Section 106 Process
University of Iowa

Art Building and Hancher/Voxman/Clapp
Demolition Resulting from Permanent Relocation

November 1, 2011
Agenda

- Introductions
  - Teri Toye and Ann Schmid, FEMA
  - Marlys Svendsen, IHSEMD

- Section 106 Process and FEMA Projects – Teri Toye

- Historic and Architectural Reconnaissance Survey – Marlys Svendsen
  - University of Iowa River Valley Historic District
  - Art Building
  - Hancher Auditorium-Voxman Music Building-Clapp Recital Hall

- Memorandum of Agreement Process – Ann Schmid
National Historic Preservation Act

- State Historic Preservation Offices
- Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
- National Register of Historic Places
- National Historic Landmarks
- Certification of Local Governments
- Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Title 36 CFR Part 800 its implementing regulations
Section 106 Process
University of Iowa

- Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Title 36 CFR Part 800

“The head of any Federal agency having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in any State and the head of any Federal department or independent agency having authority to license any undertaking shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, take into account the effect of the undertaking on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register.”
Section 106 Process
University of Iowa

- Four Point Approach
  - Initiate Section 106 Review Process
    - Identify projects that have the potential to effect cultural resources
  - Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties
    - Identify the Area of Potential Effects (APE) including sites within, adjacent to and directly or indirectly related to the undertaking which may be effected by the project
    - Evaluate resources within the APE that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places
  - Assessing Adverse Effects
    - Consult with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), interested and consulting parties and the public
  - Resolving Adverse Effects
    - Memorandum of Agreement, which outlines agreed upon measures that FEMA will take to avoid, minimize or mitigate the adverse effect resulting from the undertaking
Identification and Evaluation of Historic Properties

- Historical and Architectural Reconnaissance Survey of flood affected properties at University of Iowa; field inspections – January, February & May 2009; July 2011

- Survey completed by Justine Zimmer and Marlys Svendsen, historic project specialists with Iowa Homeland Security and Emergency Management Division (IHSEMD); included photography and National Register evaluation - in January and June 2009

- *Historical and Architectural Reconnaissance Survey for 2008 Flood Properties at the University of Iowa, Iowa City, Johnson County* - Submitted January 20, 2009; revised July 2, 2009

- FEMA and State Historic Preservation Office concurred with findings – summer 2009
Reconnaissance Survey Findings

I. Iowa River Valley and University of Iowa share a history

II. Four phases of UI historical development along the Iowa River

- **Pre and Post-World War I** - ca. 1906 Olmstead Plan - 1920s
- **Great Depression** - 1930s Federal public works projects
- **Post World War II** - 1950s UI boom
- **After the Coralville Dam** - 1960s-2006 - UI Regents adopted policy in 1965 to seek nationally and internationally significant architects to partner with Iowa firms to design buildings
Reconnaissance Survey Findings

III. Many flood affected buildings are less than 50 years old, of exceptional importance as the work of architects of state, national and international significance - a “panorama of diverse and significant architecture”

IV. Public building interiors – were evaluated later

V. Landscape architectural features and public art – partially evaluated
Reconnaissance Survey Focus

Therefore, flood affected resources were evaluated as:

- a collection of public buildings erected
- as part of a phased campus development
- that includes both pre and post-1958 periods of significance
University of Iowa River Valley Historic District

- 36 resources (flood affected and adjacent buildings & structures)

- District boundary established from Park Road downriver to Hydraulics Laboratory and Power Plant, North and South Riverside Drive on the west, and Madison Street and facing properties on the east

- Period of Significance for district and individually eligible resources: 1906 to 1973

- 19 resources individually eligible in historic district

- 11 resources contributing/supportive in historic district

- 6 resources noncontributing in historic district

- Unidentified number of objects (public works of art)
University of Iowa 20th C. Development

Development of the University of Iowa’s core campus along the Iowa River from the presidency of Walter Jessup through the turn of the 21st century:

Walter Jessup (1916-1934) – 33 buildings compared with 16 during first 50 years; campus grew from 42 to 325 acres

- Halsey Hall (1915)
- Iowa Avenue Bridge (1916, nonextant)
- North Hall (University School, 1925)
- Iowa Memorial Union (1927)
- UI Power Plant (1928)
- Stanley Hydraulics Laboratory (1928) – potential National Historic Landmark
- Seaman’s Engineering Building (1905, 1932)
Women’s Gymnasium/Halsey Hall
Architect: Proudfoot, Bird and Rawson, Des Moines
Year: 1915
Significance: Potential University of Iowa River Valley Historic District, contributing, Criteria A & C – History and Architecture

Comment: Halsey Hall was not affected by the 2008 Flood but is part of a potential historic district.

Looking north and northeast
North Hall, 20 West Davenport Street
Architect: Proudfoot, Bird and Rawson, Des Moines
Year: 1925
Significance: Potential University of Iowa River Valley Historic District, contributing, Criteria A & C – History and Architecture

Looking northwest
Stanley Hydraulics Laboratory and USGS Streamgage House
Architect: Proudfoot, Rawson and Souers, Des Moines
Year: 1919 (laboratory) and undated (streamgage house)
Significance: Potential University of Iowa River Valley Historic District, contributing, Criteria A, B & C – History and Architecture
Comment: potential National Historic Landmark with national level significance.

Looking northeast
University of Iowa Power Plant and Roller Dam


Year: 1919 (power plant) and 1906 and 1929 (dam)

Significance: Potential University of Iowa River Valley Historic District, contributing, Criteria A & C – History and Architecture

Looking east
Seaman’s Center for the Engineering Arts & Sciences
Architect: Proudfoot and Bird, Des Moines
Year: (1905, 1932)
Significance: Potential University of Iowa River Valley Historic District, contributing.
Criteria A & C – History and Architecture

Comment: Seaman’s Center for the Engineering Arts & Sciences was not affected by the 2008 Flood but is part of a potential historic district.

Looking east
Eugene Allen Gilmore (1934-1940)

- Law Commons (1935) - nonextant
- Art Building (1936) – potential National Historic Landmark based on historic association with career of Grant Wood
- Iowa Memorial Union Pedestrian Bridge (1936)
- Theatre Building (1936)
- Lagoon Shelter House (1937-1939)
Art Building, 120 N. Riverside Drive

Architect: George Horner, University of Iowa, Iowa City; Max Abramovitz, Harrison and Abramovitz, New York/Neumann Monson, Iowa City

Year: 1936 (original) and additions in 1968 (printmaking, east wing); 1969 (south wing); 1975 (ceramics kilns); and 1985

Significance: Potential University of Iowa River Valley Historic District, contributing, Criteria A & C - Architecture; Criteria Consideration G – Exceptional Importance, less than 50 years old

Looking east, center block, west façade (top); looking northeast (bottom)
Art Building, 120 N. Riverside Drive

West façade of north end of original building (1936), looking east

East façade of north end of original building (1936), looking northwest
Art Building, 120 N. Riverside Drive

South Wing (1969), looking southeast (top) and east façade of original building with Grant Wood’s Mural Studio in pavilion at far right beyond arcaded loggia, looking southwest (bottom)
IMU Pedestrian Bridge, between Iowa Memorial Union and Art Building
Architect: George Horner, University of Iowa, Iowa City (attributed)
Year: 1934-35
Significance: Potential University of Iowa River Valley Historic District, contributing, Criteria A and C – Architecture

Looking south downstream

West approach, looking northeast
IMU Pedestrian Bridge – bridge approach (above) with Class of 1936 Fountain (below)
Architect: George Horner, University of Iowa, Iowa City (attributed)
Year: 1934-35 (bridge); 1936 (fountain)
Significance: Potential University of Iowa River Valley Historic District, contributing,
Criteria A and C - Architecture

Looking northeast and west
Theatre Building, 200 N. Riverside Drive
Architect: George Horner, University of Iowa, Iowa City; Max Abramovitz, Abramovitz-Harris-Kingsland, New York
Year: 1936 and 1985
Significance: Potential University of Iowa River Valley Historic District, contributing, Criteria A & C - Architecture; Criteria Consideration G – Exceptional Importance, less than 50 years old
Looking west (left) and north (below) along river side; looking west across the river (bottom)
Lagoon Shelter House, 230 North Riverside Drive
Architect: George Horner, University of Iowa, Iowa City; Works Progress Administration
Year: 1937
Significance: Potential University of Iowa River Valley Historic District, contributing, Criteria A & C - Architecture

Looking northeast (top) and wall opening (bottom); long view looking northwest across river with Hancher Auditorium in background (next page)
Virgil Melvin Hancher (1940-1964)

- Communications Center (1951)
- Main Library (1951)
- Danforth Chapel (1952)

**Communications Center**
Architect: Brooks Borg Architects Engineers, Des Moines
Year: (1951)
Significance: Potential *University of Iowa River Valley Historic District*, contributing, Criteria A & C – History and Architecture

Comment: The Communications Center was not affected by the 2008 Flood but is part of a potential historic district.

Looking southeast
Danforth Chapel, 15 West Jefferson Street
Architect: George Horner, University of Iowa
Year: 1952

Main Library, 125 West Washington Street
Architect: Keffer and Jones, Des Moines; Charles Richardson and Associates, Davenport
Significance: Potential University of Iowa River Valley Historic District, contributing, Criteria A and C - Architecture

Looking southwest along Washington Street (above) and looking northwest along south façade (below)
Howard Rothmann Bowen (1964-1969)

- Iowa Memorial Union Addition: Iowa House (1965)
- English-Philosophy Building (1966)
- Art Building Addition – Printmaking (East) Wing (1968)
- Art Building Addition – South Wing (1969)

English-Philosophy Building (right side), 251 West Iowa Avenue

- Museum of Art (1969)
- Voxman Music Building (1971)
- Clapp Recital Hall (1971)
- Main Library Addition (1971)
- Hancher Auditorium (1972)
- Lindquist Center (1973)
- Art Building Addition: Ceramics Kilns (1975)
- Lindquist Center Addition (1980)
Museum of Art, 150 North Riverside Drive
Architect: Max Abramovitz, Harrison and Abramovitz, New York
Year: 1969
Significance: Potential University of Iowa River Valley Historic District, contributing, Criterion C - Architecture; Criteria Consideration G – Exceptional Importance, less than 50 years old

Looking northeast (top) and north wing, looking southwest (bottom)
Hancher Pedestrian Bridge
Architect and Engineer: George Hoerner and Ned Ashton, Iowa City
Year: 1968-69
Significance: Potential University of Iowa River Valley Historic District, contributing, Criterion C - Architecture; Criteria Consideration G – Exceptional Importance, less than 50 years old

Looking northwest with Hancher Auditorium in background
Voxman/Clapp Music Building, 300 North Riverside Drive
Architect: Max Abramovitz, Harrison and Abramovitz, New York
Year: 1971
Significance: Potential University of Iowa River Valley Historic District, contributing, Criterion C - Architecture; Criteria Consideration G – Exceptional Importance, less than 50 years old

Looking northeast with Clapp Music Building on left and Voxman Building on right
Hancher Auditorium, 101
East Park Road
Architect: Max Abramovitz, Harrison and Abramovitz, New York
Year: 1972
Significance: Potential
University of Iowa River Valley Historic District, contributing, Criterion C - Architecture; Criteria Consideration G – Exceptional Importance, less than 50 years old

Looking southwest, winter and summer views.
Lindquist Center, 240 South Madison Street
Architect: Walter Netsch, Skidmore Owings & Merrill, Chicago
Year: 1973
Significance: Potential University of Iowa River Valley Historic District, contributing, Criterion C - Architecture; Criteria Consideration G – Exceptional Importance, less than 50 years old, looking southeast
James 0. Freedman (1982-1987)

- Theatre Building Addition: David L. Thayer Theatre (1985)

**Theatre Building Addition**, 200 N. Riverside Drive
Year: 1985
Significance: *University of Iowa River Valley Historic District*, contributing, Criteria A & C - Architecture; Criteria Consideration G – Exceptional Importance, less than 50 years old

- Iowa Advanced Technology Laboratories (1992)

Iowa Advanced Technology Laboratories, 205 North Madison Street
Architect: Frank O. Gehry, Los Angeles
Year: 1992
Significance: Potential University of Iowa River Valley Historic District, contributing, Criterion C - Architecture; Criteria Consideration G – Exceptional Importance, less than 50 years old

Looking northeast across the river (above) and looking north along Madison Street (below)
Mary Sue Coleman (1995-2002)

- Levitt Center for University Advancement (1998)

Levitt Center for University Advancement, 180 N. Riverside Drive
Year: 1998
Significance: Potential University of Iowa River Valley Historic District, contributing, Criterion C - Architecture; Criteria Consideration G – Exceptional Importance, less than 50 years old

Comment: Levitt Center was not affected by the 2008 Flood but is part of a potential historic district.

Looking northwest
David J. Skorton (2003-2006)

- Adler Journalism and Mass Communication Building (2005)
- Art Building West (2006)

Adler Journalism and Mass Communication Building (above center and left), 150 West Washington Street
Architect: OPN Architects, Cedar Rapids, 2005
Art Building West, 141 N. Riverside Drive
Architect: Steven Holl Architects, New York
Year: 2005
Significance: Potential University of Iowa River Valley Historic District, contributing. Criterion C - Architecture; Criteria Consideration G – Exceptional Importance, less than 50 years old

Looking north (above) and southwest (below)
http://www.stevenholl.com/project-detail.php?type=educational&id=46&page=0
Art Building West
http://www.stevenholl.com/project-detail.php?type=educational&id=46&page=0
UI Architects

- George Horner, University Architect, University of Iowa, Iowa City
- Proudfoot, Bird and Rawson; Proudfoot, Rawson and Souers, Des Moines
- Keffer and Jones, Des Moines
- Charles Richardson and Associates, Davenport
- Thorson-Brom-Broshar-Snyder, Waterloo
- Prall Associates and Emery-Prall Associates, Des Moines
- Boyd and Moore, Des Moines
- OPN Architects, Cedar Rapids
- Brooks Borg Skiles, Des Moines
UI Architects

- Sasaki, Walker and Associates, Watertown, Massachusetts

- Max Abramovitz, Harrison and Abramovitz and Abramovitz-Harris-Kingsland, New York described by architectural historians as having helped “define the shape of the twentieth century skyline during the years following World War II”

- Walter Netsch, Skidmore Owings & Merrill, Chicago

- Frank O. Gehry, Los Angeles

- Charles Gwathmey, Gwathmey, Siegel, and Associates, New York

- Steven Holl, New York
Summary of Section 106 Process
Steps Completed

University of Iowa River Valley Historic District identified & evaluated January 2009

February & July 2009, determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places by FEMA and State Historical Society of Iowa
Resources within the Area of Potential Effects for this Undertaking

• University of Iowa River Valley Historic District
• Art Building and Additions
• Voxman Music Building
• Clapp Recital Hall
• Hancher Auditorium
University of Iowa
River Valley Historic District
Art Building

- Built in 1936 with additions in 1968, 1969, 1975, 1985; architects were George Horner, UI Architect, & Max Abramovitz, Harrison & Abramovitz, New York City

- Original building - Italian Renaissance Revival Style, based on the design of a country villa near Venice by the Italian architect Andrea Palladio
Art Building

- Undertaken as a federally funded *Public Works Administration* project of the Great Depression era
- Part of new “*Arts Campus*” on west side of Iowa River

ca. 1937
Art Building

- North Pavilion - Grant Wood’s mural studio (ca. 1936-37)
Art Building

c. 1937
Art Building

- Significant under National Register Criteria A, B and C both individually and as a contributing resource in the University of Iowa River Valley Historic District

- Criterion A (historic association) – first UI building erected on the “Arts Campus;” consolidated UI arts programs; federally funded Public Works Administration building with the riverfront wall a Civilian Conservation Corps project

- Criterion B (historic person) – Associated with lives of Grant Wood, UI professor, American Regionalist and muralist; and Mauricio Lasansky, UI professor, one of the “Fathers of 20th Century American Printmaking
Art Building

- Under Criterion C (architectural significance) for period 1936-37 - example of Italian Renaissance Revival Style by UI architect George Horner


- Consideration G – property that achieved significance within the past 60 years due to exceptional importance – association with Lasansky (Criterion B) and Abramovitz (Criterion C)
Art Building
Art Building – Exterior Details
Art Building - Interior
Art Building - Interior
North Pavilion – Grant Wood Studio
Art Building – Murals

Unidentified Muralist – Grant Wood style
Art Building – Murals

Congo – Attributed to Fletcher Martin
Art Building – Murals

Attributed to visiting artist-in-residence, Martin Fletcher, titled Congo, completed in ca. 1940-1941
East Wing - Printmaking and Administration Addition – 1968 and 1969
Ceramics and Sculpture Addition – 1975; Metalsmithing and Woodworking Addition - 1985
Voxman Music Building and Clapp Recital Hall

- Completed in 1971; architect Max Abramovitz, Harrison & Abramovitz, New York City; Minimalist Style
Hancher Auditorium

- Completed in 1972; architect Max Abramovitz, Harrison & Abramovitz, New York City; Minimalist Style
Music buildings under construction
Hancher – Voxman - Clapp

- Significant under National Register Criteria A and C individually and as contributing resources in the University of Iowa River Valley Historic District

- Criterion A (historic association) – first UI music education and performing arts buildings erected on the “Arts Campus;” Part of “Iowa Center for the Arts” and a plan to attract national and internationally significant architects for UI buildings

- Named for UI president Virgil Hancher (1940-1964); Himie Voxman, Director, School of Music (1954-1980); Philip G. Clapp, Director, School of Music (1919-1953)
Hancher – Voxman - Clapp

- Under Criterion C (architectural significance) for period 1968-1972 - example of Minimalist Style designs by Max Abramovitz, Harrison and Abramovitz, New York
- Abramovitz nationally noted designer of Avery Fisher Hall (1962, NY City), Alcoa Building (1952, Pittsburgh), Corning Building (1953, NY City), Time-Life Building (1960, NY City), Krannert Center for the Performing Arts (1969, Urbana), and National City Tower (1972, Louisville)
- Consideration G – property that achieved significance within the past 50 years due to exceptional importance – association Abramovitz (Criterion C)
Hancher Auditorium
Hancher Auditorium
• 1,600 seats
• 9,625 sq. ft. stage
• proscenium arch measures 29 by 70 ft.
• 9-story “fly” above the stage
• 50-foot wide wings for set assembly & large casts
Voxman Music Building

Classrooms, offices, organ studios, practice rooms, Rita Benton Music Library, Voxman Hall and Harper Hall
Clapp Recital Hall - Entrance Foyer
Clapp Recital Hall - 700-seats
Casavant Recital Organ

University of Iowa Photograph

Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation Branch

November 1, 2011
Next Steps in Section 106 Process

- FEMA and State Historic Preservation Office consult to determine “Adverse Effects” to historic resources and, if possible, ways to avoid, minimize or mitigate these effects.

- “Memorandum of Agreement” process undertaken for those projects where Adverse Effects cannot be avoided.
Memorandum of Agreement

- Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is a legal document, written to outline steps FEMA will ensure are implemented to offset the adverse effects to historic properties resulting from FEMA funded undertakings

- FEMA takes into consideration the views and comments from interested parties, concurring parties and the public in advance of preparing the MOA
Memorandum of Agreement

Seven steps to develop an MOA

1. FEMA will make a determination that the undertaking will result in an adverse effect to historic properties, pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This determination will be submitted to the SHPO for their concurrence.

2. Upon SHPO concurrence, FEMA will provide notification of the adverse effect to the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and will invite them to participate in the development of the MOA to resolve the adverse effects.

3. FEMA will provide notification of the adverse effect to parties that may have an interest in the undertaking’s effects on historic properties (i.e. potential consulting parties) and invite them to participate in the development of the MOA.
Memorandum of Agreement

Seven steps to executing an MOA

4. FEMA will develop the MOA in consultation with consulting parties, the sub-grantee, IHSEMD, the SHPO, and the ACHP (if they choose to participate in the process). The MOA will stipulate treatment measures to be completed that will offset or ‘resolve’ the adverse effect resulting from the undertaking.

5. The public must be provided opportunity to comment on the development of the MOA.

6. Once the treatment measure or measures have been developed, a FEMA Historic Preservation Specialist will draft the MOA and circulate it to the consulting parties for review and comment and revise it accordingly. Then it will be sent out for signature (FEMA Region VII, consulting parties, the sub-grantee, IHSEMD and the SHPO).

7. When the MOA is executed, the FEMA Grant Application for the undertaking will be revised to incorporate the implementation of treatment measures stipulated in the MOA. FEMA will ensure that the undertaking is carried out in accordance with the MOA.
Memorandum of Agreement

- Art Building Demolition
  - Adverse Effects resulting from the Proposed Demolition of the Art Building as a result of the FEMA Regional Administrator approved Permanent Relocation
  - Proposed Mitigation Measures
    - HABS level IV documentation
    - Statewide Multiple Property Documentation Form evaluating Grant Wood associated sites
    - Retention and mothballing of the original 1936 Art Building Structure
Memorandum of Agreement

Please provide comments or suggested mitigation measures to FEMA prior to December 1, 2011. Comments may be submitted after this meeting by email and regular mail:

- Fema-ICC-EHP@dhs.gov
- FEMA/Iowa Closeout Center
  Environmental Planning and Historic Preservation (EHP)
  7755 Office Plaza Drive North
  Suite 145, Building G
  West Des Moines, Iowa 50266