United States Department of the Interior National Park Service National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

1. Name of Property

Historic name: <u>University of Arizona Campus Agricultural Center</u> Other names/site number: <u>Campus Farm, Campbell Avenue Farm, University Farm;</u> <u>University Campus Farm Complex</u> Name of related multiple property listing: <u>N/A</u>

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: 410	N. Campbell Avenue	
City or town: <u>Tucson</u>	State: Arizona	County: Pima County
Not For Publication:	Vicinity:	

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this _____ nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ____ meets ____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

<u>nationa</u>	ıl	X	_state	ewide	<u>local</u>
Applicable N	Vational Reg	gister	Criteri	ia:	
<u>X</u> A	B	Χ	C]	D

Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal (Government
In my opinion, the property <u>meets</u> do eria.	bes not meet the National Register
Signature of commenting official:	Date

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

____ entered in the National Register

____ determined eligible for the National Register

____ determined not eligible for the National Register

____ removed from the National Register

____ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.) Private:

Public – Local

Public – State

Public – Federal

2	K

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

Building(s)	
District	x
Site	
Structure	
Object	

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

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Contributing7	Noncontributing	buildings
<u>1</u>		sites
5		structures
		objects
13	1	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register <u>N/A</u>

6	. Function or Use
H	listoric Functions
(]	Enter categories from instructions.)
E	DUCATION/Research Facility
A	GRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Agricultural field
A	GRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Animal facility
A	GRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Agricultural outbuilding
A	GRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Storage
A	GRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Office
D	OMESTIC/Single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)
EDUCATION/Research Facility_
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Agricultural field
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Animal facility
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Agricultural outbuilding
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Storage
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/Office
DOMESTIC/Single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.) <u>MISSION REVIVAL</u> <u>TERRITORIAL</u> <u>VERNACULAR</u>

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Materials: (enter categories from instructions.) Principal exterior materials of the property: <u>masonry, wood, metal, concrete</u>

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The University of Arizona Campus Agricultural Center Historic District (CAC) is a 13-acre Lshaped area within a larger 176.1-acre research, teaching, and extension facility located in northcentral Tucson immediately south of the Rillito River within Township 13 South, Range 14 East, Sections 19, 20, and 29 as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Tucson North 7.5' topographic quadrangle (Figure 1 [the proposed district is within Section 19 only])*. The main portion of the facility is bounded by East Limberlost Road to the north, East Roger Road to the south, North Campbell Avenue to the east, and North Mountain Avenue to the west. Within the same acreage, a J-shaped extension of the agricultural facility is located directly across from the main portion of the facility, east of North Campbell Avenue, and is bordered by portions of East Roger Road and East Allen Road to the south, the Rillito River to the north, North Campbell Avenue to the west, and segments of North Tucson Boulevard and North Wilson Avenue to the east. Within the overall 176.1-acre campus, the 13-acre district contains the historic core of the facility, all of which lies west of North Campbell Avenue between East Roger and East Limberlost Roads and east and north of internal paved roads, including the main entry into the facility. This proposed district includes the CAC's historic core of early research buildings and representative crop research plots, pasture areas, and groupings of mature vegetation. The establishment of this dedicated 13-acre historic district allows for the continued use of the remaining areas of the CAC for modern laboratory and field-based research, instruction, and outreach in agriculture, animal and human wellness, and environmental science that is needed for the University of Arizona (University) to continue to achieve its Land Grant and university missions.

The proposed historic district (CAC Historic District hereafter) includes 14 resources, all but one of which are recommended as contributing to the district. This includes eight buildings, one site (agricultural fields and pastures), and five structures (corral, grandstand, attached silo, fence, and water tower). Apart from one non-contributing resource built in 1990, the remaining 13 resources date between 1910 and 1958. Together they represent the highest contiguous concentration of historic resources within the facility and retain the requisite integrity for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

^{*} The facility has had several names over its history, including Campus Farm, Campbell Avenue Farm, University Farm: or University Campus Farm Complex. For ease of use and consistency with the branded name of the facility, University of Arizona Campus Agricultural Center will be used for this nomination as the formal name.

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Narrative Description

The CAC Historic District is a 13-acre area located at 4101 North Campbell Avenue within the larger 176.1-acre CAC facility and as noted above, bounded on the east by North Campbell Avenue, south by East Roger Road, north by East Limberlost Road, and west by internal paved roads (**Figure 2**). Throughout its history, the CAC Historic District's immediate setting has changed very little, apart from the construction of modern educational and research facilities directly north and southwest of the district and the low-rise suburban and commercial development of the City of Tucson surrounding the property. Despite these peripheral changes surrounding the property, the CAC has retained a uniquely bucolic appearance within a larger urban setting that is reinforced by its open space, livestock, historic buildings, vegetation, and unobstructed views of the Santa Catalina Mountains.

The L-shaped district lies within a larger rectangular parcel west of North Campbell Avenue that is generally composed of cultivated agricultural fields and pastures. These areas encompass the south half of the property and stretch north and west of the main building locus housed within the district boundaries (**Figure 3**). The main building locus is situated in the northeast corner of the facility, while other individual buildings and structures are widely dispersed to the south and west of this locus outside the district boundary. Additionally, outside the boundaries of the district but within the larger CAC parcel are non-historic age resources that were built within the last two decades but share an association with the past and current agricultural and educational function of the facility.

Beyond the agricultural fields and pastures, vegetation includes mature red pistache, mulberry, pecan, Aleppo pine, live oak, bottle trees, hedges, and several unknown non-native ornamental trees. Trees are present throughout the district and clustered within the main building locus along North Campbell Avenue and in the vicinity of the district's single residential building. By and large, most trees still present within the district were planted in the 1960s, 1970s, and 1980s, with others planted more recently in 2005, 2022, and 2023 (Brett Blum, Director of the Southern Arizona Experiment Station, personal communication, April 20, 2023). Outside of the district, but within the larger CAC facility, individual trees are dotted along East Roger Road and North Mountain Avenue, and an allée of live oak is located near the north-central portion of the facility outside of and west of the proposed district.

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Figure 1. Location of University of Arizona Campus Agricultural Center

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Figure 2. Detail view of the University of Arizona Campus Agricultural Center

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Figure 3. Overview of a portion of the CAC Historic District, facing northeast. Image from the *Arizona Daily Star* (12 August 2021).

Within the district there are eight fields that over the years have held a rotating selection of different species, including Pima Cotton, legumes, corn, beans, and guayule. More recently, fields have been used for university projects related to ecological restoration, desert trees, and entomological studies. Two of the fields within the district have been converted to Bermuda grass pastures. Each of the pastures and fields are surrounded by raised berms housing irrigation boxes, culverts, and channels.

Circulation patterns within the proposed district boundaries include a paved network of unnamed internal roads, including a portion of a paved east-west-trending road roughly bisecting the center of the property that once served as the main entrance off North Campbell Avenue. In the 1990s, the main entrance into the property was changed to East Roger Road, which borders the southwestern corner of the CAC Historic District. The internal roads provide access to buildings, allow entry and exit to and from the center, and skirt the edges of farm fields and pastures.

Paved and gravel parking is present in front of the main office/administration building, as well as on the sides of the animal laboratory building and community market near the northeast corner of the property (outside the district). Associated with these roads and parking areas is a limited selection of wayfinding devices for the visitor; most are limited to numbers and names on buildings, and there is a small collection of free-standing signage and signage attached to fencing, including the center's sign into the property along East Roger Road. Other small-scale features

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include modern storage tanks, a freestanding mailbox, telephone poles, concrete parking curbs, decorative wagon wheel fencing, steel pipe and chain-link perimeter fencing, storage/parking of farm equipment, and a recreational horseshoe court bounded by low metal pipe fencing within a grassy field fronting the grandstand.

The contributing buildings, structures, and site are clustered together in the north and east sections of the property and represent the extant group of historic resources that encompass the CAC Historic District, the majority of which exhibit Mission Revival characteristics. The oldest resources within the district include the ca. 1910 residence, the 1913 machine shop, the 1917 water tower, and the paired silos from 1919. Later resources include the pre-1925 dairy barn/milk house (now part of the office/administration building), and four buildings (education buildings, office, and classroom) constructed in 1935–1936 under the Federal Emergency Administration for Public Works. The 1930s-era Mission Revival buildings were designed by the office of prominent local architect and Tucson Mayor Henry O. Jaastad and his chief designer, Annie Graham Rockfellow, who frequently used Mission Revival architecture in their designs. The architecture of the district is composed of Mission Revival, Territorial, and Vernacular architectural forms (see detailed resource descriptions below).

Contributing and Non-contributing Resources

As noted previously, the historic district is refined to a 13-acre area that, based on age, integrity, and adjacency, represents a viable historic district. Collectively, these 14 resources meet the NRHP classification of a *District*, which is defined as a "significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development" (National Park Service 1997:50). The CAC Historic District embodies this description as a collection of buildings, structures, and a site unified by their shared association with the historical scientific and educational study of agriculture and animal husbandry at the University of Arizona. The proposed district boundary also includes a section of open field, pastures, and landscape features adjacent to and directly associated with the historic buildings noted above, which together are most representative of the agricultural history of the CAC. Because of this, the district also meets the definition of a historic vernacular landscape which is defined as:

"a landscape that evolved through use by the people whose activities or occupancy shaped it. Through social or cultural attitudes of an individual, a family, or a community, the landscape reflects the physical, biological, and cultural character of everyday lives. Function plays a significant role in vernacular landscapes. This can be a farm complex or a district of historic farmsteads along a river valley. Examples include rural historic districts and agricultural landscapes" (Birnbaum 1994:2).

Within the district, 13 properties were found to possess the requisite significance and integrity for listing as contributing resources to the district, and one property was found to not contribute to the district based on its age (**Table 1, Figure 4**).

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Building/Feature	Date of Construction	Architectural Style	Status
Agricultural Education Facility (UA Building No. 2008)	1936; 1984	Mission Revival	Contributing
Agricultural Fields and Pastures	c. 1910	N/A	Contributing
Classroom Building; (UA Building No. 2006)	1936	Mission Revival	Contributing
Corral (attached to Building No. 2007, former equine barn)	c. 1936 (modifications made later [c. 2000s])	N/A	Contributing
Equine Education Building; former equine barn (UA Building No. 2007)	1936; 2020	Mission Revival	Contributing
Farm Office (UA Building No. 2023)	1936; c. 1980s	Mission Revival	Contributing
Grandstand and field (UA Building No. 2004)	c. 1950; c. 2000s	Vernacular	Contributing
Machine Shop (UA Building No. 2001)	1913	Mission Revival	Contributing
Network Storage Building, former Water Tower (UA Building No. 2026)	1917	Mission Revival	Contributing
Office/Administration Building former Dairy Barn (UA Building No. 2005)	Before 1925,1936, c. 1980s	Mission Revival	Contributing
Original fence (no UA resource number)	c. 1940s–1950s	N/A	Contributing
Residence (UA Building No. 2031)	c. 1910	Territorial	Contributing
Silos (UA Building Nos. 2021 and 2022)	1919	Vernacular	Contributing
Storage Building (UA Building No. 2027)	c. 1990	Vernacular	Non-contributing

Table 1. List of contributing and non-contributing properties

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Figure 4. Map showing contributing and non-contributing resources within the CAC Historic District

Contributing Resources:

Residence (UA Building No. 2031) (c. 1910)

A single residence is located within the CAC Historic District, on the west side of North Campbell Avenue. The main residence is a one-story American Territorial style building with a rectangular footprint. The exterior walls are constructed of board-formed cast-in-place concrete. The original portion of the house has an L-shaped footprint (**Photographs 1–3**). The former porch on the northwest corner was later filled and framed in with wood frame and is covered with painted wood veneer. The walls are topped with an asphalt shingle pyramidal roof with slight overhanging eaves with exposed rafters and a hipped ridge vent at the top (**Photograph 4**). There is a chimney located on the west side. The original wood sliding sash and double hung windows have been replaced with vinyl sliding sash and double hung windows on all elevations.

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Photograph 1. East and north elevations of the Residence; view facing southwest (UA_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0001)

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Photograph 2. North and west elevations of the Residence with carport; view facing southeast (UA_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0002)



Photograph 3. Overview of the carport at the Residence; view facing southeast (UA_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0003)

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Photograph 4. Overview of north elevation of the Residence; view facing south (UA_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0004)

Along the east elevation there is an open shed roof porch supported by wooden columns on a concrete slab floor, topped by a galvanized metal roof. Wooden railings surround and enclose the porch. Along the west elevation, the back entrance has a decorative security gate covering the door. There are concrete pavers and steps attached to a metal railing leading up to the entrance (**Photograph 5**). A shed-style addition is located along the south elevation, constructed of wood frame walls on top of concrete piers, topped by a shed roof covered with asphalt shingles (**Photograph 6**). Historic aerial imagery indicates that the addition was added sometime after 1972.



Photograph 5. West elevation of the Residence and back entryway; view facing east (UA_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0005)



Photograph 6. East and south elevations with south addition of the Residence; view facing northwest (UA_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0006)

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Agricultural Fields, Pastures, and General Vegetation (UA Resource Numbers P1, P2, 1, 2, 11, 12, 13E, 13W) *(c. 1910)*

There are eight agricultural fields and pastures (P1, P2, 1, 2, 11, 12, 13E, and 13W) at the CAC within the proposed historic district (listed as a single contributing site). The fields are oriented north-south and east-west. They are not uniform in size and are edged by gravel roads and driveways. There are raised berms with irrigation boxes along the edges of each (**Photograph** 7). Field use has varied over the years, with much of the early work done on cotton genetics, including the development of widely used Pima Cotton variety. Past uses have also included work with legumes, corn, beans, and guayule. In recent years small stand crop projects have largely been replaced by projects focused on ecological restoration, desert trees, and entomological studies. Some of the former fields are used for grazing horses, with fields 13E and 13W converted to Bermuda pastures, and more recently, some have been used for student parking and community events (University of Arizona CAC, personal correspondence) (**Photograph 8; see Figure 4**).

Trees include red pistaches that were planted in 2003–2004, with eight located around the CAC Grandstand, one in front of CAC main office, and two on the west side of North Campbell Avenue adjacent to the Machine Shop and Farm Office buildings. There are also six mulberry trees located south of the CAC Grandstand. The planting date is unclear but likely occurred in the ca. 1960s–1970s, based on size and limited site photos from that time (University of Arizona CAC, personal correspondence). Pecan trees are also located on the southeast corner of the proposed historic district around the main residence building. Pecans vary in age, based on two separate plantings. The oldest trees are of unknown origin; the younger of the trees were a personal donation from Farmers Investment Company to the current occupant of the residence and are approximately 15 years old (University of Arizona CAC, personal correspondence).

There are several Aleppo pines located adjacent to the Residence and the CAC Equine Center. Although the planting date is unknown, size and historical aerial imagery suggest the trees were likely added in the mid-1970s. In 2022, live oak trees that were added as an allée along the CAC main entrance from Roger Road on the south to the CAC main office. More recently, in 2023, four bottle trees were planted on both the east and the west sides of the CAC main entrance gate. Several other single species of unknown origin are located within the proposed historic district adjacent to the Office Building and the Residence, including non-native ornamental species, and were likely added between the 1960s and 1980s (University of Arizona CAC, personal correspondence).

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Photograph 7. Overview of agricultural fields and pastures; view facing north (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0007).



Photograph 8. Overview of agricultural fields and pastures; view facing west-northwest (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0008)

Machine Shop (UA Building No. 2001) (c. 1913)

The Machine Shop is a one-story Mission Revival style building with a rectangular footprint constructed of masonry brick walls covered in stucco on a concrete foundation. The walls are topped by a medium pitch cross gable roof constructed of galvanized steel with low overhanging eaves. There is a Mission-style arched parapet with brick coping on the west, north, and south elevations, with stucco quatrefoil details around the attic vents. (**Photograph 9**). The parapet on the Machine Shop differs slightly from the other buildings in that the parapet has been stuccoed over and painted, while others have been left as exposed brick.

The exterior walls are penetrated by the original wood casement and double hung windows and original wood doorways with glass panels. Located on the south elevation is a painted sliding barn door, likely historic. A shed roof addition is located on the north elevation and is constructed of CMU with stucco sheathing and topped with a galvanized steel roof. Additionally, there is a historic concrete water holding tank and water pump located in front of the east elevation (**Photograph 10**).



Photograph 9. West and south elevations of the Machine Shop; view facing northeast (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0009)

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Photograph 10. East and south elevations of the Machine Shop; view facing northwest (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0010)

Network Storage Building/Water Tower (UA Building No. 2026) (1917)

The Network Storage Building/Water Tower has a square building base with an octagonal water tower and is approximately 40 feet in height. The exterior walls are constructed of poured concrete and covered in stucco. The tower is covered by a pyramidal/low pitch roof constructed of concrete. A brick cornice is located at both the top of the building and at the top of the tower, and each elevation contains decorative vents (**Photograph 11**). Former windows have been removed and boarded on three of the elevations on the lower portion of the building. The windows were likely steel or wood casement. The main entryway is located along the north elevation, and the door appears to have been replaced within the last decade. The building has approximately 8-foot walls measuring from base of the building to cornice (**Photograph 12**). Atop the base is an octagonal unit which rises to a height of approximately 30 feet (per the City of Tucson Historic Landscape Nomination 2020).

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Photograph 11. East and north elevations of the Network Storage Building and Water Tower; view facing southeast (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0011)



Photograph 12. Overview of north elevation of the Network Storage Building and Water Tower; view facing southeast (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0012)

Corral (no UA resource number) (1936; c. 2000s)

A rectangular corral is located between the Agricultural Education Center building and the Equine Education building. The corral is edged in galvanized pipe fencing measuring 6 feet tall along the perimeter and upwards of 6½ feet tall within holding pen areas. The galvanized pipe is welded between posts, with the top rung threaded through a welded ring with a ball cap on top of each post. Portions of the corral have chain-link (a later addition) wired to the front of the corral along the dirt road between both buildings and farm fields. This was used to prevent horses from interfering with or biting one another. Within the corral is a single concrete and metal water trough. Access to and from the corral is via one of five gates between pens and the ends of the corral. The corral is no longer in use but was once used to house horses, who would enter the corral via stall doors that opened into individual pens within the corral (**Photographs 13 and 14**).



Photograph 13. Overview of Corral and fencing; view facing northeast (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0013)

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Photograph 14. Overview of Corral and fencing; view facing north (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0014)

Silos (UA Building No. 2021 and 2022) (1919)

Two paired silos situated immediately south of the Classroom Building and the Office Building are approximately 41 feet tall, with poured concrete walls sheathed in a thin plaster whitewash set on a concrete apron foundation. Both silos are capped with galvanized standing seam domed roofs with a "U of A" weathervane on top. Both have enclosed stairwells facing each other between the silos, on the east and west elevations. An air vent is located near the base of the silos (**Photograph 15**).

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Photograph 15. Overview of south elevations of the two paired silos; view facing north (UA_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0015)

Office Building (UA Building No. 2005) (Before 1925, 1936, and c. 1980s)

The Office Building, also known as the former Dairy Barn, is a one-story building with a rectangular footprint. Its exterior walls are constructed of brick masonry and are sheathed in stucco resting on a poured concrete foundation. The walls are topped by a medium-pitch asphalt shingle gable roof with a north/south axis, with shallow overhanging eaves. A large monitor runs the length of the roof and once served as ventilation inside the Dairy Barn. There is a Mission-style arched parapet on the north and south elevations with brick coping and quatrefoils around the attic vents. The walls are punctuated with aluminum and vinyl sliding sash windows with ornamental grilles that replaced the original steel casements. The building also has a mix of original solid wood doors and modern doors with glass panels (**Photograph 16**).

There is a central courtyard between the Office Building and the Classroom Building connected by a brick and stucco open arcade of three arches in line with the south elevation, that together enclose the central courtyard along the south elevation of the Office Building and Classroom Building uniting them into a single composition. Former openings in the west gable of the south elevation have been filled in. This building has additions to the west and north sides, with historic aerial imagery indicating these additions were constructed sometime after 1980 (**Photograph 17**).

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Photograph 16. South elevation of the Office Building and arched arcade openings; view facing northeast (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0016)



Photograph 17. East and south elevations of the Office Building with silos; view facing northwest (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0017)

Classroom Building (UA Building No. 2006) (1936)

The Classroom Building is a one-story building with a rectangular footprint. The exterior walls are constructed of brick masonry covered in stucco on a poured concrete foundation. The walls are topped by a medium-pitch gable roof with a north-south axis with slightly overhanging eaves, with the roof constructed of galvanized steel over wood frame. There is a Mission-style parapet on the north and south elevations. There are attic vents near the gable ends that are surrounded by decorative stucco quatrefoils. The exterior walls are punctuated with fixed vinyl and steel casement windows along the south, west, and east elevations. The building has original solid wood doors and replacement modern doors with glass panels located on the east, west, and north elevations.

As noted in the previous description for the Office Building, there is a central courtyard between the Classroom Building and the Office Building uniting them into a single composition. A modern fence encloses the courtyard along the north elevation, connecting the Classroom Building and the Office Building, and a steel stairway is located along the north (back) elevation for access to the attic. A former doorway on the south elevation has been filled in (**Photograph 18**).



Photograph 18. West and south elevations of the Classroom Building; view facing northeast (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0018)

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Equine Education Building (UA Building No. 2007) (1936; 2020)

The Equine Education Building, formerly known as the Horse/Equine Barn, is a onestory building with a U-shaped footprint. The exterior walls are constructed of brick masonry and are covered in stucco on a poured concrete foundation. The walls are topped by a medium pitch gable and cross-gable roof with asphalt shingles and shallow overhanging eaves. There is a Mission-style parapet on the north and south elevations with quatrefoils surrounding attic vents on the gable ends. Two decorative copulas with copper domes are located in the center of the east gable and the middle cross gable portions of the roof (**Photograph 19**).

Fenestrations include vinyl windows and modern doors. The east and west wings previously had Dutch door openings for each of the horse stalls, but all of these have been filled in and the windows have been replaced. There is a metal fence connecting the east and west wings, creating an open space/courtyard between each wing (**Photograph 20**). More recently the building was rehabilitated from a stable to a classroom and office space.

Per communication with University of Arizona facility management, exterior changes included the following:

- 1. Original windows were replaced with in-kind modern windows on the south, east, and west elevations and on the north, east, and west courtyard elevations.
- 2. On both ends of the original open-air carriageway, gates were replaced with a modern storefront system. The replacement included black, no transom inserts and was recessed to respect the void of the original opening.
- 3. The east and west elevations had steel mesh stall doors and louvered windows. These openings were infilled, leaving a small recess and new windows installed, keeping the scale and rhythm of the original façade openings.
- 4. The east courtyard elevation was an open-air tack/work room that had a large wall opening with steel mesh. That opening was filled in and windows installed.
- 5. A new building was constructed north of the east wing, and a mudroom was built to attach the two buildings. The mudroom was designed to be a free-standing structure that is removable, recessed from east façade, and included a large glass panel to provide visibility to the original elevation.

Alterations were reviewed and approved by the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office in October 2020 (Edward Galda, University of Arizona, personal communication, 3 May 2023).

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Photograph 19. East and south elevations of the Equine Education Building; view facing northwest (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0019)



Photograph 20. South elevation overview of the Equine Education Building; view facing north (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0020)

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Agricultural Education Facility (UA Building No. 2008) (1936; 1984)

The brick and stucco Agricultural Education Facility is a single-story Mission Revival style building with a rectangular plan. The building is constructed of brick masonry walls covered in stucco that are set on a poured concrete foundation. The building's walls are topped by a medium-pitch asphalt shingle gable roof with shallow overhanging eaves. There is a Mission-style parapet on the east and west elevations, in addition to attic vents near the gable ends that are surrounded by quatrefoils. The chimney is flush with the south elevation (**Photograph 21**).

The building's exterior walls are punctuated by original steel casement windows along all elevations. The building's 1930s-era exterior doors have been replaced with modern steel doors along the south and west elevations. Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)–compliant ramps are located along the main entryway on the west elevation and are constructed of concrete and brick pavers.



Photograph 21. West and south elevations of Agricultural Education Facility; view facing northeast (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0021)

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The eastern portion of the building is the original building; historic aerial imagery indicates that two additions were added to the building sometime after 1984. There is a shed roof overhang on the north elevation addition, and the exterior walls are constructed of CMU brick, while an L-shaped addition on the northwest corner is covered in stucco with brick coping and shed roof overhang. Both roofs are sheathed in asphalt shingles (**Photograph 22**).



Photograph 22. East and south elevations of Agricultural Education Facility; view facing northwest (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0022)

Farm Office (UA Building No. 2023) (1936; c. 1980s)

The Farm Office is a one-story Mission Revival style building with a rectangular footprint. The exterior walls are constructed of masonry brick and are covered in stucco. The walls are topped by a medium-pitch gable roof with slight overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets. The eastern gable is sheathed in galvanized steel, and the western gable is sheathed in asphalt shingles. A Mission-style arched parapet with brick coping is located along the north and south facades and stucco quatrefoil details around the attic vents. On the eastern portion of the building is a chimney that is sheathed in stucco (**Photograph 23**).

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The exterior walls are pierced by steel casement and double-hung aluminum windows. The doors, except for the main entrance door at the northeast corner of the building, which is topped by a transom window, have been replaced. There is an L-shape addition that extends to the west that is constructed of frame and covered in stucco. Historically the addition in the center of the two ends of the building was built last, with the original farm office on the east, the second building on the west, both free-standing. The center of the building was a later added to connect the two buildings together. The westernmost end/addition is constructed of masonry walls that are covered in stucco with a painted wood veneer on the northwest corner (**Photograph 24**). Historic aerials indicate that the central and western most additions occurred sometime after 1980.



Photograph 23. East and north elevations of the Farm Office; view facing southwest (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0023)

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Photograph 24. West and north elevations of the Farm Office; view facing southwest (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0024)

Original Fence (no resource number) (c. 1940–1950s)

Along portions of North Campbell Avenue by the original entry and along portions of East Roger Road near the current entry are segments of historic-age fencing. The fencing is composed of 5½-foot tall metal pipe with welded rungs and rounded caps, painted white to match the CAC color scheme. It is assumed that historically the fence continued around the entire perimeter, but historical aerial imagery is too low resolution to identify and confirm the presence of small-scale features prior to 1958. Based on design and materials, it is presumed the fence dates between the 1940s and 1950s (**Photograph 25**).

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Photograph 25. Overview of original fencing at main entryway and entry signage; view facing west (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_025)

Grandstand and Field (UA Building No. 2004) (c. 1950s)

The structure is a concrete wedge-shaped grandstand/seating area that has eight seating levels composed of wood benches and is edged in steel railings facing east to a grassy exhibition area that was used for cattle exhibitions and other events. The grandstand is now covered by a recently constructed metal ramada (ca. 2000s) with a galvanized steel roof and University of Arizona metal logo. (**Photograph 26**).

A small shed abuts the west elevation and has a sloped shed roof constructed of standing seam metal. Below, a small door is located off-center on the elevation with a security screen. The lawn is composed of Bermuda grass edged with metal fences in individual sections and concrete curbs. A horseshoe court has been added to the exhibition area (**Photograph 27**).

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Photograph 26. Overview of Grandstand and field; view facing northwest (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0026)



Photograph 27. South elevation of Grandstand; view facing north-northeast (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0027)

Non-Contributing Resources:

Storage Building (UA Building No. 2027) (c. 1990s)

The Storage Building is composed of two related buildings: a classroom and a storage shed. The classroom is a one-story Vernacular modular unit with a rectangular footprint. The walls are metal and topped by a metal gable roof. Fenestrations include aluminum sliding windows and solid metal core doors. There is a raised ADA ramp with a railing that leads to the main entrance near the west elevation and a set of metal stairs leading to the entrance near the east elevation. Behind the modular classroom is a small, one-story storage shed with a rectangular footprint. The walls are constructed with a brick base with wood frame above, topped by an asphalt shingle gable roof. There is a single, on-center, roll-up garage–style door on the west elevation (**Photograph 28**).



Photograph 28. West and north elevations of the modular Storage building and storage shed; view facing southeast (UA Pima County UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District 028)

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
 - B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
 - D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. R
 - B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
 - G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.) <u>AGRICULTURE</u> <u>ARCHITECTURE</u> <u>EDUCATION</u>____

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Period of Significance

1909–1958

Significant Dates

<u>1909</u> <u>1935–1936</u>

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.) N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A_____

Architect/Builder

Henry O. Jaastad Annie G. Rockfellow John B. Lyman M. L. Trophy

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The University of Arizona Campus Agricultural Center (CAC) Historic District is significant under Criteria A and C at the state level of significance for its association with the themes of Education and Agriculture at the University of Arizona's College of Agriculture (Criterion A), as well as its representation of Mission Revival architecture as designed by prominent local architects Henry O. Jaastad, Annie G. Rockfellow, and John B. Lyman (Criterion C). The district's period of significance extends from 1909 to 1958, signifying the date of the University's initial purchase of the property through the period in which the University expanded its operations to the east side of North Campbell Avenue. During the period of significance, teaching and research activities for the College of Agriculture were conducted here, including classes in animal science, soils, mechanics, crop production, and research on breeding and production in animal and dairy science.
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Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A: Agriculture and Education

Early History

The CAC Historic District is a part of the 4,000-year-old agriculture history of the Tucson Basin, beginning with the Hohokam who farmed the flood-prone areas along Tucson's river courses. The Rillito River, located directly east and north of the CAC, was formed by the joining of Tanque Verde Creek and Pantano Wash where underground rock formations pushed groundwater to the surface. This allowed for the construction of ditches and irrigation flumes to provide water to farms along its banks (Tucson-Pima County Historical Commission Historic Landscapes Subcommittee 2020). Agricultural pursuits in this area begun with prehistoric native peoples and continued through subsequent periods of historic Native American, Mexican, Chinese, and European settlements until the first half of the twentieth century when the declining water table required wells and irrigation pumps be installed to produce sufficient water for crops and animals (O'Mack et al 2004).

Prior to the purchase of the property by the University, the land that now houses the CAC Historic District was already being farmed utilizing floodwaters from the nearby Rillito River. According to General Land Office entry files, Jesus Garcia (1847–1914) patented the south half of the southeast quarter of Section 19 on October 16, 1891 (Bureau of Land Management [BLM] Serial Number AZAZAA 011007, Doc 590. AZ Gila-Salt River 013S-14E S1/2 SE1/4 19 Pima; Pima County Recorders Book 44, Page 220). Garcia was featured on two occasions in the local *Arizona Daily Star* newspaper, once on July 28, 1903, in which it was noted that he was growing corn and utilizing flood water to enhance crop growth (*Arizona Daily Star*, 28 July 1903:8, and then in a March 20, 1914 obituary, *Arizona Daily Star*, 20 March 1914:3). In the obituary he was described as "…well known in Tucson and the vicinity and had a farm near the city. He was also interested in mining. He leaves two sons one of whom is Ramon Garcia, an employee of the Pace Hay and Grain company." At the time of his death, he was no longer living on the property, having presumably sold it to the University in 1909, and instead was living in downtown Tucson at 222 South Main Street.

In addition to Garcia, other prominent Mexican families farmed the former CAC. In what is now an extension of the larger CAC facility (outside the district) Rosa S. Franco (1865–1910) patented the eastern portion of the campus, gaining title to the land on January 18, 1895 (BLM Serial Number AZAZAA 011020, 1/18/1895, Doc 666. AZ Gila-Salt River 013S-14E SW1/4 Pima; Pima County Recorders Book 44, Page 511). Her November 15, 1910 obituary (*Tucson Citizen*, 15 November 1910:1—one of two obituaries in local newspapers—noted, "Rosa S. Franco [was] a member of [one of the] oldest families of the community [...] was 45 years of age and was the mother of several children among them being Albert Salvador, and Antonio Franco. The family owns considerable property in Tucson, much of it being located in the vicinity of the Southern Pacific shops reservation." Her second obituary on November 16, 1910 (*Arizona Daily Star*, 16

November 1910:5), stated that she was "practically raised here [in Tucson] all her life - coming with parents from Mexico when only three years of age [1868], an old time-honored citizen who held a warm place in the hearts of her fellow people. [...] She was widely known for her quiet charities [...] and her gentleness of character by all with whom she came in contact."

Preceding to and concurrent with the Garcia and Franco family's ownership of what would become the CAC, the 13th Arizona Territorial Assembly was authorizing the establishment of the University of Arizona. On August 8, 1885, under the Morrill Act of 1862 which allowed for the creation of land-grant colleges and universities in the United States, \$25,000 dollars was appropriated for the construction of the University. A year later, a 40-acre parcel was donated by a local saloon keeper and two gamblers for the new site, located less than 4 miles south of the CAC Historic District along North Campbell Avenue. Under the act, the sale of lands for land-grant institutions required construction of a College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts. Two years later, the University of Arizona's Board of Regents (Board of Regents) appropriated an additional \$37,969 for construction of the campus' first building, the School of Mines (Heck and Martin 1972). Construction began in 1887, and the University's first building-also called Old Mainwas stalled briefly for lack of funds until the Board of Regents utilized federal funds associated with provisions of the Morrill Act for the construction of agricultural schools (Architectural Resources Group 2005). Quickly, Old Main was converted to the University's new School of Agriculture. With the newly acquired federal funds, the building was completed and officially opened its doors on October 1, 1891. At the same time as the University's first building was constructed, Jesus Garcia was patenting the land that would become the CAC.

During this same period, the Hatch Act of 1887 was signed into law, allowing for funds up to \$15,000 dollars for the establishment of agricultural research programs for land-grant institutions (USDA: www.nifa.usda.gov/grants/programs/caacity-grants/hatch-act-1877). In cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, funds were allocated for the creation of experiment stations, agricultural research, and student instruction. The Board of Regents then began to actively establish guidelines for selecting an appropriate site for their experiment station, the first of which resided on a 27-acre L-shaped parcel east of the original 40-acre university campus that housed a poultry and ostrich farm (which eventually became the site of the Steward Observatory [1921]) (Architectural Resources Group 2005). While several experiment stations were utilized for these purposes throughout Pima County and in collaboration with local farmers, it would not be until the Smith-Lever Act of 1914 that federal legislation reinforced the need for continuing cooperative agricultural extensions and, in the case of CAC, an ushering in of permanent research facilities (Tucson-Pima County Historical Commission Historic Landscapes Subcommittee 2020).

Development of the University of Arizona Campus Agricultural Center

In 1909, 80 acres of the western portion of the larger CAC facility (within which resides the CAC Historic District) was purchased by the University for use by the Department of Agriculture for instruction and demonstration programing for a sum of \$2,150 (Allen 1971; Giebner 1992). Prior

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to the purchase, there was not sufficient acreage on the university campus for in-field agricultural instruction, and the previous year (1907–1908), 20 acres of land (beyond the 27 acres adjacent to the campus) was leased along the Santa Cruz River for those purposes (Giebner 1992).

Within the first four years following purchase of the land, wells were dug, pumps were installed, and livestock, including three horses, 17 cows, one heifer, and one Holstein bull, were housed on the property (referred to interchangeably as the Campus Farm or Campbell Avenue Farm at this time) (**Figure 5**). Permanent buildings were limited during this period, and it is presumed that the single residence on the property was built sometime between 1910 and 1913. In January 1913, the Board of Regents authorized funds for a machine shed (the first Mission Revival style building at CAC [**Figure 6**]), the leveling of 10 acres, and the purchase of a team of mules (Giebner 1992). Later that same year, additional funds were requested for "barns, dwellings for employees, farm machinery and reclamation of additional ground and incidentals the University Farm," followed by additional requests for acquisition of a milk cooler, a bottler, and pumping plant, as well as repairs to the machinery shed and pumping plant (Giebner 1992:2) (Although presumed to have been demolished, it is possible that the employee dwellings mentioned in the 1913 Board of Regents meeting minutes refers to the single residence on the campus, as it is possible that the 1910 cottage was demolished, and the remaining residence is one built in 1913. Of the facilities constructed during this time, only the machine shed, and residence remain to the present day).

Between 1912 and 1914 the CAC became a model dairy farm for instruction and research, producing enough milk to supply dairy to the community, and being the first local dairy to provide deliveries through a Model T Ford (O'Mack et al. 2004). In addition to its dairy operations, during this same period, the CAC was also focused on selective cattle breeding, development of Pima Cotton, as well as providing research plots for the Departments of Agronomy, Horticulture, Plant Breeding, and Pathology (Giebner 1992).

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Figure 5. Historical image of Idaho Matador Conqueror No. 384967, an example of one of the prized bulls housed at CAC. Image from *The Arizona Agriculturist*, Vol II, No. 1, January 1925:4.



Figure 6. 1914 image of the machine shop taken by Robert H. Forbes. Image courtesy of The University of Arizona Special Collections.

Construction continued apace through 1919. A new water tower was designed by California architect John B. Lyman, and a horse barn, a hay barn and milking barn, a sleep house, a hog house, a creamery and an unnamed building (where the current office/administrative building stands today) were constructed. In 1919, two silos were completed; following their completion, building activity at the CAC facility slowed until the 1930s (Giebner 1992) (**Figure 7**).

These early development and construction episodes at CAC (referred to locally as Campus Farms), can be credited to Dr. Robert Humphrey Forbes (1867-1968), who served as director of the CAC facility from 1914 to 1917 (Figure 8). Dr. Forbes began his career at the University as a professor of chemistry at the CAC, serving for one year between 1912 and 1913 before assuming the role as director of the agricultural campus (Progressive Agriculture in Arizona 1968). In 1914, he was appointed dean of the College of Agriculture, and that same year he proclaimed that the CAC was proof that "the College of Agriculture had a teaching base at last." (Tucson Pima County Historical Commission Landscape Subcommittee 2020:47). Through Forbes' efforts and advocacy for the facility, he was able to convince the Arizona Legislature to allocate \$175,000 towards construction of the agricultural campus. In addition to these contributions, Forbes was also responsible for the earliest landscaping at the University, including an olive grove planted along the University's western edge, and conducted research on cotton, figs, and dates (Architectural Resources Group 2005). After leaving the University, Forbes became an agricultural consultant for the British government in Egypt and later worked on crop research in the Caribbean and Africa. Upon his return to Arizona, he served in the Arizona State Legislature from 1938–1952. The Agriculture Building was later renamed in his honor.



Figure 7. Historical image of silos and dairy barn (now part of the office/administration building), view facing southeast. Image from *The Arizona Agriculturist*, Vol II, No. 1, January 1925:15.

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Figure 8. Robert Forbes in 1958. Image from the Arizona Daily Star, 3 August 2020.

Although there was a brief lull in building activities at CAC during the 1920s, by the 1930s, through federal relief programs, a construction boom occurred at the center, resulting in the construction of four new buildings, all of which are located within the CAC Historic District. Beginning in 1933, the Board of Regents, aware of the availability of funds under the Federal Emergency Administration for Public Works, directed the University to request \$800,000 for construction of university buildings, among which were several projects for the CAC (Giebner 1992). The Federal Emergency Administration for Public Works, later known as the Public Works Administration (PWA [renamed in 1935 and sunset in 1944]) was one of several agencies created during the administration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Under his "New Deal" legislation, PWA, among other agencies, including the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Progress Administration, were established to help revive the economy and rejuvenate economically stagnant communities by providing jobs during the Great Depression (1929–1939) (Collins 1999). Under PWA, approximately 7 billion dollars was spent on large-scale public works projects such as dams, bridges, schools, and hospitals. In Tucson, the largest allocation of PWA dollars was spent at the University of Arizona (Collins 1999). Spending occurred in two episodes: between 1933 and 1935 and again in 1938. It was during the first wave of spending that several projects were completed for the University of Arizona and at CAC.

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Of the requests made by the University for CAC, not all were built; however federal funding provided for the design and construction of the Office Building, Animal Nutrition Laboratory (now Classroom Building), Equine Barn (now Equine Education Building), and Machinery Building (now Agricultural Education Facility) and for improvements to the Meats Processing Laboratory (formerly the Dairy Barn constructed sometime prior to 1925). The bid for construction of these buildings was awarded in 1935 to contractor M. L. Trophy and the architectural firm of Henry O. Jaastad (**Figure 9**). The winning bid was in the amount of \$40,176. All of these projects were completed a year later (Giebner 1992).

With the onset of, and through the end of, World War II, construction once again slowed at CAC, until the 1951 appointment of Richard Harvill as president of the University. With the influx of returning war veterans and the G.I. Bill, both Tucson and the University expanded to accommodate its growing population. Among those changes at the University was the expansion of federally funded scientific research, which Harvill strongly promoted as the University sought to rebrand itself as a research institution. In 1953, the University purchased the 70-acre Ewing Dairy Farm, a small private dairy immediately adjacent and east of the CAC along the Rillito River floodplain (outside the CAC Historic District). The Ewing Dairy Farm had been in operation since 1929 and, with the purchase of the property, the University moved its CAC dairy operations to the east, while retaining the west side facilities for nutrition and meats research (Haney 1985; O'Mack et al. 2004). This acquisition was followed by additional land purchases in 1955 and 1957, south of the Ewing Farm property. In 1958, the CAC's dairy program was moved from the Ewing Property further south along East Allen Road (University of Arizona 1975). Through the 1950s and early 1960s, research at CAC included melittology, botany, agricultural chemistry, plant breeding, and biochemistry. Cattle breeding also continued to be an important part of the CAC programming, hosting multiple cattle competitions and Future Farmers of America events through the 1960s (Figure 10).

By the 1970s, the College of Agriculture would have 11 agricultural experiment stations: the CAC, which remained the university's center for agricultural research; the River Road Farm; Casa Grande Highway Farm; Marana Farm; Safford Farm; Page Ranch; Mesa Farm; Cotton Research Center in Phoenix; Salt River Valley Citrus Station; Yuma Branch Station; and the Yuma Mesa Citrus Farm (Haney 1985). In 1982, the University began the first of several comprehensive planning updates to the CAC, which called for long range planning, better allocation of resources, realigning programming at the CAC and other departments, and improvements and supplements to existing facilities (Gresham Larson Associates/Rogers & Gladwin: A Joint Venture 1982) (**Figure 11**). As part of the rebranding of the CAC under the new planning mandates, in 1984 the entire land holdings encompassing the CAC were renamed the University of Arizona Campus Agricultural Center. More recently, for the 150th anniversary of the Morrill Act, in 2012, the University of Arizona and other land grant institutions received the Norman Borlaug Medallion from the World Food Prize Foundation. This award recognized the efforts of agriculture colleges at land-grant institutions to increase the world's food supply (Tucson-Pima County Historical Commission Landscapes Subcommittee 2020).

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Figure 9. 1935 plot plan of new buildings and pipelines, as proposed by Henry O. Jaastad's architectural firm. Note that the buildings east of the Meats Laboratory, except for the Storeroom, Shop and office, are no longer present. Additionally, the Water Tower next to the Storeroom and Shop is not depicted on this plot plan, though it was constructed in 1917 and enclosed in 1935. (Note, north is to the left.)

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Figure 10. Newspaper photograph of the first annual Cattlemen's Ranch School at the CAC in 1955 with grandstand in background. Image from the *Arizona Daily Star*, 15 March 1925.



Figure 11. 1982 image of the Equine Barn (now Equine Education Building) and Corral. This was one of several buildings identified as needing updates and repair per the University of Arizona's Comprehensive Master Plan (image courtesy of UA Comprehensive Master Plan July 1982).

Criterion A Summary

Since its establishment in 1909, the CAC has served as a research and teaching facility for the University's College of Agriculture and continues to be the historic center for research, teaching, and extension with over 70 different multidisciplinary research studies contributing to its programming. Over the last 113 years, the CAC has been at the center of groundbreaking agricultural research that has contributed to advancements in agriculture in both the State of Arizona and across the nation.

These historic contributions include (list taken directly from Giebner 1984:1):

- Development of Pima S-I long staple cotton.
- First variety of alfalfa, Moapa alfalfa, bred for tolerance to spotted alfalfa aphid.
- Production of Hembar, the first hybrid barley.
- The first location of a USDA bee pollination laboratory
- Leading development of the mechanical lettuce harvester
- Fabrication of the land-imprinter that provides pockets on the surface of rangeland for water collection.
- Invention of evaporative cooling systems to reduce heat stress in dairy cattle.
- Development of caducous bract cotton, which nearly eliminates "brown lung" in cotton workers.
- Invention of acid delinting of cotton seeds to control angular leafspot in cotton.
- First use of antibiotics to control plant diseases.
- First work demonstrating effect of dietary concentrate, nitrate, and protein levels on vitamin A utilization by cattle.
- First demonstration of the injectability of vitamin A.
- First moist-heat processing of feed grains with quantitation of nutritional and feed-quality factors
- Early studies leading to utilization of animal fat in livestock diets.
- First demonstration of digestibility of alfalfa in various concentrate levels.
- First to demonstrate the utility of certain exotic feeds for livestock (e.g., jojoba meal, kenaf, and *Atriplix* spp.).
- Pioneering work on guayale as a source of rubber during World War II (when rubber from Japan was not available).

Criterion C: Architecture

The architecture of the CAC Historic District exhibits a limited variety of architectural styles and forms. While Mission Revival architecture predominates, one American Territorial Style residence, and three vernacular structures are present within its boundaries. Both the Territorial and Mission Revival buildings represent different building episodes within the CAC Historic District but are reflective of popular southwestern building idioms during these same periods.

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American Territorial (c. 1880–1910)

The American Territorial style (also known as the "Anglo-Territorial," "Anglo-Brick," or "American-Brick" style) was the first style in Southern Arizona to be largely divorced from local architectural traditions and environmental demands (Sobin 1975). The style was instead a vernacular iteration of the National Folk style found across the United States in the wake of widespread railroad expansions. Throughout the country, the coming of the National Folk style erased regional traditions, replacing them with construction techniques derived from standardized, easily transported materials including milled lumber and brick masonry (McAlester 2017).

In Southern Arizona, these American Territorial buildings show some relation to earlier Anglo-American efforts to cast existing architectural traditions in a more familiar form. When compared to the Transformed or Transitional styles, the American Territorial style shows a similar reliance on freestanding mass, simple geometric plans, large expanses of wall, porches, and pyramidal roofs (Nequette 2005). Unlike these earlier styles, however, American Territorial buildings are exclusively constructed of brick, which was imported first by railroad and later manufactured at local brickyards. Because of this, they often possess segmental arches above window and door openings but are more easily defined by integrated corner porches and the use of other prefabricated components (Sobin 1975).

With the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad through Tucson in 1880, imported construction materials became substantially cheaper and more accessible for residents and builders. Suggestive of their increasing political power, Tucson's Anglo-American residents began a concerted effort to restyle the city in the image of urban America. These efforts raised brick and stone construction to peak of the "modern style," while denigrating adobe buildings as "mud and straw" (Diehl and Diehl 2001). Because of this changing attitude, numerous buildings in the American Territorial style were constructed throughout the city despite their apparent shortcomings in response to Tucson's climate. While adobe buildings possessed substantial thermal mass to insulate them from outside temperatures, brick provided few such benefits (Diehl and Diehl 2001). Nonetheless, the style persisted until it was ultimately replaced by the Craftsman Bungalow and other revivalist styles of the early-twentieth century. Although the single remaining residence with the CAC Historic District is constructed of concrete rather than brick, it features many of the characteristics of this style with pyramidal roof, porch, boxy massing, and wood framed windows.

Mission Revival (1895–1930)

The Mission Revival style was developed in California in the last quarter of the nineteenth century, where some scholars see it as a counterpart to the East Coast's enthusiasm for revived colonial styles. In both regions, architects looked to local historic buildings as a source of inspiration and legitimacy for new building forms and ornamental motifs. While practitioners of the Georgian Revival style looked to the English Georgian buildings of eighteenth century, California architects turned to their own colonial architecture in the form of Spanish missions.

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Although architects first began looking to these historical sources in the late 1880s, they gained widespread publicity following Chicago's 1893 World Columbian Exposition. Here, California's own pavilion was constructed in the Mission Revival style, with massive stucco walls, opposing bell towers, decorative parapets, and a low-pitched red tile roof. These features came to subsequently define the style, which freely interpreted elements of authentic Spanish missions for use in a wide variety of public, domestic, and commercial buildings. Additional characteristics and attributes include the extensive use of arches without molding, overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails, and balconies and verandahs (Nequette and Jeffrey 2002).

While the Mission Revival style was initially confined to California, it quickly spread eastwards in the first decades of the twentieth century (McAlester 2017:518). The style was promoted by numerous journals and magazines and was adopted by both the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railroads for their Southwestern depots and hotels. Over time, the originally simplified forms of the style became more complex until it was ultimately forsaken in favor of more academically "correct" styles with greater ornamentations.

With its own ruined *visitá* mission, as well as San Xavier del Bac only 8 miles south, Tucson was well positioned to adopt the Mission Revival style. Its first usage in the city occurred around 1895, and the style was successfully employed by local architect Henry C. Trost in his 1899 designs for the Owl's Club in the El Presidio neighborhood. Within the district, the most prominent architectural style is Mission Revival. Mission Revival characteristics include arched parapets with brick coping, smooth white plastered walls, courtyards, arched openings, and decorative quatrefoils within the apex of parapet arches. Structures such as the water tower and silos also are finished in a white stucco with matching brick details and a shared color palette (white and russet).

Vernacular (1857–present)

Vernacular is a term used to refer to architecture that is "without a style" and is typically representative of local customs, its people, and its environment. The term is believed to have originated in 1857 when Sir George Gilbert Scott's book, *Remarks on Secular and Domestic Architecture, Past and Future* (Scott 1857), coined the term in reference to the prevailing architecture at the time, of which Scott was not fond. In 1964, however, an exhibit by architect Robert Rudofsky at the Museum of Modern Art helped change the perception of vernacular architecture. Instead of "vernacular" being a pejorative term, the exhibit shifted the architectural narrative to shed light on and illustrate the importance of local architectural customs.

Today, vernacular architecture is referred to as architecture not designed by a professional architect, often domestic in function, influenced by local climate and culture, and frequently built by the owner and/or local community. Vernacular architecture within the CAC Historic District is confined to structures that serve a utilitarian purpose, such as seating, fencing, or recreation.

Architects of the CAC

Although the first buildings and structures at CAC are not attributed to a specific architect, the architectural vision of the center began in 1913. The construction of the Machine Shop set the

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architectural tone of the center as the first Mission Revival building. This was followed in 1935 when construction began on four more Mission Revival buildings (and remodeling of the former dairy barn). It is unclear what prompted the initial choice of Mission Revival, but it is presumed that the Machine Shop was the inspiration for later construction at the CAC to create a unified architectural theme across the center's agricultural campus.

John Beattie Lyman (1883–1959)

The earliest known architect to have work attributed to him at the CAC was that of John B. Lyman. Lyman was born in Buffalo, New York in 1883 and moved west to California in 1911. A year later, he partnered with Canadian-born architect Leonard Temple Bristow to form Lyman and Bristow. During their partnership, they completed the first Chicago-style skyscraper in San Diego and the 11-story Watts-Robinson building for the San Diego Trust & Savings, as well as several commercial, residential, and institutional buildings. In 1914, Leonard T. Bristow and John B. Lyman were awarded the architectural contract for the design of the University of Arizona's Agricultural Building (Architectural Resources Group 2005). Two short years later, their partnership dissolved, and Lyman moved to Arizona, bringing with him a young architect in his firm, Roy Place. By 1916, Place had made Tucson his permanent home, with Lyman following a year later. In 1919, Lyman and Place formed their own architectural offices in an old adobe building on the east side of Stone Avenue between Broadway Boulevard and Congress Street. Between 1916 and 1924, Lyman and Place collaborated on the design of 39 buildings on the University of Arizona campus, including Mines and Engineering (1916), Mechanical Arts (1918), Pyro Metallurgy (1919), Maricopa Hall (1920), Cochise Hall (1921), Steward Observatory (1923), and the Main Library (1927; now the Arizona State Museum). Together they fashioned the image of the University campus, designing high style and revivalist buildings, including the Neoclassical Agricultural Building, as well as Spanish and Italian Romanesque examples throughout the campus (Cooper 1989).

During his time in Tucson, Lyman also founded and was first president of the Tucson Rotary Club, was a member of the first Arizona Board of Registration for architects and professional engineers and collaborated with Place on several other important Tucson buildings including Miles Elementary School and Tucson High School. In 1924, Lyman returned to San Diego to take over as president of his father-in-law's department store, while Place stayed in Tucson, re-establishing the firm with his son Lew. In 1954, Lyman returned to Tucson; he died four years later (Cooper 1989).

Within the CAC Historic District, Lyman was retained to construct the water tower in 1917 and his contribution is noted in Board of Regents meeting minutes from October 3, 1917, as "water tank for Experimental Farm, University of Arizona, Tucson by the firm of J. B. Lyman, Jr. Architect." Per the drawings cited by University of Arizona Architecture Professor Robert Giebner, they appear to show the same water tower (now network storage building) as the existing octagonal-over-square tower (Giebner 1992). It is presumed that the original tile roof was either never constructed or was replaced historically by concrete; similarly, it is unknown if the stucco

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was applied in 1917 or later added in 1935–1936 to match the other buildings on campus. Nonetheless, while the building is not strictly Mission Revival in its design, Lyman clearly took a cue from the design of the 1913 Machine Shed directly adjacent to the Water Tower and created a functional building that corresponded with the design of neighboring architecture.

Henry O. Jaastad (1872–1965)

The second architect and architecture team to be credited with creating the CAC's architectural vocabulary was that of Henry O. Jaastad and his team of designers, including Annie Graham Rockfellow. Henry O. Jaastad was born in Norway and emigrated to the United States in 1886. A skilled journeyman carpenter, when Jaastad arrived in Tucson in 1902 he worked on the Willard Hotel, the Owl's Club, and the Desert Botanical laboratories (McCroskey 1990). Within the year, he started his own contractor business through which he designed small, largely unremarkable residential buildings for private individuals within the Armory Park, West University, and North Speedway neighborhoods (Nequette and Jeffery 2002). Two years later he became a naturalized citizen, and in 1908, he completed correspondence courses in architecture and enrolled in an electrical engineering program at the University of Arizona. In 1922, Jaastad was officially registered as an architect, holding his architecture licensure until 1959 (McCroskey 1990).

By 1912, Jaastad began branching out into commercial architecture. Many of his projects included store and office buildings in downtown Tucson, but he also had projects in Yuma, White River, Globe, and Safford. His commercial ventures also included institutional properties such as schools, hospitals, and sanatoria, including the Southern Methodist Hospital and Tucson's County Hospital (demolished). During this time, his interests extended beyond traditional architectural design, including the design and construction of paved streets. In fact, he advocated redesigning Tucson's streets to better accommodate automobile traffic through changes in paving methods and the introduction of gutters. This civic interest led to his election as the president of the Arizona Good Roads Association (McCroskey 1990).

During his career as an architect, Jaastad's clientele list was a veritable "who's-who" of influential Tucsonans. His clients included downtown businessman J. Ivancovich, Mose Drachman, former mayor Preston Jacobus, George Kitt, and many others. His local popularity enabled him to design some of Tucson's most significant public architecture, and in 1915, his popularity increased when he shifted his design aesthetic from minimalist and utilitarian to the newly popular Spanish Colonial Revival and Mission Revival styles (Nequette and Jeffery 2002). His extensive research on mission architecture in Northern Mexico and throughout the Southwest helped solidify his local architectural signature. As a result of this new interest, Jaastad embarked on creating the most ornate architectural designs of his career, including the 1933 façade of St. Augustine's Cathedral, Nogales Town Hall, Ganado Mission School, El Con Resort Hotel, and the Safford School (McCroskey 1990).

Jaastad's new aesthetic shift earned him many accolades, including glowing reviews in the *History* of *American Architecture*. These accolades would not, however, have been possible without his

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chief designer, Annie Rockfellow (see bio of Rockfellow below) (Nequette and Jeffery 2002). While her contributions have been largely overshadowed, Rockfellow was in fact responsible for the design of many of Jaastad's public buildings, including the Safford School and the Desert Sanatorium.

Jaastad was also actively involved in local politics, acting first as a city councilman in 1924, followed by his tenure as Tucson mayor from 1933 to 1947. He was considered a progressive leader who helped the city secure natural gas, a subway, 90 miles of paved streets, public pools at city parks, and the expansion of military airfields (McCroskey 1990). By the time Jaastad retired in 1957, his architectural office was responsible for over 500 projects. Over the course of his 50-year architectural career, Jaastad and his associates designed plans for residential buildings, commercial buildings, schools, churches, health facilities, water towers, and even utility projects. Much of his architectural legacy remains to the present day (McCroskey 1990).

In 1935, the Board of Regents selected Henry O. Jaastad as the architect of record for construction and remodeling of existing buildings and structures at the CAC, while Roy Place was retained to act as the general architect for the University campus. On September 16, 1935, Jaastad's drawings were approved, and by May 26, 1936, the Board of Regents accepted the completed new buildings (Giebner 1992). Similar to Lyman before him, it is presumed that the use of Mission Revival as the architectural style of choice was in reference to the Machine Shed and Lyman's water tower, as well as the popularity of revivalist architecture referencing southwestern themes during the 1930s.

Anne Graham Rockfellow (1866–1954)

Born in 1866 in Mount Morris, New York, Anne Graham Rockfellow was only the second woman to graduate from M.I.T and the first woman to have earned a degree in architecture from that school. After graduation in 1877, Rockfellow worked as an architect in Rochester, New York for eight years. In 1884, she came to Southern Arizona to visit her brother John, who owned the Stronghold Ranch in the Dragoon Mountains. Liking Arizona, she decided to stay and took a position with the University of Arizona teaching English and drawing but quit after two years to travel and return to her own architectural practice in Rochester (Jeffery 2008). Rockfellow was an avid traveler, having worked and lived in New York, Detroit, Great Britain, and other parts of Europe, before returning to Arizona.

Rockfellow joined Jaastad's staff in 1916 at the age of 50, serving in his office for 22 years and becoming the first registered female architect in Arizona. In 1915, Anne (also called "Annie" or "Rocky") Rockfellow met architect (and later Tucson mayor) Henry Jaastad when she was in Tucson visiting her ailing father (Regan 2000). She had already acquired a reputation as an architect by that time, including having one of her residential designs, "The Nutshell," featured in a 1905 edition of *Good Housekeeping* magazine. At their first meeting, Jaastad asked her to collaborate on a competition entry for the Y.M.C.A. in Miami, Arizona (Regan 2000). The design won the competition, and Jaastad offered Rockfellow a permanent job. Before she took the job,

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however, she visited the Panama-California-Pacific Exposition in San Diego, an experience that would influence her later designs (Nequette and Jeffery 2002).

Although she had a supervisory role in many projects in Jaastad's office, her chief responsibility was that of designer, and her influence was evident. As one of the office's lead designers, Rockfellow was responsible for some of Jaastad's most ambitious projects, many of them featuring elaborate Spanish Colonial Revival, Mission Revival, and Pueblo Revival schemes. While she designed many residential properties, her greatest contributions to the architecture of Tucson included the El Conquistador Hotel (demolished in 1964), the Desert Sanatorium, La Fonda Buena Provecho Inn, and the Y.M.C.A. building (Jeffery 2008). In 1938, Rockfellow retired to Santa Barbara, California, living there for 15 years before she passed away in 1954 at the age of 87. According to her obituary in the Santa Barbara News-Press, "Rocky lived with the same independent spirit that marked her career" (Regan 2000).

While Jaastad was listed as the architect of record for the CAC buildings, it is presumed that Rockfellow had a significant role in the design of these buildings. This assumption is based on the changes seen in Jaastad's design portfolio once she became his chief designer. During her tenure, his office produced more projects showcasing revivalist architecture, particularly designs that referenced the setting and history of Arizona's southwestern cultures.

Criterion C Summary

The architecture of the CAC Historic District shares a strong design relationship through a consistent architectural style, repeating architectural details across individual buildings and structures, alignment of similarly designed buildings along the original entry road into the facility, the organization of buildings by function, and showcases the role of a single architectural firm in the design of five of the nine buildings within the district.

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Tucson-Pima County Historical Commission Historic Landscapes Subcommittee

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University of Arizona

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U of A Campus Agricultural Center

Name of Property

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- ____ State Historic Preservation Office
- ____ Other State agency
- ____ Federal agency
- Local government
- ____ University
- ____ Other

Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): ______

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 13

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: (enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)	_
1. Latitude:	Longitude:
2. Latitude:	Longitude:
3. Latitude:	Longitude:
4. Latitude:	Longitude:

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Or UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or	X NAD 1	983	
1. Zone: 12	Easting:	505004	Northing: 3571683
2. Zone:12	Easting:	505275	Northing: 3571685
3. Zone:12	Easting:	505275	Northing:3571432
4. Zone:12	Easting	505159	Northing:3571435
5. Zone:12	Easting	505005	Northing:3571551

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The CAC Historic District is located at 4101 North Campbell Avenue within the larger 176.1-acre CAC facility and is bounded on the east by North Campbell Avenue, south by East Roger Road, north by East Limberlost Road, and west by internal paved roads. The property is within Township 13 South, Range 14 East, Section 19, as depicted on the USGS Tucson North 7.5 ' topographic quadrangle.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This proposed district includes the CAC's historic core of early research buildings and representative crop research plots, pasture areas, and groupings of mature vegetation. The establishment of this dedicated 13-acre historic district allows for the continued use of the remaining areas of the CAC for modern laboratory and field-based research, instruction, and outreach in agriculture, animal and human wellness, and environmental science that is needed for the University of Arizona (University) to continue to achieve its Land Grant and university missions. Together these resources represent the highest contiguous concentration of historic resources within the facility and retain the requisite integrity for eligibility to the NRHP.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jennifer Levstik and Kathryn McKinney
organization: <u>WestLand Engineering & Environmental Services</u>
street & number: 4001 E. Paradise Falls Drive
city or town: Tucson state: Arizona zip code: 85712
e-mail JLevstik@westlandresources.com
telephone: (520) 206-8595
date: <u>August 2023</u>

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- Maps: A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location. In text
- Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map. <u>Follows text</u>
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.) N/A

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: University of Arizona Campus Agricultural Center

City or Vicinity: Tucson

County: Pima State: Arizona

Photographers: K. McKinney and R. Caroli

Date Photographed: March 8, 2023

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photos 1–28:

Photograph 1. East and north elevations of the Residence; view facing southwest (UA_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0001).

Photograph 2. North and west elevations of the Residence with carport; view facing southeast (UA_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0002).

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Photograph 3. Overview of the carport at the Residence; view facing southeast (UA_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0003).

Photograph 4. Overview of north elevation of the Residence; view facing south (UA_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0004).

Photograph 5. West elevation of the Residence and back entryway; view facing east (UA_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0005).

Photograph 6. East and south elevations with south addition of the Residence; view facing northwest (UA_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0006).

Photograph 7. Overview of agricultural fields and pastures; view facing north (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0007).

Photograph 8. Overview of agricultural fields and pastures; view facing west-northwest (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0008).

Photograph 9. West and south elevations of the Machine Shop; view facing northeast (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0009).

Photograph 10. East and south elevations of the Machine Shop; view facing northwest (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0010).

Photograph 11. East and north elevations of the Network Storage Building and Water Tower; view facing southeast (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0011).

Photograph 12. Overview of north elevation of the Network Storage Building and Water Tower; view facing southeast (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0012).

Photograph 13. Overview of Corral and fencing; view facing northeast (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0013).

Photograph 14. Overview of Corral and fencing; view facing north (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0014).

Photograph 15. Overview of south elevations of the two paired silos; view facing north (UA_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0015).

Photograph 16. South elevation of the Office Building and arched arcade openings; view facing northeast (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0016).

Photograph 17. East and south elevations of the Office Building with silos; view facing northwest (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0017).

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Photograph 18. West and south elevations of the Classroom Building; view facing northeast (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0018).

Photograph 19. East and south elevations of the Equine Education Building; view facing northwest (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0019).

Photograph 20. South elevation overview of the Equine Education Building; view facing north (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0020).

Photograph 21. West and south elevations of Agricultural Education Facility; view facing northeast (AZ Pima County UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District 0021).

Photograph 22. East and south elevations of Agricultural Education Facility; view facing northwest (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0022).

Photograph 23. East and north elevations of the Farm Office; view facing southwest (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0023).

Photograph 24. West and north elevations of the Farm Office; view facing southwest (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0024).

Photograph 25. Overview of original fencing at main entryway and entry signage; view facing west (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_025).

Photograph 26. Overview of Grandstand and field; view facing northwest (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0026).

Photograph 27. South elevation of Grandstand; view facing north-northeast (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0027).

Photograph 28. West and north elevations of the modular Storage building and storage shed; view facing southeast (UA_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District 028).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
Tier 2 – 120 hours
Tier 3 – 230 hours
Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

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Figure 12. Photo point map showing the locations of Photos 1–28
























































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Photograph 1. East and north elevations of the Residence; view facing southwest (UA_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District 0001).

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Photograph 2. North and west elevations of the Residence with carport; view facing southeast (UA_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0002).

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Photograph 3. Overview of the carport at the Residence; view facing southeast (UA_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District 0003).

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Photograph 4. Overview of north elevation of the Residence; view facing south (UA_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District 0004).

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Photograph 5. West elevation of the Residence and back entryway; view facing east (UA_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District 0005).

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Photograph 6. East and south elevations with south addition of the Residence; view facing northwest (UA_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0006).

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Photograph 7. Overview of agricultural fields and pastures; view facing north (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0007).

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Photograph 8. Overview of agricultural fields and pastures; view facing west-northwest (AZ_Pima County UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District 0008).

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Photograph 9. West and south elevations of the Machine Shop; view facing northeast (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0009).

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Photograph 10. East and south elevations of the Machine Shop; view facing northwest (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District 0010).

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Photograph 11. East and north elevations of the Network Storage Building and Water Tower; view facing southeast (AZ Pima County UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District 0011).

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Photograph 12. Overview of north elevation of the Network Storage Building and Water Tower; view facing southeast (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0012).

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Photograph 13. Overview of Corral and fencing; view facing northeast (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0013).

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Photograph 14. Overview of Corral and fencing; view facing north (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0014).

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Photograph 15. Overview of south elevations of the two paired silos; view facing north (UA_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District 0015).

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Photograph 16. South elevation of the Office Building and arched arcade openings; view facing northeast (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0016).

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Photograph 17. East and south elevations of the Office Building with silos; view facing northwest (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0017).

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Photograph 18. West and south elevations of the Classroom Building; view facing northeast (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0018).

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Photograph 19. East and south elevations of the Equine Education Building; view facing northwest (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0019).

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Photograph 20. South elevation overview of the Equine Education Building; view facing north (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0020).

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Photograph 21. West and south elevations of Agricultural Education Facility; view facing northeast (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0021).

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Photograph 22. East and south elevations of Agricultural Education Facility; view facing northwest (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0022).

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Photograph 23. East and north elevations of the Farm Office; view facing southwest (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District 0023).

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Photograph 24. West and north elevations of the Farm Office; view facing southwest (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District 0024).

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Photograph 25. Overview of original fencing at main entryway and entry signage; view facing west (AZ Pima County UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District 025).

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Photograph 26. Overview of Grandstand and field; view facing northwest (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_0026).

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Photograph 27. South elevation of Grandstand; view facing north-northeast (AZ_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District 0027).

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Photograph 28. West and north elevations of the modular Storage building and storage shed; view facing southeast (UA_Pima County_UA Campus Agricultural Center Historic District_028).