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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

PHO693918

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AND/	OR COMMON				
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CL	ASSIFIC	CATION			
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$X_{B}$	JILDING( <del>)</del>	PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	СОММЕ	RCIALPARK
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STREE	T & NUMBER	Elliot Building			
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CITY,	TOWN	Tallahassee		sта Florida	32 30 4
6 RE	PRESEN	TATION IN EXISTI	NG SURVEYS		
TITLE					
DATE		W.,	FEDERAL	STATECOUNTY	LOCAL
	SITORY FOR EY RECORDS				
CITY	TOWN			STA	TE

#### CONDITION

**CHECK ONE** 

\_\_EXCELLENT XGOOD.

\_\_DETERIORATED \_\_RUINS

\_\_UNALTERED \_XALTERED

**CHECK ONE** 

X\_ORIGINAL SITE

\_\_FAIR

\_\_UNEXPOSED

\_\_MOVED DATE\_\_

#### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Peabody Hall is in the collegiate Gothic style, with classic cornice and tiled mansard roof. A notable aspect of the exterior is the gray stone trim which provides contrast with the building's red brick fabric. Such trim includes coping on gables: ornamental buttresses at the entrance porches; and lintels, sills and finials.

Peabody Hall's interior is unadorned and functional, as befits the conception of a proper classroom building during the period of its construction. Its main entrance in the west facade originally led to Peabody's only stair. This was removed in 1953, when fire stairs were added on the north and south building ends. Space previously occupied by the original stair was then converted into classrooms and offices.

See Continuation Sheet

### 8 SIGNIFICANCE

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	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE		
1600-1699	X_ARCHITECTURE	X EDUCATION	MILITARY	Xsocial/humanitarian		
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER		
1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION		
<u>X_1900-</u>	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY INVENTION	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)		
SPECIFIC DAT	TES 1913	BUILDER/ARCH	HITECT William A.	Edwards		

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Peabody Hall is historically significant as the first concrete evidence of partnership between a major philanthropic organization and a state-supported institution of higher learning in Florida. The Peabody grant of forty thousand dollars for construction of a teachers' college was the first major gift bestowed upon the University of Florida after its foundation in Gainesville. During the early years of the twentieth century, many foundations preferred not to endow programs at public colleges and universities because they feared that their support would result in lessened appropriations from penurious state legislatures.

The gift of monies from the George Peabody Foundation was a credit to the persuasive talents of the first president of the University of Florida, A. A. Murphree. He initiated discussions with the Peabody Foundation in 1911 and pursued the project to its completion, the opening of Peabody Hall, in 1913. In return, he aided in the successful attempt to have the Board of Control expend ten thousand dollars yearly for perpetual maintenance of the education school. Thus, Peabody Hall represents a cooperative effort of the George Peabody Foundation and the State of Florida, mediated by Murphree, to construct, then support a visible symbol of commitment to the education of the state's youth.

Peabody Hall remained the home of the education college for many years. It also contained a psychological laboratory, the presses of the Florida Alligator, and the library collection until the completion of a Library Building. In later years the College of Architecture, and the history, political science, economics and sociology departments used Peabody Hall for faculty offices and classes.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Gainesville Daily Sun, October 19, 1913, p. 2, c. 2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Brian Paul Bowman, "Historic Buildings Survey, University of Florida Campus," (unpublished report, University of Florida Office of Planning and Analysis), pp. 9-13.

### 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

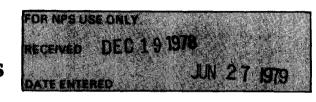
Arnett, William Tobias. "A Study of the Campus Planning Problem at the University of Florida." M.A. Thesis, University of Florida, 1932.

(See Continuation Sheet)								
10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA  ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Less than One, Building Only  UTM REFERENCES								
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As the designated State Historic Property for criteria and procedures set forth by	inclusion in the National R							
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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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Peabody Hall

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

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; October 2, 1913; November 6, 1913.

Gainesville Daily Sun, July 6, 1912; February 6, 1913; October 19, 1913.

"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 Executive Vice President, Dr. Harold P. Hanson.

University Record, May 1912, VII: 2; May 1913, VIII: 1.

Item Number 2

Page 1

Located on the University of Florida campus at the southeast corner of the Plaza of the Americas, east of Floyd Hall, south of Library East and north of Grinter Hall.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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JUN 2.7 1979

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ITEM NUMBER

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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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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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.