

**SURVEY REPORT 2004
UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA
1940-1956: WORLD WAR II AND THE POST-WAR HISTORIC CAMPUS
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1940-1956: WORLD WAR II AND THE POST-WAR HISTORIC CAMPUS**

I. INTRODUCTION

STUDY OBJECTIVES

In 2003, the University of Florida was awarded a Historical Resources Grant-in Aid from the Florida Division of Historical Resources, and matched by the University of Florida, to develop a preservation plan for the University and to survey the buildings that have reached the 50 year benchmark since the listing of the Campus Historic District on the National Register of Historic Places.

Following the survey, the grant team would analyze the buildings and sites in terms of architectural and historical significance. The goal would be to identify buildings of such significance as to support their designation. While the preliminary analysis projected development of a Multiple Resource District, consideration would be given to a second district nomination, an expansion of the 1989 National Register District, or proposal of a National Landmark District based on architectural significance.

SCOPE AND CRITERIA OF THE SURVEY AREA

The historic sites survey, which may be either thematic or geographic in scope, is a systematic and detailed recording of historic and architectural resources. The survey scope of the University of Florida is defined to be “thematic,” and defined to include the significant development of the Post-World War II decade.

The survey area is contiguous and immediately south of the existing National Register District. The period of significance is 1940-1954, the period of World War II and the early Post-War period of major growth on the University of Florida campus.

CRITERIA OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

Criteria of the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior:

- A. a property which is associated with events which have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history; or
- B. a property associated with the lives of persons significant in the past; or
- C. a property which is significant in that it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, ... or an entity whose components may lack individual distinction, such as a district; or
- D. a property which yields, or may be likely to yield information important to prehistory or history.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE (SHPO)
Florida Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State

In addition to management of Florida nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, the Division maintains the Florida Master Site File. The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Public Law 89-665 charged each state to survey its historic resources and maintain an inventory. Listing on the Master Site File does not infer significance and does not afford protection or other benefits; rather, this inventory serves as a data bank for preservation planning within the state. Historic resources are defined by Chapter 267 of the Florida Statutes.

PURPOSE AND RESULTS OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

Preservation of significant elements of the built environment opens a visual book of history, as well as affording a quality and complexity of context. Historic preservation does not seek to impede growth or change, but to depict the continuum of the human experience. Preservation is a grass roots or local effort that is a pipeline for global communication and understanding.

National Register or Landmark listing of properties provides recognition and opportunities for funding and protection from federal projects, but does prevent intervention by private owners. Public opinion and pride of communities provide the most effective interaction with historic properties.

II. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The Period of Significance is defined as the World War II and Early Post-War Period or 1940-1956. This corresponds to the major influence of Guy Chandler Fulton and University Architect to the State Board of Control and to the greatest period of physical growth of the University of Florida.

The first phase of the survey was historical research in the University Archives Library, the Architecture and Fine Arts Library, the Map and Imaging Library, and the Physical Plant Division and Housing Division collections of original architectural drawings and specifications.

The Field Work began with a windshield/walking survey of the parts of the campus developed during the Post-World War II period. Photography was conducted and information was collected for Master Site File Forms. There were no previous recordings of properties in the survey area.

Buildings within the Period of Significance were analyzed according to historical and architectural contexts. Criteria of the National Register of Historic Places and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards were applied. Buildings of significance were further researched in the archives identified during the first phase. Architectural significance was based primarily on the application of architectural creativity, expression of ideals of the period of construction, appropriateness to site and climate, quality of design and construction, and compatibility with the historic campus.

This survey was focused on evaluation of historical structures rather than archaeological resources. The University of Florida has identified archeological sites and zones of sensitivity as mapped in the September 2003 Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement. According to this Agreement, the University shall seek to preserve any significant archeological resources, but when this is not possible, shall undertake appropriate archeological salvage excavation prior to authorizing the initiation of construction or other ground disturbing activities. All such salvage excavation work shall be directed by a qualified professional archeologist and shall comply with DHR's archeological excavation and reporting standards. The University shall develop a program of archeological monitoring for ground disturbing activities in previously unsurveyed portions of Type II Zones. If, in the judgment of the monitoring archeologist, potentially significant archeological material is encountered, all ground disturbing activities in the immediate area (within a 10 ft. radius) of the find shall cease until the significance of the find has been evaluated. If the material is found to be significant: (i) construction shall be modified to preserve significant archeological resources in place, or (ii) if the preservation is not feasible and prudent, associated construction shall cease and the University, in consultation with DHR, shall develop and implement an archeological data recovery plan. Any archeological material encountered that includes human remains shall be managed consistent with Title XLVI, Chapter 872.05, Florida Statutes. The University of Florida Design and Construction Standards, Section 02200, 1.2 (D), place the responsibility on the Architecture/Engineering firm to ensure that construction documents address the possibility of encountering archeologically significant items and instruct the Constructor in the appropriate procedure to follow should the need arise. The Standards, further instruct that all work shall be stopped and the University project manager contacted when archeologically sensitive items are encountered during construction work.

III. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SURVEY AREA

The survey area is immediately south of the University of Florida Campus Historic District. At that border, the terrain begins to descend slightly, descending distinctly beyond the south border of the survey area at Museum Road. The medical complex beyond this border lies partly on one of the many of Florida's sink holes.

The survey area is bounded to the east by US 441 (SW 13th Street or Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard. The south border includes both sides of Museum Road. The west border includes both sides of North-South Drive proceeding west of Florida Field to encompass the President's Home on West University Avenue. This area of the campus was the site of the Post-World War II construction to provide urgently needed student and administrative services, dormitories for men and for women in the newly coeducational institution, and classroom buildings.

The University of Florida is located within the City of Gainesville in Alachua County. The local population in 2003 was 117,182 for the city and 221,221 for the county. The University population is approximately 70,000 students, faculty, and support personnel occupying over 900 buildings and 2,000 acres of land. The climate is humid and

subtropical; the soil conditions are impacted by veins of clay up to approximately 100 feet above sea level.

In order to attract the University to Gainesville in 1905, the city offered 500 acres of open pine scrub land west of the city center and free water. The larger impact area today is defined approximately by University Avenue to the north, SW 13th Street/Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Boulevard (US 441) to the east, Archer Road to the south, and SW 34 Street (CR 222) to the west. When the first construction began in the northeast sector of this area, much of the property was used as farm as a part of the land grant institution commitment to agriculture.

IV. HISTORICAL ANALYSIS AND STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The University of Florida World War II and Post-War Campus (1940-1956) under National Register Criterion A (associated with events which have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history) is significant as a visual record of the new attitudes of national and international post-war society and of the emerging diversity of the public university. Further, the campus reflects the development of the Preservation Movement in the United States and exemplifies unique efforts to insure preservation of the character defining features of the campus.

The campus architecture of this period is significant under National Register Criterion C (embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction). The important buildings of this period are noteworthy for achieving compatibility while also reflecting new architectural and social directions. The cohesiveness and compatible evolution of the architectural context of the University of Florida stands as a unique example among large public institutions.

The 1989 National Register nomination states, “The harmonious unity of design of the campus plan has fulfilled the original intent to create a scholarly atmosphere and a sense of permanence.” It is remarkable that this statement has remained appropriate through financial constraints, rampant growth, urban renewal, and the constant pressure for facilities to provide the leading edge in university education.

The University of Florida belongs to a tradition of great universities. It is one of the nation's largest public, land-grant research institutions and one of the most comprehensive universities in the United States, encompassing virtually all recognized academic and professional disciplines. In dramatic contrast to its opening in 1906 with two unfinished buildings and 102 students, the University of Florida entered the 21st century with a population of almost 70,000 students, faculty, and support personnel occupying over 900 buildings and 2,000 acres of land. Tracing its roots to a parent institution founded in 1853, the University of Florida marks 2003 as its sesquicentennial and 2006 as the Centennial of the Historic Campus.

The University of Florida Historic Campus belongs not only to its own population and alumni, but to the universal heritage of institutions of higher learning. The first one

hundred entering students in 1906 presented a dramatic contrast to entering students today. The male Caucasians in military uniform have been replaced by a global representation of students from diverse backgrounds, abilities, and developing viewpoints. Yet all who matriculate or pass through these halls as visitors may see the campus as a part of the visible record of human achievement in our built environment. It is a record that recognizes our cultural and regional differences but celebrates our common values and human needs that make us more alike than different. The University of Florida, in preserving its historic campus and planning for its future, opens a door of communication from the local to the global level.

After World War II, the University of Florida witnessed unprecedented growth as veterans flooded the campus supported by the G.I. Bill and as the all male institution became coeducational in 1947. Student enrollment that had dropped to 600 men during the war exploded to 10,000 in 1948. Guy Chandler Fulton, Architect to the University and the State Board of Control 1944-1956, directed this period of dramatic development.

The monumental building program of the University of Florida campus would reflect the economic, sociological, and architectural changes that were emerging across the nation and the world. Remarkably, Fulton inaugurated an era of campus architecture that was compatible yet transitional to the new modern ideals. The foundation was established for the cohesiveness that characterizes the campus today. Nevertheless, the next decades would present challenges that would require strong activism to preserve the campus integrity.

The decade following the post war boom would be marked across the nation by rampant urban renewal and condemnation of old buildings as blighted rather than historic. This was reflected at the University of Florida where the four original buildings of the quadrangle at the core of the university were scheduled to be replaced by mega-structures. By 1966, the National Historic Preservation Act was in place. Concerned university faculty engineered the listing of eleven individual campus buildings on the National Register. Nevertheless, the four buildings remained on the university demolition list, protected only by the economic recession of the early 1970s.

During this decade, the University of Florida became one of the first in the nation to offer graduate studies in architectural preservation. As preservation awareness grew, the University created a Committee for the Preservation of Historic Buildings and Sites. The administration then agreed to remove the four quadrangle buildings from the list for eminent demolition and they remained intact but in disuse. In 1989, the National Register listed the Campus Historic District and the State Historic Preservation Office negotiated a Memorandum of Agreement with the University, based on agreements with federal agencies implemented under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 to provide guidance and a means for resolving disputes. During the 1980s and 1990s major donations matched by the State of Florida provided for the restoration and rehabilitation of the formerly doomed quadrangle buildings. In 2003, support was secured to develop a Preservation Plan to protect the campus heritage for future generations.

The University Record of 1906 had predicted, "It may take a hundred years for the completion of these plans, but as the State grows..., the University will finally grow into a splendid and harmonious whole...." It is through this "harmonious whole" that the University of Florida campus stands significant among large public universities.

V. ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

The 1989 National Register nomination summarizes the architectural character of the early campus. "The historic campus of the University of Florida, established in 1905, comprises an important collection of Collegiate Gothic academic buildings and dormitories. The contributing buildings are of red brick embellished with cast stone of fine workmanship, two-and-a-half and three-and-a-half stories high with steeply pitched red clay tile roofs. The original site of undeveloped land with scattered pine trees has evolved into a heavily landscaped campus with a variety of mature trees, mostly indigenous to the area.... The harmony and dignity of the 19 Collegiate Gothic buildings built between 1906 and 1939 blend well with the 12 newer red brick buildings within the historic district, located in the extreme northeast corner of the main campus of the state's largest University....

The workmanship is of high quality; particularly of the stone trim of water tables, window and door surrounds, gable ends, and quoins. Superior craftsmanship is shown in intricate gothic tracery, gargoyles and medallions, fan-vaulted ceilings in archways, bay and oriole windows, and the laying of the English cross bond brickwork. What appears to be cut stone is in reality a compound of Portland cement and crushed stone cast in molds with the surface then carefully hand tooled and textured to simulate cut stone.¹ Noncontributing buildings constructed after 1940 are also of red brick with concrete trim, and they often have modern variations of Collegiate Gothic styling; thus continuing the traditional fabric and creating an architectural dialogue between past and present."

When Gainesville succeeded in its campaign to become the home of the new University of Florida, the Board of Control for the state universities selected the architect from two semi-finalists. Henry John Klutho, acclaimed for his work in Jacksonville after the 1901 fire, submitted a Beaux Arts campus plan. William Augustus Edwards presented a Collegiate Gothic image for the new University of Florida. The young state of Florida was seeking an architectural image for its flagship university that would compare favorably with respected institutions; the Edwards proposal fulfilled that association.

Following the selection of the architect, the Board ordered that comparative bids for the first university buildings; the lowest bid was more than the Board had money to invest. Architect Edwards was instructed to cut down the size of the buildings or to make other changes that would not affect "the usefulness or the architectural features of the buildings but that might reduce the cost of construction." New bids were submitted and, after the contract was awarded, the Board authorized an additional sum for Ludiwici tile in order "that the roof be built in accordance with original specifications." The red tile was not only appropriate to the climate, but also would become one of the cohesive links of the

campus image. During his tenure as University Architect, Edwards would design principal buildings of the early campus, as well as central campus buildings of FSU and FAMU in Tallahassee and the Florida School for the Deaf in St. Augustine.

In 1925 the University named Rudolph Weaver head of the new School of Architecture and the second University Architect. Weaver's understanding of the importance of the continuity of the campus image may be seen in his inscription on the back of a photograph of his addition to the Library, "This indicates my effort to carry out and maintain the character of another architect's work." Also in 1925, Frederick Law Olmstead, Jr. prepared a landscape plan for the Plaza of the Americas and surrounding buildings that would link the widely spaced campus with indigenous vegetation. Construction was constrained by the collapse of the Florida Boom and the market crash of 1929, but funding through government programs promoted an increase in craftsmanship and art in architecture. Then war loomed across the globe and construction ground to a halt.

World War II and the Post-War Campus

The significant buildings that arose during this period clearly reflect the expanding organism of a rapidly growing campus, as well as the larger patterns of a nation and a world ready for new directions. Notably, the campus also acknowledged its inheritance. The buildings of this period exhibit larger massing and angular relationships of building to site. These buildings are the product of new architectural directions, rapid and economical construction, research in campus design, and sensitivity to climatic conditions.

The resulting campus is a monument to Guy Chandler Fulton, University Architect for the State Board of Control from 1944-1956, who set and maintained architectural standards. Working with him were Jeffrey Hamilton, University Consulting Architect, and architects selected to work on the campus, notably Russell T. Pancoast and Associates of Miami and Kemp, Bunch and Jackson Architects of Jacksonville. Further, the influence of University Architect Rudolph Weaver, with whom Fulton worked before Weaver's death is reflected in the standards set by Fulton during his tenure. Completion of his projects included Weil Engineering and Industries Building and the new Gymnasium, both at the edge of the athletic fields of the campus.

The Later Weaver Period

Completed in 1949 (the first phase in 1947), Weil Hall has served as the University's main Engineering and Industries Building. Since Weil is located just across Stadium road, early engineering students could get a great view of Gator football games right from their classroom windows. Weil Hall continues the Collegiate Gothic campus features of red brick laid in English cross bond, clay tile gable roof with intersecting gables, and cast trim details in the increased scale of the mid-century campus buildings. The strong east-west axis, emphasized by water table and parapet coping, is punctuated with projecting bays and cast quoin corners. The hallways are wide and in the administration area, located in the east end, tile wainscot has been placed from the floor up the wall to

approximately 48 inches, creating a datum, broken by doors. The building name is incised in the arched limestone entrance.

After completion of the Florida Gymnasium or “Alligator Alley” in 1949, the historic Gymnasium became the Women’s Gym to house women’s athletic programs for the newly coeducational university. Athletic and military drill fields were considered from the earliest plan for the land grant university. The original athletic field was Fleming Field, just north of the present stadium. The Florida Pool was completed in 1929 and construction began on Florida Field. The stadium was built into a natural bowl and the upper seats were at ground level. The track field, Percy Beard Field, was on the south end of the stadium. Florida Gym was located directly east of Florida Field. The simplified Collegiate Gothic façade was the gateway for sports events, rock concerts, and graduations until completion of the O’Connell Center “O’Dome.” The Florida Gymnasium and Florida Pool are within the National Register District.

When the Dairy Science Building (Building 120) was designed by Rudolph Weaver in 1937, it was distanced from its contemporaries of Dauer, Leigh, and the Infirmary by green and planted space. The small Collegiate Gothic structure housed classrooms, laboratories, offices and a cold storage room. Most research that took place there was dedicated to the surplus of milk produced in Florida during that time. Today, the building houses laboratories, classrooms and offices for the computing division of IFAS. The exterior retains some of its Collegiate Gothic features, although some of the original stone detail of the entry pavilion has been removed. This building is within the National Register District.

After World War II, the University of Florida witnessed unprecedented growth as veterans flooded the campus and as the all male institution became coeducational in 1947. Student enrollment that had dropped to 600 men during the war exploded to 10,000 in 1948 and the need for an Administration Building was urgent. Completed in 1951, Tigert Hall launched a new era in campus architecture that was both progressive and compatible with its Collegiate Gothic context. An administrative tower and wings had been a part of the original design of the University Auditorium, but financial constraints set that project aside. As early as 1938, WPA funds were designated for an administration building as a make work project.² The first design by Rudolph Weaver exceeded the budget and World War II halted the project.

The project resumed in 1946 when Guy Fulton redesigned the project, on which he had worked with Weaver. The Jacksonville firm of Kemp, Bunch, and Jackson was selected to complete the project in association with Fulton and his assistant Jeffrey M. Hamilton. The reinterpreted Collegiate Gothic integrated traditional brick and tile with simplified cast trim in the comparatively massive reinforced concrete structure. The University Seal in the bold grid tower entrance and the plaques representing the University’s colleges identify Tigert Hall as the seat of the University Administration. Planned under the administration of University President John Tigert, the building commemorates him in its name. Tigert Hall is within the National Register district.

Tracing its roots to a parent institution founded in 1853, the University of Florida marked its centennial in 1953 by dedicating the Century Tower to alumni lost in World Wars I and II. From the Tower, the sound of the quarter hour tolls and the music of the 61 bronze bell carillons project across the campus. The tower of 11 stories with 3 entrances provides access to the tower for music students and concert performers. The top of the tower is ornamented with cast details linking arches and corner spires. Tigert Hall and the Century Tower completed a goal of the first University Architect William Edwards to provide a landmark tower and an administration building, originally planned as a part of the University Auditorium. The Century Tower is within the National Register district.

Due to the GI bill, soldiers returning from World War II were attending the University in record numbers and bringing their wives and children. The three Flavel villages were little more than a collection of wartime barracks moved to campus to house the vast number of new students and their families, but their impact as a community helped to shape the diverse student body of the University today. Recycled barracks also filled the void of space for academic programs; some of the “temporary” buildings that dotted the campus persisted for nearly four decades. While these are no longer a part of the campus, they remain an important element in University of Florida history and are marked in memory by Flavel Field.

The first permanent women dormitories were completed in 1950 to accommodate the newly coeducational university. The dorms were named for Angela Mallory, Nancy Y. Yulee, and Mary Margaret Reid, wives of notable government figures of Florida. The Board of Control in 1947 had assigned the Assistant Business Manager to tour progressive university and develop recommendations for the dormitories. Female students attending the University at that time could enjoy the amenities of Mallory, Yulee, and Reid Halls, which included sewing rooms and hairdressing rooms and separate dining facilities from the men on campus. The three units were combined to allow common facilities such as kitchen and offices. In order to save time and money, C and R Construction used tilt-up poured concrete walls.

Beyond the early campus, the brick walls and clay tile hip roofs establish continuity, while providing features suitable to the Florida climate and the latest standards of university housing. Concrete overhangs above the windows serve as permanent awnings. A wide fascia below the eaves and modified classical west portico deliver a prelude to post-modern detailing. The dormitories of this period were the design of Guy Fulton. He worked to maintain quality in the face of time pressures, and compatibility with the campus through detailed specification of the brick and roofing tile “to match the roofs of existing buildings.”³

Across a green, Broward Hall opened in 1954 to house the rapidly increasing numbers of women students. Broward Hall was named for Annie Douglass Broward, wife of governor Napoleon Bonaparte Broward. This complex reflects the angular footprint, breezeways, and corrugated glass block stairwell of the first women’s dormitories. The detail language of this building, however, is more restrained.

The women's dormitories were sited a studied distance from the men's dormitories; this did not deter a 1952 panty raid that caught national attention. Tolbert Hall, along with Riker, North, and Weaver Halls, form the Tolbert Area men's dormitories. Tolbert features an outdoor, concrete, spiral staircase with steel railing that leads from the main entry porch to the second floor. The entries employ the use of a modified portico with the building name above the glazed entry door, similar to the early women's dormitories.

The HUB Student Services Center was designed by the Russell T. Pancoast and Associates of Miami and dedicated on November 3, 1950. The project architect was Andrew Ferendino (later a principal of the important firm of Spillis and Candela). Jefferson M. Hamilton was consulting architect for the University with Guy C. Fulton as Architect for the State Board of Control. The Student Services Center was renamed the Hub by students after a campus-wide contest on the occasion of its opening.

The Hub, built in 1949-50, reflects the influence of international modern architecture significant to the post-World War II era. This new building at the outer edge of the historic center made a gesture to the future while remaining in harmony with the scale and materials of the campus, as directed by University Architect Guy Fulton. The horizontality of the generous fenestration emphasizes the architectural form and connects the interior to the campus. A sweeping curved covered walkway links the geometric composition of central block, rectangular ell, and circular east end. The grand scale of the original interior spaces, views, and the visual relation of interior to exterior are significant features. Inside the main lobby entrance, the original pink marble stairs form a focal point. At the head of the main lobby stair is the original ballroom with its wood dance floor. To the left of the main lobby, is the circular space of the former post office. To the right, the curving geometry theme is reflected in ceiling molding and unique terrazzo floor details in the former dining space and the corrugated glass feature of the bookstore. Expansive windows and an upstairs deck relate to the green leading to the Reitz Union beyond.

Matherly Hall housed the College of Business Administration when it opened in 1953. The building was named for Walter Jeffries Matherly, the dean of business administration from 1926-1954. The structure is representative of the post-World War II modified collegiate gothic with clay tile gabled roof, brick veneer, and crenulated parapet with cast concrete details. The expansive window fenestration and linear cast concrete detail surrounding the windows express the new direction of more massive campus buildings. Matherly Hall is within the National Register district.

Limited funds in the early years of the University, the collapse of the Florida Boom, and the Great Depression had thwarted an official President's Home. Ironically, it was a budget surplus from the World War II barracks recycled as Flavel housing that funded construction of the "Official Residence and Reception Center." Local materials included the heart cypress used for the columns of the neoclassical portico. Under the supervision of University Architect Guy Fulton and Jeffrey Hamilton, the house was completed in March of 1953. One week later, President and Mrs. Hillis Miller had hosted more than 2,000 guests for the university's centennial celebration.

Carlton Auditorium was designed by Guy Fulton in 1954 to accommodate the fast growing student population. It is named for William G. Carleton, a respected history professor from 1926-1962. The auditorium is located just south of Walker Hall and shares a breezeway with the 1927 building. Carleton reflects the international modern influences of the period, but the use of brick and concrete details, along with the low profile of its siting, allow it to remain in harmony with the surroundings. The continuous breezeway opens to a large auditorium that provides lecture space for a wide variety of University courses. Carlton Auditorium is within the National Register district.

McCarty Hall consists of a series of four structures designed for the College of Agriculture in 1956 by University architect Guy Fulton. This building complex built upon the foundation of the land-grant university in agricultural studies and services to the state. These buildings served the dramatic growth of that tradition after the founding of the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences in 1964. This complex has contributed to numerous IFAS research projects, ranging from Gatorade to the “low-carb” potato. The four red brick and concrete structures are connected by a series of exterior walkways on the upper floors, reflective of the Fulton dormitories; however, instead of the cantilevered concrete window eyebrows, shading is achieved by a series of rectangular concrete panels suspended in front of the brick structure. The facility provides a wide variety of interior spaces such as classrooms, labs, offices and lecture halls. The complex was named for governor Dan McCarty who was a successful citrus grower in addition to his political achievements.

VI. EVOLUTION OF THE CAMPUS PLAN

The first campus plan was submitted in 1905 by William Augustus Edwards, University Architect to the Board of Control 1905-1925. The plan was dominated by two arc roads and three zones with buildings sited at right angles. Principal academic buildings face a main central green with an administration building in the middle of the area. A major change in the 1920 plan was the removal of the administration building plan from the center of the green and addition of formal geometries on the green. An auditorium and administrative building were shown south of the green. During the Weaver era in the 1930s, the arcs began to be displaced by increasing density of building in the inner campus and by the presence of automobiles.

The 1948 master plan by University Architect Guy Fulton reflected a number of significant changes. In this plan, the main open space of the green, by then named the Plaza of the Americas, was extended to the east and south. The University Auditorium was the focal point at the intersection of the three open spaces. The new spatial configuration suggested in the 1948 plan became the major feature of the 1957 plan. The open space branched out even further and created a new open space corridor to the south. Another significant difference is related to building orientations; most of the newer buildings are not at right angles and a large number of the suggested buildings face the new open space corridors.

VII. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Survey the study area and evaluating the buildings revealed the following: 1. The period produced buildings of high significance to the history of the University and to the broad history of architecture for large public institutions; 2. The study decade produced twice as many structures as the entire prior history of the campus; 3. The architectural and historical significance of the buildings was concentrated in the early part of the decade; 4. The period included fraternity and sorority houses, outside the survey area, that remain partly in private ownership and a number of utilitarian agriculture structures; 5. Outside the survey area are several significant buildings in the 1989 National Register District that were not listed as contributory in the original nomination because they were not yet 50 years old. Because these are significant and eligible for designation and have now reached the 50 year benchmark, they have been included in this survey.

The multiple properties of the World War II and Post-War Campus are noteworthy for achieving compatibility while also reflecting new architectural and social directions. The cohesiveness and compatible evolution of the architectural context of the University of Florida stands as a unique example among large public institutions.

The compatibility of the buildings of the new era is evident in continuity in scale, height, and materials. Architectural forms and detail draw inspiration from the campus, from the geography and climate, as well as from the attitudes of the post-war period. New relationships of building to site responded to demands of climate and new thinking about campus facilities. New methods of construction were demanded to respond to the needs of the exploding population of the university. The significant campus buildings of this new era made a statement of their time while “honoring the past and shaping the future.”

SUMMARY RECOMMENDATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT

As the University of Florida updates its campus Comprehensive Master Plan in 2005, the findings of this report shall be incorporated including recognition of the Post World-War II buildings, compatible building design and placement, and reinforcement of open space patterns that have evolved on the campus. New building locations within the registered historic district and context area will be identified with sensitivity to the findings of this report. Such sensitivity will include reinforcement of historical build-to lines along roadways.

Building orientation to reinforce the historic right-angle grid patterns will be emphasized along with orientations that frame the sweeping exterior spaces of the 1948 Plan and subsequent campus plans. Views of historical features, such as the Dauer Hall stained glass windows and restored entryway, will be preserved and showcased in recommended refurbished streetscapes. Exterior landscape/streetscape projects will be suggested to reinvigorate historic courtyards and open spaces expanding from the recently completed Yardley Courtyards Phase I.

Map studies depict current important views, vistas and pedestrian corridors that reflect the open spaces first established in these historical campus plans. Context sensitive architectural designs, modeled after the success of the recent Gerson Hall, will be required. Character-defining features of campus historic architecture will be used to develop campus design guidelines for new buildings and compatible materials. All new development will be accommodated in such a way as to enhance, rather than detract from significant buildings in the historic context area.

Attention to building density, height and bulk will be compatible with existing architecture. New campus areas will be developed as concentrated activity hubs to house larger buildings in new complexes that are incompatible with the registered historic district and context area.

As a next step in the leading edge of campus preservation, this Plan sets forth designations, not only of sites over 50 years old but also of examples of compatibility in recent construction with the historic context. These designation categories are proposed to include: Landmark; Architecturally and Historically Significant; Appropriate to Visual Context, Including New Construction; Not Significant Architecturally or Historically; Detrimental to Context, Including New Construction.

During 2004-2006, a grant from the Getty Campus Heritage Initiative will also enable development of refined policies with regard to compatible design. The Getty Grant, along with a joint project with the Florida Division of Natural Resources, will support proposal of a computerized cyclical maintenance plan and documentation of best practices for renovation/maintenance procedures.

The visual unity of the University of Florida campus is noteworthy among large public universities. The campus buildings and campus plans have expressed national and international developments of each era, while preserving compatibility and harmony. This consistency is not only in individual buildings, but in visual linkages of built and natural environment. The campus is significant also for its role in the application of preservation in academic degree programs, in supervision of work on the campus, and in the commitment of the administration and the state to preservation.

To coincide with the 100 year anniversary of the opening of the campus, the Preservation Plan and Guidelines to be finalized in 2006 will build upon this document to feature the following: an accessible web based format; coordination with the Campus Master Plan; and integration of the goals of progress, sustainability, and historic preservation.

VIII. LIST OF FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILES ADDED BY THIS SURVEY

Florida Gymnasium

Weil Hall Engineering Industries

Dairy Science

Tigert Hall Administration Building

The Hub Student Services Building

Century Tower

Matherly Hall College of Business Administration

Mallory, Yulee, Reid Women's Dormitory Area

Broward Hall Dormitory

Riker, Tolbert, North, Weaver Dormitory Area

Rawlings Dormitory

Carleton Auditorium

McCarty Area IFAS

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WWW Links

University of Florida Archives, Smathers Library East

<http://web.uflib.ufl.edu/spec/archome/univarch.html>

UF Architecture and Fine Arts Library

UF Builds: <http://web.uflib.ufl.edu/ufarch/default.htm>

(created by Architecture and Fine Arts Librarian Edward Teague in 1999 and updated by Librarian Ann Liddell, this web page contains links to sites including a campus map, historic sites, construction to 1999) Site includes:

Historic Sites Guide: <http://web.uflib.ufl.edu/ufarch/historic.htm>

UF Buildings and Sites: <http://web.uflib.ufl.edu/ufarch/bldgdata.htm>

(lists approximately 400 structures to 1999)

Gallery: <http://web.uflib.ufl.edu/ufarch/gallery.htm>

(photographs of nearly 250 buildings and links to campus map)

Timetable: <http://web.uflib.ufl.edu/ufarch/history.htm>

(Lists 920 existing buildings in 1999 and link to Timeline of UF events)

Resources: <http://web.uflib.ufl.edu/ufarch/resources.htm>

(Includes links to bibliographies and web sites)

AFA preservation holdings: <http://web.uflib.ufl.edu/afa/publications/presdox-index.html>

(index of preservation resources in AFA library)

UF Preservation of Historic Buildings and Sites Committee:

<http://www.facilities.ufl.edu/cp/hpp.htm>

UF Interdisciplinary Graduate Concentration in Historic Preservation:

<http://www.dcp.ufl.edu/hp/index.php>

2003 Sesquicentennial Site:

<http://www.ufl.edu/150/>

(includes UF Timeline and Sesquicentennial Events)

ENDNOTES

² President John James Tigert Building Files 1929-1947, Sub-series P7d, Box 1, University of Florida Archives Library.

³ Guy Fulton Specifications for Mallory and Yulee, Physical Plant, University of Florida.

“The brick be laid in American bond with alternate headers and stretchers. They are to be modular size size cut solid brick with a full range of fire-flashed color and are to be cross-stacked in the kiln to vary color of each brick....The roofing tile to contain fifteen distinct shades of natural burned colors to match the roofs of existing buildings. The composition is to be 50% light tile from light buff to medium red, 50% dark tile of which 30% should be of burned dark red and 20% greenish. No chocolate brown or light cream is to be used.”