging from simple running bond brickwork on the Institute's modernist structures to the stone sculpture and tracery found on many of the Gothic-inspired buildings.

In general terms, the mortar used in masonry construction during the nineteenth century consisted primarily of lime putty as a binder, sand aggregate, and water, and in some cases natural cement. These early mortars tend to be relatively soft when compared to later Portland-based mixes. The introduction of Portland cement into general practice occurred at the beginning of the twentieth century. First used as an additive, the proportions of Portland cement in mortar mixes increased until it equaled that of lime putty by the 1930s. The addition of Portland cement was primarily used to accelerate the set time of these early lime-sand mixes but also had the added benefit of producing a stronger mix. It is therefore important to understand the physical make-up of a historic mortar prior to conducting repairs to historic masonry. It has been shown that using repair mortars that have a higher proportion of Portland cement than the original mortar can have detrimental effects on the historic masonry. Given this, it is recommended that prior to conducting a program of masonry repair, the physical properties of the historic mortar should be verified through analysis by a qualified laboratory.



Figure 104: Biological growth and mortar deterioration associated with the location of a downspout on the O'Keefe Main Building.

The collection of condition information during the field survey of buildings revealed a variety of masonry and mortar issues. The typical causes of masonry and mortar deterioration can often be traced to the presence of moisture, either from infiltration through failures in the building envelope at the roof, parapet caps, gutters, downspouts, and windows, or from the ground up as a result of poor drainage or soil conditions. Structural settlement and the opening of cracks in the masonry envelope is another way moisture can enter the wall assembly and lead to mortar and masonry problems.

The repair and maintenance of masonry is expected to be an ongoing activity, as the mortar is meant to be the sacrificial component of the masonry wall assembly. Because the masonry envelope is the first line of defense against the elements, it is essential that diligence be exercised when addressing issues of its deterioration. When compromised, wind, water, and pests are able to penetrate the envelope, often leading to more substantial problems and potentially costly repairs. Where the processes of deterioration result in the complete failure of the host masonry and repair is not feasible,



Figure 105: Image of significant mortar deterioration and brick spalling along the base of a historic building.

replacement units should be materially compatible with adjacent historic fabric and match the original in terms of size, color, graining, tooling, and other visual characteristics.

In addition to natural forces, inappropriate and incompatible treatment can also damage masonry or accelerate deteriorative processes. Harsh chemical or abrasive cleaning, painting, or sealing the masonry with impermeable coatings, the use of incompatible mortars, caulks, or sealants, and poor workmanship all can potentially harm and diminish the character of historic masonry.

Factors to consider when repairing deteriorated masonry and mortar follow:

The repair and maintenance of masonry structures should be undertaken by personnel who are sensitive to preservation philosophy and skilled in required techniques.

with adjacent historic fabric and match historic units in size, color, and texture when replacement or infill is necessary.

Replacement and repair mortars should match the original in composition, strength or hardness, color, and texture. It is recommended that information about the make-up of historic mortars be acquired through a program of mortar analysis.

Caulk or other synthetic compounds should not be used as a pointing material. When used to repoint deteriorated masonry joints, caulk or sealant can trap moisture within the wall assembly. Most historic mortars are breathable and therefore provide a path for water to move to the surface of the wall and evaporate. When this path is disrupted by caulk or sealant the wall cannot sufficiently dry out. Trapped moisture can lead to accelerated deterioration of the materials that make up the wall assembly. The lifespan of caulks and sealants are short when compared to mortar and, therefore, treatment by this method provides only a temporary masking of the underlying problem. Caulks and sealants were not available historically and when used to point historic masonry often result in an unsightly and artificial aesthetic.

Mortar repair should match the original wall construction in terms of joint width and tooling. Repairs should be neat and the level of workmanship of the repair comparable to that found in the original construction.

When infilling of historic openings is necessary, consideration should be given to recessing the new masonry slightly and allowing the historic opening to “read” as opposed to bringing the infill flush with the rest of the wall. When infill masonry is not toothed into the adjacent wall, future reversibility is more easily allowed.



Figure 106: The pointing mortar used in this stone repair at D. M Smith does not appear to match the historic mortar.



Figure 107: The repointing of mortar joints should use mortar that is materially compatible with the historic masonry and should also be visually consistent with the adjacent work.

Cleaning of masonry should be conducted using the gentlest means possible. A program of cleaning should only be conducted when conditions are obscuring architectural detail or contributing to the deterioration of the masonry. Cleaning buildings solely to achieve a “clean” or “new” appearance should be avoided. Prior to cleaning masonry, test areas or mock-ups should be conducted in inconspicuous locations to evaluate the impact of the procedure and the level of cleaning desired. Chemical and abrasive processes can irreversibly damage historic masonry, therefore, great caution should be exercised when using these techniques.

When considering both painting and waterproofing of historic masonry, it is essential to understand the potential impacts these applications can have on historic masonry. Waterproof coatings, including elastomeric paints that are impermeable, should never be applied above grade to historic masonry buildings. Where a building was painted originally, this finish should be maintained.

The cracking and separation of historic mortar often occurs as a result of settlement. This condition is usually observed above windows and doors, or at the building corners. Where cracking occurs, it should be monitored for continued movement. If it is found that cracks widen or reappear after repointing, a structural engineer should be consulted to determine the nature of the movement and appropriate remediation.

Consult resources such as National Park Service Preservation Brief #1 prior to embarking on a program of masonry repair or maintenance.

### 3.4.4 Accessibility and Historic Resources

The physical characteristics of historic buildings and landscapes often make them inaccessible to the disabled. To improve accessibility, it may be necessary to modify circulation routes, floor plans, door openings, and to add non-historic features such as ramps, elevators, or lifts. With this said, it is essential to explore sensitive means of providing these improvements while minimizing the destruction of historic materials or diminishing the character of the resource.

Efforts to modify historic buildings to achieve accessibility should be made with a thorough understanding of the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) and the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Historic Preservation. Often the Secretary of Interior’s Standards and ADAAG are at odds. To mediate between the requirements of these documents, a careful, pragmatic, and holistic approach that includes the following considerations should be followed:

Identify the historic significance and character-defining features of the building. Determine the contributing materials, landscapes, spaces, and elements that make the building historic



Figure 108: There are numerous approaches to addressing the accessibility of historic buildings.

and unique. Knowing and protecting a building's important features will encourage creative design solutions. Determining a hierarchy of significance within the interior spaces can also help identify areas that can be potentially modified to accommodate accessibility.

Evaluate the existing and required level of accessibility. What is the current level of accessibility? Should the entire structure or just the main spaces be accessible?

Identify potential alternatives. Emphasis should be placed on retaining historic materials, maintaining appropriate scales, and visual compatibility, and implementing reversible solutions wherever possible. Solutions may include adding new entrances, rerouting current circulation paths, incorporating modern door hardware into historic door hardware, building new ramps, or even altering programmatic uses of the spaces to accommodate the greatest number of users.

Engage in consultation with local code officials, facilities personnel, advocates for the disabled, architects, and preservation professionals. Georgia Historic Preservation Division staff can provide technical guidance and assist building owners in determining whether proposed modifications will adversely impact the significance or character of their historic buildings.

Where conflict occurs, ADA contains exceptions to the general accessibility requirements for buildings that are listed on or have been found eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. This exception requires that alterations to a qualified historic building must comply with accessibility rules unless it is determined that compliance would destroy or threaten the historic significance of the building or landscape. Where this is the case, alternative minimum standards may be used.

The alternative minimum standards are as follows:

- a. At least one accessible route complying with ADA rules from a site access point to an accessible entrance shall be provided.
- b. At least one accessible entrance which is used by the public complying with ADA rules shall be provided.
- c. If toilets are provided, then at least one toilet facility complying with ADA requirements shall be provided along an accessible route.
- d. Accessible routes from an accessible entrance to all publicly used places on at least the level of the accessible entrance shall be provided whenever practical.
- e. Displays and written information, documents, etc., should be located where they can be seen by a seated person.





Figure 109: The designers of the addition to the Emerson Building chose not to blend the new construction with the existing but instead to boldly differentiate the addition from the historic portions of the building.

### 3.4.5 Additions to Historic Buildings

As Georgia Tech has grown and evolved over time it has had to continually adapt its building stock to accommodate changes in program and capacity. Given that historic buildings make up a significant percentage of the Institute's facilities, the practice of repurposing buildings for continued use is anticipated to continue. Adding to historic structures is a delicate process that should be handled with careful evaluation and thought. A sensitive addition should preserve as much historic material and character as possible while differentiating itself from the original structure in a subtle or expressive way. Standard Nine of the rehabilitation standards addresses the topic of additions and has been the subject of recent critical review and discussion. On one hand the traditionalist approach strives to blend the addition with its historic host while, alternatively, some prefer that a distinctly modern design be used to clearly differentiate old from new. Both approaches can offer successful solutions if well executed.

These concepts can also be applied beyond individual buildings to the broader issues of new construction and infill.

In general terms, a successful addition project should include the following goals:

#### **To preserve historic features and materials**

In considering an addition—either exterior or interior—a careful inventory of historic elements should be made and a firm understanding of the significance of the spaces established. Recognition of the elements and features that distinguish the building as historic is essential in prioritizing and establishing potential locations for additions. Elements such as doors, windows, decorative trim, brick and mortar, and roof lines are exterior features that are distinct, are often irreplaceable and should be protected. In any addition project there will be some damage to historic fabric; however, efforts should be made to minimize loss of original material. Attaching a structure to the least significant or secondary elevation of a building and/or creating a transparent connecting structure that provides transition between old and new can often minimize this impact.

#### **To preserve historic character**

Historic character includes the unique scale, size, and relationship to the surroundings. First, there should be efforts to preserve the historic character of the original structure by not imposing on it. For example, entry sequences should not be blocked or changed, addition heights should not be taller than original structures, and sight lines should not be altered with the construction of an overbearing addition that sits in front of the original structure. The construction of additional stories on a



building should be set back from the historic façade and as inconspicuous as possible.

#### **To preserve historic significance**

Extra care should be taken not to damage the elements, rooms, areas, and spaces that contribute to the historic significance of a structure. The overall architectural significance of a historic building can be preserved, even when an addition is necessary. This requires that the visual qualities that make the building eligible for the GA/NRHP are protected and can be perceived and appreciated by the public. When the design of an addition strives to blend with the historic architecture, strategies should be employed that help differentiate the new work from original, even if this is done in a subtle way.

Careful planning should be conducted prior to executing any project that involves adding to an historic structure, and, as with any restoration or preservation project, consultation with the Historic Preservation Division is encouraged.

#### **3.4.6 Rehabilitating Historic Interiors**

To remain a valuable and vital asset to the campus, historic buildings must continue to serve the ever-changing needs of the institution. To accomplish this, historic buildings are often adapted to meet new functional requirements. With this adaptation comes a need to balance the retention of historic features with the desire to make new functionally-driven changes. While the exterior of historic campus buildings are often revered and carefully preserved as changes are made, the interiors are frequently significantly altered. This can result in buildings that appear historic from the outside, but once entered, reveal interior spaces of a totally different character, completely disconnected with the building's past. It is understood that an academic and teaching environment must not be static, but instead must evolve as technology and the processes of conveying information change. Often with creative design solutions, historic interiors can be modified to accommodate innovation while maintaining historic character. In the same way that the historic exteriors of campus buildings contribute to the unique character of the campus environment, so, too, can historic interior features be significant and convey the history of the institution.

Where historic interiors remain intact, their character-defining features should be preserved. It is important to understand the organizing elements of the historic floor plan, and is often most pragmatic to concentrate preservation efforts in public areas such as lobbies, hallways, and stairways. The hierarchy of spaces within an historic interior is often revealed in the sophistication of finishes and architectural detail. Examples of important character-defining features that may be present within a historic building include the floor plan and the arrangement and volume of interior spaces, staircases,



Figure 110: The historic masonry walls and arched openings have been integrated into this interior rehabilitation of the John Saylor Coon Building.

fireplaces, balconies, floors, ceilings, trim elements and wall treatments, structural components, and evidence of historic systems. Often these features are found in the primary or public areas of a building and in some cases may be concealed by later additions such as dropped ceilings and furred walls. Where repair or replacement of historic interior features is necessary, care should be taken to document the existing condition and then execute the repair according to The Secretary of Interior's Standards and other accepted preservation practices. Material replacement should be made in kind, and the level of craftsmanship should match that of the original.

In some cases it is possible to recapture the spirit of a building's historic interior when much of the original fabric is no longer present. Generally, this can only be accomplished when historic photographs or drawings of the interior spaces are available. This documentation can be used to guide the design process. Where historic elements have been removed, they can often be replicated, or historic materials and finishes re-introduced. Also, cues can be taken from the documentation to design new features that are sensitive to the historic condition. When used together, these strategies can provide a new facility that incorporates modern functionality and requirements, yet conveys a sense of history.

Another consideration that can often impact the preservation of historic interiors is the integration of modern building systems. Installing new systems into historic environments requires careful planning and coordination. Due to the nature of these systems, it is most practical that they be installed as part of a comprehensive rehabilitative effort. As a general rule, exposed equipment and components of modern systems should be minimized within an historic interior.

Finally, evidence of historic finishes should be researched and investigated as part of an interior rehabilitation project. Historic finishes are often obscured by subsequent treatments or removed entirely. Restoration or reapplication of historic finishes often provides a dramatic effect within a rehabilitated historic space. In addition to physical evidence, historic photographs can also provide important information about the decorative treatment of historic interiors.

A useful guide to consult when developing strategies for rehabilitating historic interiors is NPS's Preservation Brief #18.

### 3.5 Historic Landscape Architecture Treatment Guidelines

The following recommendations are made to guide campus planners in the preservation of historic landscape resources, while allowing for the addition of compatible features.

#### 3.5.1 Openspace and Greenspace

Campus open spaces and green spaces are often beloved assets of the staff and students allowing for gatherings, recreation, and outdoor activities in pleasant weather. Development pressures at a growing university often lead to the loss of public openspace in favor of new buildings, building additions or parking. Given a limited developable area and high land values, preservation of these spaces on the urban campus is an ongoing duty. Protection of areas that have historically been maintained as open public space are the most critical for preservation. These areas are often associated with campus traditions, are the sites of important campus events and in many cases have come to be viewed as campus landmarks.

#### 3.5.2 Vegetation

Few things contribute as significantly to the historic landscape as mature vegetation. Accordingly, preservation of historic vegetation is critical to maintaining the integrity of the campus's historic landscapes. Existing tree canopy is a character-defining feature of the oldest portions of campus. These trees shade sidewalks, parking lots and buildings, define the edges of the campus, frame views of buildings, and generally beautify the campus. Developing a tree replacement plan is one way to insure that historic character is maintained and that the many benefits of mature canopy are retained. A tree replacement plan works best when incorporated into the existing landscape maintenance program. The plan should include a condition assessment of specimen trees on campus that is performed by a certified arborist. Trees that need increased maintenance or removal should be identified and addressed accordingly. A replacement plan proactively plants replacement trees before existing trees die. Replacement trees should be placed in close proximity to original specimens, however maintaining an appropriate tree density is often more important than attempting to replant in an exact location. It is most important to maintain the tree cover and species composition of historic green spaces. Where historic landscape plans exist, it is more desirable to replace trees in specified locations.

Georgia Tech's Landscape Master Plan has identified appropriate tree species for the campus landscape (Chapter 6 – Landscape Master Plan). In historic landscapes where no landscape plans are available, regionally native canopy hardwoods and understory trees are recommended to replace lost or declining trees. Where historic landscape plans exist, plant species and locations should be respected, so long as the material has not been found to be an invasive exotic species. In these cases, substitutions of native plant materials with similar character should be used.



Figure 111: Tech Tower Lawn is a landmark campus greenspace with many mature trees.

New trees should be planted so as to not block views and vistas or campus landmarks. When mature plant material has grown to obscure important views and landmarks, selective pruning may be employed to open up the plant providing greater visibility. This work should be accomplished by a skilled technician and directed by a certified arborist. Historic plant material that is in good health should never be removed just to open up views. These resources should be phased out of the landscape as they decline. If historic landscape plans do not specify the plant location, it should not be replanted to insure the future visibility of views and campus landmarks.

Along the streets, trees should be spaced at regular intervals to visually reinforce the space and to provide shade. Where overhead utilities exist, small trees should be used to prevent conflicts with the utilities as the trees mature.

Historic plantings should be recreated when proper documentation is available. Original landscape plans and historic photographs should be consulted to restore original designed landscapes on campus. The Capital Planning and Space Management archives contain original landscape plans for many campus buildings. Additionally, the Cherokee Garden Library at the Atlanta History Center contains many original landscape plans for Georgia Tech's Edward Daugherty designed landscapes, as well as, original plans for the Academy of Medicine.



Figure 112: Mature plant material like these trees east of the Student Center should be preserved in future planning and utility projects.

New plantings within the historic district and adjacent to historic landscapes should make use of a planting palette which incorporates regional native plants and plants specified in historic plans for adjacent landscapes. Native species of trees and shrubs are historically appropriate for the oldest campus landscapes and typically require less maintenance than exotic species due to their adaptability. Large turf areas are important for student activities, but turf requires a high level of maintenance. Turf zones which do not serve a recreational function could be transitioned to a ground cover or meadow. This measure preserves the open character of lawn without the high level of maintenance.

New plantings consisting of evergreen trees and shrubs may be needed to screen unsightly views of mechanical equipment, service areas, parked cars, or unsightly views of adjacent properties. Parking areas within the core of campus, if not removed, should be screened to minimize their impact on the historic character of the campus.

Consideration of historic plant material and historic landscape features should always be incorporated into the planning of future construction projects. Projects such as new buildings, expansion projects, and utility upgrades are potential threats to the preservation

of historic landscapes. Minimizing these impacts is best accomplished during the planning process.

### 3.5.3 Circulation

In the ever changing landscape, circulation is one resource that often remains unchanged. Where original alignments, widths and materials remain, effort should be made to retain these landscape characteristics and materials. Where replacement is necessary, widths should be maintained, materials should be duplicated, and the alignment should be retained whenever possible.

Many universities are actively removing vehicular circulation from the core of campus. This can be accomplished within historic landscapes without negatively impacting the integrity of the landscape. Vehicular alignments are easily converted into pedestrian circulation. While materials may need to be replaced, original widths and alignments should be retained. When limiting vehicular circulation in the core of campus, pedestrian routes are often used by service vehicles for delivery, maintenance, etc... Where pedestrian circulation is shared with service vehicles, it is important that service routes are clearly designated and minimized to reduce pedestrian and vehicular conflicts.



Figure 113: Vehicular circulation converted to pedestrian circulation.

### 3.5.4 Memorials, Commemorative Markers, and Sculpture

Many campuses are fortunate to have alumni donors that are willing to donate funds and sculpture to commemorate historic events, individuals, graduating classes, etc... Often the donors are most interested in installing commemorative items in the oldest and most attractive section of campus; generally within historic campus landscapes. To insure that these additions do not erode or detract from the integrity of these areas, it is important to adopt guidelines to inform the installation and placement of these items.

Several bronze class markers have recently been incorporated into the hardscape of the historic district. These additions have been handled in a manner that is appropriate to the historic core of campus because it is unobtrusive, made of durable materials, tastefully incorporated and does not replace historic materials. Future class markers should:

- Follow the precedents of the existing markers (dimensions, materials and format)
- Continue to be installed flush within new sidewalk
- Not be added into historic concrete or brick sidewalks, but rather into contemporary materials

Similarly, Georgia Tech has begun a program to add commemorative trees and benches to the campus. These programs need established standards to insure that new benches and trees are added in a manner that reinforces the character of historic landscapes. Bench and tree standards are specified within the Landscape Master Plan and should also apply to this program. The following guidelines and



Figure 114: Commemorative Class Marker added to new brick sidewalks.



recommendations should be applied to future commemorative bench and tree additions on campus:

- Trees should be selected from the List of Acceptable Plants (6.2.5) in the Landscape Master Plan
- Additionally, tree selections should favor trees which are long-lasting species, native to Atlanta, drought tolerant, and non-invasive species
- Georgia Tech is encouraged to create and maintain a list of approved tree species and locations for installation as commemorative trees
- Long-lasting commemorative signage should be discretely installed with each tree
- Benches should be selected from the campus bench standard specified in the Landscape Master Plan (6.3.7). *Appropriate bench selection will depend on whether the locations calls for a contemporary or traditional style*
- Long-lasting commemorative signage should be discretely installed with each bench
- Georgia Tech is encouraged to create and maintain a list of appropriate commemorative bench locations



Figure 115: An example of well integrated sculpture is found at the entrance to the Architecture (East) building.

When successfully incorporated into the collegiate landscape, sculpture can add meaning, interest and character to the landscape. Alternatively, when sculpture is not thoughtfully integrated, it can clutter the campus. Historic landscapes require extra consideration to insure that additions of sculpture do not detract from their significance. Sculpture within historic landscapes is most successful when it is:

- original to the landscape
- related to or interprets the history of the site
- located in a spot that was originally designed for sculpture
- a complement to the historic resources
- incorporated into the landscape
- discretely marked with information about the sculpture and artist
- well maintained

All sculpture that is added to Historic Landscapes shall comply with the Georgia Tech Public Art Policy.

### 3.5.5 New or Replacement Walls within Historic Landscapes

New and reconstructed retaining walls in historic landscapes should follow the guidelines found in Chapter 6 of the Landscape Master Plan. Granite rubble walls, like those found along Tenth Street at the President's House, are appropriate for historic landscapes at Georgia Tech. Additionally, brick walls are appropriate for historic landscapes as well. In more traditional landscapes, brick walls with a cast stone cap, like those found in Area 1, may be more desirable. The decision to use stone or brick may be decided by historic precedents in the specific receiving landscape or by choosing the material that will best complement nearby historic resources.

### 3.5.6 Site Furniture and Lighting

Site furniture and lighting standards for the campus have been specified in Chapter 6 of the Landscape Master Plan. The goal of such standards is to provide design unity throughout the campus. Both traditional and contemporary standards are specified to accommodate the variety of landscape and architecture types found on campus. Areas near entrances into buildings should be priority locations for site furnishings. Intersections of walkways and roadways are priority locations for lighting, trash receptacles and benches.

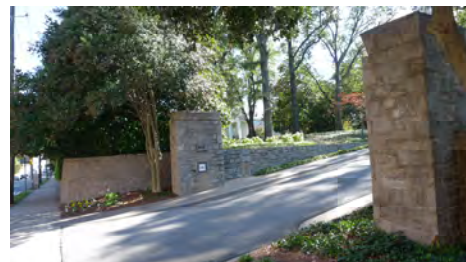


Figure 116: The granite rubble retaining wall at the President's House serves as a good example to for future retaining walls.



Figure 117: Traditional Campus light standard installed at Area 1 Quadrangle.



## **APPENDIX A**

### **Catalog of Resources**





## Appendix A - Catalog of Resources (1888-1968)



## Historic Architectural Resources



073

# William A. Alexander Memorial Coliseum

BUILDING NO.



View of William A. Alexander Memorial Coliseum looking east.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1957  
**Style/Typology:** Modernism  
**Architect/Designer:** Aeck Associates  
**Builder:** Mion Construction Co.  
**Building Area:** 182,186 gsf  
**Historic Use:** athletic  
**Current Use:** athletic

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 1995

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Recommended NOT eligible for NRHP

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

N/A

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Extensive Rehabilitation

060A

# Architecture Annex Building

BUILDING NO.

FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Architectural Annex Building looking west.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1955  
**Style/Typology:**  
**Architect/Designer:** Stevens & Wilkinson  
**Builder:**  
**Building Area:** 11,024 gsf  
**Historic Use:**  
**Current Use:** academic/research

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 1998

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Recommended NOT eligible for NRHP

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

N/A

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Corrective Maintenance



**076****Architecture Building (East)**

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Architectural Building looking northeast.

**RESOURCE DATA**

**Date of Completion:** 1952  
**Style/Typology:** Modernism  
**Architect/Designer:** Bush-Brown, Gailey & Heffernan  
**Builder:** J. A. Jones  
**Building Area:** 61,962 gsf  
**Historic Use:** university classroom building (architecture)  
**Current Use:** academic/research

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 1992**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES****Recommended eligible for NRHP****LOCATION MAP****INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY****Category 1****ANTICIPATED TREATMENT****Extensive Rehabilitation****023A****Army Offices**

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Army Offices looking southwest.

**RESOURCE DATA**

**Date of Completion:** 1927  
**Style/Typology:**  
**Architect/Designer:**  
**Builder:**  
**Building Area:** 2,375 gsf  
**Historic Use:**  
**Current Use:** administration services

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 2000**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES****Recommended eligible for NRHP****LOCATION MAP****INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY****Category 3****ANTICIPATED TREATMENT****Demolition**



074

# W.C. & Sarah Bradley Building

BUILDING NO.

FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of W. C. & Sarah Bradley Building looking southwest.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1951  
**Style/Typology:** Modernism  
**Architect/Designer:** Bush-Brown, Gailey & Heffernan  
**Builder:** Concrete Builders  
**Building Area:** 8,442 gsf  
**Historic Use:** food services - dining hall; restaurant  
**Current Use:** administration services

## LOCATION MAP



Major Renovations/Additions:

## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 2

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Recommended eligible for NRHP

Moderate Rehabilitation

012

# Marion L. Brittain Dining Hall

BUILDING NO.

FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of entrance to Marion L. Brittain Dining Hall.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1928  
**Style/Typology:** Collegiate Gothic  
**Architect/Designer:** Bush-Brown & Gailey  
**Builder:** Marcus & Joel Clayton; George A. Clayton & Co.  
**Building Area:** 19,990 gsf  
**Historic Use:** food services - dining hall  
**Current Use:** administration services

## LOCATION MAP



Major Renovations/Additions: 2001

## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 1

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Recommended eligible for NRHP

Minor Rehabilitation

072

# Marion L. Brittain "T" Room Addition

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Marion L. Brittain "T" Room Addition

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1949  
**Style/Typology:** Collegiate Gothic  
**Architect/Designer:** Bush-Brown, Gailey & Heffernan  
**Builder:** Dye Construction Co.  
**Building Area:** 1,989 gsf  
**Historic Use:** food services - dining room  
**Current Use:** administration services

## LOCATION MAP



Major Renovations/Additions:

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Recommended eligible for NRHP

## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 1

**ANTICIPATED TREATMENT**

Minor Rehabilitation

007

# Julius Brown Residence Hall

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Julius Brown Residence Hall.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1925  
**Style/Typology:** Collegiate Gothic  
**Architect/Designer:** Skinner, Bush-Brown & Stowell  
**Builder:** J. S. McCauley Co.  
**Building Area:** 17,423 gsf  
**Historic Use:** housing - dormitory  
**Current Use:** housing

## LOCATION MAP



Major Renovations/Additions: 1995

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Recommended eligible for NRHP

## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 2

**ANTICIPATED TREATMENT**

Extensive Rehabilitation



**086**

# Bunger-Henry Building

BUILDING NO.

FULL RESOURCE NAME

*View of Bunger-Henry Building***RESOURCE DATA**

**Date of Completion:** 1964  
**Style/Typology:** Modernism - Formalism  
**Architect/Designer:** Finch, Alexander, Barnes, Rothschild, Paschal  
**Builder:** A. R. Briggs  
**Building Area:** 151,265 gsf  
**Historic Use:** academic  
  
**Current Use:** academic/research

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 2005**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES****Not currently eligible - Treat as eligible for planning purposes****LOCATION MAP****INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY****Category 2****ANTICIPATED TREATMENT****Extensive Rehabilitation****051B**

# Calculator Building

BUILDING NO.

FULL RESOURCE NAME

*Calculator Building looking northwest.***RESOURCE DATA**

**Date of Completion:** 1947  
**Style/Typology:** Modernism  
**Architect/Designer:** Bush-Brown, Gailey & Heffernan  
**Builder:** Thomas A. Street  
**Building Area:** 6,782 gsf  
**Historic Use:** academic instruction  
  
**Current Use:** academic/research

**Major Renovations/Additions:****NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES****Recommended eligible for NRHP****LOCATION MAP****INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY****Category 1****ANTICIPATED TREATMENT****Extensive Rehabilitation**

036

# Andrew Carnegie Building

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Andrew Carnegie Building looking north.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1906  
**Style/Typology:** Neoclassical Revival  
**Architect/Designer:** Morgan & Dillon  
**Builder:** Gude & Walker  
**Building Area:** 10,221 gsf  
**Historic Use:** library  
**Current Use:** administration services

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 2007

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places - 1974

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 1

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Minor Rehabilitation

025

# Lloyd W. Chapin Building

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Lloyd W. Chapin Building looking east.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1910  
**Style/Typology:** Georgian/Colonial Revival  
**Architect/Designer:** Francis P. Smith  
**Builder:**  
**Building Area:** 7,522 gsf  
**Historic Use:** infirmary (health care)  
**Current Use:** academic/research

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 2000

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places - 1974

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 1

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Extensive Rehabilitation



058

# Civil Engineering Building (Old)

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Civil Engineering Building looking northeast.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1939  
**Style/Typology:** Collegiate Gothic  
**Architect/Designer:** Bush-Brown (Rowland & Jorgensen - designers)  
**Builder:** Mion Construction Co.  
**Building Area:** 33,434 gsf  
**Historic Use:** academic  
**Current Use:** academic/research

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 2008

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**Recommended eligible for NRHP**

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

**Category 1**

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

**Corrective Maintenance**

013

# Josiah Cloudman Residence Hall

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Josiah Cloudman Residence Hall.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1931  
**Style/Typology:** Collegiate Gothic  
**Architect/Designer:** Bush-Brown, Gailey & Associates  
**Builder:** Flagler Construction Co.  
**Building Area:** 23,117 gsf  
**Historic Use:** housing - dormitory  
**Current Use:** housing

**Major Renovations/Additions:**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**Recommended eligible for NRHP**

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

**Category 2**

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

**Extensive Rehabilitation**



045

# John Saylor Coon Building

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of John Saylor Coon Building looking southwest.

## RESOURCE DATA

Date of Completion: 1920  
 Style/Typology: Renaissance Revival  
 Architect/Designer: Francis P. Smith  
 Builder: W. H. George  
 Building Area: 77,867 gsf  
 Historic Use: academic - mechanical engineering  
 Current Use: academic/research

Major Renovations/Additions: 2005

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places - 1974

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 1

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Corrective Maintenance

115

# J. Allen Couch Building

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of J. Allen Couch Building.

## RESOURCE DATA

Date of Completion: 1935  
 Style/Typology: Renaissance Revival  
 Architect/Designer: G. Lloyd Preacher & Co. Inc.  
 Builder:  
 Building Area: 31,479 gsf  
 Historic Use: elementary school  
 Current Use: academic/research

Major Renovations/Additions:

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Recommended eligible for NRHP

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 2

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Extensive Rehabilitation

100

# Dorothy M. Crosland Tower

BUILDING NO.

FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Dorothy M. Crosland Tower looking southeast.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1968  
**Style/Typology:** Modernism  
**Architect/Designer:** Robert & Co.  
**Builder:** Beers Construction Co.  
**Building Area:** 130,464 gsf  
**Historic Use:** library - academic/research  
**Current Use:** academic/research

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 2005

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Not currently eligible - Treat as eligible for planning purposes

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 2

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Extensive Rehabilitation

022

# J. L. Daniel Laboratory

BUILDING NO.

FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of J. L. Daniel Laboratory.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1942  
**Style/Typology:** Collegiate Gothic  
**Architect/Designer:** Bush-Brown & Gailey  
**Builder:** WPA  
**Building Area:** 22,294 gsf  
**Historic Use:** academic  
**Current Use:** academic/research

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 1995

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Recommended eligible for NRHP

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 2

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Minor Rehabilitation



# 017 Bobby Dodd Stadium at Grant Field

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Bobby Dodd Stadium at Grant Field.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1925  
**Style/Typology:**  
**Architect/Designer:** Robert & Co.  
**Builder:** A. K. Adams Co.  
**Building Area:** 345,943 gsf  
**Historic Use:** sports stadium  
**Current Use:** athletic

Major Renovations/Additions:

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Recommended NOT eligible

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

N/A

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Minor Rehabilitation

# 066 Cherry L. Emerson Building and Addition

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Cherry L. Emerson Building looking southeast.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1959/1968  
**Style/Typology:** Modernism  
**Architect/Designer:** John W. Cherry  
**Builder:** Vanwinkle Construction Co.  
**Building Area:** 15,579 gsf  
**Historic Use:** academic  
**Current Use:** academic/research

Major Renovations/Additions:

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Not currently eligible - Treat as eligible for planning purposes

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 3

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Extensive Rehabilitation

# 029B William Henry Emerson Building

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of William Henry Emerson Building looking south.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1925  
**Style/Typology:** Collegiate Gothic  
**Architect/Designer:** R. S. Pringle & Francis P. Smith  
**Builder:**  
**Building Area:** 16,366 gsf  
**Historic Use:** academic - chemistry lab  
**Current Use:** administration services  
**Major Renovations/Additions:** 1988

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

N/A

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Recommended NOT eligible for NRHP

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Minor Rehabilitation

# 041 Engineering Science and Mechanics Building

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Engineering Science and Mechanics Building looking northwest.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1938  
**Style/Typology:** Collegiate Gothic  
**Architect/Designer:** Bush-Brown & Gailey  
**Builder:** Beers Construction Co. (Ph. 1)  
**Building Area:** 37,818 gsf  
**Historic Use:** academic - engineering  
**Current Use:** academic/research  
**Major Renovations/Additions:**

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 2

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Recommended eligible for NRHP

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Extensive Rehabilitation



**035**

BUILDING NO.

**Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building (Tech Tower)**

FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building looking west.

**RESOURCE DATA**

**Date of Completion:** 1888  
**Style/Typology:** Romanesque Revival  
**Architect/Designer:** Bruce and Morgan  
**Builder:** Angus McGilvray  
**Building Area:** 47,576 gsf  
**Historic Use:** academic (classroom); administrative  
**Current Use:** administration services

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 1963**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES****Listed on the National Register of Historic Places - 1974****LOCATION MAP****INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY****Category 1****ANTICIPATED TREATMENT****Extensive Rehabilitation****067**

BUILDING NO.

**Facilities Garage/Warehouse**

FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Facilities Garage/Warehouse looking northwest.

**RESOURCE DATA**

**Date of Completion:** 1948  
**Style/Typology:**  
**Architect/Designer:** Bush-Brown, Gailey & Heffernan  
**Builder:** Wesley Construction Co.  
**Building Area:** 9,752 gsf  
**Historic Use:** garage/warehouse  
**Current Use:** administration services

**Major Renovations/Additions:****NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES****Recommended NOT eligible for NRHP****LOCATION MAP****INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY****N/A****ANTICIPATED TREATMENT****Demolition**

090

# Floyd Field Residence Hall

BUILDING NO.

FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Floyd Residence Hall.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1961  
**Style/Typology:** Modernism  
**Architect/Designer:** W. Elliot Dunwoody, Jr.  
**Builder:**  
**Building Area:** 26,341gsf  
**Historic Use:** housing - dormitory  
**Current Use:** housing

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 1995

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Not currently eligible - Treat as eligible for planning purposes

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 3

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Demolition

030

# Aaron S. French Building

BUILDING NO.

FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Aaron S. French building looking northeast.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1898  
**Style/Typology:** Romanesque Revival  
**Architect/Designer:** Lockwood, Green & Co.  
**Builder:** William Bensel & Co.  
**Building Area:** 33,107 gsf  
**Historic Use:** academic - textiles  
**Current Use:** administration services

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 1984

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places - 1974

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 1

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Moderate Rehabilitation



**077**

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME

# Judge S. Price Gilbert Memorial Library

*View of north elevation of Judge S. Price Gilbert Memorial Library.***RESOURCE DATA**

**Date of Completion:** 1953  
**Style/Typology:** Modernism  
**Architect/Designer:** Bush-Brown, Gailey & Heffernan  
**Builder:** J. A. Jones  
**Building Area:** 99,832 gsf  
**Historic Use:** university library  
**Current Use:** academic/research

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 2005**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES****Recommended eligible for NRHP****LOCATION MAP****INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY****Category 1****ANTICIPATED TREATMENT****Extensive Rehabilitation****016**

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME

# William H. Glenn Residence Hall

*View of William H. Glenn Residence Hall.***RESOURCE DATA**

**Date of Completion:** 1947  
**Style/Typology:** Collegiate Gothic  
**Architect/Designer:** Bush-Brown, Gailey & Heffernan  
**Builder:** J. A. Jones  
**Building Area:** 60,453 gsf  
**Historic Use:** housing - dormitory  
**Current Use:** housing

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 1995**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES****Recommended eligible for NRHP****LOCATION MAP****INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY****Category 2****ANTICIPATED TREATMENT****Extensive Rehabilitation**



040

# Daniel F. Guggenheim Building

BUILDING NO.

FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Daniel F. Guggenheim Building looking northwest.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1930

**Style/Typology:** Collegiate Gothic

**Architect/Designer:** Bush-Brown & Gailey

**Builder:** Brazel, Miller & Newbanks

**Building Area:** 24,442 gsf

**Historic Use:** academic - aeronautics/aerospace engineering

**Current Use:** academic/research

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 1994

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**Recommended eligible for NRHP**

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

**Category 1**

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

**Minor Rehabilitation**

029A

# Lyman Hall Building

BUILDING NO.

FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Lyman Hall Building looking northeast.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1906

**Style/Typology:** Romanesque Revival

**Architect/Designer:** Bruce & Everett

**Builder:** Gude & Walker

**Building Area:** 18,445 gsf

**Historic Use:** academic - chemistry

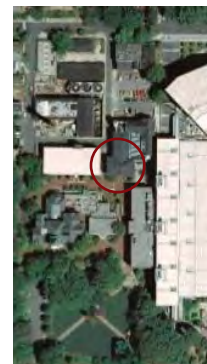
**Current Use:** administration services

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 1988

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**Listed on the National Register of Historic Places - 1974**

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

**Category 1**

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

**Minor Rehabilitation**



059

# Stephen C. Hall Building

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Stephen C. Hall Building looking north.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1924  
**Style/Typology:** Collegiate Gothic  
**Architect/Designer:** Georgia Tech Department of Architecture Faculty  
**Builder:**  
**Building Area:** 10,762 gsf  
**Historic Use:** ceramics engineering, naval armory; offices  
**Current Use:** academic/research

## LOCATION MAP



Major Renovations/Additions:

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Recommended eligible for NRHP

## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 1

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Extensive Rehabilitation

093

# Major John Hanson Residence Hall

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of typical elevation of the Major John Hanson Residence Hall.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1961  
**Style/Typology:** Modernism  
**Architect/Designer:** W. Elliot Dunwoody, Jr.  
**Builder:**  
**Building Area:** 23,775 gsf  
**Historic Use:** housing - dormitory  
**Current Use:** housing

## LOCATION MAP



Major Renovations/Additions: 1992

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Not currently eligible - Treat as eligible for planning purposes

## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 3

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Demolition



011

# Nathaniel E. Harris Residence Hall

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of typical elevation of Nathaniel E. Harris Residence Hall.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1926  
**Style/Typology:** Collegiate Gothic  
**Architect/Designer:** Bush-Brown & Stowell, Gailey & Associates  
**Builder:**  
**Building Area:** 23,917 gsf  
**Historic Use:** housing - dormitory  
**Current Use:** housing

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 1988

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Recommended eligible for NRHP

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 2

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Extensive Rehabilitation

014

# George W. Harrison Jr. Residence Hall

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of entrance to George W. Harrison Jr. Residence Hall

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1939  
**Style/Typology:** Collegiate Gothic  
**Architect/Designer:** Bush-Brown & Gailey (Jorgensen - designer)  
**Builder:** Griffin Construction Co.  
**Building Area:** 30,526 gsf  
**Historic Use:** housing - dormitory  
**Current Use:** housing

**Major Renovations/Additions:**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Recommended eligible for NRHP

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 2

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Extensive Rehabilitation

720

# Paul M. Heffernan House

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of front elevation of Paul M. Heffernan House.

## RESOURCE DATA LOCATION MAP

**Date of Completion:** 1927  
**Style/Typology:** Craftsman Bungalow; International Style  
**Architect/Designer:**  
**Builder:**  
**Building Area:** 3,829 gsf  
**Historic Use:** private residence  
**Current Use:** academic/research



Major Renovations/Additions:

## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 2

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Recommended eligible for NRHP

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Corrective Maintenance

051

# Hinman Highbay

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Hinman Highbay looking southeast.

## RESOURCE DATA LOCATION MAP

**Date of Completion:** 1939/1951  
**Style/Typology:** Modernism - International Style  
**Architect/Designer:** Bush-Brown & Gailey (Heffernan - designer)  
**Builder:** PWA  
**Building Area:** 20,240 gsf  
**Historic Use:** academic  
**Current Use:** academic/research



Major Renovations/Additions:

## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 1

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Recommended eligible for NRHP

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Corrective Maintenance



026

# Archibald D. Holland Building

BUILDING NO.

FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Archibald D. Holland Building northwest.

## RESOURCE DATA

Date of Completion: 1914  
 Style/Typology:  
 Architect/Designer: Francis P. Smith  
 Builder:  
 Building Area: 34,372 gsf  
 Historic Use: utility plant  
 Current Use: administration services

Major Renovations/Additions: 2007

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Recommended eligible for NRHP

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 1

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Moderate Rehabilitation

094

# Isaac S. Hopkins Residence Hall

BUILDING NO.

FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Isaac S. Hopkins Residence Hall.

## RESOURCE DATA

Date of Completion: 1961  
 Style/Typology: Modernism  
 Architect/Designer: W. Elliot Dunwoody, Jr.  
 Builder:  
 Building Area: 24,403 gsf  
 Historic Use: housing - dormitory  
 Current Use: housing

Major Renovations/Additions: 1995

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Not currently eligible - Treat as eligible for planning purposes

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 3

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Demolition



**010****Clark Howell Residence Hall**

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of entrance to Clark Howell Residence Hall

**RESOURCE DATA**

**Date of Completion:** 1939  
**Style/Typology:** Collegiate Gothic  
**Architect/Designer:** Bush-Brown & Gailey (Jorgensen - designer)  
**Builder:** Griffin Construction Co.  
**Building Area:** 23,933 gsf  
**Historic Use:** housing  
**Current Use:** housing

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 1999**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES****Recommended eligible for NRHP****LOCATION MAP****INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY****Category 2****ANTICIPATED TREATMENT****Corrective Maintenance****081****Joseph H. Howey Physics Building**

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Joseph H. Howey Physics Building.

**RESOURCE DATA**

**Date of Completion:** 1967  
**Style/Typology:** Modernism  
**Architect/Designer:** Robert & Co.  
**Builder:** Wood-Hopkins Construction Co.  
**Building Area:** 136,092 gsf  
**Historic Use:** academic - physics  
**Current Use:** academic/research

**Major Renovations/Additions:****NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES****Not currently eligible - Treat as eligible for planning purposes****LOCATION MAP****INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY****Category 2****ANTICIPATED TREATMENT****Extensive Rehabilitation/Addition**

101

# Montgomery Knight Building

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Montgomery Knight Building looking southeast.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1968  
**Style/Typology:** Modernism  
**Architect/Designer:** John W. Cherry  
**Builder:** Connor's Inc.  
**Building Area:** 55,409 gsf  
**Historic Use:** academic  
**Current Use:** academic/research

Major Renovations/Additions:

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Not currently eligible - Treat as eligible for planning purposes

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 2

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Extensive Rehabilitation

091

# Kenneth G. Matheson Residence Hall

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of typical elevation of Kenneth G. Matheson Residence Hall.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1961  
**Style/Typology:** Modernism  
**Architect/Designer:** W. Elliot Dunwoody, Jr.  
**Builder:**  
**Building Area:** 33,995 gsf  
**Historic Use:** housing - dormitory  
**Current Use:** housing

Major Renovations/Additions: 1993

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Not currently eligible - Treat as eligible for planning purposes

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 3

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Demolition



# 048 Mechanical Engineering Research Building

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Mechanical Engineering Research Building looking south.

## RESOURCE DATA

Date of Completion: 1941  
 Style/Typology:  
 Architect/Designer:  
 Builder:  
 Building Area: 8,260 gsf  
 Historic Use:  
 Current Use: academic/research

Major Renovations/Additions:

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Recommended eligible for NRHP

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 3

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Demolition

# 033A O'Keefe Gym

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of O'Keefe Gym.

## RESOURCE DATA

Date of Completion: 1924  
 Style/Typology: Renaissance Revival  
 Architect/Designer: Mayre, Alger & Alger Inc.  
 Builder:  
 Building Area: 34,953 gsf  
 Historic Use: high school gym  
 Current Use: athletic

Major Renovations/Additions: 2004

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Recommended eligible for NRHP

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 2

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Extensive Rehabilitation

033

# O'Keefe Main Building

BUILDING NO.

FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of O'Keefe Main Building.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1924  
**Style/Typology:** Renaissance Revival  
**Architect/Designer:** Mayre, Alger & Alger Inc.  
**Builder:**  
**Building Area:** 110,058 gsf  
**Historic Use:** high school  
**Current Use:** academic/research

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 2006/2007

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**Recommended eligible for NRHP**

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

**Category 2**

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

**Extensive Rehabilitation**

092

# William G. Perry Residence Hall

BUILDING NO.

FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of typical elevation of William G. Perry Residence Hall.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1961  
**Style/Typology:** Modernism  
**Architect/Designer:** W. Elliot Dunwoody, Jr.  
**Builder:**  
**Building Area:** 20,371 gsf  
**Historic Use:** housing - dormitory  
**Current Use:** housing

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 1993

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**Not currently eligible - Treat as eligible for planning purposes**

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

**Category 3**

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

**Demolition**



# 071 President's House

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of President's House looking southeast.

## RESOURCE DATA LOCATION MAP

**Date of Completion:** 1949  
**Style/Typology:** Neoclassical Revival  
**Architect/Designer:** Toombs & Creighton  
**Builder:** Mion Construction Co.  
**Building Area:** 9,637 gsf  
**Historic Use:** housing - residence  
**Current Use:** housing - residence



**Major Renovations/Additions:** 1994

## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

**Category 1**

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

**Recommended eligible for NRHP**

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

**Moderate Rehabilitation**

# 051C Old Rich Building

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Rich Building looking southwest.

## RESOURCE DATA LOCATION MAP

**Date of Completion:** 1955  
**Style/Typology:** Modernism  
**Architect/Designer:** A. Thomas Bradbury  
**Builder:** Concrete Builders  
**Building Area:** 7,063 gsf  
**Historic Use:** academic - computer science  
**Current Use:** academic/research



**Major Renovations/Additions:**

## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

**N/A**

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

**Recommended NOT eligible for NRHP**

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

**Demolition**

003

# L. W. Robert Alumni Faculty House

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of L. W. Robert Alumni Faculty House.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1911  
**Style/Typology:** Neoclassical Revival  
**Architect/Designer:** Morgan & Dillon  
**Builder:** Hence, Adler, Reed  
**Building Area:** 25,424 gsf  
**Historic Use:** Y.M.C.A.  
**Current Use:** administration services

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 1980

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places - 1974

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 1

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Extensive Rehabilitation/Addition

038

# Dominico Pietro Savant Building

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Dominico Pietro Savant Building looking southwest.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1901  
**Style/Typology:** Neoclassical Revival  
**Architect/Designer:** Walter T. Downing  
**Builder:** Harry H. Miles  
**Building Area:** 25,878 gsf  
**Historic Use:** academic - electrical engineering  
**Current Use:** academic/research

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 1985

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places - 1974

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 1

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Extensive Rehabilitation



002

# William Vernon Skiles Classroom Building

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of William Vernon Skiles Classroom Building looking south.

## RESOURCE DATA LOCATION MAP

**Date of Completion:** 1959  
**Style/Typology:** Modernism  
**Architect/Designer:** A. Thomas Bradbury  
**Builder:** A. R. Briggs Construction Co.  
**Building Area:** 139,854 gsf  
**Historic Use:** academic  
**Current Use:** academic/research



**Major Renovations/Additions:** 2004

## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 1

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Recommended eligible for NRHP

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Moderate Rehabilitation

024

# David Melville Smith Building

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of David Melville Smith Building looking northeast.

## RESOURCE DATA LOCATION MAP

**Date of Completion:** 1923  
**Style/Typology:** Collegiate Gothic  
**Architect/Designer:** Robert & Co. (Francis P. Smith Assoc.)  
**Builder:**  
**Building Area:** 38,306 gsf  
**Historic Use:** academic - physics  
**Current Use:** academic/research



**Major Renovations/Additions:**

## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 1

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Listed on the National Register of Historic Places - 1974

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Extensive Rehabilitation



006

# John M. Smith Residence Hall

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of John M. Smith Residence Hall looking east.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1947  
**Style/Typology:** Collegiate Gothic  
**Architect/Designer:** Bush, Brown, Gailey & Heffernan  
**Builder:** J. A. Jones  
**Building Area:** 63,848 gsf  
**Historic Use:** housing - dormitory  
**Current Use:** housing

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 1994

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**Recommended eligible for NRHP**

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

**Category 2**

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

**Extensive Rehabilitation**

039

# Janie Austell Swann Building

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of the Janie Austell Swann Building.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1900  
**Style/Typology:** Neoclassical Revival  
**Architect/Designer:** Walter T. Downing  
**Builder:** Harry H. Miles  
**Building Area:** 31,154 gsf  
**Historic Use:** housing - dormitory  
**Current Use:** academic/research

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 2006

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**Listed on the National Register of Historic Places - 1974**

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

**Category 1**

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

**Corrective Maintenance**



015

# Donigan D. Towers Residence Hall

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Donigan D. Towers Residence Hall.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1947  
**Style/Typology:** Collegiate Gothic  
**Architect/Designer:** Bush-Brown, Gailey & Heffernan  
**Builder:** J. A. Jones  
**Building Area:** 48,761 gsf  
**Historic Use:** housing  
**Current Use:** housing

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 1995

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**Recommended eligible for NRHP**

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

**Category 2**

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

**Extensive Rehabilitation**

085

# Blake R. Van Leer Building

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Blake Van Leer Building looking northwest.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1961  
**Style/Typology:** Modernism - Formalism  
**Architect/Designer:** Robert & Co.  
**Builder:** ABCO Builders  
**Building Area:** 162,230 gsf  
**Historic Use:** academic  
**Current Use:** academic/research

**Major Renovations/Additions:**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**Not currently eligible - Treat as eligible for planning purposes**

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

**Category 1**

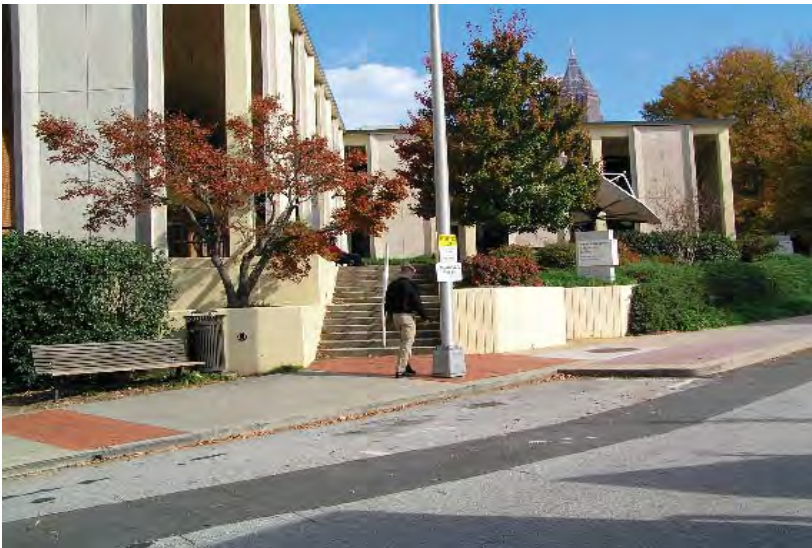
## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

**Extensive Rehabilitation/Partial Demolition/Addition**

084

# Paul Weber Space Science & Technology I (SST1) Building

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Paul Weber Space Science & Technology Building I looking east.

## RESOURCE DATA

Date of Completion: 1967  
 Style/Typology: Modernism - Brutalism  
 Architect/Designer: John W. Cherry  
 Builder: ABCO Builders  
 Building Area: 51,706 gsf  
 Historic Use: academic  
 Current Use: academic/research

Major Renovations/Additions: 1999

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Not currently eligible - Treat as eligible for planning purposes

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 2

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Extensive Rehabilitation

098

# Paul Weber Space Science & Technology III (SST3) Building

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Paul Weber Space Science & Technology Building III looking northeast.

## RESOURCE DATA

Date of Completion: 1967  
 Style/Typology: Modernism - Brutalism  
 Architect/Designer: John W. Cherry  
 Builder: Connor's Inc.  
 Building Area: 34,411 gsf  
 Historic Use: academic  
 Current Use: academic/research

Major Renovations/Additions:

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Not currently eligible - Treat as eligible for planning purposes

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 2

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Extensive Rehabilitation



**033B****Women's Softball Locker Room Facility (Custodial Services Building)**

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



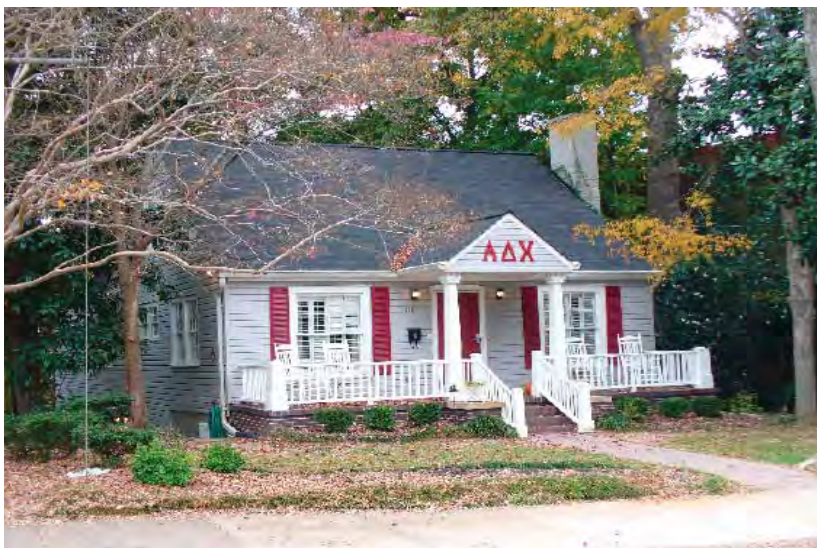
View of Women's Softball Locker Room.

**RESOURCE DATA**

**Date of Completion:** 1924  
**Style/Typology:** Renaissance Revival  
**Architect/Designer:**  
**Builder:**  
**Building Area:** 7,566 gsf  
**Historic Use:** high school gym  
**Current Use:** administration services

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 1989**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES****Recommended eligible for NRHP****LOCATION MAP****INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY****Category 2****ANTICIPATED TREATMENT****Corrective Maintenance****709****162 Fourth Street**

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of 162 Fourth Street.

**RESOURCE DATA**

**Date of Completion:** 1930  
**Style/Typology:** Minimal Traditional  
**Architect/Designer:**  
**Builder:**  
**Building Area:** 3,800 gsf  
**Historic Use:** private residence  
**Current Use:** Greek

**Major Renovations/Additions:****NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES****Recommended NOT eligible for NRHP****LOCATION MAP****INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY****N/A****ANTICIPATED TREATMENT****Demolition**

**023B**

# 220 Bobby Dodd Way (Army Armory)

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of 220 Bobby Dodd Way (former Army Offices)

## RESOURCE DATA

Date of Completion: 1927  
 Style/Typology:  
 Architect/Designer:  
 Builder:  
 Building Area: 11,407 gsf  
 Historic Use:  
 Current Use: administration services

Major Renovations/Additions:

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Recommended eligible for NRHP

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 4

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Demolition

**120**

# 401 Ferst Drive N.W.

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of 401 Ferst Drive.

## RESOURCE DATA

Date of Completion: 1967  
 Style/Typology: Minimal Traditional  
 Architect/Designer:  
 Builder:  
 Building Area: 4,101 gsf  
 Historic Use: private residence  
 Current Use: Greek

Major Renovations/Additions:

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Recommended eligible for NRHP

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 3

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Demolition



# 128 490 Tenth Street

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of 490 Tenth Street looking southeast.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1950  
**Style/Typology:** Colonial Revival  
**Architect/Designer:**  
**Builder:**  
**Building Area:** 37,972 gsf  
**Historic Use:** church and ancillary buildings  
**Current Use:** academic/research

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 1990

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**Recommended eligible for NRHP**

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

**Category 3**

**ANTICIPATED TREATMENT**

**Demolition**

# 163 645 Northside Drive N.W.

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of 645 Northside Drive, N.W.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1953  
**Style/Typology:**  
**Architect/Designer:**  
**Builder:**  
**Building Area:** 58,202 gsf  
**Historic Use:**  
**Current Use:** administration services

**Major Renovations/Additions:**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**Recommended NOT eligible for NRHP**

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

**N/A**

**ANTICIPATED TREATMENT**

**Extensive Rehabilitation**

178

# 828 West Peachtree Street

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of 828 West Peachtree Street.

## RESOURCE DATA

Date of Completion: 1948  
 Style/Typology: Office Building  
 Architect/Designer:  
 Builder:  
 Building Area: 49,663 gsf  
 Historic Use: office  
 Current Use: administration services

Major Renovations/Additions: 2008

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Recommended eligible for NRHP

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 4

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Demolition

179

# 830 West Peachtree Street

BUILDING NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of 830 West Peachtree Street.

## RESOURCE DATA

Date of Completion: 1939  
 Style/Typology: Office Building  
 Architect/Designer:  
 Builder:  
 Building Area: 49,553 gsf  
 Historic Use: office  
 Current Use: administration services

Major Renovations/Additions:

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

Recommended eligible for NRHP

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 4

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Demolition



## Historic Landscape Architecture Resources





377

# Academy of Medicine Garden

LANDSCAPE NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of the entrance to the Academy of Medicine looking east.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1941

**Style/Typology:** designed landscape

**Architect/Designer:** Hentz, Adler and Shutze Associates

**Builder:**

**Building Area:** 1.5 gsa

**Historic Use:** headquarters of medical society

**Current Use:** GA Tech events space

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 1991 - Alexander - Estes garden added to northeast corner

**Major Renovations/Additions:**

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 1

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Recommended eligible for NRHP

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Minor Renovation

376

# Architecture (East) Courtyard

LANDSCAPE NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of the courtyard at the Architecture Building (East) looking northwest.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1952

**Style/Typology:** designed landscape

**Architect/Designer:** Bush-Brown, Gailey & Heffernan

**Builder:** J. A. Jones

**Building Area:** 12,900 sf

**Historic Use:** School of Architecture classroom

**Current Use:** School of Architecture Classroom

**Major Renovations/Additions:** Circulation updated to provide universal access

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 1980s - west side of landscape altered due to building addition

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 1

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Recommended eligible for NRHP

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Minor Renovation

# 372 Glenn-Towers Freshman Quadrangle

LANDSCAPE NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Quadrangle looking north.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1947  
**Style/Typology:** designed landscape  
**Architect/Designer:**  
**Builder:**  
**Building Area:** 1.6 gsa  
**Historic Use:** residence hall quadrangle  
**Current Use:** residence hall quadrangle  
**Major Renovations/Additions:** post 1970 - circulation reconfigured with ADA ramps and plaza

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**Recommended eligible for NRHP**

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

**Category 2**

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

**Major Renovation**

# 373 Brittain Dining Hall Entrance Courtyard

LANDSCAPE NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Marion L. Brittain Dining Hall looking northeast.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1928  
**Style/Typology:** designed landscape  
**Architect/Designer:** Bush-Brown & Gailey  
**Builder:** Marcus & Joel Clayton; George A. Clayton & Co.  
**Building Area:** 1 gsa  
**Historic Use:** entrance to dining hall  
**Current Use:** entrance to dining hall  
**Major Renovations/Additions:** 1931 - Cloudman Dorm const. Post 1970 - Circulation and material change

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**Recommended eligible for NRHP**

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

**Category 2**

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

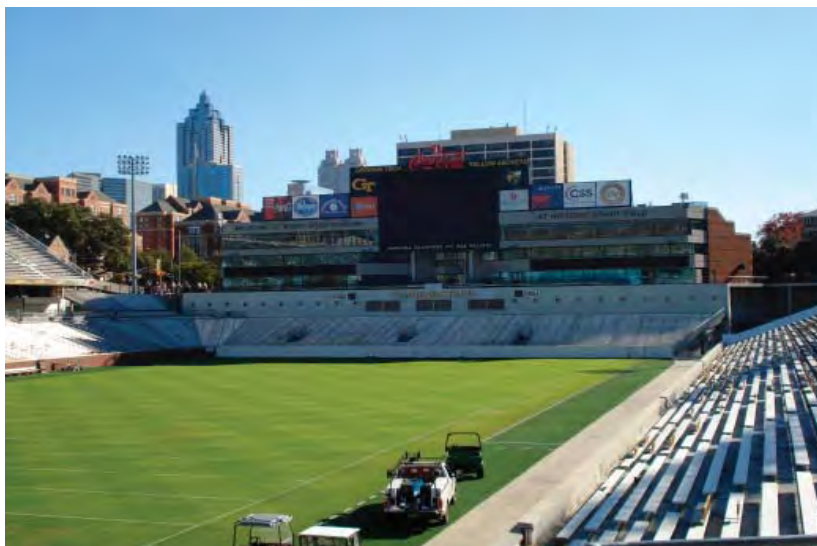
**Major Renovation**



355

# Grant Field

LANDSCAPE NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Grant Field looking south.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** Pre-1908

**Style/Typology:** designed landscape

**Architect/Designer:**

**Builder:**

**Building Area:** 1.5 gsa

**Historic Use:** athletic field  
football stadium

**Current Use:** School of Architecture Classroom

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 1925 - Stadium constructed

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

N/A

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Recommended not eligible for NRHP

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Major Renovation

363

# Tech Tower Lawn

LANDSCAPE NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Tech Tower Lawn looking southeast.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** Ca. 1888 to 1910

**Style/Typology:** designed landscape

**Architect/Designer:**

**Builder:**

**Building Area:** 2.75 gsa

**Historic Use:** parade grounds and green space

**Current Use:** green space

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 1970 - parking lot added to western edge of lawn

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 1

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Contributing resource of existing historic district

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Minor Renovation



352

# Harrison Square

LANDSCAPE NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Harrison Square looking south.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1968

**Style/Typology:** designed landscape

**Architect/Designer:**

**Builder:**

**Building Area:** 1 gsa

**Historic Use:** site of old shop building

**Current Use:** plaza

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 1888 - 1968 Site of Old Shop Building

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 1950s - 1960s - Street  
1968 - Old Shop Building razed

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

N/A

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Major Renovation

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Recommended not eligible for NRHP

# Paul M. Heffernan House Landscape

LANDSCAPE NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of backyard at Paul M. Heffernan House looking south.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1927

**Style/Typology:** designed landscape

**Architect/Designer:** Paul M. Heffernan (Architect)

**Builder:**

**Building Area:** 6,870 gsf

**Historic Use:** Heffernan residence

**Current Use:** Architecture School's event space and guest lodging

**Major Renovations/Additions:**

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 2

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Major Renovation

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Recommended not eligible for NRHP



354

# Mayer Garden

LANDSCAPE NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of Mayer Garden looking south.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** (1960 Daugherty Plan) 1987 Mayer Garden est.

**Style/Typology:** designed landscape

**Architect/Designer:** Original plan (Ed Daugherty)  
Mayer Garden (unknown)  
Plaque (Martin C. Dawe and Julian H. Harris)

**Building Area:** 15,000 gsf

**Historic Use:** green space

**Current Use:** green space

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 1987 - Conversion to Mayer Garden

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

N/A

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Recommended not eligible for NRHP

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Minor Renovation

371

# President's House - Pettit Garden

LANDSCAPE NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of the Pettit Garden at the President's House looking southeast.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1949

**Style/Typology:** designed landscape

**Architect/Designer:** Toombs & Creighton

**Builder:** Mion Construction Co.

**Building Area:** 3,980 sf

**Historic Use:** President's residence

**Current Use:** President's residence

**Major Renovations/Additions:**

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

Category 1

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Recommended eligible for NRHP

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

Minor Renovation

# 347 Rose Bowl Field

LANDSCAPE NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of the football fields at Rose Bowl Field looking east.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** Pre-1932  
**Style/Typology:** designed landscape  
**Architect/Designer:**  
**Builder:**  
**Building Area:** 4.1 ac  
**Historic Use:** athletic fields  
**Current Use:** athletic fields

**Major Renovations/Additions:** 1940s - field divided - north football and south baseball  
**Major Renovations/Additions:**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**Recommended eligible for NRHP**

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

**Category 2**

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

**Minor Renovation**

# 357 Skiles Courtyard

LANDSCAPE NO. FULL RESOURCE NAME



View of courtyard at the William Vernon Skiles Classroom Building looking east.

## RESOURCE DATA

**Date of Completion:** 1960  
**Style/Typology:** designed landscape  
**Architect/Designer:** Ed Daugherty  
**Builder:**  
**Building Area:** 19,300 gsf  
**Historic Use:** courtyard of academic building  
**Current Use:** courtyard of academic building

**Major Renovations/Additions:**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

**Recommended eligible for NRHP**

## LOCATION MAP



## INSTITUTIONAL VALUE CATEGORY

**Category 2**

## ANTICIPATED TREATMENT

**Major Renovation**

**APPENDIX B**

**Georgia Tech National Register Historic District**

**Nomination Form**





*File Copy*

16-10-200 (Rev. 10-74)

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC  
The Historic District of the Georgia Institute of Technology

AND/OR COMMON  
The Old Campus of Georgia Tech

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER  
225 North Avenue

CITY, TOWN  
Atlanta

STATE  
Georgia

VICINITY OF  
13

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT  
5th - Andrew Young

COUNTY  
Fulton

CODE  
121

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
			<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER: ?

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME  
Georgia Institute of Technology

STREET & NUMBER  
225 North Avenue

CITY, TOWN  
Atlanta

STATE  
Georgia

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.  
Office of the Vice-President for Finance, Georgia Tech

STREET & NUMBER  
225 North Avenue

CITY, TOWN  
Atlanta

STATE  
Georgia

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

--- FEDERAL --- STATE --- COUNTY --- LOCAL

# DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Historic District of the Georgia Institute of Technology, is situated on and around the crest of "the Hill", the highest elevation of the school's original nine-acre campus. Comprised of twelve buildings described in greater detail below, the old campus Historic District is an attractively landscaped cluster of mixed-period classroom, dormitory and administrative brick buildings. The "random" siting of these structures around the centrally positioned Administration Building (Old Academic Building) has created urban spaces that are at once intimate and stimulating and seldom found today. Hundred year-old trees shade these red brick structures and enhance the sense of spacial enclosure created between buildings. An asphalt roadway, Uncle Heinie Way, wraps itself around the Administration Building forming a "loop" and provides both service and vehicular access to the buildings in this portion of the Campus. A new plaza, Harrison Square, (1968), which has both a hard surface of brick and concrete as well as an open green space, was created after the demolition of the Old Shop, a near-twin to the adjacent Administration Building. The old campus is defined by North Avenue on the South, Grant Field, a 55,000 seat football stadium on the East, Third Street on the North and Cherry Street on the West.

### ADMINISTRATION (OLD ACADEMIC) BUILDING

Bruce and Morgan, Architects  
1888

A good example of the work of the well-known Atlanta architectural firm of Bruce and Morgan, the present Georgia Tech Administration Building is the focal point of the Old Campus. Designed to serve as an "Academic Building" this neo-Romanesque inspired Victorian red brick structure remains as one of the tallest buildings on the campus. Four stories high it appears taller due to the fact that not only is it sited on the highest elevation, but it also has a seven-story-high central tower topped with a high pitched roof. The front facade of the Administration Building is representative of the general architectural composition of the facades of this building. In mass, the front elevation is composed as a central four-story block with hipped roof and tall central tower that projects from the face of the building so as to create a porch on the main floor. This "central block" is then flanked by two side extensions of the building, the left one, treated in a late Romanesque-like manner has a front end gable with tourelles while the right side is treated as a simple side wing with pitched roof and a pedimented gable dormer. The windows in all the blocks are symmetrically placed with respect to their particular block and all are of the 1/1 variety, all windows are set in simple, rectangular wooden frames with the exception of the third floor windows in the main block of the building where the tops of the windows are rounded off to appear arched. The central entranceway is a metal storefront-type glass door set under a double Romanesque arch in the tower of the building. These arches are supported by brick piers on either end and by a single, distinctive, pink marble column at midpoint. Above the arches, on both the second and third floors are windows set in groups of three; this pattern is continued on the fourth floor but here the windows are topped with a round arch divided vertically into three glass panels. The tower continues to the sixth floor when there are three small 1/1 windows set adjacent to one another. Above this point begins the elaborate brick cornice of the tower with its corner tourelles and central gable-end also flanked by turrets with conical "candle-snuffer" roofs; the gable is broken only by a small semi-circular three-part window. In front of the cornice is suspended the large neon letters spelling out "TECH" which replaced earlier light bulb version installed in the nineteen twenties. The tower is topped by a high pitched slate roof.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

THE CARNEGIE BUILDING  
1906-1907

Located immediately adjacent to the east side of the present Administration Building (1888) the Carnegie Building served Georgia Tech as its first Library. Erected under the auspices of the Carnegie Corporation, this two-story red brick building is a good example of the Beaux-Arts Classical style so popular with the Carnegie Foundation for library facilities. The front elevation is divided into three parts, a typical arrangement for this style, with the central portion, serving as an entrance, being brought forward for visual emphasis on this part of the facade. This entrance, strictly classical in derivation, has a two-story portico of red brick with two limestone Ionic columns in antis, both of which rest on large limestone and brick bases; the cornice above these columns bears a plaque of cast bronze inscribed with the words "Carnegie Building" and is flanked by two limestone swags. Above the cornice and set into the limestone-coped brick parapet wall is a large cut stone slab bearing the words "Georgia School of Technology" and flanked on both sides and top by highly decorative cartouches. The doorway, set against the recessed wall of the entrance portico, consists of a set of metal-framed double glass doors that are inserted into an elaborately carved archway whose keystone contains a sculpted face from which emanates swags that run across the brick wall above. The arch is infilled above the doors by a Roman bath-inspired window lite. On the second floor, above the front door and separated from it by a band course of limestone, is a double window with a single window pane that is set into a very heavy stone frame; this window is flanked by a similar, though single, window on each side. The windows across the remainder of the facade run through both of the building's two stories; there are three such windows in the facade to either side of the projecting entrance bay. These windows are separated by brick pilasters while the edges of the building are defined by larger, giant-order pilasters of brick.

The Carnegie Building, serving initially as a library was designed to house all of Tech's library needs in a single facility containing two small reading rooms and stacks to accommodate 20,000 books. The facility rapidly outgrew its usefulness due to its space limitations and by 1960 had been remodeled by Georgia Tech, at a cost of \$90,000, for use as offices by both the Vice-President of Academic Affairs and the President of the Institute.

LYMAN HALL LABORATORY OF CHEMISTRY  
1905

Built in 1905, the Lyman Hall Laboratory of Chemistry is a two-story red brick building located directly behind the Carnegie Building (1906) and adjacent to the A. French Building (1898) on the Old Campus of Georgia Tech. Built utilizing mill construction, the Lyman Hall Lab stands as one of the most interesting buildings of the Old Campus, especially when compared to those around it; contrasting with the plain, characterless facades of the French and Knowles Buildings, Lyman Hall is intriguing in that hidden behind its small, almost European-scale front facade is a rather large, laboratory



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CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

facility which for its day could not be considered to be lacking in any way.

Executed in a neo-Romanesque revival style, Lyman Hall is five bays in width, with each bay separated by giant-order pilasters which rest on a common marble and brick base; the middle three bays project slightly so as to make the centrally located entrance more prominent. The entrance to the building is set back five feet under a shallow arch that has a decorative terra-cotta keystone and is set on elaborate terra-cotta pilaster capitals; the doorway consists of a pair of large paned glass and wood doors simply treated. Above this entrance and set between the two giant-order pilasters of the center bay of the building, is a large plaque, executed in terra-cotta, which bears the name of the building. The first floor windows, of the 1/1 variety are typical of the times and are set in simple wooden frames utilizing the marble coping of the giant-order pilaster base as sills. The lintels of the windows are more ornate, however, and use a jack arch that is terminated on top by a long strip of terra-cotta molding that at each end terminates in a volute. The windows of the first floor, like those of the second floor, are set in pairs. Second floor windows are also of the 1/1 variety, possess marble sills and simple wooden frames but unlike the first floor windows are fabricated with the upper halves rounded off so as to completely infill the neo-Romanesque round arch lintels. Each arch, at its spring point, rests on simple terra-cotta pilaster capitals that are set in flush with the facade. The cornice of Lyman Hall is classically inspired, and consists of two narrow moldings, a plain entablature, all of which is topped by dentil molding above which the eave projects on consoles. The pedimented gable of the building also possesses the same dentil molding and console supported eaves; the roof of Lyman Hall is a low-rise hipped roof and is covered in slate.

On the interior, the Lyman Hall Chemistry Labs have received only one major renovation, that one following the disastrous Wincroft Hotel fire in Atlanta which caused a crackdown in fire-code enforcement and thus produced changes in this building. Due to the fact that dangerous organic chemistry labs were being held in this structure, all open stairwells were walled up and both heavy metal fire doors and a sprinkler system were added.

The first and second floors of the building house Chemistry related activities while the basement of the building is currently being used by an Air Force ROTC detachment. The first floor has two classrooms, each of 40 student capacity, and one large lecture hall for 200 people. On this floor are also found two freshman chemistry laboratories, a solution room for chemicals and offices for professors. On the second floor are two additional labs, only one of which is in use. Also found on the second floor are offices for graduate assistants and a chemical stockroom; the remainder of the floor is presently non-functional due to structural problems.

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THE EMERSON CHEMICAL LABORATORY  
Bush-Brown and Gailey, Architects  
1925

Made possible through funds generated by the Greater Georgia Tech Campaign of 1921, the Emerson Labs were built as an addition to Georgia Tech's first chemistry building, the Lyman Hall Laboratory of Chemistry, in 1925. This addition, designed in a simplified version of the Jacobethan Revival style, matches the three story height of the adjacent Lyman Hall Labs and creates a small courtyard space between the two buildings. The main entrance to the Emerson Building faces south at the side of the Knowles Building (1897), projects slightly from the remainder of the facade, and is the most decorative portion of the structure. Executed a la Beaux-Arts the ornate stonework around the entrance consists of a gable with boxed cornice and returns set on consoles that at the scotia bears an elaborate cartouche containing a superimposed "GST", the initials for the Georgia School of Technology. Under this console-supported gable, set into a cut stone facade, is a three-foot deep barrel vault infilled between stone quoins with red brick; the keystone of the exterior arch of the vault is replaced by another console which blends into another cartouche above which bears the name of the building. The doors to Emerson are glass and wood and are set beneath a six-light vertically divided transom that infills the arch form of the barrel vault. Surmounting this doorway is a single light window (now containing an air-conditioner) set in a heavy stone frame that terminates above the window in a gothic arch. The facing of Emerson has been executed in a red brick utilizing a Flemish bond and limestone for all decorative work, window frames, copings and string courses. On both the east and west facades the brick work is carried above the third floor to create a series of run-on gables broken only by a single small rectangular window in the center of each; two such gables form and define the main (front) portion of the building as viewed from the east. The remainder of Emerson consists of a lateral 3-story laboratory wing that extends along the east side of the building to the rear. This wing is broken only by a gable-end bay window extension near the back of the building which runs through all three floors.

A. FRENCH BUILDING

Lockwood, Greene and Company, Boston  
1898

Completed in 1898, the French Building was initially designed to house the School of Textile Engineering. Located near the center of the Old Campus of Georgia Tech, this red brick structure stands directly behind the Administration Building (1888) and adjacent to the Lyman Hall Chemistry Laboratory (1906).

The overall, straightforward and no-nonsense educational philosophy of early Georgia Tech is readily seen in the design of this factory-like building. Utilizing mill construction, the architects, Lockwood, Greene and Company of Boston, designed the facade so as to have almost no ornamentation. Standing three stories in height, the front facade of the building is characterized by its numerous segmented arch windows which have radiating brick-patterned lintels (made of four courses of brick headers) and

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rough-cut granite slab sills. The entrance to the building is of the split-level type, which due to the sharp slope of the site led the architects to arrange for the entrance to the building to be placed about mid-point in the elevation and to have stairways both up to the main floor and down to the ground floor. This main entrance on the exterior consists of a pair of wood and glass doors placed beneath a two-part transom (one a 6 x 2 lite rectangular transom, the other a radiating fan-lite version) all of which are set into a round arch opening that rises through a story-and-a-half. This entrance way is unusual in the sense that the brick which frames the opening is not square-cut but rounded. This entrance arch also possesses the only marble keystone to be found on any of the building's facades. The cornice for the French Building is relatively light, made of wood that has been painted white, as with all of the wood trim of the building, and is supported by a series of wooden "brackets" that are actually extensions of the oak rafters of the roof. oak rafters, beams, and columns have been used throughout to form the primary structural system of this building.

The interior of the 32,200 square foot A. French Building is still very similar to its initial layout of 1898. Only minor changes have been made, the largest alteration being performed in 1947 by the firm of Bush-Brown, Heffernan and Gailey; this renovation, costing \$15,000, consisted primarily of classroom/office space changes necessary when the building was converted from the School of Textile Engineering to the School of Industrial and Systems Engineering. Two fire escapes, of metal construction, were also added at this time, one on the east and one on the west side of the building.

JOSEPH WHITEHEAD INFIRMARY (Now Dean of Students Building)

Located on Cherry Street, just north of what is presently Harrison Square (1968), the Joseph Whitehead Memorial Infirmary was built in 1910 in a style that can best be described as a Georgian variant. This two-story, red-brick building rests on a three-foot high coped marble base. It has a central entrance portico of one-story supported by two fluted columns topped with Tuscan capitals, a full and classically correct entablature and an eave supported with relatively flat consoles; the roof of the portico is typically flat. The doorway to the building is set within a round arch which rests on two short pilasters. Larger, full-height pilasters flank the archway and the entrance door, set in the opening, is of the glass store-front variety. Lower floor windows are of the 2/2 variety and are set into segmented arch brick lintels which have both keystones and end-stones of marble; sills on all windows are also of marble. The second floor of the former Infirmary is separated from the lower floor by means of a marble and brick string course. Upper floor windows, also of the 2/2 variety, are set in simple, white painted wooden frames. The entablature of the cornice of the building is of brick, set as headers and separated both above and below the cornice line by a string course of stretchers. The entablature sports ten terra-cotta and cast stone decorations of a geometric pattern, four of which have beneath them triangular-shaped slabs of marble set in the facade. The cornice is of wood and is supported by double consoles spaced every two to three feet. The roof to the building is hipped, covered in slate and is broken at the edge on the north and south sides of the building by high brick chimneys.

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THE D. M. SMITH (OLD PHYSICS) BUILDING

Francis P. Smith, Architect

Robert and Company, Associated Architects

1922-1923

Executed in an eclectic style that first made its appearance in the United States at Princeton University in 1913, the D. M. Smith Building was designed with a subtle blend of both classical and Gothic elements. This Collegiate-Gothic style building stands three stories in height, not including its full daylight basement-ground floor. Its exterior entrance details, complete with Ionic columns and a bracketed pediment, the finials above the cornices of the pitched roofs, and the cartouche ornaments found in the gable-ends of the building all reflect the classical influence on the facade. However, even though this building possesses certain classically inspired details, it must be pointed out that the Gothic style is the dominant of the two used in the design, as is seen in the bay windows on both ends of the front facade, the white limestone sills of all the building's windows, the band courses contrasted with the large brick surfaces of the building elevations, and the emphasized verticality of the pitched, slate roofs.

In both plan and elevation, the key characteristic of the D. M. Smith Building is its symmetry. Circulation patterns, such as the halls, stairways and entrances, are all symmetrical about the General Laboratory on the ground floor, and repeat themselves on the first and second floors about the central Lecture Hall and even on the third floor which has no large, central space. Symmetry of window arrangement on all floors has produced consistent elevations but some peculiar room treatments such as a bay window in the student's toilet on the third floor.

When completed in 1923, this reinforced concrete building housed: 3 electrical laboratories, 1 physics lab, 2 halls, 2 libraries, 3 architectural drafting rooms, 2 civil engineering drafting rooms, 2 photometry rooms, 2 physics research rooms, 2 studios, 8 classrooms, 1 x-ray room, 6 apparatus rooms, 1 workshop, a Director's Laboratory, 1 chemistry room, a switchroom, a pendulum tower, an architectural supply room, and 9 faculty offices. Since 1923, the Smith Building has been altered only once, in April 1970, when the firm of John W. Cherry and Associates renovated the interior of the central Lecture Hall, Room 105, adding a curved, suspended ceiling to the two-story space, wall-to-wall carpeting and a vinyl wall covering.

SAVANT BUILDING

A simple brick structure, the Old Electric Building is symmetric in design and is representative of many of Tech's early structures. A central entrance of cut limestone is composed of two simple but broad pilasters topped by a simple and undecorated entablature and cornice, the former bearing in dark metal letters the present name of the building "D. P. Savant". In front of this entrance, on two short podiums stand two electric lights on cast iron posts and bases that date from 1911, a gift of the graduating class of that year. Immediately adjacent to the entrance and separated only by a thin strip of the red brick which faces the building is an 8/8 window; four



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such windows are found to either side of the entrance and nine more on the second floor. The windows of both floors have limestone sills and jack arches, the latter being treated in a rusticated manner. The third floor is separated from the first two floors by means of a limestone string course which projects slightly under each window to form a sill. These third floor windows are of the 4/4 variety vertically divided. The entablature of the building is a narrow band of limestone and is topped by a simple console supported eave of some three feet in depth.

JANE AUSTELL SWANN DORMITORIES - 1901

Extremely classical in derivation, this three story former dormitory has a symmetrical red-brick and cut limestone facade complete with a central two-story Tuscan portico. This portico, supported across the front by four doric columns and on the facade by two Doric pilasters, is simple but massive. The cornice and entablature are proportionately correct with the frieze bearing the name of the building cut into the stone. The columns sit on the base of the porch with steps placed between the three-foot diameter columns to give access to the ground level. A central doorway (now a glass storefront door) is found under the portico with an 8/8 window to each side and three of the same above. Both the doorway and the windows on all floors except the third have stone sills and jack arch lintels. The third floor is like the Savant Building next door, separated from the first two levels by means of a cut-stone string course which doubles as a sill for each of the eleven windows on that floor. The entablature of the building is of limestone and is plain while the cornice sports a copper gutter decorated every 12" with an acroterions.

KNOWLES BUILDING (demolished 1992)

Standing in stark contrast to the west stands of Grant Field which rises behind it like a colossal stage backdrop, the Knowles Building with its simple form and detailing is clearly typical of many of Georgia Tech's early buildings. Built originally as a long, low two-story dormitory with full daylight basement that once overlooked Tech's athletic field on the far eastern extreme of the campus, the Knowles Building today appears much as it did in its heyday. A centrally located door, approached by means of a wide, shallow roofless porch, is found in the center of the once symmetrical facade. Paired windows of the 2/2 variety stretch to either side of this doorway with the same arrangement (with a window instead of a door) on the second floor. Two projecting "side wings" each contain a door that opens on to the porch and two 2/2 windows on the front facade. The roof is hipped and covered with folded seam lead while all of the exterior walls are of red brick.

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JOHN SAYLOR COON MECHANICAL ENGINEERING BUILDING  
King and Walker, Architects  
1911

Beaux-Arts Renaissance Revival in style, the John Saylor Coon Mechanical Engineering Building, located at the corner of Ferst Drive and Cherry Street represents the first enlargement of the original nine acre campus of Georgia Tech. The building, built of red brick with decorative elements of terra-cotta, actually consists of two parts built in three phases over differing time spans. The first, the original Mechanical Engineering Building, built in 1911, is a three-story block that initially contained faculty offices and classrooms; the second portion of the facility is a long fourteen-bay, two-story high wing that was added over the years 1919-1929 to house needed shops, laboratories and drafting rooms. The third part of the Mechanical Engineering Building is the Research Laboratory. Located behind the original block and subsequently added shop wing, this lab was erected to increase research space. All of the buildings are of red brick and have had extensive interior alterations.

# SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Historic District of the Georgia Institute of Technology, commonly known as the Old Campus of Georgia Tech, is significant in the areas of architecture, education, engineering and science, as well as landscape architecture. As one of the major engineering institutions in the United States today (it ranks 8th), Georgia Tech, founded in 1885, has long been a driving force in the southeast in the area of technological training and innovation for continued industrial and scientific expansion.

Born as the result of a conversation between Nathaniel Edwin Harris, a prominent Macon, Georgia attorney and Major J. F. Hanson, manufacturer, Georgia Tech's beginnings - at least conceptually - can be traced back to early May, 1882. At that time Major Hanson met with his friend Harris to explain the need for a technological school in Georgia. Hanson argued that such a school would be mandatory in Georgia if the state was to be provided with the educated manpower and leadership necessary for a continued industrial expansion. Harris agreed and in the course of the conversation remarked that "I would rather be the author of a law establishing such a school than to be Governor of Georgia." But, as it worked out, Harris became both author of the law and governor of the state. The immortal Henry Grady, of the Atlanta Constitution, joined forces with Harris and Hanson, picking up the cudgel and likewise fighting vigorously for the creation of the school that was to become the Georgia School of Technology.

"Georgia Tech was founded in that period when the general cry for industrialization was finding a response in the establishment of engineering schools in all parts of the Nation." The actual resolution introduced before the Georgia legislature was passed on November 24, 1882 and then "Governor Alexander H. Stephens immediately appointed a commission of ten men to visit and study the leading engineering schools in the United States. On recommendation of the committee the general assembly in 1885 appropriated \$65,000 for the establishment of the Georgia School of Technology."

One of five competing cities which also included towns like Athens, Macon, and Penfield, Atlanta made the high bid of \$130,000 in land and money for the site of the new school. A professor from the Worcester Polytechnic Institute of Massachusetts was engaged to organize Georgia's first engineering school and in 1887 construction of the first building was begun on a five-acre tract purchased from the Peter's Land Company; Richard Peters later donated an additional parcel of land to bring the size of the original campus to nine acres.

Dr. Isaac Hopkins, who had offered the first technological course ever taught in the south at Emory College in 1884, was chosen as Georgia Tech's first president. The school opened on October 3, 1888 with a total enrollment of 84 students. Formal "installation services" were held at the De Give Opera House.

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The Old Campus

The Old Campus of Georgia Tech is significant for more than just the design of the buildings of which it is comprised. For whereas the buildings within this portion of the campus are not necessarily outstanding works of architecture, the most important quality of "the hill" is its sense of space and time. As is evident in the placement of the buildings within the Old Campus, little thought was actually given to the future expansion of the then young technological school. Instead, the site planning was carried out in such a manner as to meet the immediate and pressing needs of the school. This practical approach to siting has created what is, today, the Old Campus' most significant quality: its sense of space. The scale of the buildings appears almost European when experienced from points along the narrow circulation paths within the area. These paths, obviously pedestrian at one time, have now been asphalted to allow administrators to park their cars "at their doorways" which contributes, of course, to a visual destruction of the harmony found within this portion of the Tech campus. However, the spatial qualities are so much stronger than this visual blight that one still "feels" the space even though he recognizes that the cars "do not belong" and are out of place. The balance of the buildings in this area is so delicately arranged, both around the existing terrain and undesirable surrounding intrusions that the removal of a single building would totally destroy the character of this district and would render it much less significant.

The "harmony" found within the Old Campus is attributable to the fact that almost all of the buildings located there are "turn-of-the-century", 1885 - 1923, and all exhibit a consistent approach in design and construction. However, the consistency does not include dull repetition of style or form and this in itself is significant.

The Administration Building: Let by a contract on May 5, 1887 to Angus McGilvray who bid \$43,250 to construct this building designed by Bruce and Morgan, the old Academic Building was completed by 1888. This structure once housed Tech's Library, President's Office, Classrooms, and other academic facilities. It was remodelled in 1963-64 on the interior with major alterations. Its best known feature is its "Tower" with the word TECH emblazoned on each of its four sides electrically lighted at night, making it a landmark in Atlanta.

The Carnegie Building: Donated by Andrew Carnegie to Georgia Tech on March 12, 1906, this building served the school as a library until November of 1953. Construction was officially begun on this building on November 21, 1906 and the facility opened in September 1907. Columbia University contributed 700 books to Tech around the time of the opening and Julius L. Brown later donated an additional 3000 books from his estate along with other gifts.

The Old Infirmary: Presently used as the Dean of Students Building, the Old Infirmary is significant in that it was a woman's organization, the Women's Federation of Clubs in Atlanta, that assisted then President Kenneth G. Matheson in raising the money to build the health facility. In November 1909 Mrs. Joseph B. Whitehead, widow of the man who had made his fortune in bottling Coca-Cola, contributed \$5000 and by the summer of 1910, \$15,000 had been contributed and construction began.



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A. French Building: Erected in 1897 by a philanthropist from Pittsburgh, Aaron French, this building was initially Tech's School of Textiles. French helped to establish the school with a generous contribution of money and machinery. The building was converted, in 1949, for use by the School of Industrial Engineering and was renovated with a \$15,000 grant from the Rich Foundation. 1892 - Lockwood, Greene & Co.

Knowles Building: A former dormitory erected in 1897 through the assistance of Clarence Knowles, a local resident who had helped to secure the initial \$20,000 needed from the state legislature to begin construction of this building, Tech's first planned dormitory. It has been remodelled three times: 1924, 1947 (when converted to office use) and again in 1964. Currently in danger of demolition, this building provides a significant barrier to what would otherwise be a monstrous intrusion, the Grant Field stadium.

D. M. Smith Building: Built by the Carnegie Foundation at a cost of \$250,000 in 1923, this building was the first structure to establish an architectural style that was used consistently for all Tech's buildings. For twenty years, the style of this building - a variant of English collegiate - was used with great regularity after having been decided on by Professors Skinner and H. Bush-Brown of Tech's School of Architecture. Initially designed to house Architecture and Physics, the building now houses Social Sciences, Psychology laboratories and mathematics offices.

Lyman Hall Laboratory: Built in 1905-06 under legislative appropriation of \$10,000, the Lyman Hall Lab was Georgia Tech's first Chemistry Building. Named after Lyman Hall, a president of Georgia Tech, this neo-Romanesque revival structure was completed at a cost of \$20,000. Hall, who changed Tech from a small trade school into a major engineering institution, died two months prior to the cornerstone laying of this building which had been a pet project of his for some years.

Swann Dormitory: Erected through the contributions of James Swann of New York, this \$30,000 building was opened in late 1901; an additional \$5000 towards the construction of this "memorial" building was donated by William Randolph Hearst. Built as a memorial to Swann's wife, Janie Austell Swann, the structure is presently used to house the Department of Modern Languages. Some renovation was undertaken in 1964.

D. P. Savant Building: Formerly the Old Electrical Engineering Building, the Savant Building was built in 1901 and is named after Domenico P. Savant. Two incandescent electric light standards, 1911, frame the entrance of this building and were a gift of the graduation class of that year.

Emerson Building (1925): Built in 1925, as an addition to the Lyman Hall Laboratory of Chemistry through the use of funds generated by the Greater Georgia Tech Campaign of 1921, the Emerson Labs are named in honor of Dr. William Henry Emerson who served as head of the Department of Chemistry from 1888 until his death in November, 1924. As part of the school's original faculty Emerson constantly sought to bring better facilities to the school and this \$100,000 structure provided a badly needed lecture hall and laboratories for both the Departments of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering.

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Originally site of the "Shacks", two-story wood-sided buildings that had been used since the beginning of Georgia Tech as dormitories, the Emerson Building serves both to terminate the northeast corner of the old Tech campus and to further define the space created by encircling the centrally located Administration Building (1888). Emerson is also vital in preventing the adjacent, concrete and steel West Stands of Grant Field, a 58,000 seat stadium, from being considered a definite intrusion on the integrity of the historic district.

John Saylor Coon Mechanical Engineering Building (1911): Beaux-Arts Renaissance in style, the Mechanical Engineering Building, located at the corner of Ferst Drive and Cherry Street, represents the first extension to Tech's original nine acre campus. Built with the aid of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce who raised \$22,000 towards the total \$178,000 cost of the entire facility, the building was erected in several stages. The first three of its five units were up by 1912; in August 1919 the legislature appropriated \$100,000 for the remaining two units of which one was erected by 1920 while the other was not completed until 1938.

John D. Rockefeller Y.M.C.A. Building: Donated by means of a \$50,000 gift of John D. Rockefeller in February of 1910, the Rockefeller YMCA was built at a cost of \$75,000 of which \$25,000 was donated by friends of the school. Used today as a center for Architectural Research, this building is soon to be renovated for use as a National Alumni Headquarters. Like the Administration and no-longer extant Old Shop Buildings, this structure was designed by the firm of Morgan and Dillon, a carry-on of the old Atlanta architectural firm of Bruce and Morgan.

Georgia Tech has had far too many "firsts" and outstanding personages associated with engineering and engineering education to recount all of them here. One of the oldest radio stations in the U.S., WGST, founded in 1923 by the Honorable Clark Howell was a gift to Tech in that year. Georgia Tech was also one of the first six schools in the United States to establish and maintain a Naval ROTC program (founded 1926). Personalities associated with the school include such famous people as Bitsy Grant (tennis); Bobby Jones (golf); Ivan Allen, Jr. (politics; mayor of Atlanta); John Heisman (football coach); Charles Lane (humorist); Chip Roberts (Assistant United States Treasurer); and Y. Frank Freeman (Paramount Pictures magnate).

Thus, Georgia Tech is significant in the fields of architecture, education, engineering and science. It possesses the valuable resource of turn-of-the-century buildings which not only reflect the schools attitudes towards education at the time (straightforward and without adornment) but provide a sense of space and intimate enclosure that one seldom finds today. Within these historic structures, men both great and small, from Dr. Hopkins who presided over the school in 1888 as its first president to John Young who walked the moon in 1969, taught or were taught and each contributed significantly to the overall development of Georgia Tech. As a whole, the Old Campus reflects an attitude and a time and place that in itself is rare. This is attributable in part to the fact that the Old Campus has no serious intrusions within its boundaries and as a result allows one to explore a technological college campus of the late nineteenth century.

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 Files of the School of Architecture, Architectural Library, Georgia Institute of Technology  
 Consultation with Dr. Elizabeth Lyon, Chairman, Atlanta Urban Design Commission Advisory Committee on Historic Sites, Structures and Districts.

## GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 10 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A	<u>1,6</u>	<u>7,4,1</u>	<u>370</u> <u>4,9,0</u>	<u>3,7</u>	<u>39930</u> <u>4,0,0,0,0</u>	B	<u>1,6</u>	<u>7,4,1</u>	<u>380</u> <u>4,9,0</u>	<u>3,7</u>	<u>3,9</u>	<u>6,6,0</u>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING				ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING			
C	<u>1,6</u>	<u>7,4,1</u>	<u>2,2,0</u>	<u>3,7</u>	<u>3,9</u>	D	<u>1,6</u>	<u>7,4,1</u>	<u>2,2,0</u>	<u>3,7</u>	<u>4,0</u>	<u>0,0,0</u>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING				ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Intersection of centerline of North Avenue and Cherry Street, proceed north to intersection of centerline of Uncle Heine Way. Follow centerline west to intersection with alley running behind the Coon Mech. Engineering Building. Follow alley to north and turn east along walkway on north side of the Mech. Eng. Bldg. At intersection with Cherry Street, follow Cherry north to intersection with Third Street. Follow centerline of Third Street to Alley behind D. M. Smith Building. Follow Alley, along centerline, around Steam Plant to line parallel with the rear of the Lyman Hall-Emerson Chemical Laboratories. Follow behind

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES (cont.)

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

## FORM PREPARED BY

NAME/TITLE

H. Lee Dunagan, Consultant to Atlanta Urban Design Commission, Advisory Committee on

ORGANIZATION Historic Structures, Sites, & Districts

DATE

Atlanta Urban Design Commission

August 19, 1975

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

City Hall

634-0830

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Atlanta

Georgia

## STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL     

STATE X

LOCAL     

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

DAVID M. SHERMAN

DATE

TITLE

Chief, Historic Preservation Section

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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Major  
Bibliographical  
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labs to a line parallel with the western edge of Grant Field; proceed along this line to the northern edge of North Avenue at which point proceed east to a point opposite the eastern edge of the Old Rockefeller YMCA; at this point proceed south to the rear lot line of the YMCA. Proceed along rear lot line to the center line of the roadway on the West side of the YMCA. Proceed north along roadway to the Centerline of North Avenue. Proceed along centerline of North Avenue to intersection of centerline of Cherry Street to close.



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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH MAP

**1** NAME

HISTORIC The Historic District of the Georgia Institute of Technology

AND/OR COMMON

**2** LOCATION

CITY, TOWN Atlanta VICINITY OF Fulton COUNTY Georgia STATE

**3** MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE U.S.G.S. - Northwest Atlanta Quadrangle

SCALE 1:24,000 DATE 1954

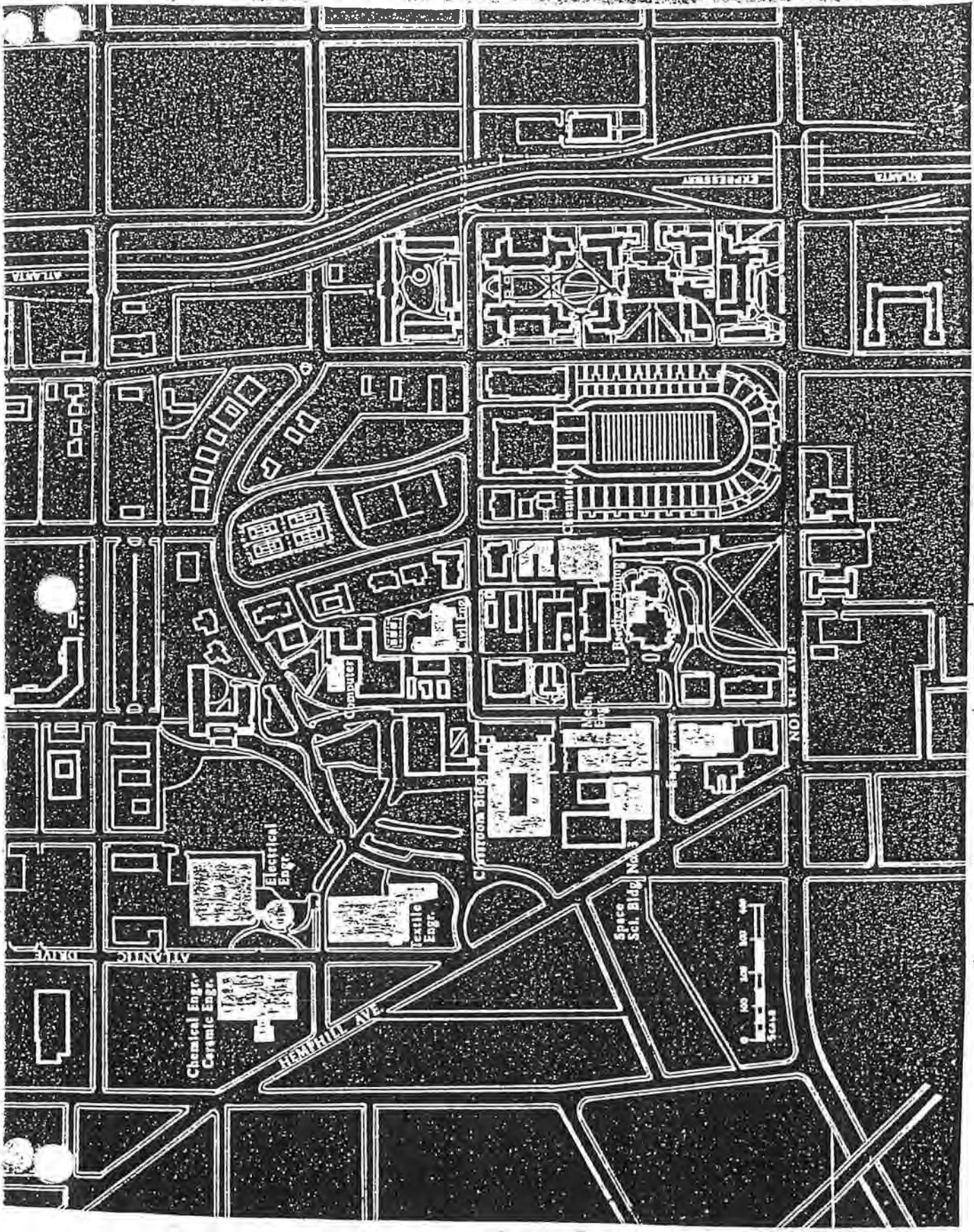
**4** REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES

Boundaries are center lines of streets and alleys (except east boundary, a portion of south boundary back 'j'y' and north boundary back of chemistry bldg.,

Co. Tech Dist. Boundaries







1 MILE

1 KILOMETER



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Heavy duty ————
- Medium duty - - - -
- Light-duty ————
- Unimproved dirt - - - -
- Interstate Route (circle with 'I')
- U. S. Route (circle with 'U.S.')



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET    Photographs    ITEM NUMBER    PAGE

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The Historic District of Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Fulton County  
Photographs by: David J. Kaminsky  
Date: Summer, 1976  
Negatives filed at: Department of Natural Resources

1. Whitehead Building, looking east.
2. Carnegie Building, looking north.
3. D. M. Smith Building, looking east.
4. Lyman Hall, looking north.
5. J. S. Coon Mechanical Engineering Building, looking northwest.
6. Rockefeller YMCA, looking southwest.
7. Administration Building, looking north.
8. Knowles Building, looking northeast.
9. A. French Building, looking northeast.
10. Savant Building and Swann Building, looking southwest.

## **APPENDIX C**

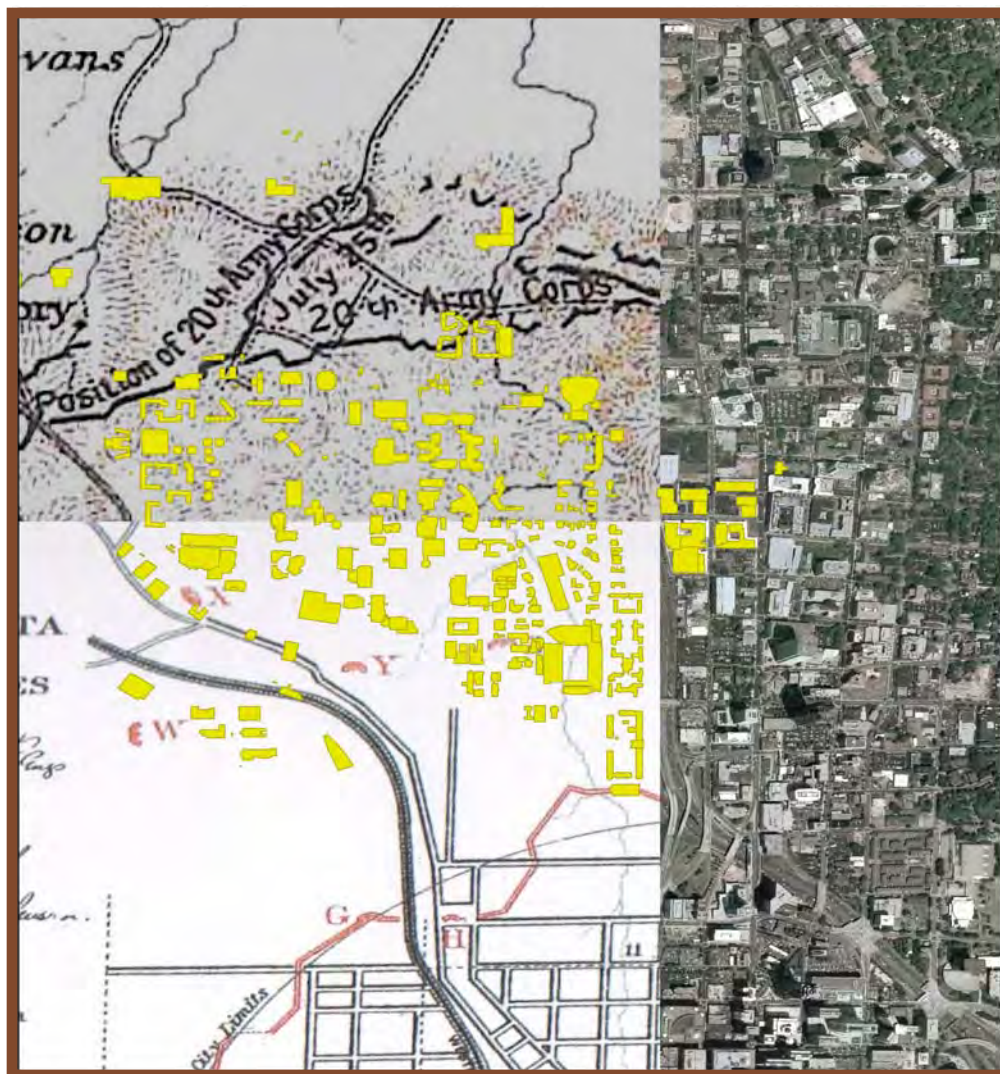
### **Archaeological Report**





# THE GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE PROBABILITY UPDATE

FULTON COUNTY, GEORGIA



NEW SOUTH ASSOCIATES

PROVIDING PERSPECTIVES ON THE PAST



# The Georgia Institute of Technology Archaeological Site Probability Update

Fulton County, Georgia

Report submitted to:

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Lord, Aeck, and Sargent • 1201 Peachtree Street NE • Atlanta, GA 30309

Report prepared by:

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New South Associates • 6150 East Ponce de Leon Avenue • Stone Mountain, Georgia 30083

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of two stylized, overlapping loops that resemble the initials 'JW'.

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J.W. Joseph, Ph.D., RPA – Principal Investigator

June 6, 2011 • Revised Draft Report  
New South Associates Technical Report 1720





# ABSTRACT

This report provides an update to the 2001 study of archaeological site potential for the campus of the Georgia Institute of Technology. This report addresses the core campus buildings and those properties acquired since 2001. A review of the files at the Georgia Archaeological Site Files in Athens revealed five archaeological studies have been conducted in the vicinity of campus properties, and eight archaeological sites have been identified on campus or near campus holdings. The 2001 examination of historical background material and topographic and hydrographic data identified seven areas on the Georgia Tech campus with potential to possess prehistoric and/or historic archaeological resources (Swanson 2001). Four of these areas featured a high probability for the presence of sites, and three areas featured a medium probability. Additionally, the 2001 study also identified areas associated with significant Civil War activity in 1864.

The current research revealed that the portion of the campus within the Georgia Tech National Register District should be considered having a high potential for archaeological deposits associated with the Institute's early history. This escalation in archaeological potential is a refinement of the 2001 study. Additionally, archaeological survey is recommended for projects such as landscaping activities, which will result in ground disturbance below eight inches, and/or groundbreaking activities such as systems installation that require excavation below eight inches. The results of archaeological survey should be provided to campus facilities staff and outside contractors and referenced in campus maps prior to conducting projects that disturb subsurface deposits.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report was drafted for the Lord, Aeck, and Sargent and the Georgia Institute of Technology. A number of individuals contributed to compiling the following report. Rob Yallop of Lord, Aeck and Sargent provided valuable information concerning campus architecture. Gratitude is extended to Lisa Jackson of the Georgia Tech's Center for Geographic Information Systems for providing critical data concerning the location of the campus properties. Brad Botwick prepared the Prehistoric Context, while Mark Swanson of New South Associates, Inc., prepared the Historic Context. Wm. Matthew Tankersley authored this report, and J.W. Joseph, Ph.D., RPA served as the Principal Investigator.

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# I. INTRODUCTION

In June of 2001, New South Associates, Inc. conducted a study to identify portions of the Georgia Institute of Technology campus that could potentially contain archaeological resources. The study identified four areas with a high probability for archaeological deposits and three areas with moderate potential. In addition to the archival research, extensive pedestrian survey of the campus was conducted to identify salient topographical elements and the extent of developmental impact. The resulting report and map was prepared both for Georgia Tech and the architectural firm of Lord, Aeck, and Sargent. This report provides an update to the first archaeological sensitivity study, addressing properties acquired by Georgia Tech since 2001 and the guidelines adopted by the Georgia Board of Regents concerning campus historic preservation plans.

This study reexamines portions of the Georgia Institute of Technology addressed in 2001, which is composed of buildings forming the core campus, bounded roughly by Tenth Street, Tech Parkway, the 75/85 Connector, and North Avenue and campus properties acquired since 2001. This report broadens the scope to accommodate campus properties acquired along West Peachtree Street and properties located between Tenth and Fourteenth Streets, north of the core campus area.

The background research of the initial study identified seven areas within the campus with moderate or high archaeological potential, the remainder of the campus having a low potential for resources. Portions of the initial research are reprinted here to provide context for the areas defined as archaeologically sensitive. Many of the same background resources found in the 2001 report, like historic period maps and images, were consulted for the current study. The collected research materials were supplemented with historic aerial imagery of the campus to further assess the impact of development in the sensitivity areas by the mid-twentieth century.

Areas with the potential for the presence of prehistoric sites was determined in the 2001 report by the location of high ground in proximity to natural stream courses within the bounds of the campus. Alternatively, the location of potential historic sites was determined by examining local history. Evidence for potential historic sites was primarily based on an examination of maps and other archival materials on file with the Georgia Tech Archives and the Atlanta History Center. Local history in this corner of the city essentially begins with the Civil War.

Building on the findings of the 2001 report, research was conducted at the Georgia Archaeological Site Files to identify previously recorded sites and archaeological surveys conducted on and adjacent to campus properties. Additionally, aerial imagery from 1949 was examined to assess the location of potential archaeological resources within the areas deemed archaeologically sensitive that date to the early twentieth century.

This report is divided into four sections. The Prehistoric Context provides as an overview of Native American cultures in North Georgia up to European Contact. The Historic Context addresses the specific local history of the Georgia Tech campus, drawing upon historic maps and other resources. The Previous Archaeological Sites and Studies section provides a summary of the identified sites on and adjacent to campus properties as well as synopses of archaeological studies conducted near campus. The report concludes with a section of recommendations for continued stewardship of archaeological resources on the Georgia Tech campus. Appendix A contains the Georgia Archaeological Site Forms for the project area.

## II. PREHISTORIC CONTEXT

Prehistoric contexts provide a basis for interpreting and evaluating any Native American archaeological sites that might be found on the Georgia Institute of Technology campus. Prehistoric archaeological resources would relate to Native American cultural patterns associated with this portion of North Georgia. While no prehistoric archaeological resources have been identified on or adjacent to campus properties, the 2001 study recognized areas that could potentially possess prehistoric archaeological resources. These prehistoric period resources would likely fall into one of the board cultural periods of North Georgia summarized in the following sections. The prehistoric period is divided into the Paleoindian, Archaic, Woodland, and Mississippian periods. The era of initial contacts between native and European societies is called the Protohistoric/Contact period.

### PALEOINDIAN PERIOD

The Paleoindian period (10,000-8000 B.C.) represents the earliest known human presence in Georgia. Recent research in nearby areas, most notably in South Carolina (Goodyear 2005), suggests that people entered the southeast earlier, but no similar findings have been made in Georgia to date. Diagnostic Paleoindian artifacts include Clovis, Suwannee, Simpson, Cumberland, and Dalton points.

Paleoindians adapted to late glacial and early Holocene environments that offered significantly different conditions than exist today. Archaeologists have characterized them as living in small, mobile social units with an economic focus on hunting and collecting wild foods. Evidence from sites in eastern North America suggests that they hunted animals such as caribou (now extinct in the southeast), deer, and smaller game (Sassaman et al. 1990; Walker 2000; Hollenbach 2005). Paleoindian sites in Georgia have been found on levees, terraces, upland edges and uplands. The floodplains of small streams are not expected to contain such sites (Anderson et al. 1990:54). Most finds from this period occur below the fall line, suggesting people lived mainly in the Coastal Plain (Hally and Rudolph 1982a, 1989b). This circumstance might have been due to their settlement and subsistence practices favoring ridgetop barrens and locations near bottomland swamps. Such zones were much more prevalent in the Coastal Plain than in the forested Piedmont.

### ARCHAIC PERIOD

During the Archaic period (8000-1000 B.C.), conditions approximating modern environments emerged. As people adapted to changing habitats, new technologies and sociocultural arrangements arose. Important features of the Archaic period, which is divided into early, middle, and late subperiods, include technological developments, settlement and subsistence change, and increasing social complexity.



The Early Archaic (8000-6000 B.C.) shows continuities with the preceding era but with some distinct differences, most obviously in technology. New projectile point types appeared, including varieties of Palmer and Kirk (Coe 1964; Anderson and Joseph 1988). Emerging Holocene environments caused changes to various lifeways and social practices. Hunting, for instance, required adjustments to account for the disappearance or extinction of Pleistocene fauna and increased emphasis on modern species (Caldwell 1952; Anderson and Joseph 1988). Social units remained organized into egalitarian bands and subsistence relied on hunting and gathering seasonally available resources within limited geographic areas (Griffin 1952). Individual bands might have spent most of the year moving between the Coastal Plain and Piedmont within specific major river valleys. Groups of bands congregated annually at central locations, probably at in the fall zone, for interaction, exchange, and other purposes (Anderson and Hanson 1988).

Diagnostic artifacts of the Middle Archaic Period (6000-3000 B.C.) include Stanly, Morrow Mountain, and Guilford projectile points (Coe 1964). Social and economic organization probably changed little from the small hunting bands thought to characterize the Early Archaic and Paleoindian periods. However, Middle Archaic groups in the Piedmont are thought to have been highly mobile and flexible in their use of subsistence resources (Blanton and Sassaman 1989). In addition, dependence on quartz as a raw material for stone tools suggests that band territories became restricted, isolating some groups from stone sources better suited for flaking. The widespread Morrow Mountain horizon throughout the southeast indicates that even with constrained territories, inter-group contact and probably aggregation continued to take place (Windham 2008:29-30).

Important developments of the Late Archaic period (3000-1000 B.C.) include population growth, intensive use of various environments, greater settlement stability, and more complex social organization. The first appearance of ceramic technology in North America took place during this period, the earliest known pottery coming from Stallings Island in the Savannah River Valley. Late Archaic projectile point types include stemmed varieties, including Savannah River, Otarre, and Paris Island (Coe 1964; Wauchope 1966; Blanton et al. 1987). Late Archaic sites and site components are relatively common in north Georgia (Blanton et al. 1987; Braley 1988; Crook 1984). Site locations suggest that people began concentrating settlement in valley bottoms, although sites are more numerous in the uplands than during prior periods, implying greater use of all habitats. Settlements were occupied for longer periods than earlier and population increased. Most likely, people lived most of the year in large aggregate camps situated in major river valleys, then the camp broke up and smaller groups moved to seasonal residences at the heads of drainages. Subsistence activities appear to have involved mainly riverine resources, though terrestrial plants and animals remained important. No evidence for horticulture has been found in the region. Yet, it is possible that people manipulated local habitats to favor certain wild plants (Stanyard 2003:59; Windham 2008:30-32).

## WOODLAND PERIOD

The Woodland period is characterized by increased social complexity, ceremonial activities, and a diversified subsistence pattern that relied on small game animals, riverine products, and the incorporation of cultivated plants into the traditional regimen of collecting wild plants. Widespread use of ceramics also emerged where previously it had been more sporadic. Ceramic technology provided improved storage of surplus food, which affected settlement and subsistence practices

and had consequences for social relationships. The Woodland period is commonly divided into three phases in the southeast based on ceramic and point types and on the presence or absence of burial mounds.

The Early Woodland period (1000-100 B.C.) in North Georgia is not well documented. The period is associated with an archaeological culture termed the Kellogg phase, characterized by fabric-marked Dunlap pottery and triangular projectile points, such as Copena and Candy Creek (Cambron and Hulse 1975). Grinding stones for processing plants and boat stones are also typical (Caldwell 1952; Garrow 1975:18; Wood and Bowen 1995). Early Woodland people lived in villages on floodplains along creeks and streams. Characteristic projectile point types include Copena and Candy Creek. In addition to large villages occupied for most of the year, people visited diverse locations to gain access to specific seasonally available resources. Smaller, short-duration campsites reflect these activities. Subsistence relied on a wide assortment of wild foods, but the emphasis on riverine products seen in the Late Archaic declined (Ford 1985; Wood and Bowen 1995:8-11; Windham 2008:33).

A subsequent archaeological culture, the Cartersville focus, emerged around the transition from the Early to Middle Woodland period (100 B.C.-A.D. 500). Ceramic types typical for the Early Woodland continued to be produced while Cartersville Simple Stamped pottery appeared alongside it (Garrow 1975). Varieties of stemless projectile points, grinding tools, slate and shale hoes, boatstones, gorgets, and celts also define this era. Hunting and gathering continued to form the basis of the subsistence economy but semi-domesticated species were also used, while mast declined in importance. Sites became smaller than during the Early Woodland and typically occupied terraces adjacent to streams (Garrow 1975; Wood and Bowen 1995:11-12). New and more elaborate ritual activities appeared during this era. Manifestations of this phenomenon included the first earthworks constructed in North Georgia and interment of presumably high-ranking individuals in earthen and stone mounds along with exotic artifacts (Jeffries 1976; Cable and Raymer 1991; Wood and Bowen 1995; Windham 2008:41). These activities indicate that north Georgia societies adopted elements of the Hopewellian tradition, although they were superimposed on local cultural practices (Garrow 1975; Jennings 1989).

The Late Woodland period (A.D. 500-900) covers a transition from the hunting and gathering cultures that persisted in one form or another during much of the prehistoric era to more complex sociopolitical societies that developed in the Mississippian period. In north central Georgia, the Late Woodland is associated with the Swift Creek phase. Simple-stamped pottery appeared near the end of the Middle Woodland and gradually replaced Cartersville as the dominant type (Windham 2008:41-42). During the later Swift Creek phase, complicated stamped varieties of pottery known as Swift Creek and Napier appeared. Projectile points included small stemmed, side-notched types such as Baker Creek and Swan Lake along with grinding stones and hammerstones (Garrow 1975, Rudolph 1986; Wood and Bowen 1995:14; Whatley 2002). Available data suggest that subsistence remained focused on hunting, gathering and some plant cultivation. Corn was present in the region but never comprised an important part of the Late Woodland diet. Swift Creek site locations show an affinity for large floodplains of major rivers. They rarely occur in uplands or along tributary streams (Wood and Bowen 1995:15-16).

## MISSISSIPPIAN PERIOD

The Mississippian period represents an era of complex social arrangements recognized archaeologically by hierarchical site relationships, stockaded villages, ceremonial mounds, and evidence of agriculture-based economies (Blanton et al. 1987). Hally and Rudolph (1986) divide the Mississippian period into Early, Middle, and Late Mississippian.

Woodstock and Etowah cultures represent the Early Mississippian period (A.D. 900-1200) in the project region. The Woodstock culture may be the earliest Mississippian expression in the region and is recognized on the basis of sand tempered, wide-mouthed, conoidal jars decorated with concentric oval, diamond, and lineblock-stamped surfaces. Related material culture included triangular projectile points and sherd disks. Settlements consisted of small villages and large towns that occasionally contained temple mounds. Etowah ceramics, distinguished by ladder base diamond, lineblock, and complicated stamped motifs sometimes co-occurred with Woodstock ceramics but are generally judged to post-date them. Late in the Etowah period, major political and ceremonial centers arose in the Piedmont, suggesting that sociopolitical complexity had grown considerably over the earlier periods (Halley and Rudolph 1986).

The Savannah culture is the only culture recognized within the Middle Mississippian period (A.D. 1200-1350). This cultural manifestation is recognized primarily on the basis of four pottery types: Savannah Complicated Stamped, Etowah Complicated Stamped, Savannah Check Stamped and Savannah Plain. Site types, mound styles, settlement, and subsistence practices remained relatively unchanged from the preceding period (Windham 2008:46). Regional societies participated in the Southeastern Ceremonial Complex, a religious tradition spread widely across the southeast that shared styles of artifacts, iconography, ceremonies, and mythology. The Savannah Culture encompasses several sub-phases, including the Beaverdam, Hollywood, Scull Shoals, and Wilbanks Phases, all named after representative sites (Hally and Rudolph 1986).

The Late Mississippian period (A.D. 1350-1550) is associated with Lamar culture, a widespread tradition in the southeast that lasted to the time of European contact. Diagnostic artifacts include Stamp Creek ceramics, which exhibit applied clay strips at vessel lips, as well as punctations, nodes, or finger pinching around the vessel rim and poorly executed complicated stamping of the exterior surfaces (Cable and Raymer 1991:14). Settlement included mound centers, while small farmsteads in the hinterlands of the regional centers became more common than during prior times. Houses were built of wood posts covered in mud plaster, bark, or thatch and were probably occupied all year. Subsistence continued to rely on a mix of cultivated plants, especially maize, and other wild plants and animals (Halley and Rudolph 1986; Windham 2008:46).

## PROTOHISTORIC/CONTACT PERIOD

The first known contacts between Native and European societies in northern Georgia resulted from Spanish expeditions to explore the interior of North America. Of three sixteenth-century explorers in the southeast (de Soto, de Luna, and Pardo), only Hernando de Soto explored the Georgia Piedmont, while de Luna's force made it to Georgia but did not extensively explore the Piedmont (Smith 1992).

These early explorers encountered the Late Mississippian societies that arose in Georgia during the previous 200 years. The broader region encompassed several complex chiefdoms controlling large aboriginal populations (Loubser and Smith 1997:66). Archaeological manifestations of these cultures would resemble those for the end of the Mississippian era. Information recorded by

Spanish explorers indicated regional social, political, and cultural differences existed and these might be discernable through variations in ceramic style. All of the ceramics of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, though, reflect variations on Lamar pottery (Smith 1992:56).

Little is known regarding much of the seventeenth century in interior Georgia, though substantial depopulation occurred after the initial European contacts and this likely caused major disruptions to Native societies, as did economic changes brought on by participation in European trade networks (Loubser and Reed 1997:67). By the eighteenth century, when impacts by English colonization efforts would have been felt, Native groups in the region had undergone significant change. The groups that emerged from this period of upheaval formed a political alliance known as the Creeks that took in a broad region covering portions of present-day Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee. Creek material culture, which probably reflected amalgams of several traditions, was represented mainly by Chattahoochie Brushed, Ocmulgee Fields Incised, Plain, and Kasita Red Filmed ceramic types that were in use from the mid-eighteenth century to the time of removal in the early nineteenth century (Smith 1992:65). Northern Georgia was also a focus of settlement and culture by historic Cherokee tribes, especially in the eighteenth century. Ceramic types associated with Cherokee sites show a variety of stamped surface treatments and elaborate rim decorations (Smith 1992:67).

Seventeenth and eighteenth-century Native American sites show a range of structures, representing houses, public buildings, and earthworks arranged around central plazas. Buildings were sometimes organized in concentric rings around public spaces, and palisades and/or other defensive structures might enclose entire villages. Other features of Native village sites included storage and waste disposal pits and burials. There is evidence for dispersed community settlement patterns as well. Subsistence practices followed patterns established during the Mississippian period, with certain European foods introduced early after contact (Smith 1992).





### III. HISTORIC CONTEXT

At the time of the Civil War, Atlanta was only about 20 years old with a population of around 10,000. The city was limited to what is now considered "downtown," centered by the Five Points area. Three rail lines entered the city; the Georgia Railroad from the east, the Atlanta and West Point Railroad from the southwest, and the Western and Atlantic Railroad from the northwest. The latter, the Western and Atlantic (also known as the Chattanooga and Atlanta), was the rail line immediately southwest of Marietta Street.

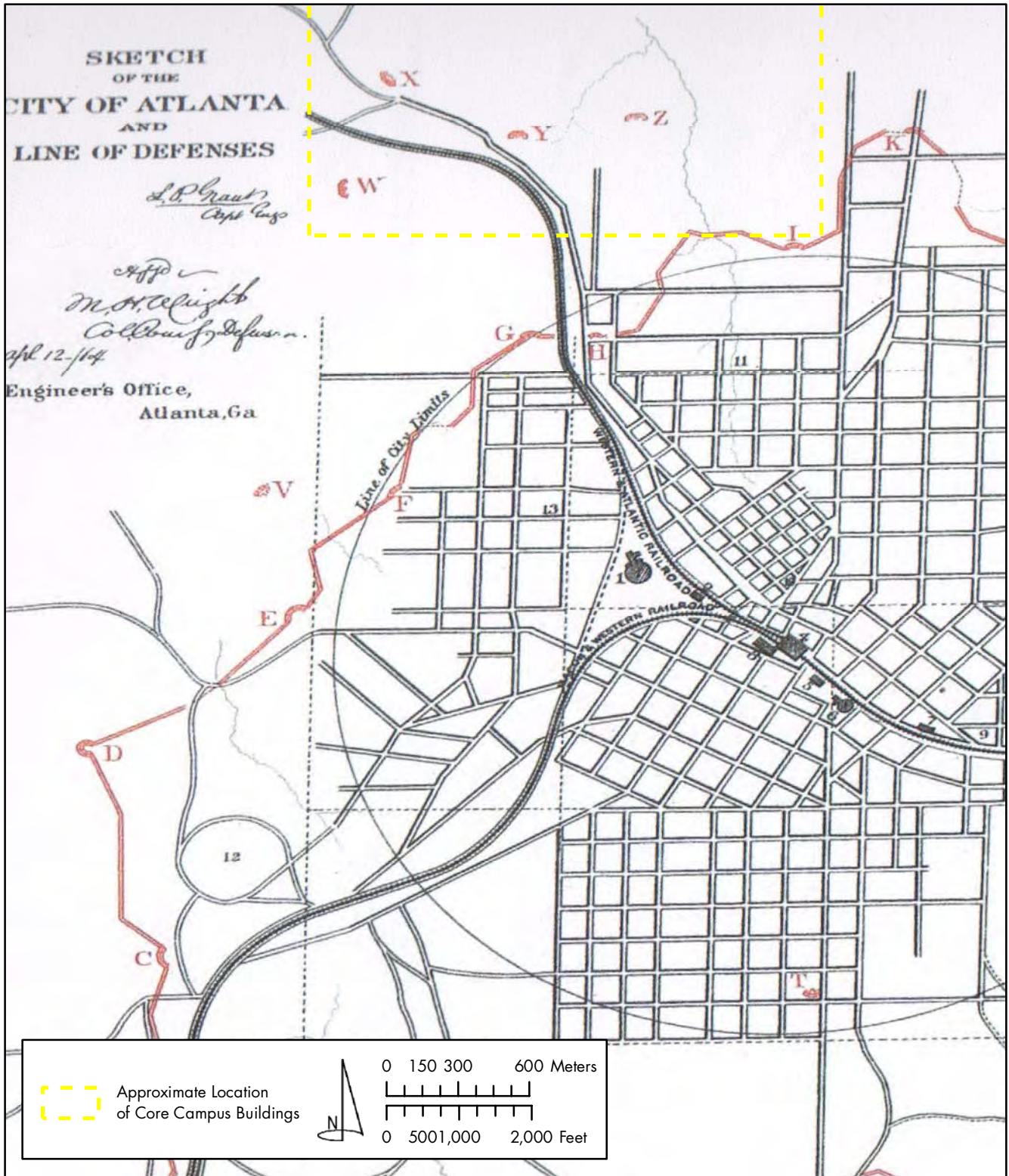
By the spring of 1864, the approach of Sherman's army led to the creation of the first comprehensive line of defensive works around Atlanta. These are shown on Plate 51 of the Official Military Atlas of the Civil War (Sketch of the City of Atlanta 1864). While the first defense lines were located south of what is now the Georgia Tech campus, there were three redoubts or forts located beyond the line that were situated within the project area. On Plate 51, these are identified as "X," "Y," and "Z" (Figure 1).

By the summer of 1864, these redoubts were incorporated into a second, outer defensive line that cut across what is now the southern part of the Tech campus (Figure 2). Local Civil War expert Wilbur Kurtz plotted the location of this line and other local Civil War features for a 1938 Chamber of Commerce map of the city designed to capitalize on tourist interest aroused by the imminent release of the film *Gone With the Wind* (Kurtz 1938). According to Kurtz's map, "X" almost surely became "Fort Hood." By the time of the siege of Atlanta, Fort Hood figured prominently as the city's northwest salient. The identification of "Y" and "Z" is more problematical, but they probably became unnamed bastions within the outer line, east of Fort Hood. "Z," for example, was almost surely located on the hill where Tech's original campus now stands. Another local feature shown on the 1938 Kurtz map is the site of the Ephraim G. Ponder House, located off Marietta Street, just east of Fort Hood.

Even though none of these features are now standing, Kurtz's map leaves little doubt as to the location of the Fort Hood site, which today is situated between Marietta Street and is now Tech Parkway, in the vicinity of Georgia Tech Building No. 137. This location is corroborated by a circa 1911 map of Atlanta, which depicted a small side street called "Fort Hood Place," located in this same area (Kauffman and Kauffman c.1911). During the siege of Atlanta, Federal lines that wrapped around the northern part of the city in July and August of 1864, cut across what is now the northern part of the Tech campus. These lines likely extended east into Midtown Atlanta.

Three developments took place within this area, more or less simultaneously. The first was the industrial development along Marietta Road, now Marietta Street. The second was the residential development adjacent to this industry that would soon form the kernel of a community known as Chastaintown. The third was the establishment, along North Avenue, of the original campus of Georgia Tech, centered around the main Tech campus building, located on high ground (Redoubt "Z") that had been incorporated into the Confederate defense line around Atlanta. All of these developments will be discussed in turn.

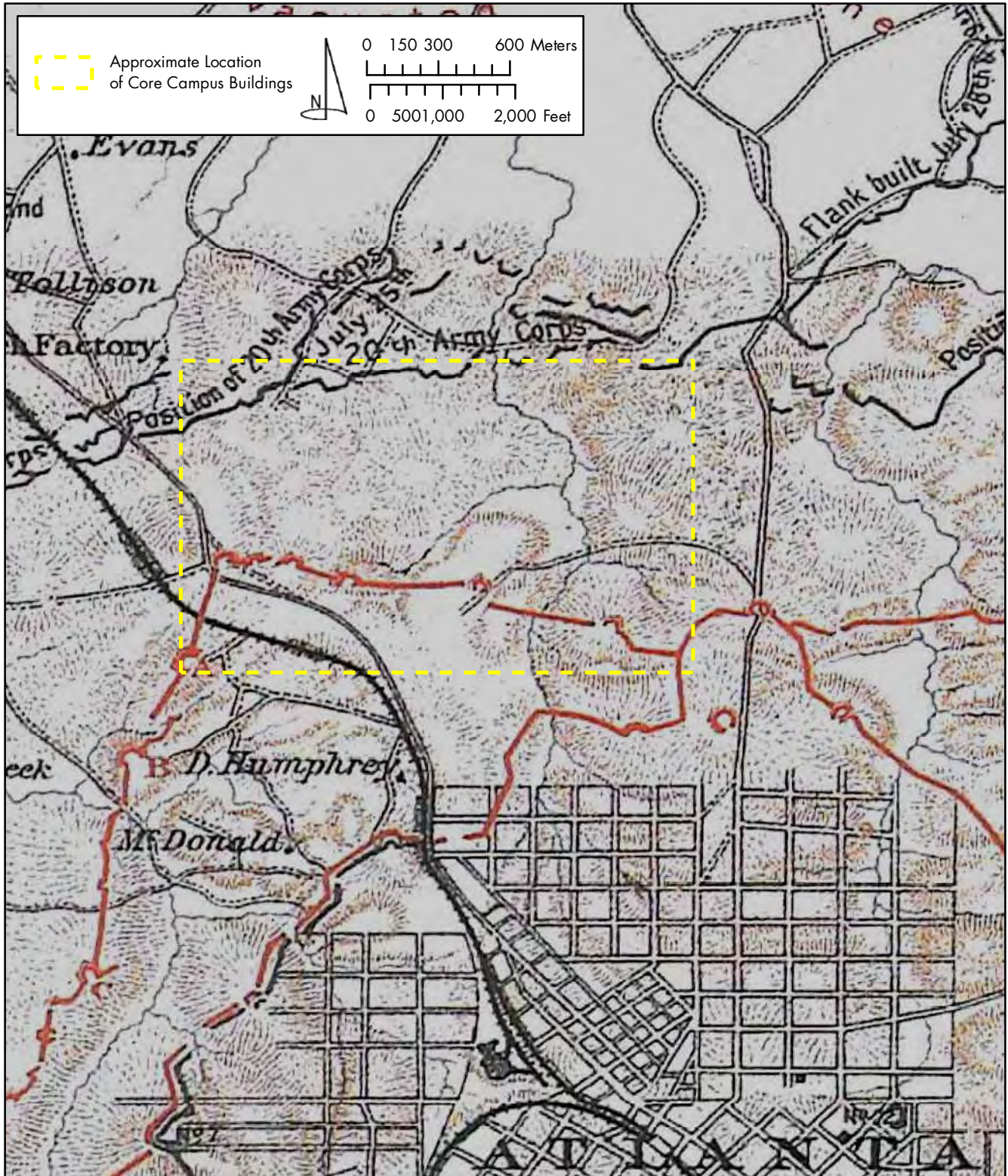
Figure 1.  
The Vicinity of the Georgia Tech Campus  
on Plate 51 of the Official Military Atlas of the Civil War



Source: Davis et al. (2003)



Figure 2.  
The Vicinity of the Georgia Tech Campus  
on Plate 88 of the Official Military Atlas of the Civil War



Source: Davis et al. (2003)



The first Sanborn fire insurance map of Atlanta that depicts any part of the project area is dated to 1892 and shows the area along Marietta Street. This map, and other later Sanborn maps, all available in microfilm at the Atlanta History Center Archives, indicate that the area was starting to be used for light industry and commercial development. Both the 1892 and 1899 maps depict this development along Marietta Street, specifically north of North Avenue and south of Wallace Street. From North Avenue to Wallace, south to north, these developments were the Randall Brothers Lumber Yard, the Atlanta Furniture Factory, and the Georgia Rose Houses. North of Wallace, Marietta Street turned residential, with small houses and a few churches.

The first Sanborn map to show residential development beyond Marietta Street was the 1911 edition, with corrections that dated to the 1920s. By 1904, if not before, this area was already settled and identified as Chastaintown (Rogers 1904). Named after Avery Chastain, a local landowner, Chastaintown was a working-class community located along the Southern Railroad, adjacent to Marietta Street, and the Southern Belt Railroad to the north. During this period, the Atlantic Steel complex was being established along the Southern Railroad, north of Fourteenth Street. Yet, for many years, the core of this community remained along Hemphill Avenue and adjacent parts of Emmett Street, later known as Tenth Street. Although it had an industrial base and was incorporated into Atlanta early, the community retained a rural flavor. Farm plots were often interspersed among the houses, and from the earliest days, the community was known as a horse-trading center (Robinson 1991; Tentative Zone Plan, Atlanta City Planning Commission, c. 1922). This is certainly corroborated by the 1911/1920 Sanborn of the area, which showed frequent gaps between houses throughout the community. The houses themselves were almost uniformly small, single-family, frame dwellings, with only a few commercial properties located along Hemphill. This situation was still basically the same in the 1931/1932 Sanborn map, corrected to around 1950, even though there were, by then, a few brick houses as well as some duplexes and apartment buildings.

From the beginning, Chastaintown was always more concentrated in the west half rather than the east half of what is now the Tech campus. Not only was this due to the presence of the railroad and Marietta Street, but also the presence of Georgia Tech to the east. Skirting Tech, Chastaintown eventually spread to the north and northeast, toward Atlantic Steel. The new area became known as Home Park Chastaintown after the Home Park School, located along State Street between Tenth and Fourteenth streets, opened in 1911. As Home Park grew, the entire community assumed the name of "Home Park" (Robinson 1991).

By 1940, the original community of Chastaintown was in decline. According to a map from this time period, one-half of the housing was considered substandard, and there were still extensive empty areas between Tenth, Eighth, Williams, and Kontz (now Atlantic). There were also a sizable percentage of African-American residents in Chastaintown's southwest corner, south of Fifth Street and west of Hemphill, adjacent to State (Housing Authority, c. 1940).

In 1940, the Georgia Tech campus was still very small. With the exception of some major athletic fields on the north side of campus, it was not much larger than it had been in the early 1900s, when the campus hugged the hill just north of North Avenue. A campus map dated to 1936, for example, showed that the campus had only grown west to Cherry Street and north to Third Street (Diagram of Tech Campus 1936). Even as late as the 1950s, the vast majority of the campus was located east of Atlantic Street.

The rapid expansion of Georgia Tech into Chastaintown did not begin until the 1960s. As older residents died and others moved to the suburbs, students began to move in to the area to take advantage of the rising number of rental properties (Robinson 1991). Huge blocks of Chastaintown were soon swallowed, as Tech bought up much of the land south of Eighth Street (Untitled Map of Georgia Tech campus, c.1972/1973).

By the early 1970s, the area was laid out with new streets that exist today: Ferst Drive incorporated parts of Ponder Avenue, Clayton Street, and Sixth Street, and most of the streets inside this arc were obliterated to make way for new construction. Tech Parkway was laid out immediately to the southwest to relieve the traffic on Ferst. The campus itself expanded westward to Northside, and northwest to Eighth Street. The only part of Chastaintown or Home Park left in the modern campus area was located in the northwest corner, bounded by Northside, Eighth, Tenth, and State streets. The final spurt of expansion took this area in the years after 1973, so that by the time of the Atlanta Olympics in 1996, the campus boundaries extended to the core buildings covered in the 2001 study.

Georgia Tech has acquired a number of properties outside the core campus since 2001. The Tech campus now spans the interstate connector to include several properties along West Peachtree Street. Additionally, campus properties extend north of Eleventh Street and Fourteenth Street.



## IV. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND STUDIES

A total of eight archaeological sites have been identified on or adjacent to campus properties. All of the recorded sites are historic date to the late nineteenth or early twentieth century. In large, these sites reflect the impact continual urban residential and commercial growth has had on the preservation of such resources. For example, the structures at three of the recorded sites (9FU252, 9FU253, and 9FU334) have been razed to accommodate new development. While change is a constant in an urban context it does not exclude the potential for preservation artifacts or features from earlier activity. Table 1 provides a summary of the sites found on and around the Georgia Tech campus (Figure 3).

*Table 1. Previously Recorded Sites on and in the Vicinity of the Georgia Tech Campus*

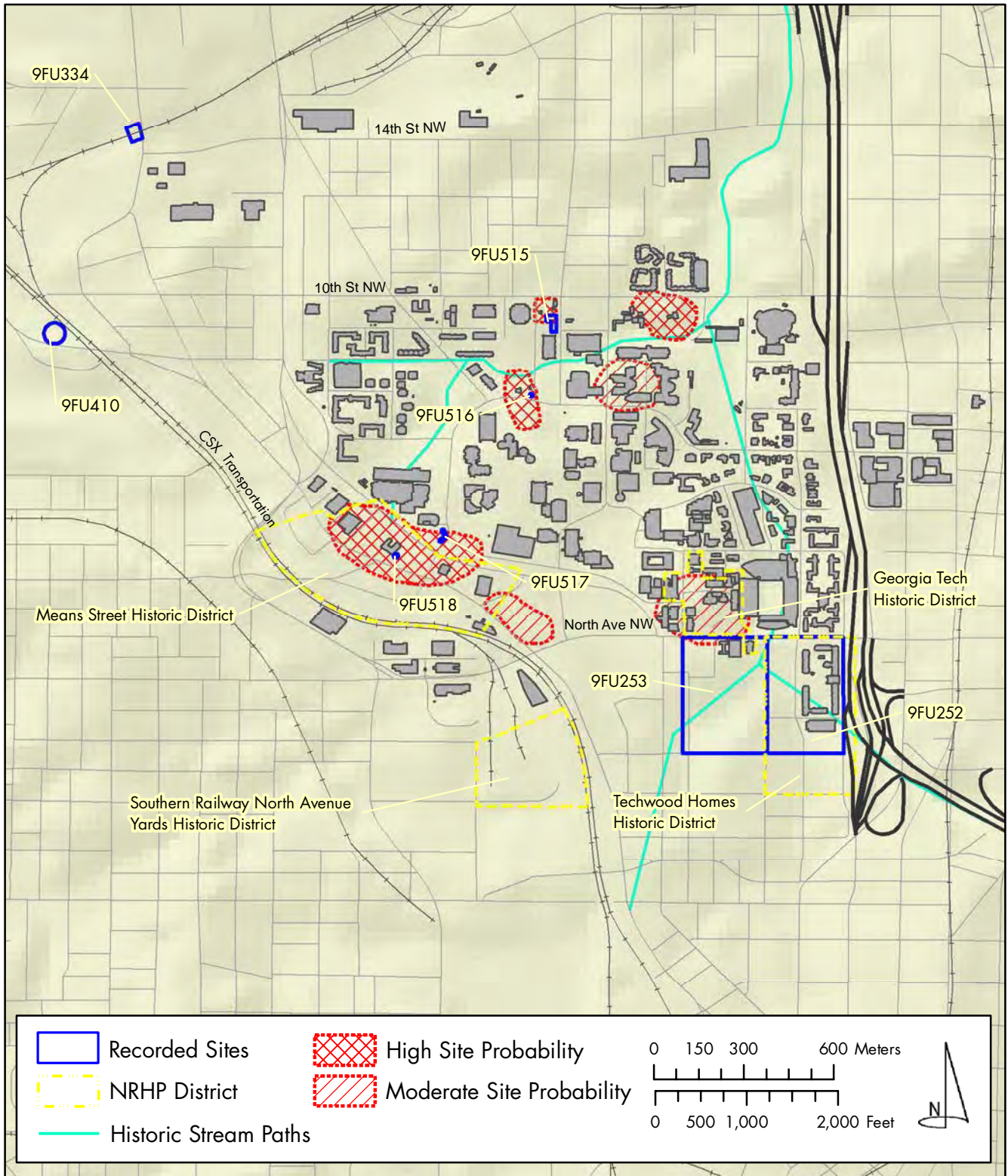
State Site Number	Site Description	NRHP Recommendation
9FU252	Nineteenth-Twentieth-Century Housing Project, Techwood Homes	Listed
9FU253	Nineteenth-Twentieth-Century Housing Project, Clark Howell Homes	Listed
9FU334	Nineteenth-Twentieth-Century Steel Truss Bridge	Unknown
9FU410	Nineteenth-Twentieth-Century Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible
9FU515	Nineteenth-Twentieth-Century Artifact Scatter and Barn	Unknown
9FU516	Nineteenth-Twentieth-Century Artifact Scatter	Not Eligible
9FU517	Twentieth-Century Artifact Scatter, Ephraim Ponder House (vicinity)	Unknown
9FU518	Nineteenth-Twentieth Century Artifact Scatter, Fort Hood (vicinity)	Unknown

Two of the previously recorded sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Sites 9FU252 and 9FU253 served as housing projects in the early twentieth century. Additionally, 9FU252, Techwood Homes, is also listed as a National Register Historic District. Site 9FU518 was recorded within the boundaries of the Means Street Historic District. However, the site was not assessed as a contributing element to the district. The Techwood Homes and Means Street Districts are two of a total of four registered districts that fall within or adjacent to the Georgia Tech campus. The remaining districts consist of Georgia Tech Historic District, which encompasses the oldest extant campus buildings, and the Southern Railway North Avenue Yards Historic District located south of the TEO Bullet Building along the CSX corridor (Figure 3).

A total of five archaeological studies have been conducted within and adjacent to the Georgia Tech campus. Beginning with New South Associates' initial archaeological sensitivity study in 2001, four additional surveys addressed areas on campus and adjacent to campus holdings along the CSX rail corridor and on Fourteenth street. A summary of each study is provided below (Figure 4).



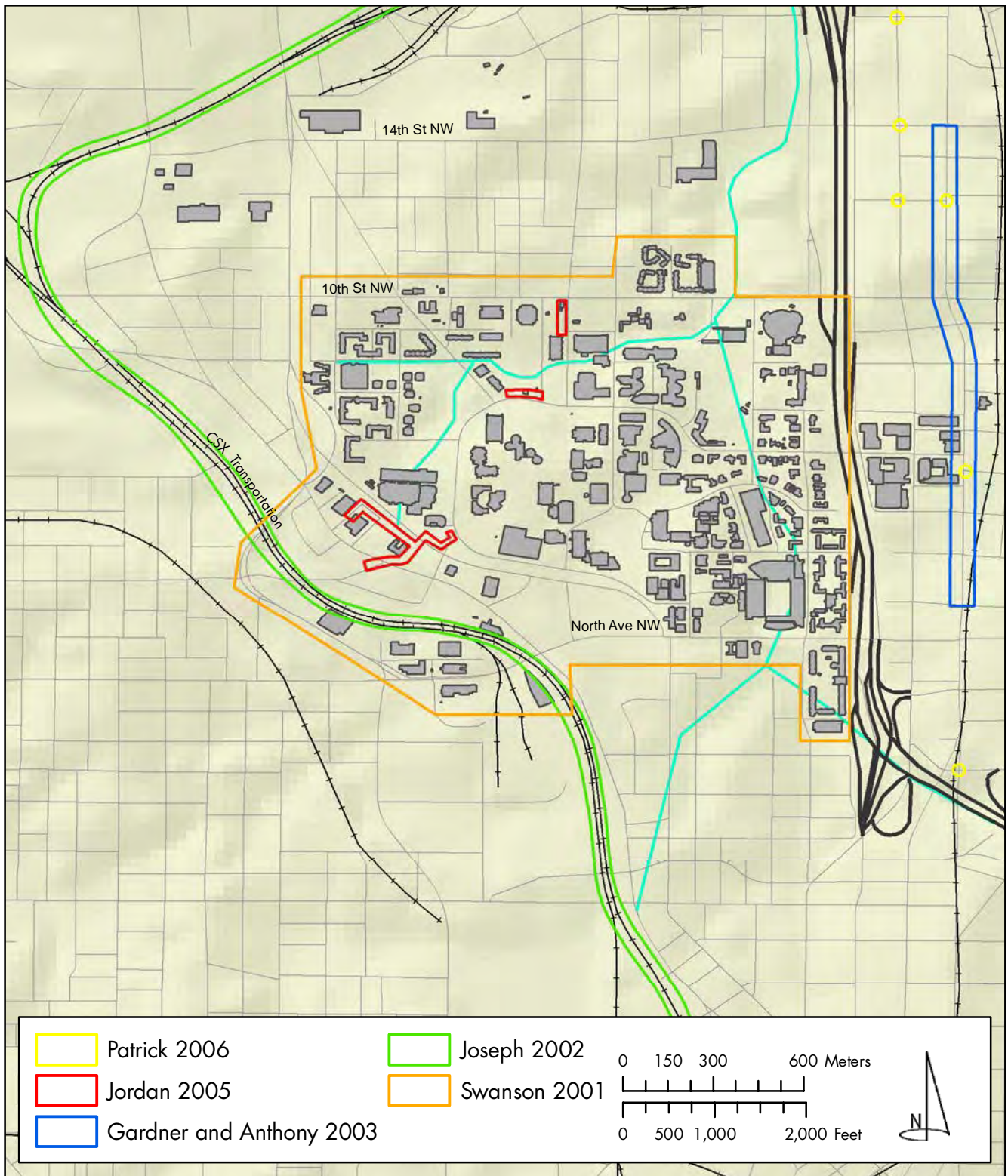
Figure 3.  
Identified Archaeological Sites, National Register Districts,  
and Archaeological Probability Areas in the Vicinity of Georgia Tech



Source: GA Tech GIS Center (2009), Georgia Archaeological Site File (2009), Jordan (2005), Swanson (2001), Atlanta Regional Commission



Figure 4.  
Previous Archaeological Surveys in the Vicinity of Georgia Tech



Source: GA Tech GIS Center (2009), Georgia Archaeological Site File (2009), Georgia Historic Preservation Division (2009), Atlanta Regional Commission (2007)

The 2001 archaeological probability study used archival and topographical data to isolated areas on campus that may contain undiscovered resources. The study identified seven areas with potential for archaeological sites. Portions of the campus outside of these probability areas were identified as having a low potential for sites largely due to the impact of development. Archival research was supplemented by a walk over of the campus to ground-truth developmental impact. This study was limited to the core campus located roughly between Tenth Street, Tech Parkway, the 75/85 Connector, and North Avenue (Figure 4).

Three areas were identified as having medium probability for archaeological resources. Medium Probability Area 1 was located between North Avenue, Marietta Street, and Wallace Street, adjacent to the rail corridor. Medium Probability Area 2 was located at the northern edge of the large, low hill that dominates the center of the Tech campus north of Ferst Drive. Medium Probability Area 3 was identified within the original core of the Tech campus, in the heart of the Georgia Tech Historic District (Swanson 2001).

Four areas were identified as having a high probability for archaeological resources. High Probability Area 1, between Tech Parkway and Marietta Street, was the location of two significant resources associated with the Civil War, Fort Hood and the Ephraim G. Ponder House (Swanson 2001). High Probability Area 2 was located northwest of the intersection of Ferst Drive and Dalney Street. Early twentieth-century maps show that this area was a residential district and has seen a low level of impact from development. High Probability Area 3, located southwest of the intersection of State Street and Tenth Street, was the location of nineteenth- and twentieth-century houses, as well as Civil War period earthworks (Swanson 2001). High Probability Area 4 was located south of Tenth Street between Fowler Street and Atlantic Drive. Area 4 was considered a high probability area because much of the land appears to be relatively undisturbed by modern development (Figure 3).

New South Associates Inc. conducted a Phase I Archaeological Survey in August and September 2001 of areas planned for use in the Athens-Atlanta Rail Corridor. These areas included proposed station locations and additional track locations. The study areas were located in six Georgia counties including Fulton, DeKalb, Gwinnett, Barrow, Oconee, and Clarke. A total of 54.07 miles of additional track and 134.1 acres of station locations were surveyed. The survey identified one site in Fulton County in the vicinity of Georgia Tech, 9FU410. The survey focused on the rail corridor that overlaps the Means Street and Southern Railway historic districts and serves as the eastern limits of the current study area (Hamby and Matternes 2002).

Georgia Department of Transportation archaeologists conducted a Phase I survey Midtown streetscape improvements as part of the Livable Centers Initiative in 2003. The proposed project consisted of approximately 1,800 meters (5,900 feet) of streetscape and pedestrian improvements on West Peachtree Street in Midtown Atlanta between North Avenue and Fourteenth Street. The project was located adjacent to the Academy of Medicine, LeCraw Auditorium, and other administrative buildings on Fourteenth Street. The proposed plans for West Peachtree Street involved pedestrian and transportation improvements to the right-of-way as dictated by Special Public Interest Zone 16, recently approved by the Atlanta City Council. Within the right-of-way, transportation and pedestrian improvements included the addition of on-street parking, development of a continuous, dedicated bicycle lane and streetscape improvements including new sidewalks, street trees, street furniture, and enhanced street and sidewalk lighting. The archaeological survey resulted in the identification of no resources (Gardner and Anthony 2003).

R.S. Webb and Associates conducted an archaeological reconnaissance of portions of the Georgia Institute of Technology campus in 2005. The reconnaissance was conducted as preparation for a project to replace existing overhead electric power lines with underground cables throughout much of the campus. Existing underground facilities were used for some of the new cables while some areas required construction of new underground duct banks. The average size of excavations for the new duct bank corridors measured approximately nine feet wide by eight feet deep. Excavations at manhole locations were approximately 20 feet long by 20 feet wide and 13 feet deep. Horizontal boring access pits were approximately 50 feet long by 16 feet wide by 12 feet deep (Jordan 2005a).

The excavation of shovel test pits was limited to areas of high archaeological potential to be effected by the duct bank project. Areas of high archaeological potential were defined by the 2001 archaeological assessment of the Georgia Tech campus by New South Associates, Inc. (Swanson 2001). This approach was the result of consultation between, Georgia Tech, ATC Associates, Inc., and the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division (HPD) in 2004 (Jordan 2005a).

R.S. Webb and Associates conducted shovel testing of the duct bank project area within three of the four high probability areas defined by the 2001 study. Four archaeological sites were identified. Though the sites' boundaries were not fully investigated during the reconnaissance, no further examination of sites 9FU515, 9FU516, and 9FU518 was recommended. Site 9FU516 was recommended not eligible for the NRHP, while the eligibility of sites 9FU515 and 9FU518 remains unknown. Further Phase II examination of 9FU517 was recommended to clarify the site's possible association with the Ephraim G. Ponder House and its potential eligibility for the NRHP (Jordan 2005a).

Goals of the Phase II study of 9FU517 were to fully delineate site boundaries and evaluate eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion D. To accomplish these goals, 14 shovel test pits were excavated, supplementing the seven Phase I shovel test pits. Additionally, one 50x50-centimeter (1.6x1.6-foot) test unit was excavated. The Phase II excavations resulted in the recovery of 22 artifacts, augmenting the total assemblage to 53 artifacts. Artifact density was considered low, and a majority of the finds resulted from disturbed contexts. None of the assemblage dated to the antebellum period; and therefore, could not be linked to the occupation of the Ephraim G. Ponder House. No further work was recommended and 9FU517 was recommended not eligible for the National Register (Jordan 2005b).

In 2006, URS Corporation conducted a Phase I survey at several Midtown Atlanta intersections. The project intersection at Fifth and West Peachtree is located east of the LeCraw Auditorium. This project proposed bringing existing non-ADA compliant pedestrian ramps into compliance with ADA regulations and install traffic signal upgrades at 11 intersections. Upgrading pedestrian ramp included the intersections of Piedmont Avenue at Twelfth Street, Juniper Street at Seventh Street, Juniper Street at Third Street, Spring Street at Sixteenth Street, Spring Street at Fourteenth Street, West Peachtree Street at Fifth Street, and West Peachtree Street at Pine Street. Pedestrian traffic signal installations were to effect the following intersections: Peachtree Street at Sixth Street, Juniper Street at Sixth Street, Spring Street at Twelfth Street, Piedmont Avenue at Eighth Street, and West Peachtree Street at Twelfth Street. No archaeological resources were discovered as a result of the study (Smith 2006).





## V. RECOMMENDATIONS

Review of the files at the Georgia Archaeological Site Files in Athens revealed five archaeological studies have been conducted on or adjacent to Georgia Tech campus properties, and eight archaeological sites have been identified on campus or near campus holdings. The 2001 examination of historical background material and topographic and hydrographic data identified six areas on the Georgia Tech campus with potential to possess prehistoric and/or historic archaeological resources (Swanson 2001). The 2001 study also singled out areas that could be associated with significant Civil War activity from 1864 (Figure 5).

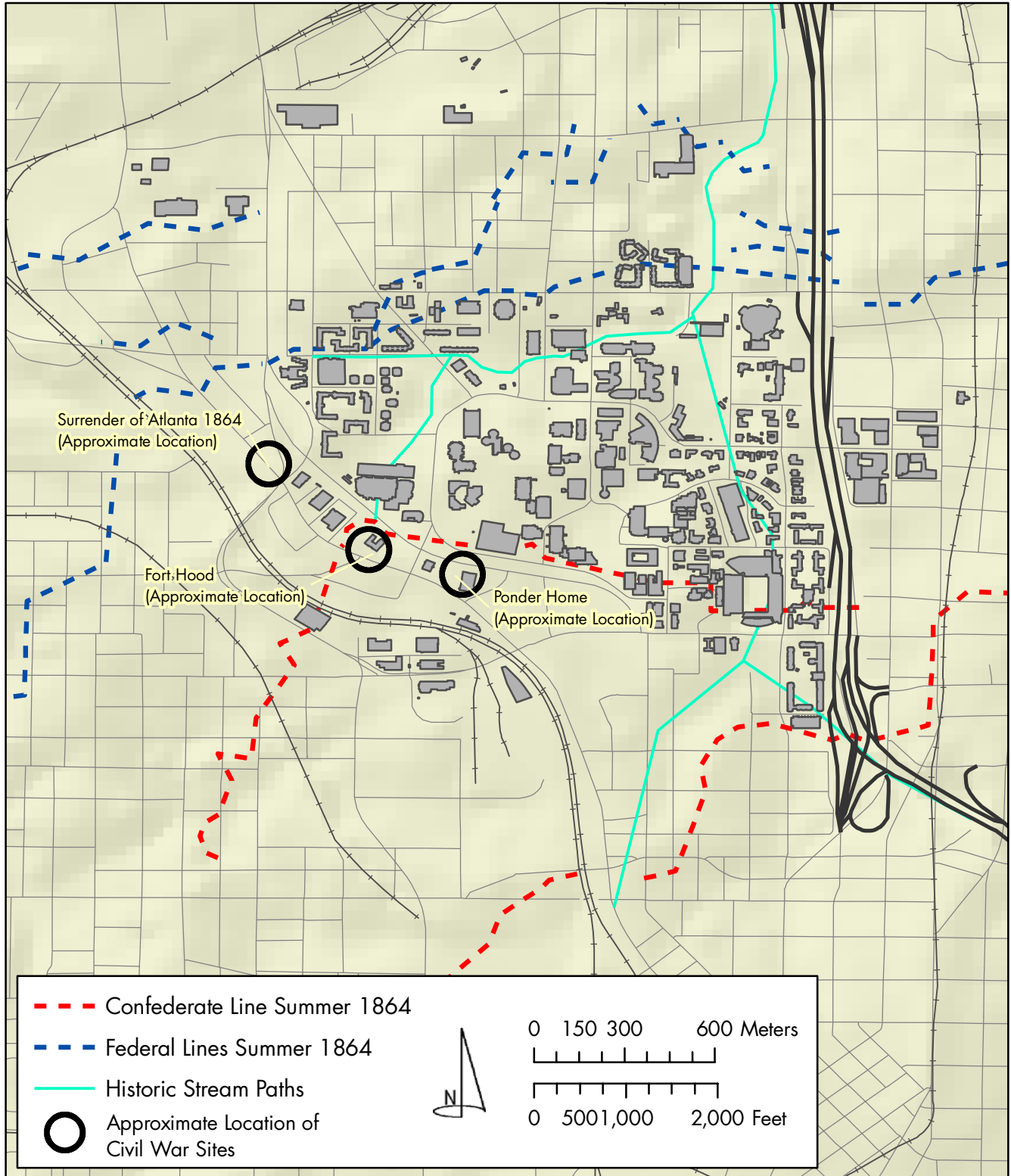
The properties acquired by Georgia Tech since 2001 fall in highly urbanized landscapes and not on high ground adjacent to historic stream paths. Therefore, it is not necessary to create additional probability areas to those defined in the 2001 study. However, further examination of historic period maps necessitate the changing of the status of at least one of the probability areas defined as “medium” by the 2001 study.

The Georgia Tech National Register Historic District features a number of nineteenth-century buildings original to the campus. However, some of these early structures are no longer present. The Sanborn Fire Insurance map of 1899 depicts the Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building and the French Building and several buildings no longer present. Three structures in particular have the potential to exist as archaeological deposits, the machine shop/foundry, the blacksmith shop, and a well house (Figure 6). All these buildings lie between the Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans Administration Building and the Coon Building, east of the intersection of Cherry Street and Uncle Heine Way. Examination of aerial photography revealed the blacksmith shop structure existed as late as 1949.

Given the size and nature of these buildings, it is likely archaeological features associated with the structures remain below the ground surface. Therefore, the areas initially defined as Medium Probability Area 3 should be considered an area with a high potential for archaeological deposits significant to the history of the Georgia Institute of Technology.

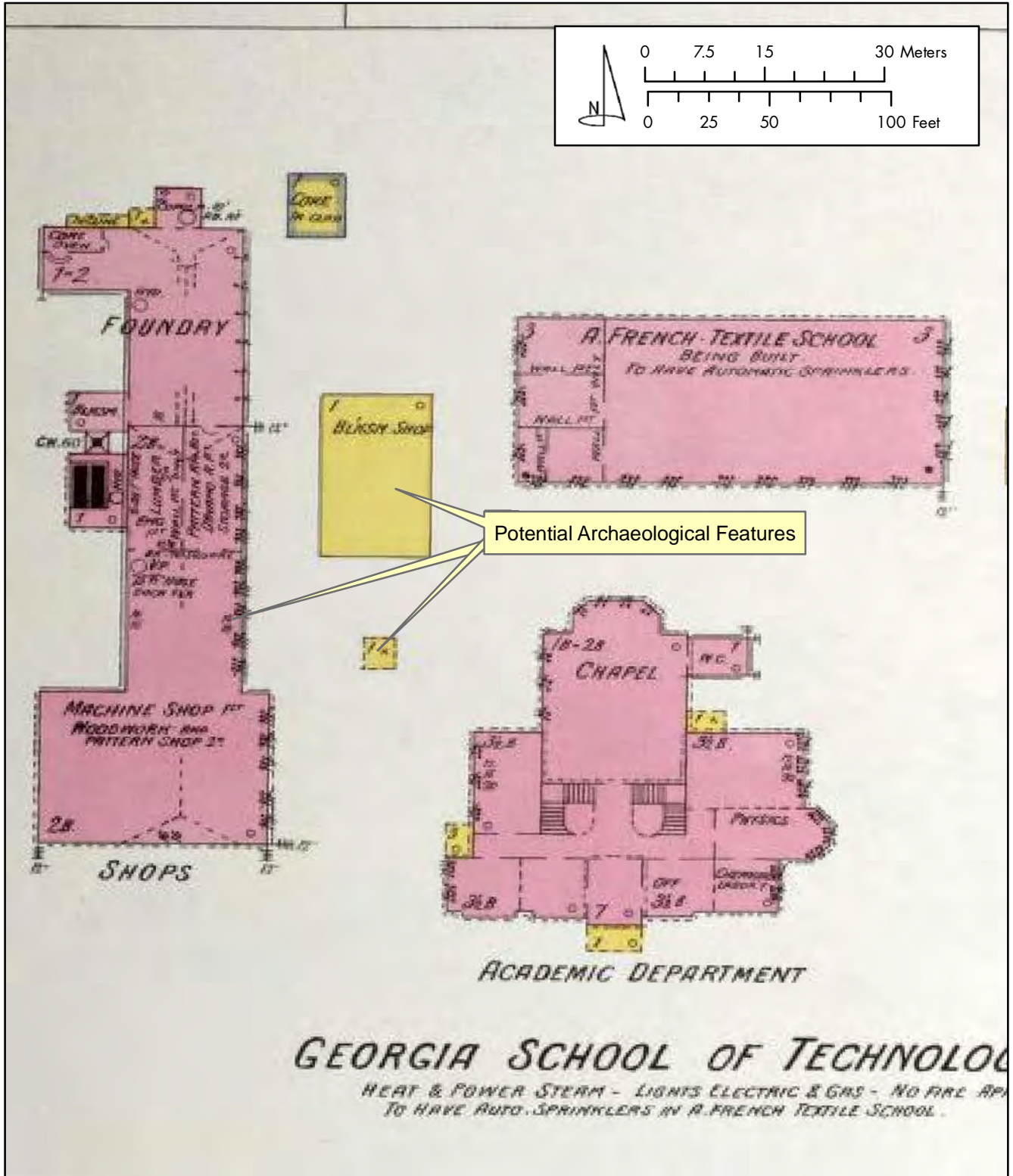
The methodology applied during the archaeological survey of the duct bank project grew from consultation that included the HPD (Jordan 2005a and 2005b). The approach limited shovel test pit excavation to the areas defined as archaeologically sensitive in New South Associates’ 2001 study. This methodology should be maintained for projects, such as landscaping activities, which will result in ground disturbance below eight inches, and/or groundbreaking activities such as systems installation that require excavation below eight inches. The results of archaeological survey should be provided to campus facilities staff and outside contractors and referenced in campus maps prior to conducting projects that disturb subsurface deposits.

Figure 5.  
Potential Locales for Civil War Period Resources in the Vicinity of Georgia Tech



Source: GA Tech GIS Center (2009), Georgia Archaeological Site File (2009), Jordan (2005), Swanson (2001), ARC (2007), Davis et al. (2003)

Figure 6.  
Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, Atlanta, Georgia, Sheet 109, 1899



Source: Digital Library of Georgia (2008)





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# APPENDIX A: GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORMS





GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 9FU252

Official State

Site No. 9FU252

Institutional Site Number: T-1 Site Name: Techwood Homes

County: Fulton Map Name: Northwest Atlanta USGS OR USNOAA

UTM Zone: N16 UTM East: 741440, 741480, UTM North: 3739650, 3739990,

Owner: Atlanta Housing Authority Address: 3739650, 3739990

Site Length: 650 meters Width: 200 meters Elevation: + - 197 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary

5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known

5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

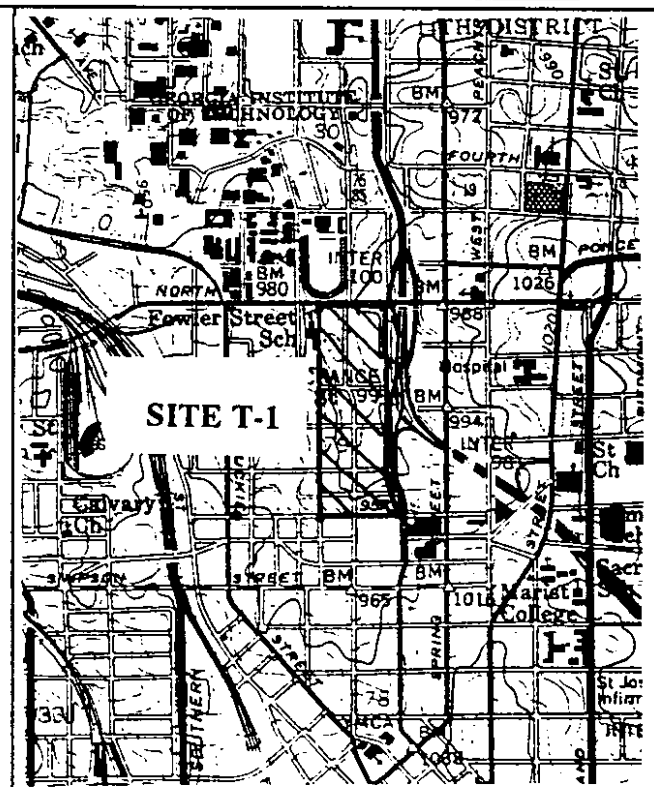
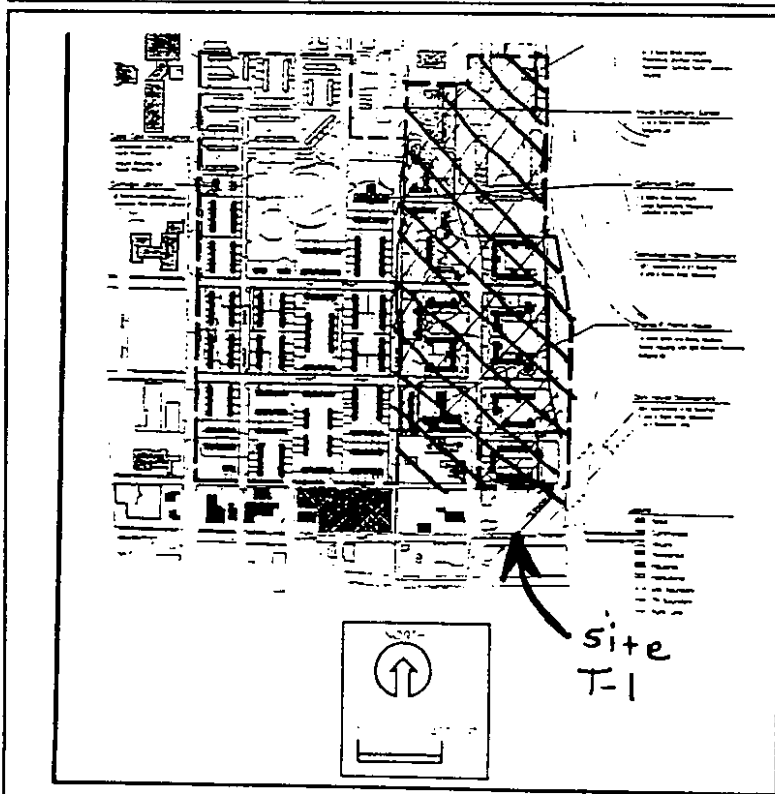
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): late 19th-early 20th c. urban residential/commercial district, mid-late 20th c. U. S. government public housing project.

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.):

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): infrequent grassy lawns and hardwoods in developed urban area.

Additional Information: Site contains features and midden from late 19th-early 20th c. commercial/residential occupation, and features from mid 20th century housing project.



SKETCH MAP (Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

OFFICIAL MAP (Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 9Fu 252 Institutional Site Number: T-1

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark  
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible  
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown 7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded  
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited  
9. Graded 10. Razed

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Demolition/new construction  
3. Unknown

**RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS**

Supervisor: Jeff Gardner Affiliation: Brockington & Associates, Inc. Date: 7/7/95

Report Title: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Other Reports: none known

Artifacts Collected: glass bottles, porcelain, whiteware, stoneware, ironstone, bricks

\_\_\_\_\_

Location of Collections: Brockington & Associates (temporary)

Location of Field Notes: same

Private Collections: none known

\_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_

**CULTURAL AFFINITY**

Cultural Periods: late 19-20th century

\_\_\_\_\_

Phases: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION**

Date 7/7/95 Name Bill Jordan Institutional Affiliation Brockington & Associates, Inc.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM  
1990

Official State

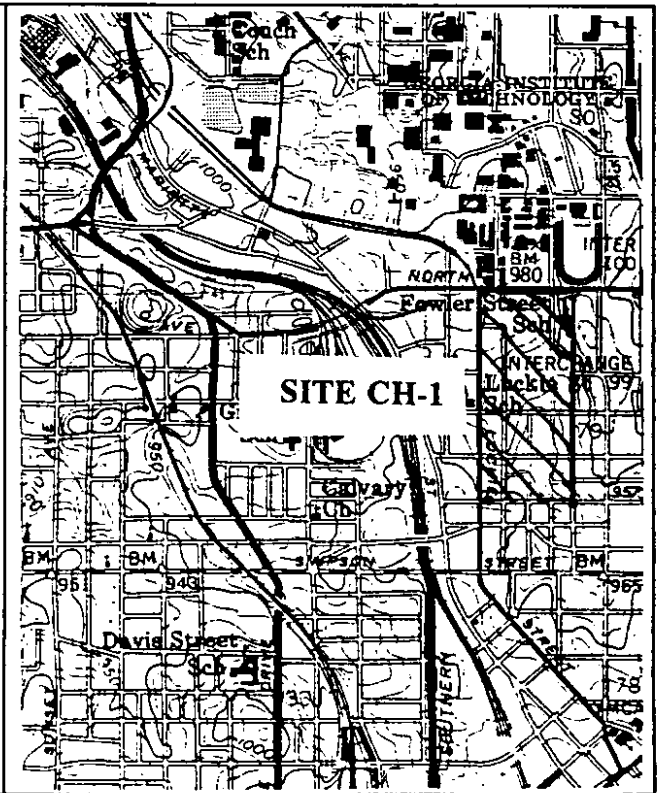
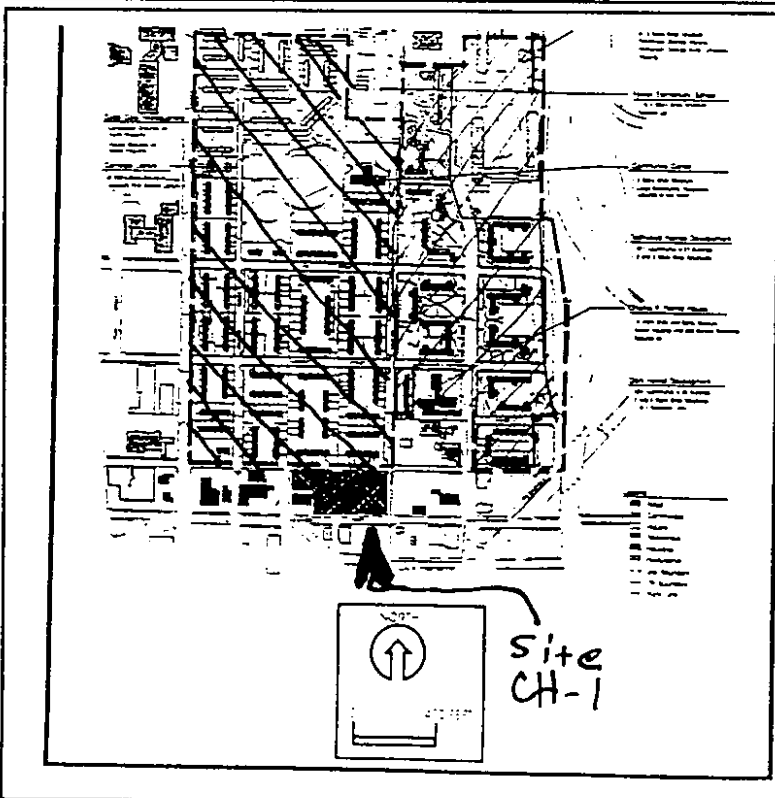
Site No. 9FU253

Official Site Number: 9FU253

Institutional Site Number: CH-1 Site Name: Clark Howell Homes  
County: Fulton Map Name: Northwest Atlanta USGS OR USNOAA  
UTM Zone: 18U UTM East: 741190, 741190, 741440, 741450 UTM North: 3738990, 3739650,  
Owner: Atlanta Housing Authority Address: 3739650, 3738990  
Site Length: 650 meters Width: 250 meters Elevation: + - 197 meters  
Orientation:  1. N-S  2. E-W  3. NE-SW  4. NW-SE  5. Round  6. Unknown  
Kind of Investigation:  1. Survey  2. Testing  3. Excavation  4. Documentary  
 5. Hearsay  6. Unknown  7. Amateur  
Standing Architecture:  1. Present  2. Absent  
Site Nature: 1. Plowzone  2. Subsurface  3. Both  4. Only Surface Known  
 5. Unknown  6. Underwater  
Midden:  1. Present  2. Absent  3. Unknown Features:  1. Present  2. Absent  3. Unknown  
Percent Disturbance: 1. None  2. Greater than 50  3. Less than 50  4. Unknown  
Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): late 19th-early 20th c. urban residential/commercial district, mid-late 20th c. U. S. government public housing project.  
Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): infrequent grassy lawns and hardwoods in developed urban area.

Additional Information: Site contains features and midden from late 19th-early 20th c. commercial/residential occupation, and features from mid 20th century housing project.



SKETCH MAP  
(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

OFFICIAL MAP  
(Xerox of proper map)



State Site Number: 9Fu 253 Institutional Site Number: CH-1

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark  
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust  5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible  
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated  5. Listed 6. Unknown 7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded  
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized  7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited  
9. Graded  10. Razed

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe  2. Endangered by: Demolition/new construction  
3. Unknown

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Jeff Gardner Affiliation: Brockington & Associates, Inc. Date: 7/7/95  
Report Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Other Reports: none known

Artifacts Collected: glass bottles, porcelain, whiteware, stoneware, ironstone, bricks

Location of Collections: Brockington & Associates (temporary)

Location of Field Notes: same

Private Collections: none known

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_

### CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: late 19-20th century

Phases: \_\_\_\_\_

### FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>7/7/95</u>	<u>Bill Jordan</u>	<u>Brockington &amp; Associates, Inc.</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Official State  
Site No. 9FU334

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 9FU334

Institutional Site Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Site Name: Marietta Road Bridge

County: Fulton Map Name: Northwest Atlanta USGS OR USNOAA

UTM Zone: 16 UTM East: 739680 UTM North: 3741300

Owner: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Site Length: unkown meters Width: unknown meters Elevation: + 291 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary

5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known

5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

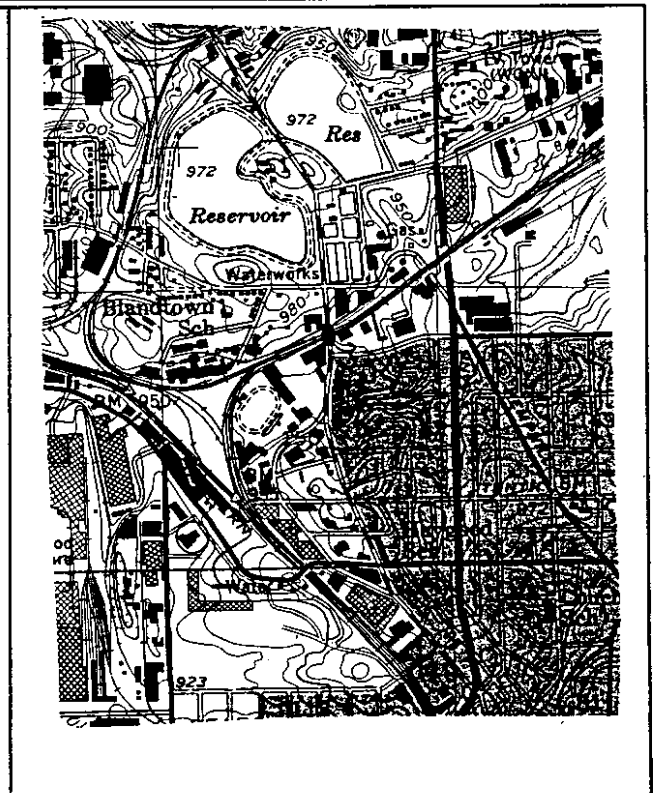
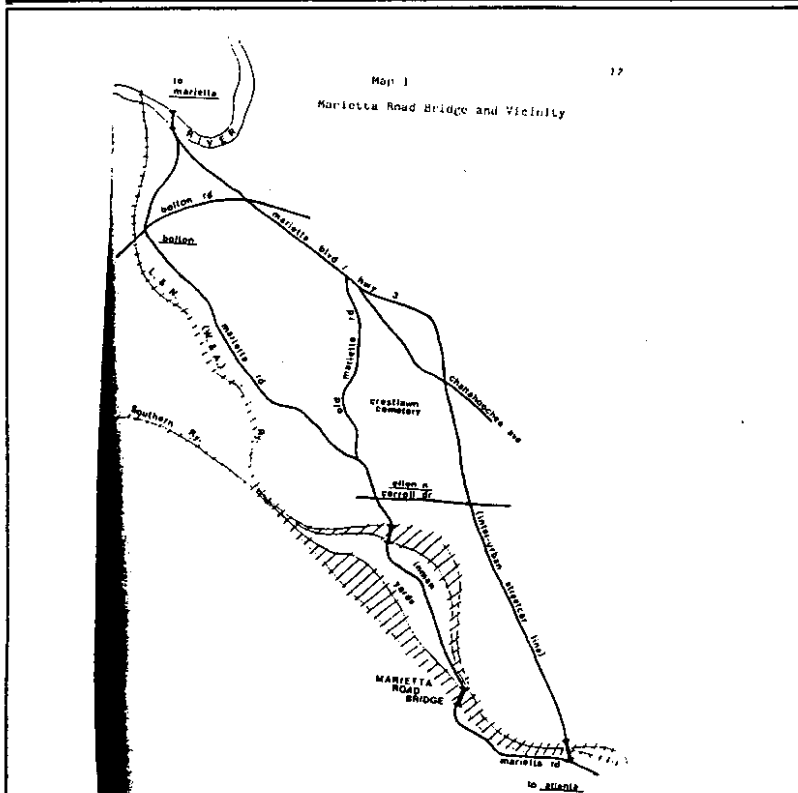
Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

Type of Site (Mill, Mound, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Whipple Truss bridge

Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): city landscaping

Additional Information: The bridge was brought from SC to GA in 1905. It was originally used for rail cars but when the cars became too heavy for the bridge, it was adapted for automobile and pedestrian use.



SKETCH MAP

(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

OFFICIAL MAP

(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 9FU334 Institutional Site Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark  
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible  
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown 7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded  
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited  
9. Graded 10. Razed

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: \_\_\_\_\_  
3. Unknown

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Darlene Roth Affiliation: The History Group, Inc. Date: Jan. 1979  
Report Title: The Marietta Road Bridge from Rural Span to Urban Viaduct Georgia Archaeological  
Site File  
Other Reports: \_\_\_\_\_ Report No. 197

Artifacts Collected: none collected

Location of Collections: \_\_\_\_\_

Location of Field Notes: \_\_\_\_\_

Private Collections: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_

### CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Historic European

Phases: Late Nineteenth Century and Early Twentieth Century

### FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>12-10-98</u>	<u>Caryn DesMarais</u>	<u>Georgia Archaeological Site File</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

# GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

1990

Official Site Number: 9FU410

Official State  
Site No. 9FU410

Institutional Site Number: 9Fu-NSA1 Site Name: \_\_\_\_\_

County Fulton County Map Name: Northwest Atlanta 7.5 Minut USGS or USNOAA

UTM Zone: 16 UTM East: 739420 UTM North: 3740604

Owner: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Site Length: 10 meters Width: 30 meters Elevation: + - 290 meters

Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown

Kind of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary

5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur

Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent

Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known

5. Unknown 6. Underwater

Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown

Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown

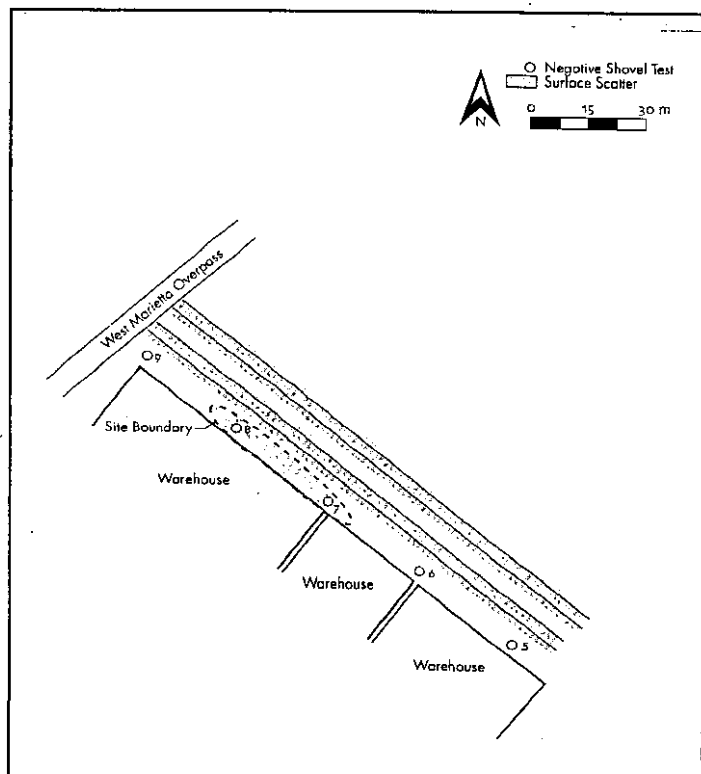
Type of Site (Mound, Mill, Quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): Late 19th - 20th century artifact

Scatter

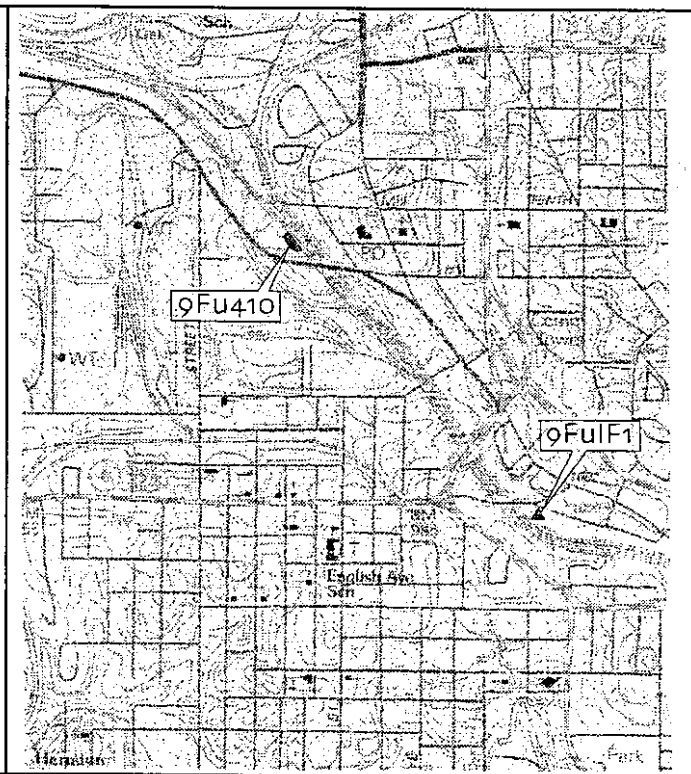
Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Near railroad grade.

Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): None, industrial area of railroads and warehouses.

Additional Information: This site was identified solely on the basis of a surface scatter of possible late 19th - mid 20th century artifacts. The site appears to be the result of years of occupation and use of both the railroad and the warehouse district.



SKETCH MAP



OFFICIAL MAP



State Site Number: 9FU410 Institutional Site Number: 9Fu-NSA1

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark  
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible  
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown 7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded  
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited  
9. Graded 10. Razed

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: \_\_\_\_\_  
3. Unknown

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATIONS

Supervisor: Theresa M. Hamby Affiliation: New South Associates Date: 09/26/01  
Report Title: Phase I Archaeological Survey of the Atlanta-Athens Rail Corridor

Other Reports: \_\_\_\_\_

Artifacts Collected: (5) Brick fragments, (1) Ironstone sherd, (2) Plain cream colored ware, (1) Rusted metal fragment, (1) Blue wire reinforced glass fragment, (1) Clear flat glass fragment.

Location of Collections: University of West Georgia  
Location of Field Notes: University of West Georgia  
Private Collections: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_ **UGA Laboratory**

Cultural Affinity **of Archaeology**  
Cultural Period(s): 19th and 20th Century Report No. 2289

Phases (if known): \_\_\_\_\_

### FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>00/00/00</u>	_____	_____
<u>00/00/00</u>	_____	_____
<u>00/00/00</u>	_____	_____

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

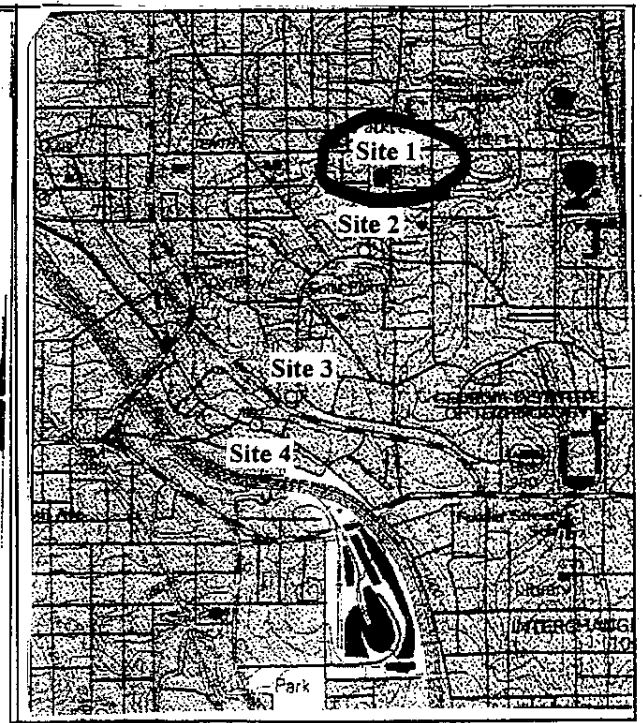
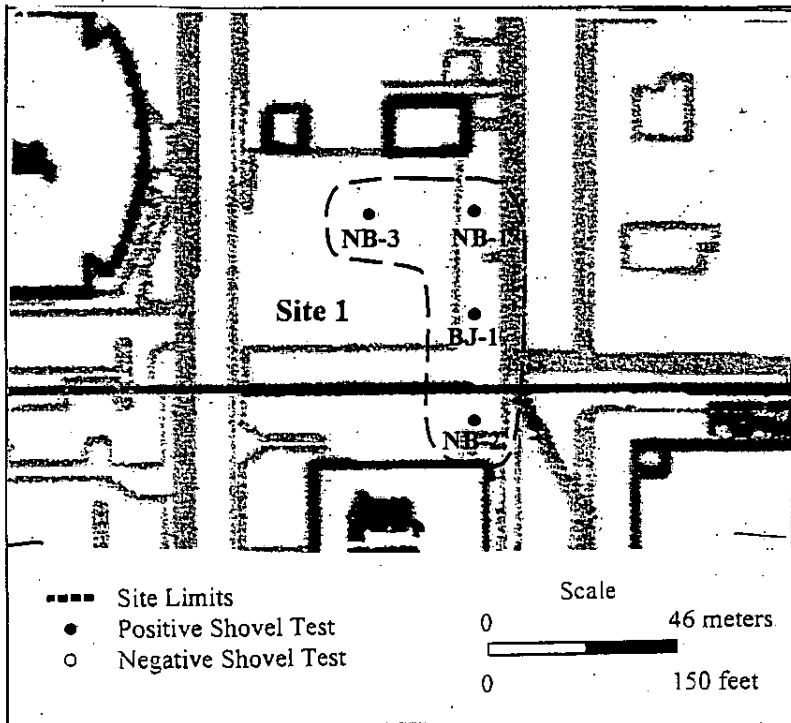
1990

Official State  
Site No. 9FU515

Official Site Number: 9FU515

Institution Site Number: 1 Site Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 County: Fulton Map Name: Northwest Atlanta, GA USGS or USNOAA  
 UTM Zone: 16 UTM East: 740800 UTM North: 3740692  
 Owner: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Site Length: 40 meters Width: 20 meters Elevation +/- 314 meters  
 Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown  
 Kinds of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary  
 5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur  
 Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent  
 Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known  
 5. Unknown 6. Underwater  
 Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown  
 Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown  
 Type of Site (Mill, Mound, quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): historic-house site  
 Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Ridge  
 Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): grassed yard

Additional Information: Site is a historic house site. A late 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> century barn which was associated with the former house is located west of the site. This is the edge of a late 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> century neighborhood which is being absorbed into the Georgia Tech campus. Site boundaries were not fully delineated. It is likely that the site extends to the west, near the barn.



SKETCH MAP

(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

OFFICIAL MAP

(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 9FU515 Institutional Site Number: 1

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark  
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible  
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown 7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded  
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited  
9. Graded 10. Razed

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: \_\_\_\_\_  
3. Unknown

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION

Supervisor: Bill Jordan Affiliation: R.S. Webb & Associates Date: January 11, 2005

Report Title: Letter Report: Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Selected Areas, Georgia Institute of Technology Ductbank Project, Fulton County, Georgia. On file at Georgia HPD, Atlanta, GA

Other Reports: An Assessment of Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological Site Potential on the Georgia Tech Campus, Atlanta, Georgia. Mark Swanson, New South Associates, 2001.

Artifacts Collected: whiteware (n=1), brick fragments (n=7), mortar (n=2), window glass (n=1), and coal (n=2)

Location of Collections: R.S. Webb & Associates, Holly Springs, GA (temporary)

Location of Field Notes: R.S. Webb & Associates, Holly Springs, GA (temporary)

Private Collections: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_

### CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Late 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> century

Phases: \_\_\_\_\_

### FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>1/11/05</u>	<u>Bill Jordan</u>	<u>R. S. Webb &amp; Associates</u>

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

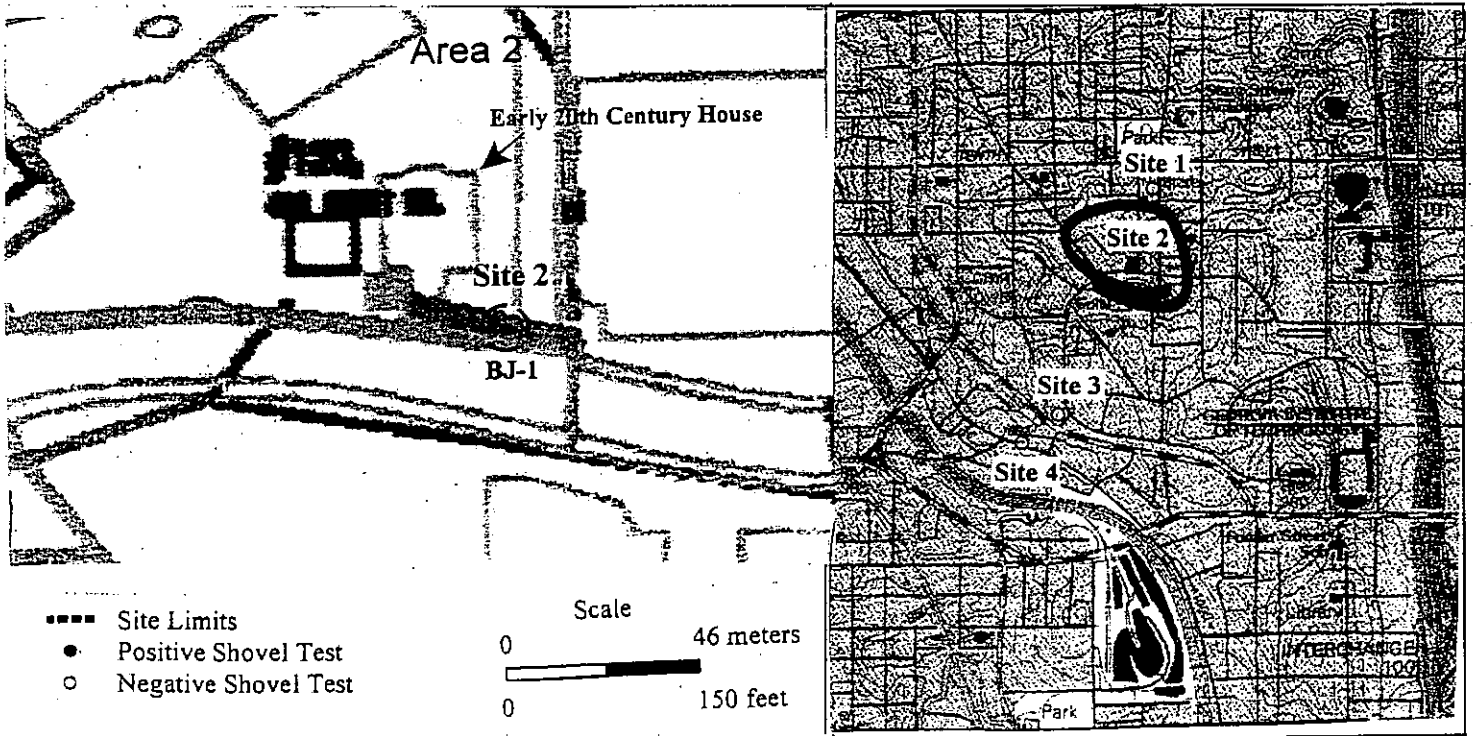
1990

Official State  
Site No. 9FU516

Official Site Number: 9FU516

Institution Site Number: 2 Site Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 County: Fulton Map Name: Northwest Atlanta, GA USGS or USNOAA  
 UTM Zone: 16 UTM East: 740739 UTM North: 3740437  
 Owner: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Site Length: 10 meters Width: 10 meters Elevation + - 299 meters  
 Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown  
 Kinds of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary  
 5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur  
 Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent  
 Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known  
 5. Unknown 6. Underwater  
 Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown  
 Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown  
 Type of Site (Mill, Mound, quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): historic-house site  
 Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Ridge  
 Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): sodded grass lawn

Additional Information: Site is a historic house site. A standing early 20<sup>th</sup> century house is located west of the site. This is within a former late 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> century neighborhood which is surrounded by the Georgia Tech campus. The site is surrounded by roads, sidewalks, parking lots and other modern, development.



SKETCH MAP

(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

OFFICIAL MAP

(Xerox of proper map)



State Site Number: 9FU516 Institutional Site Number: 2

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark  
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. **Recommended Ineligible**  
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown 7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded  
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. **Redeposited**  
9. Graded 10. **Razed**

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Utilities Construction  
3. Unknown

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION

Supervisor: Bill Jordan Affiliation: R.S. Webb & Associates Date: January 11, 2005  
Report Title: Letter Report: Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Selected Areas, Georgia Institute of Technology Ductbank Project, Fulton County, Georgia. On file at Georgia HPD, Atlanta, GA

Other Reports: An Assessment of Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological Site Potential on the Georgia Tech Campus, Atlanta, Georgia. Mark Swanson, New South Associates, 2001.

Artifacts Collected: plain hard paste porcelain (n=1), clear bottle glass (n=2), machine-made brick (n=2), a brass electrical connector, wire nails (n=2), and coal (n=1)

Location of Collections: R.S. Webb & Associates, Holly Springs, GA (temporary)

Location of Field Notes: R.S. Webb & Associates, Holly Springs, GA (temporary)

Private Collections: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_

### CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: Late 19<sup>th</sup>-early 20<sup>th</sup> century

Phases: \_\_\_\_\_

### FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>1/11/05</u>	<u>Bill Jordan</u>	<u>R. S. Webb &amp; Associates</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

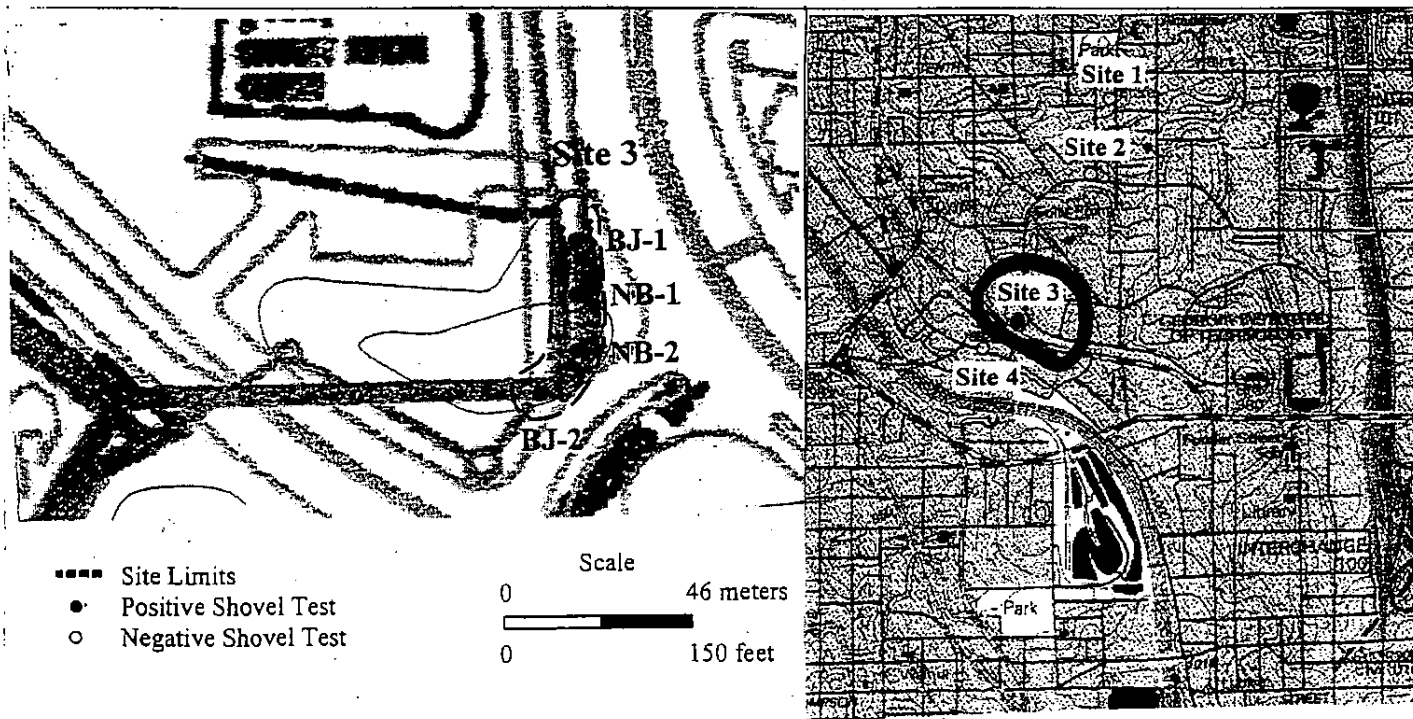
1990

Official State  
Site No. 9FU517

Official Site Number: 9FU517

Institution Site Number: 3 Site Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 County: Fulton Map Name: Northwest Atlanta, GA USGS or USNOAA  
 UTM Zone: 16 UTM East: 740510 UTM North: 3739967  
 Owner: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Site Length: 40 meters Width: 15 meters Elevation +/- 303 meters  
 Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown  
 Kinds of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary  
 5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur  
 Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent  
 Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known  
 5. Unknown 6. Underwater  
 Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown  
 Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown  
 Type of Site (Mill, Mound, quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): historic scatter  
 Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Ridge  
 Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): sodded grass lawn

Additional Information: Site is a historic artifact scatter surrounded by modern improvements (roads, sidewalks, parking lots and other modern development) on the Georgia Tech campus. The site boundaries were not fully delineated. Swanson (2001; see reverse) indicates that this area is near the location of the antebellum Ephriam G. Ponder House. Most of the shovel tests indicate heavy disturbance, and some of the artifacts may be from a 20<sup>th</sup> century commercial building. The artifacts may have been redeposited in this location



SKETCH MAP

(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

OFFICIAL MAP

(Xerox of proper map)

State Site Number: 9FU517 Institutional Site Number: 3

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark  
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible  
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown 7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded  
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited  
9. Graded 10. Razed

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Utilities Construction  
3. Unknown

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION

Supervisor: Bill Jordan Affiliation: R.S. Webb & Associates Date: January 11, 2005  
Report Title: Letter Report: Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Selected Areas, Georgia Institute of Technology Ductbank Project, Fulton County, Georgia. On file at Georgia HPD, Atlanta, GA

Other Reports: An Assessment of Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological Site Potential on the Georgia Tech Campus, Atlanta, Georgia. Mark Swanson, New South Associates, 2001.

Artifacts Collected: bottle glass [clear (n=6); milkglass (n=1)], brick [machine-made (n=1); UID (n=5)], a linoleum fragment, a fragment of green painted plaster, window glass (n=3), coal (n=2), and UID iron fragments (n=3)

Location of Collections: R.S. Webb & Associates, Holly Springs, GA (temporary)  
Location of Field Notes: R.S. Webb & Associates, Holly Springs, GA (temporary)  
Private Collections: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_

### CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: probably 20<sup>th</sup> century

Phases: \_\_\_\_\_

### FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>1/11/05</u>	<u>Bill Jordan</u>	<u>R. S. Webb &amp; Associates</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

GEORGIA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE FORM

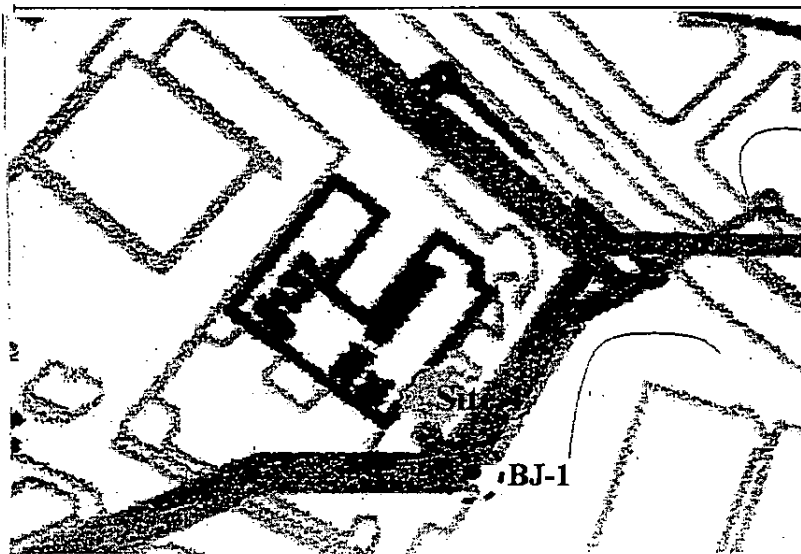
1990

Official State  
Site No. 9FU518

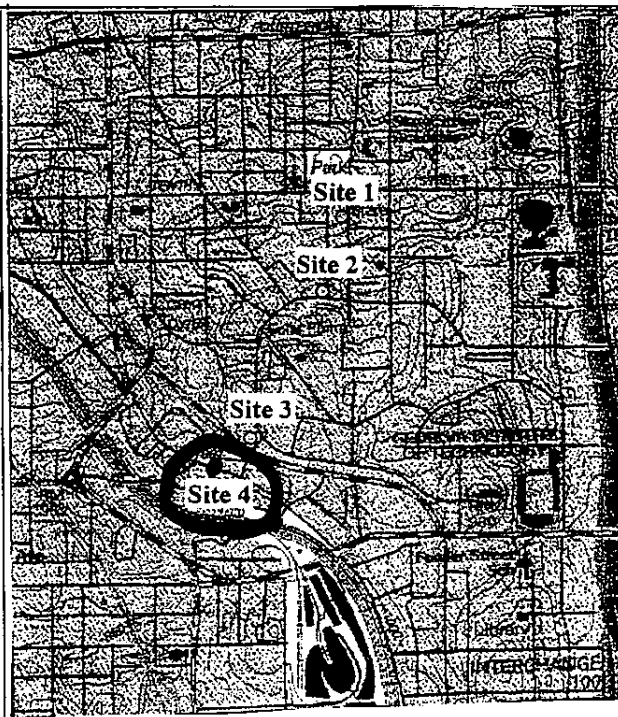
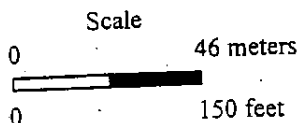
Official Site Number: 9FU518

Institution Site Number: 4 Site Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 County: Fulton Map Name: Northwest Atlanta, GA USGS or USNOAA  
 UTM Zone: 16 UTM East: 740390 UTM North: 3739861  
 Owner: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Site Length: 10 meters Width: 10 meters Elevation +/- 306 meters  
 Orientation: 1. N-S 2. E-W 3. NE-SW 4. NW-SE 5. Round 6. Unknown  
 Kinds of Investigation: 1. Survey 2. Testing 3. Excavation 4. Documentary  
 5. Hearsay 6. Unknown 7. Amateur  
 Standing Architecture: 1. Present 2. Absent  
 Site Nature: 1. Plowzone 2. Subsurface 3. Both 4. Only Surface Known  
 5. Unknown 6. Underwater  
 Midden: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown Features: 1. Present 2. Absent 3. Unknown  
 Percent Disturbance: 1. None 2. Greater than 50 3. Less than 50 4. Unknown  
 Type of Site (Mill, Mound, quarry, Lithic Scatter, etc.): historic scatter  
 Topography (Ridge, Terrace, etc.): Ridge  
 Current Vegetation (Woods, Pasture, etc.): sodded grass lawn

Additional Information: Site is a historic artifact scatter. Because the site is in a parking lot surrounded by modern improvements (roads, sidewalks, and other modern development) on the Georgia Tech campus, only a small area is available for shovel testing. Swanson (2001: see reverse) indicates that this area is the location of Confederate Civil War earthworks which ran parallel to Marietta Street, just south of Fort Hood.



- Site Limits
- Positive Shovel Test
- Negative Shovel Test



SKETCH MAP

(Include sites, roads, streams, landmarks)

OFFICIAL MAP

(Xerox of proper map)



State Site Number: 9FU518 Institutional Site Number: 4

Public Status: 1. National Historic Landmark 2. National Natural Landmark  
3. Georgia Register 4. Georgia Historic Trust 5. HABS 6. HAER

National Register Standing: 1. Determined Eligible 2. Recommended Ineligible  
3. Recommended Eligible 4. Nominated 5. Listed 6. Unknown 7. Removed

National Register Level of Significance: 1. Local 2. State 3. National

Preservation State (Select up to Two): 1. Undisturbed 2. Cultivated 3. Eroded  
4. Submerged 5. Lake Flooded 6. Vandalized 7. Destroyed 8. Redeposited  
9. Graded 10. Razed

Preservation Prospects: 1. Safe 2. Endangered by: Utilities Construction  
3. Unknown

### RECORD OF INVESTIGATION

Supervisor: Bill Jordan Affiliation: R.S. Webb & Associates Date: January 11, 2005  
Report Title: Letter Report: Cultural Resources Reconnaissance of Selected Areas, Georgia Institute of Technology Ductbank Project, Fulton County, Georgia. On file at Georgia HPD, Atlanta, GA

Other Reports: An Assessment of Prehistoric and Historic Archaeological Site Potential on the Georgia Tech Campus, Atlanta, Georgia. Mark Swanson, New South Associates, 2001.

Artifacts Collected: bottle glass [clear (n=1); amber (n=2); aqua (n=1)], a machine-made brick fragment, and a wire nail.

Location of Collections: R.S. Webb & Associates, Holly Springs, GA (temporary)  
Location of Field Notes: R.S. Webb & Associates, Holly Springs, GA (temporary)  
Private Collections: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_

### CULTURAL AFFINITY

Cultural Periods: 19th-20th century

Phases: \_\_\_\_\_

### FORM PREPARATION AND REVISION

Date	Name	Institutional Affiliation
<u>1/11/05</u>	<u>Bill Jordan</u>	<u>R. S. Webb &amp; Associates</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

**APPENDIX D**

**Standards of the State Agency Stewardship Program**

**State of Georgia**



STANDARD 1. Each State agency **establishes and maintains a historic preservation program** that is coordinated by a qualified Preservation Officer and is consistent with and seeks to advance the purposes of the Act. The head of each State agency is responsible for the preservation of historic properties owned by the agency.

- An **Agency Preservation Officer** is responsible for coordinating an agency's preservation program. A Preservation Officer may have other agency duties.
- The agency head may also appoint **qualified regional preservation officials**.
- An agency historic preservation program must be established in **consultation with the Director of the Historic preservation Division**.
- The **identification, evaluation, and preservation** of historic properties must be the fundamental goal of any state agency preservation program.
- The agency historic preservation program should be fully **integrated into** both the general and specific **operating procedures** of the agency.
- The agency has an affirmative responsibility to **manage and maintain properties** in a manner that takes into account the property's historic significance.
- The preservation program should interact with the agency's budgetary and financial management systems to ensure that historic preservation issues are considered **before budgetary decisions** are made that foreclose historic preservation options.



STANDARD 2. An agency provides for the **timely identification and evaluation of historic properties** under agency jurisdiction or control and/or subject to effect by agency actions.

- Identification and evaluation of historic properties are **critical steps in their long-term management**, as well as in project-specific planning by state agencies.
- Where an agency is planning an action that could affect historic properties directly or indirectly, identification and evaluation should take place at the **earliest possible stage of planning**, and be coordinated with any other environmental review. Identification and evaluation efforts must be carried out **in consultation with SHPOs**, local governments, Indian tribes, and the interested public as appropriate.
- Agency efforts to identify and evaluate historic properties should include **early consultation with the Director** to ensure that such efforts benefit from and build upon any relevant data already included in the State's inventory.
- Identification and evaluation of historic properties must be conducted by **professionally qualified individuals**.
- Identification of historic properties is an **ongoing process**. As time passes, events occur, or scholarly and public thinking about historical significance changes. Therefore, even when an area has been completely surveyed for historic properties it may require re-investigation if many years have passed since the survey was completed.

STANDARD 3. An agency **nominates historic properties** under the agency's jurisdiction to the Georgia Register of Historic Places.

- Placement on the Georgia Register **may help justify budgeting funds** for preservation or management of a historic property. Further, development of Georgia Register-level documentation provides **information** on the property that will assist the agency in its subsequent property management decisions.
- An agency that regularly **transfers property out of state ownership** may find it useful to nominate properties to be transferred in those cases where placement on the Georgia Register may make preservation more likely once a property is no longer under state management.
- Beyond serving the agency's own internal management needs, the Georgia Register is the **state's formal repository of information** on historic properties.

STANDARD 4. An agency gives **historic properties full consideration** when planning or considering approval of any action that might affect such properties.

- Each state agency has an **affirmative responsibility** under the act to **consider its activities' effects** on our state's historic properties.
- Full consideration of historic properties includes **assessment of the widest range of preservation alternatives** early in program or project planning, coordinated to the extent feasible with other kinds of required planning and environmental review.
- Full consideration of historic properties includes **consideration of all kinds of effects** on those properties: direct effects, indirect or secondary effects, and cumulative effects. Effects may be visual, audible, or atmospheric.
- An agency's procedures should provide for **consultation** (specifically including consultation with the Director of the Historic Preservation Division, Native American groups, where appropriate, and other affected parties) **to determine appropriate treatment or mitigation.**
- Agency procedures should guard against "**anticipatory demolition**" of a historic property by applicants for state assistance or license.

#### **National Historic Landmarks.**

- National Historic Landmarks (NHL) are designated by the Secretary of the Interior to identify historic sites which "possess **exceptional value** in illustrating the history of the United States."
- State agencies must exercise a **higher standard of care** when considering undertakings that may adversely affect NHLs. The law requires that agencies, "to the maximum extent possible, undertake such planning and actions as may be necessary to minimize harm to such landmark." An agency should consider **all prudent and feasible alternatives** to avoid an adverse effect on an NHL.

STANDARD 5. An agency **consults** with knowledgeable and concerned parties outside the agency about its historic preservation related activities.

- Consultation means the process of **seeking, discussing, and considering the views of others**, and, where feasible, seeking agreement with them on how historic properties should be identified, considered, and managed.
- Consultation should be undertaken **early in the planning stage** of any state action that might affect historic properties.
- Consultation should include **broad efforts** to maintain **ongoing communication** with all those public and private entities that are interested in or affected by the agency's activities and should not be limited to the consideration of specific projects.
- An agency's preservation-related activities should be carried out in **consultation with** Federal, State, and local agencies, Indian tribes, and the private sector. The Director can assist in identifying other parties with interests, as well as sources of information.
- **Information** on the location, character, or ownership of a historic resource can be **withheld** where such disclosure may cause a significant invasion of privacy, or risk harm to the historic resource.



STANDARD 6. An agency **manages and maintains** historic properties under its jurisdiction or control in a **manner that considers** the preservation of their historic, architectural, archeological, and cultural values.

- To the extent feasible, as part of its property management program, the agency should endeavor to **retain** historic buildings and structures **in their traditional uses** and to maintain significant archeological sites and landscapes in their **undisturbed condition**.
- Where it is no longer feasible to continue the traditional use of a historic structure, the agency should consider an **adaptive use that is compatible** with the historic property. The agency should consider as wide a range of adaptive use options as is feasible given its own management needs, cost factors, and the needs of preservation.
- Where modification of a historic property is required to allow it to meet contemporary needs and requirements, the agency should ensure that The **Georgia Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties** and its accompanying guidelines are followed. All archeological work should be undertaken in consultation with the Director. Agencies are also responsible for ensuring that prehistoric and historic remains are deposited in repositories capable of providing adequate long-term **curatorial services**.
- The **relative cost** of various management strategies for a historic structure, ranging from full restoration, to rehabilitation and adaptive use to demolition and replacement with a modern building, should be **carefully and objectively considered**.
- Where it is not feasible to maintain a historic property, or to rehabilitate it for contemporary use, the agency may elect to modify or demolish it. However, the **decision** to act or not act to preserve and maintain historic properties **should be an explicit one**, reached following appropriate consultation with the Director and in relation to other management needs.
- Where the agency determines in accordance with consultation with the Director that maintaining or rehabilitating a historic property for contemporary use in accordance with the Georgia Standards is not feasible, the agency must provide for **appropriate recording** of the historic property before it is altered, allowed to deteriorate, or demolished.

STANDARD 7. An agency gives priority to the use of historic properties in carrying out agency missions.

- For the most part, use of historic properties involves the integration of those properties into the activities directly associated with the agency's mission. However, the agency should also be open to the possibility of **other uses**.
- An agency with historic properties under its jurisdiction and control should **maintain an inventory** of those properties that notes the current use and condition of each property. The agency should provide for regular inspection of the properties and an adequate budget for their **appropriate maintenance**.
- An agency that requires the use of non-state property is required to give **priority to the use of historic properties**.
- An agency should consider **leases, exchanges, and management agreements** with other parties as means of providing for the continuing or adaptive use of historic properties.
- **Surplus properties** that are listed in or have been formally determined eligible for the Georgia Register can be transferred to State, tribal, and local governments for historic preservation purposes.
- The use of historic properties is not mandated where it can be demonstrated to be economically infeasible, or where historic properties will not serve the agency's requirements. The agency's responsibility is to **balance the needs of the agency mission, the public interest in protecting historic properties**, the costs of preservation, and other relevant public interest factors in making such decisions.



## **APPENDIX E**

### **Georgia Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties**





The State of Georgia's  
Standards for the Treatment of Historic  
Properties  
1998 (Draft)

**The Georgia Department of Natural Resources  
Historic Preservation Division  
Technical Services Unit  
500 The Healey Building  
57 Forsyth Street N.W.  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303  
(404) 656-2840**

**The State of Georgia's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties** are modeled upon the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties and may be used by anyone planning and undertaking work on historic properties or landscapes.

### **Treatments**

There are Standards for four distinct, but interrelated, approaches to the treatment of historic properties-- Preservation, Rehabilitation, Restoration, and Reconstruction. **Preservation** focuses on the maintenance and repair of existing historic materials and retention of a property's form as it has evolved over time. **Rehabilitation** acknowledges the need to alter or add to a historic property to meet continuing or changing uses while retaining the property's historic character. **Restoration** is undertaken to depict a property at a particular period of time in its history, while removing evidence of other periods. **Reconstruction** re-creates vanished or non-surviving portions of a property for interpretive purposes.

In summary, the focus of these four sets of treatment Standards is intended to assist users in making sound historic preservation decisions. Choosing an appropriate treatment for a historic property, whether preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or reconstruction is critical. This choice always depends on a variety of factors, including the property's historical significance, physical condition, proposed use, and intended interpretation.

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

### **Standards for Preservation**

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

**Rehabilitation** is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.

### **Standards for Rehabilitation**

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

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

### **Standards for Restoration**

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



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

**Standards for Reconstruction**

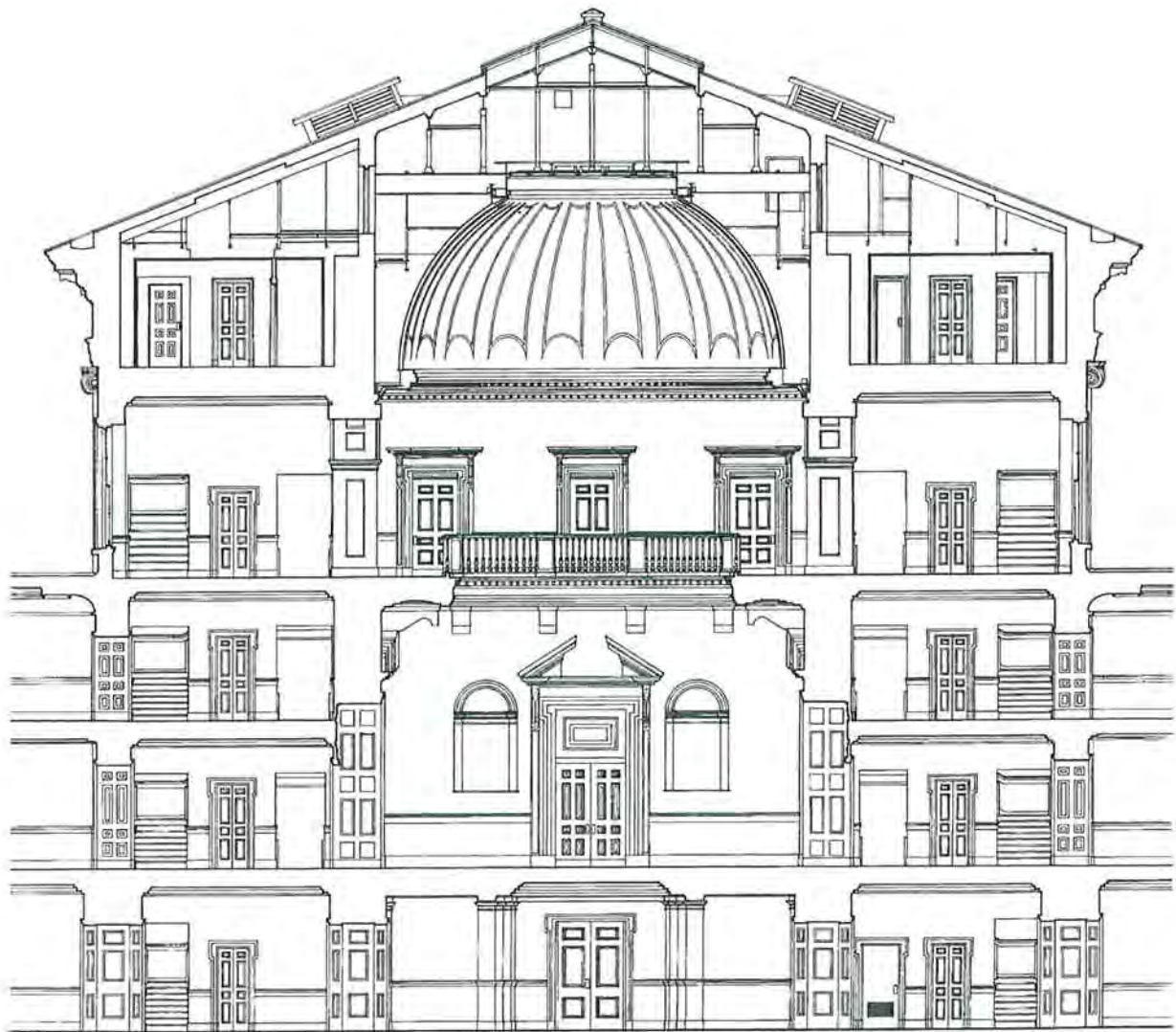
1. Reconstruction will be used to depict vanished or non-surviving portions of a property when documentary and physical evidence is available to permit accurate reconstruction with minimal conjecture, and such reconstruction is essential to the public understanding of the property.
2. Reconstruction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

## **APPENDIX F**

### **HABS Documentation Guidelines**



# HABS/HAER STANDARDS



Historic American Buildings Survey/  
Historic American Engineering Record  
Cultural Resources Program  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127



On the cover: Virginia State Capitol section drawing, drawn by Gerhard Pfundner, 1989.  
Back Cover: Troy Gas Light Co. Gasholder House, in Troy, New York, drawn by Eric DeLony.

Acknowledgements: These standards were compiled and reissued in 1990, by Caroline H. Russell and the staff of the HABS/HAER Division. Thanks to Ronald M. Greenberg who reviewed the manuscript and to all the staff involved in the production.



SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S  
STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES  
FOR  
ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING  
DOCUMENTATION:  
HABS/HAER STANDARDS

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Historic American Buildings Survey/  
Historic American Engineering Record  
Cultural Resources Program  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

1990

Secretary of the Interior  
Asst. Secretary, Fish & Wildlife & Parks  
Director of the National Park Service  
Deputy Director  
Assoc. Director for Cultural Resources  
Deputy Assoc. Director for Cultural Resources  
Chief, HABS/HAER Division  
Acting Deputy Chief, HABS/HAER Division  
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The Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) a division of the National Park Service is responsible for documenting the historic buildings, sites, structures, and objects of this country by producing measured drawings, large format photographs, and written histories. The Library of Congress, Prints and Photographs Division is the repository for these documents. The American Institute of Architects, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the other founding engineering societies provide technical guidance. The regional offices of the National Park Service in Philadelphia, Atlanta, Denver, San Francisco, and Anchorage administer the mitigation documentation program.

## Preface

This booklet contains the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Architectural and Engineering Documentation as published in the *Federal Register* on September 29, 1983 - commonly known as the HABS/HAER Standards for the Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) program of the National Park Service.

These performance standards are intended to define the products acceptable for inclusion in the HABS/HAER collections within the Library of Congress.

Those products include:

- Measured Drawings
- Large Format Photographs
- Written Data

These standards are as originally published in the *Federal Register* on September 29, 1983 except that the Recommended Sources of Technical Information and Annotated Bibliography contained in the notice of 1983 have been updated to reflect current availability of publications and other printed materials. These standards are not intended to be used alone but in conjunction with guidelines and other publications listed in the bibliography included here.

These standards will be used to produce for the following reasons, documentation that meets HABS/HAER standards:

- In preparing mitigation documentation in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).
- In preparing documentation to be donated to the HABS/HAER collection.
- In preparing documentation as part of a HABS/HAER recording project.

Additional information concerning the HABS/HAER program is available by writing the Chief, HABS/HAER Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127.

Robert J. Kapsch  
Chief  
Historic American Buildings Survey/  
Historic American Engineering Record  
National Park Service

**SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS  
for  
ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING DOCUMENTATION<sup>1</sup>**

These standards concern the development of documentation for historic buildings, sites, structures, and objects. This documentation, which usually consists of measured drawings, photographs, and written data, provides important information on a property's significance for use by scholars, researchers, preservationists, architects, engineers, and others interested in preserving and understanding historic properties. Documentation permits accurate repair or reconstruction of parts of a property, records existing conditions for easements, or may preserve information about a property that is to be demolished.

These standards are intended for use in developing documentation to be included in the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) and the Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) Collections in the Library of Congress. HABS/HAER in the National Park Service, have defined specific requirements for meeting these Standards for their collections. The HABS/HAER requirements include information important to development of documentation for other purposes such as State or local archives.

**Standard I. Documentation Shall Adequately Explicate and Illustrate What is Significant or Valuable About the Historic Building, Site, Structure or Object Being Documented.**

The historic significance of the building, site, structure or object identified in the evaluation process should be conveyed by the drawings, photographs and other materials that comprise documentation. The historical, architectural, engineering or cultural values of the property together with the purpose of the documentation activity determine the level and methods of documentation. Documentation prepared for submission to the Library of Congress must meet the HABS/HAER Guidelines.

**Standard II. Documentation Shall be Prepared Accurately From Reliable Sources With Limitations Clearly Stated to Permit Independent Verification of the Information.**

The purpose of documentation is to preserve an accurate record of historic properties that can be used in research and other preservation activities. To serve these purposes, the documentation must include information that permits assessment of its reliability.

**Standard III. Documentation Shall be Prepared on Materials That are Readily Reproducible, Durable and in Standard Sizes.**

The size and quality of documentation materials are important factors in the preservation of information for future use. Selection of materials should be based on the length of time expected for storage, the anticipated frequency of use and a size convenient for storage.

**Standard IV. Documentation Shall be Clearly and Concisely Produced.**

In order for documentation to be useful for future research, written materials must be legible and understandable, and graphic materials must contain scale information and location references.

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<sup>1</sup> *Federal Register*, Vol. 48, No. 190, Thursday, September 29, 1983, pp. 44730-44731.

# **SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S GUIDELINES for ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING DOCUMENTATION<sup>2</sup>**

## **Introduction**

These Guidelines link the Standards for Architectural and Engineering Documentation with more specific guidance and technical information. They describe one approach to meeting the Standards for Architectural Engineering Documentation. Agencies, organizations or individuals proposing to approach documentation differently may wish to review their approaches with the National Park Service.

The Guidelines are organized as follows:

- Definitions
- Goal of Documentation
- The HABS/HAER Collections
- Standard I: Content
- Standard II: Quality
- Standard III: Materials
- Standard IV: Presentation
- Architectural and Engineering Documentation  
Prepared for Other Purposes
- Recommended Sources of Technical Information  
and Annotated Bibliography

## **Definitions**

These definitions are used in conjunction with these Guidelines:

- Architectural Data Form-a one page HABS form intended to provide identifying information for accompanying HABS documentation.
- Documentation-measured drawings, photographs, histories, inventory cards or other media that depict historic buildings, sites, structures or objects.
- Field Photography-photography other than large-format photography, intended for the purpose of producing documentation, usually 35mm.
- Field Records-notes of measurements taken, field photographs and other recorded information intended for the purpose of producing documentation.

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<sup>2</sup> *Federal Register*, Vol. 48, No. 190, Thursday, September 29, 1983, pp.44731-34.



- Inventory Card-a one page form which includes written data, a sketched site plan and a 35mm contact print drymounted on the form. The negative with a separate contact sheet and index should be included with the inventory card.
- Large Format Photographs-photographs taken of historic buildings, sites, structures or objects where the negative is a 4 X 5", 5 X 7" or 8 X 10" size and where the photograph is taken with appropriate means to correct perspective distortion.
- Measured Drawings-drawings produced on HABS or HAER formats depicting existing conditions or other relevant features of historic buildings, sites, structures or objects. Measured drawings are usually produced in ink on archivally stable material, such as mylar.
- Photocopy-A photograph, with large-format negative, of a photograph or drawing.
- Select Existing Drawings-drawings of historic buildings, sites, structures or objects, whether original construction or later alteration drawings that portray or depict the historic value or significance.
- Sketch Plan-a floor plan, generally not to exact scale although often drawn from measurements, where the features are shown in proper relation and proportion to one another.

### **Goal of Documentation**

The Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) and Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) are the national historical architectural and engineering documentation programs of the National Park Service that promote documentation incorporated into the HABS/HAER collections in the Library of Congress. The goal of the collections is to provide architects, engineers, scholars, and interested members of the public with comprehensive documentation of buildings, sites, structures and objects significant in American history and the growth and development of the built environment.

The HABS/HAER Collections: HABS/HAER documentation usually consists of measured drawings, photographs and written data that provide a detailed record which reflects a property's significance. Measured drawings and properly executed photographs act as a form of insurance against fires and natural disasters by permitting the repair and, if necessary, reconstruction of historic structures damaged by such disasters. Documentation is used to provide the basis for enforcing preservation easement. In addition, documentation is often the last means of preservation of a property; when a property is to be demolished, its documentation provides future researchers access to valuable information that otherwise would be lost.

HABS/HAER documentation is developed in a number of ways. First and most usually, the National Park Service employs summer teams of student architects, engineers, historians, and architectural historians to develop HABS/HAER documentation, under the supervision of National Park Service professionals. Second, the National Park Service produces HABS/HAER documentation in conjunction with restoration or other preservation treatment, of historic buildings managed by the National Park Service. Third, Federal agencies, pursuant to Section 110(b) of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, record those historic

properties to be demolished or substantially altered as a result of agency action or assisted action (referred to as mitigation projects). Fourth, individuals and organizations prepare documentation to HABS/HAER standards and donate that documentation to the HABS/HAER collections. For each of these programs, different Documentation Levels will be set.

The standards describe the fundamental principals of HABS/HAER documentation. They are supplemented by other material describing more specific guidelines, such as line weights for drawings, preferred techniques for architectural photography, and formats for written data. This technical information is found in the HABS/HAER Procedures Manual.

These guidelines include important information about developing documentation for State or local archives. The State Historic Preservation Officer or the State library should be consulted regarding archival requirements if the documentation will become part of their collections. In establishing archives, the important questions of durability and reproducibility should be considered in relation to the purposes of the collection.

Documentation prepared for the purpose of inclusion in the HABS/HAER collections must meet the requirements below. The HABS/HAER office of the National Park Service retains the right to refuse to accept documentation for inclusion in the HABS/HAER collections when that documentation does not meet HABS/HAER requirements, as specified below.

#### **Standard I: Content**

1. Requirement: *Documentation shall adequately explicate and illustrate what is significant or valuable about the historic building, site, structure or object being documented.*

2. Criteria: Documentation shall meet one of the following documentation levels to be considered adequate for inclusion in the HABS/HAER collections.

- a. Documentation Level I;
  - (1) Drawings: a full set of measured drawings depicting existing or historic conditions.
  - (2) Photographs: photographs with large-format negatives of exterior and interior views; photocopies with large-format negatives of select existing drawings or historic views where available.
  - (3) Written data: History and description.
- b. Documentation Level II;
  - (1) Drawings: select existing drawings, where available, should be photographed with large-format negatives or photographically reproduced on mylar.
  - (2) Photographs: photographs with large-format negatives of exterior and interior views, or historic views, where available.
  - (3) Written data: history and description.
- c. Documentation Level III;
  - (1) Drawings: sketch plan.
  - (2) Photographs: photographs with large-format negatives of exterior and interior views.
  - (3) Written data: architectural data form.

d. Documentation Level IV: HABS/HAER inventory card.

3. Test: Inspection of the documentation by HABS/HAER staff.

4. Commentary: The HABS/HAER office retains the right to refuse to accept any documentation on buildings, sites, structures or objects lacking historical significance. Generally, buildings, sites, structures or objects must be listed in, or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places to be considered for inclusion in the HABS/HAER collections.

The kind and amount of documentation should be appropriate to the nature and significance of the buildings, site, structure or object being documented. For example, Documentation Level I would be inappropriate for a building that is a minor element of a historic district, notable only for streetscape context and scale. A full set of measured drawings for such a minor building would be expensive and would add little, if any, information to the HABS/HAER collections. Large format photography [Documentation Level III] would usually be adequate to record the significance of this type of building.

Similarly, the aspect of the property that is being documented should reflect the nature and significance of the building, site, structure or object being documented. For example, measured drawings of Dankmar Adler and Louis Sullivan's Auditorium Building in Chicago should indicate not only facades, floor plans and sections, but also the innovative structural and mechanical systems that were incorporated in that building. Large format photography of Gunston Hall in Fairfax County, Virginia, to take another example, should clearly show William Buckland's hand-carved moldings in the Palladian Room, as well as other views.

HABS/HAER documentation is usually in the form of measured drawings, photographs, written data. While the criteria in this section have addressed only these media, documentation need not be limited to them. Other media, such as films of industrial processes, can and have been used to document historic buildings, sites, structures or objects. If other media are to be used, the HABS/HAER office should be contacted before recording.

The actual selection of the appropriate documentation level will vary, as discussed above. For mitigation documentation projects, this level will be selected by the National Park Service Regional Office and communicated to the agency responsible for completing the documentation. Generally, Level I documentation is required for nationally significant buildings and structures, defined as National Historic Landmarks and the primary historic units of the National Park Service.

On occasion, factors other than significance will dictate the selection of another level of documentation. For example, if a rehabilitation of a property is planned, the owner may wish to have a full set of as-built drawings, even though the significance may indicate Level II documentation.

HABS Level I measured drawings usually depict existing conditions through the use of a site plan, floor plans, elevations, sections and construction details. HAER Level I measured drawings will frequently depict original conditions where adequate historical material exists, so as to illustrate manufacturing or engineering processes.

Level II documentation differs from Level I by substituting copies of existing drawings, either original or alteration drawings, for recently executed measured drawings. If this is done, the drawings must meet HABS/HAER requirements outlined below. While existing drawings are rarely as suitable as-built drawings, they are adequate in many cases for documentation purposes. Only when the desirability of having as-built drawings is clear are Level I measured drawings required in addition to existing drawings. If existing drawings are housed in an accessible collection and cared for archivally, their reproduction for HABS/HAER may not be necessary. In other cases, Level I measured drawings are required in the absence of existing drawings.

Level III documentation requires a sketch plan if it helps to explain the structure. The architectural data form should supplement the photographs by explaining what is not readily visible.

Level IV documentation consists of completed HABS/HAER inventory cards. This level of documentation, unlike the other three levels, is rarely considered adequate documentation for the HABS/HAER collections but is undertaken to identify historic resources in a given area prior to additional, more comprehensive documentation.

## **Standard II: Quality**

1. Requirement: *HABS and HAER documentation shall be prepared accurately from reliable sources with limitations clearly stated to permit independent verification of information.*

2. Criteria: For all levels of documentation, the following quality standards shall be met:

a. Measured drawings: Measured drawings shall be produced from recorded, accurate measurements. Portions of the building that were not accessible for measurement should not be drawn on the measured drawings but clearly labeled as not accessible or drawn from available construction drawings and other sources and so identified. No part of the measured drawings shall be produced from hypothesis or non-measurement related activities. Documentation Level I measured drawings shall be accompanied by a set of field notebooks in which the measurements were first recorded. Other drawings prepared for Documentation Levels II and III, shall include a statement describing where the original drawings are located.

b. Large format photographs: Large format photographs shall clearly depict the appearance of the property and areas of significance of the recorded building, site, structure or object. Each view shall be perspective-corrected and fully captioned.

c. Written history: Written history and description for Documentation Levels I and II shall be based on primary sources to the greatest extent possible. For Levels III and IV, secondary sources may provide adequate information; if not, primary research will be necessary. A frank assessment of the reliability and limitations of sources shall be included. Within the written history, statements shall be footnoted as to their sources, where appropriate. The written data shall include a methodology section specifying name of researcher, date of research, sources searched, and limitations of the project.

3. Test: Inspection of the documentation by HABS/HAER staff.

4. Commentary: The reliability of the HABS/HAER collections depends on documentation of high quality. Quality is not something that can be easily prescribed or quantified, but it derives from a process in which thoroughness and accuracy play a large part. The principle of independent verification of HABS/HAER documentation is critical to the HABS/HAER collections.

### **Standard III: Materials**

1. Requirement: *HABS and HAER documentation shall be prepared on materials that are readily reproducible for ease of access; durable for long storage; and in standard sizes for ease of handling.*

2. Criteria: For all levels of documentation, the following material standards shall be met:

- a. Measured Drawings:  
Readily Reproducible: Ink on translucent material.  
Durable: Ink on archivally stable materials.  
Standard Sizes: Two sizes: 19 X 24" or 24 X 36".
- b. Large Format Photographs:  
Readily Reproducible: Prints shall accompany all negatives.  
Durable: Photography must be archivally processed and stored. Negatives are required on safety film only. Resin-coated paper is not accepted. Color photography is not acceptable.  
Standard Sizes: Three sizes: 4 X 5", 5 X 7", 8 X 10".
- c. Written History and Description:  
Readily Reproducible: Clean copy for xeroxing.  
Durable: Archival bond required.  
Standard Sizes: 8½ X 11".
- d. Field Records:  
Readily Reproducible: Field notebooks may be xeroxed. Photo identification sheet will accompany 35 mm negatives and contact sheets.  
Durable: No requirement  
Standard Sizes: Only requirement is that they can be made to fit into a 9½ X 12" archival folding file.

3. Test: Inspection of the documentation by HABS/HAER staff.

4. Commentary: All HABS/HAER records are intended for reproduction; some 20,000 HABS/HAER records are reproduced each year by the Library of Congress. Although field records are not intended for quality reproduction, it is intended that they be used to supplement the formal documentation. The basic durability performance standard for HABS/HAER records is 500 years. Ink on mylar is believed to meet this standard, while color photography, for example, does not. Field records do not meet this archival standard, but are maintain in the HABS/HAER collections as a courtesy to the collection user.



#### **Standard IV: Preservation**

1. Requirement: *HABS and HAER documentation shall be clearly and concisely produced.*
2. Criteria: For levels of documentation as indicated below, the following standards for presentation will be used:
  - a. Measured Drawings: Level I measured drawings will be lettered mechanically (i.e., Leroy or similar) or in a handprinted equivalent style. Adequate dimensions shall be included on all sheets. Level III sketch plans should be neat and orderly.
  - b. Large format photographs: Level I photographs shall include duplicate photographs that include a scale. Level II and III photographs shall include, at a minimum, at least one photograph with a scale, usually of the principal facade.
  - c. Written history and description: Data shall be typewritten on bond, following accepted rules of grammar.
3. Test: Inspection of the documentation by HABS/HAER staff.

#### **Architectural and Engineering Documentation Prepared for Other Purposes**

Where a preservation planning process is in use, architectural and engineering documentation, like other treatment activities, are undertaken to achieve the goals identified by the preservation planning process. Documentation is deliberately selected as a treatment for properties evaluated as a significant, and the development of the documentation program for a property follows from the planning objectives.

Documentation efforts focus on the significant characteristics of the property, as defined in the previously completed evaluation. The selection of a level of documentation and the documentation techniques (measured drawings, photography, etc.) is based on the significance of the property and the management needs for which the documentation is being performed. For example, the kind and level of documentation required to record a historic property for easement purposes may be less detailed than that required as mitigation prior to destruction of the property. In the former case, essential documentation might be limited to the portions of the property controlled by the easement, for example, exterior facades; while in the latter case, significant interior architectural features and non-visible structural details would also be documented.

The principles and content of the HABS/HAER criteria may be used for guidance in creating documentation requirements for other archives. Levels of documentation and the durability and sizes of documentation may vary depending on the intended use and the repository. Accuracy of documentation should be controlled by assessing the reliability of all sources and making that assessment available in the archival record; by describing the limitations of the information available from research and physical examination of the property and by retaining the primary data (field measurements and notebooks) from which the archival record was produced. Usefulness of the documentation products depends on preparing the documentation on durable materials that are able to withstand handling and reproduction, and in sizes that can be stored and reproduced without damage.

### Recommended Sources of Technical Information and Annotated Bibliography<sup>3</sup>

*Recording Historic Structures* is available through AIA Press, request publication #ISBN 1-55835-018-7 (hardcover - \$26.95) or #ISBN 1-55835-021-7 (softcover - \$19.95), plus \$3.00 shipping charge, and D.C. or Maryland sales tax, if applicable. AIA Order Department, 9 Jay Gould Court, P.O. Box 753, Waldorf, Maryland 20601.

*Recording Historic Structures.* John A. Burns, editor. Washington, D.C.: The AIA Press, 1989.

With over 200 photographs, drawings, illustrations, a bibliography, and an index, this handbook discusses each aspect of the documentation of historic structures, using examples from the HABS/HAER collection.

The following printed materials are available by writing to: HABS/HAER - National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, D.C. 20013-7127. Please send check or money order made out to the U.S. Treasury, to cover the cost of reproduction and handling. Availability and price accurate as of June 1, 1990.

*Guidelines for Recording Historic Ships.* Richard K. Anderson, Jr. Washington, D.C.: Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, 1988. Free, limited quantity.

This document marks the revival of the 1930's Historic American Merchant Marine Survey and provides the definitive guide to maritime recording.

*HABS Field Instructions for Measured Drawings.* Washington, D.C.: Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, 1981. \$5.00  
Gives procedures for producing measured drawings of historic buildings to HABS/HAER standards.

*HABS Historian's Procedures Manual.* Washington, D.C.: Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, 1983. \$2.00  
Provides guidelines for producing written data on historic buildings to HABS/HAER standards.

*HAER Field Instructions.* Washington, D.C.: Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, 1981. \$5.00  
Provides guidelines for documenting to HABS/HAER standards, historic engineering and industrial sites and structures with measured drawings and written data.

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<sup>3</sup>The original recommended sources of technical information contained in the *Federal Register* notice of September 29, 1983 have been omitted since most are out of print and/or superceded. The above recommended sources of technical information represent information available and current as of 1990.

*Specifications for the Production of Photographs.* Washington, D.C.: Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, 1984. \$2.00  
Provides criteria for the production of large format photographs for acceptance to the HABS/HAER collection.

*Transmitting Documentation to HABS/HAER WASO.* Washington, D.C.: Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, 1985. \$2.00

Provides transmittal procedures and archival requirements of documentation for acceptance to the HABS/HAER collection.

*Industrial Eye* is available from (request publication #ISBN 0-89133-124-7): Decatur House Museum Shop, 1600 H Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20006. Please enclose a check or money order made out to the National Trust for \$34.95 plus \$3.00 for postage and handling.

*Industrial Eye. Photographs by Jet Lowe from the Historic American Engineering Record.* Washington, D.C.: National Trust for Historic Preservation, 1987.

Photographs of the county's engineering and industrial landmarks, illustrating the use of large format photography to document historic engineering works and interpret industrial processes. All photographs meet HABS/HAER standards.

*A Record in Detail* is available for \$34.95 plus \$2.50 postage and handling from:  
University of Missouri Press, 200 Lewis Hall, Columbia, Missouri 65211.

*A Record in Detail: The Architectural Photographs of Jack E. Boucher.* Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1988.

A selection of the works of HABS photographer Jack E. Boucher, demonstrating the effective use of large format photography to record historic buildings. All photographs meet HABS/HAER standards.

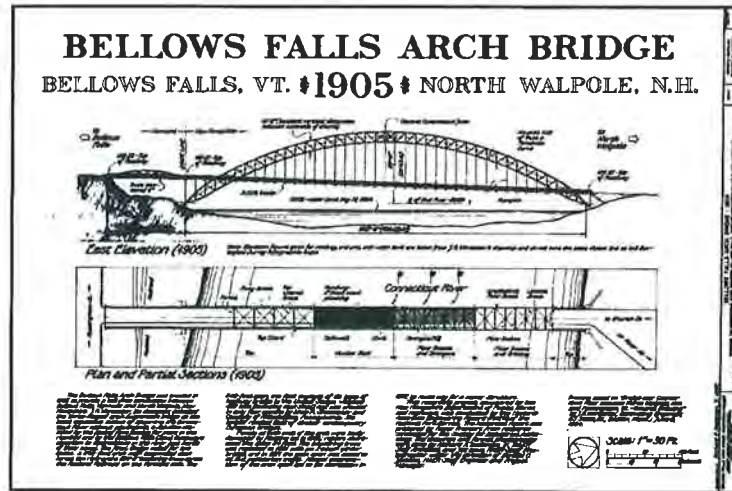
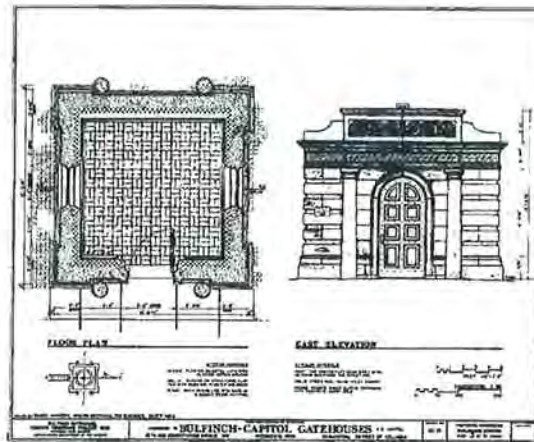
*Architectural Graphic Standards, Eighth Edition.* American Institute of Architects. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1988.

The standard reference for architectural information, this edition is the first to have a chapter on historic preservation, including four pages on HABS.

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For further information about HABS/HAER contact:

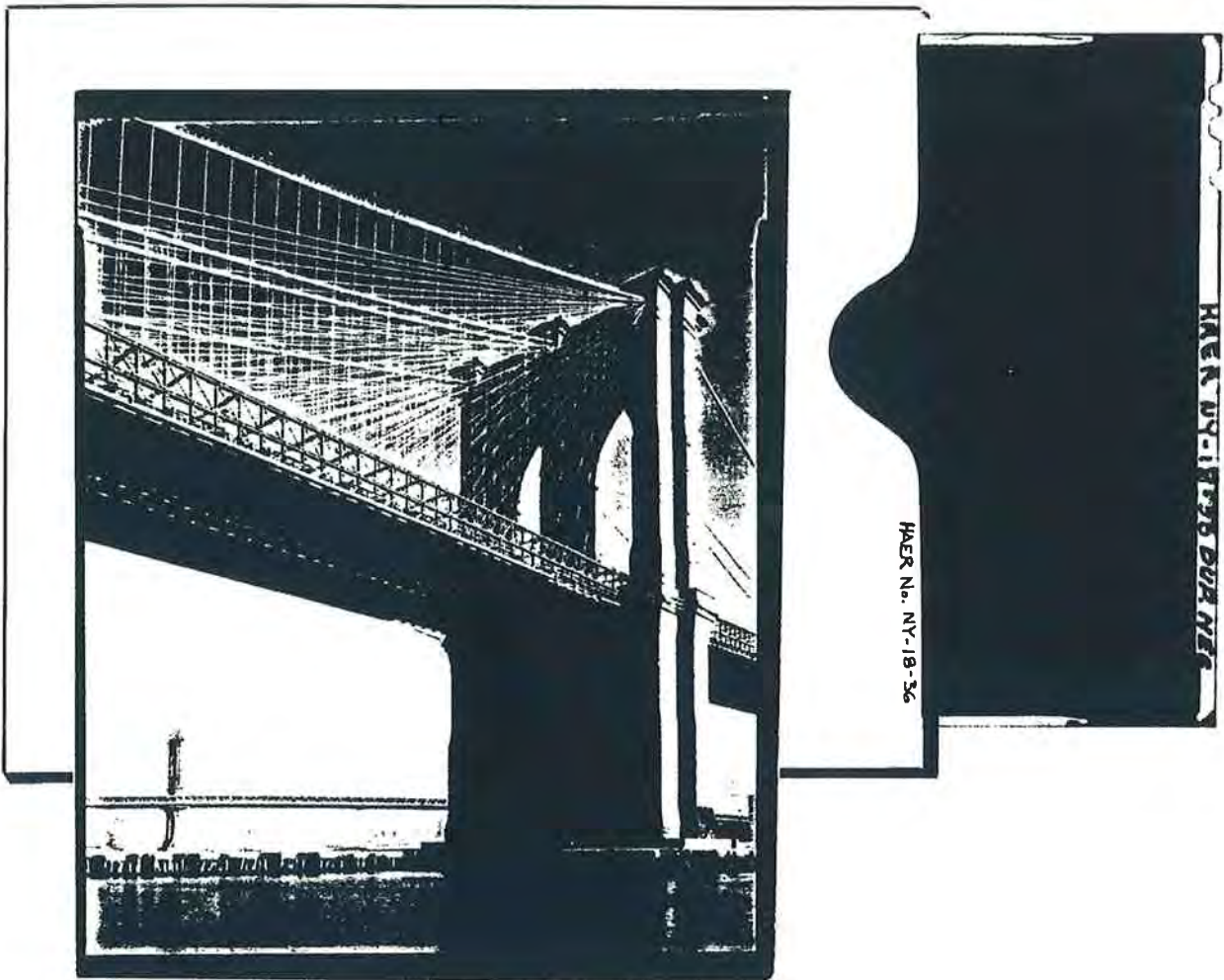
Historic American Buildings Survey/  
Historic American Engineering Record  
National Park Service  
P.O. Box 37127  
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127



Measured Drawings:

Measured drawings shall be produced from recorded, accurate measurements. Portions of the building that were not accessible for measurement should not be drawn on the measured drawing but clearly labeled as not accessible or drawn from available construction drawings and other sources and so identified. Since measured drawings must be readily reproducible and durable, HABS/HAER standards call for ink on translucent and archivally stable materials, such as mylar. As illustrated in the reductions above, drawings are produced in two standard sizes, 19 X 24" and 24 X 36".

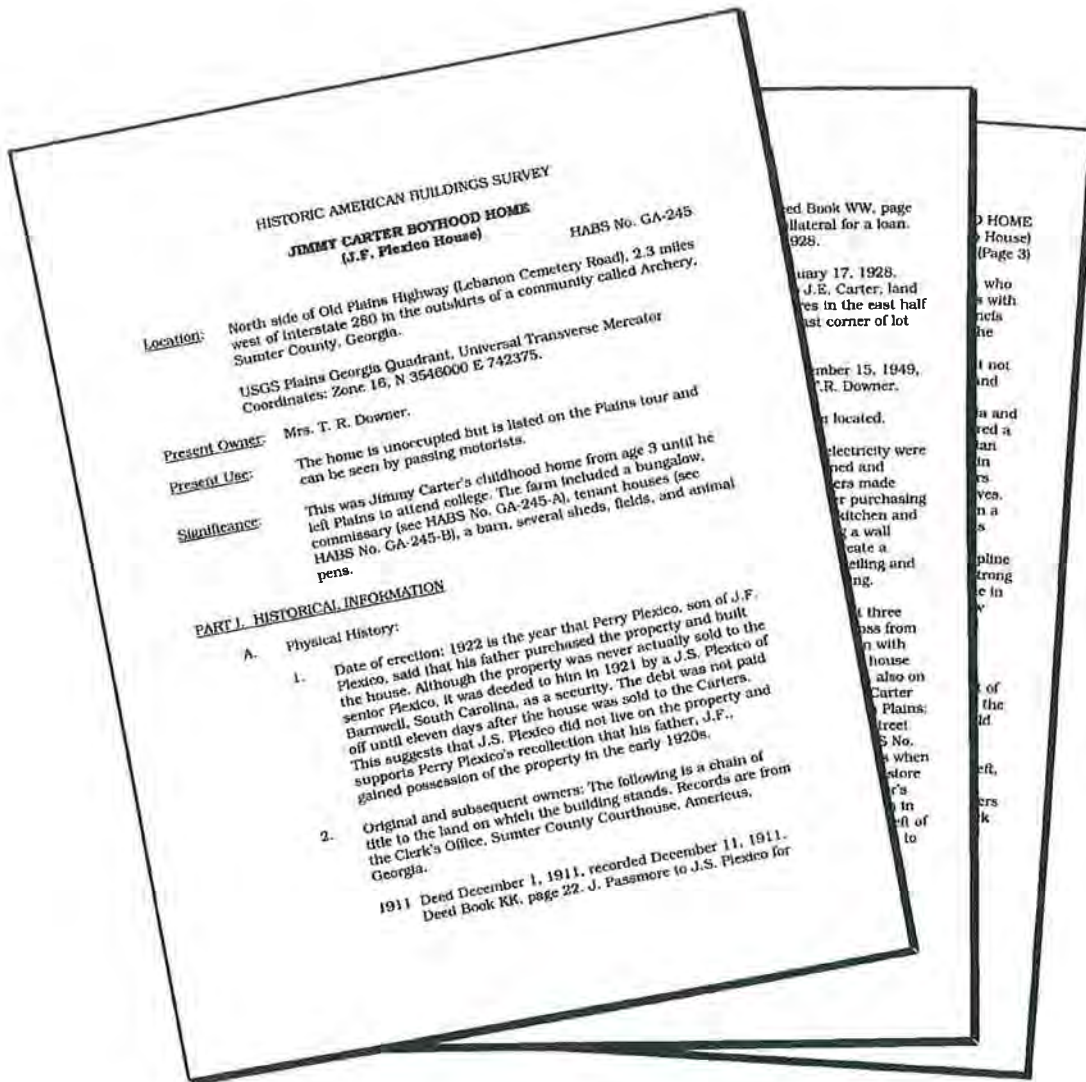




Large Format Photographs:

HABS/HAER standards require that large format (cameras that produce 4 X 5", 5 X 7", or 8 X 10" negatives) photographic documentation be done with black and white film. A print must accompany each negative. The negatives and contact prints are archivally treated and the contact paper is fiber-based instead of resin-coated (RC). The paper and negatives must have had sufficiently long washings in water in order to remove all processing chemicals.



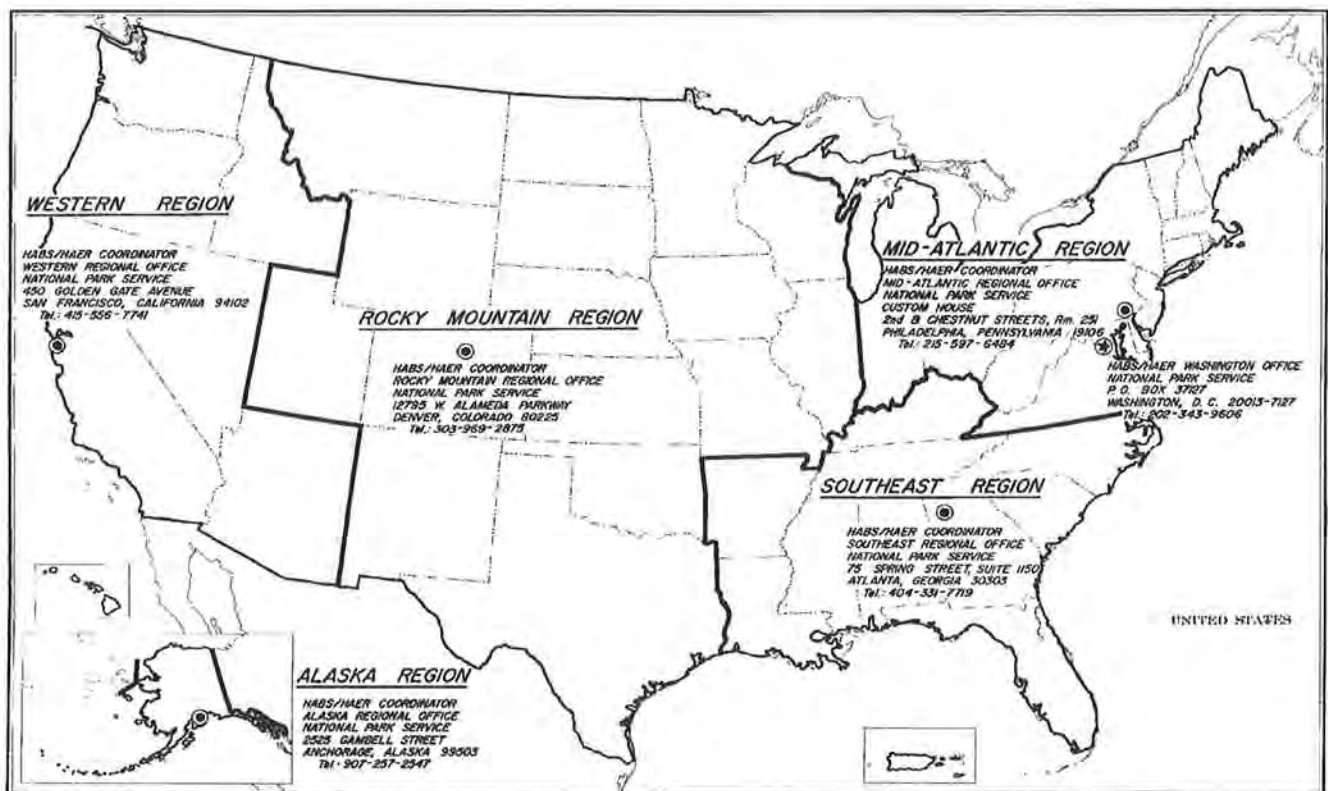


**Written History and Description:**

Written history and description are based on primary sources to the greatest extent possible and should include an assessment of the reliability and limitations of the sources. Within the written history, statements shall be footnoted as to their sources, where appropriate. The written data shall include a methodology section specifying the name of the researcher, date of research, sources researched, and limitations of the project. The histories will be submitted on 8½ X 11" archival bond.

## MITIGATIVE DOCUMENTATION PROGRAM

Under the provisions of the amended National Historic Preservation Act, Federal agencies are required to produce documentation to HABS/HAER standards on buildings, structures, sites, and objects that are listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and that are threatened with demolition or substantial alteration by projects with Federal involvement. The five National Park Service regional offices charged with external historic preservation responsibilities administer the HABS/HAER mitigative documentation program. The actual work is usually conducted by contractors and supervised by the responsible Federal agency. The documentation produced is reviewed by the regional coordinator and transmitted to the HABS/HAER Washington office for inclusion in the HABS/HAER collections at the Library of Congress.

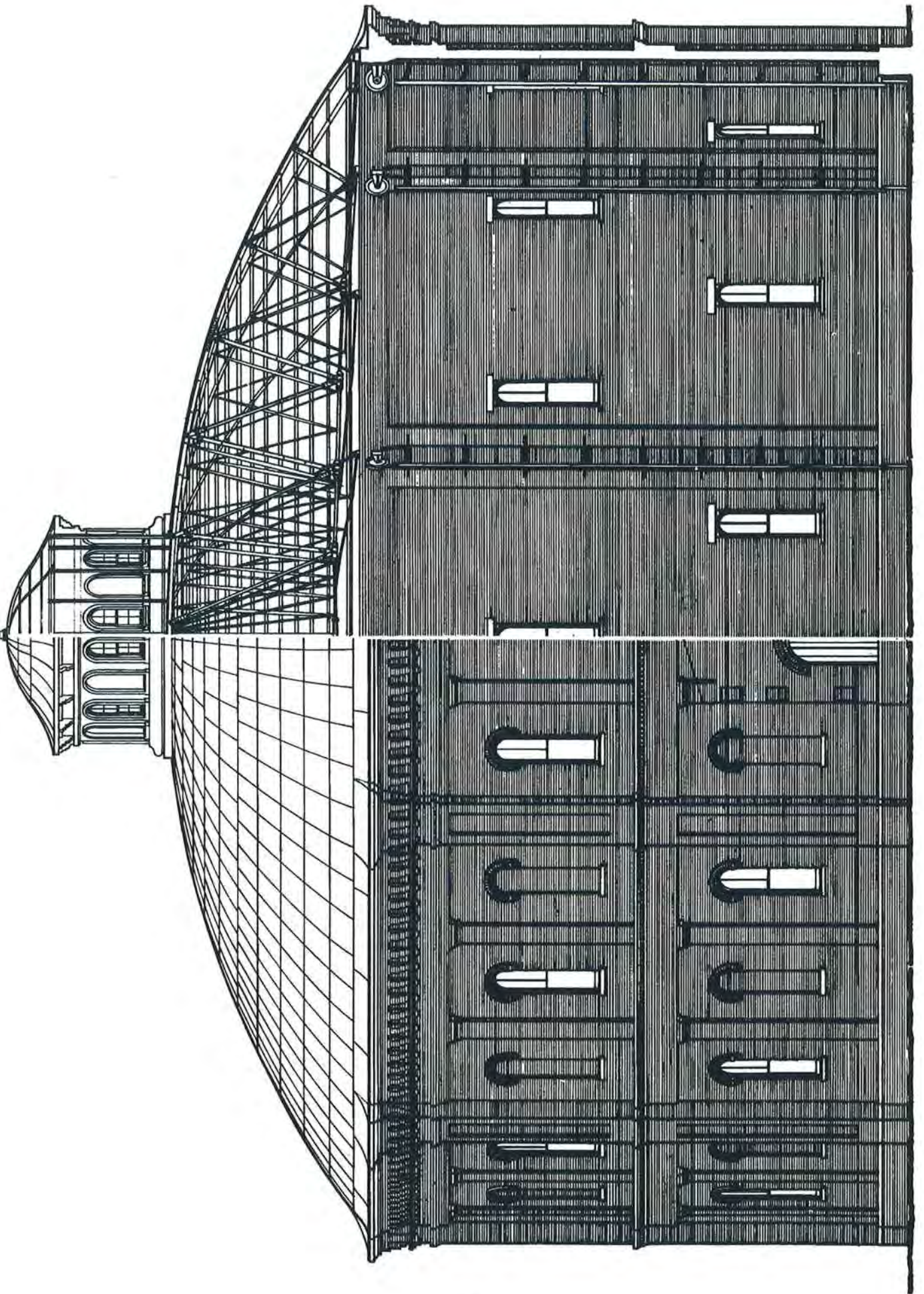


SUMMARY																
PERFORMANCE STANDARDS OF THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY/HISTORIC AMERICAN ENGINEERING RECORD (HABS/HAER)																
(SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR ARCHITECTURAL AND ENGINEERING DOCUMENTATION, FEDERAL REGISTER, SEPTEMBER 29, 1983, PP. 44730-44734)																
STANDARDS	I. CONTENT			II. QUALITY			III. MATERIALS			IV. PRESENTATION						
<b>REQUIREMENTS</b>	"DOCUMENTATION SHALL ADEQUATELY EXPLICATE AND ILLUSTRATE WHAT IS SIGNIFICANT OR VALUABLE ABOUT THE HISTORIC BUILDING, SITE STRUCTURE OR OBJECT BEING DOCUMENTED."			"HABS AND HAER DOCUMENTATION SHALL BE PREPARED ACCURATELY FROM RELIABLE SOURCES WITH LIMITATIONS CLEARLY STATED TO PERMIT INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION OF INFORMATION."			"HABS AND HAER DOCUMENTATION SHALL BE PREPARED ON MATERIALS THAT ARE READILY REPRODUCIBLE FOR EASE OF ACCESS; DURABLE FOR LONG STORAGE; AND IN STANDARD SIZES FOR EASE OF HANDLING."			"HABS AND HAER DOCUMENTATION SHALL BE CLEARLY AND CONCISELY PRODUCED."						
<b>CRITERIA</b>	<b>LEVEL</b>			<b>I</b>			<b>II</b>			<b>III</b>			<b>IV</b>			
<b>A. MEASURED DRAWING</b>	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
	FULL SET OF MEAS. DWGS.	SEE PHOTOS BELOW	SKETCH PLAN	INVENTORY CARD	MEASURED DRAWINGS ARE TO BE PRODUCED FROM RECORDED, ACCURATE MEASUREMENTS.	8x10" PHOTO-COPY	8x10" PHOTO-COPY	8x10" PHOTO-COPY	8x10" PHOTO-COPY	19x24" OR 24x36"	19x24" OR 24x36"	8x10" PHOTO-COPY	8x10" PHOTO-COPY	8x10" PHOTO-COPY	8x10" PHOTO-COPY	8x10" PHOTO-COPY
<b>B. PHOTOGRAPHS</b>	LARGE FORMAT PHOTOGRAPHS EXTERIOR & INTERIOR			35mm B&W	PHOTOGRAPHS SHALL CLEARLY DEPICT THE APPEARANCE OF THE PROPERTY AND AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE.	PRINTS SHALL ACCOMPANY ALL NEGATIVES MUST BE ARCHIVALLY PROCESSED. NO RC PAPER			DUPLICATE PHOTOS WITH A SCALE STICK			MIN OF ONE PHOTO WITH A SCALE (PRINCIPAL FACADE)				
	LARGE FORMAT PHOTOGRAPHS EXTERIOR & INTERIOR			35mm B&W	PHOTOGRAPHS SHALL CLEARLY DEPICT THE APPEARANCE OF THE PROPERTY AND AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE.	PRINTS SHALL ACCOMPANY ALL NEGATIVES MUST BE ARCHIVALLY PROCESSED. NO RC PAPER			DUPLICATE PHOTOS WITH A SCALE STICK			MIN OF ONE PHOTO WITH A SCALE (PRINCIPAL FACADE)				
<b>C. WRITTEN DATA</b>	HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION IN NARRATIVE OR OUTLINE FORMAT			ONE PAGE SUMMARY	BASED ON PRIMARY SOURCES	SECONDARY SOURCES MAY PROVIDE ADEQUATE INFORMATION			CLEAN COPY FOR XEROXING			TYPEWRITTEN ON BOND				
	HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION IN NARRATIVE OR OUTLINE FORMAT			ONE PAGE SUMMARY	BASED ON PRIMARY SOURCES	SECONDARY SOURCES MAY PROVIDE ADEQUATE INFORMATION			CLEAN COPY FOR XEROXING			TYPEWRITTEN ON BOND				
<b>D. OTHER</b>	OTHER MEDIA CAN AND HAVE BEEN USED CONTACT HABS/HAER OFFICE BEFORE EMPLOYING A MEDIA OTHER THAN THOSE SPECIFIED ABOVE.															
<b>TESTS</b>	INSPECTION BY HABS/HAER OFFICE STAFF DOCUMENTATION NOT MEETING HABS/HAER STANDARDS WILL BE REFUSED.															
<b>COMMENTARIES</b>	KIND AND AMOUNT OF DOCUMENTATION SHOULD BE APPROPRIATE TO THE NATURE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BUILDING, SITE, STRUCTURE OR OBJECT BEING DOCUMENTED.				THE PRINCIPLE OF INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION IS CRITICAL IN ASSURING HIGH QUALITY OF HABS/HAER MATERIALS.				BASIC DURABILITY PERFORMANCE STANDARD IS 500 YEARS.				HABS/HAER ARE MOST WIDELY USED OF SPECIAL COLLECTIONS AT THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.			

Robert J. Kapsch - from the Association for Preservation Technology Bulletin Vol. XXII No. 1/2 1990, p.32.



W-2000-2







## **APPENDIX G**

### **Location of Georgia Tech Landscape Plans**



## Georgia Tech Landscape Plans Appendix

### Edward Daugherty Collection

#### Atlanta History Center - Cherokee Garden Library

Date	Landscape Name (Tech current name)	Construction Status	Comments
1980	Administration Building (Tech Tower)	Unbuilt	preliminary plan for plantings and circulation for Tech Tower Lawn and the surrounding area
1956	Alexander Memorial Building	Unknown	
1957	Alpha Epsilon Pi Fraternity	Unknown	
1968	Baptist Student Center	Unknown	
1967	Central Electric Switching Station	Unknown	
1967	Frank H. Neely Rector Building	Demolished	
1959	Infirmery	Demolished	
1959	Men's Dormitories	Demolished	landscape plan includes: preliminary, grading, and planting plans
1953	Price Gilbert Library	Demolished	
1953	"Quadrangle"	Unbuilt	includes several studies for the post office and campus wide plantings including Tech Lawn
1965	Road and Parking Studies	Unbuilt	campus circulation studies
1969	Student Center Plaza	Demolished	includes concept and staking plan
1964	Chemical Engineering & Ceramic Engineering Building	Demolished	includes plot plans and planting plan
1970	Civil Engineering and Physics Building	Demolished	
1959	Classroom Building (Skiles Courtyard)	Built	planting plan

#### Other Plans at the Atlanta History Center - Cherokee Garden Library

Date	Landscape Name (Tech current name)	Construction Status	Comments
1941	Academy of Medicine	Built	includes front building elevation, plot plan, and an illustrative "suggested landscape treatment plan"

**Plans in the GA Tech Facilities Database**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Landscape Name (current name)</b>	<b>Database Number</b>	<b>Drawing Contents</b>
1959	Skiles Courtyard	200159	Planting Plan
1959	Skiles Courtyard	200158	Construction Plan
1967	Harrison Square	061554	Site & Planting Plan
1953	Tech Tower Lawn	061563	Proposed Landscaping and Flagpole Area
1946	Glenn-Towers Freshman Quadrangle	061567	Site Plan
NA	Rose Bowl Field	061798	Topography showing baseball field and tennis courts

**Plans in the Heffernan Database**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Landscape Name (current name)</b>	<b>Database Number</b>	<b>Drawing Contents</b>
1950	Architecture (East) Courtyard	3000	Plot Plan- shows circulation
1946	Rose Bowl Field	4432	Alternate Grading Plan #3- shows field locations and