

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED DEC 19 1978
DATE ENTERED JUN 27 1979

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC Flint Hall

AND/OR COMMON

LOCATION

W. University Ave.

STREET & NUMBER

See Continuation Sheet

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Gainesville

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Second

STATE

Florida

CODE

12

COUNTY

Alachua

CODE

001

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

DISTRICT

BUILDING ~~XX~~

STRUCTURE

SITE

OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

PUBLIC

PRIVATE

BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

IN PROCESS

BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

OCCUPIED

UNOCCUPIED

WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

YES: RESTRICTED

YES: UNRESTRICTED

NO

PRESENT USE

AGRICULTURE

COMMERCIAL

EDUCATIONAL

ENTERTAINMENT

GOVERNMENT

INDUSTRIAL

MILITARY

MUSEUM

PARK

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

RELIGIOUS

SCIENTIFIC

TRANSPORTATION

OTHER:

OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund

STREET & NUMBER

Elliot Building

CITY, TOWN

Tallahassee

VICINITY OF

STATE

Florida 32304

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund

STREET & NUMBER

Elliot Building

CITY, TOWN

Tallahassee

STATE

Florida 32304

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Flint Hall is an example of the collegiate Gothic style of campus architecture. It is a rectangular two and one-half story structure with pavillions at its east and west ends. Its orientation, east-west along University Avenue, makes it a visible symbol of the University to members of the larger Gainesville community.

The rather plain interior has been extensively altered; however, the exterior, with certain exceptions, presents much the same aspect as it did in 1910. Exterior alterations include closings of the main entrance in the east facade and the entrance on the west end. These were blocked in order to remove staircases and allow expansion of classroom and office space. A concrete fire stair was added to the south side of the structure, and the exterior wall was cut on that side to form access doors to the stairs. Beyond those alterations, Flint Hall's exterior is largely intact.

The exterior fabric is red brick laid in American bond with terra cotta trim on window sills, gables, and the crenellated parapet. The hip roof is finished in red tile.

See Continuation Sheet

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1910

BUILDER/ARCHITECT William A. Edwards

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Flint Hall is historically significant in the development of the University of Florida as its first structure designed for use by the scientific community and as a long time home of the Florida State Museum.

Construction of what was then called Science Hall began in September 1909 and was completed the following spring.¹ The departments of botany, chemistry, horticulture, physics, zoology, and bacteriology occupied the first floor; the University Museum moved from temporary quarters in Thomas Hall to the second floor. The physical propinquity thus established symbolized the relationship between academic science and the object-oriented learning provided by the museum facility, renamed the Florida State Museum in 1914.

Many distinguished scientists taught in Science Hall, among them Dr. Edward R. Flint, for whom Science Hall was renamed.²

¹University Record v. 2, (May, 1910) p. 23; Gainesville Daily Sun, September 15, 1909, p. 1.

²"Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Preservation of Significant Buildings and On-Campus Sites, May 24, 1977" (report directed to UF Executive Vice President, Dr. Harold P. Hanson), pp. 6-7.

See Continuation Sheet

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Arnett, William Tobias. "A Study of the Campus Planning Problem at the University of Florida." M.A. Thesis, University of Florida, 1932.

Bowman, Brian Paul. "Historic Buildings Survey, University of Florida Campus." Unpublished report, University of Florida Office of (See Continuation Sheet)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Less than One, Building Only
 UTM REFERENCES

A	1, 7	3, 69, 94, 10	32, 80, 7, 60	B			
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Building only.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

John A. Scafidi, Historian

ORGANIZATION

Florida Division of Archives, History & Rec. Mgt. November 1, 1978

STREET & NUMBER

Department of State, The Capitol

TELEPHONE

(904) 487-2333

CITY OR TOWN

Tallahassee

STATE

Florida 32304

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

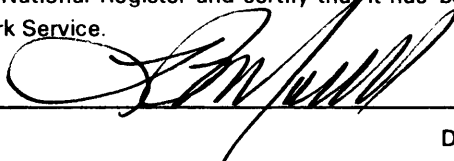
NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE



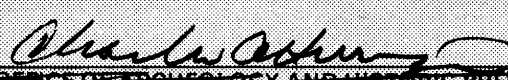
12/8/78

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER



DATE

6-27-79

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:

B. O. Telovich

DATE

June 26, 1979

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Flint Hall

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 2 PAGE 1

Prominently situated on the south side of West University Avenue, along northern edge of the University of Florida campus, west of Library West, north of Floyd Hall, located at the northwest corner of the Plaza of the Americas.

Item Number 9

Page 1

Planning and Analysis, passim.

Gainesville Daily Sun, August 9, 1909; September 15, 1909; September 24, 1909.

Proctor, Samuel. "The University of Florida; Its Early Years, 1853-1906." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Florida, 1958.

"Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Preservation of Significant Buildings and On-Campus Sites, May 24, 1977." Report directed to University of Florida's Executive Vice President, Dr. Harold P. Hanson.

University Record, May 1910, v. 2.

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

As at other state universities, expressions of the collegiate gothic style of architecture on the University of Florida campus probably constitute a logical response to a felt need for a sense of dignity and timelessness. The founding of the completely new campus in 1905, the necessity for designing and constructing many new buildings in rapid succession, together with constraints imposed by dependence on legislative sources for the major portions of university funds, made for utilitarian expressions of the style. Thus, the architecture of early University of Florida buildings descends in general rather than specific fashion from earlier collegiate gothic designs.

The buildings are of substantial masonry construction, accented by the familiar stone arches and terra cotta trim; gables are steep, particularly for an area which is free of weather which would make steep roof pitches desirable. These elements of the prevailing style of college and university construction were utilized freely to achieve a specific purpose at the new Gainesville campus, to create the impression of age and substance.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

The University of Florida traces its roots to 1853; however, that early date is significant for the foundation of the East Florida Seminary, only one of several components consolidated in the Buckman Act of 1905. That Act identified and addressed the need for a comprehensive system of higher education for Florida by creating three new institutions from the colleges, seminaries, and institutes which had hitherto received state monies. The new institutions included schools designated for women, blacks, and men. The last became the University of Florida.

After lengthy discussion, the Board of Control, set up under the Buckman Act to superintend higher education, decided to locate the men's institution at Gainesville, home of the East Florida Seminary. Since the Seminary buildings were in rather poor condition, the Board decided to establish a new campus for the University rather than renovate the older Seminary structures. A comprehensive plan for the new campus was designed by William A. Edwards of the South Carolina architectural firm of Edwards and Walter. Edwards later designed most of the campus buildings erected before the Second World War.

Edwards' campus gradually grew to include specialized and multiple-purpose structures devoted to both academic and vocational courses of instruction in the liberal arts, education, agriculture, the sciences, law, and other fields. The University of Florida was the state's earliest concrete symbol of a commitment to comprehensive education for men, and the institution retained that position until 1947, when Florida State College for Women, successor to the Buckman Act's Florida Female College, was designated a co-educational institution, Florida State University.