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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 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 Old P. K. Yonge Laboratory School
other names/site number Norman Hall, 8AL02553

2. Location

street & number S.W. 13th Street N/A not for publication
city, town Gainesville N/A vicinity
state Florida code FL county Alachua code FL 001 zip code 32611

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	_____	_____ sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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.

George W. Percy
Signature of certifying official
Date 12/7/89

George W. Percy, 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:)

Amy Federman _____
Signature of the Keeper
Date of Action 1/26/90

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/SCHOOL-Research facility

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

EDUCATION/COLLEGE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

20th CENTURY REVIVAL-Collegiate Gothic

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concretewalls brick

roof clay tileother cast stone

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

See continuation sheet

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

1932-1939

Significant Dates

1932-1934

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Weaver, Rudolph
Paul Smith Construction Company

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

Acreage of property less than one acre

UTM References

A

17	37	04	80
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32	80	2	00
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 Zone Easting Northing

C

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B

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 Zone Easting Northing

D

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See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary of the nominated property is shown as the highlighted (hatched) line on the accompanying map entitled "Old P. K. Yonge Laboratory School."

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the laboratory school and the portion of the lot that has historically been associated with the property and that maintain historic integrity.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title R. Douglas Walton-Historic Sites Specialist/Murray D. Laurie
 organization FL Dept of State-Bureau of Hist. Pres date December 7, 1989
 street & number 500 S. Bronough Street telephone (904) 487-2333
 city or town Tallahassee state Florida zip code 32399-0250

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 1 Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory SchoolSummary:

The Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School includes a main classroom/auditorium building and a detached gymnasium building, both completed in 1934. The main building is an elaborate two and a half story Collegiate Gothic style structure with a partial basement. Constructed on a reinforced concrete foundation, its red brick exterior walls support a primary system of steeply pitched, intersecting gabled roofs of red clay tile shingles, and a secondary system of flat, parapeted asphalt covered roofs. The gymnasium is a simple, two story, rectangular example of the Collegiate Gothic style with a parapeted, shallow pitched, gable roof. Both buildings, designed by Rudolph Weaver, remain essentially unchanged in exterior appearance and interior arrangement.

Setting:

The Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School is located in the north half of a thirteen acre tract of land just east of S.W. 13th Street, across from the campus of the University of Florida, in the City of Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida. The site was originally rural agricultural property, but there has been considerable infill since 1934, and the property is now part of an urban environment. A massive E-shaped, two and a half story library and classroom building was built on the lot in 1977. (See plot plan) This structure is connected to the Old Yonge School building by an open two story breezeway and stairwell which abuts the east elevation (See plot plan and Photo 3), and was deliberately designed to be distinctive but compatible and non-intrusive in nature. Although not extensively landscaped, the site contains shrubbery and a variety of trees, including oaks, cedars, and magnolias.

P.K. Yonge Laboratory School

EXTERIOR

The Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School has a concrete foundation with a partial basement. Its brick walls are constructed in an English bond, and support a complex system of steep intersecting gable roofed ellis and flat roofed towers. The gabled roofs are clad with red clay shingle tiles. The building has a complex-irregular ground plan, consisting of an east wing extending northwards from the foot of an L-shaped west wing. All windows are double-hung wood sash, the exception being the metal casemate windows used in all stairways and bathrooms.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 2 Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School

The main (north) elevation of the west wing is dominated by a flat roofed central tower with parapet, and features a parapeted two and a half story projecting central pavilion which contains the principal entrance of the building. An impressive one-story cast stone Gothic arched fportal gives entrance to the vestibule. The 1934 bronze dedication plaque is attached to the right side (west) vestibule wall. The vestibule has five steps which lead to the auditorium through a set of wooden Tudor style doors. The upper half of the doors are glazed with glass panes set in carved Gothic style decorative tracery. A large transom light has muntins matching those in the doors. The original lantern-shaped light fixture hangs from the vestibule ceiling and is centered in front of the transom light. (See Photos 1 & 2)

The exterior arched portal is flanked by Early English style buttresses. A medallion is set on each side of the portal crown. Centered above the portal is a carving "The P.K. Yonge Laboratory School", in Old English script. A one and a half story bay window is situated above the portal, and the bay sides are framed by cast stone. A stone band of paneling separates the window levels of the two stories. A clock is centered above the top of the bay window, and level with the clock is a narrow stone band (set with 24 modeled heads) that wraps around the front and sides of the pavilion. (See Photo 1) Short gabled wings extend out from the sides of the tower, and the sloping roof of each wing contains two hipped-roof dormers. The fenestration on this elevation is regular, and window arrangements are duplicated on each side of the pavilion. (See Photos 1 & 2)

The west elevation of the west wing features two projecting roofed bays at each end and two gablets, with the north bay containing the entrance for the facade. The south bay extends from the basement to the roofline. The Gothic arched doorway in the north gable is reached by a stairway of seven steps. Six gabled dormers break the steeply pitched roof. In addition, the eaveline at the center of the facade features a larger than lifesize figure of a woman holding a book. (See Photo 4)

The fenestration on this elevation is regular, with the window arrangement of the basement, running from north to south, featuring a 8/8 window; a pair of 6/6s; a 12/12; a triple bay window having a separate 4/4, two 6/6s, and a 4/4; and two 8/8s separated by a wide mullion. The first and second story window arrangement are a duplicate of each other. The window pattern is a single 9/9 window; a triple window consisting of a 4/4, a 12/12, and a 9/9; a single 9/9; a set of six 12/12s; a pair of 9/9s; two sets of 12/12s with six windows to a set; a pair of 9/9s; a set of six 12/12s; a pair of 9/9s; a single

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3 Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School

~~six 12/12s; a pair of 9/9s; two sets of 12/12s with six windows to a set; a pair of 9/9s; a set of six 12/12s; a pair of 9/9s; a single 12/12; a triple bay window consisting of a 4/4, a 12/12, and a 9/9; and two single 12/12s separated by a wide mullion. The two gables contain a set of three 6/6 windows at the dormer level. The dormers each contain two fixed 9 pane windows.~~

The south elevation of the west wing displays two slim buttresses, decorative brickwork, and a shield bearing the initials "P.K.Y.L.S." near the peak of the gable wall. The fenestration consists of five 6/6 single windows on the basement level. The first story arrangement is a single 9/9 window, three sets of 6/6s at four windows to a set, and a single 9/9. The second story pattern is a single 9/9 window, three 12/12s, and a single 9/9. The second and a half story features three 12/12s centered over the three identical windows of the story below.

The irregular east elevation of the west wing is dominated by a massive, projecting, rectangular central tower which rises in steps to the fourth story level. To the left (south) of the tower, the exterior wall rises above the eave line to the full three story level with a flat roof intersecting the pitch of the main roof. The roofline has a single gabled dormer near the south end. A basement level entrance is located near the south end of this wing. The entrance has a stone surround and an inscription over the arch reading "That they May have the More Abundant Life". To the right (north) of the tower is an original, arched, ground level exit from the two story auditorium. The auditorium is covered by a flat roof with clearstory. Behind this, the stepped back exterior wall rises to the full third story level, intersecting with the pitched roof. This elevation has been altered by the demolition of a utility and mechanical room originally located at the base of the central tower and construction of an enclosed utility area adjacent to the east auditorium wall. (See dashed area of plot plan)

Fenestration is irregular, with only the first and second stories having the same arrangement. The window pattern runs from south to north. The basement pattern is three 6/6 windows, a pair of 6/6s, a 8/8, a pair of 6/6s, two 8/8s, and three 6/6s. The first story arrangement is four 12/12 windows, three 8/8s, three 12/12s, a 8/8, a 4/4, a 8/8, three 12/12s, and three two window set of 12/12s. The second story has four 12/12 windows, three 8/8s, three 12/12s, a 8/8, a 4/4, a 8/8, and three two window sets of 8/8s. The top story contains a 12/12 window, a fixed 6 pane, a set of five 12/12s, a pair of fixed 6 panes, a set of four 12/12s, a 6/6, a 8/8, a pair of 12/12s, and a set of five 12/12s. The gable has a pair of fixed 9 pane windows.

The south elevation of the east wing features a Tudor style doorway on the west end and a half-timbered bay window with patterned

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4 Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School

brick insets on the east end. The doorway has a decorative dripstone and a stone surround. A raised stone moulding highlights the border of the surround. Two medallions are on the wall above the doorway, and also the carved inscription "Education: the Obligation of Youth, the Republic's Safeguard". A short recess leads to a set of wooden Tudor style doors. The upper half of the doors are glazed with glass panes which are separated by carved Gothic style decorative muntins. (See Photo 5) The one-story bay is five sided, and the between timber area below the window sills are infilled with decorative brickwork. (See Photo 12)

The features of the east elevation of the east wing are a cross-gable on the south end, and a gablet to the right (north) of the facade's center. The cross-gable contains the only entrance to this elevation. There are three gabled dormers in the roofline.

The fenestration of the first story, running from south to north, has a pair of 9/9 windows, a set of two 12/12s, a 4/4, a six window set of 12/12s, a 12/12, a six window set of 12/12s, and a 4/4. The window arrangement of the second story is a 12/12 window, a six window set of 12/12s, a pair of 6/6s, a 8/8, a six window set of 12/12s, a 8/8, and a final set of six 12/12s. The cross-gable has a set of two 8/8s, and the gablet and the three dormers each have a fixed 9 pane window.

The central feature of the gabled north elevation of the east wing is a monumental three bay, two story panel. (See Photo 8) At ground level is a stone bench resting against the center of the wall. Above the bench is a one story plaque. It is engraved in gothic script with the names of prominent figures in the history of teaching, such as Socrates, Loyola, and Froebel. The plaque is flanked by 12/12 windows. This pattern is repeated at the second story level, but here the central stone panel is adorned only by simple tracery at the top. The stonework extends upward to surround the third story windows which are separated from those below by decorative brickwork. Brick buttresses, rising to eave height, are found at each corner of the facade.

A cartouche is inset above the center window of the third story. The cartouche contains the carved monogram "P.K.Y.L.S." and two flanking rosettes. In the center of the gable peak is a rectangular ventilator with a stone surround that has quined sides. The fenestration is symmetrical, and the first and second stories each have four 12/12 windows. The uppermost story has three 12/12s.

The west elevation of the east wing features the main entrance to the east wing, a prominent cross-gable, and three hipped-roof dormers.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 5 Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School

This elevation forms a right-angle to the main (north) elevation of the west wing. In the center of the facade is a ground level Gothic arch doorway and vestibule very much like the one on the north elevation of the west wing. The vestibule has no steps, the transom has a more pointed arch, and the quions are slightly different, but otherwise the two doorways are identical, including the hanging light fixtures. (See Photo 2 & 9) Centered directly above the arch of the exterior doorway is a medallion decorated with the figures of a woman and child. (See Photo 10)

The fenestration is irregular, and the first story, running from north to south, consists of two 12/12 windows, a 6/6, a 4/4, a pair of 8 pane fixed casemates each with a two pane transom, a 6/6, a pair of 6/6s, a 4/4, a 6/6, and a pair of 6/6s. The second story has three 12/12 windows, two sets of paired 8 pane casemates with transoms, a set of three 6/6s, a 6/6, and a final set of three 6/6s. The peak of the gable has a single 8 pane casemate with a 4 pane transom. The dormers each have a pair of fixed 9 pane windows.

INTERIOR

The basic plan of the Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School features a central corridor on each floor with rooms on either side. The hallways on all floors are faced with buff-colored glazed tile to a height of six feet. (See Photo 11). The uses of the building have not deviated in any great degree from its original function, and there has been only minor interior alterations to the original interior space.

The lowest level is the basement, which was designed for a kitchen and dining area, but is now used for audio visual and computer laboratories.

On the first floor, the main entrance (north elevation) features a lobby faced with wood wainscoting to a height of five feet. (See Photo 11) The floor space is divided into offices, classrooms, conference rooms, and a large auditorium.

The second floor is divided along the same lines as the first, except that there is no auditorium or lobby.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 6 Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory SchoolGymnasium:

EXTERIOR

To the southeast of the west wing is a contributing, detached, two-story brick gymnasium. Built at the same time as the Old Yonge School building, the rectilinear red brick structure measures 52 by 84 feet. The gable roof has flat red clay tiles and a parapeted roof. The north and south facades feature a three-bay recessed gothic arched motif, and the east and west facades feature two-story brick buttresses at roof load points, in keeping with the Collegiate Gothic style of the Old Yonge building. The north and east elevations are connected to the new P.K. Yonge Laboratory School by a bolted-on, open one-story breezeway which abuts the two facades. The breezeway was deliberately designed to be distinctive but compatible and non-intrusive in nature. There is a single chimney in the south east corner of the gymnasium. Doorways are simple in design and unornamented, except for quioned doorjambes and doorheads. Fenestration is irregular, and the second-story windows have quioned window jambs. The gymnasium is still used for recreational activities and is in good condition. (See Plot Plan and Photos 12-15)

INTERIOR

In the gymnasium, the first floor is utilized as a utility storage and work area. The second floor is a wood basketball court supported by concrete joists. The rafters are exposed steel beams. The useage of the building has not deviated in any great degree from its original function, and minor upgrading of electrical, water, and sewer systems has been the only significant alteration to the original interior design. (See Photos 16 and 17)

Alterations and Restoration Status:

The Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School has had few alterations during its 55 year history, confined principally to the east facade of the south wing. In addition to relocation of the utility and maintenance room cited above, new doorways were opened at the basement and first floor levels to provide access to the covered connector leading to the 1977 library and classroom building. (See Photo 3) These changes do not seriously impair the overall integrity of design, materials, workmanship or setting of the structures. The only other

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 7 Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School

change of note was the removal, at an unknown date, of the greenhouse originally attached to the south elevation of the west wing.

The only change to the gymnasium is the replacement, at an unknown date, of the original metal awning windows with modern windows of a similar type.

The buildings thus retain the essential integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and setting that reflect their period of significance.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 1 Old P.K. Laboratory SchoolSummary:

The Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School is significant under Criterion A: Education, because of its contribution to the growth of education in Florida. It provided opportunities for college students majoring in education to observe and work with children, provided a facility for research involving children, afforded an excellent education for the students in grades K through 12 who were enrolled in the Laboratory School, and offered professional assistance to the Florida Department of Public Instruction in both developing new curriculum and educational programs and correcting problems in old ones.

Additionally, it is significant under Criterion C: Architecture, as an excellent example of a Collegiate Gothic style structure which has been preserved with few alterations.

Historic Context:

The University of Florida campus is one of the three original state institutions of higher learning founded by statute in 1905. State supported higher education for white students began however, 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. Four more schools were opened at different locations around the state during the next 39 years. None of these schools was adequately funded and they 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 institutions. With the passage of the Buckman Act under the progressive administration of Governor Napoleon B. Broward (January 1905-January 1909) a major reorganization of the state's higher education system was achieved by consolidating the seven state supported schools into just three: the University of Florida at Gainesville for white men, Florida State College for Women at Tallahassee for white women, and Florida Agriculture and Mechanical College for negroes, also located at Tallahassee.

The progressive era in Florida education continued until 1929, and was a period of rapid growth for the state's three institutions of higher learning, reflected in the expansion of the campuses and the construction of new buildings at the University of Florida and the Florida State College for Women.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2 Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School

In 1928, Dr. James W. Norman, Dean of the College of Education, in his biennial report to the President of the University of Florida and the Board of Control, requested a demonstration school composed of kindergarten through grade twelve. Norman believed that observation of actual classroom instruction was one of the most effective means of educating teachers and students of education, and that the proposed school would be a model center for practice teaching and educational research. Dr. John Tigert, President of the University, supported Norman's plans for the \$350,000 laboratory school, and negotiated funding from the General Education Board, the Florida Legislature, and a private philanthropic foundation in New York City.

Rudolph Weaver, the architect for the Board of Control, worked closely with President Tigert, Dean Norman, and Dr. A.R. Meade (a national authority on the demonstration school concept who later became the Old Yonge School's first director) in his design preparation. Weaver completed his design in early 1932 and bids were let. The contract was won in September by the Paul Smith Construction Company of Haines City. The ground breaking ceremony was held in October of 1932 and the building was completed in February 1934, with Dean Norman being the first person to move into the building. The 82,000 square foot structure contained 25 classrooms and a combination of 38 offices, laboratories, workshops, and observation areas; and 10 conference rooms, a museum, a library, and a large auditorium. In all there were almost 200 rooms.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE, CRITERION A

The Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School was named in honor of Phillip Keyes Yonge, a member of the Board of Control of State Institutions of Higher Learning from 1905-1933. When it opened for classes in the Fall of 1934, most of the 440 students were from Gainesville, and many were the children of University faculty members. The school was departmentalized, with the kindergarten and primary grades occupying the first floor of the north wing, and the other elementary grades occupying the second floor. The junior and senior high school students attended classes in the main wing. One of the most noteworthy of these earliest students, Ralph D. Turlington, went on to a career in education, and as a member of the Florida House of Representatives from 1954-1974, and Secretary of the Department of Education from 1974-1987, has played a prominent and significant role in the recent development of Florida's education programs. Both Turlington Hall on the University of Florida

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3 Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School

campus and the Florida Department of Education building in Tallahassee were named in his honor.

Under the supervision of Dean James W. Norman, the University's College of Education established administrative offices and classrooms in the building. Thus, the building provided facilities for academic and practical training of teachers and educational research, as well as the application of innovative methods and practices in kindergarten, primary and secondary education in an operating school environment. The success of the Laboratory School was immediate, and soon attracted national attention. As early as May 12, 1935, the New York Times ran a feature story on the School, reporting that the structure was remarkable for its design and equipment, and the curriculum was very advanced. The article also noted that the school had 478 pupils, with an equal number coming from rural and urban environments. This provided a broad cross-section of students for the school's educational training and research programs. The school was a great success, and by 1938 there was a waiting list for enrollment in each grade, with the kindergarten quota filled three years in advance.

While the Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School was not in the forefront of the laboratory school concept (the first such school opened in Lexington, Massachusetts, on October 21, 1839), its construction was important, as it was a result of the formation of the American Association of Teachers (AAT) in 1917. The founding of the AAT was due to the new emphasis in America for the establishment of professional standards of teacher preparation. At its national meeting on February 20, 1926, it adopted a standard which stated that, "Each teachers college shall maintain a training school ... as a laboratory school, for the purposes of observation, demonstration, and supervised teaching on the part of students."

The Laboratory School was well received by the educational community throughout Florida and the nation, and it soon established a distinguished position for providing educational leadership and teacher education. The school provided assistance to the educational profession by making available copies of studies made by staff and university students; by temporarily lending staff members to other schools and agencies to act as technical advisors; by having the staff participate in forums and speaking engagements; and by staff authorship of professional articles and books. The school also encouraged teachers and administrators to visit the school to observe its methods and to consult with the staff. This service was popular, as shown by the fact that an average of 760 persons visited the school each year during the years 1936-1938.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4 Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School

The school was not assigned specific functions or goals until 1969. Prior to that year, services and goals were determined on a periodic basis from requests made by the College of Education, other colleges in the University, state agencies, and outside users. Nonetheless, throughout the history of the school four major service categories have always been provided. These are (a) the provision of student teacher opportunities for university students; (b) the provision of a research facility for research involving children; (c) professional assistance in the improvement of education in Florida and the nation; and (d) the provision of an first class education for students enrolled in the school program.

The name of the building was changed in 1958, when a new laboratory school was constructed. The new building took the name "P.K. Yonge Laboratory School", and the Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School was renamed "Norman Hall", in honor of Dean James W. Norman's thirty-five years of educational leadership.

The Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School gymnasium lies about 100 feet northwest of the school building, and was completed about the same time as the school. The 52 x 84 foot gymnasium is two stories high and is constructed in the Collegiate Gothic style, using the same materials as the school. It was used by students of the school and by university students, a purpose it still fulfills.

HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE, CRITERION C

The Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School is significant as an excellent embodiment of the Collegiate Gothic style, and as the work of an important Florida architect, Rudolph Weaver. The Collegiate Gothic style was an offshoot of the Gothic Revival style, which originated in England around 1830. Collegiate Gothic began to appear in the United States in the 1870's, with buildings in the new style being constructed at such prestigious universities as Harvard and Yale. Collegiate Gothic entered the standard American architectural vocabulary as applied to the design of college buildings. The style was very popular in the new institutions being founded throughout the county in the period of prosperity that characterized the late nineteenth century.

The Collegiate Gothic style had roots in the medieval English universities, and was suggestive of ancient traditions of learning and the permanence of institutions. These features, combined with the style's characteristic masonry construction, overlapping gables,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5 Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School

dormers, battlements, bay windows, and high craftsmanship, formed a strong public association with the use of the style in educational institutions.

As the most popular building style for colleges and universities in the late 1800's and early 1900's, it is not surprising that in 1905 the Collegiate Gothic style was selected by the Florida Board of Control for all campus buildings designed for the new state institutions founded by the Buckman Act.

The architect for the Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory building was Rudolph Weaver, who was born in Johnstown, Pennsylvania on April 17, 1880. In 1905 Weaver received his degree in Architecture from the Drexel Institute in Philadelphia. After post-graduate studies at several universities and in Europe, he was a draftsman for a Kansas City, Missouri, architectural firm from 1907-1910. After two years as an instructor in architecture for the University of Illinois, in 1911 Weaver became the college architect and dean of the architecture department at the State College of Washington. Remaining in that position until 1923, he designed several campus buildings and the school plan. During 1923-1925, he assumed the same position at the University of Idaho, where he designed a hall and drew up the campus plan.

He made his final move in 1925, when he accepted a position as the Dean of the School of Architecture and Allied Arts at the University of Florida in Gainesville. He also became the architect for the Florida Board of Control (now the Board of Regents), in charge of design at all state colleges. He held these positions until his death in Gainesville on November 10, 1944. In 1935 he introduced the project method of instruction, new at the time, in which students were introduced to real design and construction problems by working with Weaver and his staff on Board of Control architecture projects.

In addition to his state positions, Weaver was active in professional organizations, and was a fellow of the American Institute of Architects; a member of the Florida State Board of Architecture, and president from 1932-1934; chairman of the City of Gainesville Planning Board from 1932-1944; a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and was active in many university and social organizations.

In addition to his out of state buildings and designs, Weaver's work in Florida includes dormitories at the Florida School for the Deaf and Blind in St. Augustine; two state buildings in Tallahassee; dormitories, laboratories, an administration building, and an auditorium

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 6 Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School

at the Florida A & M University in Tallahassee; and a classroom, library, social hall, gymnasium, dining hall, and dormitories at the Florida State University in Tallahassee. At the University of Florida, Weaver designed eight buildings in the University of Florida Campus Historic District (NR 1989), plus the WRUF Radio Station, individually nominated in 1989.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1 Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School

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- A Report of Self-Study for the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools. Gainesville: P.K. Yonge Laboratory School, 1973.
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- _____. "Yonge Laboratory School Newest Addition." November 24, 1934.
- New York Times. "Florida's Laboratory School." May 12, 1935.
- Report of Board of Control. Tallahassee: Florida Board of Control of State Institutions of Higher Learning of Florida, 1938.
- Tallahassee Democrat. "Turlington to be consultant with college testing service." December 12, 1986.
- Williams, Edward I.F. The Actual and Potential Use of Laboratory Schools. New York: Columbia University, 1942.

Unpublished Material:

- "Authorization to Rename Building." Anonymous paper, June 27, 1957. University of Florida Archives.
- James W. Norman Papers. University of Florida Archives.
- Norris, Stephanie. "Norman Hall Gymnasium." Class project, University of Florida, 1981.
- Program. Dedication of P.K. Yonge Laboratory School, February 16-17, 1934. University of Florida Archives.
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 1 Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School

Photos

- 1) Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School, S.W. 13th Street
- 2) Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida
- 3) Murray D. Laurie
- 4) June 1988
- 5) Murray D. Laurie
- 6) West wing, north elevation, camera facing south
- 7) 1 of 17

Items 1-5 are the same for the remaining photographs

- 6) West wing, north elevation, main entrance, camera facing south
- 7) 2 of 17
- 6) West wing, east elevation, detail of breezeway from ground level, camera facing northwest
- 7) 3 of 17
- 6) West wing, west elevation, detail of figure on roofline camera facing east
- 7) 4 of 17
- 6) East wing, south elevation, doorway, camera facing north
- 7) 5 of 17
- 6) East wing, south elevation, detail of bay window, camera facing northeast
- 7) 6 of 17
- 6) East wing, east elevation, separation of contributing and non-contributing buildings, camera facing southwest
- 7) 7 of 17
- 6) East wing, north elevation, camera facing south
- 7) 8 of 17
- 6) East wing, west elevation, doorway, camera facing east
- 7) 9 of 17

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 2 Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School

- 6) East wing, west elevation, detail of plaque, camera facing east
- 7) 10 of 17

- 6) West wing, north elevation, interior of main lobby camera facing west
- 7) 11 of 17

- 6) Gymnasium, north elevation, camera facing southwest
- 7) 12 of 17

- 6) Gymnasium, east elevation, camera facing west
- 7) 13 of 17

- 6) Gymnasium, south elevation, camera facing north
- 7) 14 of 17

- 6) Gymnasium, west elevation, camera facing east
- 7) 15 of 17

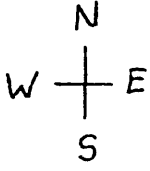
- 6) Gymnasium, interior, first floor
- 7) 16 of 17

- 6) Gymnasium, interior, second floor
- 7) 17 of 17

The Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School
University of Florida campus
Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida
(Scale 1" = 100')



Breezeway

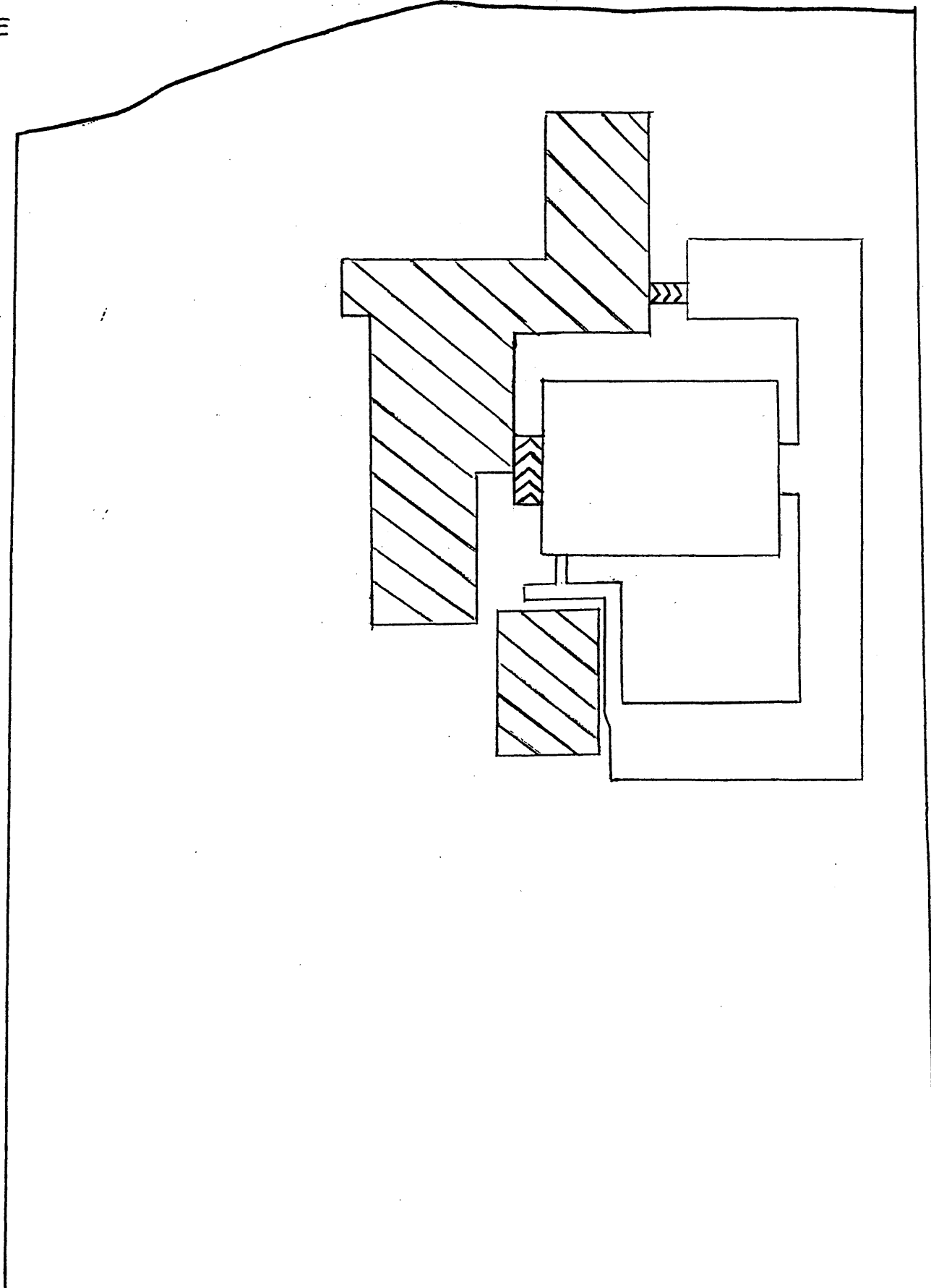


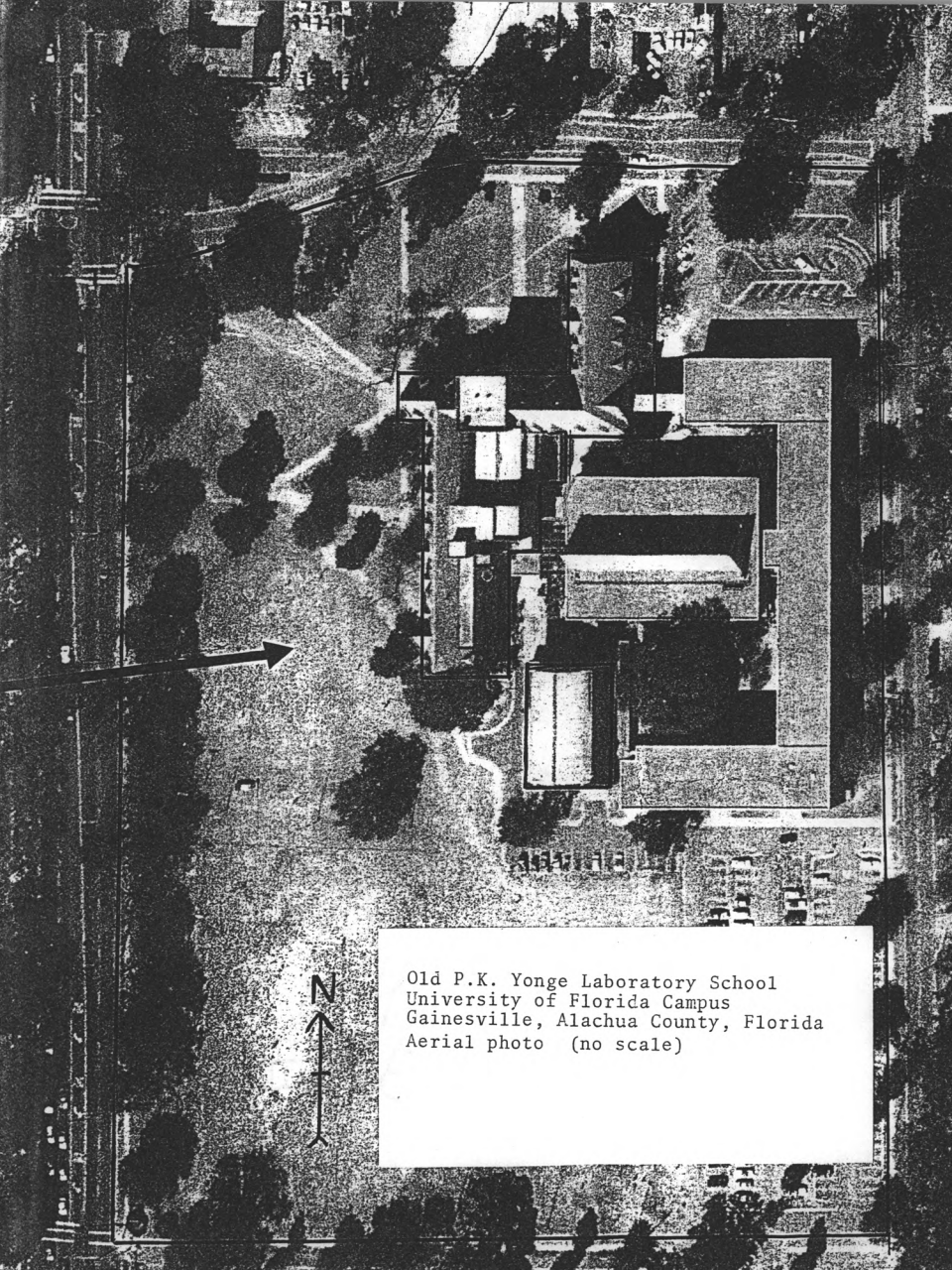
S.W. 5th Avenue

U.S. 441 / S.W. 13th Street

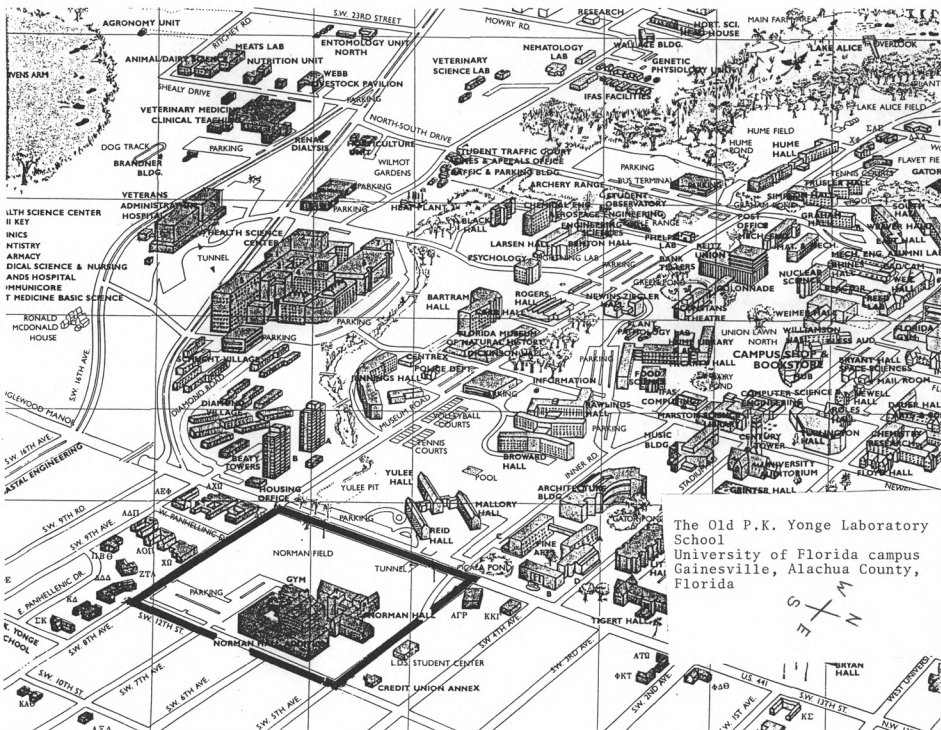
S.W. 12th Street

S.W. 8th Avenue





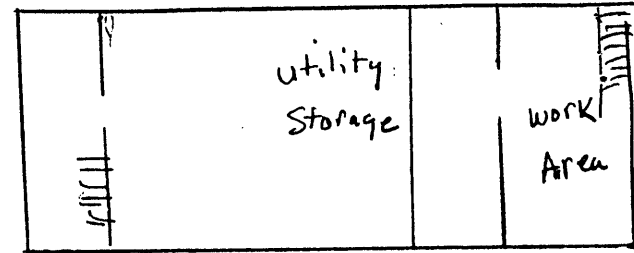
Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School
University of Florida Campus
Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida
Aerial photo (no scale)



The Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School
 University of Florida campus
 Gainesville, Alachua County,
 Florida

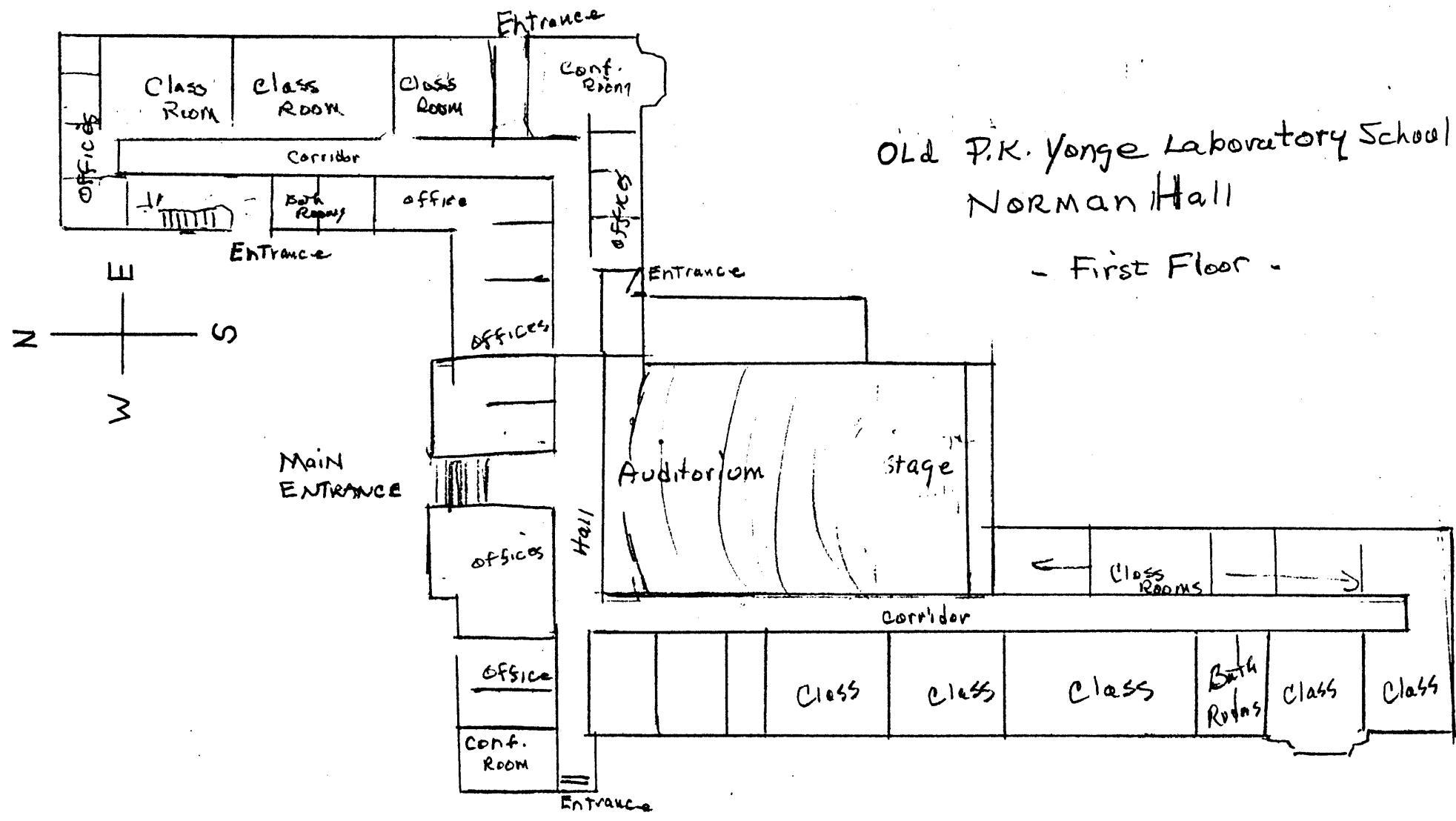


The Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School
 University of Florida campus
 Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida
 (not drawn to scale)



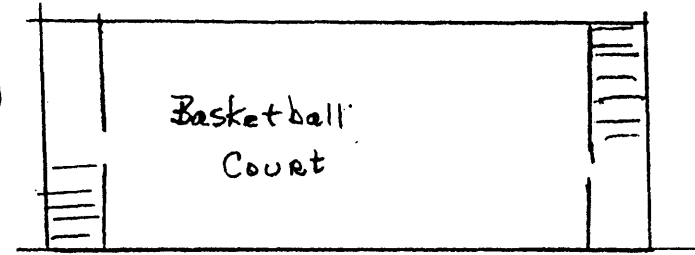
Norman Gym

Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School
 Norman Hall
 - First Floor -

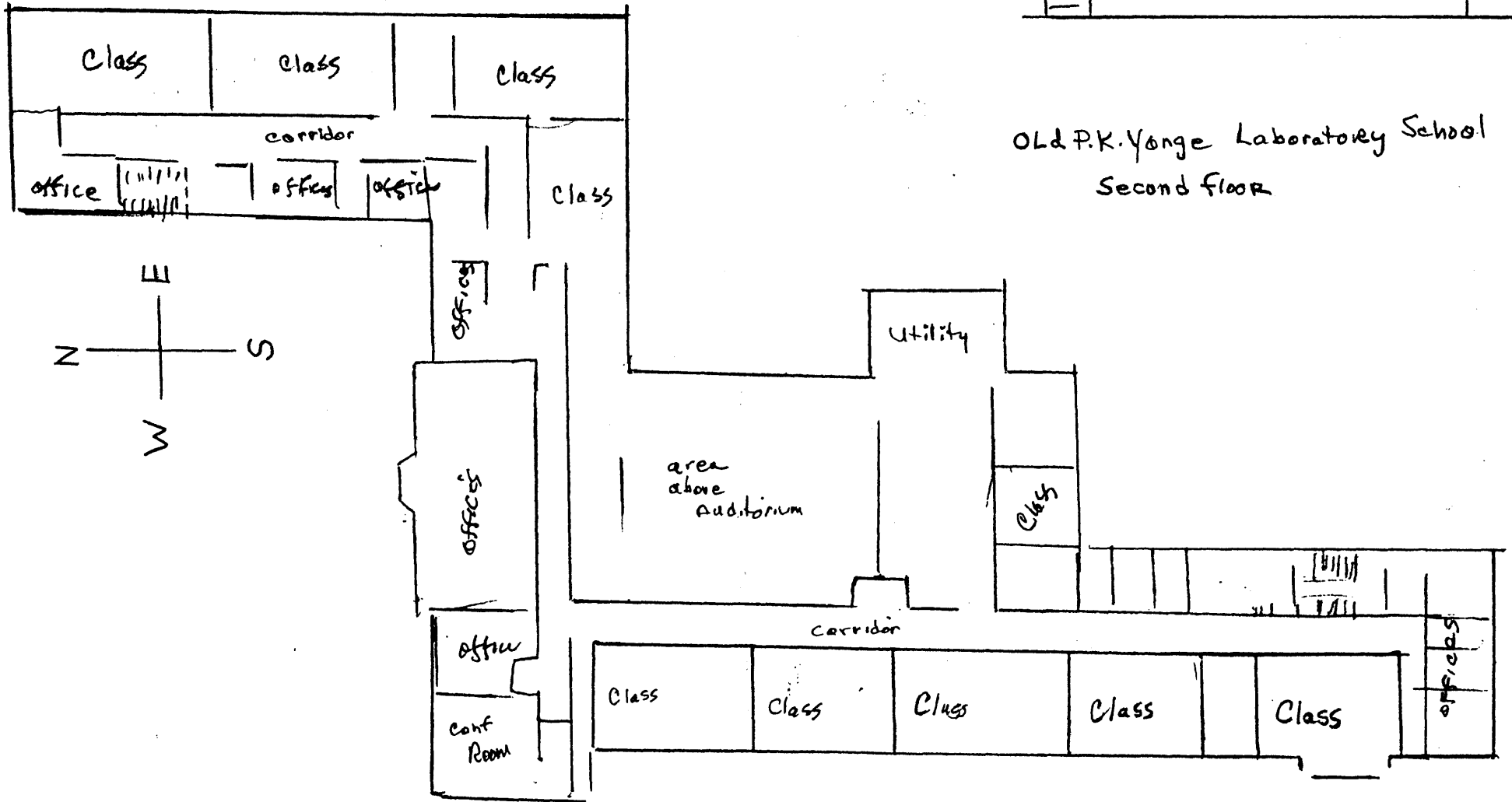


The Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School
University of Florida campus
Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida
(not drawn to scale)

Norman
Gym



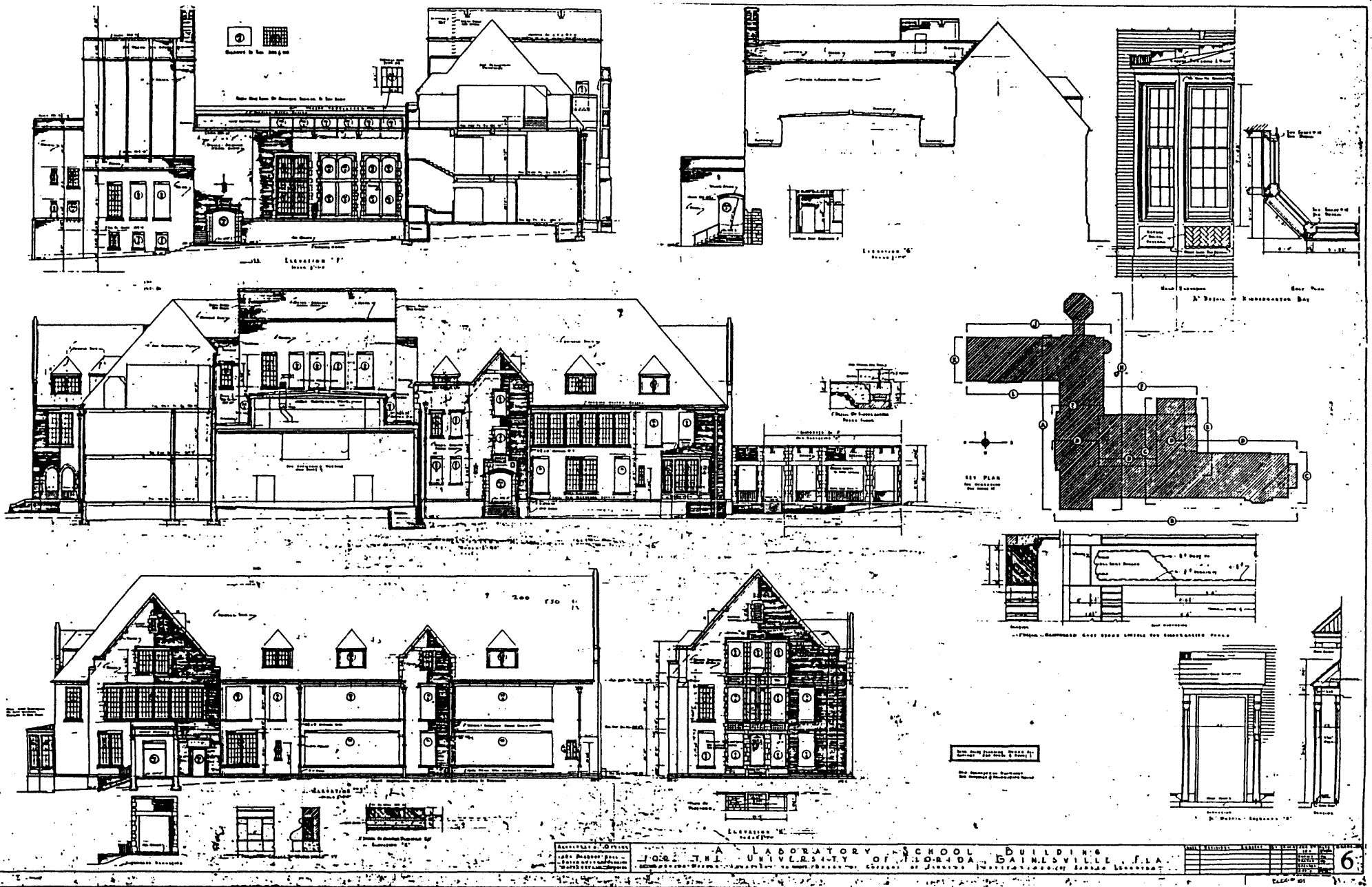
Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School
Second Floor





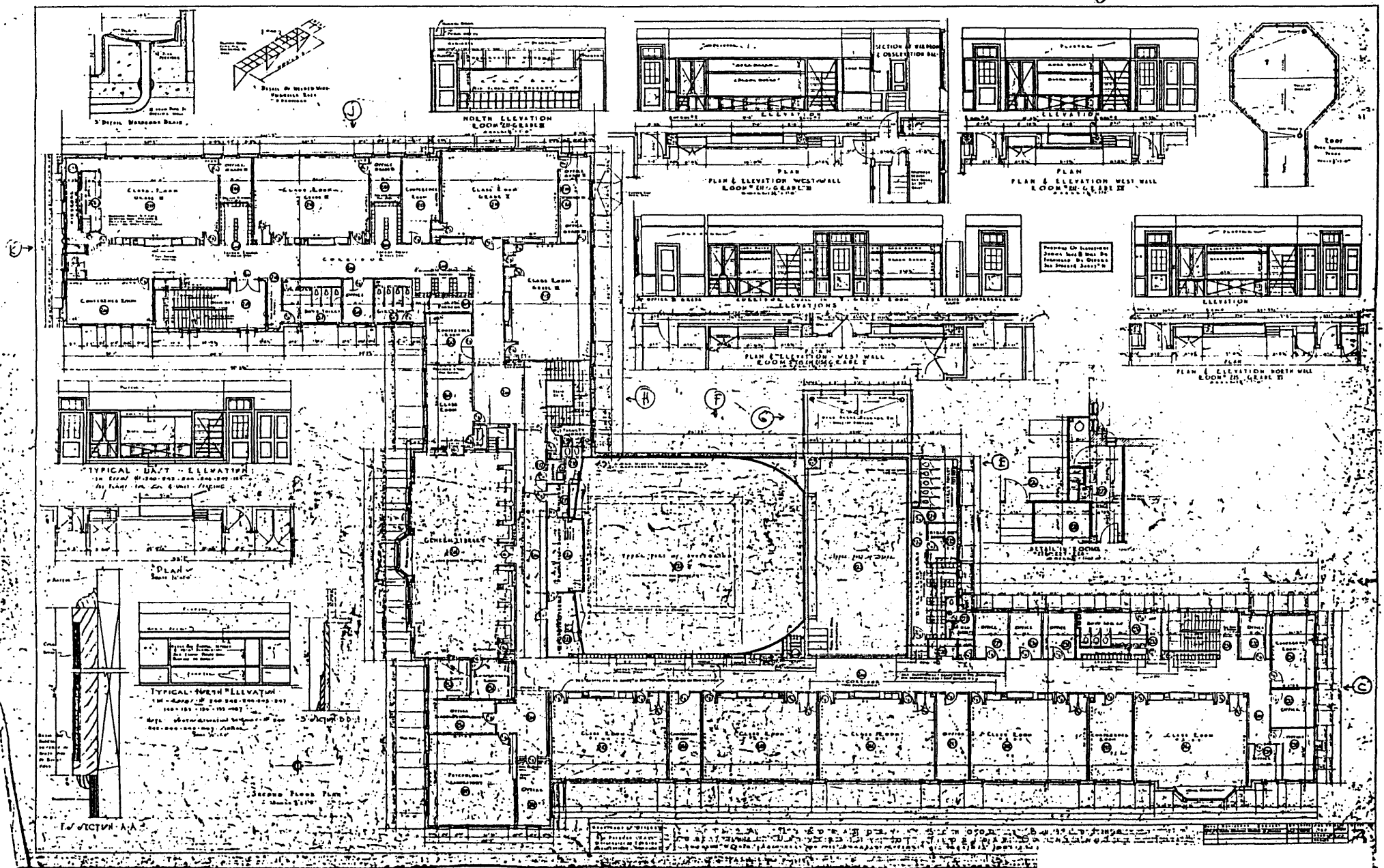
The Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School
 University of Florida campus
 Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida

Architects drawings
 (not drawn to scale)



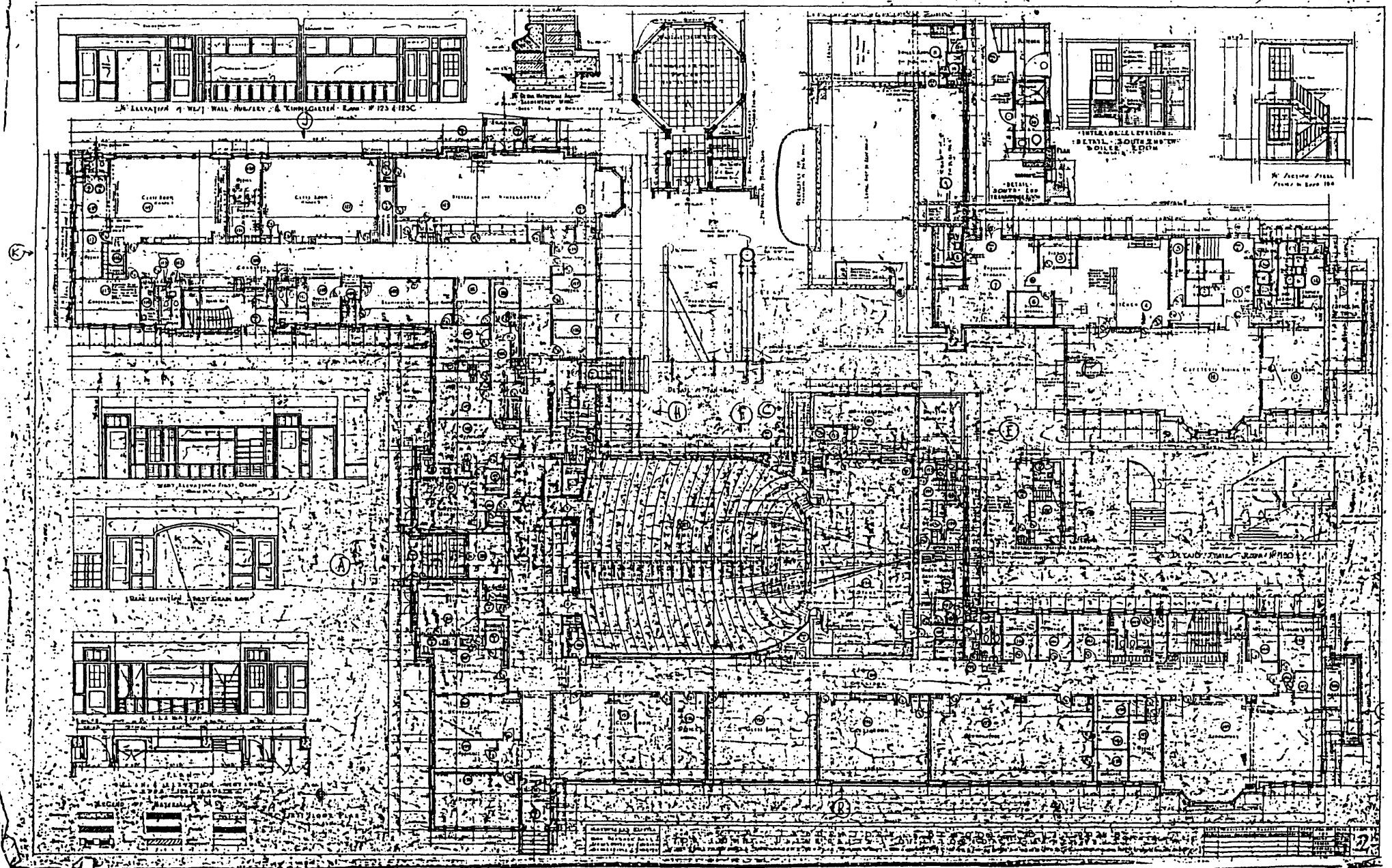
The Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School
 University of Florida campus
 Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida
 (not drawn to scale)

Architects drawings



The Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School
 University of Florida campus
 Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida

Architects drawings
 (not drawn to scale)



The Old P.K. Yonge Laboratory School
University of Florida campus
Gainesville, Alachua County, Florida

Architects drawings
(not drawn to scale)