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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received MAY 5 1986
date entered 6-13-86

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA CAMPUS

and/or common UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA CAMPUS HISTORIC DISTRICT

2. Location

street & number UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA NA not for publication

city, town TUCSON NA vicinity of

state ARIZONA code 04 county PIMA code 019

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
X district	X public	X occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
___ building(s)	___ private	___ unoccupied	___ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	X educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	NA in process	___ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	___ being considered	X yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
		___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Arizona Board of Regents

street & number Education Building, 1535 W. Jefferson

city, town Phoenix NA vicinity of state Arizona

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. 1) Pima County Courthouse; 2) Planning Services. University of Arizona

street & number (Courthouse) 115 N. Church Avenue

city, town Tucson state Arizona

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title University of Arizona building survey; Tucson Historic Sites Report has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes X no

date 1969 & fall,1984-spring,1985 ___ federal ___ state ___ county X local

depository for survey records University of Arizona Library Special Collections

city, town Tucson state Arizona

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
_X_ excellent	___ deteriorated	_X_ unaltered	_X_ original site
___ good	___ ruins	_X_ altered	___ moved date _____
___ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY STATEMENT

The University of Arizona Historic Campus District consists of eighteen buildings in various revival styles typical of the early twentieth century. The historic period is the half century of physical growth and academic development between 1885 and 1938. Two of the eighteen buildings have already been listed in the National Register. In addition to the eighteen historic buildings, two individual buildings and three major building additions within the district boundaries are non-contributors due to their more recent construction dates. Landscape elements contribute to the cohesiveness of the historic portion of campus. Within the boundaries of the campus historic district are twenty-three components. Contributing elements include eighteen buildings, a rock wall surrounding the campus, a memorial fountain, and a historic landscape. There are two noncontributing buildings and three noncontributing building additions. The Steward Observatory is an individually eligible discontiguous element to the district.

CONTEXT

The University of Arizona campus is situated in the center of the city of Tucson, a community with a population of approximately 500,000. Originally isolated far to the east of the community, the campus has been enveloped by community expansion and in more recent years has expanded into neighboring residential areas.

Tucson, the second largest city in the state, is located 60 miles from the northern border of Mexico. It lies in the spacious Santa Cruz valley at an elevation of 2400 feet above sea level and is surrounded by rugged mountain ranges on all sides.

Currently, the campus covers 321 acres (approximately 280 acres for the main campus which contains the historic district and approximately 41 acres for the University Health Sciences Center). The Agricultural campus, three miles north of the main campus, was established in 1909 (80 acres) and was expanded during the 1950s (105 acres). Main campus extends from Park Avenue on the west one mile to Campbell Avenue on the east. It extends from Speedway on the north one half mile to Sixth Street on the south. There are approximately 115 buildings on campus.

The original campus encompassed 40 acres. Today the original campus area is still identified by a four-foot high volcanic stone wall along Park Avenue (west) beginning at Fourth Street on the south, Second Street (north) and Cherry Avenue (east) as far as the mall. The main entrance to the campus from the west terminates University Boulevard at Park Avenue and is highlighted by stone piers with iron gates (1922). This is still considered the main entrance to campus although the eastern entrance at Campbell Avenue has greater visibility from that major thoroughfare.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	X landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	X education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
X 1800–1899	___ commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
X 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	X other (specify) campus plannin
		___ invention		

Specific dates 1885-1938 **Builder/Architect** Roy Place, D.H.Holmes & others

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SUMMARY STATEMENT

The significance of the University of Arizona to the state of Arizona lies in its educational and agricultural functions, its architecture, and planning and landscape design all of which emerged during the University's historic growth period, 1885-1938.

The University and the educational services provided during this period were significant not only to the growth and development of Tucson, but to the state of Arizona as well. This first-half century of development established a firm foundation for this great institution, which celebrates its centennial year in 1985.

Many individual professors brought recognition to the University, especially in the subjects of anthropology, astronomy, and archaeology. Their contributions, and those of countless other individuals, have made the University of Arizona a prominent institution of higher education in America. In the field of agriculture the University made tremendous contributions in irrigation practices allowing for establishment of much of the agricultural land in the state today. Experimental work and extension services assisted in developing productive agricultural practices in the desert region, especially for Pima cotton.

The University Historic District provides a cohesive and unified architectural statement. Its buildings reveal an interest in the early twentieth century academic revival styles adapted to the southwest. A formal campus plan evolved as an oasis in the Sonoran Desert where imported exotic and desert-tolerant vegetation coexist. The identity of the University campus is clearly established through the combination of red brick and landscape elements.

By 1938, the University of Arizona had achieved significance in the local community, the state and the nation. Unique architectural designs of Roy Place, plus a cohesive landscape, make the older portion of campus a distinct entity. The research contributions of important early scholars, the students and alumni, and the administrators add to the importance of this major academic institution.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation sheets #36-37.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property approximately 45

Quadrangle name Tucson **Quadrangle scale** 1:24000

UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	12	504950	3565610
B	12	501410	3565610
C	12	501410	3565740
D	12	506200	3565810
E	12	506210	3565950
F	12	504950	3565960
G	12	508710	3565800
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet #38.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	NA	code	county		code
state		code	county		code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert C. Giebner; David Blackburn; Adelaide Elm; Doug Kupel

organization College of Architecture, UA **date** May. 1985

street & number University of Arizona **telephone** (602) 621-6735 or 6751

city or town Tucson **state** Arizona

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national X state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Donna J. Schaden

title State Historic Preservation Officer **date** April 29, 1986

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Keeper of the National Register **date** 6/13/86

Attest: **date**

Chief of Registration

GPO 911-399

The historic district is clustered at the western part of campus between the main gate, Old Main, Second and Fourth Avenues, with an extension along the south side of the mall to the east. Buildings line the entrance mall with secondary rows of structures situated behind them to the north and south.

CAMPUS PLAN AND LANDSCAPE

Entrance from the west is through the main gate built as part of the lava rock perimeter wall. The University Building ("Old Main") is in the approximate center of campus but is not on strict axis with the entrance gateway. A slightly curved road leading from the main gate splits and encircles Old Main. To the east of Old Main the mall is more formally defined with dual roadways separated by a broad grassed median. This mall continues to the east entrance at Campbell Avenue.

Buildings on the historic portion of campus are laid out in four parallel rows extending west to east. The center rows of structures line the central mall. They also define secondary malls which are not as strongly organized. There was an early attempt to organize the campus with academic buildings lining the center mall while residential dormitories stood behind them ('quadrangle within a quadrangle'). This zoning was relaxed in later campus development.

From Old Main to the western edge of the University, the campus has an informal layout of streets and walks. This sharply contrasts with the eastern portion of campus which is very formal. The vegetation on the old portion of campus also contrasts with that of the new. In 1895 the Forbes Olive grove was planted along the western edge of campus. By 1901 a row of olive trees defined a walkway where North Campus Drive was later to be laid out and planted with a matching row of trees about 1914. Later, Olive Street (outside the original campus but now a part of the main campus) was also planted with olive trees. The old portion of campus is irrigated with flood basins, separated by dikes which serve as informal circulation paths. The main drive of the west mall is lined with Washingtonian Palms alternating with Italian Cypress. Their silhouette makes the curved entrance road more apparent. The island on which Old Main sits contains desert vegetation mixed with imported specimens. The entire length of the east mall is also lined with Washingtonian Palms for its entire length. Situated midway between Old Main and Cherry Avenue is the Joseph Wood Krutch Cactus Garden (named in 1980), the last remaining portion of what was, prior to the 1950s, a rather extensive campus cactus garden which extended from Old Main to the front of "Bear Down" Gymnasium.

The campus is a veritable arboretum; the majority of exotic plantings

are situated on the older portion of campus, within the campus historic district. Campus plantings reflect popular landscaping trends during the various periods of development. Early landscape attempts were intended to transform the desert with a landscape reminiscent of the Midwest. Later landscape efforts were directed at desert-adapted vegetation, some of which were among the first of their kind to be planted in the Southwest and have since become favorite landscape elements in the Tucson basin.

While the abundance of vegetation adds to the overall historical character of the landscape, it also provides reinforcement at the edge of the district and establishes continuity within the boundaries. The lava rock wall delineates the original edge of campus; the greenbelt along Park Avenue provides a buffer between the city and the university as do the eucalyptus and conifer trees planted beside the rock wall. Other elements which provide cohesion are the dike and pond irrigation system (as distinct from the sprinkler irrigation system on newer portions of the campus), the olive trees along North Campus Drive, and the mall lined with palm trees. Smaller elements that contribute to the historic character of the district include the fish pond, cactus garden, Berger Memorial Fountain (1919) **(#22)**, 1920s light standards, and a number of memorial plaques and unique plant specimens.

NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

Non-contributing buildings to the campus historic district are those constructed after 1938. These include the Chemistry Building addition (1948), Social Sciences (1950), Economics and Business Administration (1952), Anthropology (addition to Arizona State Museum) (1961), and Library additions (1951, 1963). The Social Sciences Building, Economics and Business Administration Building, and Chemistry Building additions maintain compatible relationships with historic buildings in the district despite their more recent construction dates. Compatibility on campus has been assured through the use of common building materials (brick, tile roofs, stone or concrete highlighting) building components (windows, doors), scale and setting.

ARCHITECTURE

Because the designs of most campus buildings during the 1920s and 1930s were the work of one architect and his various partnerships, there is great consistency in architecture. With the exception of Steward Observatory, all the historic buildings on campus were constructed of red brick. The quality of workmanship is extremely high. Brickwork, belt and corbeled courses, and panel designs reveal considerable attention to details. Buildings have red clay tile roofs, customarily

hipped. Several buildings have deep bracketed overhangs; others have parapets to partially conceal the hip roofs. The majority of buildings are two or three stories in height. Significantly elevated entrances are found on only a couple of buildings (Old Main, Arizona State Museum); others have more modest flights of stairs (Agriculture, Mines and Engineering, Maricopa, Cochise, South Hall). Most of the latter are in the Classical Revival styles.

The architecture of campus is revivalistic in spirit. In its earliest phases, campus architecture responded to late Territorial Victorian expression as seen in University Hall ("Old Main", 1887-91; National Register listed in 1972; **#21**), the last remaining pre-1900 building.

After the turn of the century the campus saw the completion of several buildings in classical revival modes. Herring Hall (1903, David H. Holmes; **#35**) is the purest example of classicism on campus, being in the form of a small tetrastyle prostyle Doric temple. The largest academic buildings in the classical expression are the Agriculture Building (1915, Lyman and Bristow; **#36**) and the Mines and Engineering Building (1918, J.B.Lyman; **#20**). While the two buildings have similarities, they are executed in different classical Orders. The Agriculture Building has a recessed octastyle portico in the Ionic Order while the Mines and Engineering Building has a recessed octastyle portico in the Doric Order. The tiled hip roof of the Agriculture Building has a heavy bracketed overhang while the Mines and Engineering Building has a parapet to hide its tiled hip roof. Consequently, the latter has a more imposing appearance characteristic of major Classical Revival forms.

Cochise Hall dormitory (1920, Lyman and Place; **#31**) has a fine terra cotta hexastyle prostyle Corinthian portico. Maricopa Hall dormitory (1921, Lyman and Place; **#9**) has a flat-roofed octastyle portico with stylized Corinthian columns. Arizona Hall dormitory (now South Hall dormitory, 1913, D.H.Holmes; **#32**) has a tetrastyle portico of square brick piers topped by a hip roof. This latter example is less revivalistic in its form since it is constructed entirely of brick and does not contain a portico with classical entablature.

Other buildings exhibit classical tendencies in their detailing. The Library and Museum (now Douglass Building, 1904, Russell, Mauran & Garden; **#28**) and the Science Hall (now Speech Building, 1909, D.H. & J.H. Holmes; **#25**) exhibit classical symmetry and rhythm and contain visual references in their entrance compositions, regular belt courses, and suggestions of capitals and bases in window mullions. These buildings also reflect a horizontal emphasis (with their brick base and plastered top story), characteristic of midwestern Prairie School architecture. While designed by a different architect one half decade later, Science Hall relates strongly to the old Library and Museum

through axial alignment and similarity in treatment (its lower two floors are of brick and its upper level is stuccoed but has brick decoration).

Steward Observatory (1921, Lyman & Place; **#65**) is a small octagonal building of white glazed terra cotta brick with a ribbed hemispherical dome. Classical detailing includes pilaster definition of corners and entrance arch. This isolated focal building was set atop a knoll at the far east end of campus, at the termination of a tree-lined walk. It has since been surrounded with larger academic buildings.

Berger Memorial Fountain (1919, Lyman and Place; **#22**), an octagonal composition with water basin, benches, planters and walks, is constructed of concrete and volcanic rock. The fountain is situated immediately to the west and on axis with Old Main.

Buildings of the 1920s continue to reveal interpretations of classical architecture. The University Library (1923-27, Lyman and Place, listed in National Register 1979; **#26**) is a fine example of the Renaissance Revival style with its symmetrical composition and range of large arched openings for the second floor reading room.

During the 1930s classicism yielded to other period revivals. The Romanesque Revival became a favorite on campus. The Humanities Building (now Center for English as a Second Language Building, 1935, Roy Place; **#24**), Arizona State Museum (1935, Roy Place; **#30**), Chemistry and Physics Building (1936, Roy Place; **#41**), Auditorium (1936, Roy Place; **#29**), Administration Building (now Nugent Building, 1937, Roy Place; **#40**), and Yuma Hall (1937, Roy Place; **#10**), are all executed in the Italian and Spanish Romanesque revival styles. They exhibit great similarities in the use of contrasting light (stone or concrete) and dark (brick) patterns around openings, cornices, and spandrel panels, which reveal excellent examples of creative brick patterning. Some of these buildings contain art deco inspired tile spandrel panels between windows.

Gila Hall (1937, Roy Place; **#8**) has a plan identical to that of Yuma Hall but was executed in a classical idiom. The entrance portal (altered) was clearly Renaissance in spirit. Horizontal belt courses and regular rhythm of openings (still apparent today) added to the classical expression.

After 1940, the architecture of campus embraced anti-historicism and moved consciously in the direction of modern architecture. With few exceptions however, the conservatism of campus architecture creates a homogeneity not found on many campuses.

(The numbers used in this nomination are the University of Arizona building inventory numbers.)

BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS
(The numbers used in this nomination are the University of Arizona building inventory numbers.)

#8
GILA DORM, 1937
Roy Place, Architect

Gila Dorm is a three-story brick building facing south on North Campus Drive. It has marked classical influence in its composition and some details. The brickwork is English Bond with patterns in variegated panels, brickwork cornices and belt courses. Simple window openings penetrate the walls and have steel casement windows. The windows on the first and second floor appear as simple voids with small projecting brick sills. The third story windows rest on a wide patterned brick band. The cornice is made up of geometrically patterned variegated brickwork which gives the building a strong horizontality. At the ground, a thick terra cotta base with regular ashlar coursing increases the horizontality and ties the portal into the facade composition.

The entrance is surrounded by a framed portal of terra cotta. Above the entrance is a large projecting pedimented form with sculptured detailing. The original entrance balcony (removed) was clearly Renaissance in spirit. Entrance steps are of polychromatic terra cotta tile.

Gila Dorm has a U-shaped plan with sleeping porches at the ends of the projecting wings. The building faces south and has a slightly projecting entrance pavilion. Construction is of brick with concrete detailing. The building is capped with a red tile roof with slightly projecting bracketed eaves. The is an intrusive handicap ramp at the entrance; intrusive fire stairs are located at the sides and rear.

#9
MARICOPA HALL, 1921
Lyman and Place, Architects

Maricopa Hall is a two story red brick residence hall facing south to orth Campus Drive. It is in the classical revival style. The principal (south) facade is dominated by a two story flat roofed prostyle portico with eight stylized and unfluted Corinthian columns. These columns are made of concrete and are paired. There is an unadorned entablature and the portico is topped with a deck. A horizontal belt course corresponding to the portico entablature

wraps around the entire building. A heavier cornice just below the tiled roof provides an additional horizontal wrap to the building. The brickwork is English Bond. There is a concrete base with strong horizontal coursing. The ends of the building have projecting pavilions.

The ground floor was originally marked by a range of brick semicircular keystoned arched openings containing French doors. These arches extended around to the sides of the building. The openings have been fitted with standard casement windows along with brick panels. Second and third floor openings have simple double hung rectangular openings with flat brick arches and heavy window frames.

#10
YUMA HALL, 1937
Roy Place, Architect

Yuma Hall is the companion dormitory to Gila Dorm. They share a similar plan and massing. It also faces south to North Drive. However, Yuma Hall is basically an Italian Romanesque Revival style building. It is three stories in height and is of brick with concrete and terra cotta highlights. It has variegated arched brickwork and a Palladian motif over the entry arch. Brickwork is English Bond. There is a brick dentil cornice and the central pavilion has a corbeled arch raked cornice following the gable lines. Slight towers to either side of the central pavilion reveal art deco characteristics. There is a concrete base with distinct ashlar markings. The projecting entrance arch has terra cotta Corinthian columns. The simple window openings have steel casement windows. Gabled end pavilions have triple arch compositions which rise three stories. Between the arches are terra cotta Corinthian columns.

There is an intrusive handicap ramp at the entrance and intrusive fire stairs to the sides and rear.

#20
MINES AND ENGINEERING BUILDING, 1918
J.B. Lyman, Architect

This imposing three-story building of brick, terra cotta and reinforced concrete is highlighted by its recessed classical

portico. The octastyle Doric portico with terra cotta columns is patterned after that of the Parthenon. The west facing portico, with its well proportioned columns has a full entablature which spans the projecting facade and wraps (without its triglyphs and metopes) the entire building. A heavy cornice line serves to block and thus deemphasize the tiled hip roof. The simplicity of detailing, horizontal lines, and regular rhythm of openings epitomizes the Classical Revival style.

Brickwork is in the Flemish Bond. The mortar joints are deeply raked. A checkerboard base of brick headers is separated from the upper wall by a terra cotta belt course. Windows are linked vertically with recessed spandrels panels between. Three entrance doorways have terra cotta architraves. Windows are of steel fixed and awning type.

The building site is surrounded by a low retaining wall of volcanic stone. Fire stairs added in 1982 repeat details in brick and cornices.

#21
UNIVERSITY HALL ('OLD MAIN'), 1887-91
James M. Creighton, Architect

Listed in National Register of Historic Places in 1972.

#22
BERGER MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN, 1919
Lyman and Place, Architects

The fountain has octagonal elements (water basin, walkways, planters with benches built into each face. It is constructed of reinforced concrete with black basalt volcanic rock at each corner. An elevated outer rings is also of volcanic rock topped with concrete slab. The fountain contains one central spray with eight spouts at each corner. The grounds around the fountain are planted with flowers. The Berger Fountain is situated immediately west of the original university building, University Hall.

#24
HUMANITIES BUILDING (CENTER FOR ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE), 1935
Roy Place, Architect

The two story brick classroom building, facing north to North Campus Drive, is in the Italian Romanesque Revival style. The brickwork is English Bond. There is a concrete base with distinct ashlar patterning. There is a recessed entry highlighted by terra cotta columns (in-antis) having abstract basket-weave capitals. A triple arch composition over the entry has two terra cotta Corinthianesque columns. Two groupings of three arches to either side of the entrance are two-stories in height with recessed glazed earthtone terra cotta spandrels having 'Pueblo Deco' detailing. The arches are articulated with random voussoirs in terra cotta. The windows are steel awning type; second floor windows are arched. The symmetrical facade has blank walled terminal pavilions articulated only with a corbeled arch cornice. A frieze of alternating light (terra cotta) and dark (brick) panels encircles the building below the slightly corbeled cornice. The building is capped with a hip roof of red clay tile.

#25
SCIENCE HALL (SPEECH BUILDING), 1909
D.H. & J.H. Holmes

Science Hall is best described as vernacular classical. This red brick structure, facing south to the mall, rises to a height of three stories, the third floor being surfaced with stucco while the lower two floors are of exposed brick in the Flemish Bond. There are brick sills and window hoods. A brick belt course separates the second and third floors. A tiled hip roof, having projecting eaves with plain soffit, caps the building.

Science Hall is noted for its segmental entrance pediment, symmetrical facade composition and regular rhythm of windows. The concrete entrance surround accents the recessed entranceway. There are 1/1 wood double hung windows. The facade is highlighted with an open diamond brick patterning in the stucco surface of the third floor, and the suggestion of capitals and bases (of concrete) on the window mullions.

#26
UNIVERSITY LIBRARY (ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM, NORTH), 1923-27
Lyman and Place, Architects

Listed in National Register of Historic Places in 1979.

#28
LIBRARY AND MUSEUM BUILDING, 1904
Russell, Mauran & Garden, Architects

The old Library and Museum Building (now Douglass Building) is a Classical Revival style building of three stories. The entrance is at ground level on the north (mall facing) side. The building is symmetrical around a vertical entrance pavilion composition which is incorporated into the plane of the front wall. The ground level classical entrance with its two Doric columns (concrete) is seemingly crushed under the visual weight of the more prominent second floor window composition. The first and second floor are of brick while the third floor is stuccoed. The ground floor wall has a slightly battered section. The stuccoed band of the third floor is highlighted by diamond-in-square brick open-work patterns. The brickwork is Flemish Bond with dark headers on the first level; the second floor is of Common (Flemish) Bond with three stretcher courses for every Flemish Bond course (dark headers). A brick belt course separates the first and second floors while a concrete belt course separates the second and third floors. The parapeted addition to the rear matches the brickwork. The symmetrical facade is noted for its window groupings (wood 1/1 double hung windows with cast concrete sills), the juxtaposition of various motifs, excellence in brickwork and patterning of glazed header bricks. A bracketed overhang with flat soffit and red tiled hip roof top the building.

#29
MAIN AUDITORIUM, 1936
Roy Place, Architect

The Main Auditorium is a red brick structure with a red clay tile roof. It faces north onto the mall. The building was executed in the Italian Romanesque Revival style, with large arched windows and entrance arches, the latter defining a recessed entranceway. Walls are executed in the Flemish Bond with panel patterns in the brick

wall; there is a corbel arch cornice. There is a low concrete base with ashlar markings. The entrance facade is dominated by five layered arched openings in the plane of the wall. The recessed entry has five arched doorway openings. Above the arcade are five groups of three small steel fixed and awning windows. The flanks of the building have five recessed arched openings set in a recessed panel highlighted by a corbeled cornice.

The building is undergoing extensive rehabilitation and remodeling. The fly structure is being completely rebuilt, emergency exits are being provided along the building's flanks, and the arched entrance is being enclosed. Concerted efforts have been made to create compatible additions to the building.

#30
ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM, 1935
Roy Place, Architect

This building combines elements of the Italian and Spanish Romanesque Revival styles. The north front, facing onto the mall, has an elevated principal floor and is symmetrical. A broad range of tiled stairs, flanked by arms, provides access to the recessed entrance, defined by three arched openings set in the plane of the main facade. Two terra cotta octagonal columns with squared basket capitals carry the arches. The brick arches have chevron patterns. Double arched openings flank the entrance composition. They have terra cotta Corinthianesque columns and caps. The brickwork is of Flemish Bond; spandrel panels are of glazed polychromatic terra cotta tiles. A high concrete base with distinct ashlar coursing surrounds the building. A concrete dentiled cornice tops the wall below the tiled roof. Windows are steel awning type.

#31
COCHISE HALL, 1920
Lyman and Place, Architects

Cochise Hall is a symmetrical Classical Revival red brick dormitory which faces north onto South Campus Drive. The upper wall brickwork is of Flemish Bond (deeply raked mortar joints), separated from the checkerboard base of headers by a terra cotta belt course at the first floor level. There are terra cotta sills. The building is dominated by its magnificent hexastyle (six column) prostyle

Corinthian portico, elevated and accessed by stairs flanked with projecting arms. Its terra cotta columns are two stories tall, are fluted and have foliated capitals. There is a full entablature with dentiled cornice and balustrade, supported by the columns. A base line and belt course generated by the portico wrap the entire building. The terra cotta entrance architrave has a bracketed entablature with classical detailing. First and second floor windows are grouped vertically with recessed spandrel panels. There are steel fixed and awning windows. A strong cornice line, bracketed overhang with coffered soffit, and red clay tiled roof reinforce the horizontality of the composition.

#32
ARIZONA HALL, 1913
D.H. Holmes, Architect

Arizona Hall (now South Hall) is a red brick Classical Revival dormitory building which faces north onto South Campus Drive. Its tetrastyle prostyle portico has square brick piers rather than traditional columns. There are brick pilasters with stucco caps and bases. Brickwork is of Common (Flemish) Bond with five stretcher courses for each Flemish Bond course. There is a volcanic stone base with a thin concrete drip stone. The 1/1 double hung windows are framed in projecting brick work. A projecting brick belt course rises to become hoods for the windows. Windows are paired and single. The building has a red clay tile hip roof; the portico also has a hip roof. Rafter ends are exposed. The plan is U-shaped with sleeping porches surrounding the courtyard on three sides. There are intrusive fire stairs in the courtyard.

#35
HERRING HALL, 1903
D.H. Holmes, Architect

Herring Hall is a small tetrastyle, prostyle Roman Revival style building of red brick. The four Roman Doric columns, of the west facing front, are of concrete with rough stone bases and capitals, unadorned painted while, supporting an entablature and pediment, also painted white. The entablature wraps the entire building. The well- proportioned building measures 40' x 80'. The arched entrance has a solid arch, a transom and standard doors. It is flanked by

heavy concrete framed wood double-hung windows. There are segmental arched openings on the sides with 6/6 wood double-hung windows. Openings have brick sills. A volcanic stone base is found on the flanks. Brickwork is common bond (7 stretcher courses). The building serves as the terminus for South Campus Drive.

#36
AGRICULTURE BUILDING, 1915
Lyman and Bristow, Architects

The Principal facade of the red brick Classical Revival style building faces west and is dominated by a recessed octastyle (8 column) portico of the cast concrete Ionic Order. The cast concrete entrance doorways are emphasized with sculptured pediments, brackets and moldings in contrasting materials. The portico is flanked by symmetrical wings that project slightly and contain grouped windows. The window groupings continue onto the other facades to produce a major rhythm of panels and a minor one of openings. There are wood awning and double-hung windows. Brickwork is Flemish Bond with every fourth course having dark headers. Spandrel panels have a herringbone pattern. There is a concrete belt course at the first floor level. The Ionic entablature becomes a belt course articulating the third floor level. The building is capped by a low hip roof of red clay tile. The deep overhanging eaves have ornate brackets and coffers in the soffit.

#40
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING, 1937
Roy Place, Architect

The Administration Building (now Nugent Building) is a three-story red brick building in the Italian Romanesque Revival style with a gabled central pavilion and parapeted two-story wings. The front facade faces north onto the mall. The ground drops away, exposing two stories on the flanks and rear. The main focus of the facade is the gabled center pavilion. It contains and recessed entry with a cast concrete surround and balcony, topped with a large brick and concrete voussoir arched window. The main portion of the building as a corbel arch cornice on its gable face. A corbeled cornice has concrete scroll brackets. Window openings on the third level flanks have decorative terra cotta 'caps' on piers between the steel casement windows. The flanking portions have parapets with

corbeled cornice with concrete details; a soldier bond belt course surrounds the building at window head and forms flat arch lintels. There are brick sills. The low concrete base, with ashlar markings on the north facade becomes the wall facing for the flanks as the ground level drops.

#41
CHEMISTRY - PHYSICS BUILDING, 1936
Roy Place, Architect

The Chemistry - Physics Building is a two-story red brick building constructed in the Italian Romanesque Revival style. However, the two main entrances are classical in detail. The building faces north onto the mall. Its walls are constructed in English Bond; there is a concrete base with ashlar markings. There are brick sills and brick corbel cornice. A concrete belt course marks the first floor level. The central portion of the building has a triple arched composition highlighted with concrete arches and Corinthian columns, flanked by the classical entranceway. The entrances, with their pediments and architrave of square recessed panels, are constructed of concrete. Gabled end pavilions have tall arched openings with irregular patter of dark (brick) and light (concrete) voussoirs. The steel awning windows are grouped vertically within the arched recesses and have spandrels of polychromatic brick patterns.

A compatible extension was built to the south rear of the building in 1948. Current University plans call for new construction to the south rear of the Chemistry-Physics Building as well as to the east. These new buildings will have a physical link to the existing structure.

#65
STEWARD OBSERVATORY, 1921
Lyman and Place, Architects

This small octagonal building of white glazed terra cotta bricks (running bond) is dominated by a ribbed hemispherical dome. There is a definite classical influence in the implied pilasters entablature and base (all of terra cotta), as well as the detailing on the entrance arch. The hooded arched entrance has low relief work on its jambs. The entrance was sealed with a stucco panel in

1958 with the addition of a new astronomy building which is linked to the south side of the Observatory at the second floor by a bridge. The new astronomy building (constructed in 1958) is not considered to be part of this nomination. The entrance stair was also removed. There are small wood casement windows high on the otherwise solid walls. The building faces west and was the termination of a tree-lined axis; the axial view is still available although the axis is no longer evident.

ROCK WALL, from 1916

The rock wall delineates the original campus boundary along Park Avenue, Fourth Street, Second Street, and Cherry Avenue. Constructed of Basalt rock quarried from "A"Mountain and Black Mountain (both west of the community), the wall averages four feet in height and two feet in thickness. The rock is uncoursed, held in place with mortar. The wall contains three entrances along Park Avenue, one at South Campus Drive, one at North Campus Drive, and the main entrance at University Boulevard. The two smaller entrances are marked by gently curving sections terminating in piers. The main entrance, with its greater curved recess, has larger piers and is distinguished by a pair of wrought iron gates, a gift from the City of Prescott. The second Street section of the wall has been breached to provide entrance to parking lots and for pedestrians. In places, the wall has been lowered to provide visibility for exiting vehicles. The wall measures approximately 4700 feet in length.

PLANTINGS ON THE UA CAMPUS
(numbers refer to locations on map which follows the list)

1. ACER oblongum (Evergreen Maple) - Rare evergreen maple species from the Himalayas. Planted in the greenbelt, 1900.

2. AILANTHUS altissima (Tree of Heaven) - Originally from China, the tree is popular world wide for its pollution tolerance.

3. BAUHINIA variegata candida (White Orchid Tree) - Semi-tropical flowering tree.

4. CALLISTEMON viminalis (Weeping bottlebrush) - An Australian native tree, planted in the 1950s, that proved to adapt to the climatic conditions. Today the Callistemon species are frequently used in local landscapes.

5. CARNEGIEA gigantea (Saguaro cactus) - This native Sonoran Desert cactus is a favorite among local residents and visitors. The Saguaro that are now established around Old Main are remnants of the Toumey Cactus Specimen Garden of 1894-1929.

6. CASUARINA cumminghamiana (Cunninghamiana beefwood tree) - An Australian native established in the green belt area to test for adaptibility to this region.

7. CEDRUS deodora (Deodora cedar) - Believed to be the oldest and largest specimen existing in the Tucson valley. Planted in 1913.

8. CERCIDIUM floridum (Blue palo verde) - These Southwestern natives were established in 1904. They are the remains of what once lined South Road.

9. CERCIS chinensis (Chinese Redbud) - This is one of the favorite plants brought west by eastern emigrants.

10. CHORISIS insignus (Floss silk tree) - This South American tree is popular for its spectacular fall bloom and spiky trunk. Donated in 1958. Not a common landscape element within Tucson.

11. CITRUS aurantium (Sour orange) - Possibly the first ornamental orange species introduced to the Tucson area. The tree covered walkway between Gila and Maricopa Halls was originally planted as a hedge around 1940.

12. CUPRESSUS glabra (Smooth bark Arizona Cypress) - Planted as part of the original landscape plan for University Hall (Old Main) in 1894.

13. CUPRESSUS sempervirens Stricta (Italian cypress) - These three plants were established in the early 1920s shortly after the completion of the Agriculture Building.

14. EUCALYPTUS camaldulensis (Red Gum) - An Australian native that readily adapted to this area. Planted in 1937, it is believed to be one of the oldest specimens in Tucson.

15. EUCALYPTUS species - Australian natives that were planted 1937-38 to test for adaptibility to this region.

16. GLEDITSIA tricanthos inermis (Thornless honey locust)

17. GREVILLEA robusta (Silk oak) - An Australian native that does not resemble a common oak. Planted in 1958.

18. JACARANDA mimosifolia (Jacaranda) - Native of Brazil. Planted around 1920. Not a common landscape element within Tucson.

19. LAURUS nobilis (Bay leaf) - This evergreen tree is a native to the Mediterranean region.

20. LIGUSTRUM lucidum (Glossy privet) - This common hedge/tree was planted in the greenbelt to test adaptibility.

21. MACFADYENA unguis-cati (Cats claw vine) - Rapidly growing vine that was established shortly after the completion of the University Library (now Arizona State Museum) in 1927.

22. MAGNOLIA grandiflora (Southern magnolia) - Famous Southern plant, established 1935.

23. MORUS alba 'Weeping' (Weeping white mulberry) - Interesting appearance. Uncommon in today's landscape.

24. OLEA europea (Olive tree) - The olive trees that line North Campus Drive were established in 1895 for experimental and aesthetic purposes.

25. PALMETTO (Sabal palmetto) - Native of southeastern states, rarely planted in Tucson due to slow growth.

26. PARTHENOCISSUS tricuspidata (Boston Ivy) - This popular eastern university look resulted from the 1904 planting around the Library and Museum Building (now Douglass Hall) and University Hall (now Old Main).

27. PHOENIX dactylifera (Date Palm) - Planted as part of the original landscape plan for University Hall (Old Main) in 1894.

28. PINUS canariensis (Canary Isalnd pine) - Greenbelt development, 1900.

29. PINUS halepensis (Aleppo pine) - Greenbelt development, 1900.

30. PISTACIA chinensis (Chinese pistache) - Large crown for shade.

31. PROSOPIS velutina (Arizona mesquite) - One of the largest remaining examples in the metropolitan area. Established 1894.

32. QUERCUS agrifolia (Coast live oak) - Established 1930.

33. QUERCUS suber (Cork oak) - Donated by the junior class in 1920.

34. QUERCUS virginiana (Southern live oak) - A mature specimen that was planted on the southern side of the greenbelt after 1900.

35. RHUS lancea (African sumac) - In 1920, the first African sumac was planted in Arizona on the University campus. This tree still exists between Maricopa and Yuma dormitories. Today the African sumac is a common landscape element.

36. SABAL uresena (Sonoran sabal) - Mexican Sonoran Desert palm that is rarely used in landscape design due to slow growth.

37. TAMARIX aphylla (Tamarisk) - Native of North Africa and Middle East. Planted in the early 1900s.

38. THUJA orientalis Pendula (Weeping thuja) - An unusual and extremely rare dwarf weeping conifer, planted in the early 1900s.

39. TRACHYCARPUS fortunei (Windmill palm) - One of the hardiest plams, native of the Orient. Planted 1950.

40. VITEX agnus-castus (Monks pepper tree) - Deciduous plant from the Old World. Popular for is purple bloom.

41. WASHINGTONIA filifera (California fan palm) - This s the palm planted along the sides of the main entrance and the mall. The palm and cypress planting along the main entrance was established in the late 1920s, while the mall plans were extended to Cherry Avenue during 1941. The later extension of the mall occurred in 1968 and mature trees were preserved from previous development for the planting to Campbell Avenue.

42. Washingtonia robusta (Mexican fan palm) - These tall slender trees were planted in 1914.

43. ZIZYPHUS jujuba (Chinese jujube) - Established on the northern end of the greenbelt. Not commonly found in the landscape today.

(list and map prepared by Lida Fosdick, UA Dept. Landscape Architecture)

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

The incentive for establishing the University of Arizona can be traced back to 1862 and passage of the Morrill Act by the United States Congress. Through acquisition of public land grants, the Morrill Act allowed for the establishment of land grant universities. The primary purpose of these universities was to teach agriculture and industrial arts. The passage of this legislation opened the door for the creation of the University of Arizona almost a quarter century later.

In 1864, the first Territorial Legislature of Arizona passed an act which called for the establishment of a basic framework in which to organize a university for the Territory. The act provided for the creation of a Board of Regents, land acquisition, a funding structure, and other institutional needs. Unfortunately, due to pressing problems throughout the new territory (as well as a definite lack of interest in the Tucson community) the development of education in Arizona was pushed aside until more time and money were available.

In March of 1885, the Thirteenth Territorial Legislature took up the controversial matter of a university as its final business. On March 12, after heavy debate, the 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. Jacob Mansfeld, a Regent of the University, chose the site on which the university was to be built. At his urging, three Tucsonans (E.C.Gifford, W.S.Read, and B.C.Parker) donated forty acres of land for the University. Today, this original parcel would be bounded by Park Avenue (west), Second Street (north), Mountain Avenue (east), and Fourth Street (south). Ground-breaking ceremonies for University Hall, now known as Old Main, took place in 1887. Due to cost overruns, the initial funding dried up in 1888 and construction came to a halt. More funds were appropriated by the Territorial Legislature, and construction was complete by the middle of 1891. The University of Arizona officially opened for business on October 1, 1891, the first and only institution of higher learning in the Territory.

Initially, the University consisted of the School of Agriculture, the School of Mines, and an Agricultural Experiment Station, with a total of six faculty members. Since Arizona was a sparsely-inhabited territory, public education facilities were virtually nonexistent. Thus, a preparatory school was operated at the University until 1914. Of the original group of thirty-two students, only six were eligible for University-level education.

Many of the early contributions made by the University were in the field of agriculture. The most outstanding early work was carried out between

1893 and 1897, and dealt with the science of irrigation. In order to develop the desert lowlands of Arizona for agricultural purposes, irrigation was absolutely necessary. Irrigation in Arizona, one of the University's first publications (1891), highlighted the need to study and develop irrigation in Arizona. Professor V.E. Stolbrand, one of the first six faculty members and a specialist in the field of irrigation, recognized the fact that the Colorado River would be an important resource for the future development of agriculture and population growth in Arizona. This early recognition of the Colorado's importance as a source of water for Arizona laid the foundation for its future use.

In 1894, Dr. Robert H. Forbes arrived at the University for what would be a long and industrious career. Forbes was the first professor to teach Chemistry and did so until he became Director of the Agricultural Experiment Station in 1914. A department of Animal Husbandry was established to assist the dairy and cattle industry of Arizona. Also at this time, land was purchased in Tempe and Tucson to establish experimental farms for the study of products and methods.

The School of Mines established an assay office. Ore samples from throughout the Southwest were collected and analyzed, for mineral exploitation was to produce the greatest amount of income for the Territory. The University of Arizona has always maintained a close relationship with the Arizona mining industry.

By 1900, the physical character of the University had changed. North of The University Building four residence buildings had been built (one for the president, one for students, and two for professors). Also on campus were the Mining Annex, domestic science building, Shop and Assay Building, and another residence hall (south of The University Building). Today "Old Main" (The University Building) is the only surviving structure of this period.

These early projects and experiments were important to the territory and the University itself. University research proved to be a valuable asset to the Territory, for it enabled farmers to establish an economic base and miners to better utilize their claims.

After the turn of the century, the University had several capable administrators who moved the institution toward higher enrollments and academic growth. The administration of Dr. Kendrick C. Babcock (1903-1910) was marked by both turmoil and progress. A strong and able administrator, Babcock enhanced the University's reputation by raising entrance requirements and broadening the curriculum. He was instrumental in bringing outstanding new faculty members to the University, including Dr. Andrew E. Douglass who founded the Department

of Astronomy and developed the science of dendrochronology (tree-ring dating). His work was of tremendous significance to archaeology and paleoecology and boosted the strong reputation of the University in this area. Another new faculty member who had a long-term impact on the development of the University was Miss Estelle Lutrell. She taught English until 1922, but her primary contributions were made as Librarian from 1904-1932, for she was instrumental in starting the University's extensive collection of materials on Arizona and the Southwest. She also instituted a statewide service for loaning University Library materials.

During Babcock's tenure, the physical appearance of the University improved with the construction of a building to house the library and museum, a science hall, and a new iron tube rail fence with a brick, concrete and timber gate at the western entrance to campus. Students coming to the University from the train depot in town found the mile walk little changed from the description of a student in 1896: a lonely desert foot trail, through the greasewood and cacti, with only one house on the way.

By 1906, an electric streetcar line connected downtown Tucson to the University, replacing the mule-drawn streetcar dating from 1898. The campus exerted a strong influence on city growth patterns as the primary development was adjacent to the corridor of the streetcar line. Between 1900-1910, homes built in what is today the West University neighborhood, gradually replaced the isolation of the University which became integral with Tucson's expanding neighborhoods.

Courses in music and modern languages were added to the curriculum, and masters' degrees in mining and agriculture were given by 1905. The University continued to make great contributions to the Territory in experimental agricultural work. Its scientists continued advanced research in irrigation, and in date, alfalfa and cotton production, all of which were especially valuable to farmers in the newly irrigated Salt River Valley.

Partly as a result of Dr. Babcock's recommendation that the preparatory school at the University be phased out, the City of Tucson organized its first high school. President Babcock devoted much of his time to supporting the establishment and improvement of high schools throughout the Territory, and upon his resignation in 1910, he counted his work in the development of secondary schools in Arizona as the most valuable achievement of his tenure as president.

Dr. Babcock was succeeded by Dr. Arthur H. Wilde (1911-14) who emphasized the importance of expanding the student body, and especially of offering women in the state a substantial program in home economics.

The most notable feature of Wilde's administration was the development of outreach programs offered to the people of the state.

The formation of an Extension Division in 1912 had a strong impact on the state from its very inception, and continues to be of major educational benefit today. The Extension Division offered lectures, correspondence courses and extension classes in many fields, and while it was originally established to show that the University was not just an educational institution for Tucson, its significance eventually lay in the fact that it carried education to adults of the state.

President Wilde did not have as strong an interest in the University's fledgling athletic program, although his tenure marked 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.

The years from 1914 to 1921 were distinguished by vigorous progress, both in physical growth and scholastic reputation. Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid, known as "the building president," was a progressive and able administrator whose national academic reputation contributed much to the University's prestige. In 1914, the preparatory school was abolished, and the University was reorganized into three colleges: Agriculture; Letters, Arts and Sciences; and Mines and Engineering. A Department of Law was established, which became a full-fledged College of Law in 1925.

Governor George W.P. Hunt, a staunch supporter of public education, urged the Legislature to adopt a comprehensive building plan for the University in line with the "modern method of systematic growth by which the world's greatest institutions of learning are being developed." The University underwent a growth period in the late teens. When the Agriculture Building was built in 1915 it was the largest building on campus. In 1916, funds from Mrs. Lavinia Steward for an observatory, as a memorial to her husband, were given to the University. The advent of war delayed its completion, but Steward Observatory was finally dedicated in April, 1923.

The University community played an active role during World War I. The College of Agriculture expanded its work in areas of increased food production, extension services and home economics, and provided the major impetus to the state for meeting war production goals. In October, 1918, the campus was transformed into a military encampment, under the jurisdiction of the War Department. Military students in the Students' Army Training Corps shared academic facilities with civilian students; temporary barracks and a mess hall were constructed. New courses added to the curriculum, especially in the mining and engineering fields, reflected the University's desire to support

President Woodrow Wilson's call for qualified engineers for European war duty and post-war rebuilding. At the end of the War, the University recognized the need to provide special educational services for veterans who returned to school in great numbers. As a memorial to University of Arizona veterans who did not return, the Alexander Berger Memorial Fountain, built on the west side of Old Main, was dedicated by General John J. Pershing at a ceremony in 1920.

Enrollment had tripled between 1915 and 1920, and the facilities of the University kept pace with this growth. President von KleinSmid recommended that the School of Education be expanded to a college. Women students moved into Maricopa Hall, a dormitory which opened in 1920. A ROTC cavalry squadron was established with the gift of 60 horses from the War Department. This led to the organization of a nationally recognized men's polo team at the University in the 1920s, and also to the first female polo team in the country.

The War and the community/university response to a serious flu epidemic in 1918, strengthened ties between the University and the city of Tucson. Faculty members supported war efforts in town, and the city's doctors and nurses responded with help on campus during the flu quarantine. One sign of the growing cooperation between city and University was the decision to pave Third Street (now University Boulevard) to the main gate of the campus. By 1919, the City annexed subdivisions surrounding the University which had been platted earlier. This added two square miles to the city limits and continued the development trend around the University of Arizona.

President von KleinSmid resigned in 1921 and Dr. Cloyd H. Marvin assumed the reins as the youngest University of Arizona president (aged 33). His tenure was marked by high activity and university expansion. In 1922, a report by the U.S. Department of Education recognized the growth of the University and its contributions to the state in the areas of mining, agriculture, and education. The report noted the state's foresight in establishing a single state university in one place. The teacher training schools, or 'normal schools,' at Tempe and Flagstaff did not match the programs offered through the College of Education in Tucson. The normal school at Tempe became Arizona State College at Tempe in 1945, and Arizona State University in 1958. The normal school at Flagstaff became Arizona State College at Flagstaff in 1945, and Northern Arizona University in 1966.

The University's achievements as an educational institution of national repute were recognized in 1924 with its admission to the Association of American Universities. This was a significant milestone, for it came less than 30 years after the University's first graduating class.

Progress could also be seen in the physical appearance of the campus. Between 1925-27, streets were paved, and ornamental lighting and underground utilities were installed. A new men's gym was built, later called "Bear Down" Gymnasium, and Herring Hall was converted to a women's gym. Old South Hall, formerly a men's dormitory, became the headquarters for the School of Music. The most significant construction of this period was the new library, built at a cost of $450,000. It remains today one of the most impressive buildings on campus.

Dr. Marvin resigned in 1927. He was succeeded by Professor Byron Cummings, Director of the Arizona State Museum and founding Head of the Department of Anthropology.. While his tenure as president was brief, Cummings' contributions were spread throughout the 39 years he was associated with the Museum. The extensive collections of today's Arizona State Museum reflect Dr. Cummings' dedication to the preservation of cultural resources of the Southwest. His successor as Director of the Museum was Dr. Emil W. Haury, who later became the first member of the University faculty to be elected to the National Academy of Science.

In July, 1928, Dr. Homer Leroy Shantz became University president. The Shantz presidency covered most of the depression years until he resigned in 1936 to take over the Wildlife Division of the National Forest Service. Shantz was a botanist of world renown, and he built a strong relationship between the University and the U.S. government in the fields of conservation, agriculture and resource management.

In 1929, the first phase of Wildcat Stadium was completed. It represented the desire of the community and the alumni for the University to serve all aspects of student life, not just academics.

The Great Depression also began in 1929. For the next four years, until 1933, the University was affected by the same disastrous economic conditions that beset the rest of the nation. These years were marked by reduced appropriations, decreased staff and pay cuts. Yet, adversity brought the University together. People joined ranks and renewed their dedication to maintaining the important role of the school in educating the people of Arizona. This was best expressed in the slogan of President Shantz: "We must pull together."

The early depression years from 1929 to 1933 saw few changes in buildings and academic programs as the University struggled to get by. By 1934, the University and the nation began to take steps to improve economic conditions. This was the start of the "New Deal," a period of increased government involvement in many aspects of the economy. Because the University had a central role in Arizona education, there

was close cooperation between the government and the school in finding solutions to the many problems confronting the state and nation. Under the direction of President Shantz, the University affiliated with government agencies to a greater degree. The most important link was with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, which turned to the University for advice on the technological and economic aspects of agriculture and irrigation.

The relationship between the government and the University was not one-sided. The school benefited from Public Works Administration (PWA) appropriations and began a major building program. Many of the buildings constructed during this period (Museum, Auditorium, Infirmary, Humanities, Administration and Chemistry) were the work of one person (Roy Place, Architect), a fact which partly explains the great architectural unity of the campus.

The increase in the number of buildings was accompanied by the continued development of academic programs. In 1934, the School of Business and Public Administration was formed. The College of Education was reorganized as a professional school and the College of Fine Arts established. The College of Letters, Arts and Sciences became the College of Liberal Arts. The Graduate College was reorganized.

Women played an important part in university life during the 1930s, reflecting their increasing economic and social contributions during the Depression. Although their numbers were relatively small, women had a significant impact in many fields. Included were Ina E. Gittings (Physical Education; the Physical Education Building is now named after her), Jane Herbst Rider (engineering), Margaret Stokley (business), Patricia Paylore (librarianship and, later, arid lands), and Clara Lee Tanner (anthropology). To recognize the contributions of women at the University, both as faculty members and as students, a Women's Day was organized in 1933. Gila and Yuma Dormitories were constructed in 1937 to house increasing numbers of women students on campus. The Department of Home Economics was made into a school, emphasizing the expanding role of women during the 1930s.

By 1938, the University of Arizona had begun to play a significant role in the life of the local community and the state. The unique architecture of Lyman and Place and the cohesive landscape elements all make the older portion of the campus a distinct entity. People (the students and educators) as well as the beauty of the campus, contributed to the public image of the institution. The University played a major role in research and the development of agriculture and mining in the state. This significant contribution was recognized by the Federal government in the depression years when the University worked in close cooperation to solve the problems facing the nation.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The historic architecture of the University of Arizona campus reflects the maturing of architectural expression for this institution of higher education from its territorial beginning through early statehood and up to World War II. The range of styles includes Territorial Queen Anne, various period revivals including Classical, Renaissance, Italian and Spanish Romanesque forms. Throughout the long evolution of campus architecture one thing remained constant - the use of red brick. Because this common building material is still utilized, contemporary structures on campus bear a strong relationship to the historic fabric.

During the first years of campus development (begun 1887) the architecture of the university reflected the prevailing expression in the community-at-large. The Queen Anne Revival had only recently been introduced to Arizona following completion of the Southern Pacific line across the Southwest in 1880. Adaptation of this style to the academic community is apparent in the design of The University Building (called "Old Main" after 1927). Designed by James M. Creighton, Arizona Territorial architect of Phoenix, the building perfectly reflects a response to the desert climate with its encircling veranda, "English" basement, high ceilings and high vented attic. Creighton himself felt the building reflected European traditions with its mansard roof. This is Tucson's only extant building from the period which combines those design features. Old Main was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1972.

The second stylistic phase of architecture on campus is Classical Revival (Roman) with its several theme variations. Herring Hall (1903) is the purest classical revival building on campus and exists as the second oldest extant building on campus. It is a clear expression of the small tetrastyle prostyle Doric temple. Its style and utilization of brick for construction it clearly set the direction for the new generation of academic buildings on campus. This small but imposing edifice with its white pedimented form terminates South Campus Drive. Built as the first gymnasium, the building has been successfully adapted to a series of functions which have utilized its unencumbered space. The architect was David H. Holmes, a prominent Tucson architect and university instructor.

The classical expression became strongly associated with the academic campus not only in Tucson but throughout the country. Buildings on the UA campus followed national trends of the early twentieth century as the small campus sought to emulate major academic institutions of the east coast. University of Arizona presidents and faculty were generally transplants to the Southwest. They were more often than not born on the

east coast or Midwest and were educated, or held teaching positions, at prestigious institutions throughout the country (Harvard, Northwestern, Illinois, Stanford). This exposure undoubtedly affected their perceptions of campus architecture.

For two decades new buildings erected on campus carried marked classical characteristics. The Library and Museum (now Douglass Building, 1904), Science Hall (now Speech Building, 1909), reflect classicism in details, patterning and general composition. Arizona Hall (now South Hall, 1913), Agriculture Building (1915), Mines and Engineering Building (1918), Cochise Hall (1921) and Maricopa Hall (1920-21) are more strongly classical with major porticoes exhibiting fine classical orders. The pristine Steward Observatory (1921) is one of the few university buildings not constructed of red brick. Built of white terra cotta brick, the classical revival form stood on a knoll to the east of campus. The campus has subsequently reached out and surrounded the observatory.

The visual and architectural image of the campus coalesced in the classical idiom during those early years. The central focus remained Old Main which was surrounded by structures with definite classical expressions. However, by the mid-1920s interest in strong classical statements, such as those seen on the Agriculture and the Mines and Engineering Buildings, began to wane as other academic revivals influenced campus designs. The University Library (1923-27) is Renaissance Revival in style (University Library was listed in the National Register in 1979).

By the mid 1930s Italian and Spanish Romanesque Revival forms appear on campus; their features are immediately apparent. The Humanities Building (now Center for English as a Second Language Building, 1935), the Chemistry Building (1936), the old Administration Building (now Nugent Building, 1937), Yuma Hall (1937), Arizona State Museum (1935), and the Auditorium (1936) all have Italian Romanesque and Spanish Romanesque characteristics - round arches with polychromatic voussoirs of alternating light and dark units, classical columns and surface textures. However, Yuma Hall's companion dormitory of the same year, Gila Dorm, was executed in a Renaissance spirit.

Despite the strong references to the imported academic revival styles (Classical and Romanesque), the buildings include some concession to the Southwest in the form of Spanish tile roofs and ceramic tile spandrel panels containing Southwestern Indian, or "Pueblo Deco", motifs.

The architectural unity of the early campus is due, in large part, to the architects responsible for the work. While the first building was

designed by James M. Creighton and the Library and Museum Building (Douglass Building) was designed by Russell, Mauran & Garden of St. Louis, the remaining nineteen historic buildings in this district were designed by evolving architectural firms which maintained continuity in their personnel. David H. Holmes was responsible for Herring Hall, Science Hall (Speech Building) and Arizona Hall (South Hall). Roy Place, alone and through various partnerships, was involved in or responsible for all major commissions for about a quarter of a century after 1915. Place worked as an architectural draftsman in San Francisco before heading east to join the firm of Sheply, Rutan and Coolidge (architects for the Romanesque Revival Stanford University campus in Palo Alto, California). The influence of that firm's work is apparent in Place's Romanesque Revival designs for the University of Arizona. During the historical period of the campus development architectural unity was assured by this consistent selection for building commissions.

CAMPUS ARCHITECTS

Together, David H. Holmes and Roy Place were responsible for, or otherwise directly involved with, the design of fourteen of the eighteen historic buildings in the campus district and supervised construction on buildings designed by other architects. Roy Place was also responsible for construction and remodeling of several buildings after 1938. In addition to their campus commissions, these men were responsible for other significant public and commercial buildings and private residences in Tucson and southern Arizona.

ROY PLACE, ARCHITECT

Roy Place was born in San Diego, California, on December 17, 1877. 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 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), Mansfeld Junior High School, the Pioneer Hotel, Tucson Medical Center, St. Mary's Hospital, and numerous buildings at the University of Arizona (including the University Library; National Register listed), and the Cochise County Court House in Bisbee (National Register listed).

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 was supervising architect on the Agriculture Building (1915) by Lyman and Bristow. He 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 University of Arizona has the largest concentration of buildings by this important southern Arizona architect. His work for the university continued after the historical period with the completion of other commissions. The evolution of Place's designs as well as that of the university's image are apparent in studying the campus architecture from the late teens through World War II.

CAMPUS COMMISSIONS ASSOCIATED WITH ROY PLACE (Historic District only)

#22 - Berger Memorial Fountain (Lyman and Place) - 1919
#31 - Cochise Hall (Lyman and Place) - 1920
#9 - Maricopa Hall (Lyman and Place) - 1921
#65 - Steward Observatory (Lyman and Place) - 1921
#26 - University Library (Lyman and Place) - 1923-27
#24 - Humanities Building (Roy Place) - 1935
#30 - Arizona State Museum (Roy Place) - 1935
#29 - Main Auditorium (Roy Place) - 1936
#41 - Chemistry Building (Roy Place) - 1936
#8 - Gila Dorm (Roy Place) - 1937
#10 - Yuma Hall (Roy Place) - 1937
#40 - Administration Building (Roy Place) - 1937

DAVID H. HOLMES, ARCHITECT

David H. Holmes was born July 18, 1874 in St. Louis, Missouri where he spent his early childhood. He was educated at the St. Louis Manual Training School, then went to work for the architectural firm of Eames & Young while studying at Washington University. He left the Midwest for health reasons, traveling to Santa Barbara, California in 1895. In 1898 he accepted a teaching position at the new Territorial University in Tucson. His brother Jessie joined him in 1905 and together they immediately established an architectural practice under the name Holmes and Holmes, Architects. D.H. was the designer and J.H. was the office manager and chief draftsman.

Holmes and Holmes was a principal architectural firm in Tucson. According to a 1907 newspaper article, the Holmes brothers were responsible for approximately 4/5 of the professional work in Tucson. Several of their residences are located in Tucson's El Presidio and West University National Register listed historic districts. Prior to Jessie's arrival in Tucson, David Holmes was responsible for the design of Herring Hall on the University of Arizona campus and was given the task of making alterations and supervising construction of the University Library and Museum. He was also responsible for design work at the Desert Botanical Laboratory (1903; National Register listed) atop Tumamoc Hill on the west side of the community. After Jessie joined David, the firm of Holmes and Holmes was responsible for Science Hall on the campus.

The brothers closed their lucrative business in 1912. David left Tucson and settled in San Diego. Between 1917 and 1929, he worked in Boulder, Colorado. He spent five years in New York, returning to Boulder at the age of 60. David Holmes died in January, 1967 at the age of 92.

The University of Arizona buildings by David Holmes are the architect's only remaining educational structures. Stylistically, these classical revival forms set the direction for future campus architecture until other revival expressions became popular in the 1920s.

CAMPUS COMMISSIONS ASSOCIATED WITH D. H. HOLMES

#35 - Herring Hall - 1903
#25 - Science Hall - 1909
#32 - Arizona Hall - 1913

The works of Holmes and Place literally became the basis for the architectural expression not only of the historic campus, but of the modern campus as well.

The sequence of construction of university buildings is also significant to the architectural value of the campus. As a land-grant college established under the 1862 Morrill Act, focus was given to agricultural and mining interests. The University Building ("Old Main") originally served all divisions of the campus. New constructions supplemented the instructional space provided in that building. Old North Hall (1896; demolished, August, 1957) served first as a dormitory as did Old South Hall (1899, Henry Trost; demolished 1958). The Dining Hall was built in 1902 (demolished 1951). Herring Hall (1903) was built as the gymnasium; the University Library and Museum was built in 1904 and Science Hall in 1909. Residential dormitories such as Arizona Hall (now South Hall, 1913) were built to house students. The physical plant expanded from one isolated building to an established campus.

In 1915 the university was organized into three colleges - College of Letters, Arts and Sciences; College of Mines and Engineering; and the College of Agriculture. The Agriculture Building was built in 1915. The Mines and Engineering Building (built on the site of the Shops and Assay/Manual Training Building of 1897-1900) followed three years later (1918). Additional dormitories were built in the early twenties (Cochise Hall & Maricopa Hall). As the university grew, new facilities supplanted the old. The new University Library (1923-27) replaced the old library which was then converted into facilities for the College of Law with offices, library and classrooms. The Men's Gymnasium ("Bear Down" Gym, 1926) replaced undersized Herring Hall as the principal campus gymnasium. Steward Observatory was dedicated in 1923 and started the University of Arizona on its road to preeminence in the field of astronomy.

Throughout the historic period and up to modern times, the University campus has maintained a great cohesiveness. This is due to the consistent use of red brick for construction, the overall order resulting from the axial mall and the landscape elements. While the size of buildings, open spaces and building design have changed during periods of intense growth and development since World War II, the historic core of the campus maintains a great deal of integrity.

CAMPUS PLAN SIGNIFICANCE

In addition to the campus architecture, individually and collectively, the plan and landscape design are of significance. The University historic district still contains recognizable features of campus planning concepts representing specific historic periods and ideas: the central university hall, the 'academic village', Olmsted's naturalistic designs, and the "City Beautiful" movement.

The University of Arizona is situated in the vastness of the Santa Cruz Valley, a part of the Sonoran Desert. When construction of University Hall (Old Main) commenced in 1887, dirt roads provided access across the desert from the center of town several miles to the west. A curved access road connected the campus building to the entrance at Fourth Street and Park Avenue. By 1901 a campus "plan" was emerging, first by the creation of a loop roadway around the focal building of campus. Even at this stage of development, the University of Arizona illustrated one concept in campus planning: use of and focus upon a central university hall. This concept is perhaps best expressed by the so-called Wren Building at William and Mary College in Williamsburg, Virginia, Harvard Hall at Harvard University, and Nassau Hall at Princeton University. When the university began to expand beyond the main building there was as yet no formal design for building arrangement, but there was an interest in the beautification of the campus landscape, due in large part to the agricultural base of the institution. Secondary buildings were situated on a small ridge to the north of University Hall and then along the northern edge of campus. A Cactus Garden was located to the west of the building.

Another planning concept evidenced at the University of Arizona is that formulated by Frederick Law Olmsted who recognized the importance of site conditions, topography, climate, natural views, and vegetation. The Olmsted influence is visible within the historic district in the curving roads flanked with trees and the general disposition of plantings in the lawn areas. A meandering road (North Campus Drive) provided access to a series of buildings along the northern edge of the campus.

By 1903, the main entrance to campus was moved one block north to Third Street, almost on axis with University Hall. The access road still took a slight curve as it led up to the main building. First indications of a forthcoming formality in the campus plan came with this more direct link between the main entrance and the principal building, however, the road system remained a series of informal trails.

In 1904, the Library and Museum building was built to the west and slightly to the south of Main Hall. In 1909 the Science Building was built directly on axis with the Library. Together these buildings framed Main Hall and started to define a mall anchored at the east end with the University Building and with the entrance at the west end.

It is difficult to identify the planning concept for the early phase of campus development. A double ring of constructions began to set the direction for the campus layout. It appeared that academic buildings would form the inner ring while residential structures would form the outer ring. At the end of the second decade of the twentieth century such a clear separation was no longer apparent. By 1911, campus growth resulted in a request by the president for a detailed plan of new buildings and adornment of grounds. However, serious campus planning had to wait the arrival of President von Kleinsmid, and active promoter of campus growth, and it was 1917 before the plan was finalized. (The name of the designer is not legible in a reproduction of the plan in the 1917 Record of the University, but it appears that the name may be J. B. Lyman.) The 1917 plan moved away from the organic concept toward a classic one. It was patterned after Thomas Jefferson's "academic village" at the University of Virginia. The plan utilized two parallel rows of academic buildings facing each other across an open space. Behind the academic buildings were two rows of residential quarters. Jefferson's concept of campus planning was strongly classical, stemming from Palladian origins, and emphasized axial symmetry and terminal vistas. However, the University of Arizona plan did not focus on Old Main. Its place was taken by an elliptical, landscaped island. The great axis was terminated further to the east with a much more massive Armory building. Steward Observatory, a classical gem, was the terminus of a straight row lined with Tamarisk trees which paralleled the main mall. On the opposite side was a similar composition terminated by the Barns and Stall for Animal Husbandry. A comparison between the gently curving roads of the existing plan with the formal tree-lined central mall of the projected plan illustrates the contrast between the two concepts.

With most idealized planning efforts that must accommodate existing features, there is a discrepancy between plan and reality. The 1917 plan was never realized in its entirety. In continued development, there was an effort to maintain the City Beautiful planning formality in new development east of The University Building while maintaining the Olmsted concept to the west.

Formal landscape design concepts were in evidence by 1919 as seen in the layout of lawns and walks in front of the Agriculture and the Mines and Engineering buildings. By the 1920s, formality is readily apparent on

the campus plan. A definite mall began to emerge between University Hall and the western entrance to campus as the new University Library aligned with the Speech Building to form its northern edge. However, by mid-decade there was a definite softening of the formal entry to campus. The dual entrance roadways were replaced once again by a curved road set off axis. The space of the mall was further defined by the mid 1930s when construction of the Arizona State Museum and the Auditorium formed the southern edge by aligning with the former University Library and Museum (changed to Law Building, 1926; now Douglass Building). In 1929 the cactus garden was moved to the east side of Old Main.

The rigidity customarily found on campus malls did not materialize on the early UA campus despite plans to the contrary. The drive onto the campus maintained a gentle curve due to the fact that Third Street (now University Boulevard) did not align with the existing University Hall (Old Main). North and South Campus Drives, which were situated between the mall-fronting buildings and the developing row of dormitories, seemed to meander through the campus as they connected the uniform urban grid to the existing buildings of the emerging campus.

The eastern portion of the campus began to be more rigidly defined. By the 1930s a discernible mall with dual straight drives separated by a broad cactus garden median emerged. The mall terminated in the baseball grandstand. "Bear Down" Gym, the Administration Building and Chemistry Building formed the south side of the mall while the Dining Hall and Women's Building formed the northern edge (Neither building is extant). A large auto park and a playing field also fronted on the east mall.

The great distinction between the eastern and western sections of campus, with Old Main as the focal point, has been maintained and reinforced in subsequent planning efforts. The entire campus reflects classical and Olmstedian planning concepts in vogue throughout the United States in the early twentieth century, throughout the period when the physical appearance of the University of Arizona was determined.

LANDSCAPE SIGNIFICANCE

In addition to the architectural achievements through the 1930s, landscape elements were added which contributed to the cohesive nature of the University, setting it apart from the surrounding areas. Landscape architecture is a significant part of the University of Arizona Historic District. The campus landscape development was a conscious effort to transform the Arizona desert into an oasis which reflected more traditional eastern values of the university administration and incoming Arizona residents. This transformation was

a conscious movement throughout the community and Territory and, along with the imported architectural expressions, became a primary feature of the university.

In 1895 the Forbes Olive Grove was planted at the west side of campus and along what later became North Campus Drive. Adjacent to campus, Olive Road was defined by similar rows of olive trees after the turn of the century. This street, with its venerable olive trees, is now a part of the university campus. In 1916, construction began on the volcanic stone wall which encircled the campus. The wall, which was extended through the 1930s, acts as a major unifier for the campus and has become a major contributor to the campus' sense of place.

Inasmuch as the University of Arizona began with an agricultural base, the campus was the center of experimentation with regard to landscape elements and irrigation. During the early part of this century the campus began to take on the appearance of an oasis in the desert. Flood basins were created to hold water for regular irrigation of lawns and trees. The campus has been described as an arboretum with many native and imported plants. Many species of trees introduced to the campus landscape later became popular elements in landscape design throughout the Tucson/Santa Cruz valley. (See listing in Part 7.) Rare and exotic specimens are also found on the campus. The vegetation reflects the stages of campus development as much as does the architectural forms and styles.

Since the campus is situated on a caliche dome in the desert (only a few feet of soil separates the surface from limestone rock), the planting of trees was quite a chore. Trees are almost potted plants because each is in a separate hole (often blasted in early years) into the caliche.

The historic nature of the district is further enhanced by the fact that many of the plants present are specimens customarily found in the southern and eastern United States. They represent the landscape concepts of the early administrators and educators who came from those regions. These plantings are significant because they contribute to the total effect of the older campus and illustrate earlier concepts of landscape planning.

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UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA CAMPUS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Verbal Boundary Description

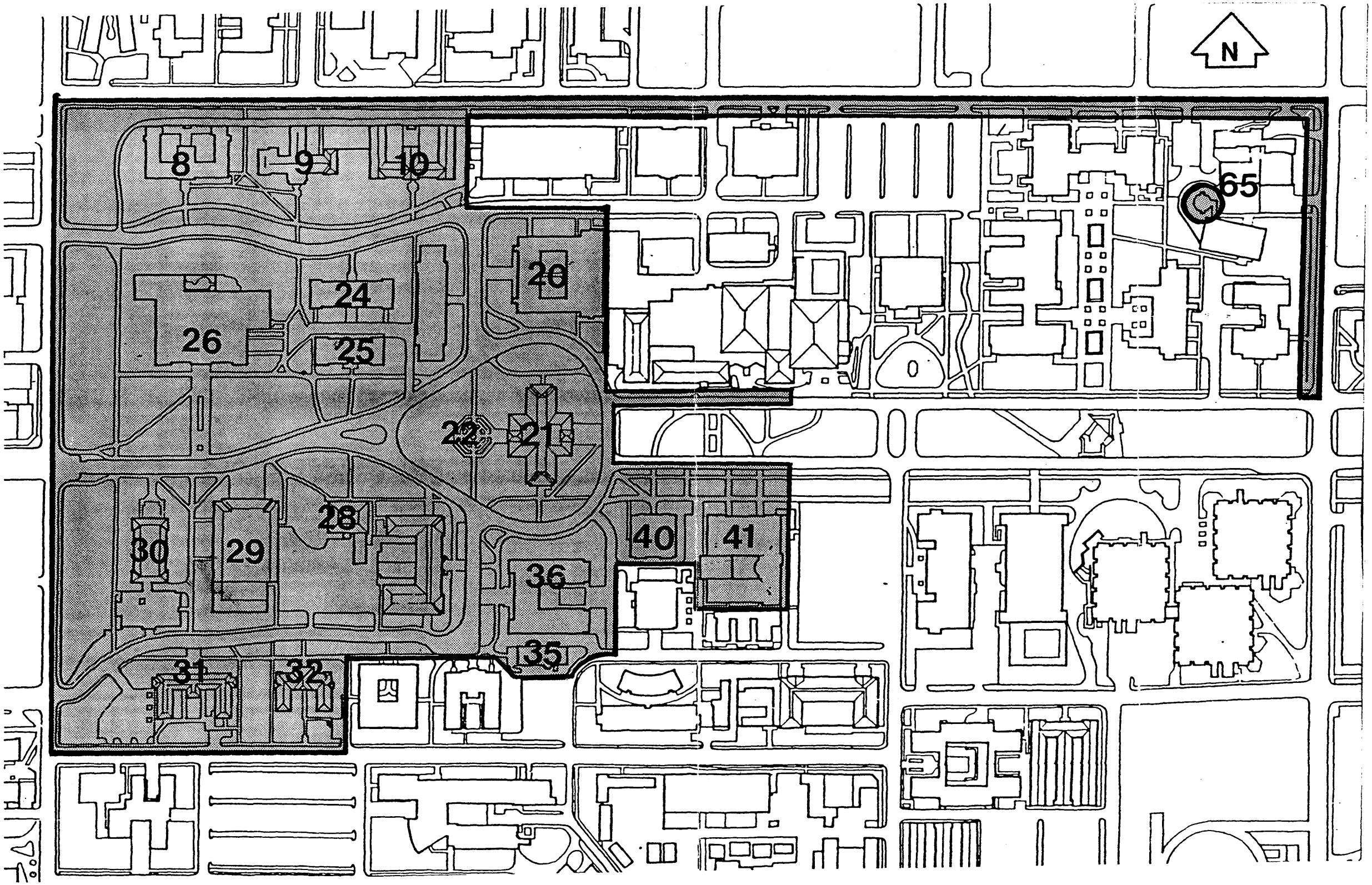
From the northeast corner of the intersection of North Park Avenue and East Fourth Street, north 1320 feet to East Second Street, the east 2640 feet to North Cherry Avenue, then south 600 feet to the terminus of the stone wall at the north side of the University Mall, then back along the wall to the East Second Street corner and west 1750 feet to the east side of Yuma Hall, then south 200 feet to the center of North Campus Drive, then east 275 feet to the east side of the Agriculture Building, then south 350 feet to the north side of the line of palm trees lining the University Mall, then east 400 feet, then back west 400 feet to the outer edge of the circular drive, then south 150 feet to the north side of the line of palm trees lining the University Mall, then east 400 feet to the east side of the Chemistry Building, then south 275 to the south side of the Chemistry Building, then west 200 feet, then north 75 feet to the south rear of the Nugent Building, then west 150 feet, then south 175 feet to South Campus Drive, then west 575 feet (around the curve to the north side of the parking lot adjacent to Herring Hall, then south 200 feet to North Fourth Street, then west 600 feet west to the beginning point at the northeast corner of the intersection of North Park Avenue and East Fourth Street. A portion of the south boundary along East Fourth Street, the west, north and east boundaries are clearly defined by the stone wall which measures approximately 4700 feet long in total length.

The boundaries of the Steward Observatory, an individually eligible discontiguous element to the district, are defined by the line on the accompanying map. This line follows the circular stone wall surrounding the north, south and west portions of the Observatory, excluding the 1958 addition and the connecting link between the Observatory and the new building. The boundaries of the Steward Observatory contain an area less than one acre. UTM reference point "G" of item 10 (12/504870E/3566080N) is for the center of the Observatory.

Map #2

University of Arizona Campus 1938

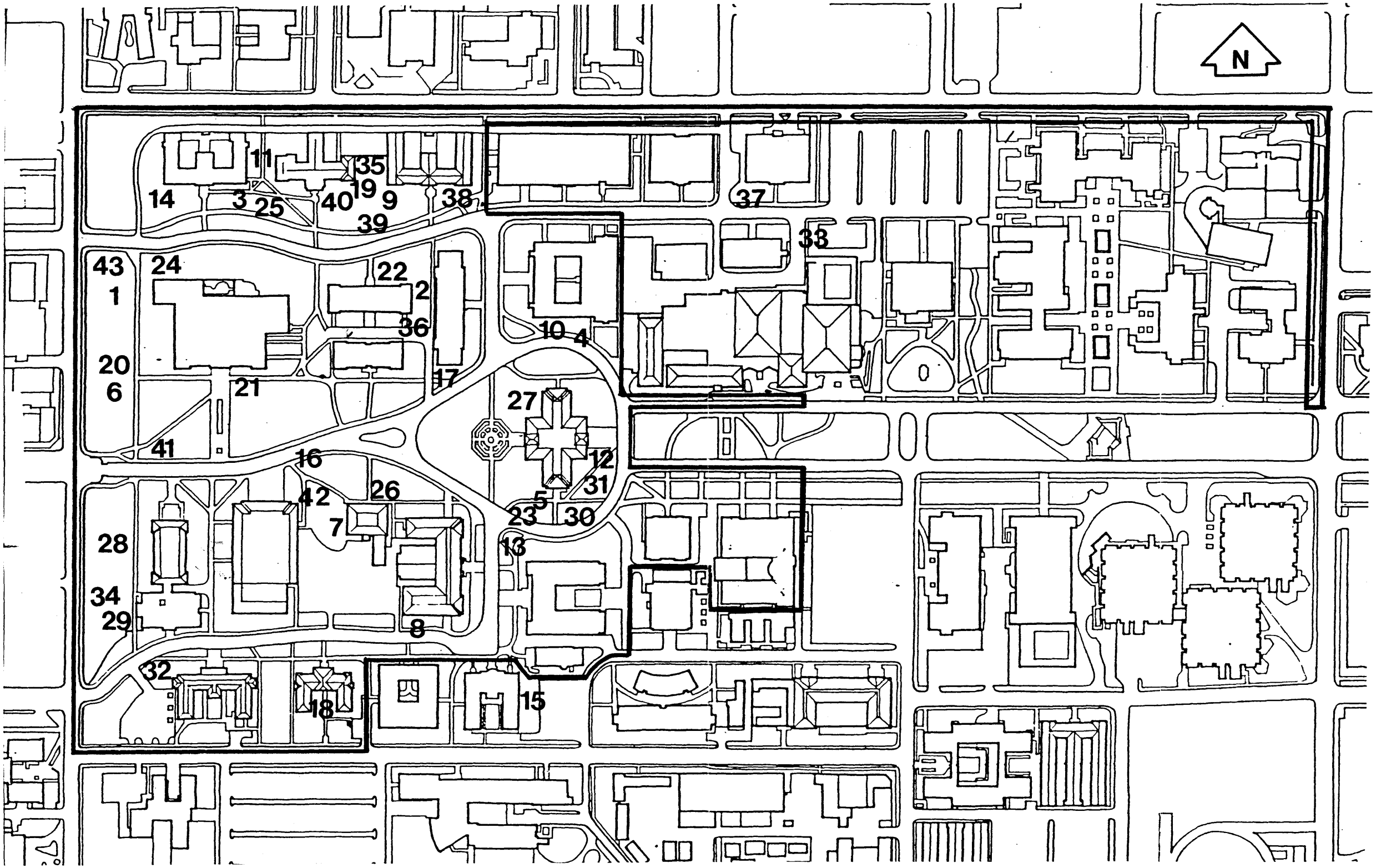
Historic District Boundary



MAP #1 - HISTORIC BUILDINGS ON THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA CAMPUS

——— HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY

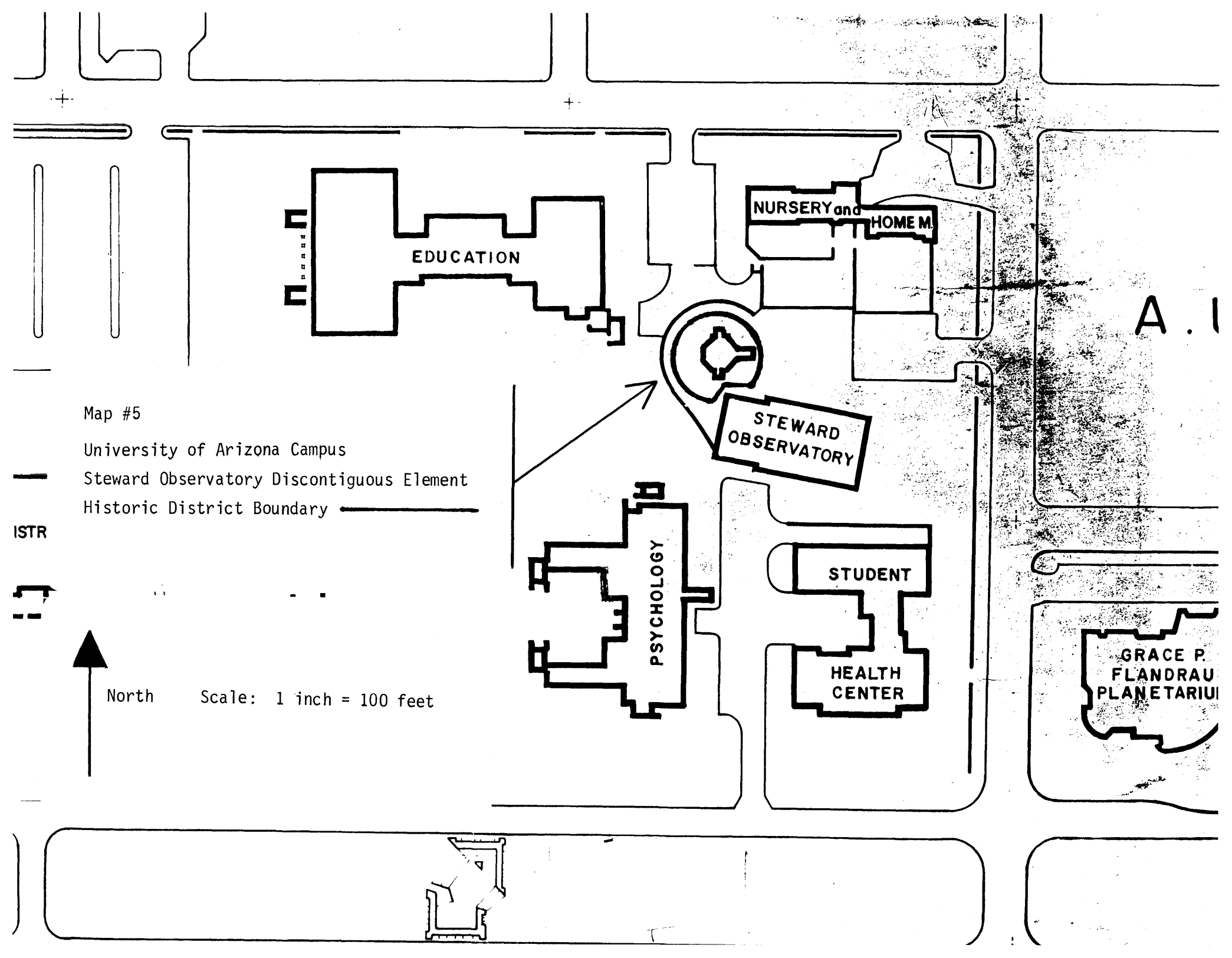
(NUMBERS) HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND OBJECTS
(REFER TO LISTINGS ON CONTINUATIONS SHEETS #6-17)



MAP #3 - PLANTINGS ON THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA CAMPUS

——— HISTORIC DISTRICT BOUNDARY

(NUMBERS) PLANT SPECIMENS
(REFER TO LISTING ON CONTINUATION SHEETS #18-21)


EDUCATION
NURSERY and
HOME M.
STEWARD
OBSERVATORY
PSYCHOLOGY
STUDENT
HEALTH
CENTER
GRACE P.
FLANDRAU
PLANETARIU
A.
ISTR
Map #5
University of Arizona Campus
Steward Observatory Discontiguous Element
Historic District Boundary
North
Scale: 1 inch = 100 feet