Form No. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF T NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

DEC 1 9 1978 JUN 2 7 1979

1144214101	110111111111111111111111111111111111111			
SEI	E INSTRUCTIONS IN <i>HOW T</i> TYPE ALL ENTRIES			<u> </u>
1 NAME	· ·			
HISTORIC	Floyd Hall			
AND/OR COMMON				
LOCATIO	IN University	1 Floreda ca	mpto	
STREET & NUMBER				
			NOT FOR PUBLICATION CONGRESSIONAL DISTRI	107
city, town Gaines vi	116	VICINITY OF	Second	ici
STATE		CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Florida		12	Alachua	001
CLASSIFI	CATION			
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	ENT USE
DISTRICT	-XPUBLIC	XOCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
X_BUILDING(S)	PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	<u></u> вотн	WORK IN PROGRESS	_XEDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENC
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	XXYES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:
OWNER (OF PROPERTY			
NAME	Trustees of the I	nternal Improve	ement Fund	
STREET & NUMBER		iiccinai impiove	mene runa	
	Elliot Building			
CITY, TOWN	DITIOC DULICING		STATE	
T	allahassee —	VICINITY OF	Florida 32:	304
LOCATIO	N OF LEGAL DESCR	RIPTION		
COURTHOUSE,				
REGISTRY OF DEED	Trustees of t	he Internal Imp	rovement Fund	
STREET & NUMBER				
	Elliot Buildi	ng		
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
	Tallahassee	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Florida 32304	
6 REPRESE	NTATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		
TITLE				
DATE		FEDERAL _	STATECOUNTYLOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS				
CITY, TOWN			STATE	

CONDITION

__UNALTERED

CHECK ONE

__EXCELLENT

__DETERIORATED

XALTERED

XORIGINAL SITE

__GOOD

__RUINS
__UNEXPOSED

__MOVED DATE___

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Floyd Hall is an example of the collegiate Gothic style of campus architecture. It is a rectangular, two and one-half story structure with pavillions at its north and south ends. It is located at the southeastern corner of the Plaza of the Americas.

Although Floyd Hall's interior has been altered during its lifetime, its exterior aspect remains much as it was in 1912. Exterior fabric is red brick with extensive terra cotta trim in the forms of water table cornices, window sills and lintels, buttress caps, and various devices appropriate to the collegiate Gothic style. The dormered roof is finished in black asphalt shingle.

The outstanding exterior feature of Floyd Hall is its main entrance. This is located in the center bay of its east facade and is flanked by buttresses with terra cotta caps. This entry is further accented by terra cotta trim in floral, vine and cornucopia motifs, together with a terra cotta plaque bearing the legend, "College of Agriculture."

See Continuation Sheet

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW					
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION		
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE		
1500-1599	XAGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE		
1600-1699	XXARCHITECTURE	X_EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER		
1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION		
<u>X</u> 1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		INVENTION				
SPECIFIC DATES 1012 BUILDER/ARCHITECT William A. Edwards						

SPECIFIC DATES

1912

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Floyd Hall is historically significant in the development of the University of Florida as a center for agriculture studies, indicating the continued commitment of state government to expanded agriculture education.

While the University had maintained an agriculture experimental station since 1906 and had constructed a building (Newell Hall) to house the station in 1910, demand for agriculture education soon threatened to expand beyond the capacity of existing facilities. The Board of Control therefore made plans to construct another agriculture building and awarded the construction contract in January 1912. The new facility called the Agriculture College Building, was opened in September of the same year. 1

The structure's first story was finished as classroom and office space for the departments of agronomy and animal husbandry. The second story was used as an assembly room and chapel, functions which it served until 1918, when the Student's Army Training Corps (S.A.T.C.) had the floor space partitioned into classrooms.

Floyd Hall served as the College of Agriculture for many years. It has come to house the classrooms, offices, and laboratories of the Department of Geology in recent years.

See Continuation Sheet

 $^{^{}m l}$ Florida Alligator, September 24, 1912, p. 1, c. 1.

²Ibid., March 28, 1919, p. 1, c. 3.

³Ibid., January 23, 1919, p. 1, c. 3.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

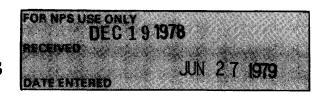
Arnett, William Tobias. "A Study of the Campus Planning Problem of the University of Florida." M.A. Thesis, University of Florida, 1932.

(See Continuation Sheet)

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10 GEOGRAPHICAL D ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPER UTM REFERENCES		One, Building	Only	:			
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Bui1	ding Only.						
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LIST ALL STATES AND	COUNTIES FOR PROPER	HITES OVERLAPPING	STATE OR COUNTY BOUN	DARIES			
STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE			
STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE			
NAME/TITLE John A. Scafidi, His ORGANIZATION Florida Division of STREET & NUMBER Department of State City OR TOWN	Archives, His	tory & Rec.	TELEPHONE (904) 487-233 STATE	3.3			
Tallahassee			F1orida 3230				
12 STATE HISTORIC				J			
	ATED SIGNIFICANCE O	OF THIS PROPERTY W ATE_X					
NATIONAL			LOCAL				
As the designated State Historic Pro- hereby nominate this property for criteria and procedures set forth by	inclusion in the National	Register and certify t					
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFF	ICER SIGNATURE	SIM	10M// /4	8/18			
TITLE			DATE				
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS I		D IN THE NATIONAL	ر المسؤل	77.77			
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEO ATTEST: BU USON	ASULTAND HISTORIC	PRESERVATION	DATE UMB	IONAL REGISTER			

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Floyd Hall

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Located on the University of Florida campus, Gainesville, Florida, at the southwest corner of the Plaza of the Americas, north of General Purpose Building A, south of Flint Hall, east of Lehigh Hall, across the Plaza of the Americas from Peabody Hall.

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Page 1

Bowman, Brian Paul. "Historic Buildings Survey, University of Florida Campus." Unpublished report, University of Florida Office of Planning and Analysis, passim.

Florida Alligator, September 24, 1912; March 28, 1919; January 23, 1919.

Gainesville Daily Sun, January 10, 1912; September 15, 1912.

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

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

University Record, May 1912, VII: 2; May 1913, VIII: I.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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1

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

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

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

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

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