

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

MAR 24 1989

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name University of Florida Campus Historic District

other names/site number N/A 8AL 2552

2. Location

street & number See Continuation Sheet

N/A not for publication

city, town Gainesville

N/A vicinity

state Florida code FL

county Alachua

code 001

zip code 32611

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>8</u>	<u>11</u>	buildings
		sites
	<u>1</u>	structures
		objects
<u>8</u>	<u>12</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 11

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official

3/13/89
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer

State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Delores Byers

Entered in the
National Register

4/20/89

for
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Education/University

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Education/University

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Collegiate Gothic

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concretewalls Brick, Concrete

roof Terra Cottaother Brick, Cast Stone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

See Continuation Sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Education
Architecture

Period of Significance

1905-1939

Significant Dates

1906
1925

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Edwards, William A. (1905-1925)
Weaver, Rudolph (1925-1944)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See Continuation Sheet

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 65 Approximately

UTM References

A

1	7
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3	6	9	5	2	0
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3	2	8	0	8	0	0	0
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Zone Easting Northing

B

1	7
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3	7	0	3	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	2	8	0	8	0	0	0
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Zone Easting Northing

C

1	7
---	---

3	7	0	3	4	0
---	---	---	---	---	---

3	2	8	0	4	0	0	0
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The district is bounded on the north by ~~W~~ University Ave., on the east by S.W. 13th St. (SR 441), on the south by Stadium Rd., and on the west by the extended line of N.W. 19th St., excluding the tennis and handball courts and maintaining a line east of Florida Field.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The district boundaries enclose the nineteen contributing buildings and their immediate landscaped surroundings. These buildings and the geographical area are associated with the early development of the University of Florida between 1905 and 1939.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title W. Carl Shiver, Historic Sites Specialist date March, 1989
 organization Bureau of Historic Preservation
 street & number R. A. Gray Building telephone (904) 487-2333
 city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32301

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Continuation Sheet**

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Location: Street & Number

The rough boundaries of the University of Florida Campus Historic District are:

West University Avenue on the North (State Road 26), S.W. 13th Street (U.S. Highway 441) on the east, Stadium Drive on the south, and the extended line of N.W. 19th Street on the west, which runs between Florida Gymnasium and Florida Field.

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Description

Summary Description

The University of Florida Campus Historic District comprises nineteen Collegiate Gothic academic buildings and dormitories constructed between 1906 and 1939. These structures are mainly 2-1/2 story to 3-1/2 story buildings constructed of red brick, with steeply-pitched clay tile roofs and are embellished with concrete and cast stone details of fine workmanship. The historic district occupies only a small portion of a much larger modern campus located adjacent to the downtown business district of the city of Gainesville Florida. The contributing historic buildings blend well with the twelve, newer non-contributing red brick buildings within the historic district. The campus is landscaped with mature oaks, pines, and palms, plus a variety flowering and ornamental shrubs. Paved streets and pedestrian walkways provide access to all parts of the campus, which features planned open spaces among the buildings.

District Boundaries

The historic district is bounded on north by West University Avenue (State Road 26), on the east by S.W. 13th Street (U.S. Highway 441), on the south by Stadium Drive, and on the west by the approximate line of N.W. 19th Street which runs between Florida Gymnasium and the University of Florida football stadium. The north side of that portion of University Avenue that borders the campus between S.W. 13th Street and S.W. 2nd Avenue is marked by a commercial strip fronting on the thoroughfare with a residential area immediately to the rear of it. Also found along the avenue are a number of buildings occupied by various religious, social, and service organizations associated with the university. The main north-south traffic artery, S.W. 13th Street, carries a volume of traffic second in the area only to Interstate Highway 75, several miles west of the campus. University buildings lie on both sides of this road between the intersection of University Drive and S.W. 16th Avenue. Stadium Drive penetrates the heart of the campus, separating the original campus from its much larger area to which the University has spread in the last few decades.

Buildings Previously Listed in the National Register

The following eleven properties which are already listed in the National Register are found within the proposed historic

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district boundaries and contribute to the character of the district. Their date of construction, original use, and date of listing in the National Register are given below.

1. Buckman Hall (1906), N.R. 1974: Dormitory, Offices, Classrooms
2. Thomas Hall (1906), N.R. 1974: Dormitory
3. Flint Hall (1910), N.R. 1979: Science Hall, Museum, Classrooms
4. Newell Hall (1910), N.R. 1979: Agricultural Laboratories
5. Anderson Hall (1912), N.R. 1979: Language Hall, President's Office
6. Floyd Hall (1912), N.R. 1979: Agricultural Hall, Classrooms
7. Peabody Hall (1912), N.R. 1979: Teachers' College, Library
8. Bryan Hall (1914), N.R. 1979: College of Law
9. Women's Gym (1919), N.R. 1979: Gymnasium
10. Library East (1925), N.R. 1979: University Library
11. Rolfs Hall (1927), N.R. 1986: Horticultural Science Building

Other Buildings Contributing to the District

1. University Auditorium (1922-1925): This building was designed by William A. Edwards and is one of his last and most ornate productions designed for the university. Located at the south axis of the Plaza of the Americas, the plan called for a multi-purpose building with a 190 foot central tower flanked by two massive wings for administrative offices, libraries, and a museum. The building was also to contain an assembly hall on the south. Only the auditorium wing was constructed, due to a lack of funds made available by the state; and the north wall was left blank for future expansion. (Figs. 3, 6 and Photos 17, 28-30). Built of reinforced concrete and non-loadbearing masonry, it consists of a high central portion with short east and west wings. There is also a longer wing on the north elevation. The 45 foot high vaulted ceiling off the auditorium is supported by steel trusses concealed by decorative wood. Allegorical figures at the beam ends symbolize academic, athletic, and professional pursuits. Transept windows with Gothic tracery and a skylight below the elaborate copper spire admit light into the hall. An extension of the north wall that

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took place during the 1977 restoration of the 1925 structure provides a successful transition between the old and the new

2. Walker Hall (1927): This is a 2-1/2 story building constructed of red brick in English bond with cast stone detailing and intersecting gable roof covered with flat red tile (Photos 18, 19). A one-story entrance vestibule entrance porch with arched openings and gable parapets covered with cast stone coping are among the building's distinguishing features. One of the first buildings designed by Weaver and completed in 1927, it was originally called the Mechanical Engineering Building and stood to the east of Benton Hall, the main School of Engineering building. Benton Hall was demolished in 1969 to make way for Grinter Hall (Photo 23). In the 1970s, Walker Hall was renovated and adapted for use by the Mathematics Department. Modern red brick additions to the east and southwest do not intrude unduly on the Collegiate Gothic facade (Photo 20). Walker Hall faces north on Union Road across from Peabody Hall and northeast of the Plaza of the Americas.

3. Leigh Hall (1927): Leigh Hall is a 3-1/2 story square building with two interior courtyards which has been enlarged several times. The northeast portion, designed by Rudolph Weaver, was completed in 1927 as the Chemistry and Pharmacy Building. Red brick in English bond is enhanced with cast stone quoins, molded water table, models of alchemical figures and medieval paterae, and a frieze of the names of famous men of science executed in Gothic letters. Copper downspouts are embossed with chemical symbols. Parapeted gable dormers and square towers distinguish the north facade which faces University Avenue across a large parking lot. A two-story window oriel window defines the east facade which faces the Plaza of the Americas. In 1948, the building was extended to the west, using modernized Gothic detailing that blends almost seamlessly with the original fabric. A modern chemistry research building was built to the immediate north in 1965.

4. The Infirmary (1930-1931): This building is located west of the academic buildings, adjacent to the athletic facilities (Photo 16). Designed by Rudolph Weaver as a central pavilion with wings on either side (Fig. 6), the Infirmary formed an ell with the addition of the Nurses Home to the south in 1947. In harmony with the existing buildings, the 3-1/2 story structure has parapeted gable wall dormers alternating with hip dormers set into the

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steeply pitched roof of red clay tile. A two-story bay window above an open vestibule defines the main entrance of the east facade, embellished at the top with a row of small stone figures depicting medical themes, such as a man with a crutch and a surgeon with a saw. Weaver included similar whimsical gargoyles in his designs for Leigh Hall, the P.K. Yonge Laboratory School, and the dormitories he designed in the 1930s. These charming and often humorous touches indicate the attention to detail found in the work of both Rudolph Weaver and his predecessor William Edwards.

5. Dauer Hall (1935-1936): This is a 2-1/2 story, L-shaped building which occupies a prominent site on the corner of Union and Buckman drives (Fig. 5). Significant exterior features are the stained glass window set above a large bay window on the east facade and Gothic windows on either side of the west wing, formerly a banquet hall (Photos 3,4). Hip dormers are set in the red tile gabled roof found on the longest wing which parallels Buckman Drive. A double stack Tudor chimney is located on the south facade.

6. Sledd Hall (1929-1930): The building is a 3-1/2 story residence hall, irregular in shape, which links Buckman and Thomas halls at their south ends. Two-story bay windows have balconies at the third story level that are embellished with the seals of great universities. Cast stone animals, plants, and figures executed in bas relief are set in the springlines above deeply recessed vestibules. Sledd most important feature is the Mucozo Tower on the south facade (Photo 11). Designed by University of Florida art professor W.K. Long, the entry is decorated with symbols of Florida's Indian and Spanish heritage. Gargoyles along the cornice line depict students in various activities. A brick wall with cast stone coping and square pillars connects Sledd Hall to Buckman Hall on the east and encloses the courtyard.

7. Fletcher Hall (1939): Fletcher Hall is located at the north end of the older housing complex, facing University Avenue (Photo 8). It features a central pavilion with symmetrical wings on either side. An oriel window is set in the tower block above an arched entrance leading to the inner court (Photo 9). Oriel and bay windows with leaded glass and carved figures embellish each facade (Photos 9, 10). This building features a variety of entrance surrounds, including classical touches that began to appear in England during the late Tudor and early Jacobean periods

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and mixed with native medieval forms, particularly around entranceways (Photos 6, 7). Stone balustrades alternate with wall dormers at the roofline of the 3-1/2 story, L-shaped residence hall. The four dormitories: Buckman, Sledd, Thomas, and Fletcher are linked together so as to form the initials U.F.

8. Murphree Hall (1939): This is a 3-1/2 story, U-shaped dormitory located west of the other, older residence halls. It was one of the last buildings designed by Rudolph Weaver in the Collegiate Gothic style and was built during the Depression with W.P.A. funds. The structure lacks many of the decorative touches of the older buildings (Photo 12). Distinguishing features are the recessed entranceways, two-story bay windows with balconies on the third level, and shed dormers set into the red clay tile roof.

Visual and Physical Character of the District

The historic district is a fully developed campus that encompasses academic and administration buildings, dormitories, and athletic facilities. The site is level and occupies the extreme northeast corner of the main campus of the state's largest university. Of the 31 buildings in the district, 19 were built before 1939 and are of historical and architectural significance. The site selected for the university in 1905 was typical of north-central Florida. It was relatively flat pine land with sandy soil, dotted with small lakes and sink holes. The 1905 plan of the campus, designed by architect William A. Edwards, assigned areas for teaching, housing, and recreation. Two curved roads defined the east-west axis of the plan and separated the campus from the grid street pattern of the city of Gainesville. For the first twenty years development followed Edwards' plan, and buildings were erected around the great open square, called the Plaza of the Americas, in the center of the campus. However, the curved streets made it difficult to accommodate new buildings and additional vehicular traffic as the university grew. A new plan developed by architect Rudolph Weaver in 1930 called for the elimination of the original curved roads and the rearrangement of the streets according to a grid pattern coordinated with the city streets bordering the campus.

The historic campus today contains a complex of dormitories, libraries, academic and administrative buildings, and athletic

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facilities. The western quarter of the district is still devoted to athletics, including gymnasiums, tennis courts, and an open swimming pool. Florida Field, a massive football stadium with multi-storied "skyboxes" lies immediately adjacent to the western boundary of the district. The district visually contrasts with the residential/commercial areas to the north and east and with the post-1940 university buildings to the south and west.

The Collegiate Gothic style of the historic buildings in the district is rooted in the ideal of medieval English universities where students and masters lived and studied together. The style was favored by architects and academicians in the first half of the twentieth century because it recalled these ancient traditions of learning and suggested the permanence of the university as an institution. The style found expression in colleges and universities throughout the nation, and is often called "Tudor" or "Tudor-Gothic" or "Jacobean." The style was selected in 1905 by the Florida Board of Control for all of the campus buildings at the newly-founded university. Most of the buildings are 2-1/2 and 3-1/2 stories in height and feature intersecting gable roofs covered with flat red clay tiles. Architectural details and decorative elements are usually executed in cast stone.

The present condition of the buildings is generally excellent, and Floyd and Flint halls are now undergoing renovation. Many of the older buildings have experienced some expansion with modern additions in recent years, but there have also been efforts to preserve and restore the historic fabric of these structures. In most cases the modern additions have designed with a sensitivity toward the scale and stylistic character of the historic building (Photo 20). Only two of the buildings erected between 1905 and 1939 have not survived. Benton Hall was demolished in 1969 to make way for Grinter Hall, and Johnson Hall was destroyed by fire in 1987. Among the most compatible and distinctive non-contributing structures in the historic district is Century Tower, erected in 1953 (Photo 27). The massive tower contains a carillon and features Gothic detailing around the belfry and the entrance.

The description section does not address certain above-ground, modern utilitarian structures such as air conditioning/heating units, auxiliary water/electric power control stations, and minor equipment sheds used by maintenance personnel. Such structures are subject to constant modification, replacement, and relocation as

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changes in technology and the varying needs of the university determine and should not be counted among the contributing and non-contributing resources.

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List of Contributing and Non-contributing Structures

Note: This list is keyed both to a large aerial map of the district and a small bird's eye view that is somewhat easier to grasp visually. The list includes some buildings shown on the bird's eye view that are not included in the district (where indicated), and the boundary line on the small bird's eye is given merely to define the area and is not the official district boundary line. That will be found on the larger, blue line aerial.

C = Contributing

N = Non-contributing

O = Outside of District

* = Listed in N.R.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Cat.</u>
1	Bryan Hall*	S.W. 13 St. & W. Univ. Ave.	C
2	Walker Hall	Union Rd.	C
3	Anderson Hall*	W. University Ave.	C
4.	Library East*	Plaza of the Americas	C
5.	Peabody Hall*	Union Road	C
6.	Auditorium	Newell Dr. & Stadium Rd.	C
7.	Flint Hall*	Newell Dr. & W. Univ. Ave.	C
8.	Floyd Hall*	Newell Dr. & Union Rd.	C
9.	Leigh Hall	Buckman Dr.	C
10.	Rolfs Hall*	Buckman Dr.	C
11.	Newell Hall*	Buckman Dr.	C
12.	Dauer Hall	Buckman Dr. & Union Rd.	C
13.	Buckman Hall*	Buckman Dr.	C
14.	Fletcher Hall	Buckman Dr. & W. Univ. Ave.	C
15.	Sledd Hall	Fletcher Dr.	C
16.	Thomas Hall*	Fletcher Dr.	C
17.	Murphree Hall	W. Univ. Ave & Fletcher Dr.	C
18.	Infirmery	Fletcher Dr.	C
19.	Women's Gym*	Fletcher Dr.	C
20.	Florida Field	North-South Dr.	O
21.	Yon Hall	North-South Dr.	O
22.	Florida Gym	Stadium Rd.	N
23.	Bryant Hall	Stadium Re.	N
24.	Turlington Hall	Newell Dr. & Stadium Rd.	N
25	Century Tower	Newell Dr. & Stadium Rd.	N
26.	Library West	Plaza of the Americas	N
27.	Grinter Hall	Union Rd.	N

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28.	Carleton Auditorium	Stadium Rd.	N
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List of Contributing and Non-contributing Structures (cont.)

29.	Little Hall	Stadium Rd.	N
30.	Tigert Hall	S.W. 13th St.	N
31.	Business Admin.	Administration Rd.	N
32.	Matherly Hall	W. Univ. Ave.	N

*This list does not contain certain utilitarian structures such as air conditioning/heating units, auxiliary water/electric power control stations, and minor equipment sheds used by maintenance personnel. Such structures are subject to constant modification, replacement, and relocation as changes in technology and the varying needs of the university determine and should not be counted among the contributing and non-contributing resources.

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Statement of Significance

Summary Statement of Significance

The University of Florida Campus Historic District fulfills criterion A as the site of one of the three original state institutions of higher learning founded by statute in 1905 and criterion C under architecture for buildings constructed in the "Collegiate-Gothic" style between 1905 and 1939. The landscaped complex of nineteen buildings were designed mainly by two architects: William A. Edwards and Rudolph Weaver who used the Collegiate Gothic style because it was associated in the popular mind with the ideal of medieval English universities where students and masters lived and studied together in harmony.

Historic Context

State supported higher education for white students began in 1851 with an act to provide seminaries in East and West Florida. The East Florida school began at Gainesville in 1853 and the West Florida one at Tallahassee three years later. In 1870, the Florida Agricultural College opened its doors at Lake City, and in 1887 a normal school was founded in De Funiak Springs. A sixth institution, the South Florida Educational and Military Institution, was established at Bartow in 1895. None of these schools was adequately funded and competed openly for what funds and students were available. As early as 1891, Governor Francis P. Fleming suggested the possibility of giving all support to one state university, or at least creating a board of regents to coordinate the work of the existing ones. Both of these measures were to be accomplished to some degree by the Buckman Act in 1905.

Several of Florida's oldest private schools originated in the nineteenth century and struggled with state supported institutions for existence. Florida Southern College used four different names and changed locations five times in the forty years of its existence before it settled at its present home of Lakeland in 1925. The Methodist Church founded the East Florida Seminary in Micanopy in 1852, but this institution did not survive the Civil War. Rollins College originated at Winter Park in 1885 when the Florida Congregational Association drafted a committee to seek money and a site for a new school. Both were provided when Alonzo W. Rollings of Chicago who contributed \$50,000 and his name, and the city of Winter Park donated a site for the institution.

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Section number 8 Page 2 Statement of Significance

Stetson University was founded in 1883. At first it was called DeLand Academy after Henry A. DeLand, who founded both the school and the town in which it was located. Benedictine Monks began to operate a school at St. Leo Abbey at San Antonio, Florida, in 1889, though it did not become St. Leo College until 1959.

State supported higher education for Negroes began with the provision of the state constitution of 1885 for two normal schools to train white and black teachers. The State Normal School for Teachers opened in Tallahassee in 1887. In 1890, the State Board of Education used funds provided by the Morrill Land Grant Act, passed by the U.S. Congress in 1862, to create the a normal school for African Americans at Tallahassee and an agricultural college for whites at Lake City. The latter school moved to Gainesville fifteen years later. The Tallahassee school became a four year college in 1909 (Florida Agricultural and Mechanical Collage) and was renamed Florida A & M University in 1953.

Under private and church auspices, other Negro colleges began to function at about the same time as those for whites. Cookman Institute was founded in Jacksonville in 1872, and in 1904 Mary McLeod Bethune started the Daytona Normal and Institute for Girls. The two institutions merged in 1923 to become Bethune-Cookman College. A variety of other colleges were also established, the majority of them associated with churches or religious organizations intent on improving Negro education in Florida.

It was only with the passage of the Buckman Act under the progressive administration of Governor Napoleon B. Broward (January 3, 1905-January 5, 1909) that a major reorganization of the state's higher education system was achieved by consolidating the seven existing state supported schools into just three: one for white men, one for white women, and one for Negroes. The act also established a comprehensive school for the deaf, dumb, and blind. A board of control was authorized to coordinate and supervise the formulation of these institutions. From this beginning grew the modern University of Florida at Gainesville, all male until 1947; Florida State University at Tallahassee, which was Florida State College for Women until 1947; and Florida A & M University for Negroes, also at Tallahassee. The latter is now a full partner in the state university system and is racially integrated, although the majority of the student body and faculty has remained traditionally African American.

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Statement of Significance

The progressive era in Florida continued through the succeeding administrations and was finally brought to a close at the end of that of John Wellborn Martin (January 6, 1925-January 8, 1929). As governor during the Florida Land Boom of the 1920, which attracted national attention and saw a dramatic increase in the state's population, Martin undertook a number of far-sighted measures in public improvements and welfare that outlasted his term in office. These included the building of highways on a statewide basis, the financing of public schools by direct State appropriations, and the furnishing of free textbooks to all pupils in the beginning six grades.

It was a period of rapid growth for the state's three institutions of higher learning as well, reflected particularly in the expansion of the campuses and the construction of new buildings at the University of Florida and the State College for Women. Like those in most states of the nation, Florida's schools suffered financially during the Great Depression of the 1930s. Building expenditures were cut almost to nothing. The buildings at the three institutions for which funds had already been appropriated and where construction was in progress were completed, but few new projects were undertaken as funds dried up and enrollment stagnated in the adverse economic environment.

Supporting Narrative

As can be seen by the overview of the development of state sponsored higher education in Florida in the nineteenth century and in the twentieth century up until World War II, the University of Florida at Gainesville played a key roll in providing the citizens of Florida with the opportunity for advanced education. The notion of co-educational, racially integrated colleges and universities is largely a post-World War II conception of the proper approach to higher learning, and even today not all private institutions in the nation have adopted this policy. Nevertheless, with the passage of the Buckman Act in 1905, the state of Florida recognized its obligation to address the educational needs of all of its citizens, and the University of Florida Historic Campus District remains a physical embodiment of the fulfillment of that obligation.

The passage of the Buckman Act could not, of itself, immediately bring Florida's new institutions of higher learning

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Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 4 Statement of Significance

into being. Due to the general rundown and dilapidated condition of the old East Florida Seminary buildings in Gainesville, it was decided to use the existing facilities of the now defunct Florida Agricultural College at Lake City for the 1905-1906 term. The catalogue for that year stated that the university was divided into the following departments or schools: Language and Literature, General Science, Agriculture, Technology, Pharmacy, and the Normal School. Of the first year enrollment of 136 students, only 70 were regular admissions. Eight of these were graduate students, three of whom served as faculty. There were also fifteen special students and 51 normal school students included in the total of 136.

In 1905, the Board of Control hired the architectural firm of Edwards and Walters, a South Carolina architectural firm to design the buildings for the new campus using the "Tudor Gothic" style. By the beginning of the fall semester of 1906 (see significant dates), the Gainesville campus had three buildings ready for occupancy (Fig. 1). These were Thomas Hall, Buckman Hall, and a small machinery building. The buildings occupied a small part of the 80 acre campus in the northwest corner of the 512 acre tract that the new university had been given. Thomas Hall contained the administration offices, library, chapel, lecture rooms, laboratories, and dining hall. Buckman Hall was used as a dormitory, and the machinery building was used for instruction in wood and metal work, drawing, and a variety of technical skills.

Enrollment dropped to only 102 the following year and remained discouragingly low for the next several years. The cause in the decline was caused in part by the fact that the Buckman Act required that all new students enrolling in the new state institutions have completed the twelfth grade of high school. Few persons could meet this requirement due to the small number of secondary schools in the state offering a full curriculum. The poorer counties in Florida had little or no educational facilities for primary and secondary students, and even the wealthier and more populous counties had as yet no systematic education systems. State-wide education sponsored and funded by the state and local governments was still in its infancy, and the institutions of higher education could only grow as prospective enrollees became capable of meeting admission standards.

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Statement of Significance

The parents of potential college students in Florida also lacked confidence in the future of the new state colleges, feeling that they might be untimely experiments destined to fail. Eventually, however, as the county primary and secondary schools improved through the direct intervention and increased funding of the state legislature, and the normal schools of the state institutions in Gainesville and Tallahassee produced teachers to fill posts in the new county and municipal educational systems, enrollment at the University of Florida began to grow.

Substantial changes in the curricula and organization of the University of Florida began to take place under the second president of the institution who was appointed to the post in 1909. Albert A. Murphree succeeded Andrew Sledd who had served since the founding of the university in 1905. Murphree had previously been the president of the Florida State College for Women in Tallahassee and had been picked to replace Sledd in order to find the means to bolster the flagging institution, whose enrollment remained below the 1905 level. Murphree led the university for the next eighteen years and saw it grow from an enrollment of a mere 103 to more than 2,000.

In 1910, Murphree began his administration by reorganizing and renaming the colleges and schools to conform to the recommendations of the National Association of State Universities. The new divisions were the Graduate School, College of Arts and Sciences, College of Agriculture, College of English, and the College of Law. He also created a sub-collegiate division offering courses to teaches, and the graduates of junior colleges. The university also provided short courses in the agricultural and mechanical arts. There was also a university extension division embracing farmers organizations that included correspondence courses.

Early in the history of the Florida state institutions of higher learning a small minority of educators and other citizens began to lobby for co-educational instruction for Florida's college students. However, it was not until 1925 that persons of the opposite sex were allowed to register for regular sessions at any of the facilities. Three years later the University of Florida had just fifteen women students. The drain of male students during World War II saw enrollment at the University of Florida drop to just 691 students. As a result, the board of regents saw co-education as a means of equalizing attendance at the two major

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National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

Statement of Significance

white institutions. However, the policy of allowing students of both sexes to enroll at school of their choice did not go into effect until 1947. The post-war period saw changes removing the barriers of sex and race, and the state university system now contains nine major campuses and numerous adjuncts.

The establishment of the state university system by the Buckman Act in 1905 had a profound effect on the educational environment of Florida. Although faltering at first, it grew in strength and respectability through the energetic efforts of far-sighted governors, legislators, and university presidents such as Albert A. Murphree at the University of Florida in Gainesville. The physical character of the historic campus of the University of Florida reflects the period of energetic growth from 1905 to 1939 and embodies its significance in the area of the history of education in the state.

Architectural Context

The Jacobean, or Jacobethan Revival was born in England around 1830 and may be said to have received official recognition when in 1835 the terms of the competition for designing the new Houses of Parliament stated that the designs were to be "Gothic or Elizabethan" in spirit. It was fostered to one degree or another by the architects Augustus Welby Pugin (1812 -1852) and Richard Norman Shaw (1831 -1912) both of whom were inspired by the medievalism of the architecture from the heroic periods of England's history. Pugin was devoted to a "modern" more spiritual interpretation of Gothic architecture as represented by the period succeeding the Norman conquest. Shaw drew creative expression from the period of the Tudor dynasty and the reign of James I (hence Jacobean) that immediately followed.

The works of these architects and others, both in England and America found support in the writings of such influential moralists and critics as John Ruskin (1819-1900), whose book The Seven Lamps of Architecture expressed the viewpoint that "Gothic" forms represented the pinnacle of "truth" and beauty in architecture. Similar points of view were found in this country in the works of Richard Upjohn (1802-1878) and Henry Hobson Richardson (1838-1886), both of whom had a profound effect on the design of churches and institutional and governmental buildings.

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University and college buildings based on the Gothic style began to appear in the United States about a decade after the end of the Civil War. Among these was Farnam Hall (1869-1870) at Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut and Memorial Hall (1870-1878) at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The Gothic and Romanesque styles entered the standard vocabulary of American eclectic architect as applied to the design of college buildings in the new institutions that were being founded everywhere in the prosperous period of urban expansion that characterized the late nineteenth century. It is little wonder, then, that the Florida Board of Control picked the Gothic style as the one to be used in the design of the new institutions founded by the Buckman Act in 1905.

Supporting Narrative

From 1905 until 1925, the architect responsible for the design of the multi-purpose academic, vocational, administrative, and residential buildings that comprised the University of Florida was William A. Edwards. He was born in Darlington, South Carolina, in 1866 and had a long and distinguished career designing schools, churches, hotels, banks, and courthouses. In addition to being responsible for the buildings at the University of Florida in Gainesville, he also designed structures for the Florida State College for Women (Florida State University) and the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College (Florida A & M University) in Tallahassee. For all of these institutions he employed the Collegiate Gothic style and at the University of Florida adhered to the original campus plan with its two curvilinear streets and large central plaza (Fig 2).

Between 1910 and 1914, six more large masonry buildings were added to the three original buildings completed in 1906. The years of World War I saw a slowing in the appropriation of state funds for the construction of new facilities, so that the city of Gainesville had to contribute to the construction of the new gymnasium in 1919. Ambitious plans for the construction of a new administration complex were thwarted by a continuing lack of funds, and Edwards was to design only two more buildings that would be erected on the campus. These were the University Auditorium (1922-1925) and a new library (now called Library East) in 1925. His designs for the campus buildings were inspired by existing structures at such prestigious institutions as West Point Military

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 8

Statement of Significance

Academy, Yale, and Princeton. The layout of the campus was intended to provide an atmosphere of scholarly separation from the outside world, an environment set aside for learning. In the two decades that he served as architect for the University of Florida, William Edwards had adapted the picturesque Collegiate Gothic style to reconcile the limited state funding available in Florida for the construction of the new university complex with the needs of a constantly growing academic population.

In 1925, the Florida Board of Control turned to architect Rudolph Weaver, the head of the newly created School of Architecture, at the University of Florida to design future new buildings for the campus (see significant dates). Weaver had a broad professional and educational background, and was well qualified for the field of architectural education. Before coming to Florida he had taught at the University of Idaho and had designed buildings for that institution. He introduced the "project method," new at the time, and gave his students the opportunity to become familiar with his methods and contribute to the effort of designing new facilities for the university. Eight of the buildings in the district, and two others lying outside its boundaries (Norman Hall and WRUF Radio Station) were designed by Weaver between 1927 and 1939.

He continued the use of the Collegiate Gothic style chosen by the Board of Control in 1905 and proved to be a skilled and creative interpreter of the style. His meticulous drawings are elegant, and his attention to the smallest detail is evident as one examines the plans, elevations, and detail sketches of the buildings he designed. The number of buildings constructed at the University of Florida during Weaver's tenure is remarkable considering that several of them were erected during the Depression when there was little state funding for public works. However, the financial shortfall was corrected, in part, by Federal assistance through the relief agencies established during the Franklin Roosevelt administration that made funding available during the 1930s for the construction of a wide variety of state and local public works.

In 1925, the firm of Olmstead Brothers was invited by university president Albert A. Murphree to provide a new landscape plan for the campus (see significant dates). Frederick Law Olmstead, Jr., the son of the nation's most distinguished designer

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Statement of Significance

of urban parks, parkways, suburban communities, and college campuses, visited the University of Florida and completed landscape plans in early 1926 "for the beautification of the campus." The principal features of the Olmstead plan are still evident in the district: low shrubbery close to the buildings, formal plantings in selected areas, and broad open plazas planted with large shade trees native to the area (Figs 7,8).

The historical and architectural cohesiveness of the district are conveyed by the consistent use of the Collegiate Gothic style and the repetition of common design elements, such as architectural details, scale and materials. Most of the 1905-1939 buildings are constructed of red brick laid in English cross bond and have cast stone trim, red tile cross gable roofs, dormers, and bay windows. The individual buildings reflect the Collegiate Gothic vocabulary in varying degrees of complexity and subtlety. Although the historic buildings on the campus are not unique in the state, they are excellent representatives of the Collegiate Gothic style and embody a high professional standard in attention to design and construction. They possess high artistic value, at least in the context of state-wide educational institution design for the period of significance, and are the work of not one but two master architects working within an a required architectural theme on a severely restricted budget.

The sensitivity of both architects to the style and materials in which they worked is particularly evident in the cast stone details, such as the flowing tracery and elaborate cusping of the Gothic arch window on the east facade of Dauer Hall (Photo 3) and the intricate fenestration of the pavilion bay on the west elevation of Fletcher Hall (Photo 10). Monumentality of form is expressed by such constructions as the Mucozo tower of Sledd Hall (Photo 11) and the soaring pinnacles and spire of the University Auditorium (Photo 17). Moreover, the fact that eleven of the contributing buildings in the district have already been individually listed in the National Register establishes the importance of the remaining eight structures erected during the period of significance.

A number of changes have been made to the original landscape plans for the campus developed by Edwards in 1905 and Olmstead in 1925. Still, the original spirit of those plans are still evident despite the changes made to some streets, the creation of paved

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Statement of Significance

parking lots, and the construction of twelve post-1945 buildings in the historic campus area. The integration of buildings, plazas, and tree-lined walkways is still apparent in the aerial view of the campus (Photos 1, 2) included with this nomination proposal. Even the non-contributing buildings within the district often incorporate some of the Collegiate Gothic motifs of the older structures, such as the buttresses on Grinter Hall, the bay windows and embossed details on Tigert Hall, the tower block entrance to Matherly Hall, and the Gothic pinnacles and arches of the Century Tower (Photos 23-27).

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Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

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National Park Service

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Section number 9 Page 2

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Continuation Sheet

Section number N/A Page 1

List of Photographs for the University of Florida
Campus Historic District

Note: Numbers 2 through 5 are the same for all photographs.
Also the name of the district on line number 1,
"University of Florida Campus Historic District,"
is the same for all photographs.

-
1. Aerial View, University of Florida Campus Historic District
 2. Gainesville (Alachua County), Florida
 3. Murray Laurie
 4. 1988
 5. Murray Laurie
 6. Aerial View, looking west with Tigert Hall in foreground.
 7. Photo No. 1 of 29

-
1. Plaza off the Americas
 6. View looking south, with Century Tower and University Auditorium in the distance.
 7. Photo No. 2 of 29

-
1. Dauer Hall, Buckman Drive
 6. East facade (detail), looking west
 7. Photo No. 3 of 29

-
1. Dauer Hall, Buckman Drive
 6. South facade, looking north.
 7. Photo No. 4 of 29

-
1. Buckman Hall
 6. Courtyard wall at rear of Buckman Hall, looking north.
 7. Photo No. 5 of 29

-
1. Fletcher Hall
 6. Inner courtyard of building (detail) showing bay windows, view looking north.
 7. Photo No. 6 of 29

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number N/A Page 2

List of Photographs for U.F Dist.(cont.)

1. Fletcher Hall
 6. View of doorway and bay windows (detail), looking west.
 7. Photo No. 7 of 29
-

1. Fletcher Hall
 6. North Facade, looking south.
 7. Photo No. 8 of 29
-

1. Fletcher Hall
 6. Archway through tower in north wing (detail), looking south.
 7. Photo No. 9 of 29
-

1. Fletcher Hall
 6. Bay window on west facade (detail), looking east.
 7. Photo No. 10 of 29
-

1. Sledd Hall
 6. Mucozo Tower (detail), south facade, looking north.
 7. Photo No. 11 of 29
-

1. Murphree Hall
 6. West facade, looking east.
 7. Photo No. 12 of 29
-

1. Stadium Gates
 6. Gates to Florida Field area (detail), looking west.
 7. Photo No. 13 of 29
-

1. Stadium Wall
6. Wall at west end of district (detail), looking west.
7. Photo No. 14 of 29

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Continuation Sheet**

Section number N/A Page 3

List of Photographs for U.F. Dist. (cont.)

1. Athletics area
 6. View showing parts of Florida Gym, Women's Gym, and Florida Field, looking west.
 7. Photo No. 15 of 29
-

1. Infirmary, Fletcher Drive
 6. East facade, looking west.
 7. Photo No. 16 of 29
-

1. University Auditorium
 6. East facade, looking west
 7. Photo No. 17 of 29
-

1. Walker Hall, Union Drive
 6. North facade and west elevation, looking southeast.
 7. Photo No. 18 of 29
-

1. Walker Hall
 6. Main entrance (detail), looking south.
 7. Photo No. 19 of 29
-

1. Walker Hall
 6. West elevation with modern addition, looking east.
 7. Photo No. 20 of 29
-

1. Walker Hall
 6. Air conditioning unit at east elevation, looking west.
 7. Photo No. 21 of 29
-

1. Bryan Hall, University Avenue
6. South elevation, looking north.
7. Photo No. 22 of 29

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number N/A Page 4

List of Photographs for U.F. Dist. (cont.)

1. Grinter Hall, Union Drive
 6. Non-contributing building (1970), detail of east facade, looking west.
 7. Photo No. 23 of 29
-

1. Tigert Hall, S.W. 13th Street
 6. Non-contributing building (1950s), East facade and north elevation, looking south.
 7. Photo No. 24 of 29
-

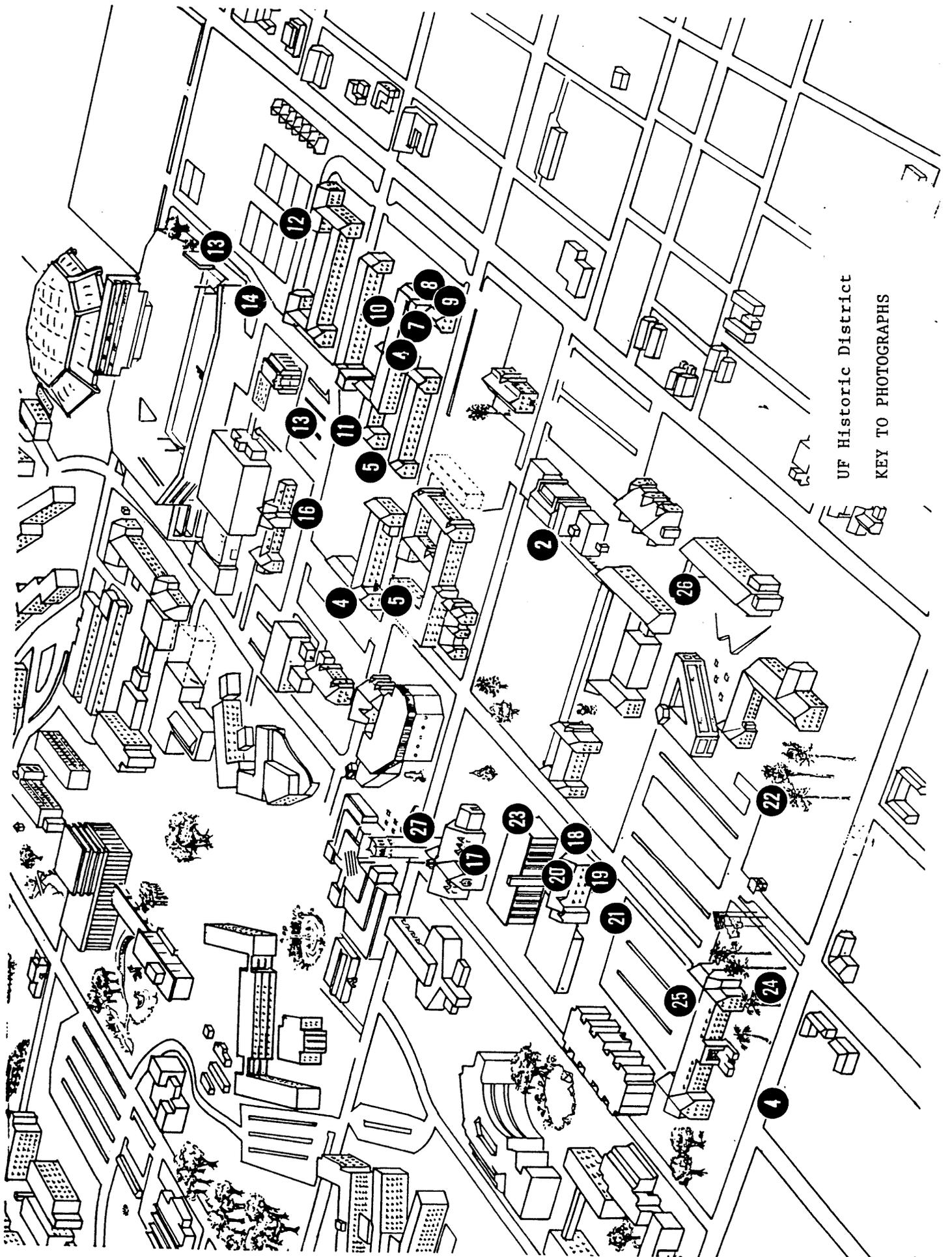
1. Tigert Hall
 6. Detail of west elevation, looking east.
 7. Photo No. 25 of 29
-

1. Matherly Hall, University Avenue
 6. Non-contributing building, detail of south facade, looking north.
 7. Photo No. 26 of 29
-

1. Century Tower, Newell Drive
 6. Non-contributing structure (1953), south elevation, looking north.
 7. Photo No. 27 of 29
-

1. University Auditorium
 6. Modern addition on north elevation, looking south.
 7. Photo No. 28 of 29
-

1. University Auditorium
6. Interior looking northwest.
7. Photo No. 29 of 29



UF Historic District
KEY TO PHOTOGRAPHS



Figure 1: UF Historic Dist.
Thomas & Buckman Halls, 1919
Historic Photo, UF Archives

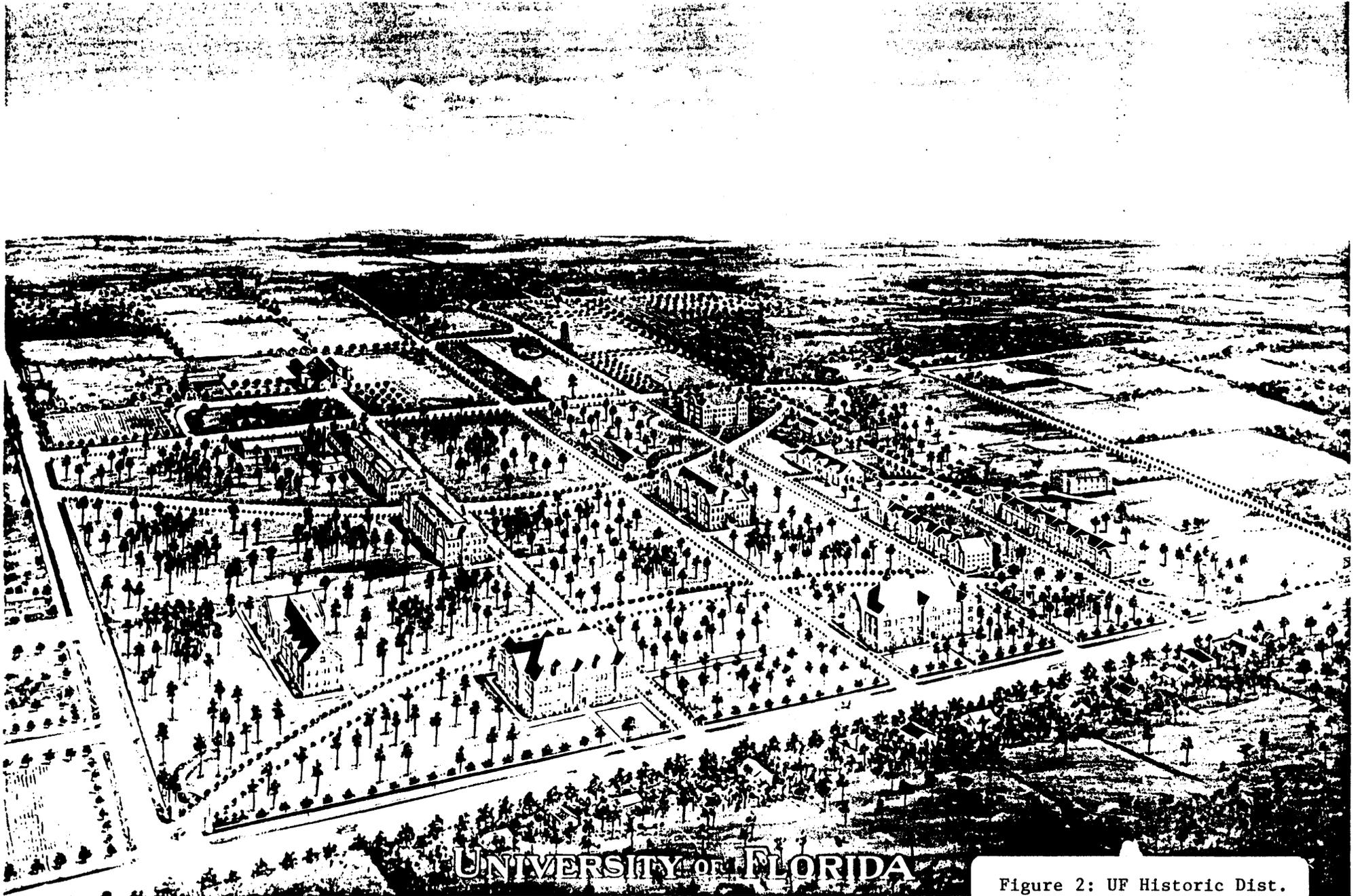


Figure 2: UF Historic Dist.

Model of Campus, ca 1920
Historic Photo, UF Archives



Figure 3: UF Historic Dist.

University Auditorium, 1925
Historic Photo, UF Archives



Figure 4: UF Historic Dist.
Aerial view, ca 1932
Historic Photo, UF Archives

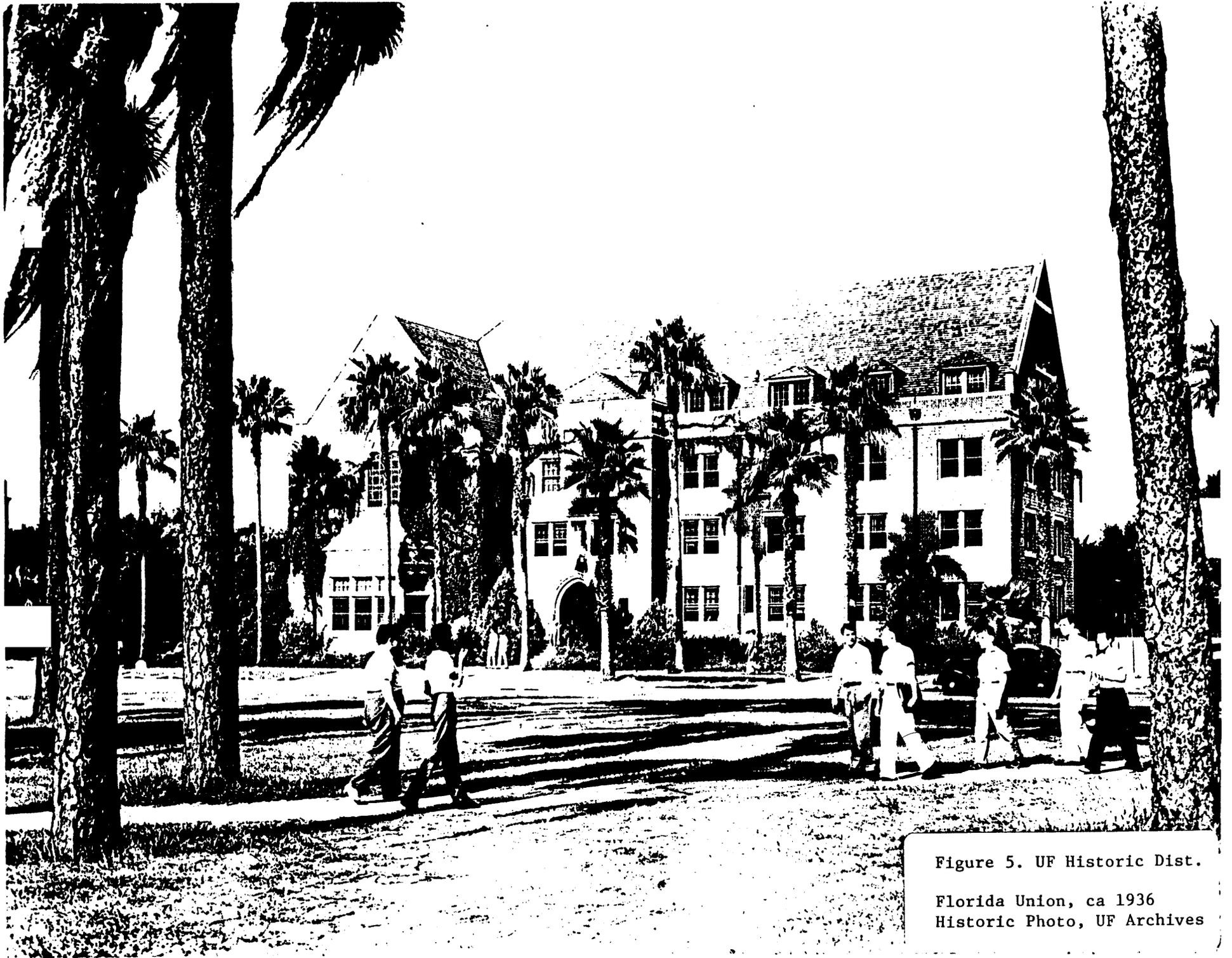
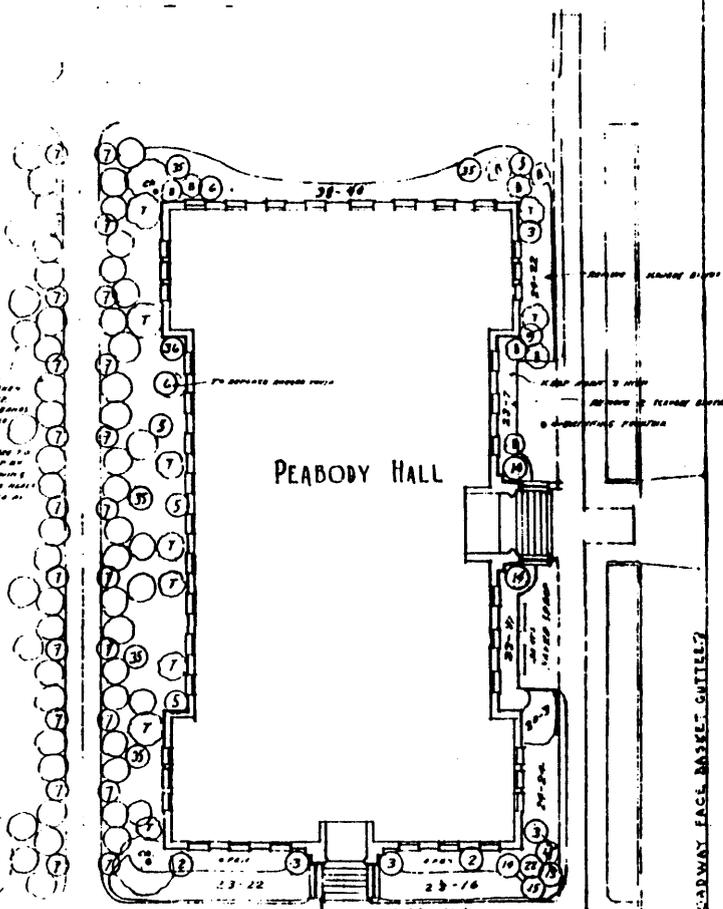


Figure 5. UF Historic Dist.

Florida Union, ca 1936
Historic Photo, UF Archives

THE UNBUILT CIRCLES
 REPRESENT PLANTS TO BE PLANTED
 UP TO 18' AND MARK THE SPACES
 WHERE PLANTS ARE PLANTED

THE PLANTS BEING PLANTED ARE TO
 BE PLANTED IN THE SPACES OF AN
 EQUAL DISTANCE FROM EACH OTHER
 AS SHOWN BY THE SPACES TO BE
 PLANTED THE SPACES



NOTE:
 "B" INDICATE AN EXISTING BUSH
 "CA" - - - - - CIRCUMFERENCE
 "T" - - - - - TREE

Figure 7: UF Historic Dist.
 Olmsted Plan for Peabody
 Hall Landscaping, 1927

LIMITED BROTHERS LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
 BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
 1117 75th ST. N.W. ATLANTA, GA.

RUBEN MARBLE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
 GAINESVILLE, FLA.

BUTTERS FACE LIBRARY #100

PLANTING PLAN - SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"
 PEABODY HALL U.O.F.
 GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

DATE, FEB. 9, 1927.

JOB 4

G.23 INFIRMARY UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA, GAINESVILLE, FLA.



1A2539

Auditorium. University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida

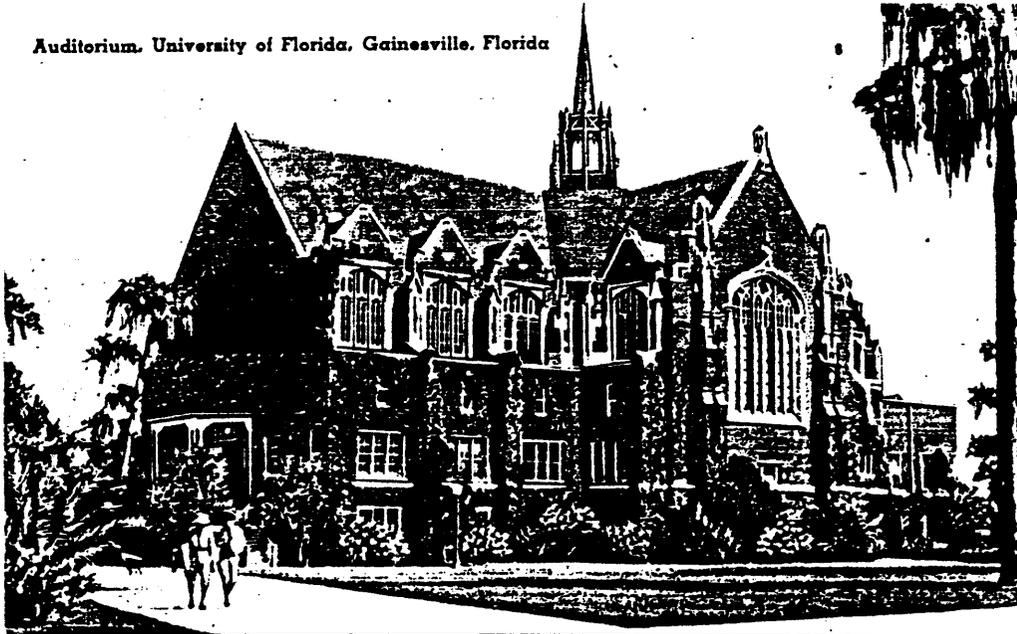


Figure 6: UF Historic Dist.
Historic Post Cards, ca. 1939

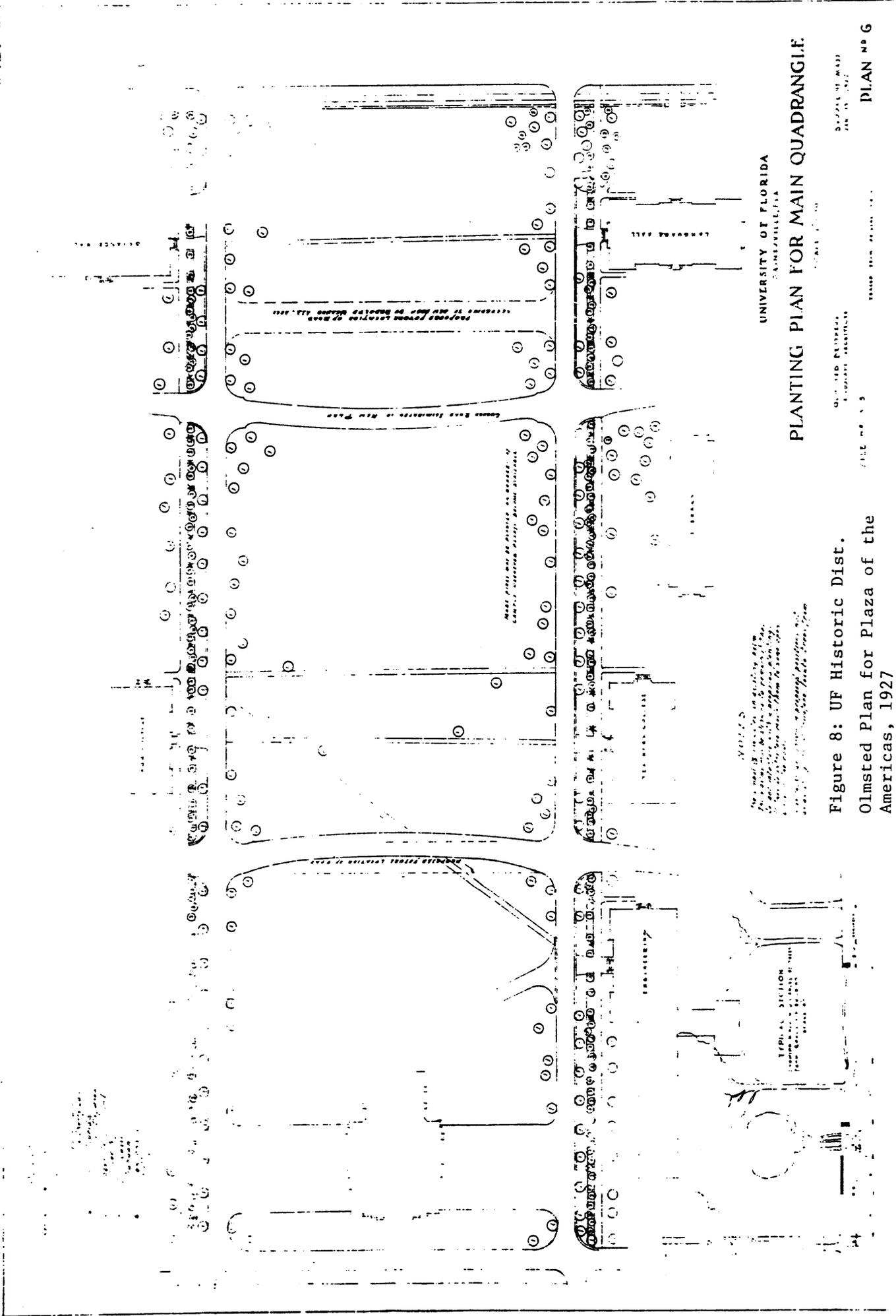
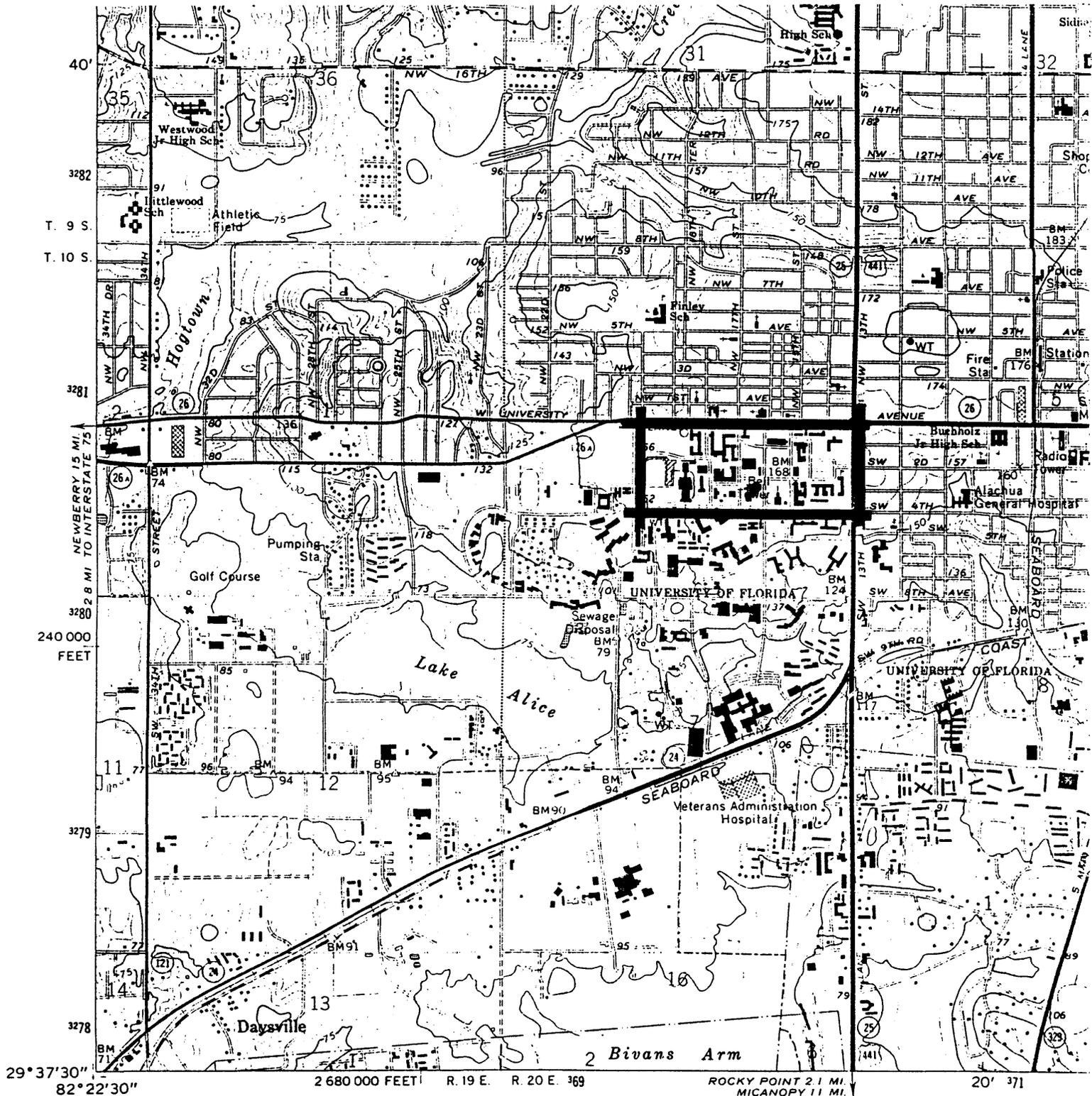


Figure 8: UF Historic Dist.
 Olmsted Plan for Plaza of the Americas, 1927

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
 GAINESVILLE, FLA.

PLANTING PLAN FOR MAIN QUADRANGLE

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
 GAINESVILLE, FLA.



Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, USCE, and Florida Geodetic Survey

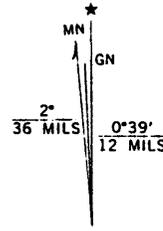
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1964. Field checked 1966

Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid based on Florida coordinate system, north zone. 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 17, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum. To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 23 meters south and 15 meters west as shown by dashed corner ticks

Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown

Dotted land lines established by private survey



UTM GRID AND 1981 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from aerial photographs taken 1976 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1981

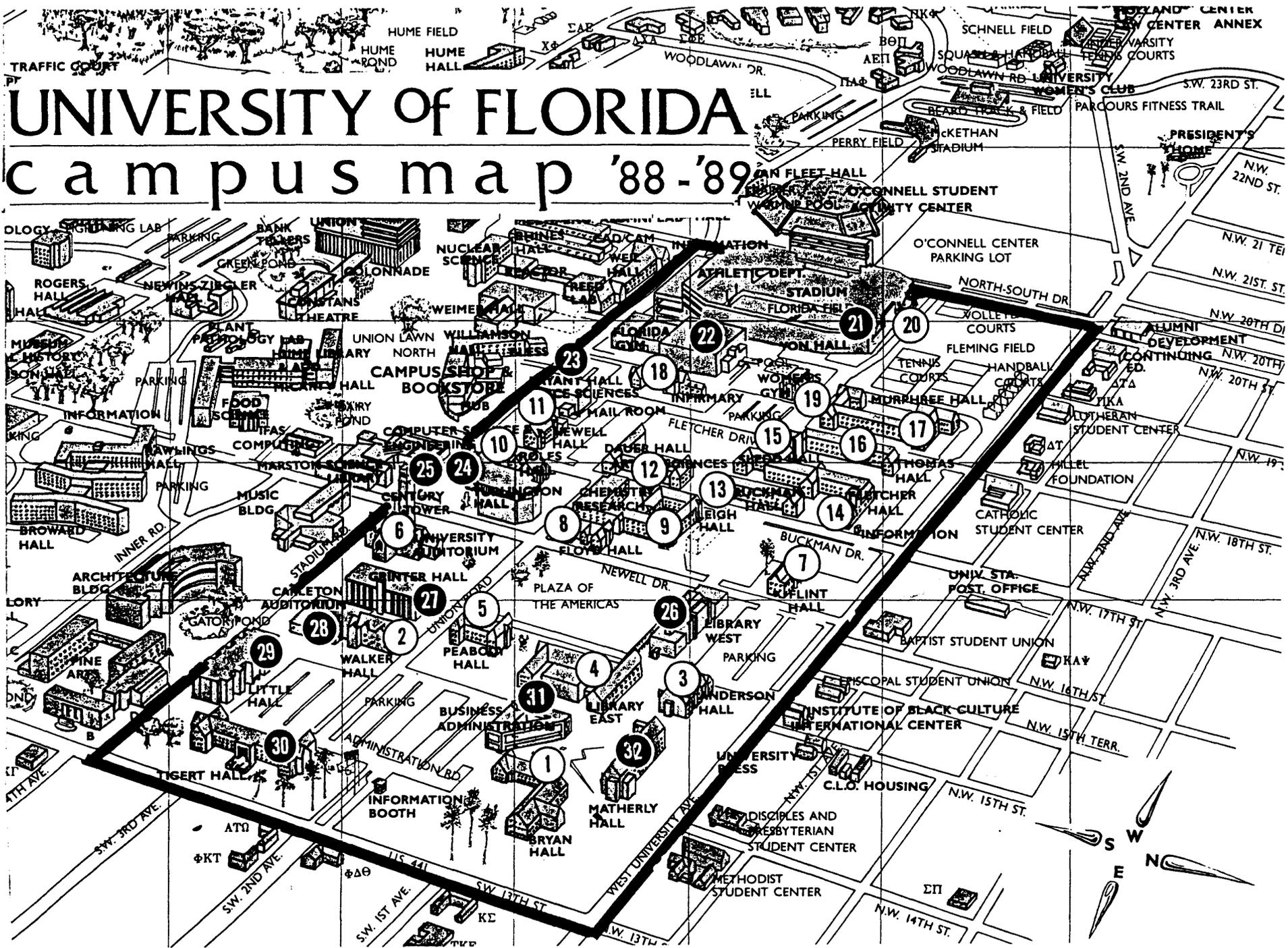
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

GAINESVILLE EAST, FLORIDA 1966, PR 1981

Scale 1:2400

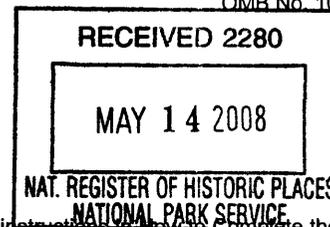
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

campus map '88-'89



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in how to complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name University of Florida Campus Historic District (Additional Information)

other names/site number n/a/AL2552

2. Location

street & number See Continuation Sheet n/a not for publication

city or town Gainesville n/a vicinity

state Florida code FL countv Alachua code 001 zip code 32611

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Barbara E. Mattick / DSHPO 5/8/08
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register
 - See continuation sheet
- determined eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
 - See continuation sheet.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain) _____

Signature of the Keeper Patrick Andrus Date of Action 6/24/2008

~~additional Documentation Accepted~~

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- buildings
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include any previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	12	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
6	12	total

Name of related multiple property listings

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

University of Florida Campus Historic Resources

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

19

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education: University

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education: University

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late Gothic Revival: Collegiate Gothic

Modern Movement: Modern International

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Brick

Concrete

roof Terra Cotta

other Cast Stone

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 36) has been requested
previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible by the National Register
designated a National Historic Landmark
recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

(Enter categories from instructions)

Education

Architecture

Period of Significance

1906-1956

Significant Dates

1906

1925

1931

Significant Person

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Architects: Edwards, William A., Weaver, Rudolph; and Fulton, Guy C.

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
Other State Agency
Federal agency
Local government
University
Other

Name of Repository

University of Florida

#

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 70

UTM References

(Place additional references on a continuation sheet.)

1	17	369700	32810000
Zone	Easting	Northing	
2	17	370340	32810000

3	17	370360	32806000
Zone	Easting	Northing	
4	17	369560	32806200

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Prof. Susan Tate, Ms. Murray Laurie and Barbara E. Mattick/DSHPO

organization Bureau of Historic Preservation date May 2008

street & number R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough Street telephone 850-245-6333

city or town Tallahassee state FL zip code 32399-0250

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items

(check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund

street & number 3900 Commonwealth Boulevard telephone _____

city or town Tallahassee state FL zip code 32399

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**UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA CAMPUS
HISTORIC DISTRICT (Additional Information)
Gainesville, Alachua Co., FL**

Section 2: LOCATION

Street and Number

The rough boundaries of the University of Florida Historic District are as follows:

West University Avenue on the north (State Road 26), S.W. 13th Street (U.S. Highway 441) on the east, Stadium Drive on the south, and the extended line of N.W. 19th Street on the west, which runs between Florida Gymnasium and Florida Field. There are no changes to the original boundaries of the University of Florida Campus Historic District.

Section 5: CLASSIFICATION

This additional information updates the number of contributing resources within the existing National Register district, listed in 1989, by extending the time period of significance from 1939 to 1956. This change results in reclassification of five (5) resources as "Contributing Buildings" (Florida Gymnasium, Tigert Hall, Matherly Hall, Century Tower, and Carlton Auditorium) and the addition of one (1) "Contributing Site." and twelve (12) resources being deemed "Noncontributing Buildings"

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**UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA CAMPUS
HISTORIC DISTRICT (Additional Information)
Gainesville, Alachua Co., FL**

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The University of Florida Campus Historic District comprises nineteen (19) Collegiate Gothic academic buildings and dormitories constructed between 1906 and 1939 previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places and an additional five (5) buildings constructed between 1951 and 1956 with modern architectural influences. The campus buildings are mainly two-and-one-half-story to three-and-one-half-story masonry structures of red brick, with steeply pitched clay tile roofs, with the exception of the 157-foot-high Century Tower and one-story Carleton Auditorium. The historic district occupies only a small portion of a much larger modern campus located adjacent to the downtown business district of the city of Gainesville, Florida. The contributing twenty-four (24) historic buildings blend well with the twelve (12) newer, noncontributing buildings within the historic district. One contributing site, the Plaza of the Americas, dedicated in 1931, is also added to the district. The campus is landscaped with mature trees, plus a variety of ornamental shrubs. Paved streets and pedestrian walkways provide access to all parts of the campus, which features planned open spaces among the buildings. The district update is nominated under the Multiple Property Submission, **University of Florida Campus Historic Buildings and Sites, Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida** and includes resources that fall under **Associated Property Types F.1: Buildings and Structures and F.2: Sites and Commemorative Open Spaces.**

DESCRIPTION OF DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

The historic district is bounded on the north by West University Avenue (State Road 26), on the east by S. W. 13th Street (U.S. Highway 441), on the south by Stadium Drive, and on the west by the approximate line of N. W. 19th Street that runs between Florida Gymnasium and the University of Florida football stadium. (See original nomination for full description). This additional information does not include any changes in the original boundaries of the University of Florida Campus Historic District set in the 1989 nomination.

Buildings Previously Listed in the National Register

The following nineteen properties are already listed on the National Register and contribute to the district. The first ten buildings were listed individually and the additional eight buildings are contributing structures to the University of Florida Campus Historic District listed in 1989. Their date of construction, date of listing on the National Register, and original use are given below.

1. Buckman Hall (1906), N.R. 1974: Dormitory, Offices, Classrooms
2. Thomas Hall (1906), N. R. 1974: Dormitory
3. Flint Hall (1910), N. R. 1979: Science Hall, Museum, Classrooms
4. Newell Hall (1910) N. R. 1979): Agricultural Laboratories

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5. Anderson Hall (1912), N. R. 1979: Language Hall, President's Office
6. Floyd Hall (1912), N. R. 1979: Agricultural Hall, Classrooms
7. Peabody Hall (1912), N. R. 1979: Teachers' College, Library
8. Bryan Hall (1914), N. R. 1979: College of Law
9. Women's Gym (1919), N. R. 1979: Gymnasium
10. Library East (1925), N. R. 1979: University Library
11. Rolfs Hall (1927), N. R. 1986: Horticultural Science Building
12. University Auditorium (1922-1925), N. R. 1989: Auditorium
13. Leigh (1927), N. R. 1989: Chemistry and Pharmacy Building
14. Walker (1927), N.R. 1989: Mechanical Engineering Building
15. Sledd (1929-1930), N. R. 1989: Dormitory
16. Infirmary (1930-1931), N.R. 1989: Medical Center
17. Dauer Hall (1935-1936), N. R. 1989: Student Union, Classrooms
18. Murphree Hall (1939), N. R. 1989: Dormitory
19. Fletcher (1939), N. R. 1989: Dormitory

New Additions to the List of Contributing Resources in the Historic District

The Florida Gymnasium (1949), located on the north side of Stadium Road, adjacent to the Ben Hill Griffin Stadium, is constructed in a simplified version of the Collegiate Gothic style. Because the site slopes to the west, there are, for the most part, three stories on the east elevation and four on the west elevation. The gymnasium, which is clad in red brick in an English bond pattern, is composed of three sections. The front and rear sections have flat roofs, and the center section, where the basketball court is located, has a barrel roof. Fenestration is regularly spaced and sized. Cast stone sills and flat arched lintels define most of the window openings. The symmetrical principal elevation faces south with five sets of double windows arranged on either side of a projecting tower (photos 1 and 2). Brick pilasters with cast stone caps flank the cast stone entrance panel and an arch springs above the second level windows. The access court, which slopes downward from the sidewalk, leads to glass doors set at the base of the tower. The cast stone water table and parapet emphasize the breadth of the building and continue on the east and west elevations of the front section. The middle section has similar detailing on the outer walls and a course of corbelled brickwork below the edge of the curved roof (photo 3). The rear section features brick pilasters with cast stone caps and Gothic arches between each pair of windows on the east and west elevations. Florida Gymnasium underwent extensive interior renovation in 1996 to provide additional space for classrooms and administrative offices. The original windows were replaced, but some of the original tile, glass and brick used on the interior can still be seen in the basketball court and other areas.

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Tigert Hall was completed in 1951 and called the Administration Building until it was renamed in 1960. It contains 80,000 square feet of office space and classrooms and was the largest building on campus when it opened. The three-and-a-half-story rectangular masonry structure faces SW 13th Street on the east edge of the Historic District (photo 4). Built of reinforced concrete with brick veneer set in English cross bond, the modified Collegiate Gothic building has structural steel roof framing that supports the massive gable tile roof (photo 5). Gabled dormers, bay windows and stone balustrades, as well as insets of cast stone plaques representing the various UF colleges, refer to the earlier architectural tradition, but the expansive glassed entrance tower facing east, away from the campus, and the stylized design of the plaques and extruded aluminum alloy casement windows and muntins present a more contemporary look (photos 6 & 7). The interior walls in common areas are finished with wood paneling and dark marble. Stairwells and some hallways have glazed tile walls. Terrazzo flooring was installed in common areas and asphalt tile elsewhere (photo 8).

Matherly Hall opened in 1953 and is located along University Avenue, the north boundary of the Historic District. The three-and-one-half-story rectangular masonry academic building has a strong east-west axis. It is built of reinforced concrete with a veneer of standard brick set in English bond. The gabled roof is clad in clay tile and there is a cast stone balustrade running along the north and south elevations above the third floor window line. Fenestration is expansive with horizontal bands of windows alternating with broad bands of brick, which emphasizes the linear design of the building. The main entrance is on the southwest corner, a four-story tower block with a projecting brick and sandstone entablature surrounding the recessed doorway: *The College of Business Administration* appears in metal lettering on the brickwork above the entrance (photo 9). A stylized bas-relief at the roofline above the entrance illustrating modern transportation and technology is the only decoration. The entrance on the northeast corner is a gable-end projection with three tiers of windows set in a cast stone frame that continues the linear pattern of the rest of the north elevation. Access to the elevator wing added to the east end is provided by a square, one-story porch with shallow arches of cast stone above the front and the side entrance. On the interior, classrooms and offices open on to broad hallways running east and west the length of the building on each floor. Walls are plastered, but light colored wood is used as an accent material throughout on doors and frames, stair railings and benches.

Century Tower is located at the corner of Newell Drive and Stadium Road, adjacent to the University Auditorium. Construction on the 157-foot-high building with Collegiate Gothic styling began in 1953, and its appearance has not altered significantly since its completion in 1956. The masonry structure with brick veneer set in an English bond pattern stands approximately eleven stories high (photo 10). It has an almost square footprint with four symmetrical elevations. The flat top of the tower is capped with decorative cast stone in a simplified Gothic style, and two arched openings appear on each side of the top section where the carillon bells are hung (photo 11). From this vantage point, visitors gain an excellent view of the campus. The building name is embossed above the arched limestone entrances that mark the centered south, west, and east entrances to the structure (photo 13). On the north side is a stone bench set in a shallow recess. A stone water table bands

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the top of the ground floor. Projecting brick pilasters at each corner extend from the base of the tower to just below the bell openings above. The interior of the tower is largely unfinished. A 194-step stairway winds up to the room directly below the bells, where the keyboard has been installed. The stairway continues up another level to the open observation room at the top of the tower.

Carlton Auditorium (1954) is located south of Walker Hall (1927), to which it is connected by a covered walkway. Carlton reflects modern classicism rather than Collegiate Gothic architecture, but the use of red brick and cast concrete details and the simple, one-story profile of the building bring it in harmony with its surroundings. Carlton Auditorium is almost square with a flat roof edged in cast concrete. The walls are clad in English bond pattern with brick soldier course banding at the lower edge of the building. There are no windows. The north, west and south elevations have louvered metal vents and flat steel exit doors. A wide covered porch extends across the entire front of the main, east façade, sheltering the pair of double doors that provide access to the large lecture room on the interior that seats approximately 680 (photo 12). A water fountain with an arched and molded recess on wall to the right of the doors is the only ornamentation on the porch (photo 14). Cast concrete frames the front and side entrances to the porch and the three open bays between the east porch entrances. These openings have wide sills raised about two feet from the flagstone paving of the porch. A narrow concrete awning extends across most of the east elevation.

Site Contributing to the District

The Plaza of the Americas is bounded on the north by Library West, on the east by a service road that runs in front of Library East and Peabody Hall, on the south by Union Road, and on the west by Newell Drive. It measures 335 feet by 425 feet. The green quadrangle with scattered pine trees extended north to University Avenue and was part of the original 1906 campus plan. The main academic buildings were to be built on either side of the quad, with the administration building at the south end. A curved east-west roadway was removed in the 1950s when Library West was built at the north end of the Plaza. In the 1920s, live oaks were planted along the east and west edges of the quadrangle. In 1931 the space was named the Plaza of the Americas and twenty-one additional live oaks were planted in commemoration of hemispheric cordiality. As campus planning evolved, the concept of the green space limited to pedestrian use continued and has been emphasized as the controlling aesthetic feature that unifies the diverse structures that surround it, the University Auditorium at the south end, and academic and library buildings to the north, east and west. The grassy quadrangle is criss-crossed with more than half a dozen paved and unpaved footpaths and shaded with a canopy of mature pine, live oak and magnolia trees (photo 15).

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Inventory of Contributing and Noncontributing Buildings and Site

Note: This list is keyed to the map entitled, "The University of Florida Historic Campus, Updated"

(* indicates previously listed in National Register and

Bold indicates newly added to list of contributing resources.)

Contributing Resources

Map No.	Name	Year Built	Address	Cat.
1.	Thomas Hall*	1906	Fletcher Dr.	C
2.	Buckman Hall*	1906	Buckman Dr.	C
3.	Sledd Hall*	1929	Fletcher Dr.	C
4.	Fletcher Hall*	1939	Buckman Dr.	C
5.	Murphree Hall*	1939	Fletcher Dr. & W. University Ave.	C
6.	Women's Gymnasium*	1919	Fletcher Dr.	C
9.	Florida Gymnasium	1949	Stadium Rd.	C
10.	Newell Hall*	1910	Buckman Dr.	C
11.	Floyd Hall*	1912	Newell Rd. & Union Rd.	C
12.	Rolfs Hall*	1927	Buckman Dr.	C
13.	Flint Hall*	1910	Newell Rd. & W. University Ave.	C
14.	Anderson Hall*	1913	W. University Ave.	C
15.	Bryan Hall*	1914	S.W. 13 th St. & W. University Ave.	C
16.	Peabody Hall*	1913	Union Rd.	C
17.	Library East*	1926	Plaza of the Americas	C
18.	University Auditorium*	1924	Newell Rd. & Union Rd.	C
19.	Plaza of the Americas	1931	Newell Rd. & Union Rd.	C (site)
20.	Leigh Hall*	1927	Buckman Dr.	C
21.	Walker Hall*	1927	Union Rd.	C
23.	Infirmery*	1931	Fletcher Dr.	C
25.	Dauer Hall*	1936	Fletcher Dr. & Union Rd.	C
28.	Tigert Hall	1951	S.W. 13th St. & Stadium Rd.	C
34.	Century Tower	1953	Newell Rd. & Stadium Rd.	C
35.	Matherly Hall	1953	W. University Ave.	C
36.	Carlton Auditorium	1954	Stadium Rd.	C

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Noncontributing Resources

A	Gerson Hall	2004	Union Rd	N
B	Stutzer Hall		Union Rd.	N
C	Little Hall		Stadium Rd.	N
D	Little Hall Express		Stadium Rd.	N
E	Criser Hall	1990	Union Rd.	N
F	Grinter Hall		Union Rd.	N
G	Library West		Newell Rd.& W. University Ave.	N
H	Chemistry Lab Blg.		Newell Rd.	N
I	Turlington Hall		Newell Rd. & Union Rd.	N
J	Academic Advising Ctr.		Fletcher Rd.	N
K	Racquet Club & Fitness Ctr.		Fletcher Rd. & East-West Rd.	N
L	Bryant Hall		Stadium Rd.	N
M	Chemical Research Blg.	1967	Union Rd.	N
N	Murphree Commons Blg.	1971		N
O	Pugh Hall	2008		N

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**UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA CAMPUS
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SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The University of Florida Campus Historic District is significant at the **local and state levels** under **Criterion A** in the area of **Education** as the site of one of the three original state institutions of higher learning founded by statute in 1905, and under **Criterion C** in the area of **Architecture** for buildings constructed in the Collegiate Gothic style between 1905 and 1939 and for the buildings constructed between 1945 and 1956 in a more modern style. Although the mid-twentieth-century buildings were generally more modern in design, they reflect sensitivity to the earlier style and the original use of building materials, scale and massing. Guy Fulton, the University Architect in the post-World War II years (1945-1956), continued to respect the design of the central campus developed by two earlier University Architects, William A. Edwards and Rudolph Weaver, during a period of transition and rapid growth. The district update is nominated under the cover for the Multiple Property Submission for **University of Florida Campus Historic Buildings and Sites, Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida**, using historic contexts: **I. The Early Campus: 1906-1925, University Architect: William Augustus Edwards; II. The Campus After the Florida Boom Until World War II, 1926-1944, University Architect: Rudolph Weaver; and III. The Post-World War II Campus, 1945-1956, University Architect: Guy Chandler Fulton.**

Historic Context

State supported higher education for white students began in 1851 with an act to provide support for two seminaries: East Florida Seminary was established in Gainesville in 1853 and West Florida Seminary was established in Tallahassee in 1856. Several other institutions of higher education in the state were also funded but all struggled to survive and competed for inadequate funds. In 1905 the Buckman Act created a Board of Regents and reorganized the state's higher education system by consolidating the various schools into just three institutions: the University of Florida (for white male students) in Gainesville; Florida Sate College for (white) Women (later Florida State University), in Tallahassee; and Florida Normal and Industrial College for Negroes (later Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University), also in Tallahassee.¹ As the population of the state expanded in the 1920s due to the Florida Land Boom, Florida saw a dramatic increase in public improvements, including better financing of public schools, particularly the three state institutions of higher learning. New buildings were added to those constructed when the three campuses were established in 1906. As in the rest of the nation, Florida suffered financially during the Great Depression of the 1930s, and construction slowed as new campus projects were not funded and enrollment stagnated. During the period of World War II, human and material resources in the state were diverted to the war effort.² When the war was over in 1945, pent up

¹ Samuel Proctor. "The University of Florida: Its Early Years, 1853-1906." Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Florida, 1958, 482-483.

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demand, and federal funding of college costs for veterans allocated by the GI Bill, created a surge of new building on Florida college and university campuses. Although the traditional architectural designs of buildings on the campuses of the three state-supported institutions of higher learning were not completely abandoned, contemporary styles and new building materials and technology were employed in the late 1940s and 1950s to deal with rapid expansion and the changing needs of the student body, faculty, and administration of each university.

Supporting Narrative

The University of Florida played a key role in providing the citizens of Florida with the opportunity of advanced education. With the passage of the Buckman Act in 1905, the state recognized its obligation to address the educational needs of all the citizens, and the University of Florida Historic Campus District remains the physical embodiment of the fulfillment of that obligation. The Board of Control hired the architectural firm of Edwards and Walters to design the buildings on the three new campuses. The initial buildings at the Florida State College for Women (FSU) and the University of Florida were constructed in the Collegiate Gothic style, while those on the campus of the Florida Normal College for Negroes (FAMU) were Colonial Revival in appearance.

Architectural Context

English architects Augustus Pugin (1812-1852) and Richard Norman Shaw (1831-1912) were inspired by the medievalism of heroic Gothic or Elizabethan architecture and its "spiritual" aspects, and moralists and critics such as John Ruskin (1819-1900) promoted the "Gothic" form as the height of beauty and truth in architecture. In this country, the works of Richard Upjohn (1802-1878) and other nineteenth-century architects influenced by these English trendsetters had a significant impact on the design of churches and governmental buildings.³ In New England, the Yale and Harvard campus buildings constructed in the mid-to late 1800s took on a Gothic and Romanesque style, and this became the standard architectural vocabulary for the new college and university buildings constructed during this period of national expansion in the decades following the Civil War. The Florida Board of Control was following a well-established model when it chose the Gothic style for the new institutions founded by the Buckman Act in 1905. Until the period following World War II, the Collegiate Gothic style was uncontested.

² Jennifer Garrett. "Finally Home, The University of Florida as a Microcosm of American Post World War II Residential Design." Master's thesis, University of Florida, 2005. 40-41.

³ Marcus Whiffen. *American Architecture Since 1780: A Guide to the Styles.* (Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 1981), 89-96.; Anne Catinna. "Years of Transition: Architecture on the University of Florida Campus, 1944-1956." Master's thesis, University of Florida, 1993.12-13; Stephen Kerber. "William Edwards and the Historic University of Florida Campus: A Photographic Essay. *Florida Historical Quarterly*, Vol. LVII, No. 3, January, 1979, 327-336.

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Supporting Narrative

The picturesque Collegiate Gothic style was applied to all of the University of Florida buildings constructed between 1906 and 1939, modified as to detail and elaboration of embellishment by the constraints of state funding. Architects William A. Edwards, who served from 1905 to 1925, and his successor, Rudolph Weaver, who held that post until 1944 and also was the head of the School of Architecture at the University of Florida, provided designs for more than twenty classroom buildings, dormitories, athletic facilities and a cathedral-like auditorium that were inspired by existing structures in such prestigious institutions as Yale and Princeton. The campus plan was also guided by the architects, creating an atmosphere of scholarly separation from the outside world. The historical and architectural cohesiveness of the campus historic district, listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1989, are conveyed by the consistent use of the Collegiate Gothic style and the use of common design elements, scale and materials.⁴

Due to the restriction of building materials and manpower during World War II, no new buildings were constructed on the historic UF campus between 1940 and 1949. The population of the all-male institution plunged during the war years, but after the end of the war in 1945, unprecedented growth in the student population throughout the country was spurred by the Serviceman's Readjustment Act (GI Bill) that provided tuition and a small stipend for veterans who wished to pursue higher education. To deal with the influx at UF, temporary buildings were moved to the campus to provide classroom and office space and student housing. Some of these simple, one-story wood frame buildings, most of them surplus military structures, remained on campus into the 1970s, until permanent buildings to deal with the needs of the students, faculty and administration could be constructed.⁵ In 1947, women were officially admitted as students to the formerly all-male student body, and new dormitories for them were also required, as well as more housing for single men on campus.

The post-World War II decade was a time of architectural transition, not only in this country, but also on a global basis, as modernist, international influences introduced in Europe before the war spread, and new materials and building technologies prevailed over traditional styles.⁶ On the UF campus, the transition was gradual, and new buildings maintained specific design elements that ensured compatibility with the older Collegiate Gothic structures on campus. Guy Fulton, the University architect between 1945 and 1956, chose red brick, terra cotta roof tiles and stone or cast concrete details for the new buildings he designed, but the details were more functional, streamlined, and economical than those employed for the earlier Gothic buildings designed by William Edwards and Rudolph Weaver.⁷

⁴ University of Florida Campus Historic District, Listed on the National Register of Historic Places, 1989.

⁵ Car Van Ness & Kevin McCarthy. *Honoring the Past, Shaping the Future*. (Gainesville: University of Florida, 2003). 20.

⁶ Catinna, 15-16.

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Five diverse new buildings were completed within the boundaries of the University of Florida Campus Historic District between 1949 and 1956: Florida Gymnasium, the new Administration Building (later Tigert Hall), Matherly Hall, Century Tower and the Carlton Auditorium. They support the mission of the oldest and largest university in Florida, one that is ranked in the top fifteen research universities in the United States. It is a member of the prestigious Association of American Universities (AAU) with a comprehensive array of academic and professional disciplines.

Florida Gymnasium

Florida Gymnasium was completed in 1949 to provide space for the growing men's athletic programs, particularly the basketball program. It was built on the west end of the campus adjacent to the football stadium, swimming pool, track field and other athletic facilities. In addition to Varsity basketball games held for more than thirty seasons in the arena with a high vaulted ceiling known as "Alligator Alley," the Gym also functioned as a venue for other sports events, concerts, banquets, and graduation ceremonies until 1980. Designed by Guy Fulton, Florida Gymnasium retains many of the Collegiate Gothic decorative elements on the exterior that appear on the older buildings on campus. A major interior renovation in the late 1990s included refurbishing the two basketball courts and recreation areas used now for intramural sports as well as providing more classrooms, and administrative spaces for the College of Health and Human Performance.

Tigert Hall

Tigert Hall opened in 1951 as the Administration Building. It replaced overcrowded offices located in Anderson Hall and shifted the location of the administrative functions of the university to S.W. 13th Street, the east boundary of the campus, which became the "front door" of the University of Florida. President John J. Tigert began planning the building in the late 1930s. Due to the lagging economy and the war years, the project was delayed until the 1950s. Guy Fulton had worked for University architect Rudolph Weaver, who had drawn preliminary plans for the building, and he concurred with the opinion that the Collegiate Gothic style be continued, but he incorporated new functional features such as air-conditioning. Need for space for the administrative activities of the university was particularly urgent for not only had student enrollment exploded in the late 1940s, but also the all male institution had become coeducational in 1947.⁸ The Administration Building combined all major administrative services of the campus in one building for the first time and provided classroom space on the upper floors. It housed the president and his staff, the Graduate School, the business office, and the registrar and had the first computer room on campus, where IBM equipment was

⁷ Catinna, 3-7.

⁸ Catinna, 52-56.

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installed. In November of 1960 the building was renamed and dedicated to UF president emeritus, John J. Tigert, a Rhodes Scholar who had served as head of the university from 1928 to 1947. Dr. Tigert established the Institute for Inter-American Affairs to cement friendly relations with the nations of Latin America and personally organized the Southeastern Athletic Conference in 1932.⁹

Matherly Hall

Matherly Hall was designed by Guy Fulton and housed the College of Business Administration when it opened in 1953. The building was named for Walter Jeffries Matherly (1888-1954), the dean of the college from 1926 to 1954. Dean Matherly began campaigning for a business administration building in 1950, when he told the *Florida Times-Union*, "a building to house the activities of the college has been, and still is, the most acute and pressing need."¹⁰ Matherly Hall is still used primarily as a classroom and faculty office building and is typical of buildings designed and built by the University in the mid-twentieth century, referring to the Collegiate Gothic, but with a simplified and functional design. In 1996, the College of Business Administration became the Warrington College of Business Administration, named for a generous donor, 1958 UF graduate Alfred Warrington.

Century Tower

Century Tower honors UF students who died in World War I and World War II. It also commemorates the centennial of the founding of the University of Florida, which traces its roots to a parent institution founded in 1853. Ground was broken in 1953 and the 157-foot-tall structure was completed in 1956. The freestanding bell tower refers to an earlier tower designed by William Edwards in the 1920s as part of the proposed administration and auditorium building that was to be the centerpiece of the campus. Financial constraints limited the actual project to the construction of the University Auditorium on the original site.¹¹ The completion of the Century Tower realized this major aspect of Edwards' plan and demonstrates the University of Florida's continuing respect for its early plans. The brick façade and stone ornamentation in the Gothic style harmonize with the Historic Campus and the more modern buildings in its vicinity. From the Tower, the sound of the quarter hour tolls and the music of the bronze bells project across the campus. The carillonner climbs 194 steps to reach the keyboard located in a small room just below the bell chamber. The keyboard or clavier

⁹ "Tiget Hall dedication to cap distinguished career of Dr. John." *Gainesville Daily Sun*. November 3, 1960.

¹⁰ <http://www.cba.ufl.edu/publications/about/history.asp>

¹¹ See "University of Florida Campus Historic District." 1989. University Auditorium is a contributing resource.

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HISTORIC DISTRICT (Additional Information)
Gainesville, Alachua Co., FL**

has 61 large keys (called "batons") for the hands and 25 pedals for the feet.¹² The bells, cast in the Netherlands, were installed in 1979, and replaced electronic chimes installed in 1956 when the tower was completed. Performers from the School of Music, directly across Stadium Road, play the carillon bells every day. There are fewer than 200 carillons in all of North America, and only four in the state of Florida.¹³ The Century Tower carillon has 61 bells, encompassing a range of 5 octaves, and is among the largest university carillons in North America.

Carlton Auditorium

Carlton Auditorium was designed by Guy Fulton in 1954 to accommodate the fast-growing student population in the post-World War II years, particularly freshman and sophomore students enrolled in University College courses. Established in 1935 as General College to provide a comprehensive range of seven courses covering the humanities, English, math, social sciences, and physical and biological sciences for lower level students, it became University College in the post-war years, headed by Dean Winston W. Little. The concept was popular among other universities, serving as a terminal degree program as well as a preparation for upper level specialization.¹⁴ University College was disbanded in the late 1970s when it was merged with the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences. However, the lecture hall is still in constant use for large class gatherings, with seating for approximately 650 students. Carlton Auditorium was designed by Guy Fulton in the more formal, classical style that some architects adopted in mid-century.¹⁵ It is named for William G. Carleton, a respected history professor from 1926 to 1962.

Plaza of the Americas

The Plaza of the Americas, the quadrangle in the center of the Historic District that was part of the 1906 campus plan, referred to only as The Meadow. It was dedicated and given its official title in 1931, when UF president John J. Tigert invited members of the Institute of Latin America Association to meet on campus for a four-day session. Representatives from twenty-one nations of the Americas planted oak trees on the open space as a gesture of hemispheric good will. The Plaza of the Americas serves as the University's open-air forum, a place of assembly where politics, religion, morals, and manners are hotly debated. In order to bring a tone of

¹² <http://www.arts.ufl.edu/carillon/history1.html>

¹³ One of these is the Singing Tower at the Historic Bok Sanctuary in Lake Wales, named a National Historic Landmark in 2006.

¹⁴ W. J. Matherly and W. W. Little. "A New Venture," *Journal of Higher Education*, Vol. VII, No. 7, December, 1936, 481-489.

¹⁵ Whiffen, 257-258.

UNIVERSITY AVENUE

SR 26

Contributing Resources

Map No.	Name
1.	Thomas Hall*
2.	Buckman Hall*
3.	Sledd Hall*
4.	Fletcher Hall*
5.	Murphree Hall*
6.	Women's Gymnasium*
9.	Florida Gymnasium
10.	Newell Hall*
11.	Floyd Hall*
12.	Rolfs Hall*
13.	Flint Hall*
14.	Anderson Hall*
15.	Bryan Hall*
16.	Peabody Hall*
17.	Library East*
18.	University Auditorium*
19.	Plaza of the Americas
20.	Leigh Hall*
21.	Walker Hall*
23.	Infirmary*
25.	Dauer Hall*
28.	Tigert Hall
34.	Century Tower
35.	Matherly Hall
36.	Carlton Auditorium

Noncontributing Resources

A	Gerson Hall
B	Stutzer Hall
C	Little Hall
D	Little Hall Express
E	Criser Hall
F	Grinter Hall
G	Library West
H	Chemistry Lab Bldg.
I	Turlington Hall
J	Academic Advising Ctr.
K	Racquet Club & Fitness Ctr.
L	Bryant Hall
M	Chemical Research Bldg.
N	Murphree Commons Bldg.
O	Pugh Hall

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA HISTORIC CAMPUS, Updated
 Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida
 (Listed in the National Register in 1989, updated 2008)

Contributing Resource ■ Noncontributing Resource □
 (7) → Photos
 District Boundary - - - - -

1" = approx. 180'

