

Property Information

Property Names

Name Explanation	Name
Current Name	University Hall
Function/Location	Athletic Facility, Massie Road
Historic	Field House
Historic	Onesty Hall
Historic	The Cage

Property Evaluation Status

Evaluation Status Unavailable in Draft

Property Addresses

Current - 300 Massie Road

County/Independent City(s):	Charlottesville (Ind. City)
Incorporated Town(s):	No Data
Zip Code(s):	22903
Magisterial District(s):	No Data
Tax Parcel(s):	No Data
USGS Quad(s):	CHARLOTTESVILLE WEST

Additional Property Information

Architecture Setting:	Suburban
Acreage:	6.2

Site Description:

December 2017: [Onesty Hall] The resource is located near the North Grounds area of the University of Virginia campus in the city of Charlottesville, VA. It is situated in direct proximity to a number of other athletic fields and facilities operated by the university, having originally served as an annex for University Hall. The athletic facilities area marks a transition from the denser, more urban nature of the university's Central Grounds to the more suburban North Grounds, with the athletic buildings and fields typically separated by large swaths of parking and university transit infrastructure.

September 2018: [University Hall complex]

Terminology: University Hall is a round building with its main entrance oriented to the north-northeast. For simplicity of description, the building and site will be described following the cardinal direction entrance names on the building. Thus the north-northeast elevation will be called the north elevation, the east-southeast elevation will be called the east elevation, the south-southwest elevation will be called the south elevation, and the west-northwest elevation will be called the west elevation.

University Hall's main level, at grade with the north lawn and Massie Road, is referred to as the public level. The lower level, at grade on the east and south sides, is called the player level.

Site Description

University Hall is located between Copeley Road, Massie Road, Emmet Street North, and the Buckingham Branch Railroad track. Parking lots lie to the south, west, and north of University Hall. John Paul Jones Arena and the Frank C. McCue Center are to the northeast. Indoor and outdoor practice fields are to the southeast. The Cage, built as part of the original University Hall construction, and Onesty Hall, built adjoining the Cage in 1970, are to the south. A single story Link building connects University Hall to the Cage and Onesty Hall. The surrounding buildings and fields have all been built since the construction of University Hall.

The main, north, entrance to University Hall has a large grass lawn surrounded by trees and sidewalks leading to the entrance from Massie Road. A colonnade composed of a single row of columns runs along the outer edge of the sidewalks surrounding the lawn. A small World War II memorial marker and planting are located at the south end of the lawn, centered on the University Hall north entrance.

The site around University Hall slopes from the public level at the north entrance, down to the player level surrounding the building. The entrance lawn is level with the public level of University Hall. Sidewalks around the edge of the block follow the site's topography. The west sidewalk slopes down gradually. It is lined with a concrete wall. A stair at the east end of the north sidewalk leads down to the lower east and south sidewalks. The east and south sidewalks are on grade with the University Hall lower (player) level. The Cage and Link are also on the player level. The ground surrounding University Hall aligns with the player level, and slopes up to the north and west. A pathway at the public level runs around the exterior of University Hall.

The circular University Hall is located within a rectangular block. The northwest and northeast corners of the block are planted with grass and trees. The southeast corner has an open lawn. A parking lot is located in the southwest corner.

Surveyor Assessment:

December 2017: [Onesty Hall] The resource is an athletics facility completed in the Modernist style in 1972 as an annex to the nearby University Hall. It's basement and lower level housed a swimming and diving pool, instructional courts, handball and squash courts, locker rooms, and storage space, while its upper level contained physical education instruction rooms, storage, and spectator seating for the courts below. The original design is notable primarily for centering on the natatorium, which served the university until the opening of the Aquatics and Fitness Center in 1996. The integration of red brick in running bond with geometric massing and modern fenestration patterns connects the more contemporary design of the complex to the university's Jeffersonian architectural tradition. The

building was named in 1982 in honor of Louis Anthony Onesty, who served as track and cross country coach at the university for 22 years and was considered an important figure in the Charlottesville Parks and Recreation Department. Due to its age, Onesty Hall would be considered non-contributing to a campus-wide historic district with a period of significance ending in the late 1960s.

September 2018: [University Hall Complex]

Introduction

University Hall at the University of Virginia (UVA) is a multipurpose arena and sports facility built in 1964-65. The arena hosted the UVA men's, and eventually the women's, basketball program from 1965 to 2006 as well as other sports programs, musical concerts and theater productions, conventions and convocations, and other special events. Designed by the Cambridge, MA firm of Lawrence, Beckwith, and Haible, with Richmond, VA firm Baskerville and Son serving as architect of record, the building, UVA's third purpose-built gymnasium, included the circular arena with a precast concrete, post-tensioned roof, an earthen-floored practice facility known as the Cage, and a rectangular Link between the two. An addition housing a swimming pool and other facilities was planned as part of the original construction, but due to budget constraints was not completed until 1970 (this is now Onesty Hall). John Paul Jones Arena, completed in 2006, replaced University Hall as UVA's main indoor sports arena, but University Hall remained in active use by other UVA sports programs. The arena was closed in 2015 after asbestos-containing fireproofing on the ceiling became friable and started dropping to the floor below, although the rest of the building continued to be occupied. In 2018, the University of Virginia Board of Visitors approved the demolition of University Hall.

Planning for University Hall

The University of Virginia's first purpose-built gymnasium, Fayerweather Gymnasium, was completed in 1893 at a cost of \$30,000. It was designed by Norfolk, VA architects John Kevan Peebles and John Carpenter. At the time, Fayerweather Gym, which included a bowling alley, swimming pool, indoor track, and baseball cage, was the "largest and most thoroughly equipped gymnasium in the south" and had one of the longest indoor tracks in the nation. The UVA basketball team began playing at Fayerweather Gym during its first season in 1905-1906. By the early 1920s, the university sports program had outgrown the facilities in Fayerweather Gym. Its replacement, Memorial Gymnasium, opened in 1924. Built for a cost of \$30,000, the arena at Memorial Gym seated 3,500 (the University had about 1,500 students at the time) and had room for three side-by-side regulation basketball courts, in contrast to the one available at Fayerweather. Following the opening of Memorial Gym, Fayerweather became the home of the architecture department, and the building was renamed Fayerweather Hall (it remains in use today by the McIntire Department of Art). Memorial Gym, named in honor of UVA students and alumni killed in World War I, was designed by the University's Architectural Commission, supervised by Fiske Kimball, the head of the University's newly formed Department of Art and Architecture. At the time it opened, it was the third largest gymnasium in the United States.

While enrollment at UVA had been as high as 3,000 in 1939, it was less than half that in 1944, the low point during World War II. Following the end of the war, enrollment soared to over 5,000 in 1948, and the University brought in temporary dormitories and trailers to house over 1,000 students and their families on Copeley Hill, a property on the northwest edge of campus that the University had recently acquired. Although enrollment fluctuated during the 1950s, it remained high enough that facilities like Memorial Gymnasium, built for a much smaller student body, were becoming as cramped and out of date as Fayerweather had seemed in the early 1920s. A report in the late 1950s catalogued the issues with Memorial Gym, including recurring damage to the playing surface when concerts and student dances were held there, inadequate training time due to competing uses, and the poor condition of the locker rooms and the pool.

In December 1953, UVA joined the new collegiate athletic Atlantic Coast Conference (ACC). The ACC had been formed the prior June by seven former members of the Southern Conference, which UVA had left in 1937. The need to compete with other ACC schools increased the urgency of discussions surrounding a new gymnasium, with salt poured on the wound by the Charlotte (NC) Observer, which reportedly called Memorial Gym "dirty" and "a disgrace to the ACC" (the University of North Carolina is one of UVA's oldest and fiercest sports rivals). According to Fred Pollard, UVA alumnus and, at the time, member of the Virginia House of Delegates, he "ran into" head football coach Ben Martin in the Bahamas in January 1957, where they discussed the need for a new gym. Pollard advised Martin that he would "never get anywhere without making a survey of what other schools had in comparison to Virginia." Martin acted on Pollard's advice, preparing the survey of facilities at twelve other comparable schools in late 1957 or early 1958. Martin's report noted that UVA operated at a much lower athletics budget than other schools, and was similarly at the lower end of facilities. Martin laid out a case that a new field house (as it was then called) would improve recruiting for the university's athletic programs; in his opinion, the state should fund the estimated \$2.5 million cost, since the alumni had "bought" Memorial Gym. Following Martin's report, Pollard was able to allocate \$10,000 in an appropriations bill for site plans.

In July 1958, Gus Tebell, who was head coach of the UVA basketball team from 1930 to 1951, prepared a detailed report on the plan for a new athletic complex. Tebell specified a field house measuring 370 by 296 feet. The heart of the building would be a portable basketball court that could accommodate 6500 in permanent and balcony seats. The remainder of the floor would be dirt, with an eight lap track and pits for activities like pole vaulting and long jumping. Tebell saw the field house as a multipurpose building that could be used not only by the basketball team, but also the baseball, football, lacrosse, tennis, and wrestling programs for practices, as well as providing an indoor arena for commencements, conventions, and other indoor functions. Surrounding the field house would be parking, a track field, two baseball fields, a field for soccer and lacrosse, and three practice fields for the football team.

Included with Tebell's report were "rough, preliminary plans" for the new field house, drawn by Lawrence Greaver of the UVA School of Engineering. Greaver's design depicted an oval structure with rectangular wings along the long sides. The main floor was on grade with an auditorium space of 7000-sf and had a removable wood floor and storage for temporary seats. A track ran around the exterior, and above was a balcony with fixed seating. Total seating capacity, including fixed and removable seats, was 6,500. Wing A had four visiting team dressing rooms, showers and toilets, and hand ball and squash courts on the first floor, and a dormitory for visiting teams, toilets and showers, lounge, and the swimming pool balcony on the second floor. Wing B had six home team dressing rooms, showers and toilets, wrestling and boxing rooms, equipment room, laundry, repair department, and an HVAC plant on the first floor, with offices, lecture rooms, projection room, conference rooms, toilets and showers, and rooms for the coaches and instructors on the second floor. The total square footage of the facility was estimated at 96,000.

Tebell's statement also recommended a location for the new athletic complex: Copeley Hill. This property, located west of Route 29 and north of Ivy Road on the northwestern edge of the UVA Grounds, was agricultural land formerly owned by Colonel Eugene C. Massie, a lawyer and alumnus of UVA who built a wood frame house on the top of the hill and named it "Copeley." Massie died in 1924, and his heirs sold portions of the Copeley property to UVA in several transactions during the 1940s, including a parcel east of Route 29 in 1940, and two parcels, one 89.05 acres, the other 30.95 acres, in September 1945. The latter two parcels, which lie west of Route 29, included the Copeley House as well as the land on which University Hall was later built. It was on this latter property that the University erected temporary housing, including dormitories for single students and trailers for married students, in 1946. Edward Slaughter, UVA athletics coach, physical education professor, and one-time head of the University Hall planning committee, later

recalled that UVA Comptroller Vincent Shea was responsible for quietly acquiring the Copeley Hill site. Slaughter termed it a "remarkable thing" that farmland so close to the University was still available at a "reasonable price" in the 1940s.

An aerial photograph from 1937 indeed shows that most of the land north and west of the University was farmland, but by 1955 an aerial shows development creeping north and west of Charlottesville. As well, while the University was considering the location of a new field house, work was well underway on a new shopping center just north of Copeley. The first stores of the Barracks Road Shopping Center, Charlottesville's first suburban shopping mall, opened in 1958 in what was then rural Albemarle County. The grand opening was held in October 1959.

In October 1958, UVA President Colgate W. Darden, Jr. appointed a committee to select possible sites for the field house. The committee, after consulting with the firm of Von Storch and Hough, concurred with Tebell's recommendation of a site on Copeley Hill. The following month, director of the Alumni Association Gilbert J. Sullivan prepared a tentative plan for the field house fundraising campaign, which envisioned the campaign taking place during 1959 and a budget submitted to the state legislature in early 1960. The same document included a site plan for the athletic complex on Copeley Hill, with the field house in the center surrounded by parking and outdoor athletic fields. This site plan was reproduced in an undated fundraising brochure issued by the Alumni Association, superimposed on an aerial image of Copeley Hill. The cover of the brochure had an artist's rendering of a "composite field house" modeled on similar buildings in use at the time. It showed a large rectangular building with a recessed first level and a flat, largely unadorned curtain wall. The brochure cited as comparable facilities the Wollen Gymnasium (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, 1938), the William Neal Reynolds Coliseum (North Carolina State College, 1949), and the William P. Cole Memorial Field House (University of Maryland, 1955).

While Tebell's 1958 report had recommended a capacity of 6,500 for the new arena, within a year that figure had climbed. A note dated March 1959 attached to Tebell's report remarked that a capacity of 6,500 was too low, and there should be permanent seating of at least 10,000. The following August, UVA prepared a capital outlay request that called for 7,500 fixed and 4,500 removable seats, for a total capacity of 12,000. UVA estimated a total budget of \$2.5 million, of which \$2 million would be requested from the state legislature, with the remaining \$500,000 raised by the alumni fund. The request observed that the student body when Memorial Gym opened in 1924 was 1,500, and had increased to 5,500 in the post WWII period, with enrollment projected to increase to 7,500 in the next decade. A new facility was needed to raise UVA's operations to those of the schools with which it competed.

In early 1960, UVA President Edgar F. Shannon, Jr., who had replaced Colgate Darden in 1959, requested that the Board of Visitors authorize a site study for Copeley Hill, whose future development included not only the athletic complex, but also permanent housing for married students. Shannon reported to the Board that the firm of Anderson, Beckwith and Haible had prepared an excellent site study for George Mason College, and requested that the Board employ the same firm for Copeley Hill. The Board approved Shannon's request, at a cost not to exceed \$7,500. At the same meeting, Shannon reported to the Board that he had requested that the joint House and Senate appropriations committees allocate \$1 million for the field house (the remaining \$1m of the expected cost would be requested in future years). The following June, Shannon reported to the Board that the University had developed a system for selecting architects for new construction projects, which included the appointment of an Architectural Advisory Committee. Whenever possible, Virginia-based firms should be selected. Accordingly, the President recommended, and the Board concurred, that Baskervill and Son of Richmond be selected for the field house commission, "provided that a mutual agreeable working relationship can be arranged to bring in as associates the firm of Anderson, Beckwith and Haible of Boston."

While Baskervill and Son was the architect of record for the field house, surviving correspondence in the University of Virginia archives makes it clear that Anderson, Beckwith and Haible were the designers. At the time of their commission, Anderson, Beckwith and Haible were known as pioneers of modern architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Both Lawrence Anderson and Herbert Beckwith were graduates of the MIT School of Architecture and Planning, Beckwith in 1926 and Anderson in 1930, and both had remained at MIT as professors. Anderson eventually became the dean of the School of Architecture and Planning. Together, the two founded the firm of Anderson and Beckwith, later bringing on partner William Haible. The two designed eleven buildings at MIT over their career, including the Alumni Swimming Pool (1938-39), one of the first significant examples of Modern design in the United States. The firm also served as associate architects with Eero Saarinen in designing the Kresge Auditorium and MIT Chapel (1955), an ensemble that sparked controversy when they were built, but that have since been acknowledged as landmarks of mid-century Modern architecture. Although Saarinen was the design architect, Anderson, Beckwith and Haible's involvement in the project brought them further national attention. The partnership also had a strong portfolio of athletic buildings, including the Alumni Swimming Pool, Briggs Field House (1939), the Rockwell Cage (1947), originally designed for military drills but later turned into MIT's basketball arena, and the Dupont Athletic Center (1959). While Richard Guy Wilson, architecture professor and architectural historian at UVA, has attributed the design of University Hall to Anderson, in fact it appears that, based on correspondence between the architects and the University, Beckwith was the principal designer, although there was also correspondence with Richard Reece of the firm during the design process.

Baskervill and Son had formed in 1897 as the partnership of architect William Church Noland and electrical engineer Henry Baskervill. In 1918, Noland retired, and Baskervill partnered with Alfred G. Lambert. In 1932, Baskervill's son, H. Coleman Baskerville (sic) joined the firm, and the name was changed to Baskervill and Son. Based in Richmond, the firm designed West Hospital for the Medical College of Virginia, now Virginia Commonwealth University (1940), as well as a wide variety of buildings in Richmond and the southeast. While their athletic portfolio was not large, they had designed athletic buildings and pools for secondary schools and small colleges.

In the same month that the Board of Visitors approved the selection of the architects, President Shannon established a working committee to advise him and the architects on the design program for the field house. Members included Mortimer Caplin (the first chair), Gus Tebell, Edward Slaughter (who took over the chair from Caplin), Gilbert Sullivan, Frank Finger, and Frederick Nichols. Comptroller Vincent Shea was an ex-officio member, and Matthias Kayhoe was secretary and the coordinator for the construction. The committee first met later in June to review background materials and funding strategies. They reviewed drawings for field houses for Virginia Polytechnic Institute and the University of Maryland, and requested that Tebell look for drawings of other similar facilities. After establishing a working timetable (working drawings ready by January 1961, bids solicited in January 1962), the committee turned to refining the requirements and program. The program originally developed by Tebell was deemed insufficient for non-athletic uses, and the committee considered that, due to funding, the project might need to be phased. They suggested dividing the facility into two separate spaces, the arena and an athletic practice facility with a dirt floor, the genesis of what would eventually be built as the Cage. While the seating capacity was a modest 7,500 seats, the committee thought that provision should be made for increasing the seating capacity in the future. Other correspondence during early 1960 revolved around mechanicals for the building. Vincent Shea advised the architects that they should plan for air conditioning of the building, while creating bid alternatives to permit the University to postpone cooling of some of the interior spaces to a later time.

In July 1960, Kayhoe synthesized the work of the committee over the past month. At this time, the capacity was set at 8,500, including 6,000 fixed and 2,500 temporary seats, which was expected to accommodate the student body up to 1970. The committee was still thinking of a rectangular building that would accommodate a central basketball court with three cross courts, a 12-lap track, and facilities to accommodate non-athletic uses such as commencement, concerts, theater, and other activities. In addition to the Cage practice area, locker rooms, training rooms, administrative areas, and offices and other support spaces, the program also included special athletic areas such as a wrestling room, handball and squash courts, a rifle range, and a swimming pool, although the committee acknowledged that some of these might have to be omitted due to the budget.

In September, Anderson, Beckwith and Haible presented the site plan for Copeley Hill to the Board of Visitors (which approved it the following month) and met with the field house committee and Baskervill and Son to discuss issues such as the site layout, building plan, and arena acoustics. The following month, the University executed the contract with the architects, who submitted the first schematics to the University a few days later. President Shannon also requested that the field house committee make plans for physical education and athletic facilities for women in the field house.

By late 1960, Beckwith was working on several designs for the arena, and in December he presented three studies. The first was for a rectangular building with a gross volume of 6.5 million cubic feet; the second for an octagonal building of 5.8 million cubic feet; and the final for a cylindrical building of 5.2 million cubic feet. While both the rectangular and octagonal building had disadvantages and difficulties, Beckwith believed that the cylindrical building was the best option for UVA. It had the smallest volume and would be the most economical to build, but would have the best seating depth and concentrate the acoustics in the center of the building. The use of precast concrete would also further reduce costs.

Throughout 1961, the architects, field house committee, and administration worked together to develop and refine the design. President Shannon and the field house committee were actively involved in critiquing not only the program, but also the aesthetics of the design of both the arena and the Cage. For example, during July 1961, the committee asked the architects to develop a study showing the effects of no overhang at the scalloped roof edge, bringing the dome to rest directly on the tension ring, because they felt an overhang made the roof appear insecure. However, when Beckwith presented the study, President Shannon decided that the reduced overhang made the building look "too frivolous." Shannon, Kayhoe, and Shea merged the two sketches together using the original overhang but adding dropped beams under the valleys returning to the tension ring, to visually stabilize the roof. At the Cage, the University representatives preferred the use of sizable glass areas with large divisions better than smaller ones, although they noted that sun control would be needed for the south wall. For the latter design, the committee specifically cited Beckwith's design of the Rockwell Cage at MIT as a precedent.

The cost of the complex was a constant thread throughout design development. From an original budget of \$2.5 million, estimated costs climbed to \$4-4.5 million in early 1961, with the architects stating to the University that a minimum of \$3 million would be needed to meet the University's basic requirements. Efforts to reduce costs largely revolved around reducing the size, and thus seating capacity, of the building, eliminating or deferring elements such as the squash and handball courts, swimming pool, and rifle range, and phasing the project.

Towards the end of 1961, President Shannon summarized the compromises made during this period after the Board of Visitors expressed concern about the size and cost of the facility. Shannon pointed out that the circular shape was believed to be the most economical, because of the reduced cubic footage and the ability to use repetitive framing. Shannon warned that building the arena first and deferring the Link and Cage risked the latter never being funded, observing that public funding of the facility was acceptable largely because it served many aspects of university life, not just athletics, and that there seemed no likelihood of funding for an athletics practice facility. At any rate, the savings would be nominal because portions of the Link included utilities for the arena. Shannon believed that the size was adequate for the foreseeable future, and pointed out that the arena would provide the largest auditorium in the state.

Although Shannon rejected deferring the Link and Cage to a later date, the project was phased in such a way to take account of the separate appropriations. Phase I, which was already funded by the legislature's initial \$1 million appropriation and the \$500,000 alumni contribution, encompassed the construction of the arena shell, while Phase II, the completion of the arena and the construction of the Link and Cage, would be funded by a second appropriation of \$1 million. However, once the General Assembly approved the request for Phase II funding, the University guaranteed the fees for Phase II during the period between approval and the funds becoming available in July 1962. This would permit working drawings to be completed for both phases by August 15, 1962, aligning the project schedules.

The extensive reworking of the plans due to University input on the design and revisions to reduce costs put the schedule for completion back. In June 1961 the schedule was revised to target completion of working drawings and specifications by April 1, 1962, with construction bids due the following July. Also in June, the Board of Visitors, citing the importance of the new field house to the life of the University and the Commonwealth, "fittingly" named it "University Hall." As Shannon's remarks to the Board of Visitors later suggested, this may have been a tactical decision to emphasize to the General Assembly that the taxpayers of the State of Virginia were paying for a multipurpose facility, not an athletic one. This was not an unusual approach for the time. Assembly Hall at the University of Illinois, perhaps the closest prototype for University Hall, was also justified as a multipurpose building. The director of Assembly Hall later observed that it did not make sense to build a large (and expensive) structure for a handful of home basketball games, or concerts, or formal convocations, but that combining these functions into a multipurpose facility that could also attract outside events such as conventions, performance tours, and other activities, was much more feasible, even with the necessary compromises to make the facility work for such different requirements.

In March 1962, the Virginia General Assembly approved the final \$1 million for the construction of University Hall, and the Alumni Fund had raised \$435,000 of its \$500,000 goal. However, the project cost, even with revisions to reduce the scope, still remained above \$3 million, and the University concluded that the remainder of the cost would be raised by bonds. In August, the architects received approval to proceed with working drawings, with an estimated completion date of June 1963. By this point in the project, Anderson, Beckwith, and Haible's work was largely done, and Baskervill and Son was responsible for completing the construction documents, along with structural engineers Severud, Elstad, and Krueger of New York City, mechanical engineers Wiley and Wilson of Richmond, and acoustical consultants Bolt, Beranek and Newman of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Late into 1962, adjustments were still being made to the design. David Weiss, of the Speech and Drama Department, was designing the rigging for the stage facilities for the arena, and after consulting with President Shannon, decided to install fixed winches on the service ring already indicated on the plans, rather than installing a system that would require expensive structural changes or eliminating rigging altogether, which would preclude using the arena for concerts entirely.

In 1963 the schedule slipped further, but in September bidding documents were finally issued for University Hall. The bid solicitation

included a number of alternates for omitting elements to reduce costs. Eight companies submitted bids for University Hall in November, with base costs ranging from \$4.092 to \$4.579 million. After thoroughly reviewing the costs with the low bidder, McDevitt and Street, President Shannon concluded that the bids were not out of line, but were still nearly three quarters of a million dollars over the architects' estimates. Shannon proposed increasing the bond to \$1.1 million, deleting some of the options, and moving utility work to other funding sources, and asked the governor to make up the remaining \$86,000 from contingency funds, although the university would eventually need over half a million dollars to finish the project (Fred Pollard requested a \$275,000 appropriation from the General Assembly in 1964). The good news was that McDevitt and Street was just completing construction of the Stegeman Coliseum at the University of Georgia, and could move the entire crew directly to UVA to begin work on University Hall.

Construction and Use of University Hall

Construction of University Hall took place over two years, 1964-1965. Precasting of the concrete shells for the roof took place on site. Although the construction schedule initially targeted substantial completion for September 1, 1965, it was eventually pushed back to November 1. The first event held in the new facility was a performance by the Czech Philharmonic Orchestra on November 13, 1965, the first use of Weiss' truss rigging system, which was used to raise and lower the curtains, lights, and fiberglass acoustical orchestra shell that would direct sound to the "theater quadrant" (armchair seats). The following week, the Supremes and the Lovin' Spoonful performed in the arena. On November 21, the official dedication ceremony was held, with Mortimer Caplin, UVA alumnus, attorney, and head of the field house committee during the early stages of planning, giving the inaugural address. The first home basketball game took place on December 4, 1965, the largest crowd ever to witness a basketball game in Charlottesville to that time. A sports columnist described the "awe-filled hush" that "murmured through the celestial white and blue vastness of the huge cathedral."

University Hall was generally well-received in the UVA community. There were some initial disputes over who would control scheduling for University Hall, with non-athletic departments objecting to the Athletic Department's assumption of that role, on the basis that the facility was intended as a multipurpose building and that the rates charged for non-athletic events was too high. However, there was general agreement that the building was well-suited for a variety of activities, including plays, musical performances, and other events "in the round" such as athletics and convocations (Memorial Gym was better suited to dances and exhibitions as the removal of temporary seating resulted in greater floor area than University Hall). In one of the early years, 1969, yearly attendance was counted at 151,042, ranging from 350 who attended a boxing match featuring Muhammad Ali, to the 9,500 capacity crowd for the Cavaliers' match against rival UNC. The Alumni Association felt that the fundraising campaign, the largest they had ever conducted, could be highlighted as an example for future capital campaigns. Alumni later remember the great improvement on Memorial Gym – flat floor, state of the art locker and training rooms, and whirlpools.

Reception of the building's design was more mixed. University Hall was the first building of Modern design on UVA's campus. Anecdotal reactions ranged from "the best thing that happened to the University since Mr. Jefferson" from an unidentified Virginia architect to a writer to the Daily Progress who not only objected to the "ugly" building but also lambasted the narrow seats, asking "What kind of stupidity is it that will spend millions of dollars in a building, then will not have simple horse sense to space the rows of seats properly?" Others seemed baffled by the futuristic look of the building, with an unattributed article observing that "First there was the Rotunda. Then came the atomic-age version – the circular nuclear reactor. Now comes University Hall – the field house planned on Copeley Hill. Eventually the entire University is to be enclosed with a plexiglass dome, but that will come too late for the 201st anniversary of Charlottesville."

In general, however, University Hall was little noticed outside Virginia. It was not featured in the national architectural press of the period, likely because the design was imitative rather than innovative. UVA architecture professor Richard Guy Wilson points to several designs of the late 1950s and early 1960s that likely influenced the design of University Hall. These include Pier Luigi Nervi's Palazzetto dello Sport (1956) designed for the 1960 Rome Olympics, and the aforementioned University of Illinois Assembly Hall (now the State Farm Center, Max Abramowitz, 1963). The Palazzetto dello Sport had a prefabricated and precast concrete dome, while Assembly Hall utilized a similar pre-cast rib and tension ring system. Both buildings, as well as the Los Angeles Memorial Sports Arena, were covered in the Architectural Record in 1958. In September 1963, Architectural Forum's feature on the "latest crop" of sports arenas showing "structural imagination" included the UI Assembly Hall as well as others under construction and in design, but not University Hall, which was in the final stages of construction documents at the time.

For the first several decades of its life, University Hall was successful on a number of levels. The arena's size and amenities attracted big name performers in classical and popular music, theater, and speakers. The fiberglass concert shell was the only one in Virginia and one of the few across the country, and the London Symphony Orchestra and Boston Symphony both performed under it. Some of the most popular jazz, rock and folk acts of the 1960s, 70s, and 80s headlined University Hall, including Louis Armstrong, Peter Paul and Mary, the Grateful Dead, Kool & the Gang, REM, the Beach Boys, the Ramones, and Elvis Costello. Productions of La Boheme, Fiddler on the Roof, and Carmen were staged there, as well as special events like a performance by the Harlem Globetrotters, graduations and convocations, an antique show, and a hairstyling convention. In 1989, President George H.W. Bush hosted an education summit in University Hall with the governors of all 50 states, including then Governor of Arkansas Bill Clinton. In fact, in the early years, athletics represented less than half of the activities staged in University Hall. The building proved to be even more versatile than its planners had hoped. When The Four Tops sold out in the first year of its operation, 2,000 more people were accommodated by pushing back the stage. The same year, Bob Hope played "in the round" to a capacity crowd of 9,000, although planners had only anticipated him playing to the armchair seats.

University Hall also saw the greatest accomplishments to date of the UVA basketball program. Advocates for the construction of University Hall had cited the potential benefits of a new facility for the program, and the decades following its construction appeared to justify them. The Cavaliers saw their first 20-win season in 44 years in 1971-72, entering the AP's top 20 ranking for the first time. In the period from 1979-1989, the team had a 225-101 record, including 12 weeks at the top of the national polls, three Atlantic Coast Conference Championships, two appearances in the NCAA Final Four (1981 and 1984) and two in the Elite Eight, and they won the National Invitational Tournament in 1980. In the early 1980s, the team had a 50-2 record under standout player Ralph Sampson, who had been tempted to join the team by a giant sign painted surreptitiously on the University Hall roof reading "Ralph's House" that Sampson saw during a helicopter tour of the campus. Players from this time later testified that they believed that University Hall had attracted better players to the team, leading to their national rankings in the 1970s and 1980s. A number of players from these years went on to successful careers in the National Basketball Association (NBA). Sampson was the number one pick in the NBA draft and NBA Rookie of the Year in 1984. He was a several-times NBA All-Star until sidelined by injury. Sampson's teammate Rick Carlisle, co-captain of the 1984 Final Four team, played professionally before turning to coaching; he was voted coach of the year in 2002 while with the Detroit Pistons, and is currently the head coach of the Dallas Mavericks. Another teammate, Olden Polynice, played professional basketball for fifteen seasons. Barry Parkhill, who played for UVA from 1970-73, was voted one of the fifty greatest players in Atlantic Coast Conference history and played for the NBA before going on to a coaching career. During Wally Walker's UVA career from 1972-1976, the team earned their first ACC championship and participated in their first NCAA tournament; Walker was the number five overall pick in the 1976 NBA draft and won two NBA championships before retiring in

1984. He was also president and general manager of the Seattle Supersonics for twelve years.

Women's basketball also flourished in University Hall; the team was in the women's division Final Four three years running from 1990-1992. While it was nearly impossible to get tickets to men's home games in the 1970s and 1980s, it was a women's game, on February 5, 1986, that drew the largest basketball crowd in University Hall's history: 11,174 people. The more than capacity crowd prompted the fire marshal to later limit attendance at any event to 8,900 people. The women's program also produced several national basketball stars, particularly from the early 1990s teams. Dawn Staley, who played for UVA from 1988 to 1992, played on the gold medal Olympics basketball teams in 1996, 2000, and 2004 and was on the 2001 Women's National Basketball Association (WNBA) championship team; she then turned to coaching, where she led South Carolina to a NCAA championship in 2017. Her teammates at UVA, twins Heidi and Heather Burge, both played for overseas professional teams before joining the WNBA in the late 1990s. Val Ackerman, who graduated from UVA in 1981, became the first president of the WNBA and the first female president of USA basketball.

There were few major changes to University Hall over the years. The most significant was the addition of the swimming pool that had been deferred due to cost in earlier phases. UVA began seeking funding for this addition soon after University Hall opened, and Onesty Hall, built on the western end of the Cage, opened in 1970 and included the pool, weight rooms, and offices. In the 1990s, several projects were undertaken, including the redesign and resurfacing of the basketball court, a new sound system, press and scorer's tables, and new painting and seats. University Hall was temporarily closed in August 1998 after a routine structural inspection found that some of the wires for the post-tensioned roof had broken. Severud Associates, the original structural engineer, determined that inadequate grouting during original construction allowed water to corrode the cables. Temporary repairs in September permitted the arena to reopen for the fall basketball season, and permanent repairs were completed the following year.

As UVA's basketball program hit its peak in the early 1980s, University Hall was regularly sold out for home games. The arena's capacity was also considerably smaller than basketball arenas being built at the time, such as the Dean Smith Center at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill (22,000) and the Thompson-Boling Arena at the University of Tennessee (25,000). University Hall would be only the ninth largest arena in Virginia, after the completion of George Mason University's Patriot Center. In 1983, using these arguments, UVA's athletic director considered asking the state legislature to fund a planning study for a new arena. The AD believed that a new facility could be built at a cost of around \$30 million, and seat between 17,000 and 20,000. Like University Hall, it would be a multipurpose building to attract non-athletic events. Most importantly for the athletics program, they believed that a new arena would serve as a recruitment tool; the proposal for a new arena was prompted in part by the loss of Virginia Beach basketball star J. R. Reid, who was reportedly unimpressed by the facilities in University Hall, and chose the University of North Carolina over UVA. As a short-term response, the locker room was renovated and theater-style seats replaced benches in the upper bowl.

In 1986, the Alumni Association purchased an option on 54 acres on Fontaine Avenue on the southwest side of Charlottesville as the site of a potential new arena. Although newspaper reports at the time called it a "good chance" that the new arena would happen, the plan did not come to fruition. Instead, a study the following year suggested that University Hall's seating capacity could be doubled at a cost of \$25 million by lowering the arena floor and constructing an outer shell, but this plan also fell through. Planning for a new stadium continued into the 1990s, although estimates of needed seating capacity decreased to the 10-15,000 range rather than the 18-20,000 anticipated in the 1980s. In 1998, in the wake of the temporary closure of University Hall following the discovery of structural issues, the Board of Visitors approved planning for a replacement arena, at an expected price tag of \$75 million dollars. By this time, University Hall was the smallest arena in the Atlantic Coast Conference. However, significant outside funding would be needed for a new arena, since the legislature could not be relied on for funding this time. UVA would need a developer or donor to contribute a large chunk of the money. Although a developer did promote a site downtown in 1999, UVA preferred to build on campus, and a 2000 master plan identified a site for the new arena on the north side of Massie Road near Emmet Street, north of University Hall. Preliminary plans for the new arena called for a capacity of 15,000, and the master plan included reconnecting the currently "zoned" areas of campus, the North and Central Grounds. In 2001, Paul Tudor Jones donated \$20 million to build the new arena, which would be named for his father. Jones later added to his initial donation, while the rest of the funding for the \$130 million arena came from private fundraising.

In March 2006, University Hall hosted its final scheduled basketball game. The following fall, the Cavalier basketball team moved across the street to John Paul Jones Arena. However, University Hall remained in active use by other UVA sports programs. By the early 2010s, the arena roof was leaking, causing large chunks of the asbestos-containing ceiling fireproofing to fall to the arena floor below. Cyclical abatement took place until 2015, when the arena was permanently closed. In 2018, the Board of Visitors approved demolition of University Hall.

Summary Statement of Significance

University Hall at the University of Virginia is potentially eligible for historic designation under National Register Criterion A and C, at the local level, with a recommended period of significance of 1964-1965, representing its period of construction and completion. University Hall includes the three component buildings, University Hall (arena), the Cage (practice facility) and the Link, the connector building between the two. Onesty Hall, added to the complex in 1970, is not eligible due to its age (less than 50 years old). This concurs with the previous VA-DRH assessment (December 2017) of ineligibility.

University Hall meets National Register Criterion A. The construction of University Hall represents an important period in the expansion of the UVA campus outside the Central Grounds, in particular as one of the earliest permanent developments on Copeley Hill at a time when the area was still largely agricultural and rural. This development would likely have been much more difficult just a few years later, when suburban expansion of Charlottesville, signified by the construction of the Barracks Road Shopping Center, would have made acquisition of a large tract of land in this area much more expensive. The goals of its planners, to create a multipurpose building that would play a significant role in the life of the University, was realized in its flexibility and utility for a wide range of not only sports activities, but also important student and community social, musical, and performance events.

University Hall hosted the zenith of the University of Virginia's basketball program during the period from 1971 to 1984. While University Hall not only hosted sold-out crowds during this period, but was also attributed by many as instrumental in attracting the talented coaching staff and players who made that achievement possible, it does not, however, meet the criteria for exceptional significance under Criteria Consideration G of the National Register.

University Hall does not meet Criterion B, as it is not associated with the lives of persons significant in the past.

University Hall meets National Register Criterion C. As the University's first building of Modern design, it is an important departure from the Classical precedents of the University's pre and immediately post-World War II architectural context, while its use of red brick and round form complements the Jeffersonian architecture of the Central Grounds. It is also an important example of the work of

nationally-recognized architects Anderson, Beckwith, and Haible at the University of Virginia, who later designed the Chemistry Building (1968 with Stainback and Scribner). However, it does not rise to the level of national significance, as Anderson, Beckwith and Haible's most significant architectural accomplishments had already been achieved through their work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s.

Surveyor Recommendation: Recommended Potentially Eligible

Ownership

Ownership Category
State Govt

Ownership Entity
University of Virginia

Primary Resource Information

Resource Category: Social/Recreational
Resource Type: Gymnasium
Date of Construction: 1965
Historic Time Period: The New Dominion (1946 - 1991)
Historic Context(s): Education, Recreation/Arts
Architectural Style: Modernist
Form: *No Data*
Number of Stories: 2.00
Condition: Fair
Interior Plan: Other
Threats to Resource: Demolition

Architectural Description:

September 2018 - University Hall and the Link.

University Hall is a round building with its main entrance oriented to the north-northeast. For simplicity of description, the building and site will be described following the cardinal direction entrance names on the building. Thus the north-northeast elevation will be called the north elevation, the east-southeast elevation will be called the east elevation, the south-southwest elevation will be called the south elevation, and the west-northwest elevation will be called the west elevation.

University Hall's main level, at grade with the north lawn and Massie Road, is referred to as the public level. The lower level, at grade on the east and south sides, is called the player level.

University Hall

University Hall is a circular, domed arena. It is composed of thirty-two concrete columns supporting a precast concrete shell roof. The roof is scalloped, formed by thirty-two curved, precast concrete sections finished with an applied rubber surface. The sections meet at the "lantern," the raised center of the roof surrounded by aluminum louvers. Clerestory windows span between the curve of the roof sections and the walls below. Brick veneered, concrete block walls run between the columns. The brick walls are capped with a concrete beam that runs the circumference of the roof. Mechanical louvers are integrated into the wall, between the brick and the concrete beam. Glass doors and storefront window walls run between the columns at the public level. A typical wall has three bay windows, each divided horizontally into three panes: lower, middle, and upper. In some locations an opaque teal plastic panel replaced the glass. Vertical casement windows are integrated into the window system. A concrete pathway surrounds the building at the main level. A concrete wall lines the exterior of the pathway and is capped with an aluminum guardrail.

University Hall has four entrances, one at each cardinal direction. The north entrance is the main entrance. It is a concrete structured, glass rectangular building connected to the main arena structure by a narrower concrete and glass corridor. It has a flat waffle slab roof supported by eight columns, four at the front elevation and four at the back. The glass walls are composed of aluminum framed, three-paneled storefront window wall bays that mimic the proportions of those used in the main arena. Its north elevation has three bays divided by concrete columns. The wide center bay has four glass double doors. The end bays are composed of two glass sections. The side elevations have five bays of glass storefront window wall. The south elevation of the main entrance building is also composed of storefront window wall and extends back to connect to the main arena. Four exits, each composed of three glass double doors, are evenly spaced between the entrances.

The south entrance is a secondary entrance. Like the north entrance, it is composed of a concrete and glass box, smaller than the north entrance. It has a flat concrete roof that cantilevers out from the arena structure. The entrance is enclosed on three sides by aluminum framed glass storefront window wall and opens directly into the arena on the north side. The south elevation has four glass double doors. The south entrance is accessed via a wide, concrete ramp that extends from the sidewalk up to a concrete plaza, on grade with the public level. The plaza is also the roof of the Link below. The ramp and plaza are lined with concrete walls with aluminum guardrails, matching those at the exterior path. Light posts with simple aluminum poles and shallow shades are mounted along the exterior of the walls.

The east and west entrances are tertiary entrances. Each has a cantilevered concrete roof that covers an open area in front of entrance doors. Both entrances have four glass double doors. The east entrance is reached via a symmetrical pair of wide concrete stairs that extend down to the north and south. The west entrance is reached via a bridge that connects to the west sidewalk.

Interior

Arena

University Hall's interior is an expression of the exterior structure. The arena is a large, open, circular room centered about the wood-floored basketball court. Plastic seats mounted to concrete steps extend from the court up and back to the exterior wall. The scalloped, concrete shell roof is exposed above, with concrete ribs spanning between and across the concrete sections. The concrete roof is finished with a spray insulation and fireproofing. Clerestory windows span from the exterior walls to the curved roof sections. The seating is divided into thirty-two

sections, matching the roof sections above. The sections are divided by flights of concrete stairs. An aisle runs through the seat sections dividing the lower level from the upper level. The typical lower level section has eight rows of seats. The typical upper level has sixteen rows of seats. The arena has three entrances from the player level and eight entrances from the public level. The three player level entrances are located at the north, southeast, and southwest of the arena. Each entrance is set back into the seating, taking the place of the lower section of seats. The north entrance has three double doors. The southeast and southwest entrances have two double doors each. Eight public level entrances are evenly distributed around the arena. The public level entrances are set back five rows into the upper seating. Each entrance has two double doors with a center single door. All doors are painted wood construction. Concrete walls frame each section at the front row, middle aisle, top row, and entrances. The walls are painted. Aluminum railings matching those on the exterior are mounted on some aisle walls. An announcer booth is located above the seats at the north entrance. A lighting ring, speaker cluster, and scoreboard are suspended from the center of the ceiling. A catwalk extends from the announcer booth to the light ring. Lights are hung from the ceiling in three concentric circles over the court, in alternating sections at a circle over the lower seating, and from every section in a circle over the upper seating.

Public Level

The main, public level of University Hall is formed by a corridor running the full circumference of the arena crossed by eight evenly spaced entrances. Spatially the entrances are like spokes in a wheel, extending from the arena, across the corridors, and out to the exterior doors. Restrooms and offices are located on the exterior side of the corridor. Concession stands, storage rooms, and mechanical rooms are located on the interior side of the corridor.

The corridor and typical entrances have acoustic tile ceilings with lay-in lighting, painted concrete block walls, and polished concrete floors. The main entrance has an exposed concrete waffle ceiling with glass walls and vinyl tile floors. The main entrance is flanked by two rooms with aluminum and glass partitions. The north room has a marble wall with ticket windows. The main entrance leads to the lobby, an open room that is twice the depth of the corridor. The lobby is flanked by two symmetrical concrete stairs that lead down to the spectators lounge. The stairs run parallel to the corridor and have stained wood railings with painted steel balusters. Display cases flank the corridor on either side of the lobby.

Public restrooms and staff offices are located on the exterior side of the public level corridor. Restrooms are located on either side of the northeast, south, and northwest entrances. Typical women's restrooms are composed of two rooms. The first room entered off the corridor serves as a lounge and waiting area. A concrete block wall runs in front of the entrance door to block sightlines into the waiting area. The second, entered from the first, contains sinks and stalls. The lounge rooms have acoustic tile ceilings, painted concrete block walls, and vinyl floor tile. A long mirror and wood counter are mounted on the exterior wall. The second room has a gypsum ceiling, painted concrete block walls, and one-inch tile floor. Sinks are mounted along the exterior wall and toilets along the interior walls. Plastic stall dividers are suspended from the ceiling. Door are stained wood. Typical men's restrooms are similarly configured with two rooms; however, the first room is smaller and open to the second room. Both rooms have gypsum ceilings, painted concrete block walls, and one-inch tile floors. Sinks are mounted to the exterior wall of the first room. Toilet fixtures are mounted in the second room. Typical offices have acoustic ceiling tile, gypsum walls with a rubber base, and carpeted floors. Light fixtures vary by office and range from simple fluorescent, lay-in lights integrated into the ceiling tile to decorative fixtures. Typical doors are wood construction.

Concessions stands, storage rooms, and mechanical rooms are located on the interior side of the public level corridor. The concession stands and storage rooms are inset below the arena seating structure. University Hall has four concession stands, one on either side of the east entrance and the west entrance. At each concession stand, a long service window and counter open out to the corridor. An overhead rolling metal door encloses the opening. A half-height door provides entrance into the concession stand. The concession stands have gypsum ceilings, concrete block walls infilled between the seating's poured concrete structure, rubber floors, wood cabinets, vinyl counters, a tile backsplash, and a sink. Typical storage rooms have gypsum ceilings and concrete block walls infilled between the seating's poured concrete structure. Storage room floor finishes include carpet, one-inch tile, and polished exposed concrete. Mechanical rooms are unfinished with exposed concrete ceilings and floors and concrete block walls.

Player Level

The lower, player level of University Hall is also formed by a corridor running the full circumference of the arena. The corridor is located closer to the arena's center, creating larger rooms around the exterior. Player entrances to the arena are located at the north, southeast, and southwest. The southeast and southwest entrances cross the corridor and extend out to exterior doors. The north entrance opens out to the spectator lobby. Locker rooms and related spaces are located on the exterior side of the corridor. Storage rooms are located on the interior side of the corridor.

The corridor and typical entrances have painted exposed concrete ceilings, formed by the underside of the seating and floor structures above, painted concrete block walls, and polished concrete floors. The entrance doors are hollow metal surrounded by glass window wall.

The spectator lounge is located immediately below the main lobby and reached by the two open stairs to the lobby's east and west. The spectator lounge has acoustic tile ceiling with recessed can lights, painted concrete block walls and poured concrete columns with a rubber base, and vinyl tile floors. A concession stand and concession storage room are located between the stairs. The concession stand has gypsum walls and a wood counter. Restrooms are located on either side of the arena entrance. The restroom layouts and finishes are typical of those on the public level. Double doors connect the spectator lounge to the corridor at the east and west ends of the room. A pair of double glass doors west of the concession stand open to the exterior. A pair of hollow metal doors east of the concession stand open to a corridor that leads to the neighboring building.

Locker rooms and related facilities are located on the exterior side of the corridor. Typical locker rooms are entered from the corridor. A partial wall blocks sightlines into the locker room. Some locker rooms are further subdivided. Typical locker rooms open to long shared shower rooms that run along the exterior of the building. The locker rooms have all been renovated. They have gypsum ceilings and walls, carpeted floors, and wood lockers in a range of styles and configurations. Lighting also varies by locker room. The shared showers have a corridor along the interior side with clusters of restrooms and showers along the exterior. The shared showers have gypsum ceilings, tile walls, and one-inch tile floors. The women's soccer locker room is similar to the typical but has a private shower room. The women's soccer shower room has gypsum ceilings, tile and painted concrete block walls, and two-inch tile floors. The men's soccer locker room is larger and varies from the typical. It has a large lounge in one room and lockers in a second room. Finishes are typical. The men's soccer room also has a private shower room located on the interior side of the locker room. The shower has gypsum ceilings, tile walls with glass block and mirrors, and one-inch tile floors.

A life skills center, weight room, and equipment room are also located around the periphery of the player level. The life skills center includes a cluster of rooms once home to a general training center, which included a steam, hot, dry, and hydrotherapy room. The suite has been renovated but some original features remain. The life skills center has acoustic tile ceilings, painted concrete block and tile walls, carpeted floors, and wood doors. The wall tile covers the lower six feet of the walls. Some wood doors are wide with ventilation. Both are remnants of the original training center construction. The weight room is a large open room with a small office in the northwest corner. The weight room has acoustic tile ceilings, painted concrete block walls, and rubber flooring. The weight room office has gypsum walls and four single pane glass windows. The equipment room is a large open room divided by storage shelving. The equipment room has a painted exposed concrete ceiling, painted concrete block walls, and a polished concrete floor.

Storage rooms are located on the interior side of the player level corridor. Typical storage rooms are unfinished with exposed, poured concrete ceilings formed by the seating structure above, concrete block walls, and polished concrete floors.

University Hall has three flights of enclosed stairs that connect the basement, player level, public level, and mechanical level. The stairs are concrete with painted metal railings and are enclosed by painted concrete block walls.

Link

The Link is a single story, seven bay building that connects University Hall to the Cage. It was constructed using the same materials and finishes as University Hall. It has a flat, poured in place concrete roof that also serves as the plaza above, supported by concrete columns. Walls between the columns are concrete block construction with brick veneer and clerestory windows. On the east side, two bays are filled with aluminum framed, glass storefront window wall with glass double doors. A door on the west side opens up to a loading dock and staff parking lot. A concrete stair with aluminum rail runs parallel to the east elevation providing access from the ground floor to the plaza above.

Interior

A corridor runs north-south along the east side of the Link, then turns to the east to connect to the Cage. Service rooms, including a large storage room, maintenance shop, and building manager's office, are located west of the corridor. The Link finishes are typical to those throughout University Hall and include painted exposed concrete ceilings, painted concrete block walls, and polished concrete floors.

Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
Foundation	Not Visible	Concrete	Not Visible
Roof	Other	Concrete	No Data
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Poured Concrete	Brick	Veneer
Windows	Clerestory	Aluminum	No Data
Windows	Storefront	Aluminum	No Data

Secondary Resource Information

Secondary Resource #1

Resource Category:	Social/Recreational
Resource Type:	Gymnasium
Date of Construction:	1970
Historic Time Period:	The New Dominion (1946 - 1991)
Historic Context(s):	Education, Recreation/Arts
Architectural Style:	Modernist
Form:	No Data
Number of Stories:	3.00
Condition:	Good
Interior Plan:	No Data
Threats to Resource:	Demolition

Architectural Description:

December 2017: Onesty Hall is a three-story athletics facility completed in 1972 [*see below] in the Modernist style, with basement level primarily supporting the infrastructure for the swimming and diving pools housed within. The foundation and main structural system were not visible, while the exterior is treated with a combination of brick veneer in running bond and vertical sheet metal siding. Fenestration consists primarily of large sections of vertical fixed glass windows arranged side-by-side and framed in metal. The building is covered by a flat roof. The primary entry is demarcated on the northeast elevation by two glass doors centered within a bay of fixed glass windows and framed in metal.

December 2017

September 2018: UVA records indicate Onesty Hall opened in 1970.

Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
Foundation	Not Visible	No Data	No Data
Roof	Flat	Unknown	No Data
Windows	Fixed	No Data	No Data
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Not Visible	Brick	Veneer
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Not Visible	Metal	Siding

Secondary Resource #2

Resource Category: Social/Recreational
Resource Type: Gymnasium
Date of Construction: 1965
Historic Time Period: The New Dominion (1946 - 1991)
Historic Context(s): Education, Recreation/Arts
Architectural Style: Modernist
Form: Rectangular
Number of Stories: 1.00
Condition: Fair
Interior Plan: Open
Threats to Resource: Demolition

Architectural Description:

September 2018: The Cage
 The Cage is large, concrete block and metal frame building with a flat roof. Its north, east, and south elevations are composed of an eight-foot tall brick veneer base; aluminum framed, insulated panel walls; and clerestory windows. Infilled clerestory windows and louvers also run in a band between the brick and the insulated panels. The Cage is attached at its west end to Onesty Hall.

Its interior is a reflection of the exterior. Its ceiling is composed of insulated panels supported by a steel frame and trusses. Its walls are composed of an eight-foot tall painted concrete block wall brick veneer base supporting metal steel frame walls above, infilled with painted insulated panels. Two rows of clerestory windows run at the top of the walls and between the concrete block and metal. All but the top, east-facing clerestory windows have been painted over or covered with plywood. The Cage floors were originally dirt but have been finished with rubber. A pair of stained wood doors connects the Cage to the Link. Two overhead rolling metal doors connect the Cage to the exterior at the east and south.

Exterior Components

Component	Component Type	Material	Material Treatment
Foundation	Not Visible	Concrete	Not Visible
Roof	Flat	Composite	No Data
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Other	Concrete	Block
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Other	Aluminum	Panels
Windows	Clerestory	Aluminum	No Data
Structural System and Exterior Treatment	Other	Brick	Veneer

Historic District Information

Historic District Name:

No Data

Local Historic District Name:

No Data

Historic District Significance:

No Data

CRM Events

Event Type: Survey:Phase II/Intensive

Project Review File Number: No Data
Investigator: Ruth Mills
Organization/Company: Quinn Evans Architects
Sponsoring Organization: Quinn Evans Architects
Survey Date: June 2018
Dhr Library Report Number: No Data
Project Staff/Notes:
 Ruth Mills
 Lucy Moore

Event Type: Survey:Phase I/Reconnaissance

Project Review File Number: *No Data*
Investigator: Austin Walker
Organization/Company: DHR
Sponsoring Organization: DHR
Survey Date: December 2017
Dhr Library Report Number: *No Data*
Project Staff/Notes:
No Data

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Box 5, Folder "Field House Committee 1959"

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Box 10, Folder "Field House Committee - 1961-30 June 1962"

Box 33, Folder "University Hall, 1961-30 June 1962."

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Box 8, Folder "Field House Committee, 1962-63"

Box 36, Folder "University Hall"

1963-64, RG-2/1/2.671

Box 36, Folder "University Hall"

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Property Notes:

No Data

Project Bibliographic Information:

No Data