

RECEIVED  
SEP 04 1990  
OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name MEN'S GYMNASIUM - UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

other names/site number "Bear Down" Gymnasium

2. Location

street & number University of Arizona campus

N/A not for publication

city, town Tucson

N/A vicinity

state Arizona

code AZ

county Pima

code 019

zip code 85721

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	_____ buildings
_____	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
_____	_____ objects
<u>1</u>	_____ Total

Name of related multiple property listing: \_\_\_\_\_

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official [Signature]

Date 8/28/90

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.  See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

State or Federal agency and bureau \_\_\_\_\_

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.  See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

Entered in the  
National Register

[Signature]

10/4/90

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

---

**6. Function or Use**

---

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Education/College  
Recreation & culture/ sports facility  

---

---

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Education/College  
Recreation and culture/sports facility  

---

---

---

**7. Description**

---

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals/  
Classical Revival  

---

---

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation concretewalls brickroof rolledother \_\_\_\_\_  

---

---

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

**SUMMARY**

"Bear Down" Gymnasium was built in 1926 as the second facility for men's indoor athletic programs, a function it served up until the early 1970s. Occupying a prominent location on the university mall, the massive rectangular brick gymnasium is identified by its distinctive vaulted roof form, impressive entrance arch and regularity of design elements. Designed by the Architect Roy Place, the gymnasium was the last University of Arizona building to exhibit references to classical architecture. While its context has changed with the growth of the campus, Bear Down Gymnasium maintains full integrity of design and location.

**DESCRIPTION**

Bear Down Gymnasium is a two-story red brick building with Classical Revival tendencies. Its 'classicism' is a result of the surface patterns, the strong statement of base, the implied entablature with diamond motifs in the metopes, and the regularity of the fenestration on the flanking facades. The building's form is noted for the rather incongruous sweeping curve of the main facade parapet as well as the beautifully cast concrete entrance arch.

Bear Down Gymnasium is located on the south side of the University of Arizona mall almost midway between Highland Avenue and Cherry Avenue. In its original context, there was a baseball field to the east; south of the baseball field was the polo field. Across Highland Avenue to the west was the football field. Across the street to the north were tennis courts, the corral and barracks. Thus the gymnasium was situated in that section of campus devoted to athletics. Today the context is appreciably different. The building faces the main mall but is set back approximately 85 feet from the roadway. There is an open lawn with a scattering of mature trees (Eucalyptus; olive) in front of the building. The site slopes to the south about 5' in the length of the building. To the west is the Science Library (1963, Place and Place, architects); to the east is

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

---

the Main (3rd) Library (1976, Friedman & Jobusch, architects). To the south are the Hopi Lodge (1947, Place and Place, architects) and Graham-Greenlee Halls (1956, Arthur T. Brown, architect).

The gymnasium is situated to the east of the University of Arizona Campus Historic District, entered into the National Register of Historic Places in 1986. At that time, Bear Down was deleted from the district nomination because of its separation from the eastern-most contributing resource in the district (Physics/Chemistry Building). However, the gymnasium is contained within the identified core campus.

The Men's Gymnasium is a red brick building covering a ground area of 120 feet by 232 feet (the front facade measures 143 feet wide). The main floor is devoted to athletics, while the basement is occupied by athletic facilities and Military Sciences. The basement level contains a shooting range.

Bear Down Gymnasium is a massive rectangular building with a segmental arched roof plane surrounded by corbeled parapets. Both the north front and south rear have a curved parapet corresponding to the shape of the roof behind and shoulder masses to either side house stairways. The radius of the curved parapet measures 138'-5", corresponding to the curve of the bowstring truss roof structure within. The brick mass sets atop a 7 foot high poured concrete podium which encircles the building at the height of the main floor. Evidence of the horizontal wood formwork for the concrete is present. This base is penetrated with three windows to either side of the north entrance. Similar windows penetrate the concrete base along both sides of the building.

The entrance to Bear Down Gymnasium is at the center of the north front. A seventeen foot wide flight of 13 concrete steps, flanked by concrete wing walls extending from the concrete base, gives access to the entrance deeply recessed within a brick vault which rises 24 feet above the floor and is 17 feet wide. The semi-circular arch is highlighted off with a 2'-3" wide architrave, articulated with a white cast concrete surround containing a reliefs of estipite column and organic scrolls in a molded frame. The recessed entrance contains three sets of double doors of metal with full glass panels. Above the doors a transom fills the void of the arch. All doors and steel frames within the entrance panel are copper covered. There are also pressed copper antefixae on an ornamental frieze above the doors.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

7

3

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

Access to the basement is via six concrete risers down to a sunken entrance at the center of both the east and west facades. A concrete handicap access ramp on the west side of the building provides access to the upper level while another ramp near the west basement entrance provides access to the lower level.

The upper brick portion of the building is articulated with two layers of windows, the upper level of windows corresponding to the balcony in the main hall. The windows are grouped in sets of two and three and are aligned vertically. Between the first and second level windows is a recessed spandrel panel with decorative brick pattern. On the north front the three vertical window sets have projecting, discontinuous concrete lug sills on the first floor and recessed slip sills at the second level. Along the sides of the building the windows have continuous sills for each group on the first floor and recessed sills at the second level. All windows are multi-pane double tiered steel awning sash; the sash contain three vertical panes of glass.

The walls of Bear Down are laid in Flemish bond with struck joints. The walls are further articulated with a panel design of stacked and soldier courses. The top of the front facade and the sides of the north end wings have a three part corbeled brick architrave (two rowlock courses and 1 soldier course) topped with a regular pattern of terra cotta brick 'metopes' with plain cast concrete diamond inserts and 'triglyphs' of brick. Above each triglyph is a cast concrete bracket carrying a plain fascia. The entablature follows the curve of the parapet. In the curve of the front parapet the word "GYMNASIUM" is cast in a concrete panel. Along the flanks and south rear, the upper wall is less elaborately finished although it retains the classical rhythm begun on the front. The architrave disappears completely and the plain square recessed concrete panels of the metopes are smaller and more closely spaced. The fascia is composed of three bands.

The south rear elevation has windows in the concrete plinth and a single row of windows corresponding to the second level of openings on the other facades. The south rear of the building is blocked by a high (approximately 18') buttressed brick and concrete walled enclosure (121'-9" x 90'-0") which surrounds a nine-lane, 60' x 75' swimming pool. The pool was added in 1929; it is no longer used, there being a satellite dish sitting in the pool.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4

The roof has a line of ridge skylights/ventilators down the main axis. The composition roof surface has large letters "BEAR DOWN" painted on the two sides.

## INTERIOR

The building has an "I" plan with the center core containing the gymnasium and each of the four legs containing stairways. The main floor of the building is taken up completely by the large gymnasium arena which contained four basketball courts set crosswise; a standard basketball court ran lengthwise in the room for regular games. The space is spanned from east to west by nine bowstring bow trusses spaced 20' feet apart and 24' above floor level. A photograph taken during construction shows a sign attached to the steel trusses. It reads "Structural Steel - Union Iron Works of Los Angeles." The steel columns which support the trusses are embedded within the walls; these columns also serve to anchor balconies along the east and west sides. The face of the balconies are hung from the trusses by 1 1/2" steel rods. There is a row of windows below the balconies and another row above the balconies. A single row of windows stretches across the south rear wall at the upper level.

The main floor is of hardwood and is carried on a floor system of steel joists and I sections. The walls are of exposed brick in common bond with a header course every five courses. The trusses carry 2x10 wood purlins spaced 2' on center and ceiling boards.

There are five rows of permanent bench seating in the balconies on each side of the arena (1110 seats total balcony seating); together with the knock-down bleachers on the main floor the hall was projected to have a capacity of about 6,000. However some accounts state that there were never more than 3,700 seats in the hall.

Flanking the deeply recessed entrance was an office on each side with stairways (28 risers) to the balconies. Restrooms (and former cloak rooms) are located at an intermediate level.

The basement contains a 20 foot wide corridor which intersects the building from east to west. Triple doors provide access from the exterior at each end. There are a series of rooms off lateral corridors at each end. The walls are of brick; the floors are of

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

7

5

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

---

concrete slab as are the ceilings except in the main corridor which has suspended acoustical ceiling panels. Doors are either flush steel or wood and glass paneled with glass transom. The original basement plan contained an auxiliary gymnasium, locker room (with spiral stairways to main floor), shower rooms, and a series of team rooms for varsity and freshman teams, all to the south of the corridor and a general storage area and offices to the north.

The Men's Gymnasium maintains strong integrity with regard to location and design. It occupies its original site on the university mall. The exterior is essentially unaltered except for unit evaporative coolers attached at the side windows and the addition of handicapped access ramps to the sides. The window openings on the south rear have been masked with plywood panels. Within, the main floor is unchanged. The basement level has been slightly altered with the walls and partitions; however, the main cross corridor is unchanged.

The Men's Gymnasium was originally an isolated building near the eastern edge of campus. During the ensuing years, campus development has taken place around this building. While the setting of the building has changed over the past fifty years, the building maintains a level of integrity of setting due to a strong contextual relationship of university institutional buildings.

## 8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Entertainment/Recreation

Period of Significance

1926-1940

Significant Dates

1926

1/21/1927

Cultural Affiliation

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

Place, Roy - architect

Campbell, Clinton - builder

N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Men's Gymnasium is significant under Criterion A for its relationship to the development of the University of Arizona's athletic and social programs in mid-century. "Bear Down" was the focal point of the University's indoor athletic programs and the center of large social functions. The Gymnasium is also significant under Criterion C as a reflection and major element in the revival expressions of campus architecture and as a product of the work of Roy Place, who also single handedly defined the architectural character of the UA campus before World War II. When completed, Bear Down was the first modern athletic facility on the UA campus and identified as one of the largest facilities of its kind in the Southwest. The period of significance for "Bear Down" Gymnasium dates from its 1926 construction until 1940, arbitrarily set at the fifty-year cut-off date for the National Register. Varsity basketball continued in "Bear Down" until 1973 when McKale Memorial Center was completed.

Bear Down Gymnasium is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the state level of significance for its relationship to the development of the University of Arizona campus and its athletic program, to the architecture of the campus and to prominent architect Roy Place.

### CONTEXTS

#### University of Arizona growth

In March of 1885, the Arizona Thirteenth Territorial Legislature passed an act calling for the establishment of a University of Arizona in Tucson and made an appropriation of \$25,000 for the construction of the campus facility. Ground-breaking ceremonies for University Hall, now known as "Old Main," took place in 1887.

See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

---

Construction was completed in 1891 and the University officially opened for business as one of the first institutions of higher education in the Territory.

By 1900, the physical character of the University had changed. In close proximity to University Hall were located residence buildings and other academic and support facilities.

During the first half of the teens, the University began to expand enrollment and develop outreach programs to the people of the state. While there was not much emphasis on athletic programs during this period, it was marked by the arrival of a legendary figure in the University of Arizona Athletic Department. J.F. ('Pop') McKale served as coach and Athletic Director for 43 years.

In the late teens the University enjoyed vigorous progress, both in physical growth and scholastic reputation. There was expansion of the physical plant and a reorganization of the academic structure. Enrollment tripled between 1915 and 1920 and facilities kept pace with this growth.

The mid-twenties was another period marked by progress. The physical appearance of the campus began to be defined more strongly. Streets were paved, and ornamental lighting and underground utilities were installed. The area to the west, north and south of University Hall contained academic and residence facilities, while that to the east began to fill with athletic facilities. New construction at mid-decade included a new library and new men's gymnasium to serve the student population.

### University of Arizona sports facilities

In 1903, when school enrollment numbered only a few hundred, the University of Arizona constructed Herring Hall to the south of University Hall ("Old Main"). This small (40' x 80') rectangular building with a classical portico was the University's first gymnasium. Herring Hall was primarily a men's gym but was shared by the women and was used for social events on campus in addition to early basketball games.

By 1925, when enrollment had reached 1500, the University had long since outgrown Herring Hall and a tremendous step forward was made with proposals for a new athletic facility. The Men's Gymnasium would give UA athletics a great boost.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3

The February 20, 1925 issue of the Arizona Wildcat urged students to begin a letter writing campaign for the construction of a new gymnasium. That same year, the 7th Legislature made an emergency appropriation of \$275,000 for construction purposes, part of which was used for this building. At its June 2 meeting, the Board of Regents voted to give authority to its Buildings and Grounds Committee to draw up plans for a gymnasium. No further mention of the project is found in the Regents meeting until the November 21 meeting stated that bids were opened the previous day. Bids had been let October 17. There is no mention of the architect selection process or acceptance of the building plans.

A construction contract was awarded to Clinton Campbell of Phoenix for \$129,850. \$3,000 was allowed for face brick. Clinton had been the contractor for the first work on the recently completed University Library. The new gymnasium was completed and accepted at the July 17, 1926 Board of Regents meeting.

The gymnasium, when completed, cost \$166,207.15 of which \$117,207.15 came from state appropriations and \$49,000 from 'collections' (amount accrued up to that time from rentals and the sale of 100,000 acres allotted in the Enabling Act to a School of Military Science and Tactics). The gymnasium became the first modern athletic facility at the University and purportedly one of the largest facilities of its kind in the Southwest.

During World War II, the University of Arizona was chosen as the western base for a crash program for Naval trainees. The gymnasium was used as barracks for cadets, and was referred to as the "USS BEAR DOWN."

A fire in the gymnasium on March 24, 1982 caused an estimated \$165,000 worth of damage, principally to the basketball court floor and spaces below. These were fully repaired and replaced by 1989.

The dedication game in this new gymnasium took place on January 21, 1927, when approximately 3,000 spectators watched the UA defeat Tempe State Teachers College 29-18. In an effort to popularize local athletic games, 1,600 free tickets were given away to townspeople. The following day, the Arizona Daily Star noted that the game drew a crowd estimated at over 3,000 people, a record for a basketball game in Arizona. The following night the two teams played again, this time to an empty house. Because of a scarlet fever quarantine order recommended by the state board of health and prohibiting "unnecessary student gatherings," spectators were not allowed within the arena.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

Bear Down Gymnasium (its name was officially changed from Men's Gymnasium to "Bear Down" in March, 1983) received its more popular name one year after its construction. On October 2, 1926, John Byrd "Button" Salmon, quarterback on the University football team, catcher on the baseball team, outstanding student, and president of the student body, overturned his automobile returning from Phoenix, rupturing his spinal cord. Shortly before his death on October 8, Athletic Director J. F. McKale visited him, and asked if he had any message for the team. "Button" is reported to have said, "Tell the team to bear down." A year later, in December, 1927, the men's junior honorary organization, Chain Gang, sponsored a fund-raising dance to paint "Bear Down" on the roof of the gymnasium. The words have been an integral part of the building since then.

"Bear Down" was built in 1926 when the UA student body was 1,500, it could seat 3,600. In 1968, the student body increased to 23,000 but Bear Down's capacity remained the same. After the completion of the McKale Memorial Center in 1973, Bear Down continued to be used for intramurals, general student and faculty sports and gymnastics.

For almost a half century, until its replacement by a new athletic facility in 1973, Bear Down Gymnasium served as the focal point for the University's indoor athletic events. Still in use as a sports facility, it occupies a prominent position on the main mall, compatible with, yet in sharp contrast to, other buildings which line the mall.

CAMPUS ARCHITECTURE

The architectural expression of the University of Arizona campus began to be defined at the turn of the century. While its first buildings (University Hall and no longer extant residences) were reflective of the late nineteenth century architecture of the community, the twentieth century dawned with an expression of classicism. With construction of South Hall (1899; demolished 1958) and Herring Hall (1903) came academic classicism, a familiar architectural expression on university campuses. For one quarter of a century every major building on the UA campus was a derivative of the classical expression. Earlier examples emulated the temple form (South Hall; Herring hall) while later buildings reveal the application of classical motifs on large academic forms.

The Men's Gymnasium, built in 1926, was the last building on campus to exhibit references to classicism. It was also the last building of the partnership of Lyman and Place. Combining these two facts, it

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places  
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5

appears that Lyman was probably responsible for the classical expression in that firm's practice. The next major building on campus was the Stadium by Roy Place and it reflects a definite weakening of the Classical expression and the addition of Art Deco features. With the Humanities Building (1935) Roy Place abandoned classicism and turned to medieval revival forms incorporating both Romanesque and Byzantine Revival details. Pima Hall (1940) was the last individual work by Roy Place before establishing partnership with his son Lew. After 1940, University of Arizona architecture took a definite turn toward modernism for the vast majority of works. After 1940, other architects began to participate in the design of campus buildings.

The Gymnasium is compatible with other buildings on campus through its use of standard red brick walls. Yet it establishes its own identity through its shape and configuration. When constructed, the gymnasium was removed from the academic community and situated in an athletic quarter of campus. Today it is situated in the midst of the modern campus. It maintains its compatibility with its new context because of the ubiquitous brick used on the campus.

## ARCHITECT

Bear Down was designed by the architect Roy Place who was responsible for approximately two dozen buildings on the university campus before 1940, either in conjunction with others or on his own. Fourteen buildings and objects contained in the Campus Historic District, listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1986, were the product of Roy Place's individual and collaborative design efforts. As a result of the many commissions received by Place and the constant reinforcement of the initial campus planning concepts, the University of Arizona has great consistency and integrity.

Roy Place was born in San Diego, California, on December 17, 1887. After high school he worked as an architectural draftsman. After a few years in San Francisco, he joined the firm of Sheply, Rutan and Coolidge, Architects (architects of the Romanesque Revival Stanford University campus), and worked for three years in Chicago and Boston before returning to Los Angeles where he spent the years between 1913 and 1917.

In 1917 Roy Place moved to Tucson, Arizona, with John Beattie Lyman, with whom he had won a competition for the design of the Agriculture Building on the University of Arizona campus. It was there that the firm of Lyman & Place was founded (1919-24). After establishing

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

---

their office, they did some major work for the University of Arizona and other clients during those years. In 1924 John B. Lyman left the firm to return to San Diego, and Roy Place continued the practice under his own name for the next 16 years.

Place was responsible for many of southern Arizona's landmark buildings, including Tucson's Pima County Court House (National Register listed), Mansfield Junior High School, the Pioneer Hotel, Tucson Medical Center, St. Mary's Hospital, and numerous buildings at the University of Arizona (including the second University Library; National Register listed), and the Cochise County Court House in Bisbee (National Register listed). In 1986, the University of Arizona Campus Historic District, containing fourteen buildings and objects associated with Roy Place, was entered into the National Register of Historic places.

Roy Place was active in Tucson's civic and professional affairs. He was the first president of the Arizona Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He was president of the Tucson Rotary Club and the Engineering Club; he was a member of the Old Pueblo Club, the Tucson Country Club, the Sunshine Climate Club, and the Tucson Chamber of Commerce.

Roy Place died suddenly on September 25, 1950 at the age of 62.

Roy Place established partnership with John Beattie Lyman as Lyman and Place, Architects, from 1919-1924; he then maintained an individual practice as Roy Place, Architect between 1924-1940; he subsequently maintained a partnership with his son as Place and Place, Architects from 1940 until his death in 1950. Place & Place, continued under the principal leadership of Lew Place until it was phased out in 1976. The files and drawings of the work of Place and Place are a part of the Arizona Architectural Archives at the University of Arizona.

The construction contract for the Men's Gymnasium was awarded to Clinton Campbell of Phoenix. Campbell was a long-time contractor and founder of the Phoenix Brick Yard in 1917, which provided the brick for construction of the Men's Gymnasium.

In addition to the Men's Gymnasium, Campbell was the first contractor for the Second University Library (begun 1923), the first utility tunnels for the University's Physical Plant (1931), and the east section of the University of Arizona Stadium (1938). Campbell arrived in the Salt River Valley in 1890 and was construction contractor for many of the area's best business and residences.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

---

### ATHLETIC PROGRAM

Three University of Arizona basketball coaches coached their games in Bear Down. Fred Enke coached 348 games in Bear Down; he was coach from 1925 through the 1960/61 season. Bruce Larson (1961-1972) coached 133 games and Fred Snowden coached six games in this gymnasium before intercollegiate games were transferred to McKale Memorial Center with its near 14,000 capacity in 1973.

From the opening season in 1926/27 until World War II, the men's basketball program at the University of Arizona succeeded with winning seasons in all but one year. It placed first or second in the Border Conference in at least three seasons.

Until the Veterans Memorial Coliseum was built in Phoenix in 1965, Bear Down was the site of the annual state high school basketball tournament. Bear Down became the focus not only of intercollegiate, intramural and state tournament basketball but of other gymnastic sports and accommodations for the Department of Military Science and Tactics. It was also used for countless dances and for annual academic course registration.

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Arizona Alumnus, January 20, 1926; March 11, 1983.

Arizona Board of Regents Minutes, Vol. 5, page 911, June 2, 1925; vol. 5, page 931, November 21, 1925; vol 5, page 947, May 3, 1926; vol. 5, page 981, July 17, 1926.

Arizona Citizen, January 18, 1973; March 25, 1982.

Arizona Daily Star, January 11, 1970; February 1, 1973; June 23, 1974; March 27, 1982.

Arizona Wildcat, February 20, 1925; December 2, 6, 9, 13, 1927; January 18, 1973; March 26, 1982.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

University of Arizona, Tucson

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property 2.1 acres

UTM References

A 1, 2 510, 417, 710 3, 5 | 6, 5 | 8, 5, 0  
 Zone Easting Northing

C         

B           
 Zone Easting Northing

D         

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Extending west from a point along the south curb of the south drive of the University mall, approximately 500 feet west of the centerline of Cherry Avenue, approximately 200 feet, then south approximately 450 feet to East Fourth Avenue, the east approximately 200 feet, the north 450 feet to the starting point.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

It is the area immediately surrounding the building; it extends from curb to curb on north and south ends and to a point between the gymnasium and adjacent buildings on the east and west.

See continuation sheet

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Robert C. Giebner, Professor of Architecture date 25 April 1990  
 organization University of Arizona telephone (602) 621-6735  
 street & number College of Architecture, Univ. of AZ state Arizona zip code 85721  
 city or town Tucson

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

---

Ball, Phyllis, A Photographic History of the University of Arizona: 1885-1985, Tucson, Az, privately printed, 1986.

Giebner, Robert C., David Blackburn, Adelaide Elm, Douglas Kupel, National Register Nomination for the University of Arizona, 1985.

Lutrell, Estelle, A History of the University of Arizona, unpublished manuscript, 1935; in University of Arizona Special Collections.

Martin, Douglas D., The Lamp in the Desert: The Story of the University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ, University of Arizona Press, 1960.

University of Arizona Department of Physical Resources - reproductions of original drawings for the Mens' Gymnasium.

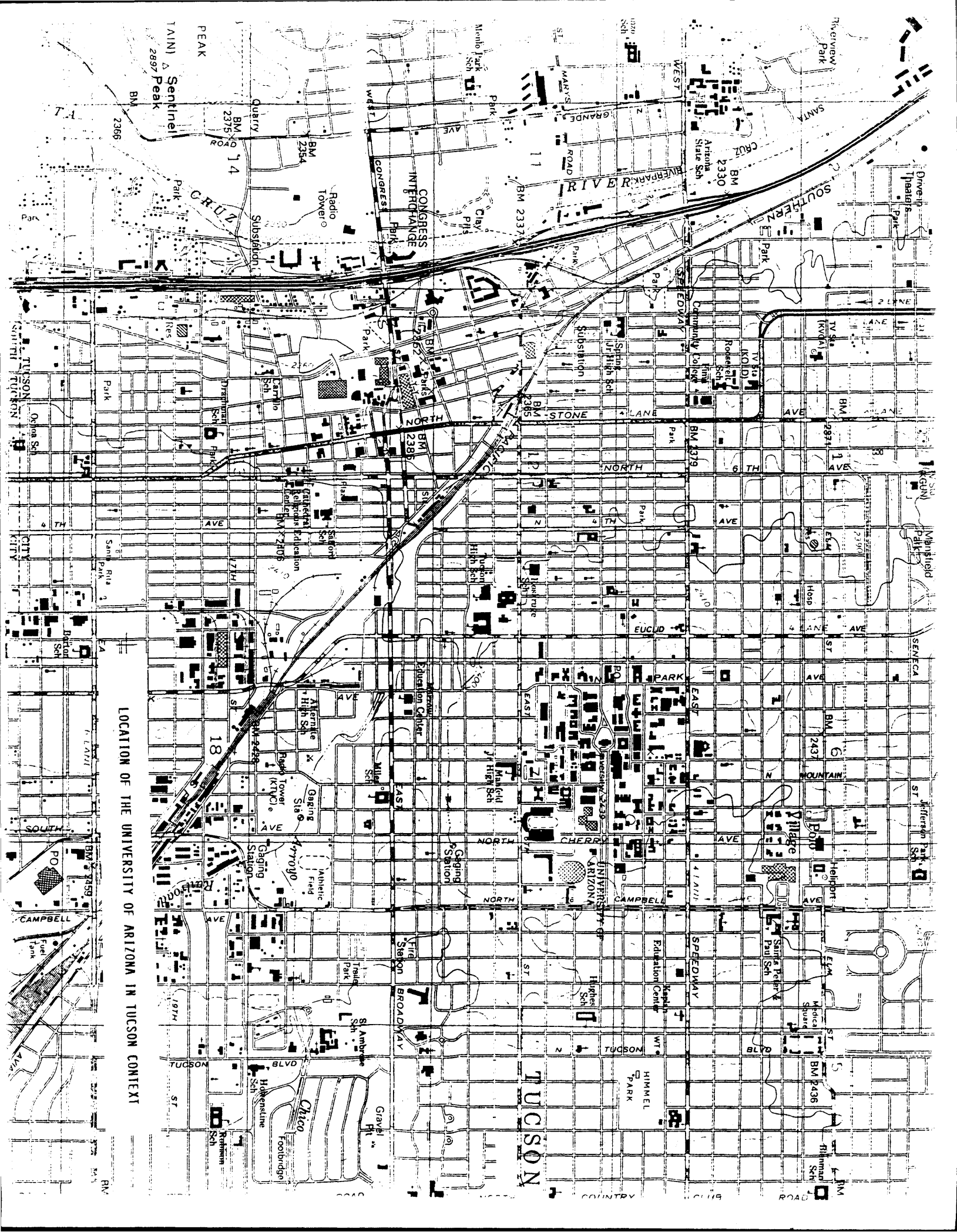
University of Arizona Library, Special Collections: Photographic files on "Bear Down."

University of Arizona Library, Special Collections: miscellaneous UA publications, bulletins, brochures, photo collections.

Cooper, Jim, Places in the Sun, Western Lore Press, Tucson, 1989.

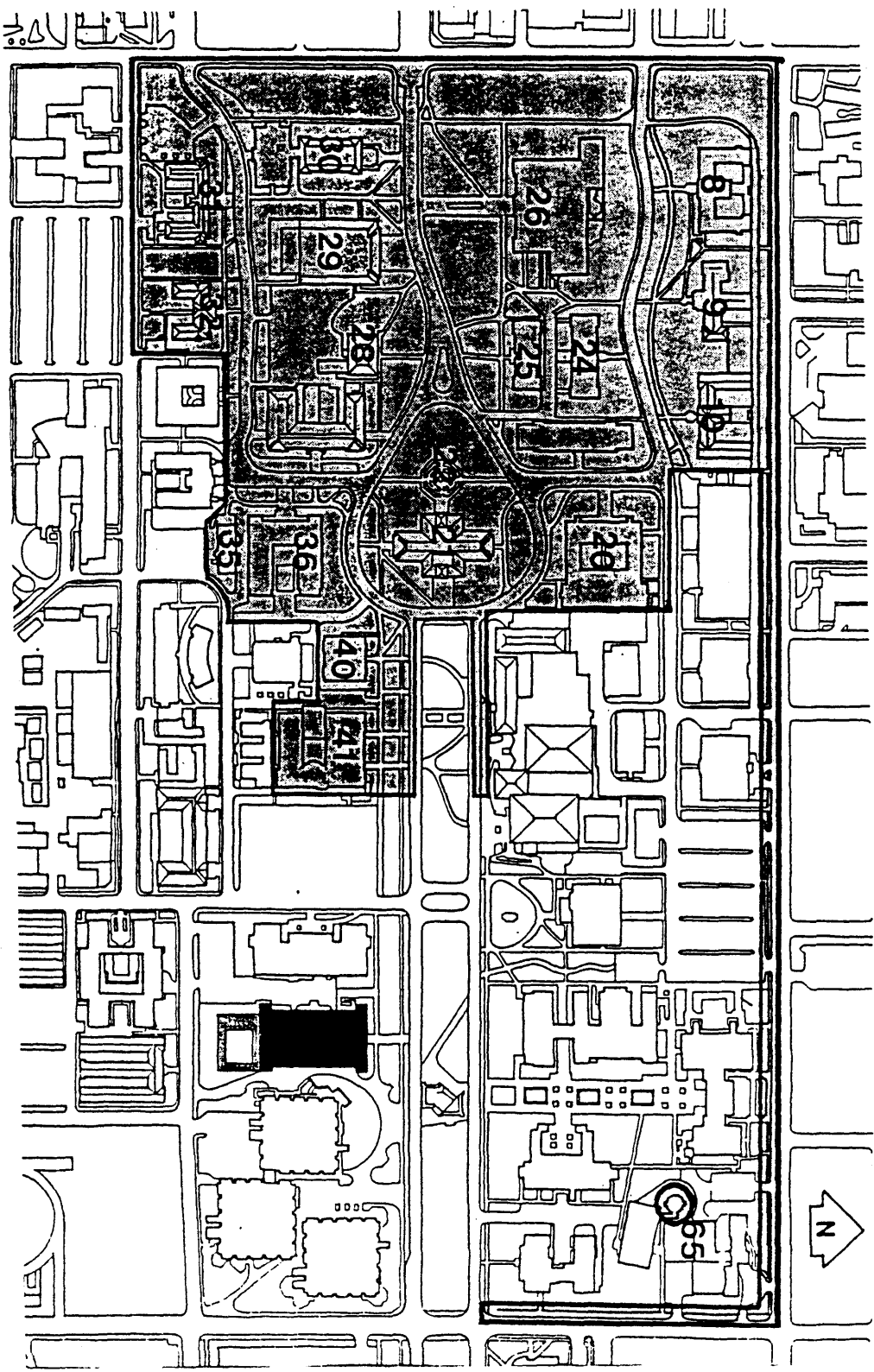




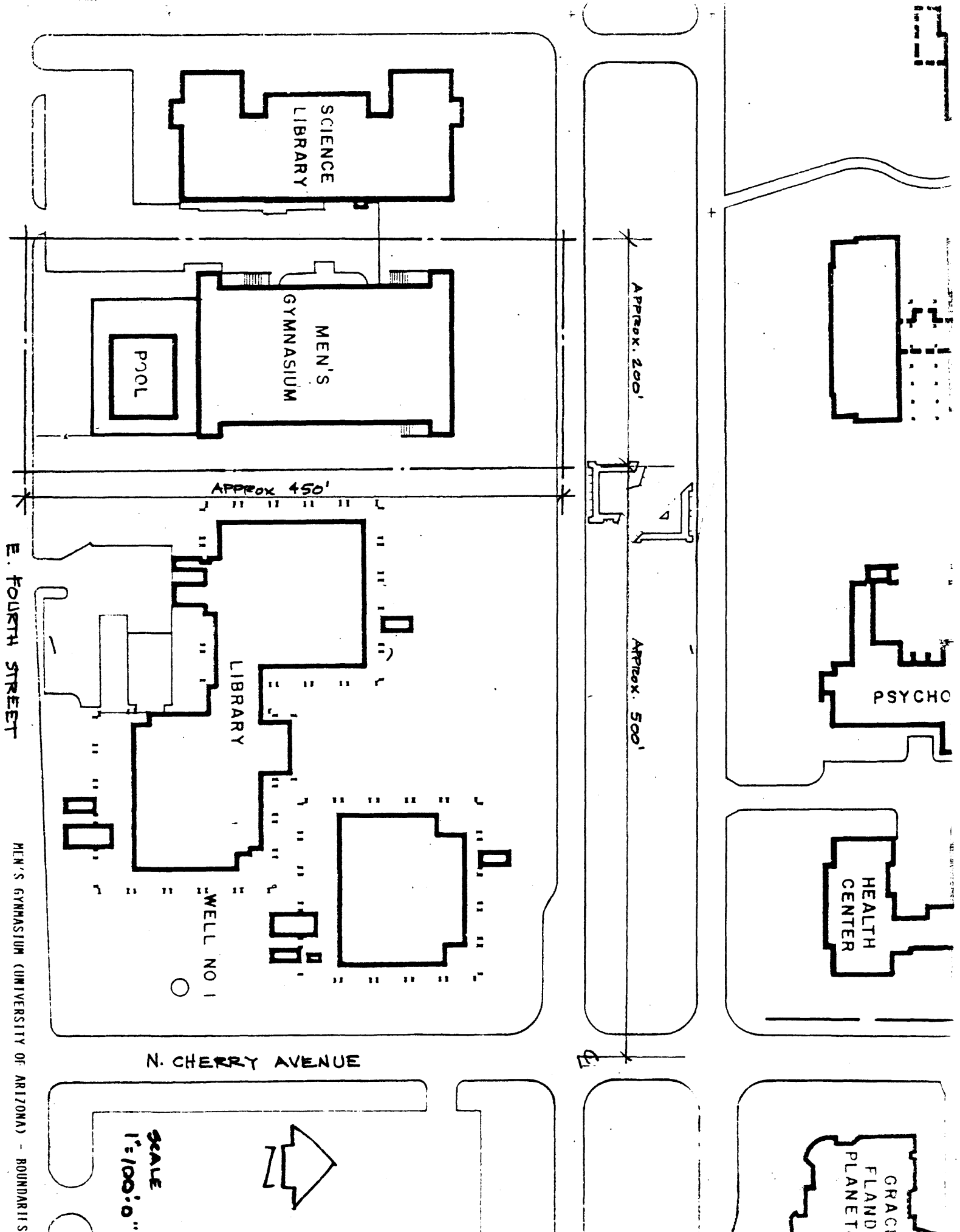


LOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA IN TUCSON CONTEXT

Map labels include: TUCSON, CONGRESS INTERCHANGE, RIVER PARK, SOUTHERN, NORTH, STONE, NORTH, 6TH, AVE, EUCLID, PARK, CHERRY, CAMPBELL, SPEEDWAY, TUCSON, HIMMEL PARK, CHINO, GRAVEL PT., and various street names like WEST, GRAND, and AVENUE. Landmarks include Radio Tower, Tucson City Kit, and University of Arizona Stadium. Parks shown include Chino Park, Himmel Park, and several smaller parks. Schools such as Santa Rita, St. Ambrose, and various high schools are also labeled. The map includes a grid of streets and numerous landmarks, with the University of Arizona campus highlighted in a shaded area.



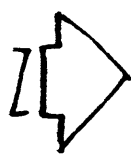
MAP #:  
UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA  
NATIONAL REGISTER DISTRICT, LISTED 1986  
(HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARIES WITH HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND  
OBJECTS)



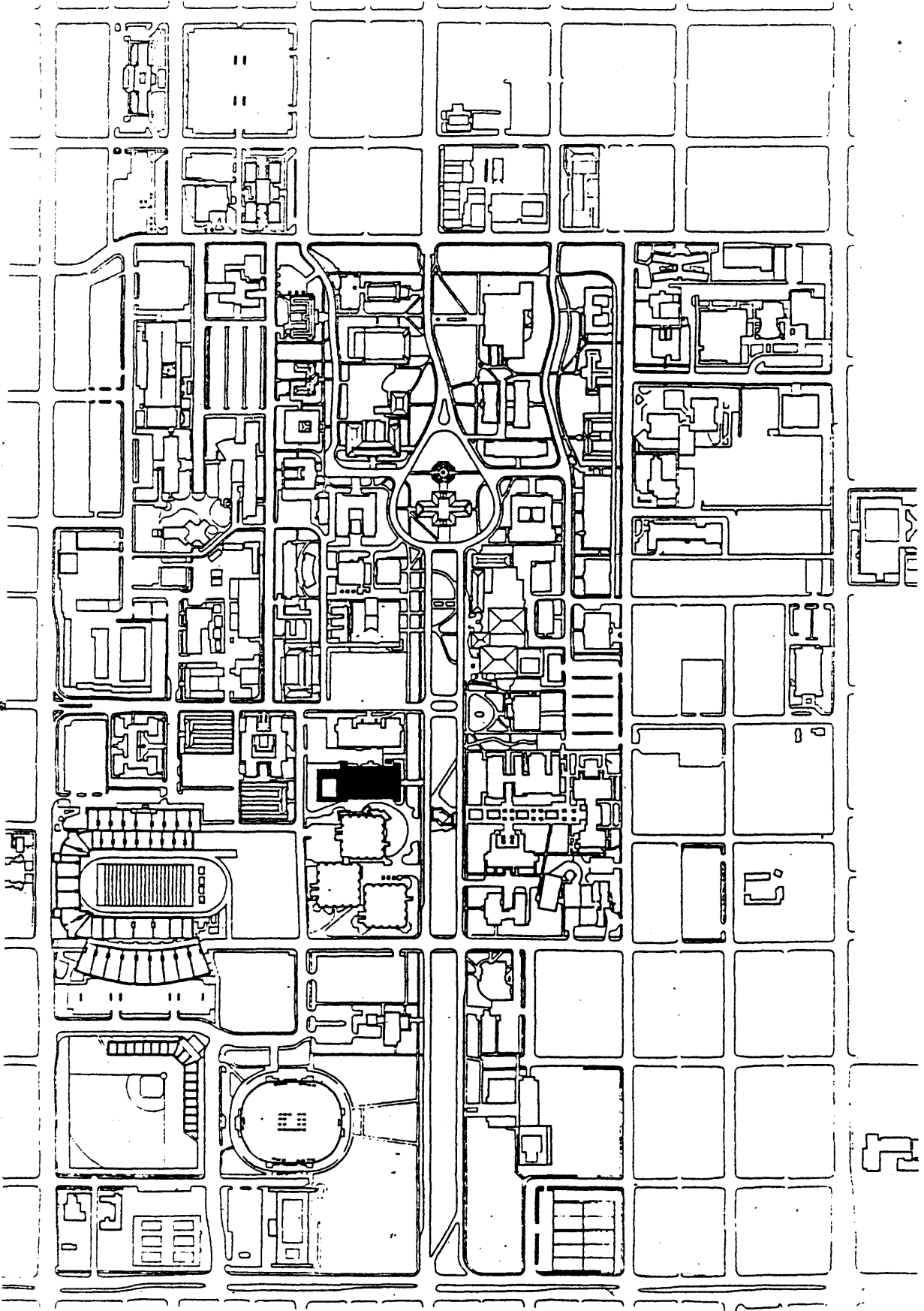
E. FOURTH STREET

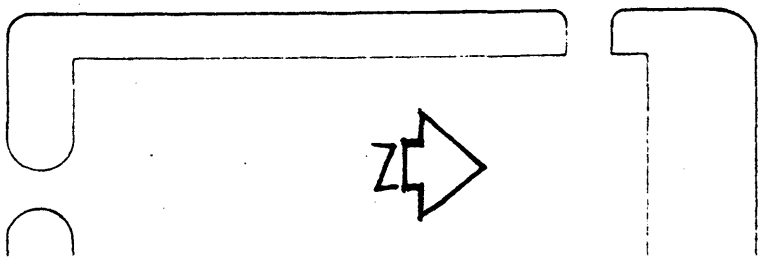
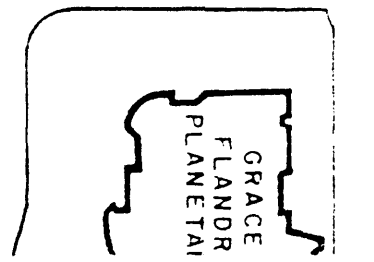
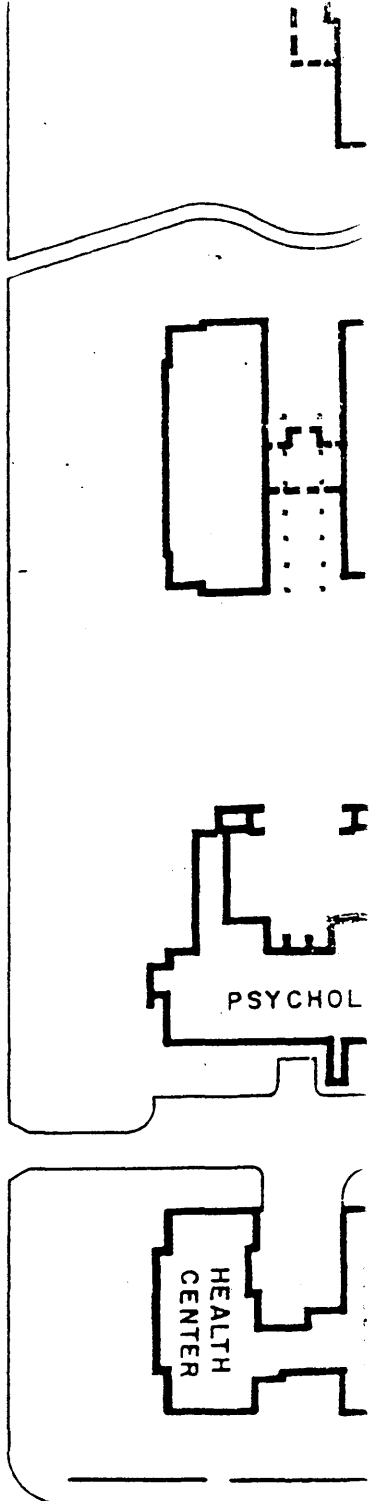
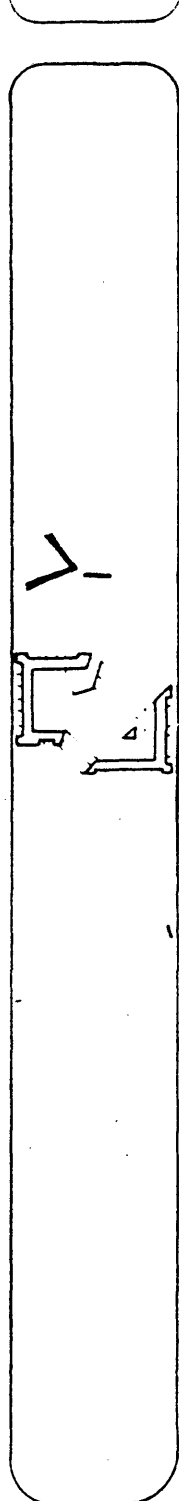
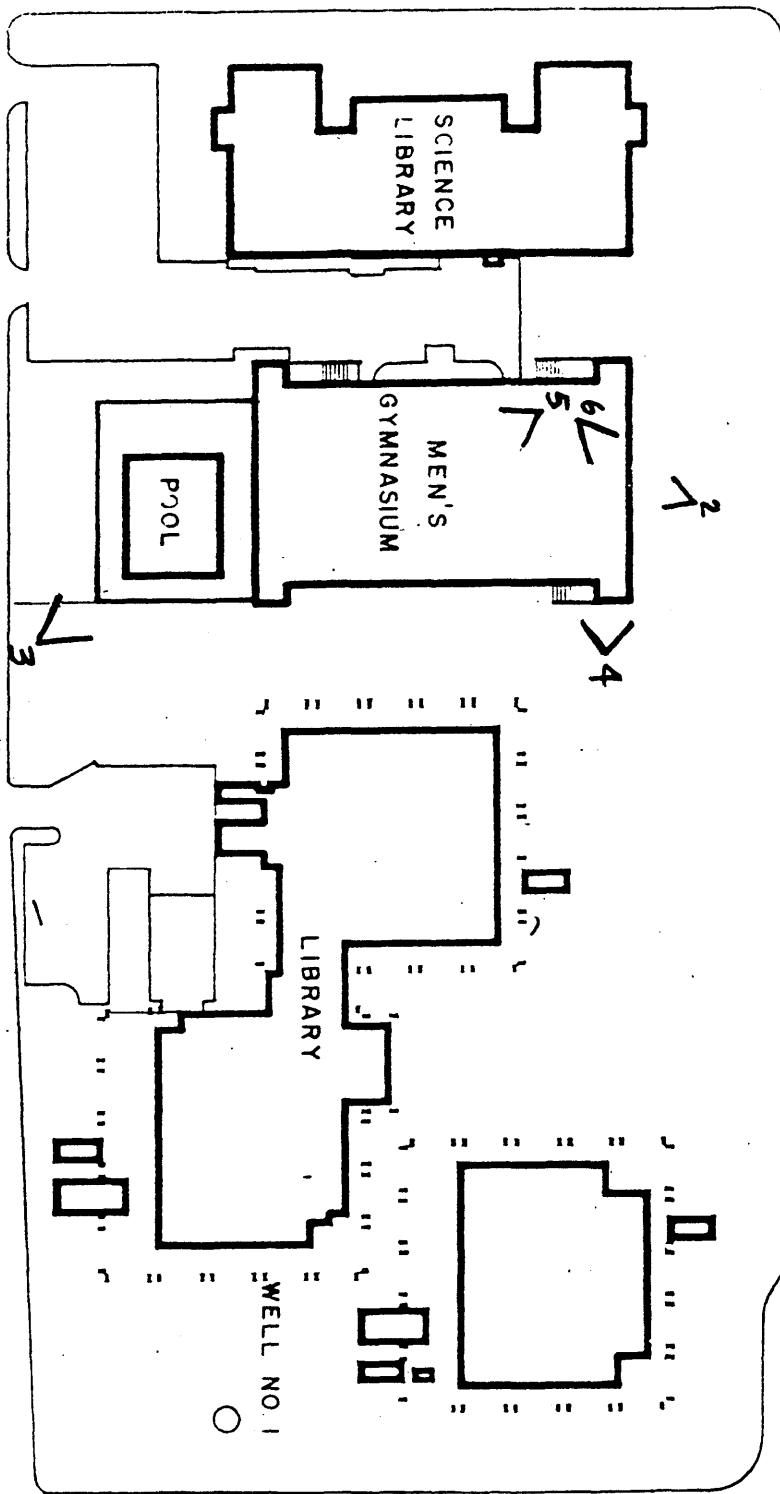
MEN'S GYMNASIUM (UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA) - BOUNDARIES

SCALE  
1" = 100'-0"



LOCATION OF MEN'S GYMNASIUM IN UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA CAMPUS  
CONTEXT





LOCATION OF CONTEMPORARY PHOTOGRAPHS