

Archival Research, Architectural Documentation, and National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Evaluation of the Santa Rita Park Pool and Bath House (Revised)

Prepared for: City of Tucson Parks and Recreation

Prepared by: WestLand Resources, Inc.

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1. INTRODUCTION

As part of the Phase I Santa Rita Park 2022 Master Plan project, WestLand Resources, Inc. (WestLand) was retained to help prepare architectural documentation of the Santa Rita Park Pool and Bath House per the City of Tucson's (City's) Unified Building code, Section 3.12.1 for buildings 50 years of age or older. Both the pool and bath house are over 50 years of age. The following memorandum is being prepared to document the existing conditions of these historic-age resources prior to their demolition.

The documentation was completed on December 7, 2022, by WestLand historic preservationist Kathryn McKinney and historical archaeologist Stephanie Brown. Documentation included recordation of building materials, design, condition, and a description of any associated landscape or cultural features. Photographs of all elevations were taken and are included in **Appendix A**. In April 2025, the City of Tucson requested that WestLand conduct a National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) evaluation of the pool and the bath house, resulting in this revised report. All standing historic resources that are to be impacted by demolition activities were documented and evaluated for their eligibility to the NRHP, and an Arizona State Historic Property Inventory Form (HPIF) was completed for both the Santa Rita Park Pool and Bath House and are included in **Appendix B**.

2. PHYSICAL SETTING

Located in Township 14S, Range 13E, and Section 13, the Santa Rita Park Pool and Bath House (includes the pool office/concession area, men and women's bathrooms/dressing rooms, and storage areas) are situated between 4th Avenue, Euclid Avenue, and 22nd Street in Tucson, Arizona (**Figures 1 and 2**). The pool and bath house are surrounded by baseball fields to the west and a parking to the east. There is a Union Pacific Railroad (UP) track line that runs parallel and east of the park and crosses 22nd Street. The Santa Rita Park and Bath House are surrounded by a mixture of both native and non-native vegetation and trees (mesquite, palms, and Bermuda grass).

3. SANTA RITA PARK POOL AND BATH HOUSE HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Santa Rita Pool and Bath House are associated with what was originally called Southside Park. Southside Park was established in 1903 through the advocacy of David S. Rose, a former Tucson resident, Milwaukee Mayor, and builder of the Twin Buttes Railroad (Arizona Daily Star [ADS] 1 November 1914). The park was located on Block 169, south of the Armory Park Neighborhood on vacant land in the southeast corner of the City of Tucson bounded on the south by 22nd Street, on the north by 21st Street, on the east by 3rd Avenue, and on the west by 4th Avenue (Pima County Assessor's Office City of Tucson plats 1903 [MP-02-004_001.tif] and 1904 [annotated City of Tucson MP 02004] (**Figure 3**). Early park improvements included sodding, a hedgerow around the park, benches, playground equipment, and a grandstand (ADS 16 May 1917).

During its tenure as Southside Park, the park became the center of contention on at least two occasions. One such incident between neighboring residents of the park and the City of Tucson occurred in 1917 when the City proposed the construction of a baseball diamond and began removing trees from the park to make way for the new diamond. Residents protested this change by filing an injunction to stop construction. The courts ruled in favor of the residents, and all work was halted (ADS 27 April 1917:3, 20 April 1917:3, 10 July 1917:3, 10 March 1921:9). Three years later, in 1920, the Young Men's Business Club began raising money for an auto park and campground at Southside Park, and once again faced opposition from the neighboring residents (ADS 10 March 1921:9; Tucson Daily Citizen [TDC] 9 June 1920:6;). Despite at least two projects that threatened the continuation of the park, it persisted and continued to be used as a recreational space for the public, as well as frequently being used for camping and other events for groups such as the Boy Scouts. One event of particular note occurred in 1916, when Tucson's African American community was given permission to use the park on June 19 to celebrate Emancipation Day (ADS 6 June 1916:10; ADS 4 March 1919:5; TDC 22 April 1944:7).

According to the local press, as early as 1914, it was suggested that city parks be given new names (Freeman 1914; TDC 10 November 1914:2). A year later, in 1915, a resolution was passed that renamed several parks in the city, including Southside Park, whose name was officially changed to Santa Rita Park (ADS 6 April 1915:8). Despite the park's change, it continued to be referred to as Southside Park well into the 1920s. Starting around 1929, the park appears as Santa Rita Park in local newspapers. It was during this same period that the City engaged in several parks improvements projects across Tucson, including the acquisition of additional acreage for new and existing parks, such as Santa Rita Park (expanded to encompass Block 170 next to the original location of Southside Park), as well as the earliest installation of public pools across the city.

In 1930, the City of Tucson built its first municipal pool at Santa Rita Park, constructed by local contractor Herbert F. Brown (TDC 31 August 1930:14). On September 1, 1930, the pool was opened to the public for an inspection tour and a plunge if they desired. According to the local press, the pool and bath house facility included a 120-foot by 45-foot pool, two separate dressing rooms, and a filter and chlorination plant to keep the water clean. To cover operating expenses, a small fee was charged (ADS 27 October 1929:2; TDC 26 June 1930:5; TDC 30 July 1930:2). The City employed two lifeguards and a lady attendant to assure public safety and the smooth operation of the facility (ADS 31 August 1930:7). On September 21, 1930, the pool was formally opened with a two-hour program that included a dedication speech by Mayor W. A. Julian, a short presentation explaining the operation of the water purification system, and diving and swimming exhibitions (TDC 19 September 1930:4; TDC 22 September 1930:2).

Little illustrative documentation dating to the 1930s was uncovered relating to the original design and appearance of the Santa Rita Pool and Bath House; however, the earliest historic aerial found for the park dates to 1958 and shows the original footprint of the pool and its buildings. A 1960 park site plan also

depicts the original footprint in more detail, showing one large pool, the pool office/concession building, and the men's and women's bathrooms/dressing rooms (**Figure 4**).

Historic aerials and City records indicate that sometime around 1980, the footprint of the pool changed when a kiddie pool was added and the dressing rooms were converted into storage spaces and covered with a shed-style roof (Historic aerials.com). The current configuration of these resources mirrors that of the 1980s alterations. The pool remained open until sometime between 2005 and 2006, when it was closed to the public (personal communication with Reuben from City of Tucson Parks and Recreation on December 7, 2022).

3.1. MUNICIPAL AND PUBLIC POOLS IN TUCSON

Shortly after the construction of the Santa Rita Pool and Bath House, two other municipal pools were opened to the public. The Oury Pool opened in July 1933, and the Himmel Pool (formerly called Northside Pool) opened in September 1936. The Oury Pool was established largely to serve Barrio Santa Anita and its Latino community. Following its opening, residents of the adjacent neighborhood of Dunbar Springs sought full use of the facility. At the time, the pool was available only one day a week to Tucson's African American community, most of whom resided in Dunbar Springs. The Latino community, however, did not want to provide equal use of the pool and pushed back against the African American community. In response, a delegation of local African Americans was formed and approached Mayor Henry O. Jaastad with a demand that City pools be made available to the African American community (ADS 11 July 1933:5; ADS 12 July 1933:3). Two months later, in August 1933, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) advised the City that their rules restricting the use of municipal pools by African Americans to certain days of the week was unlawful discrimination. The NAACP suggested that if the situation was not remedied, they would bring suit against the City (TDC 8 August 1933:2). It is unclear if the City fully integrated their pools at this time, but by 1935, local newspapers suggest that African Americans were still restricted to using public pools only on certain days of the week (TDC 25 July 1935:7). Today, Oury Pool remains in operation, although the pool has been modified since its original construction.

The Himmel Park pool, located in the Sam Hughes neighborhood and named after Alvina Himmel, was funded by the City and the Works Progress Administration in 1936 at a cost of \$32,000. The pool was built by E. D. Herreras, a well-known building inspector. The Spanish Colonial Revival Style pool was 100 feet long and 50 feet wide and could accommodate 600 swimmers during the hot summer days. The Himmel swimming pool, like the Oury, was a racially segregated swimming pool and remained so until the mid-1960s (Luria et al. 2017). The pool remains in operation today and retains most of its original features.

Between 1930 and the early 2000s, the City constructed 25 municipal pools, 19 of which are still currently active. The Santa Rita, Oury, and Himmel pools remain the oldest surviving municipal pools within the city, although all of them have had some modifications to their design and appearance since their original construction (**Table 1**).

Table 1. City of Tucson municipal pools

Pool Name	Active or Inactive	Address	Installation year (may be +/- 5 years)
Amphitheater Pool	Active	125 W Yavapai Rd	1979
Archer Pool	Active	1665 S La Cholla Blvd	1988
Catalina Pool	Active	2005 N Dodge Blvd	1980
Clements Pool	Active	8155 E Poinciana Dr	1999
Edith Ball Adaptive Recreation Center	Active	3455 E Zoo Ct	2004
El Pueblo Pool	Active	5100 S Missiondale Rd	ca. 1995
Escalante Pool	Inactive	6900 E. Nicaragua Dr	ca. 1974
Fort Lowell Pool	Active	2900 N Craycroft Rd	1967
Freedom Pool	Active	5000 E 29 th St	ca. 1979
Himmel Pool	Active	1000 N Tucson Blvd	1936
Jacobs Pool	Active	1020 W Lind St	Ca. 2004 new pool, old pools demolished ca. 2003
Jesse Owens Pool	Active	400 S Sarnoff Dr	ca. 1980
Kennedy Pool	Active	3700 S Mission Rd	ca. 1985
Menlo Pool	Active	1100 W Fresno St	1970
Mission Manor Pool	Demolished – 2025	5915 S Santa Clara Ave	1958
Northwest District Pool	Demolished – 2023	1400 N Silverbell Rd	ca. 1973
Oury Pool	Active	665 N Hughes St	1933
Palo Verde Pool	Active	300 S Mann Ave	ca. 1948
Purple Heart Pool	Active	9800 E Rita Rd	ca. 1996
Quincie Douglas Pool	Active	1563 E 36 th St	2006
Randolph Pool	Inactive	250 S Alvernon Wy	Pre-1961
Santa Rita Pool	Inactive	401 E 22 nd St	1930
Sunnyside Pool	Inactive	1725 E Bilby Rd	1986
Thompson Pool	Active	2275 N 4 th Ave	ca. 1967
Udall Pool	Active	7200 E Tanque Verde Rd	1989

In addition to Tucson's municipal pools, other early public pools included the Natatorium, located on the southeast corner of Alameda and Main streets that opened in 1897 (ADS 1 September 1897:4; Ask a Librarian n.d.); the YMCA pool, opened in the mid-1910s; and the University of Arizona pool, opened in 1916. Other privately owned pools in Tucson included the Elysian Grove Pool, which was operating as early as 1914 (Ask a Librarian n.d.; TDC 8 July 1914:8); the Clearwater Pool in Menlo Park at the base of A Mountain, operating in 1919 (ADS 29 May 1919; Ask a Librarian n.d.); the Mission Pool, in operation in 1920 (TDC 15 August 1920:7; Ask a Librarian n.d.; TDC 8 July 1914:8); and the Wetmore Pool, operating in 1919 (TDC 17 April 1919:2). These pools were all in operation when the Santa Rita Park Pool was constructed. The Elysian Grove Pool and Clearwater Pool continued operations into the early 1930s (ADS 10 June 1930:2.). Two others, the Mission Pool and the Wetmore Pool, remained in operation into the early 1960s and the mid-1970s, respectively (ADS 11 May 1963:B1, 2 June 1974:E4).

During the period that many of the City's public and private pools were constructed, facilities were often segregated by race, class, or gender. The earliest form of segregation at public pools was by gender. Often women and men could not swim together, and scheduled times were blocked out through the week for each gender. By 1913, that restriction was removed, and segregation of public pool facilities was largely based on race or ethnicity (Gershon 2019). However, segregation based on race, class, and gender continued through the modern era with private pools and clubs. While the City of Tucson did not formalize pool

segregation through local ordinances, they did practice *de facto* segregation that restricted the use of public pools to certain groups either through individual swim days for African Americans or establishing pools in certain neighborhoods (i.e., separate but equal) to provide for those communities, while keeping them from using pools in other areas. As noted previously, both the Oury and Himmel pools practiced *de facto* segregation by allowing African Americans to swim only on designated days. Additionally, Oury Pool was established to serve the neighborhood of Barrio Santa Anita to support the local Latino community. In some instances, even private pools like Elysian Grove Pool, located in Barrio Viejo, had swim days for Latino and African American children during the 1920s (Ask a Librarian n.d). According to an oral history interview with Charles Kenrick, a long-time African American Tucson resident who lived in the South Park neighborhood adjacent to Santa Rita Park, he was not allowed to use the Santa Rita Pool and was forced to bike 5 miles away to the only pool that allowed African Americans—the Oury Pool near Estevan Park (Charles Kendrick Interview accessed at <https://www.aamsaz.org/oral-history-interviews>). As for the local Latino population that resided near Santa Rita Park, one mention is found in the local press of the “Spanish-American” community petitioning for a park and pool in South Tucson—presumed to be the location of Santa Rita Park—but the park location is not specifically identified (TDC 27 June 1929). While it may be presumed that the pool was established to support the local Latino community who petitioned for a pool in South Tucson, little to no archival documentation exists to indicate if this was indeed the impetus behind the construction of Santa Rita Park Pool and Bath House, as was the case for the Oury Pool, constructed three years later.

4. ARCHITECTURAL DOCUMENTATION

Architectural documentation resulted in the recordation of the pool office/concession building, the men’s and women’s bathrooms/dressing rooms, two attached storage buildings, and two pools. A description of each resource is presented below.

Santa Rita Park Pool Bath House

The Santa Rita Park Pool Bath House consists of the former pool office/concession area and men’s and women’s bathrooms/dressing rooms. The buildings are single-story with rectangular footprints, supported by painted CMU and hollow clay tile walls (**Appendix A: Photo 1**). Along the corners of the east and west elevations are fired brick columns. There are partition walkways separating both bathroom/dressing room areas from the pool office/concession building and they are enclosed by a chain link fence along the south elevation. The bathrooms/dressing rooms are attached to the storage rooms situated along the east and west elevations. The pool office/concession building is capped by a gable roof, and the bathrooms/dressing rooms have a partially open-air roof covered in chain link fencing, and a shed roof on top of the east and west elevations for the storage buildings (**Appendix A: Photos 2–7**). Photographs were not obtained of the west elevation of the building due to the view being obstructed by a transient encampment, however the west elevation has the same layout, fenestration, and roofing as the east elevation of the building.

Fenestration

The south elevation has no windows, however, there is an entryway centered on the south elevation of the pool office/concession building. The doors are made from solid core metal and are painted green. Above the entryway is a painted wooden sign that reads “Santa Rita Park Pool” (**Appendix A: Photo 7**). The east and west elevations also have no windows and located along each elevation are two entryways leading into the storage buildings. There are small light fixtures above each of the entryways (**Appendix A: Photos 2–7**). The north elevation has a large concession window with a vinyl counter that is attached to the pool office building. The window is covered with a rolling garage style cover. Next to the concession window are former entryways that are now filled in with brick. Located above the infilled brick doorways and the concession window are painted wooden lintels (**Appendix A: Photos 8–12**). Pool signage also surrounds the concession window (**Appendix A: Photos 11–12**). Additionally, there are two entryways leading into the storage buildings located along the north elevation, also constructed from solid core metal (**Appendix A: Photos 13–14**).

Roofing

The roof covering the pool office/concession building is constructed with wood frame in a gable style covered in clay tiles (**Appendix A: Photo 15**). The roofing over the storage areas along the east and west elevations are constructed in a shed style that is covered in built-up roof coating. There is no roofing covering the men and women’s bathrooms/dressing rooms and instead has a painted chain link fence bordering and covering the open roof (**Appendix A: Photos 4–6**).

Interior

The pool office/concession building, and the storage buildings were the only interior spaces that were accessible during the survey. The storage buildings have the same rectangular footprint, constructed of CMU walls and exposed wood ceiling, however, photographs were only taken along the north elevation doorways. Both are identical in size, one in front of the kiddie pool, and one in front of the big pool, both used for pool and electrical equipment (**Appendix A: Photos 13–14**). The interior of the pool office/concession building is separated into two sections partitioned by a painted CMU wall and a security gate attached from the wall to the ceiling, creating the northern portion for the concession side, and the southern portion where the main entryway is located. This wall also has a concession window built into it with a vinyl countertop (**Appendix A: Photos 16–18**).

Photographs were taken of a small portion of the inside of the men and women’s bathrooms. They are located along the corridors next to the pool office/concession building (**Appendix A: Photos 19–20**). The main entryways are painted metal security gates that have been welded shut. Both bathrooms are identical and have the same footprint. The walls are also constructed of CMU and there are sinks, possibly porcelain, and mirrors, connected to vinyl countertops (**Appendix A: Photo 21**).

Santa Rita Park Pool

The north elevation of the pool office/concession building, and bathrooms border the south sides of each pool. The big pool located behind the north elevation has a rectangular shape, 9 ft deep on the west side (deep end) and 3 ft 6 inches on the eastern side (shallow end) (**Appendix A: Photos 22–23**). There is a smaller kiddie pool, also with a rectangular shape, 1.6 ft to 2 ft deep, that is located on the east side of the big pool (**Appendix A: Photos 24–25**). Both pools are constructed of concrete, built into a concrete foundation covered in a rough finish white pool deck coating. The pools are separated by a concrete ramp with a chain link fence railing (**Appendix A: Photo 26**). Both pools are built into a CMU and concrete foundation that creates the pool deck. Both pools are surrounded by a chain link fence that encloses the pool and deck. There are entrances along the east and north elevations of the chain link fence; the north entrance has concrete steps, and the east entrance has a concrete sidewalk (**Appendix A: Photos 27–30**).

5. NRHP ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION

The Santa Rita Park Pool (and associated bath house) was the first swimming facility sponsored by the City of Tucson; however, it was not the first public pool in Tucson. Archival research suggests that the first public pool to be constructed in Tucson was the Natatorium located on the southeast corner of Alameda and Main streets. The pool was opened to the public on September 1, 1897 (ADS 1 September 1897:4; Ask a Librarian n.d.). The YMCA opened a second pool in the mid-1910s, and the University of Arizona opened a pool in 1916. Other privately owned pools in Tucson included the Elysian Grove Pool, which was operating as early as 1914 (Ask a Librarian n.d.; TDC 8 July 1914:8); the Clearwater Pool in Menlo Park at the base of A Mountain, operating in 1919 (ADS 29 May 1919; Ask a Librarian n.d.); the Mission Pool, in operation in 1920 (TDC 15 August 1920:7; Ask a Librarian n.d.; TDC 8 July 1914:8); and the Wetmore Pool, operating in 1919 (TDC 17 April 1919:2). These pools were all in operation when the Santa Rita Park Pool was constructed. The Elysian Grove Pool and Clearwater Pool continued operations into the early 1930s (ADS 10 June 1930:2, 10 June 1931:2). Two others, the Mission Pool and the Wetmore Pool remained in operation into the early 1960s (Mission Pool) and the mid-1970s (Wetmore Pool) (ADS 11 May 1963:B1, 2 June 1974:E4). Additionally, municipal pools constructed shortly after the Santa Rita Pool and Bath House include Oury Pool (1933) and Himmel Pool (1936), both of which remain in operation.

Swimming pools were not uncommon in Tucson during the first half of the twentieth century. The Santa Rita Pool was not the first pool in Tucson (only the first pool to be financed by the City of Tucson); several public and private swimming pools in the Tucson area pre-date the Santa Rita Park Pool. During the 1930s, three municipal pools were in operation: Himmel Pool, Oury Pool, and Santa Rita Pool. All three pools were racially segregated. It is important to note that, prior to the 1960s, all Tucson pools were segregated, either through *de jure* or *de facto* segregation.

Since their original construction, the Santa Rita Pool and Bath House have experienced some exterior modifications and facility expansion. A kiddie pool was added around 1980 and, at an unknown time, the roof of the dressing rooms was changed from a flat roof to a shed roof, thus altering the roof line. The original concession window on the north elevation has also been replaced with a rolling garage-style closure. On the north elevation are two entryways that have since been infilled with brick.

The design of the Santa Rita Park Pool and associated facilities follows a standard plan composed of a pool and deck, changing rooms, bathrooms, showers, pump and filtration facilities, and admittance office. Because the pool and bath house are common property types and have experienced modifications that have changed and expanded the facility within the last 50 years, the property lacks individual distinction worthy of designation in the NRHP. Further, the pool and bath house cannot be definitively linked to serving a significant cultural purpose for the surrounding community that was not also present at other similar facilities across the city during the same period. As such, WestLand recommends that the property is not eligible for listing in the NRHP under any criteria.

6. REFERENCES

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- 1914 "Mayor Rose of Milwaukee to Speak Tonight." 1 November 1914.
- 1915 "Jitney Ordinance in Effect; Scott Street Protest Fails: In Memory of George W." 6 April 1915, page 8.
- 1916 "Democrats in Council Hold Up Increase: Extension is Granted." 6 June 1916, page 10.
- 1917 "Trees Cut from Park to Make Ball Ground; Storm Raised." 20 April 1917, page 3.
- 1917 "Property Owners Will Ask Court to Save Public Park." 27 April 1917, page 3.
- 1917 "With Clean Hands." 16 May 1917.
- 1917 "Arguments in Park Case Are Before Court." 10 July 1917, page 3.
- 1919 "Camp ground in Sta. Rita Park 'News' to City." 4 March 1919, page 5.
- 1919 "Society News of Tucson." 29 May 1919, page 3.
- 1921 "Preserve the City's Parks." 10 March 1921, page 9.
- 1929 "City Park Body Outlines Plans." 27 October 1929, page 2.
- 1930 "Few Patronize New Play Spots." 10 June 1930, page 2.

- 1930 "To Inspect Pool." 31 August 1930, page 7.
- 1933 "Negro Citizens Ask to Use City Pools." 11 July 1933, page 5.
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- 1942 "Northside Pool's Opening Slated." 10 May 1942, page 5.
- 1963 "Two City Pools Opening Today; Noon to 6 p.m." 11 May 1963, page B1.
- 1974 "A Splash of History." 2 June 1974, page E4.

Ask a Librarian

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- 2017 *Alvina Himmel Park (Himmel Park)*. Historic American Landscapes Survey, HALS No. AZ-20. National Park Service, Washington, DC.

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- 1914 "Meets Death in Swimming Pool." 8 July 1914, page 8.
- 1914 "Tentative Names for City Parks." 10 November 1914, page 2.
- 1915 "Names are adopted for all city parks." 6 April 1915, page 8.

- 1919 "Dive at Wetmore's Swimming Pool," advertisement. 17 April 1919, page 2.
- 1920 "YMBC to Canvass for Auto Park and Camp Ground Fund." 9 June 1920, page 6.
- 1920 "The Bulletin Board," advertisement. 15 August 1920, page 7.
- 1929 "Playground Board Studies Plans of J.D. Seymour." 27 June 1929.
- 1930 "Swimming Pool Plans Approved." 26 June 1930, page 5.
- 1930 "City Swimming Pool Complete by August 15." 30 July 1930, page 2.
- 1930 "City Pool Open: Swimming will be Monday." 31 August 1930, page 14.
- 1930 "Mayor Julian to Speak at Pool Opening." 19 September 1930, page 4.
- 1930 "Five Hundred People Attend Pool Opening." 22 September 1930, page 2.
- 1933 "Mark Robbins has Old Rank Restored: Colored People Object." 8 August 1933, page 2.
- 1935 "City Briefs: Negros to Use Oury Park Pool." 25 July 1935, page 7.
- 1944 "Camporee is held by Boy Scouts." 22 April 1944, page 7.

FIGURES



T14S, R13E, a Portion of Section 13,
Pima County, Arizona,
Tucson USGS 7.5' Quadrangle
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 12N

Legend

-  Pool
-  Project Area

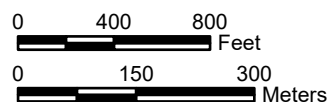


Figure 1. Santa Rita Park Pool and Bath House on topo map



T14S, R13E, a Portion of Section 13,
Pima County, Arizona,
Tucson USGS 7.5' Quadrangle
Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 12N
Image Source: Maxar 12/14/2020

Legend

- Project Area
- Pool



0 100 200
Feet

0 30 60
Meters

Figure 2. Santa Rita Park Pool and Bath House on aerial map

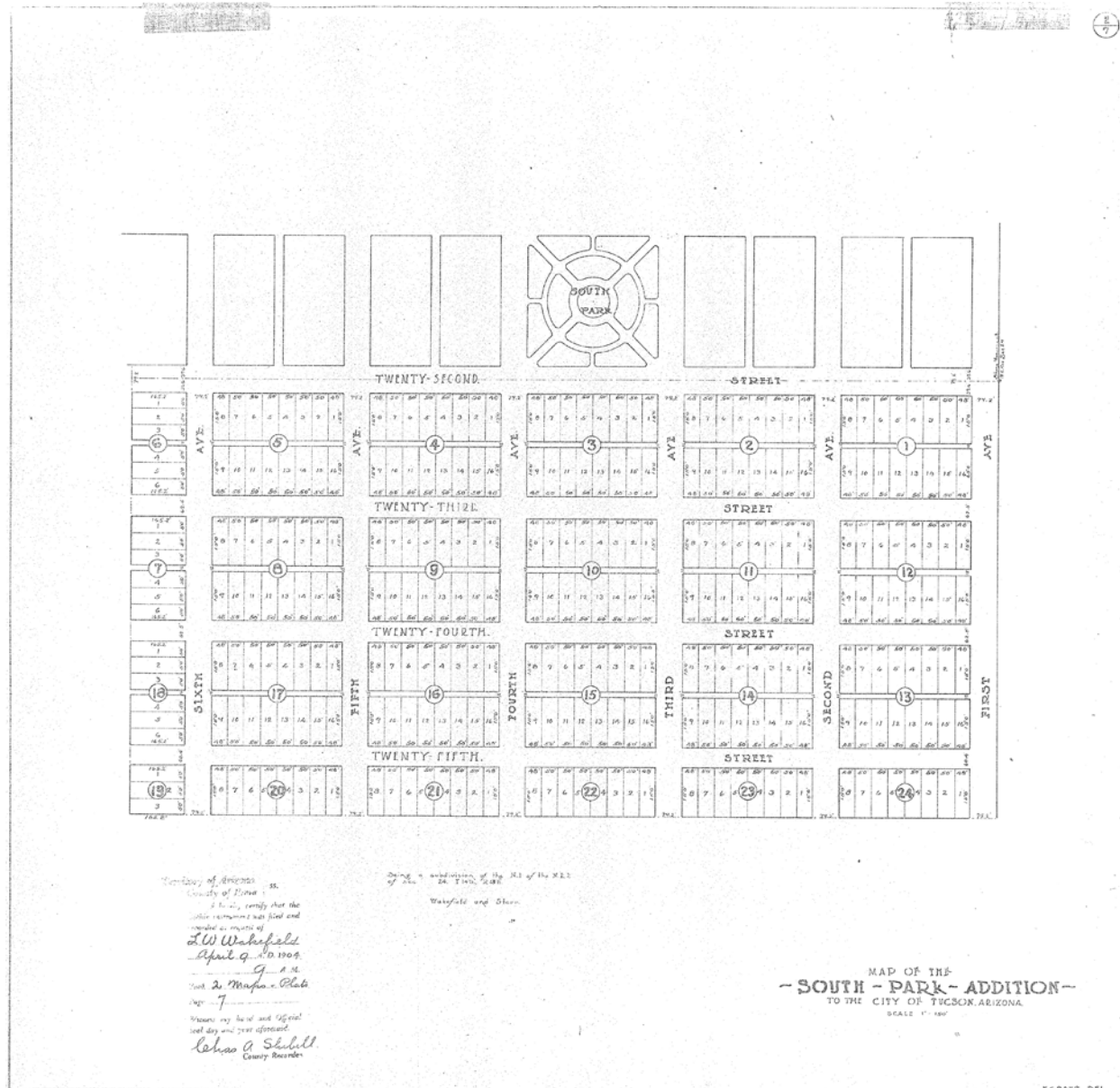


Figure 3. Map of the South Park Addition

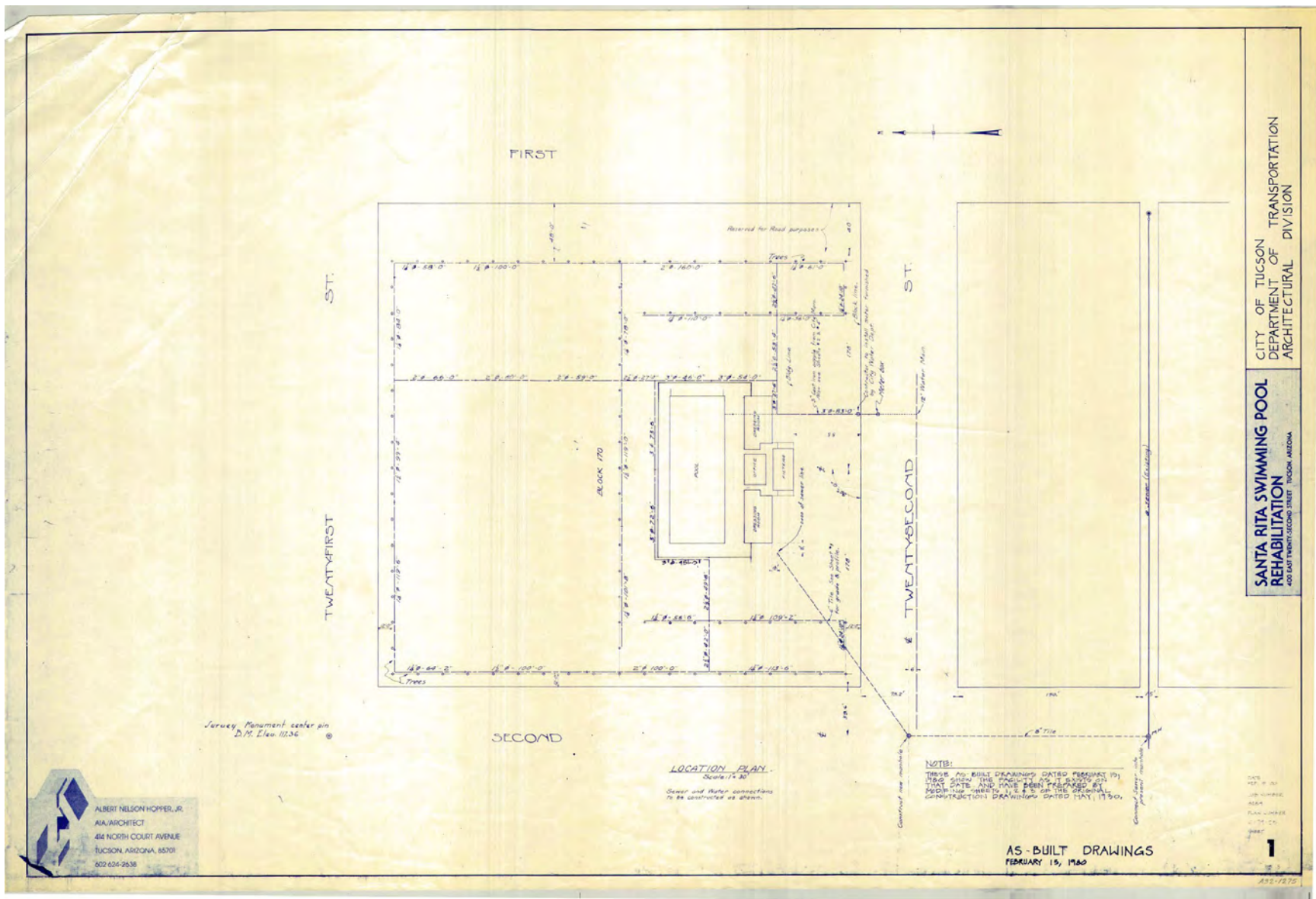


Figure 5. Santa Rita Pool As-Built drawing

APPENDIX A

Photographs



Photo 1. Detail of wall materials on west storage building, view facing south



Photo 2. Overview of exterior south elevation, view facing north



Photo 3. Overview of exterior east elevation, view facing west



Photo 4. Overview of exterior southeast corner, view facing northwest



Photo 5. Overview of exterior southwest corner, view facing northeast



Photo 6. Overview of pool office concession building, roofing, and partition, view facing northwest



Photo 7. Santa Rita Park Pool sign over main entrance, view facing north



Photo 8. Overview of the exterior of the concession area signage, view facing west



Photo 9. Overview of the exterior of the concession area, view facing east



Photo 10. Overview of concession window, view facing south

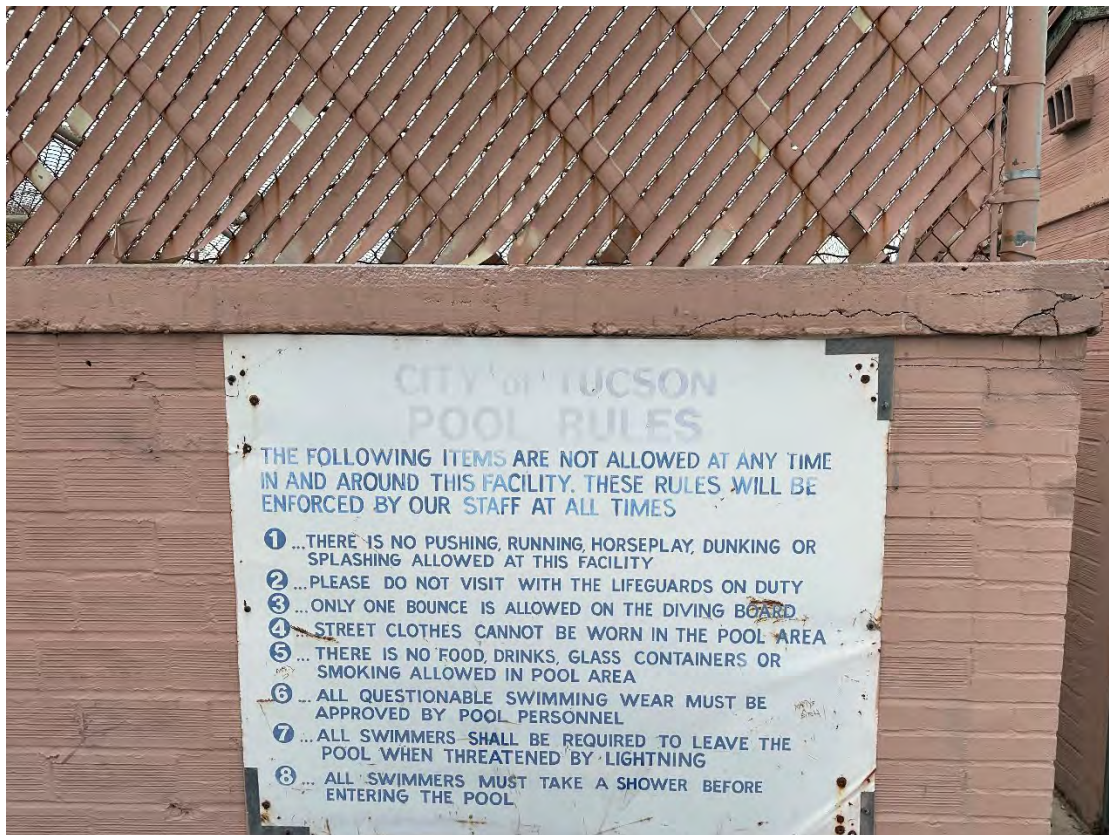


Photo 11. Overview of pool signage on the north elevation of women's bathrooms, view facing south



Photo 12. Overview of pool signage on the north elevation of the pool office concession building, view facing south



Photo 13. Overview of interior east storage room, view facing south



Photo 14. Overview of interior west storage room, view facing south



Photo 15. Detail of roofing and wall material, view facing northwest



Photo 16. Overview of interior concession building, view facing west



Photo 17. Overview of interior concession building, view facing east



Photo 18. Overview of interior southern portion of concession area, view facing west



Photo 19. Overview of east corridor, view facing south



Photo 20. Overview of west corridor, view facing south



Photo 21. Overview of women's bathroom, view facing southeast



Photo 22. Overview of big pool, view facing northwest



Photo 23. Overview of big pool, view facing southeast



Photo 24. Overview of kiddie pool, view facing north



Photo 25. Overview of both pools and buildings, view facing southwest



Photo 26. Overview of ramp leading from pools to concession area, view facing north



Photo 27. Overview of exterior east elevation, view facing west



Photo 28. Overview of exterior north elevation, view facing south



Photo 29. Overview of exterior northeast corner, view facing southwest



Photo 30. Overview of exterior west elevation, view facing east

APPENDIX B

Historic Property Inventory Forms

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use **continuation sheets where necessary**. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: N/A Survey Area: Santa Rita Park

Historic Name(s): Santa Rita Park Bath House
(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 401 E. 22nd Street

City or Town: Tucson ☐ vicinity County: Pima Tax Parcel No. 117-09-158B

Township: 14S Range: 13E Section: 13 Quarter Section: SE Acreage: 4.05 acres

Block: 169 Lot(s): N/A Plat (Addition): City of Tucson Resub. Year of plat (addition): 1904

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 503613.91 Northing 3563409.30 USGS 7.5' quad map: Tucson 2021

Architect: _____ ☒ not determined ☐ known (source: _____)

Builder: _____ ☒ not determined ☐ known (source: _____)

Construction Date: c. 1940s ☒ known ☐ estimated (source: Newspapers)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

☐ Good (*well maintained, no serious problems apparent*)

☐ Fair (*some problems apparent*) Describe: _____

☒ Poor (*major problems; imminent threat*) Describe: Structure and materials damaged from elements and vandalism.

☐ Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.
Recreation/Sports facility (c.1930-c. 2005)

Sources: Newspapers, City of Tucson

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: December 7, 2022

View Direction (*looking towards*)
North

Negative No.: _____



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

Not evaluated for NRHP eligibility.

A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)

B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)

C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. LOCATION ☒ Original Site ☐ Moved (date _____) Original Site: _____
2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made) The Santa Rita Park Pool Bath House consists of the former pool office/concession area and men's and women's bathrooms/dressing rooms. The buildings are single-story with rectangular footprints, supported by painted CMU and hollow clay tile walls. Along the corners of the east and west elevations are constructed of fired brick columns. There are partition walkways separating both bathroom/dressing room areas from the pool office/concession building and they are enclosed by a chain link fence along the south elevation. The bathrooms/dressing rooms are attached to the storage rooms situated along the east and west elevations. The pool office/concession building is capped by a gable roof, and the bathrooms/dressing rooms have a partially open-air roof covered in chain link fencing, and a shed roof on top of the east and west elevations for the storage buildings. Photographs were not obtained of the west elevation of the building due to the view being obstructed by a group of people, however the west elevation has the same layout, fenestration, and roofing as the east elevation of the building.
The south elevation has no windows, however, there is an entryway centered of the south elevation of the pool office/concession building. The doors are made from solid core metal and are painted green. Above the entryway is a painted wooden sign that reads "Santa Rita Park Pool". The east and west elevations also have no windows and located along each elevation are two entryways leading into the storage buildings. There are small light fixtures above each of the entryways. The north elevation has a large concession window with a vinyl counter that is attached to the pool office building. The window is covered with a metal security/sliding garage gate door. Next to the concession window are former entryways that are now filled with brick. Located above the filled in brick doorways and the concession window are painted wooden lintels. Pool signage also surrounds the concession window. Additionally, there are two entryways leading into the storage buildings located along the north elevation, also constructed from solid core metal. The roof covering the pool office/concession building is constructed with wood frame in a gable style covered in clay tiles. The roofing over the storage areas along the east and west elevations are constructed in a shed style that is covered in built up roof coating. There is no roofing covering the men and women's bathrooms/dressing rooms and instead has a painted chain link fence bordering and covering the open roof.
The pool office/concession building, and the storage buildings were the only interior spaces that were accessible during the survey. The storage buildings have the same rectangular footprint, constructed of CMU walls and exposed wood ceiling, however, photographs were only taken along the north elevation doorways. Both are identical in size, one in front of the kiddie pool, and one in front of the big pool, both used for pool and electrical equipment. The interior of the pool office/concession building is separated into two sections partitioned by a painted CMU wall with that is close to 4 feet and a security gate attached from the wall to the ceiling, creating the northern portion for the concession side, and the southern portion where the main entryway is located. This wall also has a concession window built into it with a vinyl countertop. Photographs were taken of a small portion of the inside of the men and women's bathrooms. They are located along the corridors next to the pool office/concession building. The main entryways are painted metal security gates that have been welded shut. Both bathrooms are identical and have the same footprint. The walls are also constructed of CMU and there are sinks, possibly porcelain, mirrors, connected to vinyl countertops.
3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property) The Santa Rita Park Pool and Bath House (includes the pool office/concession area, men and women's bathrooms/dressing rooms, and storage areas) are situated between 4th Avenue, Euclid Avenue, and 22nd Street in Tucson, Arizona. The pool and bath house are surrounded by baseball fields to the west and a parking to the east. There is a railroad track line that runs parallel east of the park and crosses 22nd Street. The Santa Rita Park and Bath House are surrounded by a mixture of native vegetation and trees (mesquite) and non-native trees (palms).

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: The setting has for the most part remained the same since the pool was there, except for development along 22nd Street, South Tucson, and north of the park near the downtown Tucson area.

4. **MATERIALS** *(Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)*

Walls (structure): CMU/Brick/Hollow clay tile /Wood frame

Foundation: Concrete Roof: Clay tiles/built up Windows: N/A

If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? N/A

Wall Sheathing: N/A

If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? N/A

5. **WORKMANSHIP** *(Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)*

N/A

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

☐ Individually listed; ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ ☐ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _____)

Not evaluated for NRHP eligibility.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible individually.

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.

☐ More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: _____

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Kat McKinney, WestLand Resources, Inc. Date: 12/13/2022

Mailing Address: 4001 E. Paradise Falls Drive, Tucson, AZ, 85712 Phone No.: (520) 206-9585

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use **continuation sheets where necessary**. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: N/A Survey Area: Santa Rita Park

Historic Name(s): Santa Rita Park Pool
(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 401 E. 22nd Street

City or Town: Tucson ☐ vicinity County: Arizona Tax Parcel No. 117-09-158B

Township: 14S Range: 13E Section: 13 Quarter Section: SE Acreage: 4.05 acres

Block: 169 Lot(s): N/A Plat (Addition): City of Tucson Resub. Year of plat (addition): 1904

UTM reference: Zone 12 Easting 503613.91 Northing 3563409.30 USGS 7.5' quad map: Tucson 2021

Architect: _____ ☒ not determined ☐ known (source: _____)

Builder: _____ ☒ not determined ☐ known (source: _____)

Construction Date: ca. 1940s ☒ known ☐ estimated (source: Pima County Assessor's Office)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

☐ Good (*well maintained, no serious problems apparent*)

☐ Fair (*some problems apparent*) Describe: _____

☒ Poor (*major problems; imminent threat*) Describe: Materials and structure have been damaged by the elements and vandalism.

☐ Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.
Recreation/Sports facility (1930-present)

Sources: Pima County Assessor's

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: December 7, 2022

View Direction (*looking towards*)

Northwest

Negative No.:



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

Not evaluated for NRHP eligibility.

A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)

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Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

N/A

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. LOCATION ☒ Original Site ☐ Moved (date _____) Original Site: _____

2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made) The north elevation of the pool office/concession building, and bathrooms border the south sides of each pool. The big pool is located behind the north elevation and has a rectangular shape, 9 feet deep on the west side (deep end) and 3 feet 6 inches on the eastern side (shallow end). There is a smaller kiddie pool, also a rectangular shape, 1.6 feet to 2 feet deep, that is located on the east side of the big pool. Both pools are constructed of concrete, built into a concrete foundation covered in a rough white pool deck coating. The pools are separated by a concrete ramp with a chain link fence railing. Both pools are supported by CMU brick walls that support the concrete foundation and are topped by a chain link fence that encloses the pool and deck. There are entrances along the east and north elevations of the chain link fence, the north entrance has concrete steps, and the east entrance has a concrete sidewalk.

3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property) The Santa Rita Park Pool and Bath House (includes the pool office/concession area, men and women's bathrooms/dressing rooms, and storage areas) are situated between 4th Avenue, Euclid Avenue, and 22nd Street in Tucson, Arizona. The pool and bath house are surrounded by baseball fields to the west and a parking to the east. There is a railroad track line that runs parallel east of the park and crosses 22nd Street. The Santa Rita Park and Bath House are surrounded by a mixture of native vegetation and trees (mesquite) and non-native trees (palms).

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: The setting has for the most part remained the same since the pool was there, except for development along 22nd Street, South Tucson, and north of the park near the downtown Tucson area.

4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)

Walls (structure): CMU Foundation: Concrete Roof: N/A

Windows: N/A

If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? N/A

Wall Sheathing: N/A

If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? N/A

5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)

N/A

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

☐ Individually listed; ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ ☐ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _____)

Not evaluated for NRHP eligibility.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible individually.

Property ☐ is ☒ is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.

☐ More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: _____

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Kat McKinney, WestLand Resources, Inc.

Date: 12/13/2022

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Phone No.: (520) 206-9585