

Salem Camp Ground

Cultural Landscape Documentation and Charrette



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Images: Unless otherwise noted, photographs of existing conditions were taken by UGA students and coordinators, while pictures of camp meeting were provided by Salem Camp Ground.

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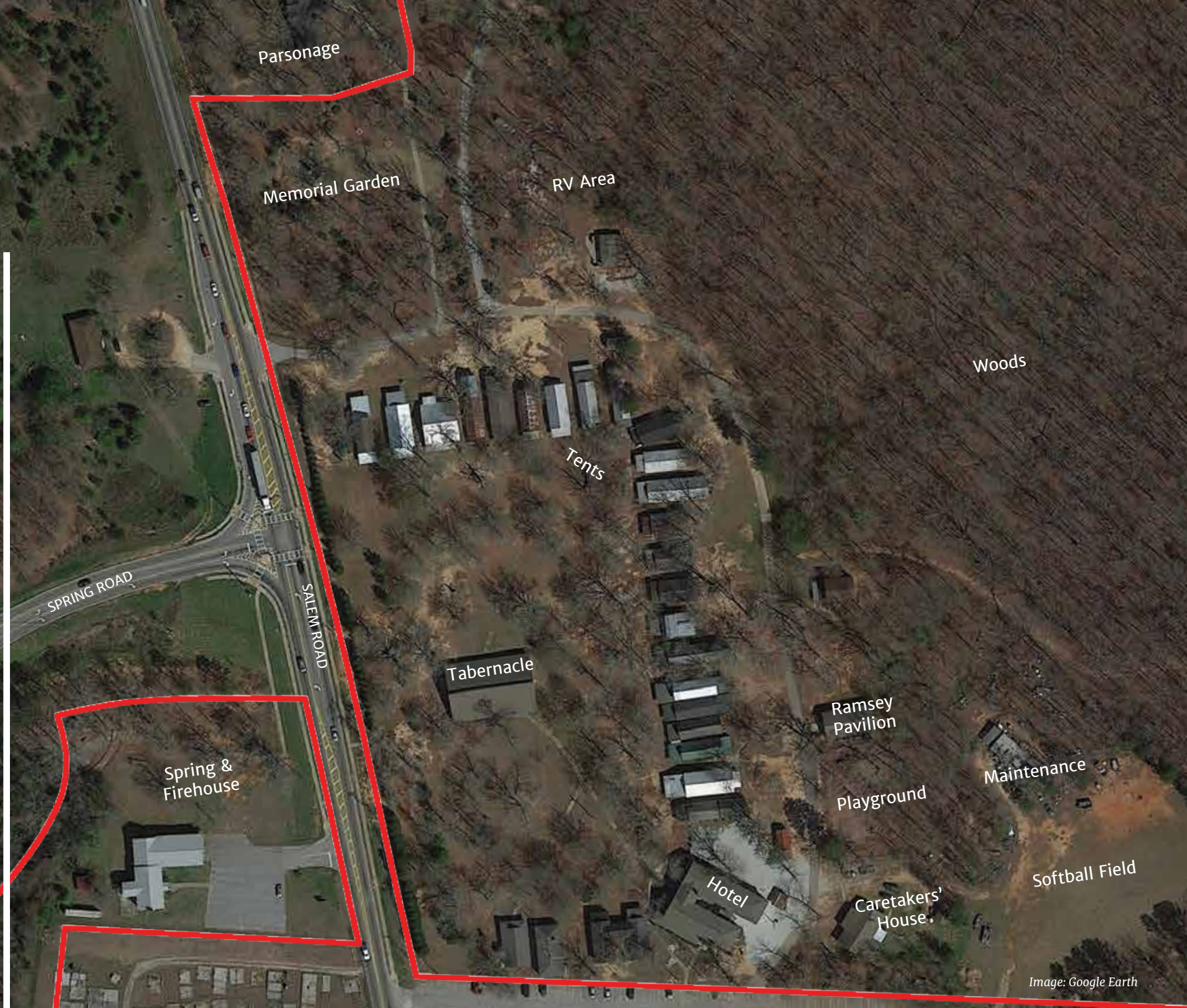
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INTRODUCTION



Established in 1828, Salem Camp Ground may be the oldest continuously operating religious camp meeting ground in the United States. The 63-acre site in Newton County, Georgia, consists of a central open-air tabernacle surrounded by a tight semi-circle of early-to-mid-19th century family cabins known as “tents.” There is also a c. 1940 wood-frame hotel with 28 rooms, lobby and dining room.

The fairly flat landscape is simple with an informal arrangement of hardwoods and pines at various stages of growth amongst the tabernacle and tents, and a successional forest behind the main arrangement of buildings. Contemporary installations include a mid-20th century parsonage, a c. 2015 memorial garden, RV sites and a bathhouse, a caretakers’ residence, recreation pavilion, playground, and maintenance shed, all placed just outside of the original semicircle.

Salem Road (GA Highway 162) bisects the original property from a spring and well-house that are the only extant remains of the other half of the original circle of tents. The camp ground was added to

the National Register of Historic Places in 1998, and the tabernacle is documented in the Historic American Building Survey in the Library of Congress.

Salem Camp Ground’s Board of Directors approached the College of Environment and Design (CED) seeking solutions to sustain spiritual and financial support of the property by expanding the numbers of families that can camp during the annual camp meeting, and providing rental opportunities for groups seeking options for reunions and retreats. Their challenge is adding additional family cabins in a manner that reflects rather than detracts from the historic nature of the site, and adheres to building code requirements.

As a significant cultural site interested in sustainable growth, Salem Camp Ground benefitted from a two-phase approach, including research and documentation of the cultural landscape’s developmental history, and appropriate design concepts for its physical expansion.

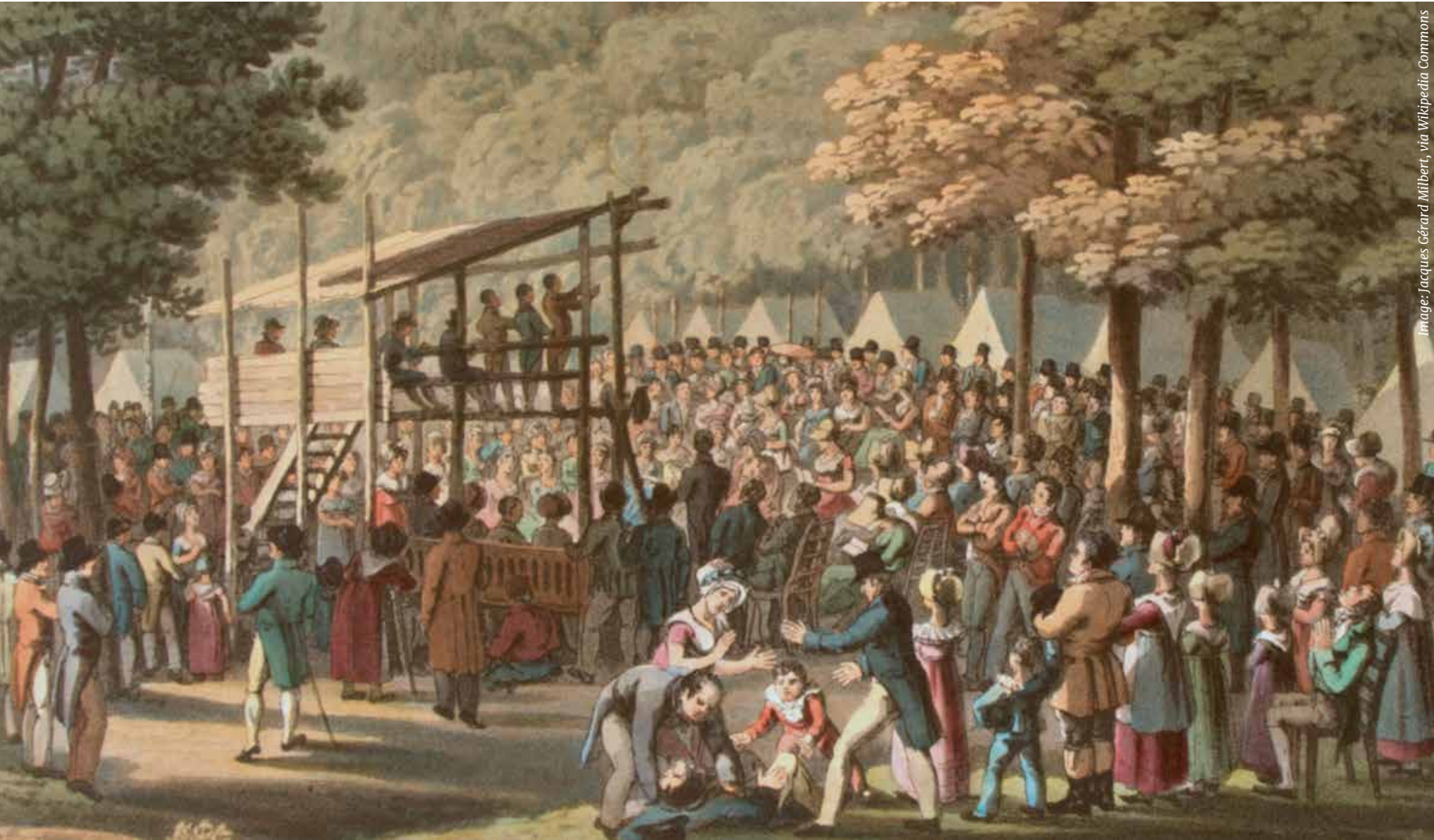


Image: Jacques Gérard Milbert, via Wikipedia Commons



What is a camp meeting?

The “Second Great Awakening,” a series of Christian revivals, occurred in the Southeastern United States from about 1790 to 1830. This event was also known as the “Great Revival” due to the pronounced changes it made to the religious and cultural climate, embedding Protestant values deep into American culture and creating what is known as the “Bible Belt” of the United States.

During a weeklong summer “lay-by” time on the farm, early Southeastern settlers packed up their families, slaves, farm animals, and belongings into a covered wagon and journeyed to a designated location to commune and worship. These “camp meetings” succeeded due to their popular format of enthusiastic preaching and audience participation—at their peak, they could attract 10,000 or more people! Attendees gathered for prayer under tabernacles or arbors—large, sturdy, wood-framed pavilions open on all four sides.

Originally people camped in their wagons or set up canvas tents and shanties. Eventually, more permanent structures were necessary for the camp meetings to grow. Some families began to build small wooden cottages known as “tents” and hand them down through the generations, which has remained a fixed part of the tradition.

Camp meetings fostered the development of Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches, which would greatly impact the Southeast. Salem Camp Ground was deeply rooted in Methodism when it began. Dating back to the early 1820s, it is one of the oldest continually operating camp grounds in Georgia.

“Camp-Meeting Grounds,” Claudia Deviney, New Georgia Encyclopedia 2006.

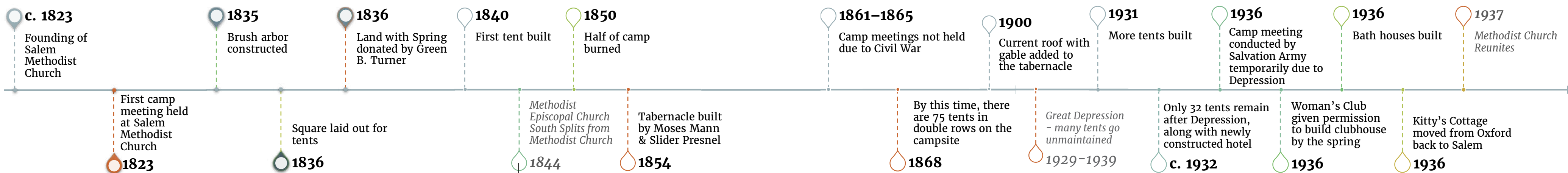
During the years of the Second Great Awakening (1790–1830), camp meetings were huge gatherings filled with energy and enthusiasm imparted by charismatic traveling preachers.

PHASE I: CULTURAL LANDSCAPE DOCUMENTATION

Associate Professor Cari Goetcheus and her Fall 2018 course, Cultural Landscape Documentation (HIPR 4330S/6330S), used Salem Camp Ground as a study site. The learning objectives for the course were to undertake cultural landscape historic research, document existing conditions, identify character-defining features to retain, and craft development guidelines and proposals for the future of the camp ground. The scope of work consisted of experiencing and observing the site, interacting with people who use and manage the place, collecting measurements, photographs, etc. of buildings and landscape features to create a good base map and gain insights into the essence of the property.



HISTORY



KITTY'S COTTAGE

In 1844, a preacher at Salem named Bishop James Andrew Osgood acquired slaves through marriage, but within the Methodist church there was debate about whether clergy members could own slaves. Bishop Osgood argued that he could not legally free the slaves under Georgia law, but he did give one of them, Kitty, the option to go live free in Liberia or stay a slave in Georgia on her nineteenth birthday. Kitty chose to stay in Georgia.

Bishop Osgood built a cottage for Kitty and her husband on his property where they could live freely.

While allowances had been made for other Methodist church leaders in Southern states with similar laws that hindered people from releasing their slaves, the denomination debated whether to grant this to Bishop Osgood. This larger debate led to a split in the denomination, creating the Methodist Episcopalian Church South.

Starting in the 1930s, the two Methodist denominations began to discuss reuniting. Salem camp members did not agree with the reunification, and dissolved ties with the Methodist church in 1937. That same year, the new board of trustees moved Kitty's Cottage to the grounds. Inside Kitty's cottage, they created a museum to the Confederacy and Southern Methodism. The cottage was later moved to Emory University's Oxford campus nearby (Roberts, Hammock).

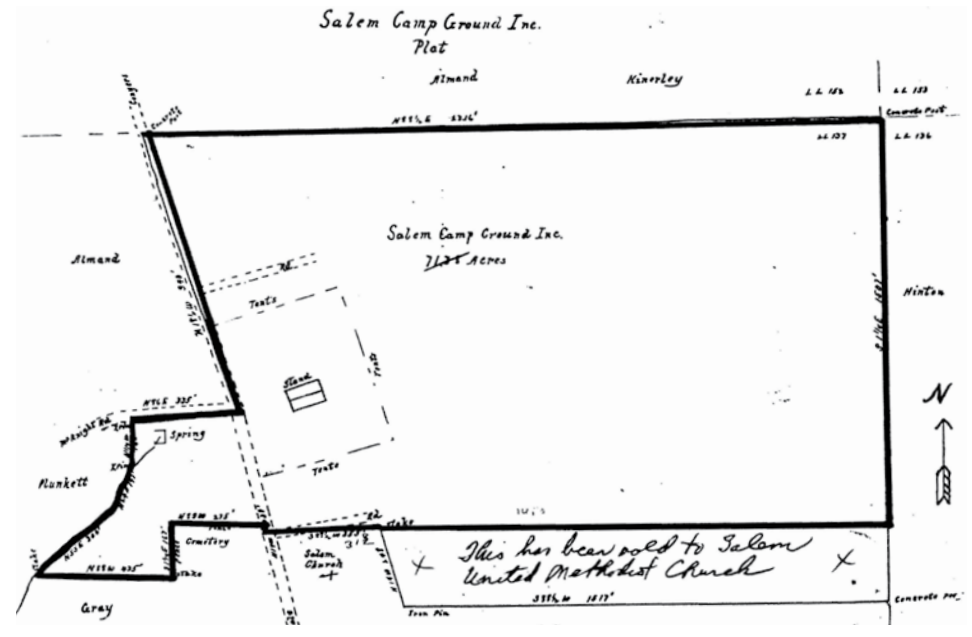
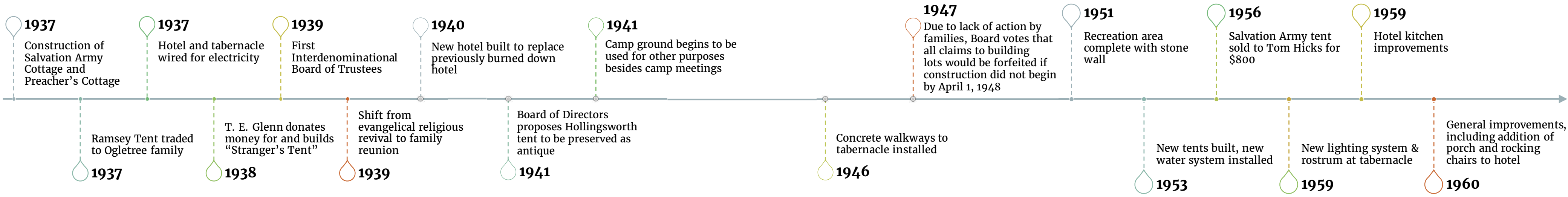
For more on the story of Kitty's Cottage, see Emory's webpage (https://www.emory.edu/EMORY_MAGAZINE/spring97/enigma.html).



Tabernacle at camp meeting, 1931



Original hotel, 1938 photo



Camp ground plat map, 1938



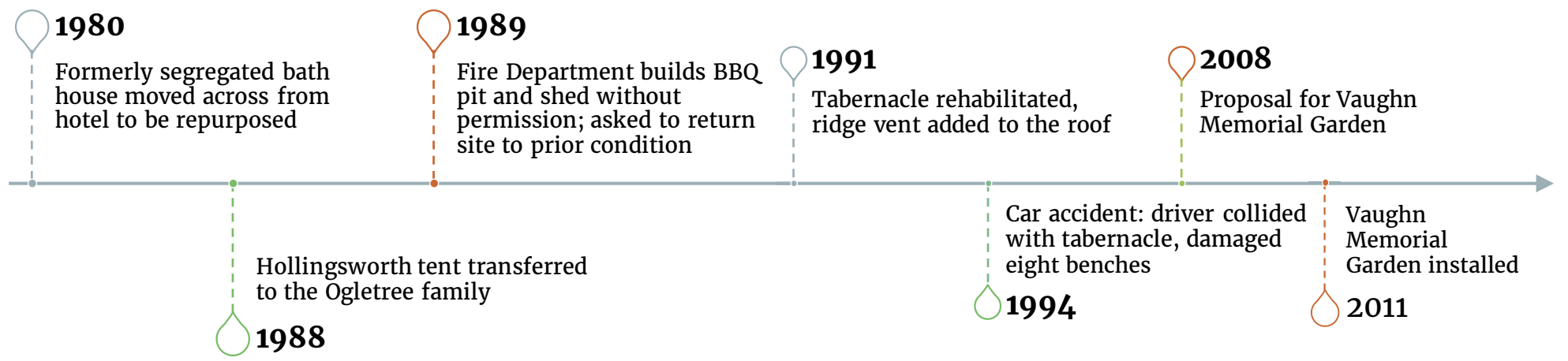
Camp meeting, c. 1937



Aerial photograph, c. 1950



Hotel porch & chairs, added 1960



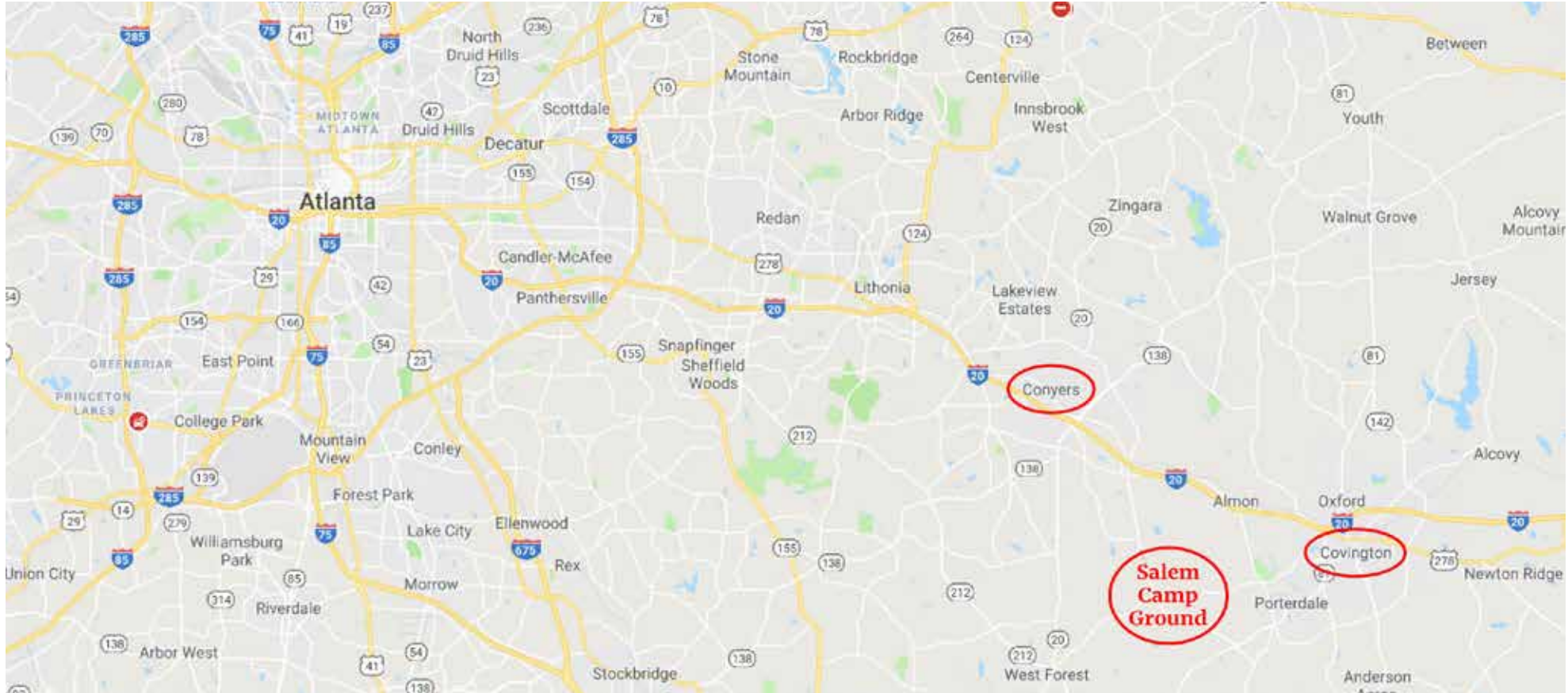
Ogletree (formerly Hollingsworth) tent



Vaughn Memorial Garden, installed 2011



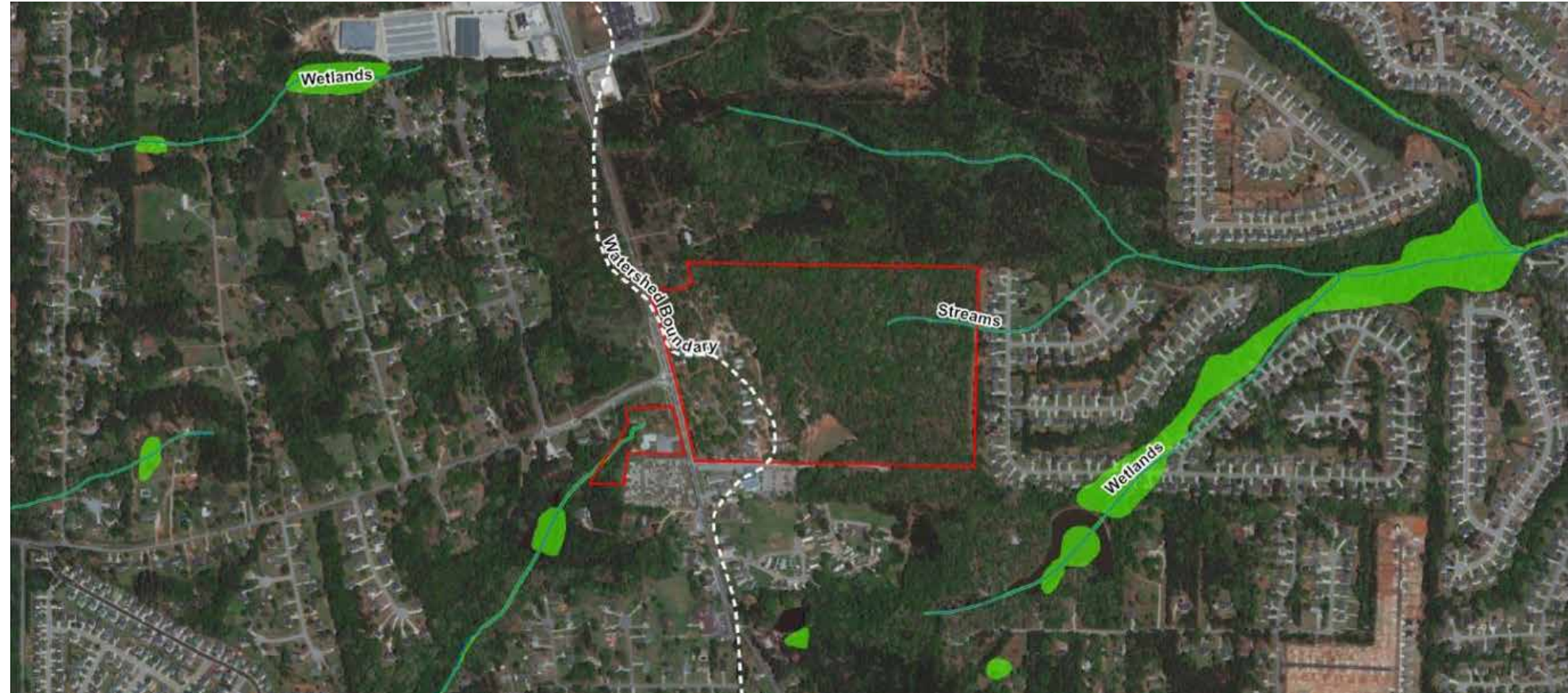
EXISTING CONDITIONS & ANALYSIS



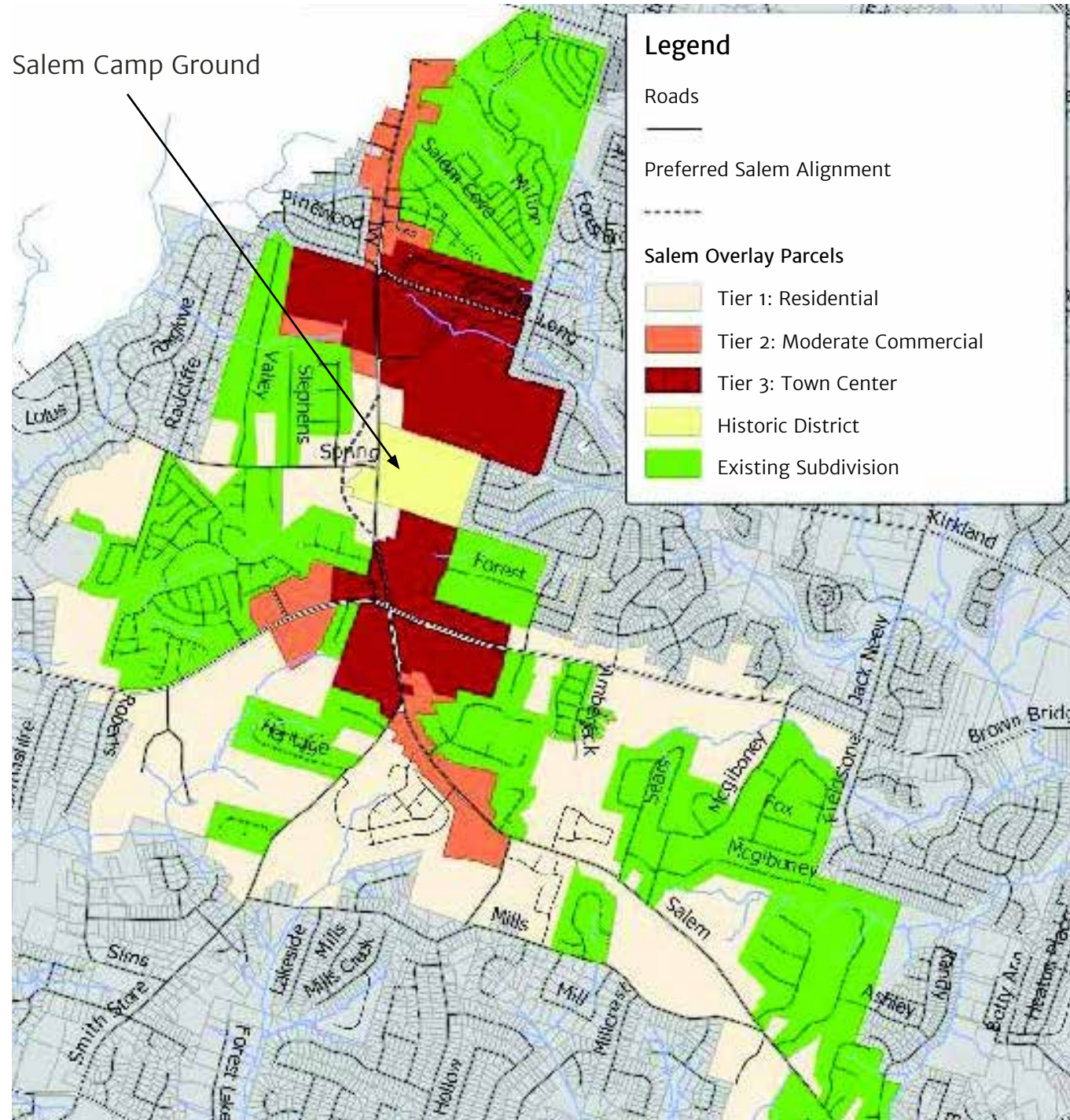
Located between two large, rapidly developing urban centers outside of Atlanta—Conyers and Covington—Salem Camp Ground’s location in Newton County affects its ability to maintain traditions and grow participation.

Salem Camp Ground is nearby to many churches in the area—34 churches lie within a five-mile radius alone. This is significant because it could give insight into the amount of competition that the

camp ground may experience as it aims to grow its programming to include year-round use and increase participation at camp meeting. Prospective families may have the choice of several summer Vacation Bible School events in addition to Salem’s camp meeting. However, Salem’s location also positions it as a unique draw for a retreat center throughout the year.



New housing developments, formerly farmland, surround the property. There are no significant wetlands within the site, though there are two streams. One of the streams originates from the historic spring across Salem Road from the tabernacle. There are about 956 feet of stream (as defined by the USGS) within camp ground boundaries, which is located within the woods.



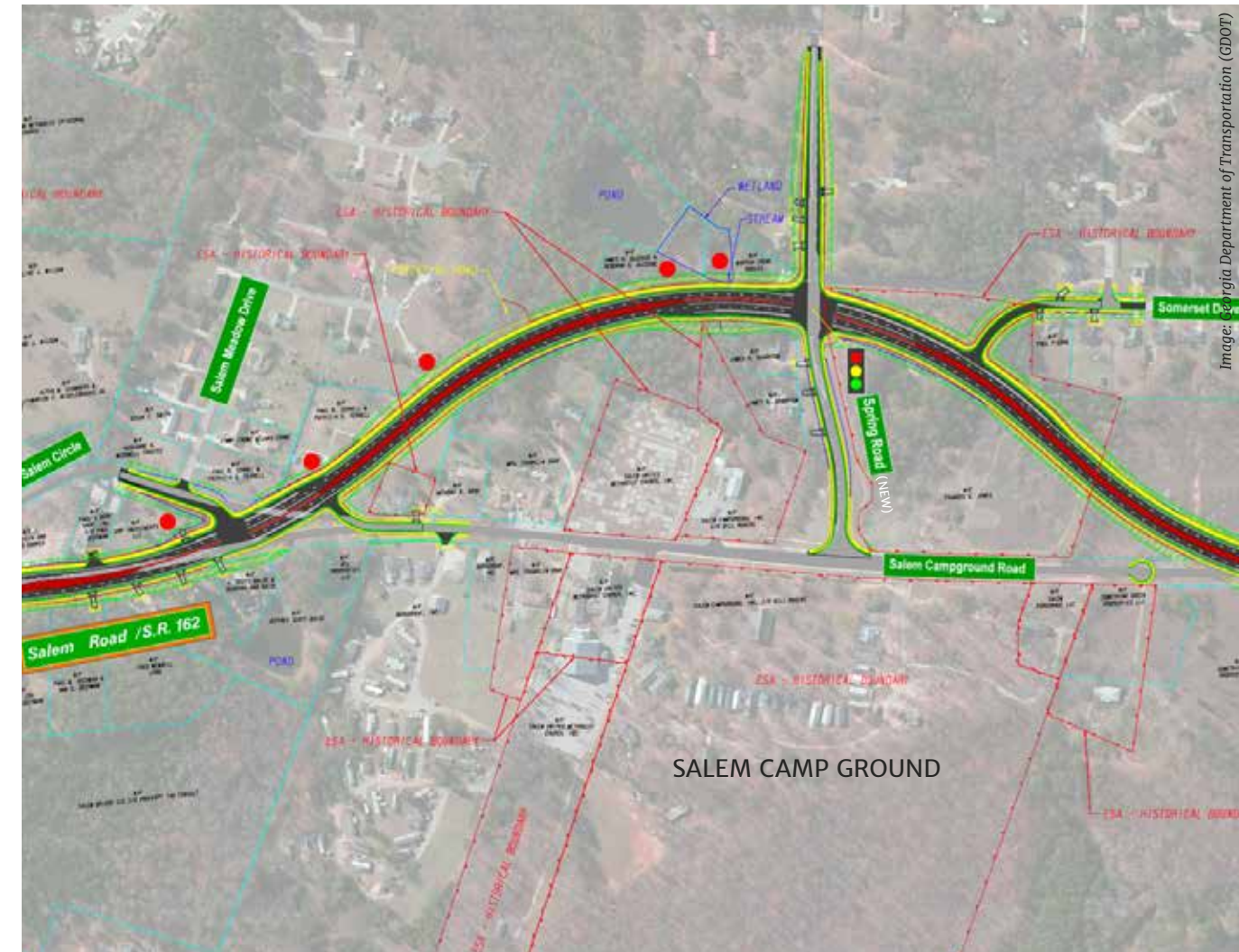
Salem Camp Ground is currently zoned as R-2. Development standards for these residential zoning districts include a minimum house size of 1,800 square feet, which is larger than the current square footage of Salem’s tents. The tents are neither in continual use nor heated, so it would seem that the same code requirements would not apply to the construction of new tents. However, recent attempts to remodel or build tents have resulted in county staff requiring new construction to meet residential building code. As Salem expands, it will be necessary to apply for variances so that new tents are not required to meet the same specifications as houses.

In addition to the zoning designation, the Camp Ground is also located within the Salem Road Zoning Overlay, which encourages the “creation of clusters of close knit growth that keep the small town charm,” including further specifications to which new development must adhere. The overlay highlights Salem Camp Ground as a “historic district”, with the intention to highlight its character and provide a buffer from surrounding commercial uses. However, it does not appear to be a regulated historic district as part of a historic preservation ordinance overlay, which would afford the benefit of design review to protect historic character.

Newton County Zoning Ordinance 309, Adopted 2/17/09. Appendix A: Newton County Salem Overlay District Tiers.



2010 Spring Road relocation project



Salem Road bypass project planned for 2020

Today’s road conditions in Newton County are highly responsive to the sprawl of the Greater Atlanta area. In 2010, Spring Road was realigned and its intersection with Salem Road—formerly located by the tabernacle and the spring—was moved several hundred feet north, cutting off direct pedestrian access to the spring from the tabernacle (aerial photo, above left). Salem Road has become a busy vehicular thoroughfare due to surrounding residential developments, so it is very dangerous to cross outside of a crosswalk. To safely access the spring from the camp ground, people now have to walk

several hundred feet to the northern edge of the camp ground to cross the street at a crosswalk, then travel the same distance back on the other side of the road. Traveling this extra distance may prohibit access for elders and others with limited mobility, and encourage the more able-bodied to risk dashing across the road in a more direct route to the spring. A planned bypass will divert traffic away from the camp ground, spring, and Salem Church (effectively dead-ending Salem Road), but it is unlikely to happen until 2030 (plan, above right).

DATES OF CONSTRUCTION

- 1840s
- 1850s
- 1910s
- 1920s
- 1930s
- 1940s
- 1950s
- 1960s
- 1970s
- 1990s
- 2000s
- 2010s



Salem Camp Ground has a total of 42 structures, including 27 tents, six sheds, two houses, the hotel, tabernacle, pavilion, gazebo, spring house, RV bath house, and firehouse. The buildings on Salem's grounds range from 1840s to 2010s construction. Given this wide range, the appearance of the campus is quite eclectic, reflecting changes in vernacular architecture through time.

CHARACTER AREAS

There are five distinct environments within the camp ground that can be thought of as character areas. Each one has its own function in Salem's landscape, with a distinguishable setting and characteristics.

- Tabernacle
- Lodging
- The Spring
- Maintenance Area
- Recreation



Tabernacle



A sense of sacredness and awe exists at Salem, especially at the tabernacle. The heart of worship and communal life during camp meetings, all tents are oriented in its direction. The tabernacle is visible to anyone driving by the grounds along Salem Road. The entire camp ground is organized around this large, central wooden structure.

With an asphalt shingle roof and wood shavings as ground cover, the 40-foot tall tabernacle is open on all four sides and contains original benches and beams, along with a choir loft. The original tabernacle was built in 1854 by Moses Mann and Slider Presnal, with white

wooden clapboard siding. Hand-hewn timbers, approximately 40 feet long, were shaped with an adze and fastened together with wooden pegs, giving the structure its distinct character.

In recent years the clapboard siding was covered with vinyl siding to help reduce maintenance costs. The current roof structure was added around 1900. In the 1990s, a ridge vent was added to the roof, to aid in ventilation during the hot summer months. On the interior, the tabernacle is arranged symmetrically around a central aisle. There are side aisles and a platform at the front to accommodate pulpits.



By design, all primary pathways at Salem lead to the tabernacle, as it is the focus of camp meeting life. In addition to the daily religious services that have always been held here during camp meetings, informal events such as childrens' talent shows take place in the tabernacle too. In fact, the surrounding land slopes downward towards the building, creating a low point on the property. During rainfall, flooding in this area can become a concern, yet it has also become tradition for children to play in the puddles that form.

The space around the tabernacle consists of open lawn, as well as areas of mature oaks and maples spaced 10 to 20 feet apart, with other trees such as crepe myrtle

and magnolia present as well. Maintaining this cherished tree canopy near the tents and tabernacle will ensure pleasant, shady open spaces for future generations.

The plantings in this area are casual and seemingly unplanned. A row of evergreens shields against the road, while small-scale ornamental and functional features like benches, markers, and power poles are also present.

Secondary routes allow pedestrian circulation around the tent and tabernacle area, and to the parsonage. Tertiary routes weave through the woods. Most routes are not direct lines, rather they meander, diminishing a sense of urgency or formality.



Lodging

Lodging (in various forms) is the one of the defining elements at Salem. There are a variety of lodging types, including the tents, hotel, parsonage, and RV sites.

Tents

After the tabernacle, the tight semi-circle of 27 tents is Salem's most definitive architectural form. Though tents come and go throughout the grounds' history, they maintain a common vernacular appearance, spaced 10 to 15 feet apart and oriented inward toward the tabernacle. Most tents are one-story, though there are a few with two stories. As Salem expands, the Board of Directors would be wise to restrict the number of two-story tents on site, to avoid altering the historic character of the landscape. Also, future tents should use matte roofing material and select paint colors judiciously so they will not clash with the existing tents. In general, the tents share the following characteristics:

- Rectangular with entrances on short ends
- Front gable
- Predominantly one-story (only 15% of existing tents are two-story)
- Height around 15' -17'
- Front and rear porches (rear porch may be a stoop)
- Wood is the most common siding material
- Roofing materials: asphalt shingle, pressed sheet (matte), corrugated sheet (matte)
- Colors: white, off-white, green, reds, grey, yellows
- Colors also used for trim or decorative accents such as shutters
- Windows are either double hung sash, fixed, or rectangular openings with wooden doors
- Wood shaving ground cover is traditional, few have paved floors



Lodging

The following tents were selected as examples to represent each general category of tents on site. An “Architecture Analysis” section is included in the Appendix, which catalogues all 27 tents and other significant structures on site.



The earliest tent (c. 1840), **Cunningham-Ramsey**, began the trend of rectangular, front gable structures with large front porches and entrances on the short ends. A notable feature is the use of wood shavings as ground cover in both interior and exterior spaces.



Jenkins-Milton serves as an early example of a two-story tent within Salem Camp Ground. It maintains the same general configuration as the one-story tents, but with a second story. There are only three other two-story tents present on site.



Ogletree is an example of a tent that has received several material changes over the years, while maintaining its overall design. Rather than wooden clapboard, it is clad in a more contemporary composite vertical board siding. The porch ground cover has been updated to paving. Sash windows are present but in a similar layout as on the Cunningham-Ramsey tent.



Piper-Head serves as an example of a contemporary tent, built in 2010. The tent maintains the traditional configuration while using new materials like vinyl siding, mimicking the wooden clapboard used historically.

Lodging

Hotel

The hotel can characterize Salem’s resiliency and capacity for growth; the current hotel is a replacement for the original that burned down. In 1940, the current hotel, known as “Retreat,” was built after the original hotel burned. Larger than the original, this hotel can accommodate 65 people. In the 1960s, a wrap-around porch with rocking chairs was added.



Original hotel, 1938 photo



Current hotel (“Retreat”), c. 1970



RV Camping Area

Concrete pads and utility hookups for four RVs are located to the east of the parsonage and memorial garden. Constructed in the 1980s, this area provides campers with another option for lodging on the grounds. It includes a concrete block bath house serving both RVs and tents. The bath house (below) has a utilitarian appearance not in keeping with the vernacular architecture of the rest of the site.



Parsonage

Located on the northeast corner of the property, the parsonage is a newer brick Ranch-style house that is at odds visually with the rustic tents and hotel. Its separate gated entrance connects with the service road north of the grounds.





Image - Google Maps

The Spring

The spring and brick spring house located across Salem Road provided water to campers and their animals for many years until modern pumps were installed. The site of many baptisms and a popular nighttime courting spot, it has remained a beloved feature to generations of camp meeting attendees. The spring house and marker were improvements begun by Trustee H.Y. McCord in 1930. Since then, traffic along Salem Road has effectively cut off the spring from the grounds across the street.

Originally built to house the Salem Woman's Club in 1931, the adjacent building (at left) was converted into a firehouse with an addition in 1981. It is currently not used except for meetings.



Maintenance Area

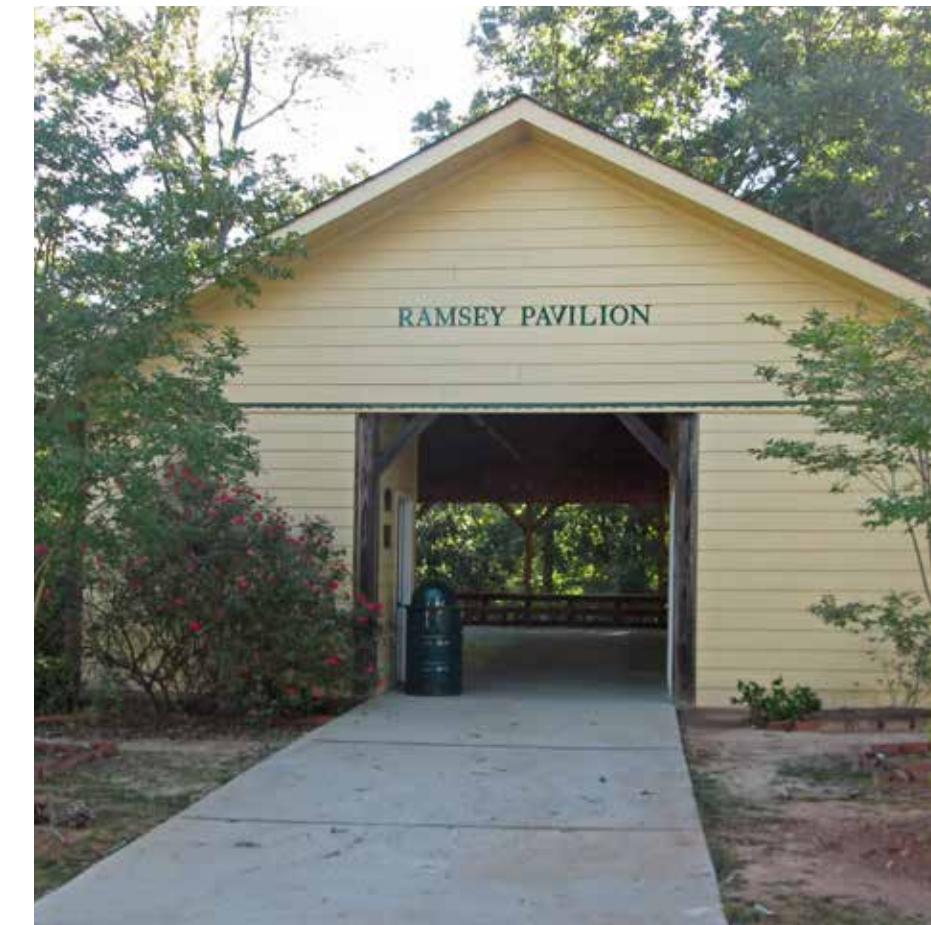
The maintenance area includes a contemporary Ranch-style caretakers' house and several utility sheds. The semi-wooded maintenance area adjacent to the house has become a dumping ground for miscellaneous debris and equipment. This underutilized area presents an opportunity to reorganize the cleared space or return it to its former vegetated state.



Recreation

Ramsey Pavilion

A more recent addition, Ramsey Pavilion has a similar form as the tabernacle (and other modern, open-sided recreational buildings). Rather than clapboard siding and wood shavings, it was built with contemporary materials such as fiber cement board and a concrete floor, but echos the traditional forms of the historic camp ground buildings.



Softball Field

Open space for a softball field east of the caretaker's house was cleared in 1988, though play space became part of the camp ground in the 1930s. These days, children rarely play on the field because it feels isolated from the rest of the camp ground. Currently the field presents a large patch of cleared land, ripe with opportunity.



Vaughn Memorial Garden

The back of the parsonage is dominated by the Vaughn family memorial garden, constructed in 2011. While most of the camp ground property developed naturally through use over time, the memorial is the only designed landscape area planned out professionally. In contrast to the loose vegetation grouping throughout the rest of the grounds, the grassy area surrounding the obelisk and the crepe myrtle grove was planted with a higher degree of planning and intention. Leading to this area is a memorial paver sidewalk that runs from the rear of the north tents to the parsonage. While the Salem community enjoys the garden, future development should minimized new designed spaces, so as not to detract from the historic, vernacular charm that distinguishes the camp ground.

Recreation

Woods

The eastern portion of the camp ground behind the tents consists of hardwood forest original to the camp ground. At 30 acres, it occupies nearly half of the property and provides a significant buffer from the subdivisions that abut the property to the north and east.

In 1930, Trustee McCord advised that the woods be preserved for future generations. Through the years, the Salem Board of Directors has followed this advice.

The woods have served to cut down on the noise and distraction of the surrounding development; require minimal upkeep compared to a lawn; provide shade and natural wildlife habitat; and contribute to the camp "feel" and isolation from the outside world.

Several informal paths wind through the woods for walking and hosting an annual 5K race, but the area remains largely unused and unmaintained.



“[The woods should be] protected in every way from the encroachments of the general public. Forest areas in middle Georgia are growing scarce, and your forest should be preserved as a beautiful background for camp meeting and no one should be allowed to carry away any wood from the camp ground...”

-Trustee McCord, 1930

In the 25 short years between 1993 and 2018, the woods have been successful in sheltering Salem from surrounding urban sprawl.



DESIGN GUIDELINES

Given the age and significance of Salem Camp Ground, maintaining its character and design features is essential to maintaining Salem's traditions for future generations. Architectural Design Guidelines were developed as part of CED's Phase I research and analysis (see Appendix). The recommendations include these suggestions:

Maintaining the cherished tree canopy near the tents and tabernacle will ensure pleasant, shady open spaces for future generations. Keeping a strong buffer around the edges of the camp ground will help it

continue to feel enclosed and separate from the fast pace of everyday life. While the Salem community cherishes the Vaughn memorial garden, continuing to add similar designed spaces would detract from the informal, vernacular nature that gives Salem its charm. Any new vegetation should copy the current types. Southern Magnolia, American Beautyberry, White Oak, Water Oak, Red Oak, Boxwood, Crepe Myrtle, and Red Maple are the most prevalent trees and shrubs currently on site.

Utilizing the architectural design guidelines would help direct development of new

tents at Salem without compromising the vernacular integrity of the site. Generally, new construction should mimic the tent characteristics listed above. Two-story tents should be implemented judiciously, to avoid altering historic character. Using matte roofing material is important; a highly reflective roofing material may detract from the overall character. Paint color does not need to be strictly enforced. Freedom with diversity of colors can maintain the natural progression of development on the site, however, it is recommended that future paint reflects a similar color palette.



DESIGN SCENARIOS

CED Professor Cari Goetcheus assigned her students to come up with five separate designs, representing various future development scenarios for Salem. Student teams produced an overall plan, design concept, and principles for their scenario, guided by the findings from their prior research.

For all scenarios except the first, students were asked to itemize their self-defined development principles as Development Guidelines. These scenarios were later presented to the annual Board of Directors Retreat in January 2019 for their feedback, keeping in mind the hypothetical nature of the designs.

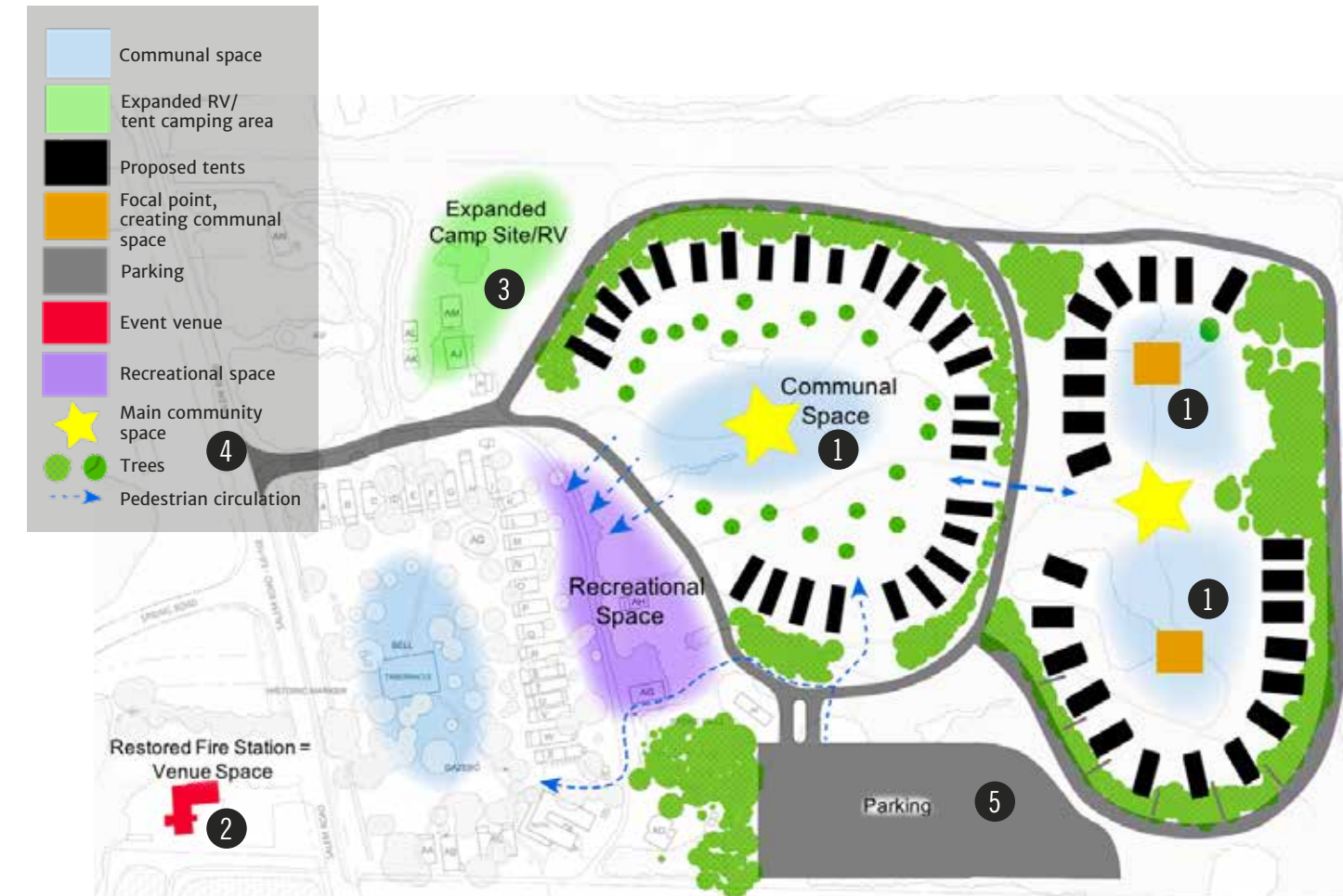
Students in Goetcheus' class used Microsoft HoloLens™ goggles and software to digitally visualize forms and space.

Scenario 1A: Full Build-Out – Maximum Development

Using existing Newton County zoning and development regulations, the students were asked to add as many new tents as they could while remaining cognizant of the site's history. To create their Development Guidelines, the team was asked to itemize existing county requirements in addition to any that they defined. However, this student team was uncomfortable with the assignment—they felt that developing all of the woods to max out the site's potential would violate its history and culture! So, they created two scenarios: Scenario 1A shows the original Full Build-Out assignment (with maximum development), while Scenario 1B aims to expand the camp considerably while maintaining a more rustic, family-centered feel.

Using a majority of the available land, 1A aims to increase rentable area by...

- 1 Replicating the historic U-shaped arrangement of tents in three new horseshoes of tents; two-story tents will be frequently used to maximize the amount of living space available. One of these new "neighborhoods" includes short-term rentals with gravel parking pads.
- 2 Repurposing the fire station as venue space for weddings, reunions, etc.
- 3 Expanding the RV area to include tent camping and a central fire pit.
- 4 Relocating the entrance to create better flow and more parking.
- 5 Converting the current softball field as well as a portion of the surrounding tree cover into a parking lot.



Scenario 1B: Full Build-Out – Conservative Development

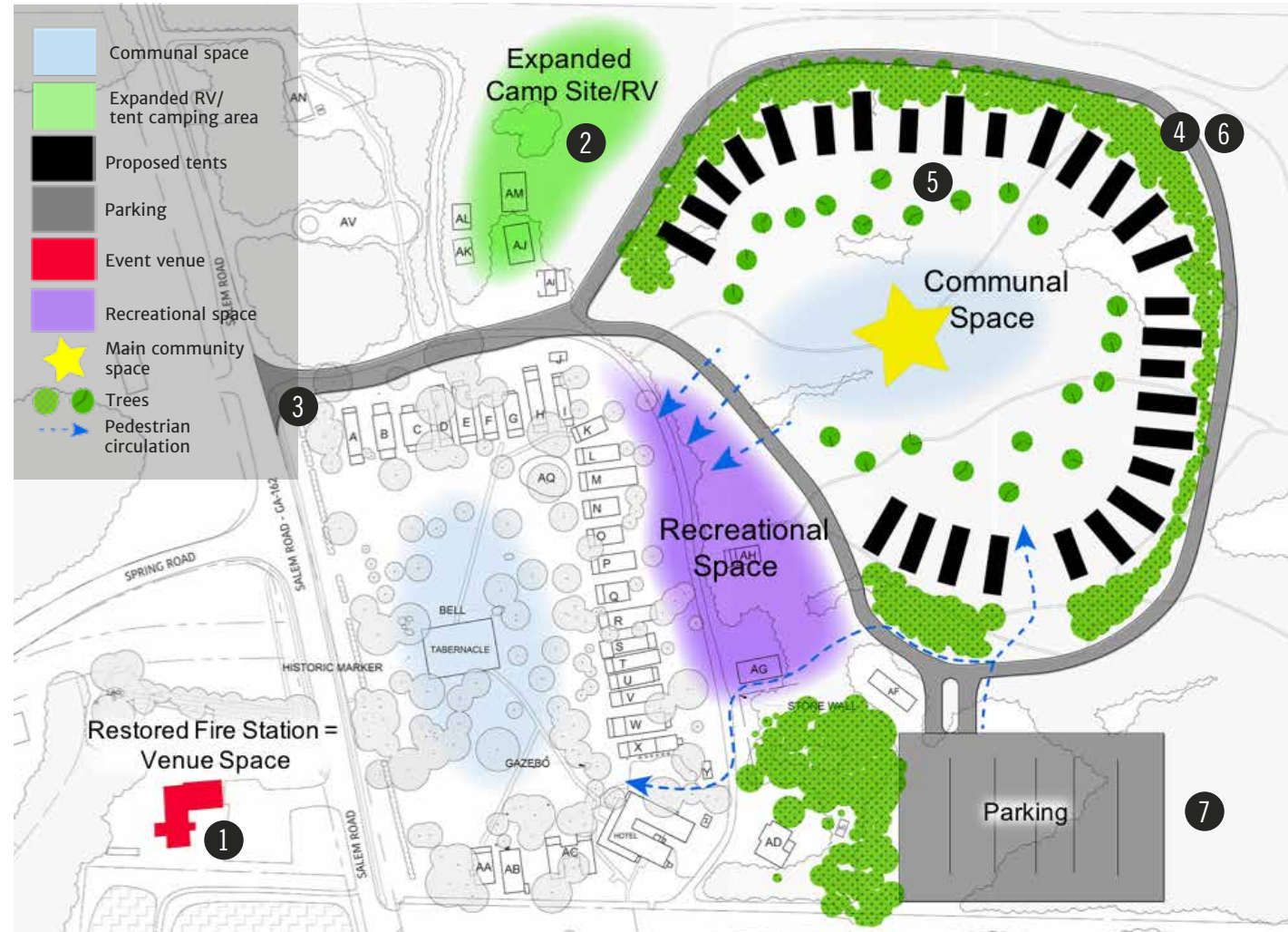
Scenario 1B is similar to 1A, but instead of maximizing the site’s potential for new tents, the goal is to expand the camp considerably while maintaining a more rustic, family feel.

Like 1A, this plan includes...

- 1 The firehouse repurposed as an event venue.
- 2 An expanded RV area.
- 3 A relocated entrance.
- 4 A new tent group that is arranged with a similar density to that of the historic core.

Unlike 1A...

- 5 Two-story tents are limited in order to maintain the character of the historic core.
- 6 Only one additional horseshoe of tents is created.
- 7 A larger portion of woods is preserved.

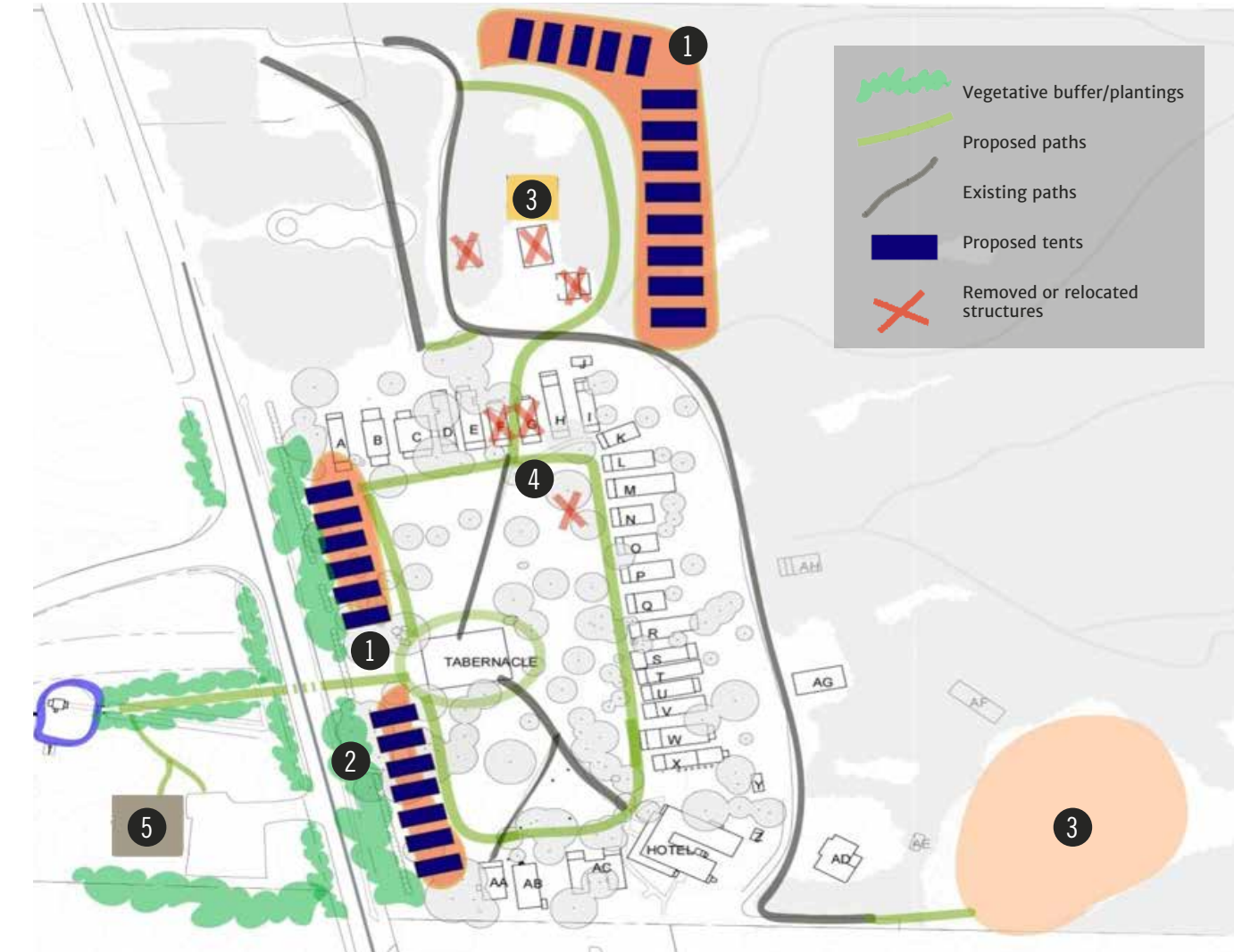


Scenario 2: Maintain All of the Woods

Per Trustee McCord’s 1930s advice to “maintain the woods to the greatest extent,” this team was tasked with creating their own principles for developing the site without touching the existing woods.

The team strove to maintain the woods completely and find non-intrusive locations for additional tents. Their design included...

- 1 Adding two rows of tents that are roughly 2,000 sq. ft. each and 12’-17’ tall. New tents are similar to the existing tents in their spacing and architecture.
- 2 Adding thick foliage for a screen behind the new tents to block noise and views from Salem Road, while maintaining the view from the road to the tabernacle.
- 3 Relocating the RV area to the softball field area; using the former RV area for new tents. A new community area with picnic tables is formed in the center.
- 4 Removing or relocating the small playground and tents F and G, creating a path to the new tent area.
- 5 Transforming the current firehouse into an area for picnics and gatherings. Remodeling it as an open-air structure mimicking the tabernacle with features like wood clapboard siding, and a front gable roof. Connecting this area to the spring with a pathway.



Scenario 3: Maintain the Woods, Partial Use (No Tents)

This group was asked to take Trustee McCord's advice into consideration, with a caveat: it is okay to partially use the woods, but not for tents.

- 1 Future tents are added in the current softball field. They are modeled after the Brown-Ingle tent: H-shaped, two-story tents with space for four, four-member families, at around 5600 sq. ft. each. A new bathhouse is added near the new tents, built with more traditional materials than the existing bathhouse.
- 2 An RV entrance is provided in the northernmost driveway. The current RV site is used for yurts, while RVs park to the north.
- 3 Installing a forced air conditioning system and upgrading kitchen equipment can make the hotel more appealing and comfortable for visitors.
- 4 Once the GDOT bypass is complete, on-street parking would be created.
- 5 Changeable interpretive panels are placed at intervals throughout the trails, to activate the woods as a character area.
- 6 An historically accurate reconstruction of an early camp meeting site with interpretive materials occupies this natural clearing.
- 7 The former firehouse across the street is now an additional dining/event space.
- 8 The current caretakers' house is renovated for the occupants of the Vaughn house, and the caretakers are relocated to the Vaughn house. This provides a more isolated maintenance complex and greater accessibility/centrality for the Vaughns.

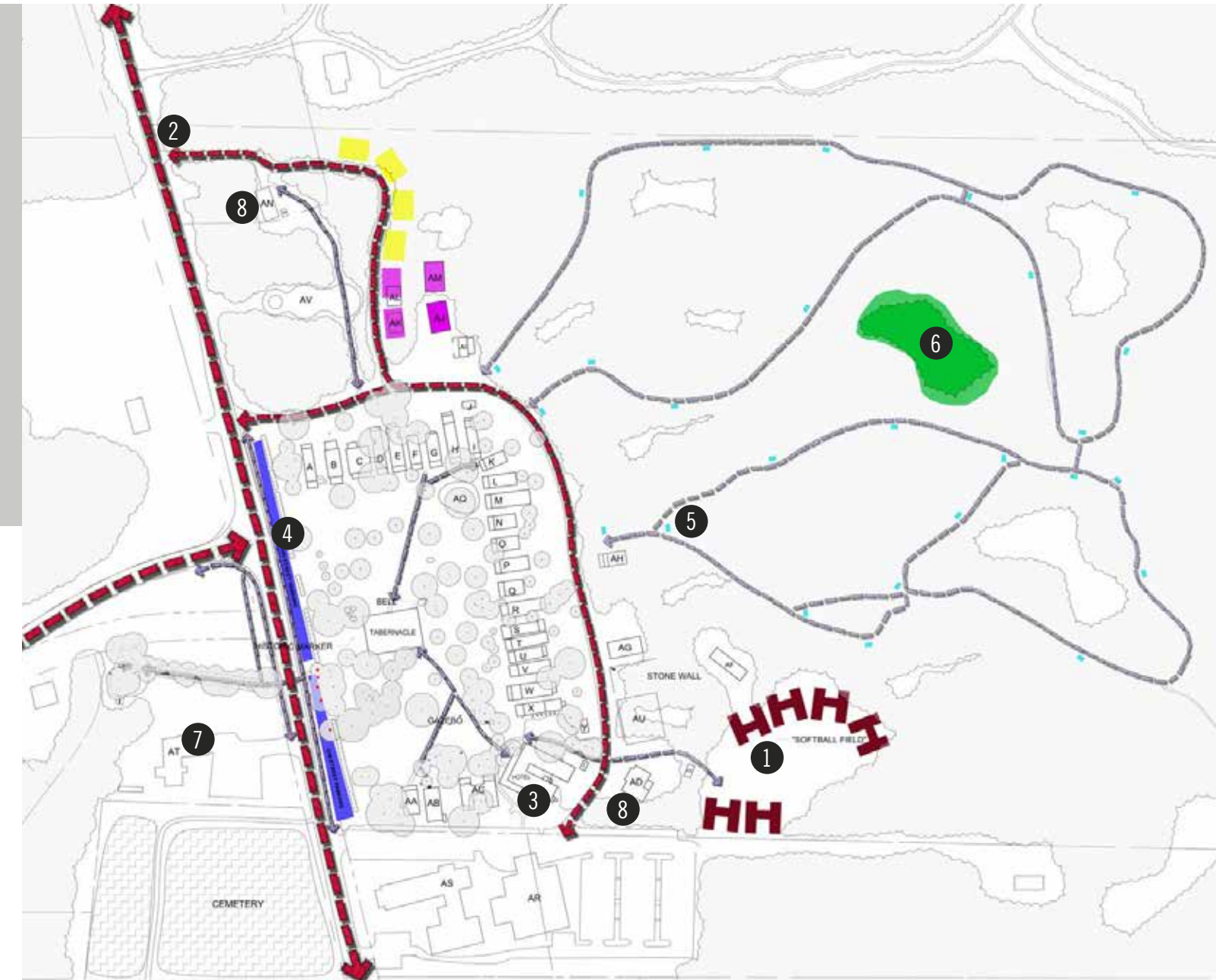
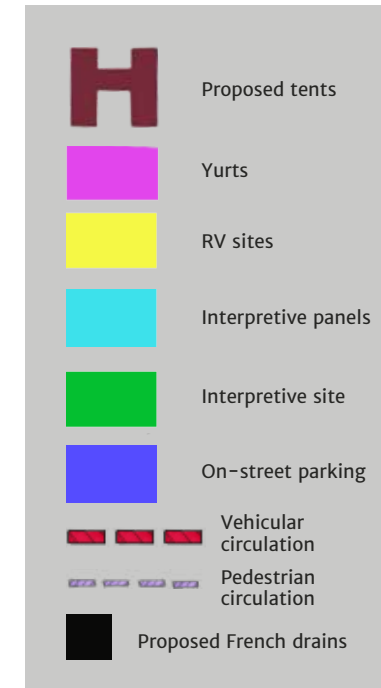


Drainage & Vegetation

French drains (marked as black squares, above) provide a low-profile way to address some of the on-site drainage issues due to topography that cause water to pool near the tabernacle, jeopardizing its structural integrity.

To the fullest extent possible, existing vegetation is maintained, but some trees (marked in red) are removed to allow on-street parking.

New plantings incorporate currently abundant species, including water oak, post oak, Southern red oak, crepe myrtle, hickory, and/or red maple.



Scenario 4: Maintain the Woods, Partial Use (Tents Only)

This scenario takes Trustee McCord's advice into consideration, under the premises that it is okay to partially use the woods, only for new tents.

The team strove to maintain the woods completely and find non-intrusive locations for additional tents. Their design included...

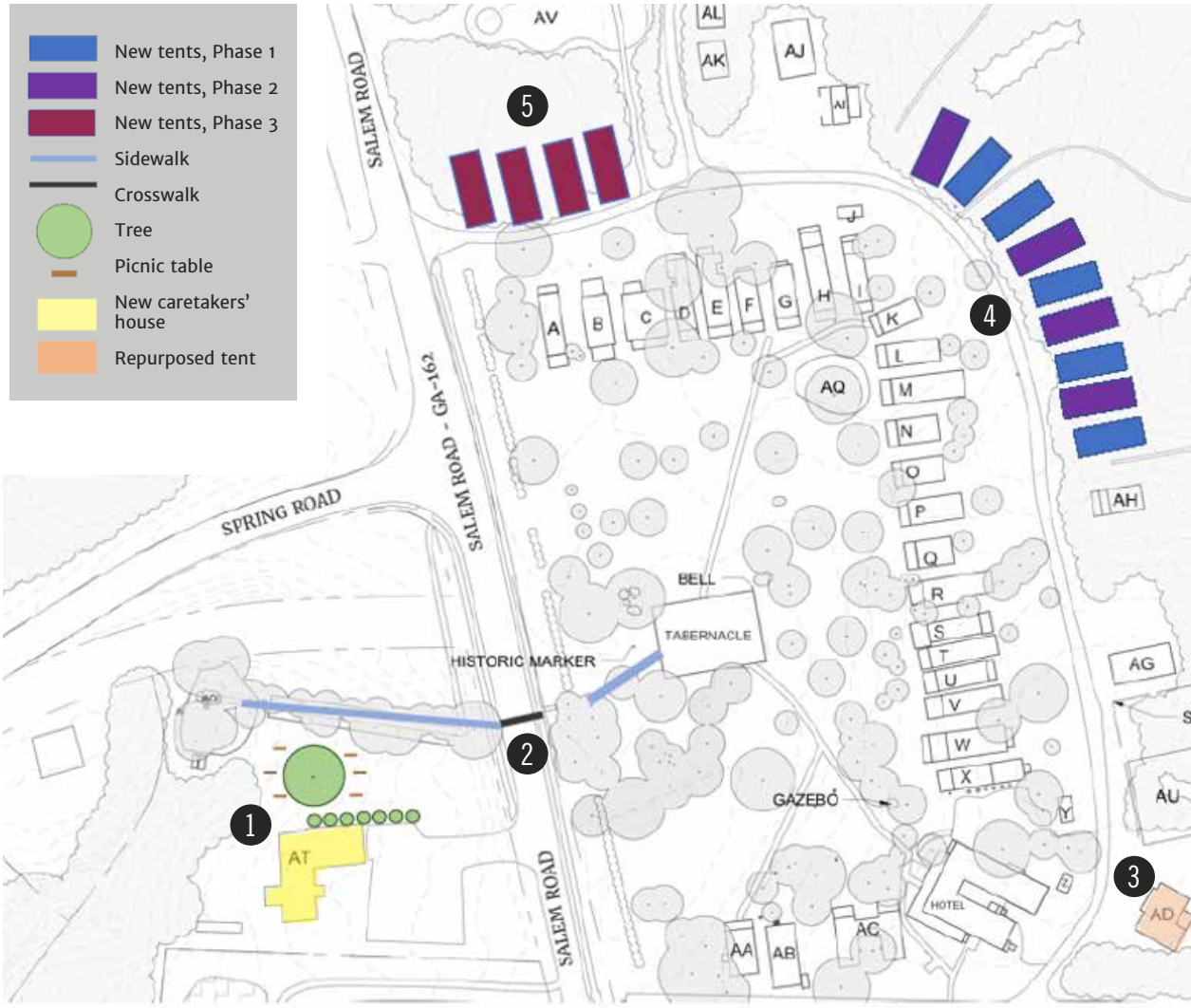
- 1 A new row of tents at the edge of the forest east of the existing access road, clustered into a row to match the arrangement of older tents. Clearing takes place gradually as new tents are built, while the largest trees are kept and tents are built around them. New tents are based, in form, on the oldest tents: one gable, rectangular, with front porches. New tents are mostly one story with a front porch, to encourage friendly interaction. Some two-story tents are allowed, but not beside each other. Building materials reflect those used on the oldest tents. There is a vehicular access road behind the new tents.
- 2 A new bathhouse to service the south side of the camp ground, connected to the new tents via paved pathway.
- 3 A major parking area occupying the current softball field area.
- 4 A barbeque pit and gathering space near the current Boy Scout area, connected to the existing trails.
- 5 The firehouse, reimagined as a community center for the camp meeting as well as community groups like Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, or Rotary.



Scenario 5: Engage the Spring Site

In this scenario the focus was to bring back into the cohesive site design the spring and surrounding area. Students were allowed to use part of the woods for whatever they cared to.

- 1 The current firehouse is repurposed as the caretaker's house, with a picnic area nearby.
- 2 A crosswalk connects the tabernacle pathway to the spring site and caretaker's house.
- 3 The current caretaker's house is used as an additional tent.
- 4 New tents are added behind the row of existing tents, constructed with similar design and dimensions as the existing tents. Two-story tents are permissible as long as they do not exceed the height of tent AH and have similar dimensions to historic tents. The construction of new tents is staggered on an as-needed basis. Rather than constructing all new tents at the same time, they should be added on every other lot, leaving an open lot between each tent to maximize the lifespan of existing vegetation. This helps retain the site's authenticity.
- 5 After all the sites in this row are filled with new tents, subsequent tents could be constructed just south of the memorial garden.



DESIGN SCENARIO FEEDBACK

In January of 2019, Professor Cari Goetcheus presented the Cultural Landscape Management students’ design scenarios at the Salem Board of Directors’ annual retreat. The following is a summary of the feedback that board members provided on the design scenarios.

PART I: RESPONSES TO SCENARIOS

Percentages represent the proportion of board members who individually responded in this way to each of the design scenarios.

Scenario 1A:

- Too many tents (55% of respondents)
- Tents are too far/too separate from tabernacle (50%)
- Don’t destroy the woods (44%)
- Prefer parking at tents rather than in separate lot (16%)

Scenario 1B:

- Better than full build-out in Scenario 1A (16%) but...
- Not enough woods preserved (16%)
- Too many tents (22%)
- Want to park by tents (11%)

Scenario 2:

- Don’t demolish any tents (33%)
- Like tents along road (28%) vs. No room for tents along road (44%) vs. No room for parking at tents along road (44%)
- Dislike tents around RV area (11%)
- Like this plan (22%)
- Like softball field for RVs (16%)

Scenario 3:

- Generally good (11%)
- On street parking: Positive (11%) vs. Negative (11%)
- “H”-shaped tents: Positive (39%) vs. Negative (16%)
- Yurts and RVs: Positive (33%) vs. Negative (16%)

Scenario 4:

- Overall good design (55%)
- Bath house: Positive (5%) vs. Negative (22%)
- Tent locations: Positive (50%) vs. Negative (0%)
- Liked Trails (5%)
- Liked softball field for parking (11%)

Scenario 5:

- Firehouse as caretakers’ house: Positive (11%) vs. Negative (72%)
- Liked crosswalk to spring (11%)
- Liked adding new tent row behind existing: Positive (44%)
- Need parking behind new tent row (11%)
- Liked phased construction (28%)
- Disliked putting tents on memorial garden space (22%)

PART II: FINAL WRAP-UP QUESTIONS

The board members were asked to respond to three final questions. Their responses are listed below each question.

Question 1 - *What is your favorite idea you heard?*

- Walking trails and connecting spring to camp ground
- Trails, and utilizing the ball park
- Historic preservation/bringing back history, building tents in front of tabernacle
- Adding cabins. More cabins = more families at camp meeting, who open Salem for use for years to come.
- Getting back to original double row of tents
- Scenario 4

- Scenario 5: love the spring, pavilion by spring?; new entrance idea: confusing for guests to turn by church currently

- New layout of the camp ground

- Building new tents in phases so that we have a 100-year plan; love new communal spaces so we multiply rather than simply add

- Interpretive panels

- Scenario 5 with new tents in stages, not building tents all at once; new tents in Phase 3

- Combining several ideas to make a better idea

- Yurts—they can be rented as a short-term getaway

- Visualizing the woods as integral to the Salem experience, especially by recreating the brush arbor

- Scenario 3: yurts

- Scenario 4: it keeps the woods and provides additional tents close to existing tents; good location for RVs; good use for grass parking lot where the ball field is

- On-street parking

- How new road location will affect planning

- Scenario 5: building new tents in a row, not a horseshoe; yurts

- Spring enhancement, trails, yurts

- Reconnection to spring

- Tent build-out along back side of road—possible building of tents along side of camp ground per original plan; possibility of yurts

- Scenario 2: new tents along Salem Road after road change, Scenario 5: new tents along back road

- Maintenance of tree buffers and grass parking field

- Fire pit/BBQ gathering area; recreation area

Question 2 - *What is a new idea that was not presented?*

- Tear down caretakers’ home and relocate; put new tents in its place

- A museum incorporated on-site to tell visitors the history of this place

- Adding more cabins was the new idea that came 5-6 years ago as I prayerfully thought about how the camp meeting naturally grows

- Purchase of additional land (across Salem Road) for additional tents to get back to “square” (in conjunction with Scenarios 4 & 5)

- Adding a type of daytime gathering place; youth area needed; softball field hasn’t been used in 20 years so it can be whatever; new cemetery options (add another?)

- New cabins and more RV spaces

- Build kids/youth tabernacle in new communal space

- Nobody walks from tabernacle to spring; everyone walks to spring from everywhere else

- Historically, tents built with kitchen in back because families had cooks—new tents should have kitchen in front so that cooks (mostly moms) can look out

- Recommendations for improving the grass/ground cover on the camp ground, especially around the tabernacle

- Add plenty of restrooms to newly renovated firehouse

- We need more parking space close to the tabernacle for visitors attending service; security is a concern—how will we address security in the new areas?

- How new road location will affect all

- Small playground for babies/toddlers that will be in view of all porches—current one needs to stay; rustic and practical landscape but stays under budget

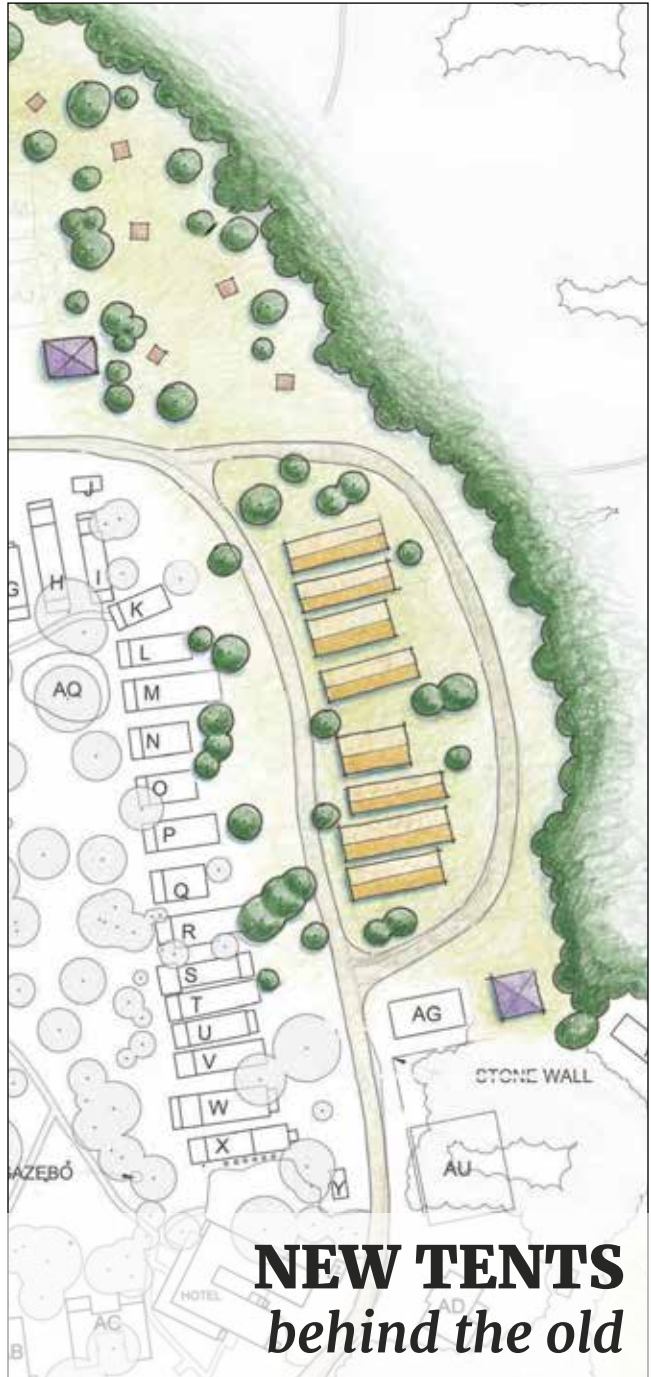
- Living history area: 1840s camp meeting re-enactors like Civil War re-enactors
- Front of Salem Road facility
- Leasing of the firehouse for financial gain; infrastructure concerns
- Enhancing the spring and access to it
- Consider two spaces—one for administrative, one for caretaker—so that we can expand to 12 months of activity; A/C in tabernacle

Question 3 - What do you feel absolutely should not change?

- Do not tear down existing tents—keep all tents connected to camp ground
- Tents should stay around tabernacle
- Do not modernize—leave firehouse structure’s look, build new with as much old look as possible
- I think you have done a really good job presenting the character while showing how we can develop toward the future
- Central focus of tabernacle
- Not blocking the view of tabernacle from Salem Road
- Tabernacle-focused central design
- Tabernacle and memorial garden
- Don’t cut down trees
- Plans should not change the focus of worship/tabernacle
- Keep the open area around the tabernacle; keep tabernacle as focal point
- “Flow” of camp ground to encourage fellowship throughout campus
- Fried chicken at hotel; sense of community throughout entire camp ground

- Current tents (do not remove any!), memorial garden, and trees
- Tabernacle, family atmosphere, unpaved floors
- Centrality of tabernacle, but with more convenient parking
- Don’t move the two cabins in Scenario 2; cars need to be parked behind cabins for practical reasons; don’t build on memorial garden space; don’t build in isolated parts of campus or RV area
- Maintain existing structures
- Placement of tents is fundamental to the “community” feel of the camp ground; to add new tents you must incorporate them in close proximity to everyone else, otherwise they will end up not feeling part of the community; do not separate tent areas
- Do not remove tents or move caretakers’ house
- Tabernacle & existing tents (though some modifications are ok); spring

We heard...



PHASE II: DESIGN CHARRETTE

Building upon the research of the Cultural Landscape Documentation class in Phase I, Phase II occurred in March of 2019 with a design charrette—a multi-day workshop whereby a design team works in concert with local stakeholders to brainstorm possibilities for a particular project site.

The goal of this three-day charrette was to synthesize the board members' feedback from the six design scenarios into one

master plan for future development that included additional family tents that respect the unique nature of the site, and provided opportunities for groups seeking an option for gatherings such as camp-outs, reunions and retreats. The charrette team was led by CED Outreach Director Jennifer Lewis, and included six landscape architecture students, two of whom had also participated in Phase I.



COMBINING DESIGN SCENARIOS

The charrette team's first objective was to become familiar with the site and understand the desires of the Board based on their collective feedback to a variety of design scenarios. This was achieved by dividing into two groups that would each produce a conceptual plan, weaving preferred ideas together. Group 1 strictly followed all the feedback provided by stakeholders after the board meeting. This group was dubbed the "rule-followers." Group 2, fondly deemed "rabble-rousers" by a Board member, mainly followed the Board's preferences but also pushed the envelope a bit to generate new ideas.

Group 1 Concept

Group 1 took a light-handed approach to the site to reflect the board members' preferences.

Since the Board favored the positioning of new tents as presented in Scenario 4 (along the access road), the group situated one cluster of new tents between the current lone two-story tent and the Ramsey Pavilion.

A second cluster would be located behind the playground and caretakers' home, presenting an opportunity for the phased approach that was favored by the Board. This secondary grouping would eventually create a community space for the new families around the Ramsey Pavilion, playground, and a proposed trailhead. Sharing community space was an aspect that everyone agreed is a vital part of camp meeting. Locating it here would help join the new families with current tenters, who already use the pavilion and playground. Situating a new tent cluster near a trailhead would also entice people to the trails, which the board members wanted.

Creating a new access road behind the new tents ensures that future families would be able to park at their tents without encumbering parking access for the current tenters. The group also identified a potential infill tent site between the Parks-Hicks and Brown-Ingle tents. The team suggested moving the maintenance area to make it more convenient to the rest of the camp ground and hide it from view. They also used the popular idea of yurts to accommodate more guests, situating them just east of the current RV area.



Rendering: Carolina Angulo

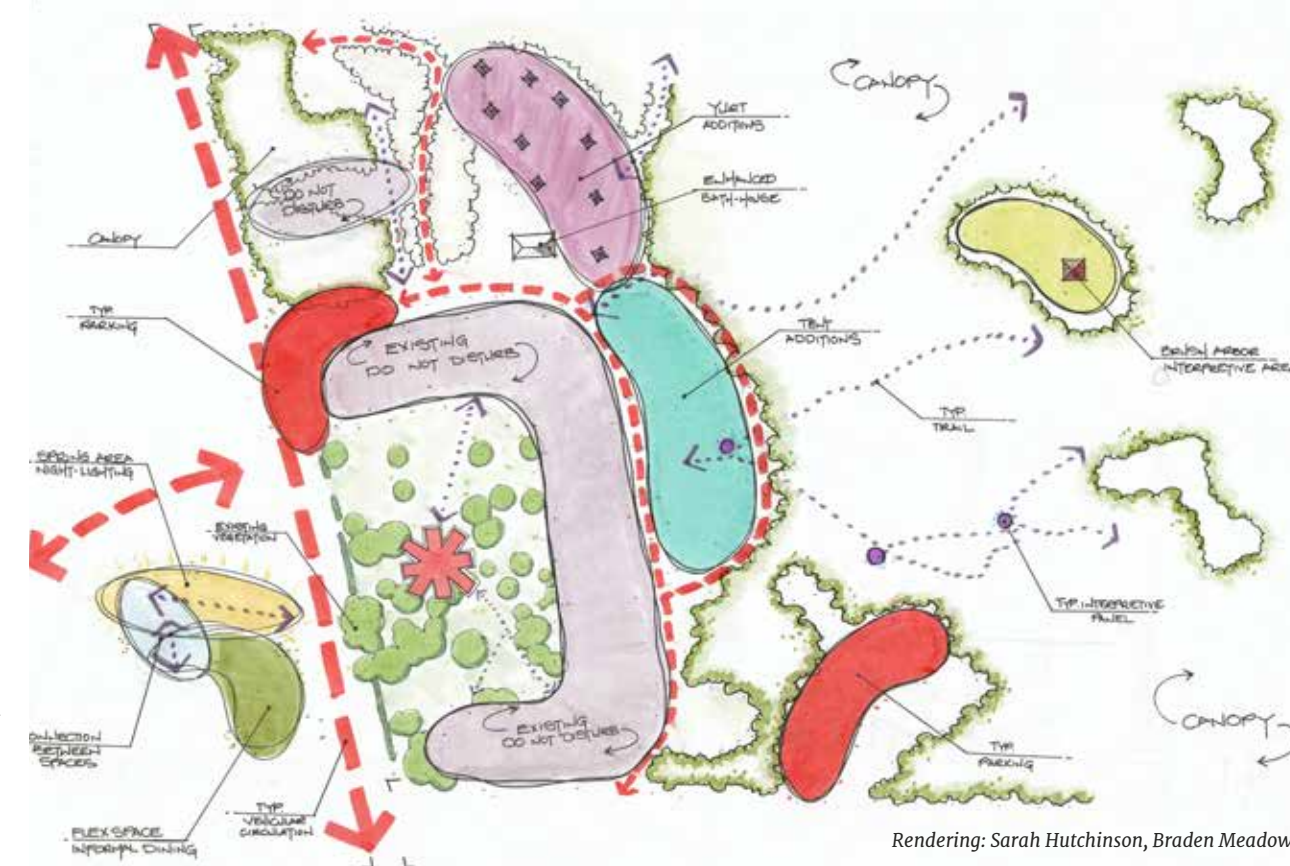
Group 2 Concept

This concept also added tents off a new road loop to the east of the existing tents, just like the board members' favorite Scenario 4. The team suggested using H-shaped tents to accommodate up to four families apiece, under one roof.

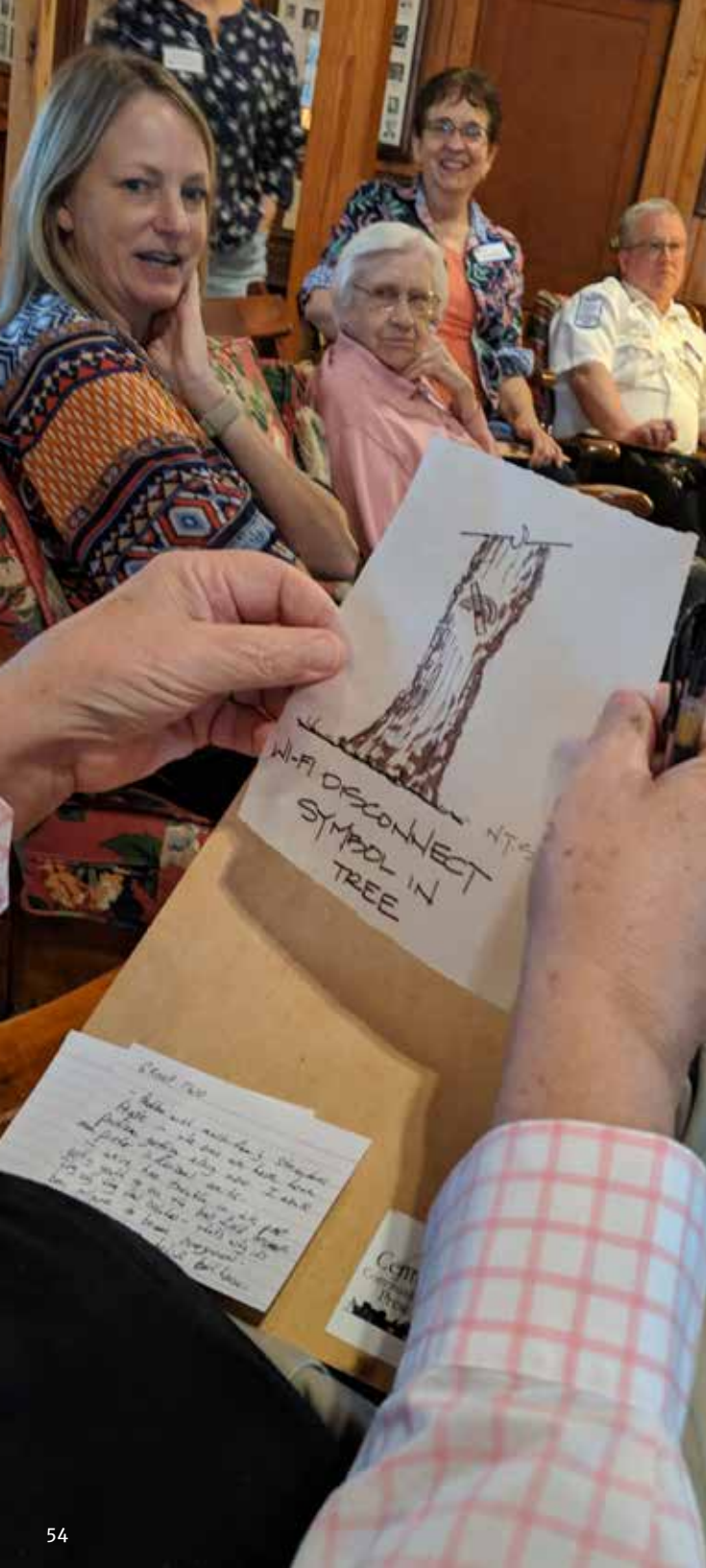
In order to create a safe environment for children to run and play, this plan concentrated parking away from tents to minimize traffic on roads within the camp ground. Parking for cars and RVs was proposed on the northwest corner of the existing tent rows (including a lane of on-street parking) and the current softball field. This helps fulfill the board's challenge to find a new use for the underutilized ball field.

The group proposed a new connection between the spring and firehouse, and outdoor amenities near the firehouse, so it might be rented out for informal dining or outdoor parties as an event venue. Soft lighting could illuminate the spring area at night to make the area even more usable. Yurts and/or more RV sites could be located north of the new tents, and the existing bath house could be enlarged to accommodate more people.

Lastly, interpretive panels with interchangeable signage could be installed at nodes along the woodland trails, which would draw people to this underutilized asset. A brush arbor was suggested as a youth-led construction project that would tie into the history of the camp ground and provide a unique experience for the week of camp meeting.



Rendering: Sarah Hutchinson, Braden Meadows



Feedback

The two student groups presented their work to a group of stakeholders—long-time camp meeting attendees from three families—at the midpoint of the charrette on Saturday. The team received valuable feedback that guided their work going forward.

Most importantly, the critique emphasized that the front porches are truly the nucleus of social life at Salem and their spacing and alignment is key, therefore any new development ought to replicate this.

Another concept that was reinforced was that camp meeting attendees required parking directly behind their tents because they often had to leave the premises during the week.

They also felt it was important not to isolate any camp meeting attendees, so they dissuaded

students from siting an RV campground in the current softball field. However, maintaining some separation between families seemed to be a guideline—the stakeholders thought that multi-family H-shaped tents might be too communal.

Since building new tents is expensive, the stakeholders liked the idea of implementing yurts as an alternative. For prospective camp meeting families, they require less commitment and financial burden than building a tent or purchasing an RV and are more comfortable than camping in a traditional tent on the ground. However, it would be important for the yurts to have water and electric access.

The stakeholders stressed that the trails through the woods were of secondary importance to the rest

of the camp ground. They liked the idea of interpretive panels around the grounds but felt that placing them along trails would be futile since the trails are only utilized infrequently.

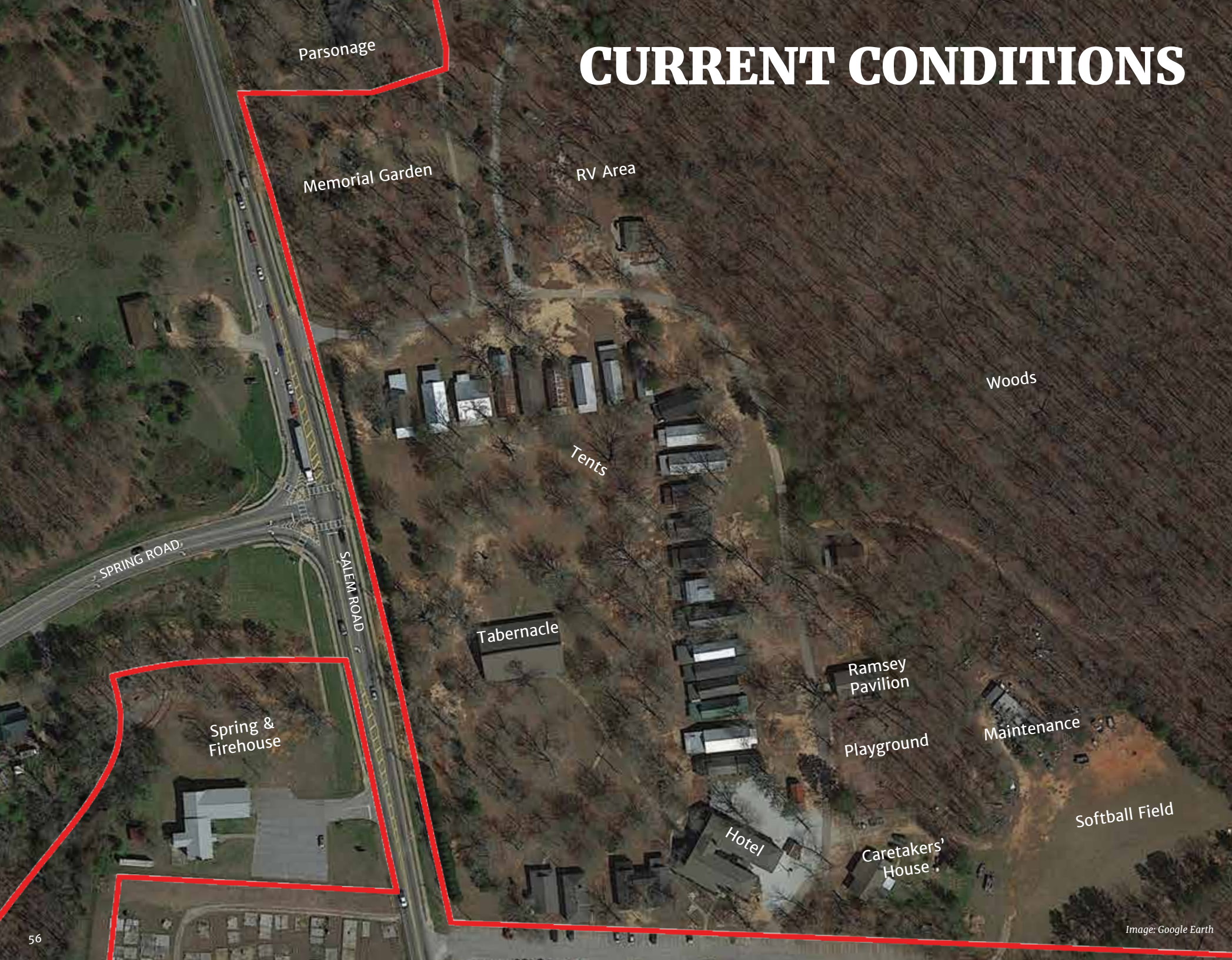
However, the woods were recognized as a potential asset, and the outdoor “rooms” were appealing. Stakeholders saw exciting potential in the concept of the youth brush arbor and encouraged students to pursue this idea.

After receiving this feedback, the charrette team aimed to combine the best of both plans into one final master plan. Priority areas included infill tents on the inner circle and along the access road east of the existing tents, the yurt area, the spring/firehouse area, and the woods.

The front porches are truly the nucleus of social life at Salem. Spacing and alignment is key; any new development must replicate this.



CURRENT CONDITIONS



FINAL MASTER PLAN



1A Infill Tents

The rhythm of existing historic tents and open porches sets the pattern for any new tents. Filling in the missing gaps on the south side of the main horseshoe of tents will help reestablish the close knit feel that is prevalent on the east and north sides of the camp ground.

One infill site was identified between the Parks-Hicks and Brown-Ingle tents, as well as one site beside the new Piper-Head tent. Also, there is space available between the hotel and the Ogletree tent to add a new family tent.

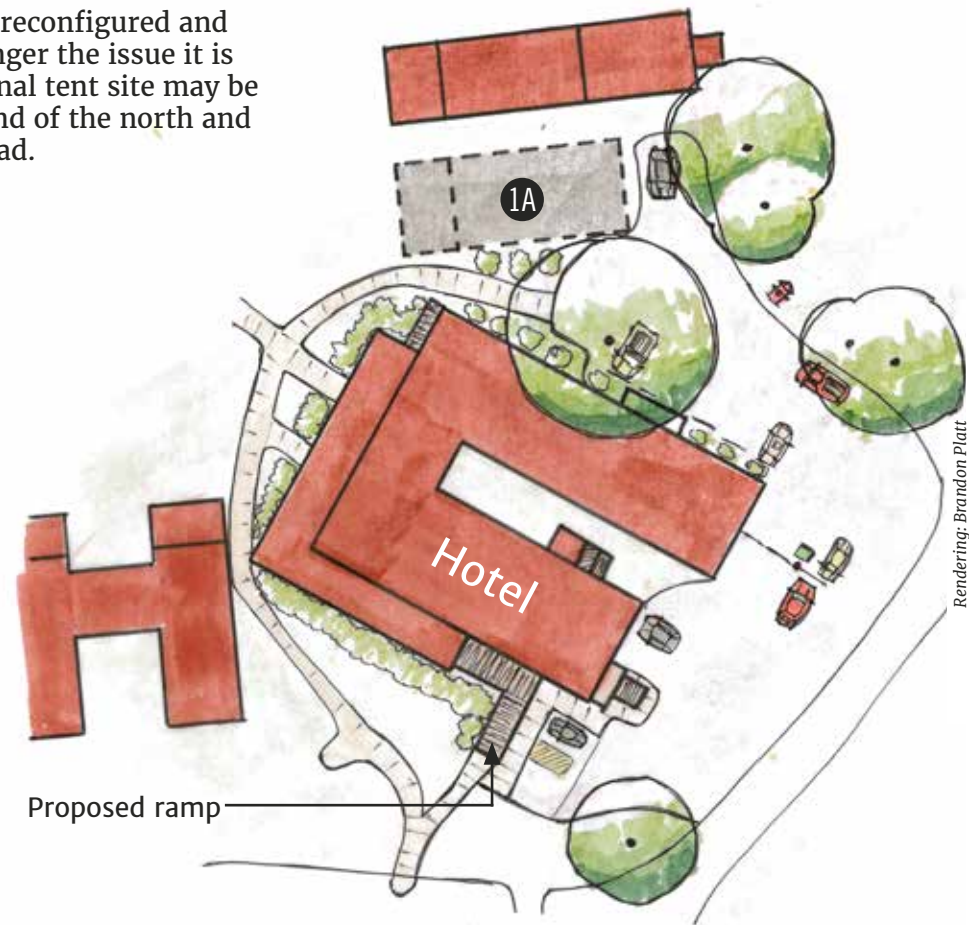
By reconfiguring parking around the hotel and delineating where cars should park rather than relying on haphazard placement, a similar number of parking spaces could be retained even if a tent is built on a portion of the current parking lot. This would provide a prime site within

the inner circle and perpetuate the tight arrangement of porches.

Use the Architectural Design Guidelines provided (see Appendix) to guide infill construction. Key elements are matching setbacks, narrow building footprints, gable roofs, wood/clapboard siding, asphalt shingle/tin sheet roofs, minimal decoration and detail.

When Salem Road is reconfigured and traffic noise is no longer the issue it is currently, an additional tent site may be considered at each end of the north and south rows by the road.

One of the infill tent locations fits in beside the hotel and completes the southeast corner of the tent line. Make space for this new tent to join the coveted inner circle by delineating parking around the hotel rather than allowing cars to park haphazardly. There is room for one or two handicap parking spaces near the kitchen entrance, and a ramp could be added to the porch where only steps currently exist.



New infill tents like the one at right should bear similar features to existing tents, as per proposed architectural guidelines: wood siding, muted color palette, front porch, matte roofing material, and a square footage of approximately 1400.



Proposed infill tent by hotel

Placing new tents with care—in the vacant spaces between existing structures—will help maintain the clustered community feeling of the camp ground. For example, there are potential infill tent sites by the Brown-Ingle (background) and Piper-Head (foreground) tents.



Proposed infill tents shown with red roofs (for emphasis)

1B New Tents

Additional tent sites should be designated on the back road as neighbors for the lone two-story tent. Perpetuating the rhythm of tents on this row duplicates a familiar pattern and creates the connection between families that the inner horseshoe of tents enjoys. As is existing, a variety of heights should be used to perpetuate the pattern of one-story and two-story tents, with single stories remaining the majority form.

Mature trees are scattered within this area, and should be retained and protected during construction, continuing the tradition of building around the trees as needed. An access road behind these new tents would accommodate parking for these families.

Densifying the second row of tents should naturally slow traffic to

accommodate families passing back and forth, and it puts more eyes on the playground.

Both of these changes could accommodate childrens' desire for independence to walk and bike at the camp ground, and may create a culture shift around needing cars close by for constant coming and going. Having an offsite area for parking could also prioritize the health of the tree canopy by not parking on tree roots.

The team reflected the Board's desire for a phased approach by showing all the available infill sites equally. The infill sites could be built upon in any order, or, new tents could be built in adjacent site groups around the same time rather than spacing out from each other. Either way, pre-delineated tent sites ensure that the development pattern resembles existing conditions.



Existing Structure
Proposed Structure

Tents could be constructed in phased zones to maintain the feeling of community. Within the zones, families could choose their preferred infill location.



Rendering: Braden Meadows



Rendering: Frances Arnall

Adding new tents beside the Ramsey Pavilion and on either side of the existing two-story tent perpetuates the pattern that exists in the inner circle.



Mature trees should be retained and protected during construction, continuing the tradition of building around the trees as needed.



Densifying the second row of tents should slow traffic so that children can have more independence to walk and bike around the grounds, and parents feel better knowing there are more eyes on the playground.



Existing Tents

Kid-Friendly Social Space

New Tents

Rendering: Braden Meadows

2 Safari Tent & RV Area

Northwest of the new tent sites would be the yurt and RV area. Since the traditional circular yurt design often seen at Georgia state parks would look out of place at Salem, six rectangular “safari tents” set on wooden platforms would provide the same function but with stronger visual appeal.

Choosing safari tents with front porches and aligning them in a tight row as shown on the map would emulate the feeling of the existing front porch culture around the tabernacle. These semi-permanent structures would provide simple yet comfortable shelter to families attending camp meeting but who are not ready to

invest in a traditional tent. Plus, safari tents present a novel attraction for other groups to rent. They can be taken down for storage in the off-season, leaving versatile wooden platforms for interpretive areas, stages, or traditional camping in small tents.

These tents can be ordered with or without a small kitchen. However, providing a central primitive outdoor kitchen with a sheltered picnic area would serve the needs of safari tent and RV campers while creating a sense of community by bringing them together. Building a larger bathhouse is also a necessity for accommodating more families, and relocating it behind a group of

trees creates a sense of privacy.

This arrangement provides room for three large RV sites and five smaller sites behind the safari tents. This strategic location hides the RVs’ contemporary aesthetic from the vernacular viewshed of the historic horseshoe, while accommodating their need for a greater turning radius with easy ingress and egress.

Camping tents could be accommodated in the woods near the new bathroom for scout troops, youth groups, and others looking for a traditional group camping experience outside of camp meeting week.



- 5 Small RV Pads
- Improved Bath House
- Outdoor Kitchen
- 3 Large RV Pads
- Tent Camping Area
- 6 Safari Tents

Arranging the safari tents in a tight row with porches aligned would ensure that new families get to enjoy the same beloved porch experience as those in the inner circle.



Installing a central primitive outdoor kitchen like the example above would provide necessary amenities to safari tent and RV campers while fostering community over family meals.



Image: Hutteria Waterfall (Tourism Alsace)



Image: Hutteria White Mountains (Hip Camp)

Safari tents are versatile, attractive, and practical for families new to camp meeting.

3 Spring & Firehouse

An annual tradition, the spring and the firehouse are visited often during camp meeting, but with improvement this area could be used for more events such as weddings and family reunions.

Although traffic along Salem Road will decrease after the bypass is constructed, it is important to find a safe option for reunifying the camp ground with the spring in the meantime. Further discussion with the GDOT is necessary to plan a temporary solution.

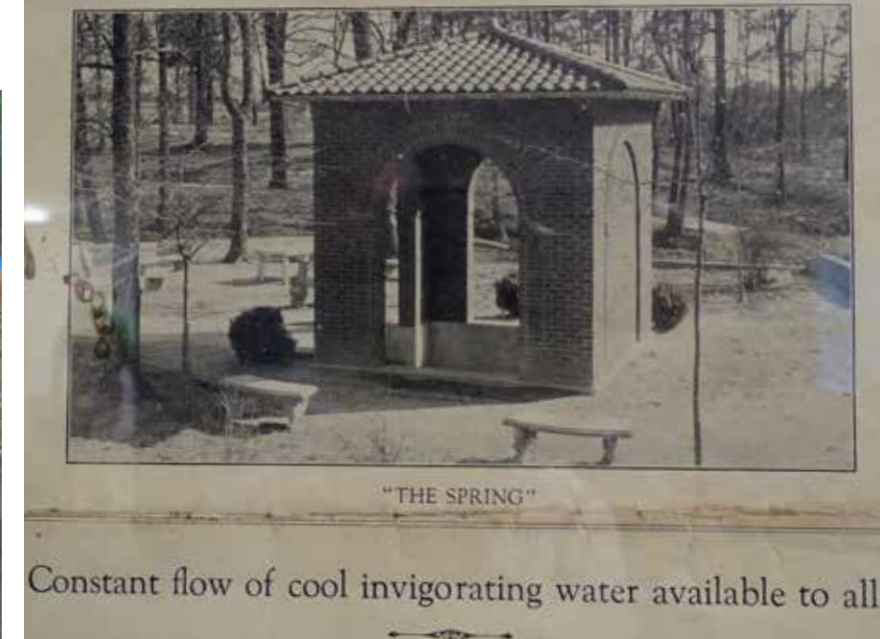
At the firehouse, a well-organized parking lot that included striped parking spaces, shade and flowering trees, and subtle lighting would add beauty to the space. The fire truck bays are non-historic and could be removed as part of a restoration of the original building. On the other hand, retaining the truck bays would provide covered space for outdoor cookouts and other activities as needed (below, left).

The spring has been an important part of Salem's history since its beginnings,

providing a fresh water source for drinking and baptisms, and creating an intimate space where courting would occur amongst young campers. Around the spring, tree health should be evaluated, and trees replaced as necessary. Some of the existing infrastructure (e.g. sidewalk, walls, tables) could use repair. Subtle, motion-activated lighting would provide nighttime usability by increasing security as well as ambiance. Planting native flowering trees, shrubs, and perennials in this area would also enhance its atmosphere.



While the spring and surrounding area are vital, beloved parts of Salem's past and future, some of the current infrastructure could be improved for greater safety, accessibility, and aesthetic appeal.



4 Brush Arbor & Forest Trails

The first camp meetings at Salem were held under a brush arbor, harkening back to the Feast of Tabernacles described in Leviticus 23:40-43. This Judeo-Christian festival is observed by Salem in perpetuity, honoring the Israelites who lived in tents (or “booths”) in the Egyptian desert on their way to the Promised Land during Exodus by requiring observers to stay in temporary shelter for a week each July.

While different sects of Christians and Jews observe the festival in various ways, a youth-led exercise during camp meetings at Salem could recreate a traditional brush arbor as a connection to the camp’s origins. There could be a pre-existing simple structure in the woods built with hand-hewn timbers set into the ground, and camp meeting youth begin the week collecting limbs and branches nearby to cover and decorate the arbor. It could be a week-long activity or a signature event on one day. At the end of the meeting, it could be taken down so that new children and teens who come the next year can add their

own personal additions, reiterating and practicing the ancient story.

The brush arbor could be located at the far east corner of the current softball field. Siting it away from the main grounds amongst the woods would give kids and teens a special place of their own to disconnect from the digital world (WiFi doesn’t reach this area!) and connect with one another in the natural world. This could achieve the Board’s goal of having a special place/activity for youth and allow for kids to have some independence and peer fellowship.

At the close of every camp meeting, the whole congregation would celebrate the young campers’ work on the brush arbor by hosting a service or ceremony underneath it. Perhaps there could be a lantern walk and songs or prayers led by youth. Reviving the brush arbor tradition would be an extra special way for Salem to honor its roots for the upcoming 200th anniversary of the camp meeting.



Feast of Tabernacles – Leviticus 23:40-43
 23:40 And ye shall take you on the first day the boughs of goodly trees, branches of palm trees, and the boughs of thick trees, and willows of the brook; and ye shall rejoice before the LORD your God seven days.
 23:41 And ye shall keep it a feast unto the LORD seven days in the year. It shall be a statute for ever in your generations: ye shall celebrate it in the seventh month.
 23:42 Ye shall dwell in booths seven days; all that are Israelites born shall dwell in booths:
 23:43 That your generations may know that I made the children of Israel to dwell in booths, when I brought them out of the land of Egypt: I am the LORD your God.

“All creation is the Lord’s, and we are responsible for the ways in which we use and abuse it. Water, air, soil, minerals, energy resources, plants, animal life, and space are to be valued and conserved because they are God’s creation and not solely because they are useful to human beings. God has granted us stewardship of creation. We should meet these stewardship duties through acts of loving care and respect.”

-The Book of Discipline of The United Methodist Church, 2016

As environmental issues are presenting themselves worldwide, the United Methodist Church recently made a statement on their views (see left).

About 10% of American Protestants are Methodist, so many Christians today (including the congregation of neighboring Salem United Methodist Church) might share this sentiment of theologically-rooted environmentalism. Although not directly tied to the Methodist church, Salem can help further the Christian mission by fostering this ethic of stewardship. Paths, trees, and clearings in the woods could be utilized for teaching scripture or prayer.



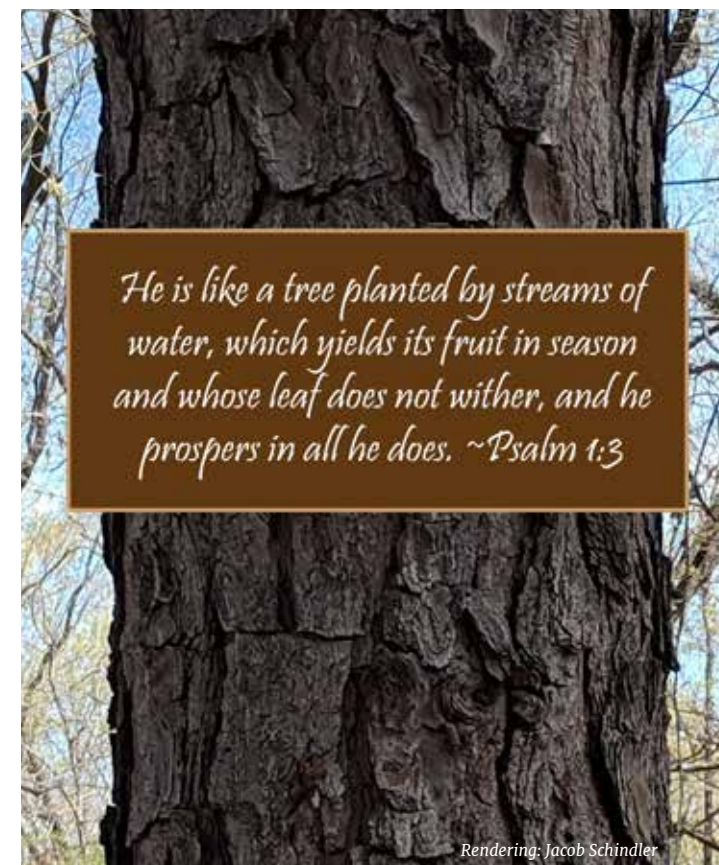
Rendering: Braden Meadows



Rendering: Carolina Angulo

Ecologically-inspired Bible verses might guide a woodland walk as signposts along the way. Posting verses in the woods could also be inviting to other Christian groups seeking a retreat location, inviting them to enjoy this underutilized asset. Embedding Bible verses into the forest could create another sacred space on site, generating a direct connection from the spring through the tabernacle and into the forest, fostering a deeper sense of place throughout the whole camp ground.

Salem could also install a sign to promote disconnecting from digital devices so people remain fully present, distraction-free, for outdoor learning.



Rendering: Jacob Schindler



The way a space evolves, what it is used for, what it used to be, and what it wants to be, are all products of its ongoing progression through time. In order to determine and interpret how a space should be used in the future, it is important to know how it has been used in the past. This way, the cultural history embedded in the site will continue to drive its usage forward.

As the world around Salem Camp Ground develops, its members have been forced to exist between the tension of progression at the risk of losing their culture, and being lost amongst the outward sprawl of Atlanta and development if they don't change with the times. The history of this place and its surrounding area lays the foundation for how the land was, is, and could be used.

Looking at precedent studies can be a valuable way to gain insight and ideas. Further research is recommended on how other traditional camp meeting grounds perpetuate vernacular building styles without having to meet current residential building codes, which have been financially prohibitive to Salem tenters, and is not in keeping with Salem's historic character. Initial discussions with Preservation North Carolina (PNC), our sister state's historic preservation non-profit, have established conversations in this regard. North Carolina has several large, active camp meetings that are expanding their

tents with traditional building practices. Salem's Board should consult with their staff, including former PNC staff member, Claudia Deviney, who has done the most research on Georgia's camp meeting grounds. Claudia still attends the camp meeting of her childhood—Mossy Creek Campground in White County, Georgia—and, as of this writing, has returned home to Georgia.

Some of the stakeholders and charrette team students voiced concerns about the health of Salem's cherished mature shade trees. Many of the trees are plagued by holes or pests, and some are simply approaching the ends of their lifespans. The tree canopy is such an important part of Salem's atmosphere and culture that the charrette team recommends working with a professional arborist or potentially a group from UGA's Warnell School of Forestry and Natural Resources to develop a sustainable tree management plan.

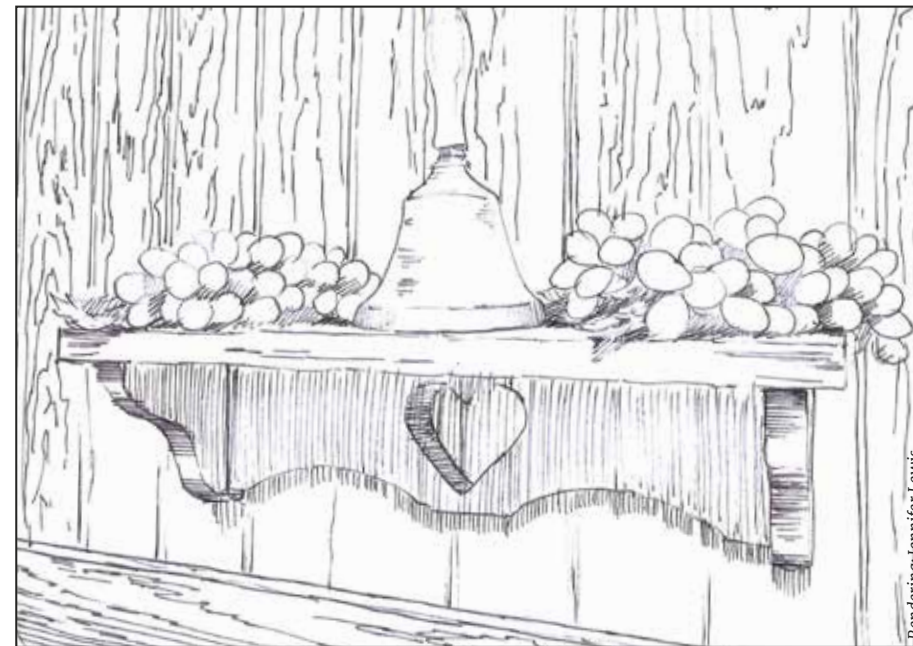
Since the 1820s when camp meetings were first held at Salem, the camp ground has been a place for families to escape their hectic lives, foster a sense of community, and worship together. Salem has remained a constant in its members' lives for many years. The long, rich history of the camp meeting continues to prove the values and commitment of those at Salem to preserve this tradition for future generations.

The UGA team would like to thank Roland Vaughn and the Salem Board of Directors for trusting us with researching a unique piece of our nation’s history that is sacred for generations of their families. We are grateful to have been given such an extraordinary opportunity, and have felt embraced in every trip to Salem! Thank you for opening this special place to us so that we might learn its traditions and understand its value.

Service-learning experiences are valued for the reciprocal learning that takes place and the relationships that are formed over enjoyable work. Our hope is that this research and planning exercise gives Salem good guidance in continuing to appeal to a new generation—your camp ground and traditions will certainly charm groups seeking to commune with nature and find fellowship.

Finally, Cari and Jennifer would like to thank all the students that participated in this project—you went above and beyond in embracing this research and volunteering for the charrette and we truly enjoyed learning with you!

One of the favorite traditions at Salem is gathering for a meal at the long, red-clothed tables in the hotel dining room. We were *blessed* to be hosted and fed by Kim Hicks and her niece, Sarah, during our stays. Our weekend charrette happened to be the last event before she and her husband Wayne left for their well-deserved retirement. Kim embodied the sweet, sweet spirit of Salem with her delicious cooking and amazing hugs! Thank you for spoiling us like family.



Salem Camp Ground Board of Directors

- | | |
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Cultural Landscape Documentation Class Fall 2018

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ARCHITECTURAL GUIDELINES

The following guidelines were developed from the existing character of Salem Camp Ground's built environment. After analyzing aspects such as layout, square footage, height, material, and features, the common characteristics were identified. While these guidelines are not meant to be set in stone, it is recommended that these guidelines be kept in mind during future development to maintain the character of the site.

Plan

The majority of tents are front gabled, rectangular in plan, with front and/or rear entrances located on the short elevations.

The square footage of the tents is between ~848 and ~1,863 sq. ft., at an average of ~1,400 for one-story tents. For two-story tents the square footage is between ~1,140 and ~1,868, at an average of ~1,450 sq. ft. However, Brown-Ingle serves as a one-story outlier both in plan and square footage at ~2,729.

One- and two-story tents are present within the camp ground, in addition to the two-story hotel. Caution should be used when considering the inclusion and placement of additional two-story tents so as to avoid altering the historic character of the site. One-story tents range from ~12' to 17' in height. Two-story tents range from ~18' to 22'-10" in height, exceeded only by the hotel at 28' and the tabernacle at 30'.

Materials

Roofing

Roofing materials include pressed sheet, corrugated sheet, and asphalt shingles. Most metal roofing materials on site have a matte finish due to natural patina or paint. A highly reflective metal roof is not recommended to avoid detracting from the rustic character, as well as surrounding buildings generally.

Siding

The traditional material used for siding at Salem is wooden clapboard, however, wooden novelty siding was also utilized.

Many wood alternatives are also present, including vinyl, composite vertical board, and fiber cement siding. Additional materials that are not as common include concrete masonry blocks (CMUs) and stucco finish. It is recommended that wooden clapboard siding remain the primary material for siding whenever possible, followed by a wood alternative.

Windows

The following window types are used throughout the site:

- Double hung sash: 1/1, 2/2, 4/4, 6/6, 8/8
- Fixed: 3x2, 2x3, 3x3, 1x2, 4x2
- Casements: 2x3
- Rectangular or square openings with wooden doors

There are typically two windows on the front and rear facades of the tents, oriented symmetrically on the sides of the entrances. The sides of the tents typically include 4-8 windows, relatively evenly spaced.

Ground Cover

The tents vary in levels of rusticity with both wood shavings and paved ground cover. The oldest tents have wood shaving ground cover on the interior and exterior of the tents. Some tents have maintained wood shavings under the porch, while having flooring on the interior. Many tents have paved porches and flooring on the interior.

Exterior Color

The exterior colors present within the camp ground are white, off-white, grey, green, blue-grey, yellow, light brown, red, and maroon. Many tents include an overall base color with an additional color for trim/details. Freedom with

diversity of colors can maintain the natural progression of development on the site, however, it is recommended that future paint reflects a similar color palette.

Porches

A common feature within Salem Camp Ground is the inclusion of porches, both front and rear. The front porches are typically full width while the rear porch may be a full porch, a stoop with a partial porch-like covering, or a stoop with an awning supported by wooden brackets. Porch supports are usually squared wooden posts, rounded wooden posts, or metal poles. Porch roofing materials may be any of the roofing materials listed above. Shed and half-hipped are the most common porch roof types. Ground cover types include wood shavings, paved, or raised wooden platforms. The porches are most frequently open-air, but some are screened in. To maintain similar scale and massing, it is recommended that porches span the full width or nearly the full width of the front façade of the tents and are no taller than 2/3 the height of the tent.

Decorative Features

Decorative features present on the site are exposed rafter tails, decorative shutters, statement color trim, wooden lattice trim along porches, and built-in seating and tables on several porches.



ARCHITECTURE ANALYSIS

The data on the following pages was created by the Cultural Landscape Documentation class. It describes each major structure at Salem Camp Ground. Each structure corresponds to a letter shown on the map.



	A - Jenkins and Milton Tent	B - TGFS	C - Howington-Plunkett Tent	D - "Green Tent"	E - Elliott Tent
Dimensions:	19' x 60' 1.5"	25' 11" x 49' 11"	40' 5" x 46'	17' 11" x 73' 11"	24' 4" x 70' 9"
Front Porch	12' 3" x 19'	21' 3" x 12' 11"	35' 2" x ?	10' 8" x 17' 11"	9' 11" x 24' 4"
Rear Porch	7' x 19'	21' 5" x 15' 2"	16' 10" x 10'	18' 8" x ?	15' 8" x ?
Height	~ 20' 10"	~ 15'	~ 17'	~ 17'	~ 16'
Square Feet	~ 1,140	~ 1,300	~ 1,863	~ 1,332	~ 1,732
Roof Type	Front gable	Front gable	Side gable	Front gable	Front gable
Stories	2	1	1	1	1
Materials:					
Siding	White clapboard	Grey stucco over concrete masonry units (CMU)	White painted concrete masonry units (CMU)	Green vertical board	Blue-grey clapboard
Roofing	Pressed sheet	Pressed sheet	Pressed sheet	Pressed sheet	Asphalt shingle
Shape	Rectangular	Rectangular	Nearly square	Rectangular	Rectangular
Entrances	Front and rear; centered on short ends; regular doors	Front and rear; on short ends; front entrance off center, regular door; rear entrance centered, regular door	Front and rear; off-center; regular doors	Front and rear; centered on short ends; regular doors	Front and rear; centered on short ends; regular doors
Windows	2/2 double hung sash, side elevations, single; square openings on 2nd story rear and side elevation with wooden doors	1/1 double hung sash, front and side elevations, single and tripled	6/6 double hung sash, front, rear, and side elevations, single and paired	6/6 double hung sash, front elevations; 4/4 double hung sash, side elevations; 8/8 double hung sash, rear and side elevations; single	6/6 double hung sash, front, side, and rear elevations, single
Front Porch	Metal pole supports; pressed sheet shed roof; paved ground cover	Squared wooden supports; pressed sheet shed roof; paved ground cover; exposed rafter tails	Metal pole supports; pressed sheet shed roof; unpaved ground cover	Squared wooden supports; pressed sheet half hip roof; paved ground cover; exposed rafters	Squared wooden supports; asphalt shingle shed roof; paved ground cover; exposed rafter tails
Rear Porch	Square wooden supports; pressed sheet shed roof; paved ground cover	Squared wooden supports; flat pressed sheet roof; paved ground cover	Metal pole supports with pressed sheet shed roof; unpaved ground cover	Pressed sheet shed awning over stoop with support brackets; paved ground cover	Asphalt shingle shed awning over stoop with support brackets; paved ground cover
Other	Exposed rafter tails	White clapboard in gables; light blue details; exposed rafter tails	White clapboard in gables; dark green details	White trim	White trim; exposed rafters



	F - "Red Trim Tent"	G - Gardner Tent	H - Reginald Tent	I - Cowan Tent	J - Shed
Dimensions:	20' 4" x 50' 10.5"	22' 3" x 50' 3"	20' 3" x 77' 2"	18' 4" x 60' 5"	No measurements provided
Front Porch	9' 9" x 20' 4"	21' 3" x 12' 11"	10' 4" x 22' 3"	9' 11" x 20' 3"	-
Rear Porch	14' x ?	16' x 3' 8"	5' 3" x 20' 3"	15' 8" x 5'	-
Height	~ 17'	~ 15'	~ 15'	~ 15'	~ 10'
Square Feet	~ 1,040	~ 1,118	~ 1,563	~ 1,107	Unknown
Roof Type	Front Gable	Front gable	Front Gable	Front gable	Front gable
Stories	1	1	1	1	1
Materials:					
Siding	Light brown clapboard	White clapboard	White clapboard	Yellow clapboard	White clapboard
Roofing	Pressed sheet	Pressed sheet	Pressed sheet	Pressed sheet	Pressed sheet
Shape	Rectangular	Rectangular	Rectangular	Rectangular	Rectangular
Entrances	Front and rear; centered on short ends; regular doors	Front and rear; centered on short ends; regular doors	Front and rear; centered on short ends; regular doors	Front and rear; centered on short ends; regular doors	Front double barn-like door entrance and side entrance with regular door
Windows	Single pane, front, side, and rear elevations; single and paired	3x3 windows, front, rear, and side elevations; single and quadrupled	1/1 double hung sash, front, rear, and side elevations; single	3x2 fixed, front and rear elevations; 1x2 fixed, rear elevation; single	Square window openings with wooden flaps on side elevations
Front Porch	Squared wooden supports; pressed sheet shed roof; paved ground cover; exposed rafter tails	Squared wooden supports; pressed sheet shed roof; paved ground cover; exposed rafter tails	Squared wooden supports; asphalt shingle half-hipped roof; paved ground cover; exposed rafter tails	Squared wooden supports; asphalt shingle half-hipped roof; screened-in; wood shaving ground cover	N/A
Rear Porch	Squared wooden supports; pressed sheet roof over stoop; paved ground cover; exposed rafter tails	Pressed sheet awning over stoop with support brackets	Squared wooden supports; asphalt shingle half-hipped roof; paved ground cover	Squared wooden supports; pressed sheet shed roof; wood shaving ground cover	N/A
Other	Red trim	Decorative shutters; exposed rafter tails; blue-green details	Decorative shutters; dark green details	Exposed rafter tails	Exposed rafter tails




	K - Barnett Tent	L - Morgan Tent	M - Strangers' Cottage	N - "Maroon Tent"	O - Kemp Tent
Dimensions:	40' 1" x 21' 1"	40' 1" x 21' 1"	70' 8" x 25' 9"	40' 1" x 25' 2"	40' 2.5" x 24' 2"
Front Porch	8' 8" x ?	10' 1" x 23' 4"	9' 10" x 25' 9"	9' x 24' 2"	9' 11" x 24' 4"
Rear Porch	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Height	~ 15'	~ 14'	~ 15'	~ 14'	~ 14'
Square Feet	~ 848	~ 1,176	~ 1,825	~ 1,006	~ 972
Roof Type	Front Gable	Front gable	Front gable	Front gable	Front gable
Stories	1	1	1	1	1
Materials:					
Siding	Grey unpainted stucco	Red vertical board	Off-white vinyl	Maroon vertical board	Red vertical board
Roofing	Asphalt shingle	Corrugated sheet	Pressed sheet	Pressed sheet	Asphalt shingle
Shape	Rectangular	Rectangular	Nearly square	Rectangular	Rectangular
Entrances	Front and rear; centered on short ends; regular doors	Front and rear; centered on short ends; regular doors	Front and rear; centered on short ends; front—double unknown door type; rear—single regular door	Front and rear; on short ends; regular doors; front—centered; rear—off-center	Front and rear; centered on short ends; regular doors
Windows	6/6 double hung sash, front, rear, and side elevations; 4/4 double hung sash, rear and side elevations; single	1/1 double hung sash, front, rear, and side elevations, single; 2/2 double hung, side elevations, single and paired	1/1 double hung sash, front and side elevations, single; 8/8 double hung sash, rear elevation, single	3x2 fixed, front elevation; 2x3 fixed and 3x3 fixed, rear elevation; 1/1 double hung sash, side elevations, paired and tripled	4x2 fixed, rear elevation, paired; 3x2 fixed, front and side elevations, single
Front Porch	Squared wooden supports; asphalt shingle shed roof; paved ground cover; exposed rafter tails	Squared wooden supports; corrugated sheet shed roof; raised on piers with wooden floor; squared wooden railing	Squared wooden supports; pressed sheet shed roof, metal railing, paved ground cover, exposed rafter tails	Metal pole supports; pressed sheet shed roof; paved ground cover; exposed rafter tails	Metal pole supports; corrugated sheet shed roof; wood shaving ground cover
Rear Porch	Stoop enclosed with plywood and wooden lattice, asphalt shingle shed roof	Wooden stairs at stoop	Asphalt shingle shed awning with wooden support brackets, wooden raised deck	Pressed sheet shed awning with wooden stairs	Asphalt shingle shed roof with wooden bracket supports; unpaved
Other	White vinyl in gables; white trim	N/A	N/A	N/A	Screened-in room on rear corner








	P - J.T. Hicks Tent	Q - Bob H. Elliot Tent	R - "Porch Swing Tent"	S - "2-Story Vinyl Siding Tent"	T - "White Vertical Board Tent"
Dimensions:	52' 1" x 24' 3"	35' 4" x 26' 3"	26' 7.5" x 68' 5.5"	18' 6.5" x 50' 6.5"	20' 3.5" x 66' 3"
Front Porch	9' 10" x 24' 3"	10' x ?	21' 6" x 13' 1"	16' 10" x 24' 0.5"	10' 11" x 20' 3.5"
Rear Porch	N/A	N/A	N/A	20' 5.5" x 11' 3"	N/A
Height	~ 12'	18'	~ 15'	~ 21' 4"	~ 15'
Square Feet	~ 1,263	~ 1,234	~ 1,815	~ 1,868	~ 1,344
Roof Type	Jerkinhead gable	Front: side gambrel; Rear: front gable	Front gable	Front gable	Front gable
Stories	1	Front: 2; Rear: 1	1	2	1
Materials:					
Siding	Green vertical board	Grey vertical board (1st story); white clapboard (2nd story)	White vinyl	White vinyl	White vertical board
Roofing	Asphalt shingle	Pressed sheet	Asphalt shingle	Pressed sheet	Asphalt shingle
Shape	Rectangular	T-shaped	Rectangular	Rectangular	Rectangular
Entrances	Front and rear; on short ends; Front-centered, regular door; Rear-off-center, French doors	Front and rear entrances, centered, regular doors	Front and rear entrances; Front-centered, regular door; Rear-location on side elevation within rear enclosed porch area	Front and rear entrances, centered, regular doors	Front and rear entrances, centered, regular doors
Windows	3x2 fixed, front, rear, and side elevations; single and paired	2x3 casement, front and side elevations, both stories; 1/1 double hung sash, front elevation of 2nd story; 3x2 fixed, rear and side elevations of 1st story; 2x2 fixed, side elevation of 1st story, paired	6/6 double hung sash, front, side, and rear elevations	Rectangular window openings with interior wood doors on front, side, and rear elevations	6/6 and 4/4 double hung sash, front, rear, and side elevations, single and tripled
Front Porch	Main-squared wooden supports, asphalt shingle shed roof, wood shaving ground cover; Extension-squared wooden supports with pergola-style roof	Main-metal pole supports; pressed sheet shed roof; wood shaving ground cover; Extension-metal pole supports with pergola-style roof	Squared wooden supports with pressed sheet shed roof; paved ground cover	Squared wooden supports; pressed sheet shed roof; wood shaving ground cover	Squared wooden supports; asphalt shingle shed roof; paved ground cover
Rear Porch	Square wooden supports; pressed sheet shed roof; paved ground cover	Squared wooden supports; flat pressed sheet roof; paved ground cover	Metal pole supports with pressed sheet shed roof; unpaved ground cover	Pressed sheet shed awning over stoop with support brackets; paved ground cover	Asphalt shingle shed awning over stoop with support brackets; paved ground cover
Other	Exposed rafter tails	White trim on 1st story; wood and corrugated sheet awnings over 2nd story windows and 1st story windows on side elevations			



	U - "Grey Tent"	V - Cunningham-Ramsey Tent	W - "Red Foundation Tent"	X - Ogletree Tent	Y - Large Shed
Dimensions:	19' x 60' 1.5"	25' 11" x 49' 11"	40' 5" x 46'	17' 11" x 73' 11"	24' 4" x 70' 9"
Front Porch	12' 3" x 19'	21' 3" x 12' 11"	35' 2" x ?	10' 8" x 17' 11"	9' 11" x 24' 4"
Rear Porch	7' x 19'	21' 5" x 15' 2"	16' 10" x 10'	18'8" x ?	15' 8" x ?
Height	~ 20' 10"	~ 15'	~ 17'	~ 17'	~ 16'
Square Feet	~ 1,140	~ 1,300	~ 1,863	~ 1,332	~ 1,732
Roof Type	Front Gable	Front gable	Side gable	Front gable	Front gable
Stories	2	1	1	1	1
Materials:					
Siding	White clapboard	Grey stucco over concrete masonry units (CMU)	White painted concrete masonry units (CMU)	Green vertical board	Blue-grey clapboard
Roofing	Pressed sheet	Pressed sheet	Pressed sheet	Pressed sheet	Asphalt shingle
Shape	Rectangular	Rectangular	Nearly square	Rectangular	Rectangular
Entrances	Front and rear; centered on short ends; regular doors	Front and rear; on short ends; front entrance off center, regular door; rear entrance centered, regular door	Front and rear; off-center; regular doors	Front and rear; centered on short ends; regular doors	Front and rear; centered on short ends; regular doors
Windows	2/2 double hung sash, side elevations, single; square openings on 2nd story rear and side elevation with wooden doors	1/1 double hung sash, front and side elevations, single and tripled	6/6 double hung sash, front, rear, and side elevations, single and paired	6/6 double hung sash, front elevations; 4/4 double hung sash, side elevations; 8/8 double hung sash, rear and side elevations; single	6/6 double hung sash, front, side, and rear elevations, single
Front Porch	Metal pole supports; pressed sheet shed roof; paved ground cover	Squared wooden supports; pressed sheet shed roof; paved ground cover; exposed rafter tails	Metal pole supports; pressed sheet shed roof; unpaved ground cover	Squared wooden supports; pressed sheet half hip roof; paved ground cover; exposed rafters	Squared wooden supports; asphalt shingle shed roof; paved ground cover; exposed rafter tails
Rear Porch	Square wooden supports; pressed sheet shed roof; paved ground cover	Squared wooden supports; flat pressed sheet roof; paved ground cover	Metal pole supports with pressed sheet shed roof; unpaved ground cover	Pressed sheet shed awning over stoop with support brackets; paved ground cover	Asphalt shingle shed awning over stoop with support brackets; paved ground cover
Other	Exposed rafter tails	White clapboard in gables; light blue details; exposed rafter tails	White clapboard in gables; dark green details	White trim	White trim; exposed rafters

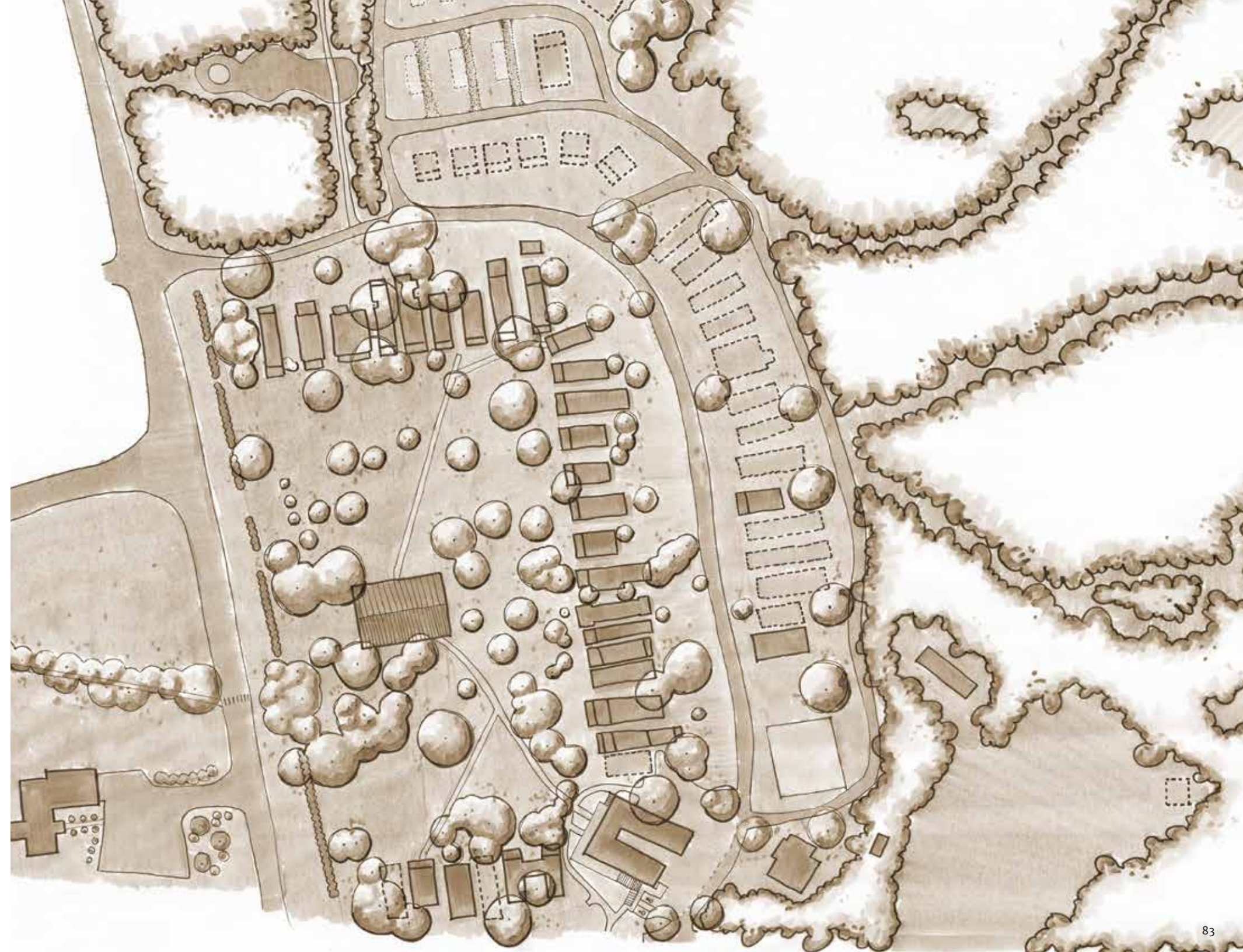
					
	Z - Small Shed	AA - Piper-Head Tent	AB - Parks-Hicks Tent	AC - Brown-Ingle Tent	AD - Caretakers' House
Dimensions:	10' 4" x 16' 5"	28' 2.75" x 51' 10"	28' x 60'	20' x 58' 3.5" and 20' 1" x 58' 6.5" joined by a 23' 6" x 17' hyphen	~ 43' 2" x 56' 2"
Front Porch	N/A	7' 9" x 28' 2.75"	13' 9" x ?	11' 10.5" x 20' and 11' 10.5" x 20' 1"	6' 9" x 24' 9"
Rear Porch	N/A	N/A	11' 8" x ?	N/A	15' 11" x 11' 11"
Height	~10'	~18'	~17'	~17'3"	~ 16'
Square Feet	~ 169	~ 1,456	~ 1,680	~ 2,729	~ 2,408
Roof Type	Angled	Front gable	Hipped	Front gable	Side gable
Stories	1	1	1	1	1
Materials:					
Siding	White clapboard	White vinyl	White clapboard	White novelty siding	White vinyl
Roofing	Pressed sheet	Asphalt shingle	Asphalt shingle	Asphalt shingle	Asphalt shingle
Shape	Rectangular	Rectangular	Rectangular	Rectangular	Rectangular
Entrances	Side entrances on short ends; double regular doors on left; single regular door on right	Front and side; Front—centered on short end, regular door; Side—off-center, regular door	Front and rear; off-center on short ends; regular doors	Front, rear, and side; Front—on short ends, off-center, regular doors; Hyphen—centered double door entry and rear off-center entry, regular doors; Side—regular doors	Front and rear; off-center on long side; regular doors
Windows	Rectangular window openings with hinged wooden doors, front and rear elevations	6/6 double hung sash, front, side, and rear elevations, single; 4/4 double hung sash, side elevations, single	4/4 double hung sash, front, rear, and side elevations; 6/6 double hung sash, side elevations; single and paired	6/6 double hung sash, front and rear elevations, single and paired	1/1 double hung sash, front, rear, and side elevations, single and paired; single pane window on front elevation
Front Porch	Front pressed sheet awning with wooden support brackets	Squared wooden supports with asphalt shingle half-hip roof; paved ground cover	Partial width; squared wooden supports and recessed under main roof; screened-in; raised	Squared wooden supports with "X" details in railings, asphalt shingle flat roof; both tents	Turned wooden supports; asphalt shingle shed roof; concrete foundation
Rear Porch	N/A	N/A	Partial width; squared wooden supports and recessed under main roof; screened-in; wooden accessibility ramp to screen door	N/A	Wooden deck with stairs to backyard
Other		Decorative shutters; black-grey details	Exposed rafter tails	Exposed rafter tails	Ranch house; decorative shutters (red)

					
	AE - Caretakers Shed	AF - Maintenance Shop	AG - Ramsey Pavilion	AH - "New Two-Story Tent"	AI - RV Restrooms
Dimensions:	12' x 22' 11"	21' 7" x 70'	29' 11.5" x 59' 11"	23' 10.5" x 33' 4"	16' x 36'
Front Porch	No dimensions provided	N/A	N/A	7' 8" x 23' 10.5" and 8' x 23' 10.5"	N/A
Rear Porch	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	12' 2" x 28' 6"
Height	~10'	~13'	~ 17'	~ 22' 10"	~ 14'
Square Feet	~ 276	~ 1,505	~ 1,800	~ 1,580	~ 576
Roof Type	Front gable	Angled	Front gable	Front gable	Hipped
Stories	1	1	1	2	1
Materials:					
Siding	Yellow vinyl	Green pressed sheet	Yellow fiber cement siding	White vinyl	Unpainted concrete masonry units (CMU)
Roofing	Asphalt shingle	Pressed sheet	Asphalt shingle	Asphalt shingle	Asphalt shingle
Shape	Rectangular	Rectangular	Rectangular	Rectangular	Rectangular
Entrances	Front; centered on short end; regular door	3 large bays, large double door, and latched wooden swinging door	Front; centered on short end; large opening	Front; centered on short end; regular door	Front; long end; men's and women's entrances on opposite sides of front façade; regular doors
Windows	1/1 double hung sash; all elevations	N/A	N/A	4/4 double hung sash, front, side, and rear elevations; single	N/A
Front Porch	Squared wooden supports; wooden flooring	N/A	N/A	Main—squared wooden supports, asphalt shed roof and paved group cover; Extension—squared wooden supports with V bracket details, corrugated sheet flat roof, unpaved	N/A
Rear Porch	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Squared wooden supports; pressed sheet shed roof; enclosed with plywood and wooden lattice
Other			Square wooden supports with V bracket details; Open air with siding on front and rear gables and restroom enclosures; Paved ground cover	Decorative shutters; light blue details	



AN - Vaughn House AO - Spring House AP - Vaughn Shed

Dimensions:	28' 6" x 79' 6"	13' 2" x 13' 2"	10' x 14'
Front Porch	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rear Porch	18' 7" x 12'	N/A	N/A
Height	~ 16' 2"	~ 16'	~10'
Square Feet	~ 2,265	~ 172	140
Roof Type	Side gable	Hipped	Side gable
Stories	1	1	1
Materials:			
Siding	Red brick	Red brick	Red vertical board
Roofing	Asphalt shingle	Asphalt shingle	Corrugated sheet
Shape	Rectangular	Rectangular	Rectangular
Entrances	Front, rear, and side; Front—on long end, off-center, regular door; Side—under carport, regular door; Rear—under rear porch, regular door	Front; double door style front entry gate with "S" detail in front arcade	Wooden hinged door with latch on long end
Windows	1/1 double hung sash, front, side, and rear elevations, single and paired	2 side arcades enclosed with black gates	4/4 double hung sash; side elevation, single
Front Porch	Recessed stoop	N/A	N/A
Rear Porch	Squared wooden supports; gabled asphalt shingle roof; screened-in with vinyl half-wall; white vinyl siding in gable	N/A	N/A
Other	Ranch house; square, brick supports to carport; decorative shutters	Rear brick utility room: asphalt shed roof; window-sized opening with wooden door; wooden door entry with latch; Decorative brackets in roof overhang	



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