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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

city, town

historic Un	iversity of Pu	erto Rico	o Tower a	and Quad	lrangle	
and/or common	Same					
2. Loca	ation					
street & number	Ponce de Le	eón Ave.				not for publication
city, town R	lío Piedras		vici	nity of		
state Pue	erto Rico	code	72	county	Río Piedras, San	Juan _{code} 0930
3. Clas	sificatio	n				
Category district X building(s) structure site object	Ownership X public private both Public Acquisit in process being consid	ion A lered _	tatus X occupie unoccu work in Accessible yes: res Yes: unit no	pied progress tricted	Present Use agriculture commercial X educational X entertainment X government industrial military	museum _X park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Pro	operty	y			
name Unive street & number	ersity of Puert Ponce de Le					
city, town RÍ	oPiedras		vici	nity of	state	Puerto Rico
5. Loca	ation of I	egal	Desc	riptie	on	
courthouse, regis	stry of deeds, etc.	Preside	ent's Offi	.ce and I	Planning and Devel	opment Office
street & number	Central Adı	ministrat	ion and l	Río Piedr	as Property Regist	су
city, town	Río Piedras				state	Puerto Rico
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title Inventar	io de Monume	ntos His	tóricos _h	as this pro	perty been determined el	igible?yes Xno
date 1977			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		federalsta	
depository for su	irvey records	Institute	of Puert	o Rican		
city, town Sa	an Juan				state	Puerto Rico 00905

7. Description

Con	dit	ion

excellent	deteriorated
X good	ruins
fair	unexposed

Check one unaltered X altered Check one original site moved date

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

(See Enclosure No. 1 for a fuller written description; see also accompanying portfolio of photographic illustrations)

The University of Puerto Rico Tower and Quadrangle Complex, which comprises the principal entrance to the Río Piedras Campus, was mainly constructed in the thirties and forties following the design of Arch. Rafael Carmoega. The South side of the Quadrangle was closed in the fifties with two new buildings named Luis Palés Matos and Julia de Burgos (Nos. 4a and 4b) (see date in the/closed Inventory sheet) of simpler design — they lacked the beautiful colored Plateresque decoration which adorned the earlier ones. The same can be said of the latest addition (1983), a three - floor wing, to the Luis Palés Matos building, which runs on the East side closing the last remaining gap of the Quadrangle. The two large buildings included in the nomination and shown within the perimeter of the boundary line in the site plan, Agustin Stahl (No.5) and Julio García Díaz (No. 6), although lying outside the Quadrangle itself, were also built during the original construction with the same design and style, and thus share with it the historic and aesthetic values we wish to preserve in the core of the campus. The newer buildings, notwithstanding the simplicity of their external appearance, blend well with the older, profusely ornamented ones (compare photographs). The whole — Tower with its fronting square, Quadrangle with its inner coutyard extending between the Tower and the Theater, and the two adjacent buildings on the South side — is an unparalleled urban landmark in Puerto Rico.

The exterior of all these buildings has remained unaltered since their construction; the interior remodellings made at various times to accomodate or restructure offices and classrooms have not detracted anything at all from the historic and architectural integrity of the Complex proposed for nomination : great care has been taken to maintain its qualities. Another thing must be noted : several outbuildings whose presence can be noticed in the site plan of the campus are of a temporary nature and will eventually be eliminated, as would also be the building presently housing the Academic Senate, which never was a part of the original plan and stands incongruously behind the Tower.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 X 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture x architecture art commerce communications	X community plann conservation economics X education engineering	ing landscape architecture law literature military music ement philosophy	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1935	Builder/Architect	Arch. Rafael Carmoega	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Since it was built in the thirties, the Quadrangle, with its main feature, the tower, has been a landmark in Río Piedras and the whole of the San Juan metropolitan area. From an architectural and aesthetic point of view, it is a unique complex in Puerto Rico -- it has no parallel in style or magnitude and would be worth conserving even if these were its only values. It embodies Hispanic tradition, the principal root of Puerto Rican culture; it is a symbol of the permanent presence of that tradition; and it functions at the same time as a home for unceasing efforts devoted to preserve and extend it. It is the place where higher learning grew to maturity in Puerto Rico, and where indeed it is still epitomized : to speak of "the University" without further specification is to refer to the Río Piedras campus and particularly to its nucleus, the cloisters and buildings that comprise the Quadrangle and contain the Offices of the Chancellor and the central administration of the Campus. the theater where the Casals' Festival used to take place, and the College of Humanities.

As to its historical significance, it must be noted that during the forties and the fifties, the period of Puerto Rico's modernization and its political, social and economic development and coming of age, all public issues were debated in these very halls. Everyone who mattered politically or intellectually was either from the University or had dealings with it. The University was the source of ideas, initiative and plans. That has been its glory. As the state university, it has grown enormously and trained the faculty and staffs of the other, private universities that have appeared and now share in the cultural leadership this campus once enjoyed alone. This particular place merits preservation as a heritage for future generations, for here a significant portion of Puerto Rico's history has been made and its modern leadership has been trained. The University Quadrangle is the symbol of an era.

9. Major Bibliographical References

(See appended list, Enclosure No. 2)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of I	nominated property	3.14 acres			1 00 000
Quadrangle	name San Juan			Quadrangle scale	1 :20,000
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state	ē	code	county	co	de
11. F	orm Prepa	red By			
name/title	Georges Delac	re, Ph. D.		C	
organization	College of Hu	manities, U.F	P.R.	date October 24, 1983	
street & nun	nber Río Piedras	Campus, UP	R	telephone 764-0000 _	Ext. 2442, 2466
city or town	Río Piedras			state Puerto Rico	
12. S	tate Histo	ric Pres	ervatio	n Officer Certif	ication
The evaluate	ed significance of this p	property within the	state is:		
	national	state	local		
665), I hereb		ty for inclusion in t	he National Regi	listoric Preservation Act of 1966 ster and certify that it has been e Service.	
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Chief of B	edistration			date	

Enclosure No. 1

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* RIO PIEDRAS CAMPUS	*		-
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TOWER AND QUADRANGLE COMPLEX, CENTRAL CAMPUS, UNIVERSITY OF PUERTO RICO, RIO PIEDRAS, PUERTO RICO (1935 -)

By Dr. Eugene E. Crommett Professor of Architecture, UPR

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

Founded in 1903 with 90 students and 12 professors, the University of Puerto Rico is today (1982) an Island-wide university system with a student population in the tens of thousands. What is at present its main campus in Rfo Piedras consists of 128 buildings occupying 280 acres of park-like ground on the edge of Metropolitan San Juan. The Tower and Quadrangle Complex, dating from 1935, comprises the main and "official" entrance to the campus, the Tower, administrative offices, classroom buildings, and the University Theater.

Although the campus has long since expanded well beyond the limits of its original buildings, the Complex with its urban land-mark tower, distinctive appearance and organization, and integration of buildings with the natural landscape, remains the gateway, core and symbol of the entire campus, indeed of the university system as a whole.

THE ARCHITECTS:

The architect for the Complex was the well known Rafael Carmoega who designated several other architects to assist him: William Shimmelpfening, a German-American who planned the Tower, and Puerto Rican architects Francisco Gardón who designed the Theater, Rafael Hernández, Eloy Plard, and Raúl Reichard. Until his untimely death, the architect Pedro de Castro was contractor for the project. This group was responsible for the design of the project in all its details, including the structural and other building systems.

URBAN SETTING:

The Tower and Quadrangle Complex acts as a transitional element between the urban area surrounding it and the park-like environment of the campus. Three gates along Ponce de León Avenue open onto a large, well landscaped fore area: the center entrance, for pedestrians, is on the central axis of the whole Complex which moves up a palm-lined walkway, through the center of the Tower and out into the inner cloister area, to end at the entrance of the University Theater (a later building unfortunately interrupts this axis); the two outer vehicle entrances are at the ends of a loop road which approaches the Tower at its center, where pedestrians meet to enter the Complex. The distinctive bell-observation Tower has long been a focal and orientation point for the university and the surrounding urban area.

ARCHITECTURAL ORGANIZATION OF THE COMPLEX:

The buildings of the Complex are arranged to accomodate three organizational concepts: a main symmetrical axis from the main entrance to the Theater; a traditional cloister or inner quadrangle around which the buildings are sited and onto which they open; and a series of arcades which offer sheltered communications and exits at the corners of the Quadrangle.

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The inner garden plaza facilitates diagonal pedestrian traffic through the Quadrangle, and serves as an open but tree-shaded place for rest and conversation.

NOTES ON MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION:

Except, perhaps, for the Tower and the University Theater, the materials and methods of construction of the buildings of the Complex are conventional, but they are well executed. Moreover, their consistency of use and quality gives additional unity to the Quadrangle.

The buildings are two and three stories in height and rectangular in shape. Class and other rooms are generally arranged along single loaded corridors (arcades) for the most part, facilitating cross ventilation, although the registrar's office building has double loaded corridors. The rectangular units are connected into H-forms, keeping the plan open, well ventilated, and affording contact between the interiors and the landscaped grounds outside. The general layout of the buildings is an early and viable solution for solar design in the humid tropics.

The materials of construction are masonry concrete, stucco, wood, and tiles. Sloping roof sections carry Spanish red clay tiles, giving drainage, character and continuity, especially to the arcades. The Tower entrance, with its high vaulted ceiling and inner balcony under it, combines structural wood construction with concrete masonry. The University Theater (long known as the home of the Casals Festival) employs modern structural techniques with its long trusses over the audience, and its mechanical and electrical systems, and has seats for nearly 2500. Wall surfaces are smooth

-3-

(except for the concentrations of decorative elements) and finished in plaster and paint.

STYLE AND DECORATION :

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> The Tower and Quadrangle Complex derives much of its importance from its overall organizational themes and unity, as well as its strong character as an urban landmark. But it is also significant as an example of Puerto Rican architects searching for and creating an appropriate symbol for a modern university in Puerto Rico located at the meeting place of North and South America, and of past and present cultures. The contrasts between simplicity and complexity and the historical allusions to the Spanish Colonial Renaissance or Baroque, that is the Plateresque Style, seemed appropriate to them.

Stylistically, the Complex is an adapted, modified Plateresque, say Neo-Plateresque, which depends heavily upon sometimes dramatic contrasts between simple stark surfaces and elaborated concentrations of ornament at fenestration elements. Thus in the Complex's arcades there are twisted columns capped by Corinthian capitals, and concentrations of ornaments reminiscent of Spanish Baroque altar pieces appear in the interior of the University Theater. Heraldic shields, figures, faces, foliage, pilasters, volutes, and cornices are brought together and brightly colored in concentrations that mark principal entrances, notably that of the Tower.

The main portal of the Tower - and the Quadrangle - provides the best example of this Neo-Plateresque ornamentation, and as well of

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the symbolic intent of the project's designers. That the University of Puerto Rico is firmly planted in the soil once occupied by the Conquistadores is evident from the portal's Plateresque (Plateresco, Sp.) roots. But more significantly, there are three large heraldic shields directly over and forming the main motif of the decorative concentration at this entrance. At the center, significantly, the shield depicts the precepts of history, of knowledge and of work. The shield at the left, representing the Americas of the South, is of the University of San Marcos in Perú, and that at the right, representing the Americas of the North, is of the University of Harvard. Similarly, embedded in the floor of the Tower entrance under the vaulted ceiling is a circle of plaque-shields representing the countries of North, Central and South America.

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INVENTORY OF BUILDINGS

INVENTORY

QUADRANGLE:

Name of the buildings that compose the Quadrangle and other contiguous buildings.

- 1. The Tower (1937 (1st floor: Román Baldorioty de Castro) (2nd floor: Franklin Delano Roosevelt)
- 2. Antonio S. Pedreira (1937)
- 3. Sebastián González García (1944)
- 4. Luis Palés Matos and Julia de Burgos Amphitheater (1953 both)
- 5. Agustín Stahl (contiguous to the Quadrangle) (1931-46)
- 6. Julio García Díaz (contiguous to the Quadrangle) (1937)
- 7. Theater (no name) (1935-40)
- 8. Eugenio María de Hostos (1935-40)
- 9. Registrar's Office (1935)
- 10. Felipe Janer (1927)
- 11. Janer B Annex (Home Economics) (1936)

Source: Juan José González Correa Central Archives' Director

PHOTOGRAPHS

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Enclosure No. 2

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