

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 94001070 Date Listed: 9/12/94

El Montevideo Historic District
Property Name

Pima County AZ State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Autawell Allee
for Signature of the Keeper

9/13/94
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

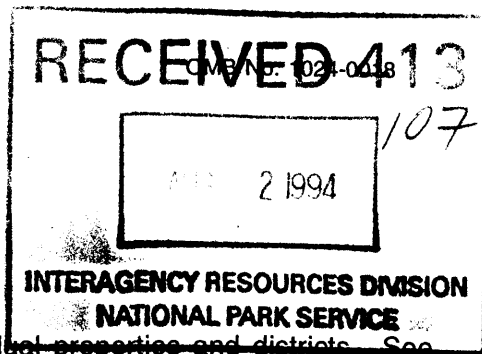
The nomination and accompanying maps make reference to the enlargement of the historic district in the year 2000 when adjacent and nearby properties will reach 50 years of age. In order to expand the boundary, the SHPO must document the boundary increase according to the regulations for "changes and revisions to properties listed in the National Register" in 36 CFR 60.14.

This information was confirmed with Reba Grandrud of the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name El Montevideo Historic District
other names/site number N/A

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number 3700, 3800 blocks between Broadway & 5th not for publication _____
city or town Tucson vicinity _____
state Arizona code AZ county Pinal code 019 zip code 85716

=====

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

=====

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination 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 X meets the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant x local level.

James W. Garrison July 21, 1994
Signature of certifying official Date

State Historic Preservation Office/Arizona State Parks
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

=====

4. National Park Service Certification

=====

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register Autawilla Tree 9/12/94
 ___ See continuation sheet.
- ___ determined eligible for the National Register
 ___ See continuation sheet.
- ___ determined not eligible for the National Register
- ___ removed from the National Register

- ___ other (explain): _____

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

=====

5. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>43</u>	<u>41</u> buildings
___	___ sites
___	___ structures
___	___ objects
<u>43</u>	<u>41</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register -0-

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>domestic</u>	Sub: <u>single dwellings</u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: domestic Sub: single dwellings

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & 20th Century Revivals
Modern Movement

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete, stone
roof asphalt, clay tile, laid composition
walls brick, stucco, adobe (fired)

other wood, ornamental metal

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

=====
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. removed from its original location.
- C. a birthplace or a grave.
- D. a cemetery.
- E. a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F. a commemorative property.
- G. less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development
Architecture

Period of Significance 1930-1945

Significant Dates 1930-foundation

Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder Josias T. Joesler, etc.
(see Section 8)

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data:

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

Name of repository: El Montevideo Neighborhood Archives
University of Arizona College of Architecture Archives

=====
10. Geographical Data
=====

Acreage of Property 21

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

ZONE	12	Zone Easting	Northing	Zone Easting	Northing							
	1	<u>508570</u>	<u>3565550</u>	3	<u>508390</u>	<u>3564910</u>	5.	<u>508270</u>	<u>3565160</u>	7.	<u>508390</u>	<u>3565410</u>
	2	<u>508570</u>	<u>3564910</u>	4	<u>508390</u>	<u>3565160</u>	6.	<u>508270</u>	<u>3565410</u>	8.	<u>508390</u>	<u>3565550</u>

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Janet H. Strittmatter/owner

organization Johns & Strittmatter, Inc. date February 28, 1994

street & number 3645 N. Camino Blanco Pl. telephone 577-0058

city or town Tucson state AZ zip code 85718

=====
Additional Documentation
=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====
Property Owner
=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

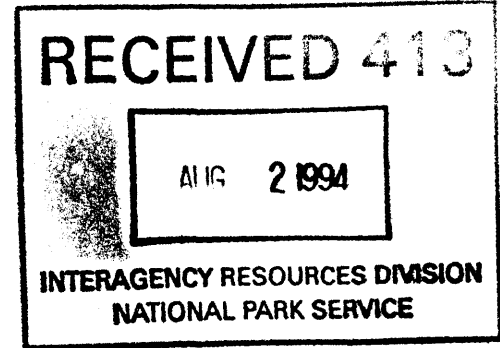
street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1



DESCRIPTION

The El Montevideo Neighborhood, which includes the El Montevideo Neighborhood Residential Historic District, is located in Tucson, Arizona, sixty-five miles north of the Mexican border, in the broad Santa Cruz Valley of Southern Arizona's Sonoran Desert. Four mountain ranges surround the city which is 2,400 feet above sea level. The El Montevideo Neighborhood is located in the central portion of Tucson, directly east of the present-day El Con Shopping Center and north of present-day Reid Park, formerly known as Randolph Park, Tucson's largest municipal park. The neighborhood lies within Section 9 of Township 14 South, Range 14 East.

The small, vulnerable neighborhood is bounded by major arterials Broadway Boulevard to the south and Alvernon Way to the east; 5th Street defines the north, and Dodge Boulevard the west boundary. Currently El Montevideo is dominated by the presence of the El Con Shopping Center. The existence of this 100-acre shopping center belies the neighborhood contextual scale when the site was occupied by the prestigious El Conquistador Hotel, built in 1928 (see Section 8). Over the years, there has been serious encroachment into the neighborhood along the boundaries which are almost entirely ringed by commercial development. Several historic properties, located in the unsubdivided acreage to the west, have been demolished to make way for the Tamarack Condominiums, at the intersection of Dodge Boulevard and 5th Street, and an overflow parking lot for the El Con Shopping Center. Several historic homes which were located on the south side of E. Calle Altar were also demolished to provide parking lots for commercial buildings along Broadway Boulevard. Neighbors are also of the opinion that the city has plans to widen Alvernon Way. Some of the neighborhood's largest and finest historic resources line Alvernon Way.

The neighborhood is currently composed of four subdivisions: El Montevideo Estates, Ridge Subdivision, Ridgeland Subdivision and Viner Ash Place. Some of the residences are on unsubdivided acreage (see map, Subdivisions). The general layout of the neighborhood is rectangular grid and composed of one north-south street, El Camino del Norte, intersected orthogonally by six east-west streets whose order from Broadway Boulevard to 5th Street is alphabetical: Altar, Barcelona, Cortez, De Soto, Ensenada, Fernando and Guaymas. The exception to this order occurs in the peripheral Ridgeland Subdivision which developed along curvilinear

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Ridge Drive. The Ridge Subdivision, focused around a cul-de-sac, also deviates from the former grid pattern.

The El Montevideo Neighborhood differs in several other respects from grid plan neighborhoods of this era. There are no alleys, with the exception of a U-shaped alley serving the Ridge Subdivision. Many of the properties are separated by a common garden wall to the rear, with a utility easement running within the confines of the residents' back gardens. However, in some of the blocks, such as Block 2, rear garden walls are constructed along the easement lines, allowing free pedestrian, but not vehicular, passage for the maintenance of the utilities. There are also no sidewalks or street lights, with the right-of-way between the properties and the streets generally graveled. The front gardens tend to be heavily landscaped with mature vegetation. The informal, almost "rural" nature of the typical streetscape is a significant, character-defining and unifying element in the El Montevideo Neighborhood.

Residential Properties

Most of the residences are single story houses placed in the middle of their lots with a garage or carport located at one side, separated or attached to the house. In most cases, houses present their facades parallel to the street with a front garden (commonly with desert vegetation) as a transition between the street and house. In some cases, the front yard is used as a parking area or U-turn for cars. Most of the houses are open to the street, without intervening garden walls, but some properties have high or medium height walls, especially along Calle Altar, to protect the houses from the commercial area to the south.

Commercial Properties

Along the arterials, there are fourteen commercial or office buildings within the survey area: five on Broadway Boulevard, seven on 5th Street, and two on Alvernon Way. The Broadway Boulevard properties occupy the entire southern edge of the survey area between Alvernon Way and the El Con parking lot. The properties between Alvernon Way and El Camino del Norte form a strip commercial center with the majority of parking relegated to the rear of the block facing Calle Altar. The original multi-tenant building, built in the mid-1940s, is located at the Broadway Boulevard/Alvernon Way intersection. It is placed very near the street with large glass storefronts. There has been a recent, major alteration to the original facade of this building. Tenants have been, since the beginning, both

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 3

commercial and services oriented. The other buildings along Broadway Boulevard were built in the 1950s and 1960s. Two of these are office buildings, one a vacant bank building, and one is a veterinarian's office.

The 5th Street commercial properties are all located between El Camino del Norte and Alvernon Way. They are free-standing and placed back on the property to allow for automobile parking in front. Built in the 1950s and 1960s, they form a commercial line interrupted by several open spaces or alleys. Many have undergone facade alterations, with changes in tenancy. These properties are professional as well as commercial buildings, the latter having larger storefronts.

Architectural Styles

The El Montevideo Neighborhood has an eclectic collection of styles which generally reflect the prevailing styles in Tucson during the same period. Most of the homes from 1930 to the beginning of World War II are Southwestern Revivals, with Spanish Colonial Revival most heavily represented, followed by Pueblo Revival and Sonoran Revival. Some of these are fine examples of the work of local architects such as Josias T. Joesler, Frederick Eastman and George Fanning. During the early years of the war, very few residences were constructed. The immediate post-World War II era, from 1944 through the 1950s has an excellent representation of Modern and Ranch style residences, largely the work of contractor builders. Also during the 1940s there are a few examples of simplified Spanish Colonial Revival. During the 1960s, most of the residences are the work of contractor builders, with a good representation of Ranch style houses. There are also some excellent examples of architect-designed Modern houses. From the 1960s on, there are also a number of residences fitting into difficult-to-define categories which reflect a resurgence of interest in historic precedent. These homes, which are strongly Sonoran, Pueblo or Spanish influenced, are called Eclectic.

The El Montevideo Residential Historic District

The El Montevideo neighborhood totals approximately seventy-six acres and is comprised of 137 properties (see map, Neighborhood Boundaries) fourteen of which are commercial or professional, two of which are multi-family and the rest, single-family residential.

The El Montevideo Residential Historic District (see map, District Boundaries 1995), which includes resources built from 1930 to 1945, totals approximately twenty-one

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 4

acres. The historic district includes eighty-four resources in total. There are thirty-two contributing residences, eleven contributing outbuildings, twenty-nine non-contributing residences and twelve non-contributing outbuildings. The contributors are generally Southwestern Revivals, built during the 1930s, and some early Ranch style residences. Three Spanish Colonial Revival resources, which were built in 1946, are also included because stylistically they pertain to the pre-war era. Non-contributors are altered resources or Ranch and Modern style residences built after 1945.

Of great significance is the fact that by the year 2000, the district will be one-and-one-half times as large, including many homes which were built during the post World War II building boom (see map, District Boundaries 2000). These resources are largely Ranch and Modern style residences.

Project Methodology

The project represents a joint effort between the El Montevideo Neighborhood Association and students from the College of Architecture of the University of Arizona partaking in an independent study course organized by R. Brooks Jeffery, Curator, Arizona Architectural Archives, with the assistance of Robert Giebner, Associate Dean and historic preservation advisor. Three graduate or upper division level students, Elisa del Bono, Robert Dixon and Robert Hiller undertook the historic resources survey.

Archival information was retrieved from three sources: Pima County Assessor's Office, County Recorder's Office and City of Tucson Map Department. The Assessor's Office provided original property record cards for the survey area plus current homeowners' names and other data. The Recorder's Office contained microfilm records of original subdivision maps, deed restrictions and articles of incorporation. The city/county Mapping and Records department provided recent aerial maps from which a survey base map could be drawn.

Volunteer members of the El Montevideo Neighborhood Historic Preservation Committee organized files for every resource, photographed all properties, undertook oral history interviews and researched early residents using City Directories, ephemera files and the Hayden Biographical Files at the Arizona Historical Society Library.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 5

Johns & Strittmatter, Inc., interpreted the survey results and other data and provided the authorship of the National Register Nomination.

Establishing dates for many of the properties was difficult. Owners of some of the properties were able to provide exact dates. In other cases, information was taken from property record cards as the City Directories had many address discrepancies, omissions and other errors. In some cases, it was necessary to make educated guesses based on style and condition of the property.

The accompanying nomination forms describe commonly used style terms as well as those described by Virginia & Lee McAlester in A Field Guide to American Houses. Spanish Colonial Revival is used instead of Spanish Eclectic, their term. Sonoran Revival, a term which does not appear in the McAlesters' book, is used to describe a very popular style in Tucson. Whereas the McAlesters group Contemporary and Ranch under a common style "Modern," Modern and Ranch are used independently in this nomination. International is used as defined by the McAlesters. More recent buildings showing signs of traditional detailing are described as Eclectic-Sonoran Influenced, Eclectic-Spanish Influenced and Eclectic-Pueblo Influenced.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES IN THE EL MONTEVIDEO NEIGHBORHOOD

Spanish Colonial Revival Style (1915-1940)

This style uses decorative details borrowed from the entire history of Spanish architecture, with Moorish, Byzantine, Gothic and Renaissance inspiration. Thus, this expression is also referred to as Spanish Eclectic. Spanish Colonial Revival is characterized by a low pitched roof or parapet, usually with little or no eave overhang; a red tile roof surface; frequently arches placed above the entry door or main window or along the front porch; wall surfaces usually of stucco, and normally, an asymmetrical main facade. There are many variations using gable or hipped roofs, as well as flat roofs with parapeted walls. Sometimes Spanish tiled shed or pent roofs project over porches or windows. Two types of roof tile are generally used: the Mission tile which is shaped like half-cylinders and the Spanish tile, which is "S" curved in shape. Highly carved or many panelled doors are typical, with elaborated door surrounds. Sometimes adjacent spiral columns, carved stonework or patterned tiles are used. Decorative window grilles, decorated chimney tops, brick or tile vents occurring at gabled ends and round or square

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 6

towers are also characteristic. Spanish Colonial Revival style homes in the El Montevideo Historic Residential District are generally of double brick construction (though mud adobe is also employed) with raised wood floors.

There are fourteen Spanish Colonial Revival residences in the historic district. One of these, 3837 E. Calle Altar (#122), is a non-contributor owing to the recent addition of a high garden wall and carport. Contributors include 3844 E. Calle Fernando (#42), 3855 E. Calle Ensenada (#44), 3845 E. Calle Ensenada (#45), 3849 E. Calle De Soto (#66), 3802 E. Calle De Soto (#73), 3806 E. Calle De Soto (#75), 3855 E. Calle Cortez (#80), 3828 E. Calle Cortez (#95), 3815 E. Calle Barcelona (#101) and 3811 E. Calle Barcelona (#102). Three residences at 3826 E. Calle Barcelona (#116), 3850 E. Calle Barcelona (#120) and 3813 E. Calle Altar (#126), allegedly built in 1946, are also included as contributors.

Several of the residences appear to be architect designed but the designers are unknown to date. However, one of Tucson's best-known architects, Josias Thomas Joesler, did design the elaborate, Ranch-influenced Spanish Colonial Revival residence at 3815 E. Calle Barcelona (#101) which was built around 1940. The plan is a slight-U configuration with the front porch incorporated into the low slope, double Mission-tile clad, main gable. Walls are mortar washed, fired adobe. The front gable wing to the east is capped by a cantilevered turret. Heavy wood columns support the porch and decorative corbels are employed. Rafters are exposed with carved ends.

The designers of the following residences are unknown. The two-story, buff colored, stucco residence at 3811 E. Calle Barcelona (#102) has Mission tile-clad hip roofs over most of its massing, with the exception of a parapet walled wing to the rear. The entry is recessed with a solid wood door. Rafters are exposed with carved ends. One of the earliest examples of Spanish Colonial Revival in the neighborhood can be found at 3845 E. Calle Ensenada (#45). According to its owner, it was built in 1930; the white, stuccoed house has a U-shaped plan about a rear courtyard. Cross gabled from the front, the residence has a Mission tiled roof and a tiled, pent-roof-sheltered, front porch. The front gabled west wing has an ornamental, sculptured vent. Next door, at 3855 E. Calle Ensenada (#44) is an unusual, white stuccoed, eclectic Spanish Colonial Revival residence with a foundation and massive chimney of vesicular basalt, a material commonly used in earlier Tucson neighborhoods but not otherwise found structurally in El Montevideo. The arched entry portal is Mission tile capped. A series of Mission

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 7

tiled side gables, with slightly lowered shed extensions, gives this residence a "layered" look. There are exposed vigas and what appear to be applied lintels, supported on posts which are set on the sills, over the steel casement windows.

The residence at 3844 E. Calle Fernando (#42) is said to be the oldest residence in the neighborhood, having been built in 1930. This compact, white stuccoed, double brick residence is a very simple, pure example of Spanish Colonial Revival. A central protruding, rectangular door surround is employed around the arched entry. Another arched entry, with articulated concentric arches can be found at 3806 E. Calle De Soto (#75). The porch leading up to the entry is also a series of concentric semi-circles. The Spanish Colonial Revival residence at 3849 E. Calle De Soto (#66) has been altered, most notably with the addition of a loft to the east. A partial garden wall was also added recently which does not obscure the view of the facade. The residence at 3802 E. Calle De Soto (#73), the home of Helen Lyons, the original owner, is also an excellent example of the style. There have been very few alterations to the exterior or interior and even the original kitchen cabinetry is intact.

There are three Spanish Colonial Revival Residences on Calle Cortez. The most elaborate is at 3855 E. Calle Cortez (#80). This cross gabled, medium slope, Mission tile roofed residence has had several additions (such as the two-car garage to the west), all of which are compatible. The facade has a battered chimney. A continuation of the side gabled roof incorporates the porch which is supported on two wood posts. The cross gabled residence at 3828 E. Calle Cortez (#95) is unusual because it is of stuccoed mud adobe. There is a deep crawl space below the hardwood floors. Recently, a two car garage and a master bedroom wing, designed by architect Richard Beach, have been added to the residence. The kitchen has also been remodelled. These additions do not compromise the historic integrity of the residence.

Three Spanish Colonial Revival structures, reportedly built in 1946 and therefore not yet meeting the age criterion at the time of writing, are included because the style pertains to the earlier era. The residences at 3826 E. Calle Barcelona (#116), 3850 E. Calle Barcelona (#120) and 3813 E. Calle Altar (#126) all have symmetrical, U-shaped floor plans with mission tiled, hipped roofs. They lack such details as arches and are smaller and simpler than the earlier examples of Spanish Colonial Revival. They represent the end of this era.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 8

Pueblo Revival Style (1910-present)

The Pueblo Revival Style is typified by flat roofs surrounded with parapet walls. As in the Native American pueblo prototypes, Pueblo Revival style residences often have stepped-up massing, particularly evident in two-story examples. The wall and roof parapet commonly have irregular, rounded edges. Often the walls and fireplaces are battered (sloping inward). There are projecting wooden roof beams (vigas) extending through the walls. Wall surfaces are stuccoed and usually earth colored. There are rainwater scuppers (canales) penetrating the walls above the roof. Pueblo Revival houses imitate the hand-finished quality of the Native American prototypes. The blunted or rounded corners and wall surfaces, irregular stuccoed textures, rough hewn vigas, window lintels, and porch supports reflect this hand-built theme. Pueblo Revival style examples in the El Montevideo Residential Historic District are of double brick construction or mud adobe.

There are eight noteworthy examples of the Pueblo Revival style in the El Montevideo Historic Residential District, one of which is a non-contributor because it does not yet meet the age criterion. There is also one contributing guest house. These can be found at 3840 E. Calle Guaymas (#26), 363 N. El Camino del Norte (#37), 307 N. Ridge Drive (#54), 3837 E. Calle Cortez (#81), 3801 E. Calle Cortez (#85), 3844 E. Calle Cortez (#98) and 3805 E. Calle Barcelona (#103). The residence at 3806 E. Calle Cortez (#94) will contribute to the district when it comes of age. The east guest house (an outbuilding) of the residence at 3801 E. Calle Barcelona (#104) is also Pueblo Revival.

Many of these homes were designed by well-known local architects. George Fanning designed the part two-story residence at 307 N. Ridge Drive (#54). Typical of the Pueblo Revival style, this buff colored, stuccoed, block structure has stepped-up massing in a U-shaped configuration about a secluded, walled-in entry courtyard. The parapeted walls are battered with decorated canales protruding at roof level. A recent, sensitively designed garage with massive lintel and historic portal doors occupies the site to the north. Josias Thomas Joesler designed the residence at 363 N. El Camino del Norte (#37). There has been a recent addition to the north end of the original, simple, rectangular, parapeted structure with its band of four closely-placed, casement window sets. The new wing has a sculptured portal with fir-paneled doors which creates a secluded, entry courtyard. There are wood lintels over windows in the new addition (absent in the original). The addition has been done with sensitivity and it is possible to distinguish the original massing. Therefore, this Joesler residence is considered a contributor to the Historic District.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 9

Also attributed to Josias Thomas Joesler is the white, stuccoed Pueblo Revival residence at 3844 E. Calle Cortez (#98). This residence also has the stepped massing, as well as stepped parapets, characteristic of the one-story version of this style. An unusual configuration of drain penetrations, in groups of three, pierce the walls at roof level and the tops of walls are slightly irregular. There is a painted brick surround at the entry. Dark stained wood lintels are employed above the openings.

Builder or owner-designed Pueblo Revivals are also noteworthy contributors to the historic district. The white, stuccoed residence at 3801 E. Calle Cortez (#85) has exposed vigas and a heavy timber porch structure. Exposed vigas and irregular parapets which are higher at the corners characterize the large, imposing Pueblo Revival residence at 3840 E. Calle Guaymas (#26). This building occupies several lots and was designed by its original occupant, Phillips Brooks Quinsler, Sr. The simple, rectangular, buff-colored residence at 3805 E. Calle Barcelona (#103) has had a recent compatible addition to the east, designed by architect Corky Poster. The meticulously maintained, small Pueblo Revival residence at 3837 E. Calle Cortez (#81) was once the guest house to the larger Spanish Colonial Revival Residence to the east. The current owner is a botanist whose garden has been a neighborhood showpiece for many years.

Sonoran Revival (early 20th century to present)

This style is the Tucson revival version of the Spanish Colonial or Mexican Colonial architecture of the Arizona frontier (see Section 8). Residences tend to be one story and rectangular, or cubic in form. They present high, flat, parapet walled facades of exposed adobe, stuccoed adobe or block, capped with a brick course. Decorative canales pierce the walls to drain the roofs. There are five Sonoran Revival residences in the historic district. Four of these, at 3855 E. Calle Fernando (#27), 3823 E. Calle De Soto (#68), 3744 E. Calle De Soto (#71) and 3801 E. Calle Barcelona (#104) meet the age and other criteria. The residence at 3811 E. Calle Cortez (#84) was built in 1953. There is also one non-contributing Sonoran Revival outbuilding pertaining to 3801 E. Calle Barcelona (#104).

Josias Thomas Joesler, a master of many styles in not only the revival vocabulary but early Modern as well, designed the Sonoran Revival Residence at 3744 E. Calle De Soto (#71). The white stuccoed facade has one off-set wing to the west. A double row of running bond, burnt adobe bricks caps the walls. An elaborated burnt adobe

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 10

surround adorns the large metal casement window. Natural desert vegetation, featuring yuccas, prickly pears, etc. is also characteristic of Joesler-designed buildings, with the vegetation carefully chosen to match the style. The natural desert landscaped residence at 3855 E. Calle Fernando (#27), a painted brick example with a brick surround at the recessed entry, also resembles the work of Joesler.

The unusual residence at 3801 E. Calle Barcelona (#104) has a flat facade of white-painted brick with a dark stained, wood clad, frame second story addition which is supported by heavy carved wood beams and cantilevers in a fashion reminiscent of the Monterey style. The residence also has two guest houses, one a contributing Pueblo Revival and one, which faces El Camino del Norte, a Sonoran Revival. This is considered to be a non-contributor, as it is a very recent remodel of a garage destroyed by an arsonist, but it appears to match the age and style of other examples in the neighborhood. The stark, flat facaded, painted brick residence at 3823 E. Calle De Soto (#68) with a ceramic tile-decorated surround at the entry and ornamental metal grills over the windows is also a contributor.

Ranch Style (ca. 1935 to 1975)

The style is expressed by asymmetrical one-story shapes with low-pitched roofs in hipped or gabled forms. Houses often have an L-shaped floor plan, slab-on-grade concrete floors, steel casement windows and small porches. Eave overhangs usually are generous, often with rafters exposed. Wood and brick wall surfaces with ribbon and picture windows, sometimes with shutters, are common, and sometimes touches of traditional Spanish detailing are included. Decorative iron or wooden porch supports are typical, and private courtyards or rear patios are a common feature. In the southwest, the Sonoran influence is recognizable. Fired adobe walls with grouped windows under overhangs and blank walls facing the east or west solar exposure are frequently seen. Owing to the relationship between the automobile and the Ranch style, larger residences may have garages or carports incorporated into their roof forms and integrated into the facade.

There are twenty-five Ranch style residences in the historic district, of which seven are contributors. These include 3825 E. Calle Ensenada (#47), 3809 E. Calle Ensenada (#49), 3838 E. Calle Ensenada (#63), 3837 E. Calle De Soto (#67), 3762 E. Calle De Soto (#72), 3808 E. Calle Barcelona (#113) and 3832 E. Calle Barcelona (#117). For brevity the eighteen non-contributors are listed by survey number and include numbers 43, 46, 48, 64, 65, 76, 77, 78, 79, 82, 83, 96, 99, 100, 119, 123, 125 and 127.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 11

Perhaps the most elaborate Ranch style residence is located at 3762 E. Calle De Soto (#72), at the intersection of Calle De Soto and El Camino del Norte. Built in 1941, the white painted, brick house is L-shaped in plan, with a wood shake shingled, cross gabled roof. The front porch is covered by an extension of the main gable and supported on heavy brick piers. The residence is distinguished by large metal casement windows plus a bay window east of the entry. In this case the carport, an addition, is not incorporated into the facade but is located to the rear of the property along El Camino del Norte. The very simple, low side-gabled residence at 3838 E. Calle Ensenada (#63) was designed by local architect, Frederick Eastman. A front porch roof of corrugated material gives the structure a more Ranch style appearance. The Ranch style residence at 3837 E. Calle De Soto (#67) appears to have been remodelled by a wing addition to the west. The original wood shake roof has been replaced with asphalt shingles. The original massing can still be identified and the property remains a contributor to the historic district. An early, difficult-to-categorize low-slope, side-gabled residence is located at 3825 E. Calle Ensenada (#47). It has had several additions including a two-story wing to the rear. The roof appears to have been reclad with shakes. Other more typical examples of the Ranch style are included within the district boundary, at present as non-contributors owing to their age.

Modern (ca. 1940-1980)

The Modern residential style is generally characterized by two distinctive subtypes based on roof shapes: flat or gabled. However, shed roofed versions can also be found. Modern houses with flat roofs resemble the earlier International style in having flat roofs and no decorative detailing except that natural materials, such as wood, brick and stone, are frequently used instead of stark white wall surfaces. The gabled roof subtype often features overhanging eaves frequently with exposed roof beams. Posts or piers may support gables. Various combinations of wood, brick and stone wall cladding are used and traditional detailing is absent.

There are seven Modern style residences in the historic district. Of these, one, at 3814 E. Calle Barcelona (#114) is a contributor. Survey numbers 74, 112, 115, 118, 121 and 124 are non-contributors. The non-contributors, such as 3820 E. Calle Barcelona (#115) are more typical of the style than the contributor is. The above mentioned non-contributors are modest sized, simple brick boxes with flat roofs and dominant fascias. The contributing residence at 3814 E. Calle Barcelona (#114), built in 1944, is a painted brick, Spanish Colonial Revival influenced structure, with a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 12

symmetrical U-shaped floor plan. The mission tile, shed roofed wings characterize the residence as Modern, rather than Spanish Colonial Revival.

Excellent examples of architect-designed Modern style residences can be found in the El Montevideo Neighborhood. They will be contributors when they come of age. The low-slope gabled roof residence at 3730 E. Calle Guaymas (#21) was designed by Arthur Brown in 1961. A single massive gable incorporates the house and garage to the east. The deeply overhanging tongue-and groove deck roof is supported by side bearing walls and visible steel tube intermediate framing. The facade is predominately a window wall composed of large panes of glass with aluminum sash, meeting the roof deck. Another gabled roof Modern style residence at 3826 E. Calle Fernando (#40) was designed by architect William Wilde in 1951. In contrast to the Arthur Brown residence, large wood rafters are supported by side bearing walls and a massive ridge beam which bears on wood columns. The facade is red brick with an expansive wood window wall meeting the bottom face of the end rafters. William Wilde also designed two Modern residences of the flat roofed variety on Calle Fernando. The residence at 3837 E. Calle Fernando (#28) appears flat roofed from the street, but is actually a shed structure which slopes to the rear. Again, natural materials such as red brick and exposed wood rafters are incorporated. Large expanses of glass are protected from the south sun by a generous overhang. A frame trellis incorporates a carport with an entry porch. The residence at 3838 E. Calle Fernando (#41) makes use of brick wing walls to support the deep roof overhang. In contrast to the other architect designed Modern residences, this residence has ribbon windows placed high on the facade, with a minimum of glass. There is a wood frame entry trellis, intended for vines and not weather protection. The property is well integrated into its landscape. Architect Lew Place designed the residence at 321 N. El Camino del Norte (#57) in 1948. As the entry faces south, it presents only its carport to the street. Thus its architectural qualities are difficult to assess. Architect Charles Albanese designed the white stuccoed, Modern residence at 3755 E. Calle Cortez (#88) in 1975. An L-shaped floor plan, the structure is designed and zoned as an environmentally sensitive response to the desert environment, with buffers (garage and storage) and minimal openings to the west plus a covered porch along the entire courtyard facades.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 13

International Style (1925-present)

This style is characterized by flat roofs, usually without copings or parapets at the roof line; windows (principally metal casements) set flush with outer walls and combined in horizontal bands, often wrapping around corners; smooth, plain wall surfaces (usually white) with no decorative detailing at doors and windows; and asymmetrically arranged facades. Often there are large, floor-to-ceiling plate glass windows or walls left as blank surfaces. Cantilevered roofs, balconies, or second floors also are used. In the more avant-garde versions, roofs, non-bearing walls or building elements, and glass openings are articulated in solid-void arrangements to create spatial movement. Also the house is viewed as a white sculptural object in contrast with the natural landscape. In the El Montevideo Neighborhood there is one International style residence, designed by architect, James Gresham, at 3838 E. Calle Cortez (#97) which also served as his former residence. Built in 1968, it is included in the District owing to its situation among older residences, currently as a non-contributor until it comes of age. The house is noteworthy for the large arch-dominated stucco screen to the north which is separated from the building and reflects the sun from its rear face into the living spaces within. The residence was greatly admired when it was built and it was featured in a design magazine.

Eclectic (late 1960s to present)

This term is used to define a style which borrows forms and details from the preceding Revival styles, but freely applies them with little concern for historically accurate detailing. Good examples of these Eclectic residences can be found in the Viner Ash subdivision of the late 1970s. The homes are stuccoed frame and built with a southwestern flair. Two Pueblo Influenced examples are found at 3702 E. Calle Cortez (# 90) and 3710 E. Calle Cortez (#91) The earth colored residences have parapet walls with simple rectangular massing. Features such as applied (non-structural) lintels may be found over the windows. A Mission Influenced Eclectic house is located at 3750 E. Calle Cortez (#92) featuring the characteristic mission "bell tower" parapet with a coping. The Tamarack Condominiums at 402-564 N. Dodge Boulevard (#000), are also Spanish Influenced Eclectic. A number of Spanish Influenced and Sonoran Influenced Eclectic residences are found throughout the El Montevideo Neighborhood. Two brick Ranch style residences, pertaining to the post World War II building boom, have been completely remodelled and now appear to be Pueblo Influenced Eclectic. These are at 3823 E. Calle Fernando (#30) and 3801 E. Calle Altar (#128) and are non-contributors due to alteration.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 1

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary

The El Montevideo Neighborhood Historic Residential District (1930-1945) is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, El Montevideo is nominated for its role in early subdivision development in Tucson and under Criterion C, for its role in early architectural development in Tucson. The period of significance, 1930 to 1945, was chosen because it defined an era beginning with the foundation of the neighborhood and ending with the date that would include all properties, fifty years or older, which meet the age and other criteria. This nomination is written to cover the post-World War II era as well, since a large number of resources in the neighborhood will meet the age criterion and be included in newly defined district boundaries within the next five years (see map, District Boundaries 2000).

El Montevideo is one of Tucson's historic residential neighborhoods, particularly noteworthy as being one of several subdivisions, including El Encanto Estates, Colonia Solana and San Clemente, which developed around the prestigious El Conquistador Hotel and nearby Randolph Park. (The hotel was opened November 22, 1928 but was razed in the 1960s to make way for the El Con shopping center.) At that time, the hotel, park and suburban subdivisions were located in the desert east of the Tucson city limits. Subsequently the city grew around and far beyond these developments. The El Montevideo neighborhood has always represented a stable, middle class enclave of attractive homes and abundant landscaping in what can be described as an almost "rural" setting. Many of the older homes occupy several or irregular shaped lots and maintain, through mature vegetation, a sense of seclusion not found in nearby grid developments. Residents have fought to maintain this informal and rural image by resisting periodic pressures to install improvements, such as sidewalks and street lights. As previously mentioned, this image is unifying and character defining.

EARLY SUBDIVISION DEVELOPMENT IN TUCSON

El Montevideo Neighborhood was platted and subdivided over a period of time from 1930 until 1978. Most of the subdivision activity occurred after World War II, at which time Tucson was witnessing an expansion. Tucson's growth pattern, spreading from the original hub, was oriented predominantly to the east at the time

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2

the El Montevideo subdivision was being established. Westside subdivision development was considerably less intense. Several factors are considered to be major determinants of Tucson's early development:

(1) The Establishment of the Presidio

In 1775, to establish a military presence in Tucson, the Spaniards constructed a walled garrison (presidio) east of the Santa Cruz River, roughly bounded by today's Pennington, Church, Washington and Main Streets. Tucson's central business district and government offices later developed around this hub. In 1877, the City of Tucson was formally incorporated with an engineered plat; a square mile-and-one-half parcel which included the site of the original presidio. Town authorities sold a number of these lots and blocks. This probably represented the first, large real estate movement in Tucson.

(2) Arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad

In 1880 the Southern Pacific Railroad Tracks reached Tucson from the west and by 1881 made connection with the east, making Tucson a major link in the new transcontinental system. The cultural and economic impact of the railroad's arrival was profound. The effect of new consumer goods, building materials and services offered by the new immigrants greatly improved the standard of living. It also imposed with great rapidity an essentially Anglo-European culture upon a previously established, predominantly Hispanic and Native American culture. The railroad also brought with it a significant group of immigrants who came to Tucson to seek a healthy climate, as Tucson had been known for some time to possess a superior winter climate for consumptives.

(3) The University of Arizona

In 1885 the University of Arizona was established in Tucson as a land grant, territorially supported institution. The decision to locate the university to the east of town sparked the development of land in its surrounding area. At this time real estate speculation and consequent subdividing became the most consistent patterns in Tucson's growth. Subdivisions adjacent to the downtown hub and university grew successfully. Gradually thousands of newcomers settled in Tucson, attracted by the climate and economic prospects.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 3

(4) Physiographical Features

The Tucson Mountains, with their difficult, rough terrain, provided a western barrier to subdivision development while the plains to the north and east of the downtown hub provided easy terrain for residential construction.

(5) The El Conquistador Hotel

In the 1920s, there was also great interest in developing the land east of the city limits. The Speedway Boulevard-Broadway Boulevard loop, an early scenic route, encouraged this development. Harold Bell Wright, a pioneer Tucsonan who constructed a "palatial" residence on Wilmot Road near Speedway Boulevard, is given the credit for the interest in developing East Broadway Boulevard. Perhaps most significant was the construction of the prestigious El Conquistador Hotel in 1928 near Broadway Boulevard and Country Club Road, just north of Randolph Park, the city's newly developing municipal park with golf course. The El Conquistador Hotel spawned numerous subdivisions in the vicinity including El Encanto, Colonia Solana and San Clemente, as well as El Montevideo, providing low-to-moderate density residential development around the hotel.

The El Conquistador Hotel was built in response to the community's recognition that more and better accommodations were required for a rising tide of visitors. In 1922, the Tucson Sunshine Climate Club, an enterprise whose sole purpose was to attract tourists, was established. It was felt that Tucson needed a first class hotel. In 1925, the Tourist Hotel Committee of the Chamber of Commerce waged a very successful stock selling campaign, formed the Tucson Tourist Hotel Company and elected a board of directors to choose a site. Several sites were considered, but a parcel of 120 acres, located on the then unpaved Broadway Boulevard just east of the Country Club Road intersection, valued at \$36,000, was offered for free by Ben B. Mathews of the Urban Realty Co. and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Roberts, and that offer was accepted. Ben B. Mathews, as president of Mountainview Homesites, Inc. was also responsible for the founding of El Montevideo Neighborhood, as shall be explained.

The hotel, designed in the Mission style by local architect Henry O. Jastaad, opened on November 22, 1928, after considerable financial difficulty. There was a main building and four cottages. The elegant main building was said to be as magnificent as a European monastery - 280 feet across the front which was surmounted by a sixty-five foot high bell tower with a copper dome. The interior featured a spacious

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4

lounging room, a solarium, promenades, and forty-six guest suites each with individual tiled baths and sun porches, a tea terrace, curio shop, dining room, kitchen, lobby, storerooms and a servants' dormitory. During the 1930s, a stable with fifty horses was located north of the hotel on 5th Street; a swimming pool was added in 1941. More guest quarters were also added. The resort also had tennis courts, shuffleboard, beauty and barber shops and a cocktail lounge.

The El Conquistador attracted a wealthy and famous clientele, including General John J. Pershing, author John Galsworthy, financier Henry Morgenthau, Jr., movie mogul Louis B. Mayer and the Sears and Roebuck families. It had an autumn through spring season and operated on the American plan.

It is well documented that the hotel was never a financial success. According to Bonnie Henry, of the Arizona Daily Star, it consistently suffered "genteel poverty" by enduring the Depression, a bankruptcy, an employee walkout and during the 1950s a succession of new owners. It accommodated too few people to be profitable, had a season that was too short, and operated on the American plan (thereby losing the meal trade of affluent Tucsonans). It is also said to have suffered from a poor marketing strategy. The most ominous development occurred in 1959 when ground was broken east of the hotel for the town's first shopping mall. Outlining plans for westward expansion, the mall's developer said the hotel would be "integrated" with the center. The El Conquistador Hotel was demolished in 1968 to make room for the El Con Shopping Center.

Subdivisions Spawned by the El Conquistador Hotel:

During the years of the founding of the El Conquistador Hotel, the suburban subdivisions surrounding the hotel and municipal park began to develop. A notice of April 6, 1930 in the Tucson Citizen, entitled "Tucson's White Spot," shows a spotlight focusing on Randolph Park surrounded by Colonia Solana, El Encanto, The El Conquistador Hotel, the Tucson Country Club (due west of the park) plus the undeveloped land which would soon be El Montevideo, with the caption: "In the 'Spotlight' - Tucson's newest, most highly restricted and fastest-growing residential district." At the same time, advertisements announcing the opening of El Montevideo touted that among its many advantages, it was only a few hundred feet from the El Conquistador, as well as in close proximity to El Encanto and Colonia Solana along the newly oil-paved Broadway Boulevard. The link to the El Conquistador Hotel was very evident in El Montevideo Estates with east-west

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

streets, such as Calle Cortez, forming a direct access to the desert next to the hotel and serving as bridle paths for horseback riders from the Hotel. Colonia Solana's original landscape design, by landscape architect Stephen Child, had an axial circle with a flag pole memorial planned to terminate the vista from the Hotel. This circle was never constructed. El Encanto and El Montevideo now have walls separating them from the El Con Shopping Center, thus severing a once gracious relationship with the occupant of the intervening land.

THE FOUNDATION OF EL MONTEVIDEO NEIGHBORHOOD

Ownership of the land upon which El Montevideo neighborhood stands can be traced to the original patent of land to a James A. Gordon, granted by President William H. Taft, of the entire southeast quarter of Section 9 in Township 14 South, Range 14 East, containing 160 acres. This patent was granted under the Act of Congress of May 20, 1862, known as the Homestead Act. Real estate transactions between the original ownership and the ownership of a portion of this quarter section by the brothers Ben B. Mathews and S.H. Mathews have not been found. On April 2, 1930, a bargain and sale deed was recorded between Old Pueblo Realty Company, a realty corporation and S.H. Mathews and Winifred B. Mathews, his wife, and Mountain View Homesites, Inc., granting the latter title to the east half of the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 9, and the east half of the west half of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 9, in Township 14 South, and Range 14 East, containing approximately 50 acres. The parties affiliated with Old Pueblo Realty Company included Ben B. Mathews, president, S. H. Mathews and Winifred B. Mathews. Very little has been found about the Mathews. Ben Mathews is associated with Urban Realty, which was involved in the sale of land for El Encanto Estates. As previously mentioned, he is also named as the donor of part of the land for the El Conquistador Hotel. He and his family obviously purchased land and formed several corporations to undertake development activities in this area of the city. One of the original residents, Phillips Brooks Quinsler, Jr. (3840 E. Calle Guaymas, #26), refers to a "Cecil" Mathews, whose presence was frequently felt during the early years of the development of El Montevideo Estates, especially at the site of the pump house between 3761 E. Calle De Soto (#55) and 313 N. El Camino del Norte (#56), where the water supply for the neighborhood was obtained. This Mr. Mathews allegedly moved to La Mesa, California, to continue his real estate ventures.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6

A promotional and perhaps somewhat hyperbolic advertisement of Sunday, May 4, 1930, from the Tucson Daily Citizen, had the following caption: "Do You Know About El Montevideo Estates- It Means 'View of the Mountains'. In 20 days, 104 of these lots have been taken by discriminating people. Many are buying three or four... (for) larger homes. Ten homes...to be built soon. Others to follow. You can still buy a large extra-sized high lot...for \$295.00 to \$595.00. 40 choice sites still remain. They are 120 feet by 135 feet...(The) elevation is 105 feet higher than downtown. This property...(is up) the street from the Municipal Golf Course and is (a few hundred) feet from the El Conquistador Hotel. The location...(cannot) be equalled - Protection is certain." It further states that the lots are priced at one third of the prices of those on nearby properties, which is why 104 lots sold in twenty days. An advertisement of January 1936, in Tucson magazine, stated that "The elevation of 2550 feet commands a view of the complete circle of mountains and every important landmark within 50 miles of Tucson."

The "protection" the above advertisement referred to was in the form of deed restrictions. Although the city of Tucson adopted a zoning code in 1930, El Montevideo, like many exclusive Tucson subdivisions, controlled development with deed restrictions. The original deed restrictions were recorded May 1, 1930. There were amendments recorded on August 10, 1937 and December 28, 1944. There was a minimum lot width of 60 feet; guest houses allowed on lots wider than 120 feet; construction of either concrete, brick or stone or if not, the exterior had to be stuccoed. Front setbacks were 35 feet, side setbacks were ten feet and rear setbacks were six feet from all property lines. Houses in Blocks 1 through 3 had to have a minimum cost of \$5,000; in Block 4 and on the lots nearest Alvernon Way of Blocks 5, 6 and 7, the minimum cost was \$4,000; on the lots nearest El Camino del Norte of Blocks 5-10, the cost was \$3,500. In 1937, lots 1 and 2 of Block 8 were excepted from all conditions and restrictions and in the 1944 amendment, minimum property values were raised by \$1,000. As was common during this era, the deed restrictions were discriminatory preventing the sale, rental or leasing of any property to any person "not of the Caucasian race, except such persons as are employed thereon as domestic servants by the owners or tenants of any lot." Ridgeland Resubdivision also had deed restrictions with the same setback restrictions, discriminatory restrictions and minimum property values of \$6,000 and \$7,000. Ridge Subdivision, platted in 1955, had its own deed restrictions which had a minimum square footage of 1,400 square feet for residences on lots 9 through 14 and 1,200 square feet for those on lots 1 through 8. There were no discriminatory restrictions.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7

The major portion of the El Montevideo Neighborhood was subdivided in 1930. The original plat, El Montevideo Estates, was laid out in the grid plan and consisted of blocks 1 through 10 (see map.) Lots were 60 feet by 135 feet but during the early years, as the advertisement claimed, parcels tended to be larger. Many of the homes built during the 1930s are on these larger parcels. For example, the largest parcel pertains to the Quinsler residence, 3840 E. Calle Guaymas (#26), and includes lots 1-6 of block 7. In 1948, blocks 9 and 10 were resubdivided and became Ridgeland Resubdivision with curvilinear Ridge Drive added to accommodate a relocation of the former Camino El Conquistador. Ridgeland Resubdivision was owned by Charles and Kathryn Sutherland and Percival N. Williams and his wife Lou S. Williams, the owners of a residence known as "El Faro en el Desierto" (The Lighthouse in the Desert). In 1955, Ridgeland's Block 9 was further resubdivided to form the Ridge Subdivision, with residences radiating about a cul-de-sac. This property was owned by Forest A. Barr and Winifred Barr, his wife. In 1978, Viner Ash Place, a subdivision of former acreage in the 3700 block of Calle Cortez and Calle Barcelona, added six residences to the neighborhood. Around 1973, at the intersection of 5th Street and Dodge Boulevard, the Tamarack Condominiums were constructed on the site of the former Lighthouse YMCA, a conversion of the historic 5th Street residence once owned by the Williams.

As mentioned, El Montevideo Estates had its own water supply. The Citizen advertisement of 1930 claimed that El Montevideo maintained a well which was "of the deep well type, 240 feet in depth" that tapped "the Rincon water strata of soft, pure water." The plant was entirely enclosed beneath ground where "pressure tanks and latest improved Pomona deep well turbine pump" were housed. According to Phillips Brooks Quinsler, Jr., the water mains, which were installed along the easements behind the homes, were of good quality used piping, as it was the Depression. (Serious problems with these old mains have occurred recently and the city is undertaking to relocate new mains in the right-of-way along the streets.) The early residences all had cess pools, with sewers being installed beneath the streets probably in the late 1940s. Overhead electric and telephone lines have always run down the utility easements and along El Camino del Norte.

From its inception, the El Montevideo neighborhood has attracted and been accessible to primarily upper middle class, professional residents. There has always been an excellent mix of ages, and a tendency for residents to remain in the neighborhood. The 1936 Tucson magazine advertisement lists the first inhabitants

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

of El Montevideo by name and profession: "Among those who have already built homes in El Montevideo are Fred Winn, Supervisor of Coronado National Forest; Prof. O.H. Wedel of University of Arizona; Dr. B. A. Glennie, of Thomas-Davis Clinic; E.T. Dukes, business manager, Thomas-Davis Clinic; Mrs. Louise Raney of Arizona Studio; P.B. Quinsler of Tidmarsh Engineering Co., D. J. Lyons, John Woolfolk, Miss Margaret Knight and G. B. Kelley of Kelley's Prescription Shop." There have been doctors, dentists, contractors, realtors, archaeologists, teachers, authors, interior decorators, architects, engineers, bakery owners, lawyers, proprietors of the shops on Broadway Boulevard as well as numerous University professors in such fields as fine arts, astronomy, anthropology, economics, drama, biology, botany and psychology.

Early residents came to the new subdivision for a variety of reasons. Some reported that they were attracted by the "openness" and "better air" away from the city center. Several reported that, like many early inhabitants of Tucson, their families had moved to the desert for health reasons, especially lung ailments such as tuberculosis. The Quinsler family moved from Massachusetts on account of Mrs. Quinsler's bronchiactisis and emphysema. She was treated by Dr. Roland Davison, a lung specialist, and resided in a casita at the Desert Sanatorium (the present location of Tucson Medical Center) when she first arrived. Leionne Salter's (3801 E. Calle Cortez, #85) first husband, Mr. Raney, also suffered from tuberculosis. The Lyons family also moved to Tucson on account of Mr. Lyons' bronchial ailments.

Since the historic era, residents have made use of the commercial strip on Broadway Boulevard. The Walsh Drug Store, on the corner of Broadway Boulevard and Alvernon Way apparently was the first establishment. Richard and Naomi Walsh came to Tucson from Phoenix in 1929. They had a drugstore on Campbell Avenue but decided to move "way out in the country" in 1945, against the advice of their bank manager. The Walsh Drug Store was in operation from 1946 until 1982. It is now the location of Sparkle Cleaners. The 1950 City Directory lists the following commercial and service operations on Broadway Boulevard between El Camino del Norte and Alvernon Way: Verde Landscaping (3815), B. M. Gotschall (3815), Drushia's Beauty Salon (3829), Community Barber Shop (3833), Major Bake Shop (3837), San Clemente Market (3841), Glover Cleaners (3845), Broadway Hardware Co. (3849), Walsh Drug Co. (3853) and San Clemente Texaco Service Station (3857). Early residents patronized the San Clemente Market which made deliveries and had charge accounts. For many years, Buttons Appliance Repair Shop operated adjacent to the Walsh Drug Store.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 9

Residents of the El Montevideo Neighborhood have always had a strong relationship with three adjacent hotels: most important, the El Conquistador Hotel (until the 1960s), the Lodge on the Desert, located on the east side of Alvernon Way south of 5th Street (pre-1930 until present) and the Aztec Inn, east of Alvernon Way opposite Calle Barcelona (1960s until present). The Quinslers attended such events as the Winter Ball at the El Conquistador Hotel. Dan Lyons, a realtor and the son of Helen Lyons, of 3802 E. Calle De Soto (#73), said the family had summer passes to use the hotel swimming pool. Several early residents, including Sally Bacon Rollings of 3801 E. Calle Barcelona (#104), rented horses from the El Conquistador Stables. The Quinslers boarded their own horses at the Stables for a period of time. Dan Lyons recalls assisting a cowboy named Buck Fletcher who used to run rodeos on the hotel grounds. There were several movies filmed in that rodeo field in which young Dan appeared as an "extra". The Pueblo Revival style Lodge on the Desert, built in 1931, now owned by Schuyler Lininger, was originally the residence of Phillips Brooks Quinsler, Sr. The four-bedroom, two-bath home became the main lounge of the Lodge which has had room additions since and has thirty-five accommodations. The El Montevideo Neighborhood Association has frequently held its meetings at the Lodge and neighbors have had summer passes to use the pool. Relatives of some residents have resided at the Lodge, sometimes for a period of months. More recently, the Aztec Inn has also provided summer pool passes, dining and meeting facilities as well as lodging for friends and relatives of El Montevideo neighbors.

There is also a historic, archaeological connection between the neighborhood and the El Conquistador Hotel. During a sewer digging in September, 1978, while the Viner Ash residences were being built on the 3700 block of E. Calle Barcelona, a Papago vessel, several old bottles, (of Squibb and Listerine) a roll of 1921 dimes and metal cans were uncovered. An archaeological survey was undertaken by the Arizona State Museum. The site No. AZ BB:13:119 has been classified as a trash dump with a historic-Anglo cultural affiliation. Believed to be a trash dump of the El Conquistador Hotel, it was felt that excavation of this trash might have afforded a glimpse into the life at a high class hotel with most of the guests being wealthy Anglos with expensive tastes.

The recreational facilities of the former Randolph Park (today's Reid Park) have been consistently enjoyed by residents of the neighborhood. Today the park features

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 10

two 18-hole golf courses (Randolph North and South), tennis courts, a swimming pool, a baseball complex, several Little League baseball fields, a football field, a recreation center, concession stands, a dog training area, an exercise track, fishing lakes, an outdoor performance center, an experimental rose garden and an eighteen-acre zoo with over 400 animals, reptiles and birds. In the early 1930s there was only a rudimentary golf course with "greens" which were a mixture of sand, cotton seed and oil, plus a simple shelter. In the mid-1930s, grass was added and watered by hand by workers from the Works Progress Administration, who also undertook other Depression era improvements. Early residents of the El Montevideo neighborhood report playing golf on the unusual greens. Some of the young boys, such as Dan Lyons, used to caddy in their free time. Today, much use is made of the facilities by all age groups in the neighborhood. Young families take their children to the zoo, residents jog or walk along the bicycle trail which encircles the entire complex, take ceramics, glass cutting, aerobics or Country Swing dance lessons, use the swimming pool, practice soccer, watch the Tucson Toros play baseball, and play tennis and golf. Location adjacent to a public park has been very beneficial to the El Montevideo neighborhood.

El Montevideo is in Tucson Unified School District No. One. Since the 1950s, the neighborhood children have attended Peter Howell Elementary School, in the Peter Howell neighborhood just east of Alvernon Way, as well as Mansfeld Middle School and Tucson High School, both near the University of Arizona on 6th Street. Early residents attended Sam Hughes Elementary School, built around 1930 in the Sam Hughes neighborhood, just east of the University. Phillips Brooks Quinsler, Jr. also reports being with the first class to go all the way through Mansfeld Junior High. Neighborhood children took a "Graham Brothers' Dodge bus", which held about twenty four students and originated from what was then the Municipal Airport (today, Davis Monthan Air Force Base) to school.

The previously mentioned El Faro en el Desierto, on 5th Street near Dodge Boulevard (once the private residence of Percival N. Williams and his wife) was donated in 1954 by owners Dr. Charles N. and Margaret S. Newcomb to the YMCA, in memory of her father. (The Newcombs later resided in the 3700 block of Calle Cortez, in a large residence that was destroyed by fire.) The building housed the Lighthouse YMCA for more than eighteen years before being converted into a living center for young workers in the Model Cities Manpower Comprehensive Project. The building was torn down in 1973 to make way for condominiums on the five-acre site. According to Sally Rollings, the Lighthouse YMCA was like a

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 11

"country club" for the neighborhood children. It offered swimming lessons, archery lessons and crafts and had summer camps.

Along with El Faro en el Desierto, several other historic residences in the neighborhood have been demolished to make way for commercial development. A residence, designed by Josias T. Joesler at 3810 E. Calle Altar, was demolished to make room for the Arizona Bank. The acreage adjacent to the El Con Shopping Center, now the overflow parking lot, had three historic homes; one owned by wealthy heiress and philanthropist Elizabeth Congdon.

Noteworthy Early Residents:

Much has been written about many of the residents who made valuable contributions to the community and within their fields of expertise. For the sake of brevity, they will not be described here. Information about them, obtained through oral history interviews and from the Arizona Historical Society Library, can be found in the El Montevideo Neighborhood Association archives.

EARLY ARCHITECTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN TUCSON

Tucson's architectural history reflects several distinctive cultural traditions and can be divided into three separate phases: the Sonoran Phase which refers to the Spanish/Mexican (and to a limited extent, Native American) tradition from 1776 to the 1840s; the Anglo Phase which refers to the Anglo/European traditions imported by Anglo settlers primarily after 1881; and the Post World War II Modern Phase.

Sonoran Phase

After the Presidio was established in 1776, Spanish colonists lived in thick walled, flat roofed adobe structures with minimal openings to the outside. The buildings were roofed with bulky, rough hewn beams known as vigas. The heavy bearing walls and relatively short spans of the vigas dictated a rectangular form. Buildings of the Sonoran Phase were regional in character employing local materials. Because of the absence of Anglo influences and the use of regional materials, Sonoran Phase architecture is often considered the "true desert building form" which most clearly reflects Tucson's early history. It is also reflected in the later Sonoran Revival, a very common style throughout this century in Tucson.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 12

Anglo Phase

As previously mentioned, the arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1881 brought about a profound change in architectural development. The basic characteristics of Tucson architecture shifted from Hispanic forms utilizing regional materials to American mainstream traditions utilizing imported materials. Buildings were freed from dependence upon adobe due to the availability of fired brick and dimensioned lumber. Labeled "Victorian", this era consisted of a mix of period revivals which imitated styles from three principal architectural traditions: Ancient Classical, Renaissance Classical and Medieval. These styles were current in the east, midwest and California and for the newcomer to Tucson, they symbolized a way of life left behind. There was a conscious desire to express a "new" Tucson separated from the Sonoran past.

After the turn of the century, several distinct styles were introduced in Tucson: the Bungalow and the Southwestern Revivals. The Bungalow style (roughly 1905-1940) was developed and popularized in California. Being the first residential style employed by contractor builders, the Bungalow spread across the country. Bungalows can be found in all of Tucson's earlier historic neighborhoods. There are no Bungalows in the El Montevideo Neighborhood, but there are many examples of Southwest Revivals, the other very popular tradition from approximately 1900-1940.

A return to the Hispanic tradition and a desire to reflect regional consciousness occurred in the acceptance of styles with a Spanish flair. The Southwestern Revivals were most popular in the southwest and in Florida where a strong Hispanic tradition already existed. These included the Mission Revival, the Spanish Colonial Revival, the Pueblo Revival and the Sonoran Revival. After the 1915 Panama-California Exposition which publicized more elaborate Spanish Colonial prototypes found throughout Latin America, the Spanish Colonial Revival became an important style reaching its apex during the 1920s and 1930s. Also adapted to contractor designed and built housing, the Spanish Colonial Revival was the most popular style built in the El Montevideo Neighborhood in the 1930s. Pueblo Revival and the Sonoran Revival were also very popular styles in the neighborhood.

Post World War II Modern Phase

Most domestic building ceased during the war years from 1941-1945. When construction resumed in 1946, there was a strong tendency to abandon styles based on historic precedent and to favor variations of the modern styles, such as the

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service****National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**Section number 8 Page 13

Ranch style and the contemporary Modern Style. The Ranch style, with its several variations, was popular from approximately 1935-1975. It originated in California and became the dominant style throughout the country during the 1950s and 1960s. The style was loosely based on early Spanish Colonial precedents modified by Bungalow and Prairie style influences. The Modern style, popular from approximately 1940-1980, with its lack of ornamental detailing, was strongly influenced by the earlier International style popular in Europe after 1925. International style buildings, with their stark, white stucco wall surfaces were rejections of the historic past and attempts to exploit modern materials and technology. Flat roofed varieties of the Modern style are sometimes called American International and resemble the International style in a less stark fashion. The International style can also be seen as a step away from the Spanish Colonial Revival. With similar forms and massing, it is stripped of Hispanic details and materials such as tiles.

Architects in the El Montevideo Neighborhood**Josias Thomas Joesler**

Tucson's most prolific residential architect, Joesler was born in Switzerland in 1895. He was educated in Germany and France and travelled to Italy and North Africa before settling in Spain. He then worked in Havana, Cuba, and Mexico City before finding work in Los Angeles where he was noticed by a prominent Santa Barbara architect, George Washington Smith. Smith recommended him to John and Helen Murphey who were looking for an architect to design houses for Murphey's Tucson construction company. Joesler came to Tucson in 1927 and continued to work with Murphey until his death in 1956. Among Joesler's credits are residences in the Old World Addition (razed for University Medical Center), Catalina Foothills Estates and Country Club Estates as well as notable individual buildings such as St. Philip's in the Hills church, St. Michael's and All Angels Church and the Broadway Village Shopping Center. While exhibiting superb professional skills drawn from his broad international experience, Joesler's work reveals a poetic expressiveness, a romantic atmosphere of a Spanish/Mexican romantic past. His buildings have done much to give Tucson its unique southwestern character. Buildings include: 3815 E. Calle Barcelona (#101), 3844 E. Calle Cortez (#98), 3744 E. Calle De Soto (#71), 3747 E. Calle Fernando (never built), and 3810 E. Calle Altar (demolished).

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 14

George Fanning

No information has been found about this architect who designed 307 N. Ridge Drive (#54).

Frederick A. Eastman

Eastman was the architect for Tucson Mountain Park and designed the first structures in what is now the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum. In addition, he designed a number of houses in the Catalina Foothills Estates and Blenman-Elm neighborhoods. He was also responsible for the renovation of the Fish-Stevens house on N. Main Avenue. He was noted for his Southwestern and Sonoran Revival residences. Buildings include: 3838 E. Calle Ensenada (#63).

William Wilde

A native of Ukraine, Wilde fled the Bolshevik Revolution to Europe where he began his architectural training. In 1923, he came to the United States and continued his studies at the Rhode Island School of Design. Moving to Tucson in 1946, Wilde is credited with helping to bring Modernism to Tucson. He criticized the use of southwestern themes in new architecture but sought new forms. His Tucson buildings include the Office of Arid Land Studies, Tucson Museum of Art, Tucson Police Station (original building) and he served as consultant for Pima Community College. In the mid-1960s, Wilde went into partnership with architects Richard Anderson and Jack DeBartolo. This firm, now known as Anderson DeBartolo Pan Inc., grew from seven employees in the early 1970s to around 200 today. Buildings include: 3826 E. Calle Fernando (#40), 3837 E. Calle Fernando (#28) and 3838 E. Calle Fernando (#41).

Arthur Thomas Brown

Art Brown was one of Tucson's pioneering contemporary architects. He was born in 1900 in Missouri and after an education at Ohio State University, he worked for numerous architectural offices in Chicago during the Depression. He moved to Tucson in 1936 when he worked in partnership with Richard Morse, and in 1939 began his own architectural practice which, after his death in 1993, has been continued by his son, Gordon Brown. Brown designed more than three hundred buildings in southern Arizona. He has been president of the Arizona Chapter AIA and in 1961 was named an AIA Fellow. Inventor as well as architect, Brown has several patents on various building-related inventions, including a prototype modular house. Buildings include: 3730 E. Calle Guaymas (#21).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 15

Lew Place

A resident of Tucson since the age of three, Lew Place was the partner of his father, famous Tucson architect, Roy Place. The firm, known as Place and Place Architects, designed most of the structures on the University of Arizona campus and many public buildings. Lew Place was designer of the University of Arizona's McKale Center. Downtown buildings designed by Lew Place included the Great American (formerly Home Federal) Tower, the First Interstate Bank and the Tucson Electric Power Co. After his father's death in 1950, Lew Place had his own architecture firm. He was also partner in the Associated State Capitol Architects during the late 1960s and early 1970s. He designed his own residence in the El Montevideo neighborhood. Buildings include: 321 N. El Camino del Norte (#57).

Architects of more recently constructed residences include:

James A. Gresham: 3838 E. Calle Cortez (#68)

Charles Albanese: 3755 E. Calle Cortez (#88)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

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Books, Journals and Nominations:

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

Studies:

1993/4 Survey of all structures in the El Montevideo neighborhood. Completed by Elisa del Bono, Ribert Dixon and Robert Hiller, architecture students under the guidance of R. Brooks Jeffrey, Curator, Arizona Architectural Archives and Robert Giebner, Associate Dean of the College of Architecture, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona. Report by R. Brooks Jeffrey.

Directories:

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Legal Documents:

Patent No. 227779 granting James A. Gordon land under the Act of Congress of May 20, 1862.

Bargain and Sale Deed between Southern Arizona Bank & Trust Co. and Ben B. Mathews and S. H. Mathews. June 16, 1925.

Bargain and Sale Deed between Old Pueblo Realty Company and Mountain View Homesites, Inc. April 5, 1930.

Articles of Incorporation of Mountain View Homesites, Inc. March 21, 1930.

Declaration of Establishment of Conditions and Restrictions of El Montevideo Estates. September 24, 1930.

Amended Declaration of Establishment of Conditions and Restrictions of El Montevideo Estates. August 6, 1937.

Amendment to Declaration of Establishment of Conditions and Restrictions of El Montevideo Estates. December 29, 1944.

Declaration of Establishment of Conditions and Restrictions. (Ridgeland Resubdivision). May 16, 1931.

Declaration of Establishment of Conditions and Restrictions. (Ridge Subdivision). September 23, 1955.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 3

Oral History Interviews:

Cardon, Charlotte, November 10, 1993. (3831 E. Calle Guaymas, #12)

Guthmann, Jean Eleanor, September 25, 1993. (3820 E. Calle Fernando, #39)

Harlow, Mary Louise, September 18, 1993. (3838 E. Calle Ensenada, #63)

Kelly, Andrew, September 27, 1993. (307 N. Ridge Drive, #54)

Larsen, Ira, October 5, 1993. (325 N. Ridge Drive, #53)

Lyons, Dan, October 20, 1993. (3802 E. Calle De Soto, #73)

Lyons, Helen, October 24, 1993. (3802 E. Calle De Soto, #73)

Rollings, Sally, September 27, 1993. (3801 E. Calle Barcelona, #104)

Walsh, Naomi, October 8, 1993. (Walsh Drug Store, Corner of Broadway Boulevard and Alvernon Way)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 1

BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries of the El Montevideo Neighborhood Historic Residential District are irregular, including Calle Altar to the south and Alvernon Way to the east. The district is partially bounded by El Camino del Norte to the west and Calle Guaymas to the north. Specifically, the district includes Blocks 2, 3 and 4, lots 1, 2, 4, 14, 17 and 20 of Block 5, lots 1, 2, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18 and 20 of Block 6 and lots 4 and 19 of Block 7 of El Montevideo Estates. To the west it includes parcels 10 and 11 of the unsubdivided acreage. Also included are lots 4 and 20 of Ridgeland Subdivision (see map, El Montevideo Neighborhood Subdivisions and map, District Boundaries 1995).

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundaries are drawn to include all contributing residences which are fifty years or older. There are eighty-four resources in total within these boundaries. Forty-three are contributing properties and forty-one are non-contributing properties. The boundaries will be enlarged by 150% by the year 2000, when many residences pertaining to the post World War II building boom will come of age (see map, District Boundaries 2000).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 1

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS THE SAME FOR ALL PHOTOGRAPHS
ACCOMPANYING THIS NOMINATION:

- 2.) Tucson, Arizona
- 3.) Janet Strittmatter
- 4.) February 19, 1994
- 5.) Johns & Strittmatter Inc.

INFORMATION FOR INDIVIDUAL PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1.) Streetscape, Calle Altar, El Montevideo Neighborhood Residential Historic District
- 6.) Facing northwest
- 7.) #1

- 1.) Streetscape, Calle Barcelona, El Montevideo Neighborhood Residential Historic District
- 6.) Facing northeast
- 7.) #2

- 1.) Original commercial building, showing recent facade alterations, Broadway Boulevard. & Alvernon Way, El Montevideo Neighborhood Residential Historic District
- 6.) Facing north
- 7.) #3

- 1.) Calle Guaymas cul-de-sac, Ridge Subdivision, El Montevideo Neighborhood Residential Historic District
- 6.) Facing northwest
- 7.) #4

- 1.) Typical Spanish Colonial Revival (3845 E. Calle Ensenada, #45), El Montevideo Neighborhood Residential Historic District
- 6.) 3/4 view, facing northeast
- 7.) #5

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 2

- 1.) Typical Pueblo Revival (307 N. Ridge Drive, #54), El Montevideo Neighborhood Residential Historic District
- 6.) Front view, facing west
- 7.) #6

- 1.) Typical Sonoran Revival (3855 E. Calle Fernando, #27), El Montevideo Neighborhood Residential Historic District
- 6.) 3/4 view, facing northeast
- 7.) #7

- 1.) Ranch Style (3762 E. Calle De Soto, #72), El Montevideo Neighborhood Residential Historic District
- 6.) 3/4 view, facing southwest
- 7.) #8

- 1.) Typical Modern (3837 E. Calle Guaymas, #11), El Montevideo Neighborhood Residential Historic District
- 6.) 3/4 view, facing northwest
- 7.) #9

- 1.) Architect-designed Modern (3837 E. Calle Fernando, #28); William Wilde, El Montevideo Neighborhood Residential Historic District
- 6.) 3/4 view, facing northeast
- 7.) #10

- 1.) Eclectic, Viner-Ash Place, El Montevideo Neighborhood Residential Historic District
- 6.) Facing southwest
- 7.) #11

GENERAL INVENTORY LIST

Key:	SCR	Spanish Colonial Revival
	PR	Pueblo Revival
	SR	Sonoran Revival
	R	Ranch
	M	Modern
	MC	Modern Commercial
	I	International
	E	Eclectic

<u>Survey #</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Date</u>
000	402-564 N. Dodge Boulevard	E	1974
00	3762 E. 5th Street	R	1954
01	3774 E. 5th Street	R	1957
02	525 N. El Camino del Norte	M	1989
03	522-528 N. El Camino del Norte	R	1960
04	3808 E. 5th Street	R	1951
04a	3812-18 E. 5th Street	MC	1965
05	3822 E. 5th Street	MC/E	1969
06	3832 E. 5th Street	MC	1959
07	3840-44 E. 5th Street	MC	1969
08	3848 E. 5th Street	MC	1965
09	3856 E. 5th Street	MC	1982
10	505 N. Alvernon Way	MC	1964
11	3837 E. Calle Guaymas	M	1948
12	3831 E. Calle Guaymas	R	1950
13	3825 E. Calle Guaymas	R	1948
14	3819 E. Calle Guaymas	M	1952
15	3813 E. Calle Guaymas	M	1948
16	3801 E. Calle Guaymas	M	1947
17	3759 E. Calle Guaymas	SR	1961
18	3751 E. Calle Guaymas	M	1956
19	3743 E. Calle Guaymas	M	1958
20	3733 E. Calle Guaymas	M	1961
21	3730 E. Calle Guaymas	M	1962
22	3740 E. Calle Guaymas	SR	1956
23	3752 E. Calle Guaymas	SR	1959
24	3806 E. Calle Guaymas	R	1951
25	3814 E. Calle Guaymas	R	1951
26	3840 E. Calle Guaymas	PR	1933
27	3855 E. Calle Fernando	SR	1937

28	3837 E. Calle Fernando	M	1950
29	3831 E. Calle Fernando	R	1949
30	3823 E. Calle Fernando	E	1950
31	3813 E. Calle Fernando	R	1951
32	3801 E. Calle Fernando	R	1950
33	3769 E. Calle Fernando	M	1963
34	3757 E. Calle Fernando	R	1959
35	3747 E. Calle Fernando	SR	1976
36	350 N. Ridge Drive	R	1957
37	363 N. El Camino del Norte	PR	1931
38	3804 E. Calle Fernando	R	1948
39	3820 E. Calle Fernando	R/SCR	1946
40	3826 E. Calle Fernando	M	1951
41	3838 E. Calle Fernando	M	1955
42	3844 E. Calle Fernando	SCR	1930
43	3856 E. Calle Fernando	R	1977
44	3855 E. Calle Ensenada	SCR	1931
45	3845 E. Calle Ensenada	SCR	1930
46	3839 E. Calle Ensenada	R	1961
47	3825 E. Calle Ensenada	R	1936
48	3817 E. Calle Ensenada	R	1959
49	3809 E. Calle Ensenada	R	1944
50	358 N. El Camino del Norte	R	1946
51	337 N. El Camino del Norte	M	1950
52	340 N. Ridge Drive	R	1951
53	325 N. Ridge Drive	M	1957
54	307 N. Ridge Drive	PR	1934
55	3761 E. Calle De Soto	R	1961
56	313 N. El Camino del Norte	R	1950
57	321 N. El Camino del Norte	M	1948
58	331 N. El Camino del Norte	R	1950
59	3802 E. Calle Ensenada	R	1950
60	3812 E. Calle Ensenada	M	1947
61	3816 E. Calle Ensenada	R	1948
62	3832 E. Calle Ensenada	SR	1946
63	3838 E. Calle Ensenada	R	1941
64	3850 E. Calle Ensenada	R	1954
65	3856 E. Calle Ensenada	R	1948
66	3849 E. Calle De Soto	SCR	1937
67	3837 E. Calle De Soto	R	1941
68	3823 E. Calle De Soto	SR	1945
69	3813 E. Calle De Soto	M	1947
70	3801 E. Calle De Soto	M	1948
71	3744 E. Calle De Soto	SR	1938
72	3762 E. Calle De Soto	R	1941
73	3802 E. Calle De Soto	SCR	1932

74	3804 E. Calle De Soto	M	1949
75	3806 E. Calle De Soto	SCR	1939
76	3834 E. Calle De Soto	R	1968
77	3838 E. Calle De Soto	R	1949
78	3850 E. Calle De Soto	R	1951
79	3856 E. Calle De Soto	R	Early 1950s
80	3855 E. Calle Cortez	SCR	1931
81	3837 E. Calle Cortez	PR	1931
82	3823 E. Calle Cortez	R	1952
83	3819 E. Calle Cortez	R	1948
84	3811 E. Calle Cortez	SR	1953
85	3801 E. Calle Cortez	PR	1930
86	201 N. El Camino del Norte	M	1954
87	207 N. El Camino del Norte	M	1955
88	3755 E. Calle Cortez	M	1975
89	3737, 3739 E. Calle Cortez	E	1949
90	3702 E. Calle Cortez	E	1978
91	3710 E. Calle Cortez	E	1978
92	3750 E. Calle Cortez	E	1981
93	151 N. El Camino del Norte	R	1959
94	3806 E. Calle Cortez	PR	1948
95	3828 E. Calle Cortez	SCR	1930
96	3834 E. Calle Cortez	R	1963
97	3838 E. Calle Cortez	I	1968
98	3844 E. Calle Cortez	PR	1936
99	3850 E. Calle Cortez	R	1952
100	3856 E. Calle Cortez	R	1951
101	3815 E. Calle Barcelona	SCR	1940
102	3811 E. Calle Barcelona	SCR	1938
103	3805 E. Calle Barcelona	PR	Early 1930s
104	3801 E. Calle Barcelona	SR	1930s
105	111 N. El Camino del Norte	M	1957
106	141 N. El Camino del Norte	E	1978
107	3749 E. Calle Barcelona	E	1979
108	3743 E. Calle Barcelona	E	1979
109	3737 E. Calle Barcelona	E	1979
110	3730 E. Calle Barcelona	R	1992
111	3750 E. Calle Barcelona	R	1951
112	3802 E. Calle Barcelona	M	1946
113	3808 E. Calle Barcelona	R/SCR	1942
114	3814 E. Calle Barcelona	M	1944
115	3820 E. Calle Barcelona	M	1946
116	3826 E. Calle Barcelona	SCR	1946
117	3832 E. Calle Barcelona	R	1942
118	3838 E. Calle Barcelona	M	1946
119	3844 E. Calle Barcelona	R	1946

120	3850 E. Calle Barcelona	SCR	1946
121	3849 E. Calle Altar	M	1955
122	3837 E. Calle Altar	SCR	1946
123	3831 E. Calle Altar	R	1946
124	3825 E. Calle Altar	M	1946
125	3819 E. Calle Altar	R	1946
126	3813 E. Calle Altar	SCR	1946
127	3807 E. Calle Altar	R	1946
128	3801 E. Calle Altar	E	1948
129	3773 E. Broadway Boulevard	MC	1960s(?)
130	3777 E. Broadway Boulevard	MC	1960s
131	3805 E. Broadway Boulevard	MC	1960s
132	3821 E. Broadway Boulevard	MC	1959
133	3827-3855 E. Broadway Boulevard	E	1945±
134	15 N. Alvernon Way	MC/E	1954 1991

1995 INVENTORY LIST

Key:	SCR	Spanish Colonial Revival
	PR	Pueblo Revival
	SR	Sonoran Revival
	R	Ranch
	M	Modern
	MC	Modern Commercial
	I	International
	E	Eclectic

CONTRIBUTORS

<u>Survey #</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Date</u>
26	3840 E. Calle Guaymas	PR	1933
27	3855 E. Calle Fernando	SR	1937
37	363 N. El Camino del Norte	PR	1931
42	3844 E. Calle Fernando	SCR	1930
44	3855 E. Calle Ensenada	SCR	1931
45	3845 E. Calle Ensenada	SCR	1930
47	3825 E. Calle Ensenada	R	1936
49	3809 E. Calle Ensenada	R	1944
54	307 N. Ridge Drive	PR	1934
63	3838 E. Calle Ensenada	R	1941
66	3849 E. Calle De Soto	SCR	1937
67	3837 E. Calle De Soto	R	1941
68	3823 E. Calle De Soto	SR	1945
71	3744 E. Calle De Soto	SR	1938
72	3762 E. Calle De Soto	R	1941
73	3802 E. Calle De Soto	SCR	1932
75	3806 E. Calle De Soto	SCR	1939
80	3855 E. Calle Cortez	SCR	1931
81	3837 E. Calle Cortez	PR	1931
85	3801 E. Calle Cortez	PR	1930
95	3828 E. Calle Cortez	SCR	1930
98	3844 E. Calle Cortez	PR	1936
101	3815 E. Calle Barcelona	SCR	1940
102	3811 E. Calle Barcelona	SCR	1938
103	3805 E. Calle Barcelona	PR	Early 1930s
104	3801 E. Calle Barcelona	SR	1930s
113	3808 E. Calle Barcelona	R/SCR	1942
114	3814 E. Calle Barcelona	M	1944
116	3826 E. Calle Barcelona	SCR	1946
117	3832 E. Calle Barcelona	R	1942
120	3850 E. Calle Barcelona	SCR	1946
126	3813 E. Calle Altar	SCR	1946

NON-CONTRIBUTORS

<u>Survey #</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Date</u>
43	3856 E. Calle Fernando	R	1977
46	3839 E. Calle Ensenada	R	1961
48	3817 E. Calle Ensenada	R	1959
64	3850 E. Calle Ensenada	R	1954
65	3856 E. Calle Ensenada	R	1948
74	3804 E. Calle De Soto	M	1949
76	3834 E. Calle De Soto	R	1968
77	3838 E. Calle De Soto	R	1949
78	3850 E. Calle De Soto	R	1951
79	3856 E. Calle De Soto	R	Early 1950s
82	3823 E. Calle Cortez	R	1952
83	3819 E. Calle Cortez	R	1948
84	3811 E. Calle Cortez	SR	1953
94	3806 E. Calle Cortez	PR	1948
96	3834 E. Calle Cortez	R	1963
97	3838 E. Calle Cortez	I	1968
99	3850 E. Calle Cortez	R	1952
100	3856 E. Calle Cortez	R	1951
112	3802 E. Calle Barcelona	M	1946
115	3820 E. Calle Barcelona	M	1946
118	3838 E. Calle Barcelona	M	1946
119	3844 E. Calle Barcelona	R	1946
121	3849 E. Calle Altar	M	1955
122	3837 E. Calle Altar	SCR	1946
123	3831 E. Calle Altar	R	1946
124	3825 E. Calle Altar	M	1946
125	3819 E. Calle Altar	R	1946
127	3807 E. Calle Altar	R	1946
128	3801 E. Calle Altar	E	1948

2000 INVENTORY LIST

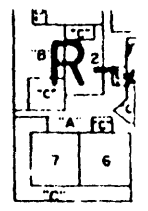
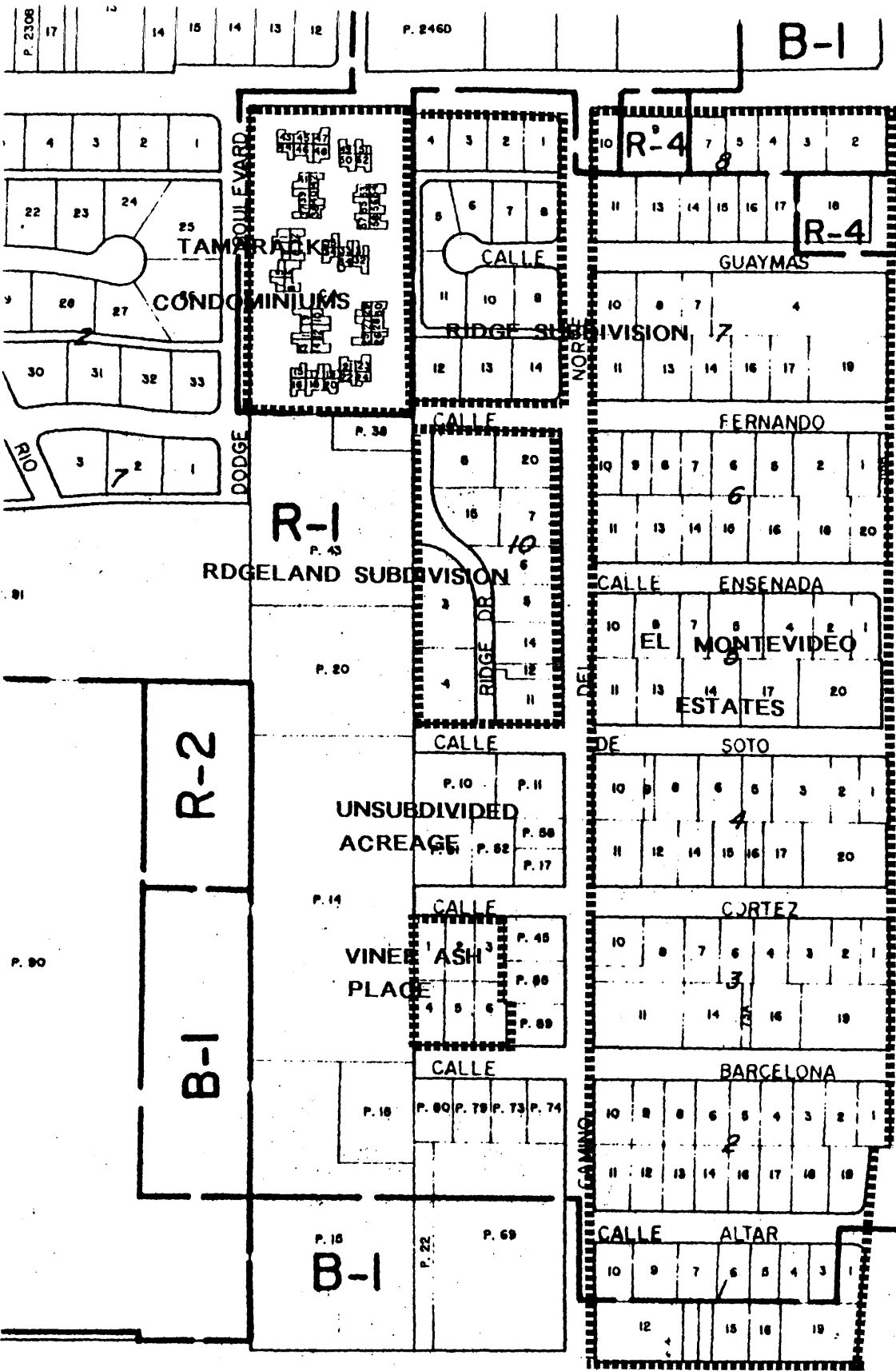
Key:	SCR	Spanish Colonial Revival
	PR	Pueblo Revival
	SR	Sonoran Revival
	R	Ranch
	M	Modern
	MC	Modern Commercial
	I	International
	E	Eclectic

<u>Survey #</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Date</u>
11	3837 E. Calle Guaymas	M	1948
12	3831 E. Calle Guaymas	R	1950
13	3825 E. Calle Guaymas	R	1948
15	3813 E. Calle Guaymas	M	1948
16	3801 E. Calle Guaymas	M	1947
26	3840 E. Calle Guaymas	PR	1933
27	3855 E. Calle Fernando	SR	1937
28	3837 E. Calle Fernando	M	1950
29	3831 E. Calle Fernando	R	1949
32	3801 E. Calle Fernando	R	1950
37	363 N. El Camino del Norte	PR	1931
38	3804 E. Calle Fernando	R	1948
39	3820 E. Calle Fernando	R/SCR	1946
42	3844 E. Calle Fernando	SCR	1930
44	3855 E. Calle Ensenada	SCR	1931
45	3845 E. Calle Ensenada	SCR	1930
49	3809 E. Calle Ensenada	R	1944
50	358 N. El Camino del Norte	R	1946
51	337 N. El Camino del Norte	M	1950
54	307 N. Ridge Drive	PR	1934
56	313 N. El Camino del Norte	R	1950
57	321 N. El Camino del Norte	M	1948
58	331 N. El Camino del Norte	R	1950
59	3802 E. Calle Ensenada	R	1950
60	3812 E. Calle Ensenada	M	1947
61	3816 E. Calle Ensenada	R	1948
62	3832 E. Calle Ensenada	SR	1946
63	3838 E. Calle Ensenada	R	1941
65	3856 E. Calle Ensenada	R	1948
66	3849 E. Calle De Soto	SCR	1937

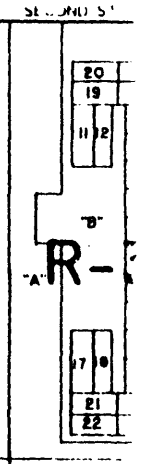
67	3837 E. Calle De Soto	R	1941
68	3823 E. Calle De Soto	SR	1945
71	3744 E. Calle De Soto	SR	1938
72	3762 E. Calle De Soto	R	1941
73	3802 E. Calle De Soto	SCR	1932
74	3804 E. Calle De Soto	M	1949
75	3806 E. Calle De Soto	SCR	1939
77	3838 E. Calle De Soto	R	1949
80	3855 E. Calle Cortez	SCR	1931
81	3837 E. Calle Cortez	PR	1931
83	3819 E. Calle Cortez	R	1948
85	3801 E. Calle Cortez	PR	1930
94	3806 E. Calle Cortez	PR	1948
95	3828 E. Calle Cortez	SCR	1930
98	3844 E. Calle Cortez	PR	1936
101	3815 E. Calle Barcelona	SCR	1940
102	3811 E. Calle Barcelona	SCR	1938
103	3805 E. Calle Barcelona	PR	Early 1930s
104	3801 E. Calle Barcelona	SR	1930s
113	3808 E. Calle Barcelona	R/SCR	1942
114	3814 E. Calle Barcelona	M	1944
115	3820 E. Calle Barcelona	M	1946
116	3826 E. Calle Barcelona	SCR	1946
117	3832 E. Calle Barcelona	R	1942
118	3838 E. Calle Barcelona	M	1946
119	3844 E. Calle Barcelona	R	1946
120	3850 E. Calle Barcelona	SCR	1946
123	3831 E. Calle Altar	R	1946
124	3825 E. Calle Altar	M	1946
125	3819 E. Calle Altar	R	1946
126	3813 E. Calle Altar	SCR	1946
127	3807 E. Calle Altar	R	1946

NON-CONTRIBUTORS

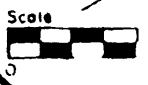
<u>Survey #</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Style</u>	<u>Date</u>
10	505 N. Alvernon Way	MC	1964
14	3819 E. Calle Guaymas	M	1952
24	3806 E. Calle Guaymas	R	1951
25	3814 E. Calle Guaymas	R	1951
30	3823 E. Calle Fernando	E	1950
31	3813 E. Calle Fernando	R	1951
36	350 N. Ridge Drive	R	1957
40	3826 E. Calle Fernando	M	1951
41	3838 E. Calle Fernando	M	1955
43	3856 E. Calle Fernando	R	1977
46	3839 E. Calle Ensenada	R	1961
47	3825 E. Calle Ensenada	R	1936
48	3817 E. Calle Ensenada	R	1959
52	340 N. Ridge Drive	R	1951
53	325 N. Ridge Drive	M	1957
55	3761 E. Calle De Soto	R	1961
64	3850 E. Calle Ensenada	R	1954
69	3813 E. Calle De Soto	M	1947
70	3801 E. Calle De Soto	M	1948
76	3834 E. Calle De Soto	R	1968
78	3850 E. Calle De Soto	R	1951
79	3856 E. Calle De Soto	R	Early 1950s
82	3823 E. Calle Cortez	R	1952
84	3811 E. Calle Cortez	SR	1953
96	3834 E. Calle Cortez	R	1963
97	3838 E. Calle Cortez	I	1968
99	3850 E. Calle Cortez	R	1952
100	3856 E. Calle Cortez	R	1951
112	3802 E. Calle Barcelona	M	1946
121	3849 E. Calle Altar	M	1955
122	3837 E. Calle Altar	SCR	1946
128	3801 E. Calle Altar	E	1948



COMMENTS



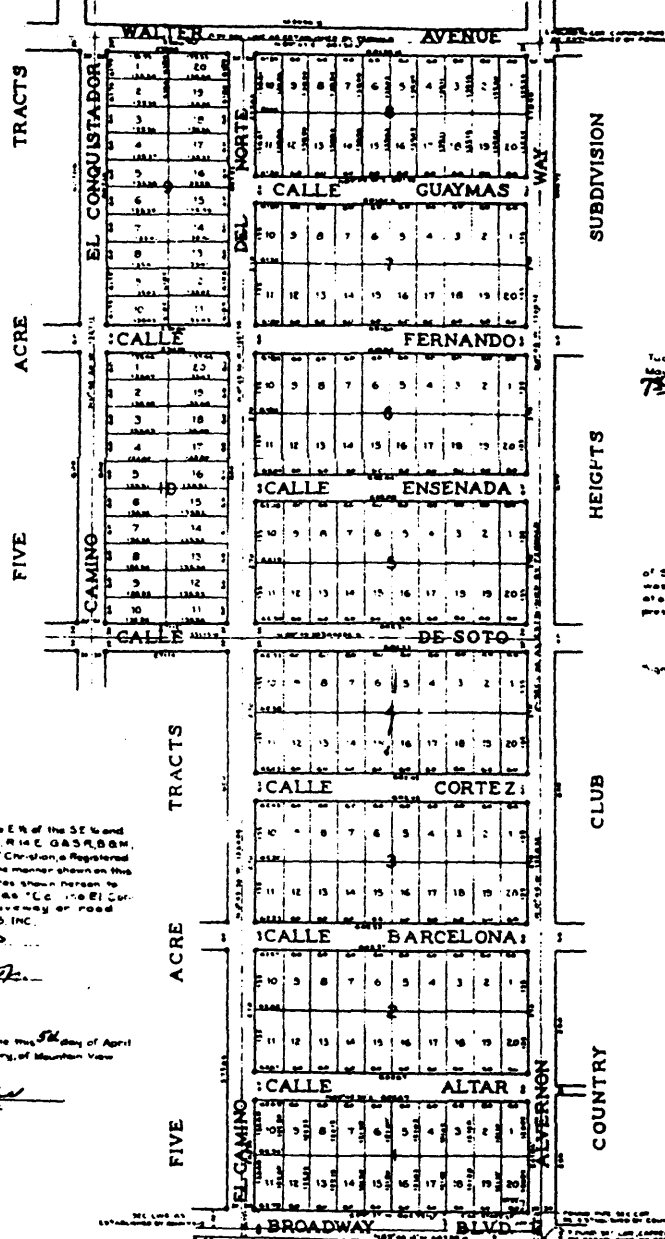
COMM



SE

SUBDIVISIONS

SPEEDWAY VIEW ADDITION



The undersigned hereby certifies that it is the sole owner of the E 1/2 of the E 1/4 of the SE 1/4 and the E 1/2 of the W 1/4 of the NE 1/4 of the SE 1/4 of Section 9, T.14 S. R.14 E. G & SR.B & M, Pima County, Arizona shown herein, and that it has caused J.C.F. Christian, a Registered Professional Engineer, to subdivide and survey the said land in the manner shown on this plat and it hereby grants and dedicates all roads and thoroughfares shown hereon to the use of the public forever except the road shown hereon as 'CALLE' and 'DEL NORTE' which is heretofore a private driveway or road.

MOUNTAIN VIEW HOMESITES, INC.
 By *J.C.F. Christian*
 Attest *S.P. Matthews Jr.*
 Secretary

STATE OF ARIZONA)
 COUNTY OF PIMA)
 This instrument was acknowledged before me this 5th day of April 1930 by S.H. Matthews as President and S.P. Matthews Jr. as Secretary, of Mountain View Homesites, Inc., an Arizona Corporation.

My commission expires *January 4, 1932*
S.P. Matthews Jr.
 Notary Public

Approved *Geo. T. Snow*
 City Engineer

I, C. Green, Recorder and Ex-officio City Clerk of the City of Tucson Arizona hereby certify that this map was approved by the Mayor and Council of the City of Tucson at a meeting held on the 7th day of April 1930 and that a quorum was present thereat.

Attest *E.O. Brown*
 Recorder & Ex-officio City Clerk

Approved *J.P. Christian*
 City Engineer

The Notation Reclamation, Chairman, and J.P. Ryan, Clerk, of the Board of Supervisors of Pima County Arizona hereby certify that this map was approved by the Board of Supervisors of Pima County Arizona at a meeting held on the 7th day of April 1930 and that a quorum was present thereat.

Attest *J.P. Ryan*
S.P. Matthews Jr.
 Chairman of the Board of Supervisors

Surveyed by *J.C.F. Christian*
 Registered Professional Engineer

Matthews
 May 1, 1930
 57 pages of plat
 75

County of Pima

RANDOLPH MUNICIPAL GOLF COURSE PARK

Note: Set on place of all points indicated by circles except where marked found. All lot corners marked by 2" x 2" wooden hubs.

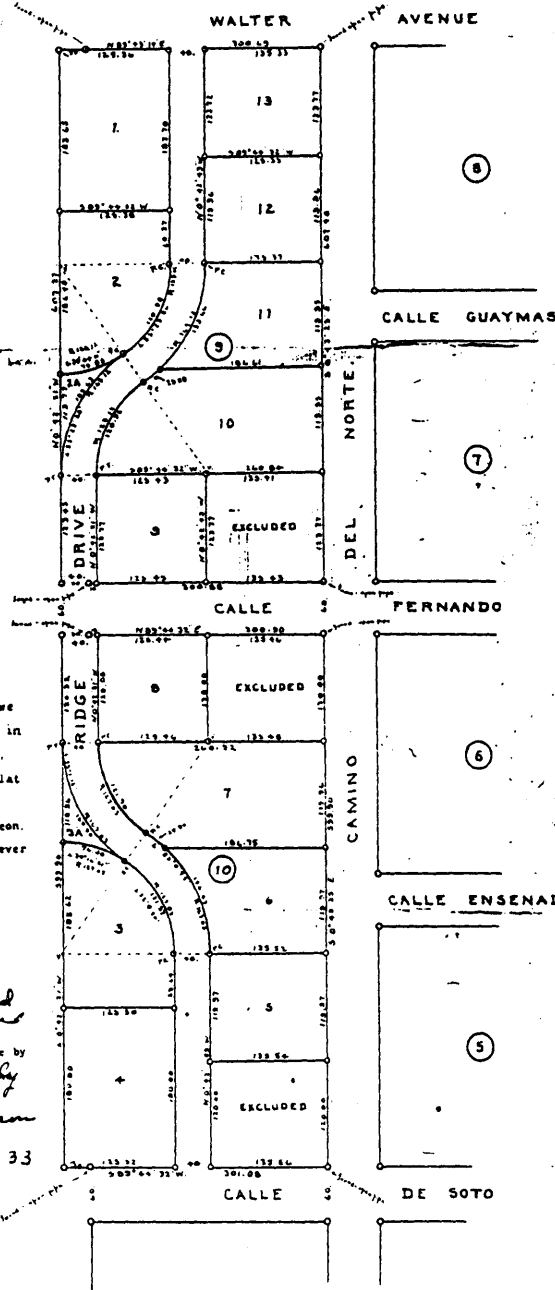
EL MONTEVIDEO ESTATES
 VIEW OF THE MOUNTAINS
 A SUBDIVISION OF
 PART OF THE E 1/2 OF THE S.E. 1/4 OF
 SECTION 9 T.14 S. R.14 E. G & SR.B & M.
 SCALE 1" = 160' - APRIL, 1930.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we are the sole owners of the land contained in RIDGELAND RE-SUBDIVISION OF BLOCKS 9 & 10, EL MONTEVIDEO ESTATES, as shown on this plat (less exclusions), and we hereby agree to the subdivision of said land as shown hereon, and dedicate to the use of the public forever the thoroughfares shown hereon.

Dr. P. N. Williams
Don S. Williams
Oliver V. Sutherland
Kathleen B. Sutherland

This instrument was acknowledged before me by the above signatories this 5th day of July 1930.

Justine E. Mason
 Notary Public
 My commission expires July 16-1933



All corners, except original block corners, are marked by 1 inch capped pipe, 18 inches long, set 12 inches or more in the ground.



Approved *Paul E. Fernald*
 City Engineer.

I, L. O. Cowan, Recorder and Ex-Officio Clerk of the City of Tucson, hereby certify that this plat was approved by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Tucson, at a meeting held on the 10th day of June, 1930.

Signed *L. O. Cowan*
 Recorder and Ex-Officio City Clerk.

Approved *[Signature]*
 Chairman of the Board of Supervisors

Approved _____
 County Engineer.

I, J. F. Ryan, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Pima County, Arizona, hereby certify that this plat was approved by the Board of Supervisors at a meeting held on the 7 day of July, 1930.

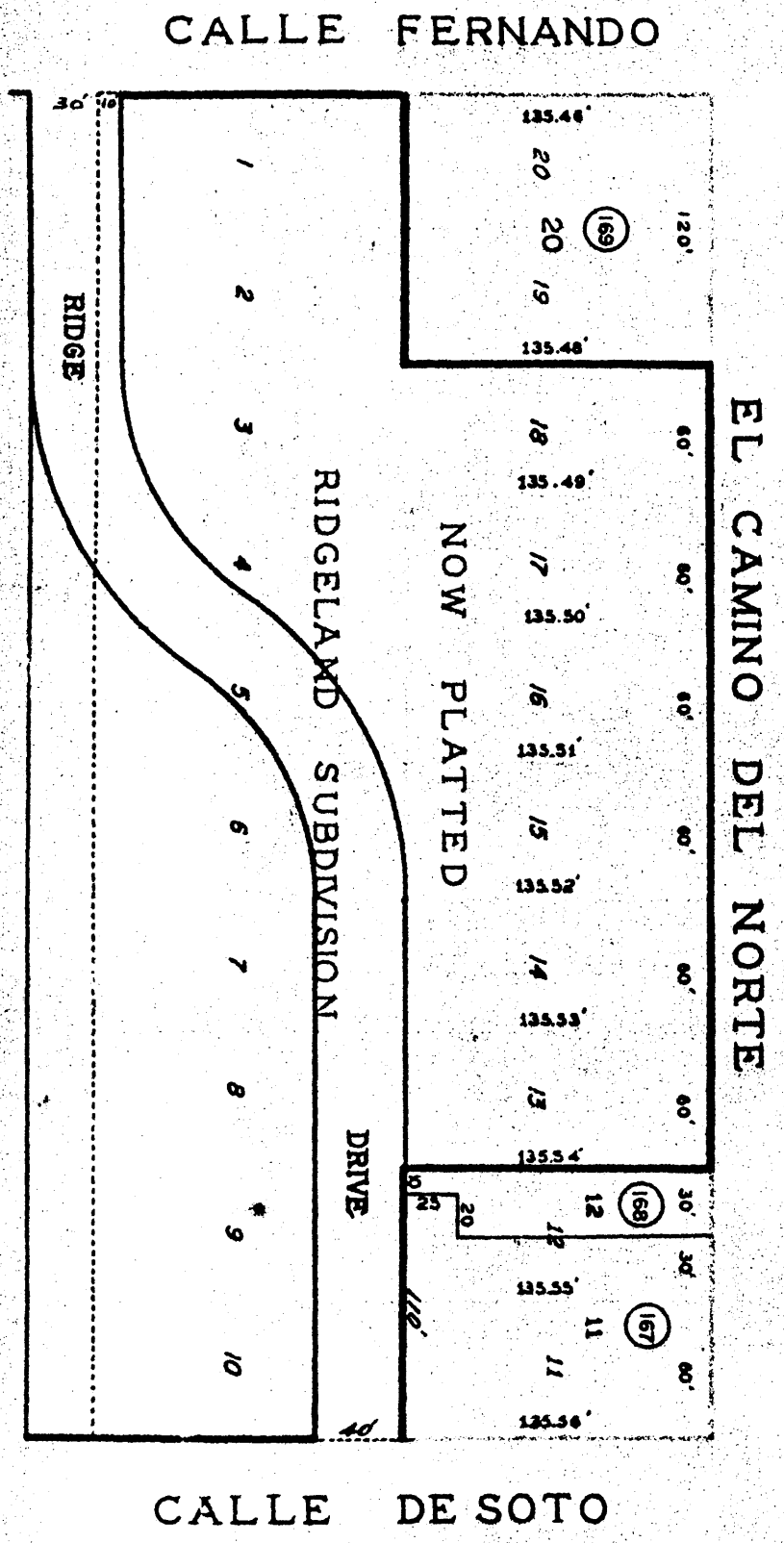
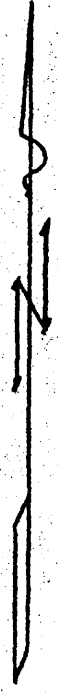
Signed *J. F. Ryan*
 Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

Dr. P. N. Williams
 April 6 31
 5:26 P.
 6 7/11 a.m.
 18

Joseph P. Sargent

RIDGELAND
 Re-Subdivision of Blocks 9 & 10
 EL MONTEVIDEO ESTATES
 Situate in the N.E. 1/4 of Sec. 9, T14S, R14E
 PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA.
 Scale of Plat - 1 inch = 80 feet.
 Surveyed - June 1930, by *Paul E. Fernald*
 Registered Engineer.

125-17-



SCALE-1" = 60'

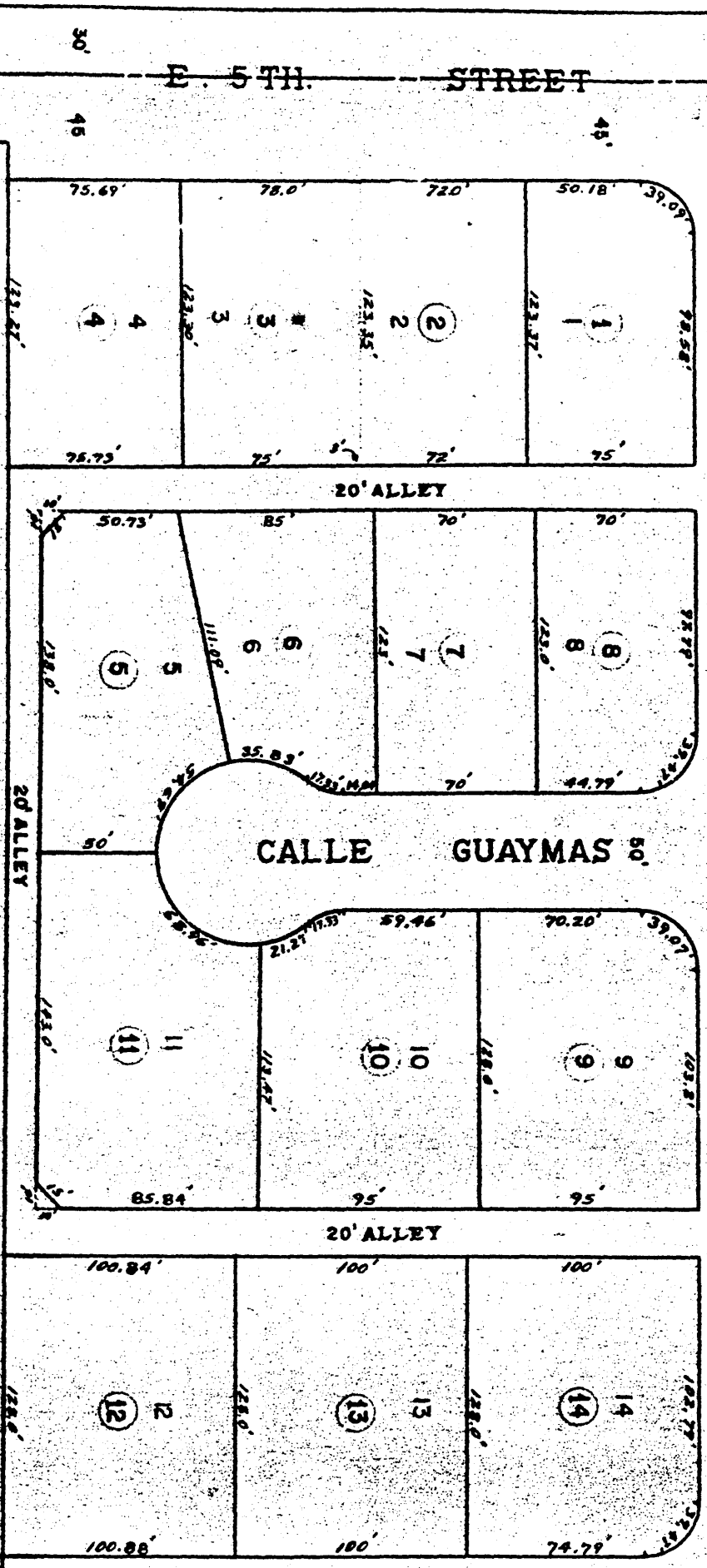
SEE BOOK 5, PAGE 75 M & P.

RIDGE SUBDIVISION

EL MONTEVIDEO
BLK. 8

ESTATES
BLK. 7

EL CAMINO DEL NORTE



SEC. 9, T14S, R14E



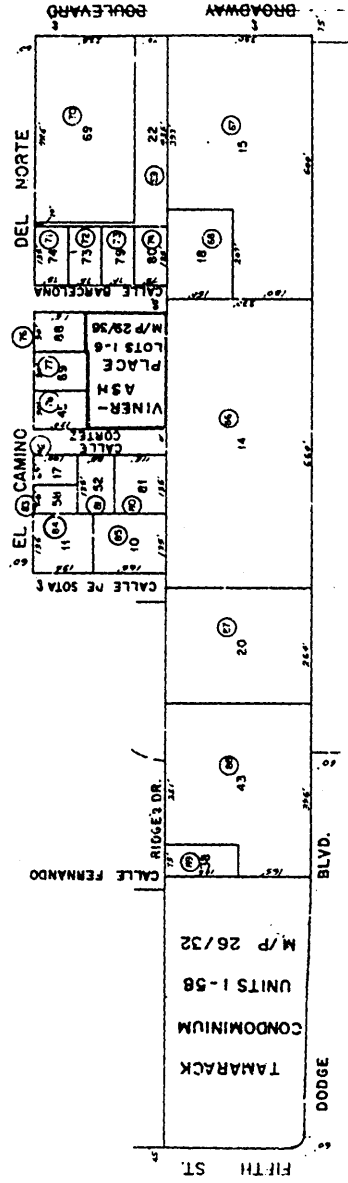
SCALE - 1" = 50'

ASSESSOR'S RECORD MAP

SECTION 9, TOWNSHIP 14 SOUTH, RANGE 14 EAST

DETAIL 5

125-10
3/5

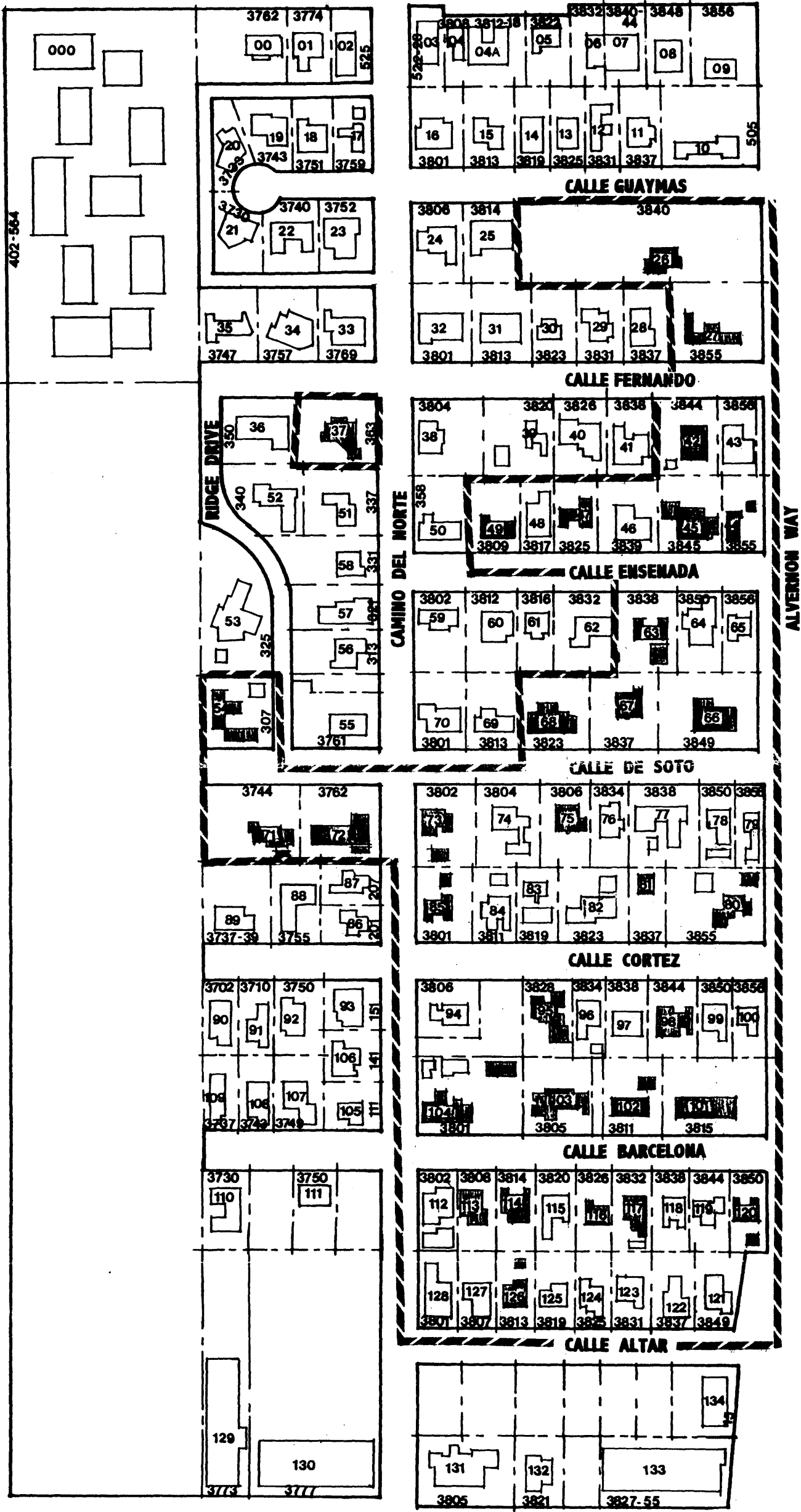


DETAIL NO. 5

SCALE-1"=200'
1979

ASSessor's OFFICE
 TOWNSHIP 14 SOUTH, RANGE 14 EAST
 SECTION 9, TOWNSHIP 14 SOUTH, RANGE 14 EAST
 125-10, 3/5

FIFTH STREET



DODGE BLVD.

402-564

RIDGE DRIVE

CAMINO DEL NORTE

ALVERNON WAY

BROADWAY BOULEVARD

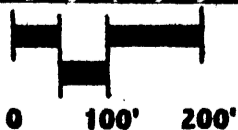
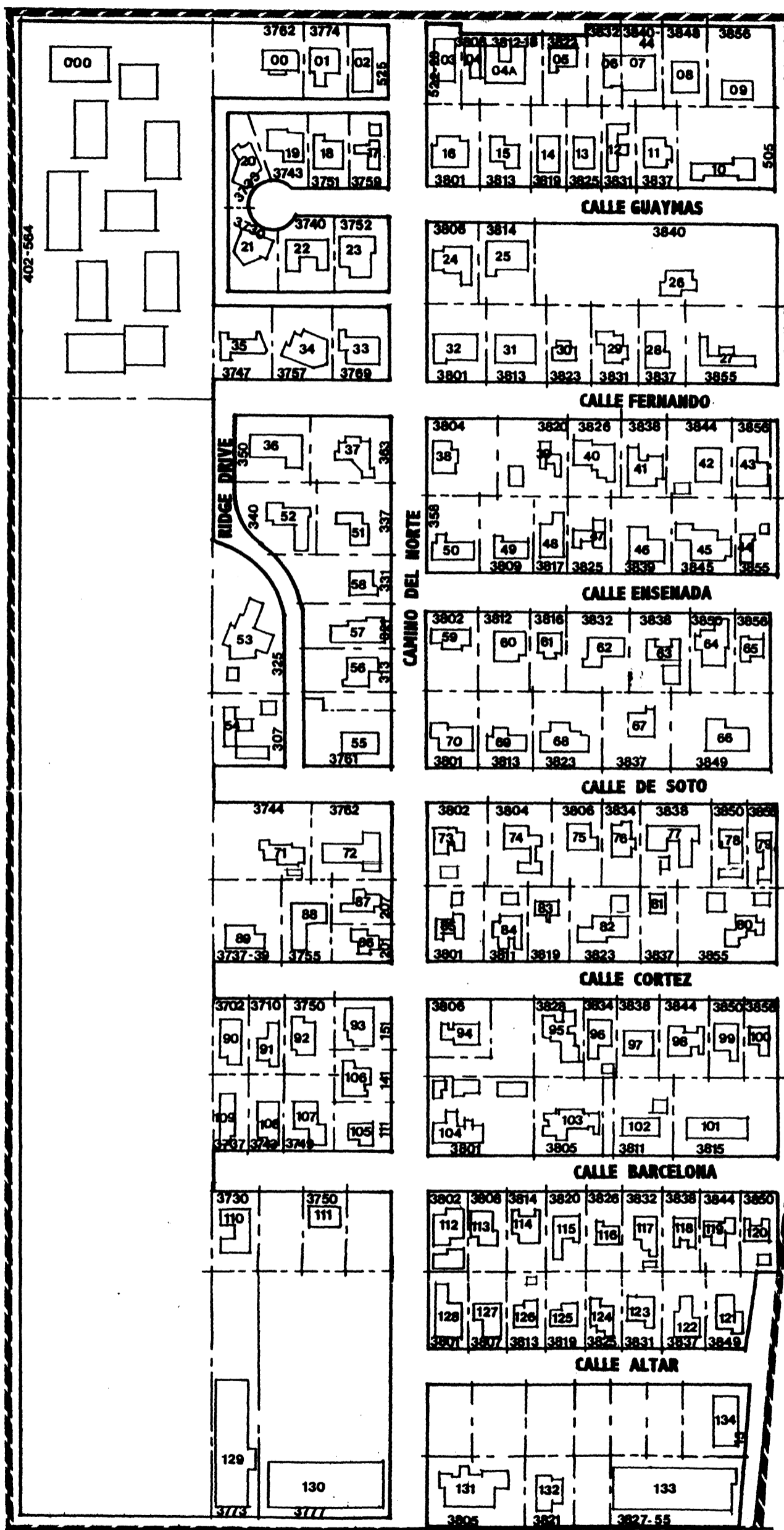
EL MONTEVIDEO

NORTH

CONTRIBUTORS
NON-CONTRIBUTORS

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES 1995

FIFTH STREET



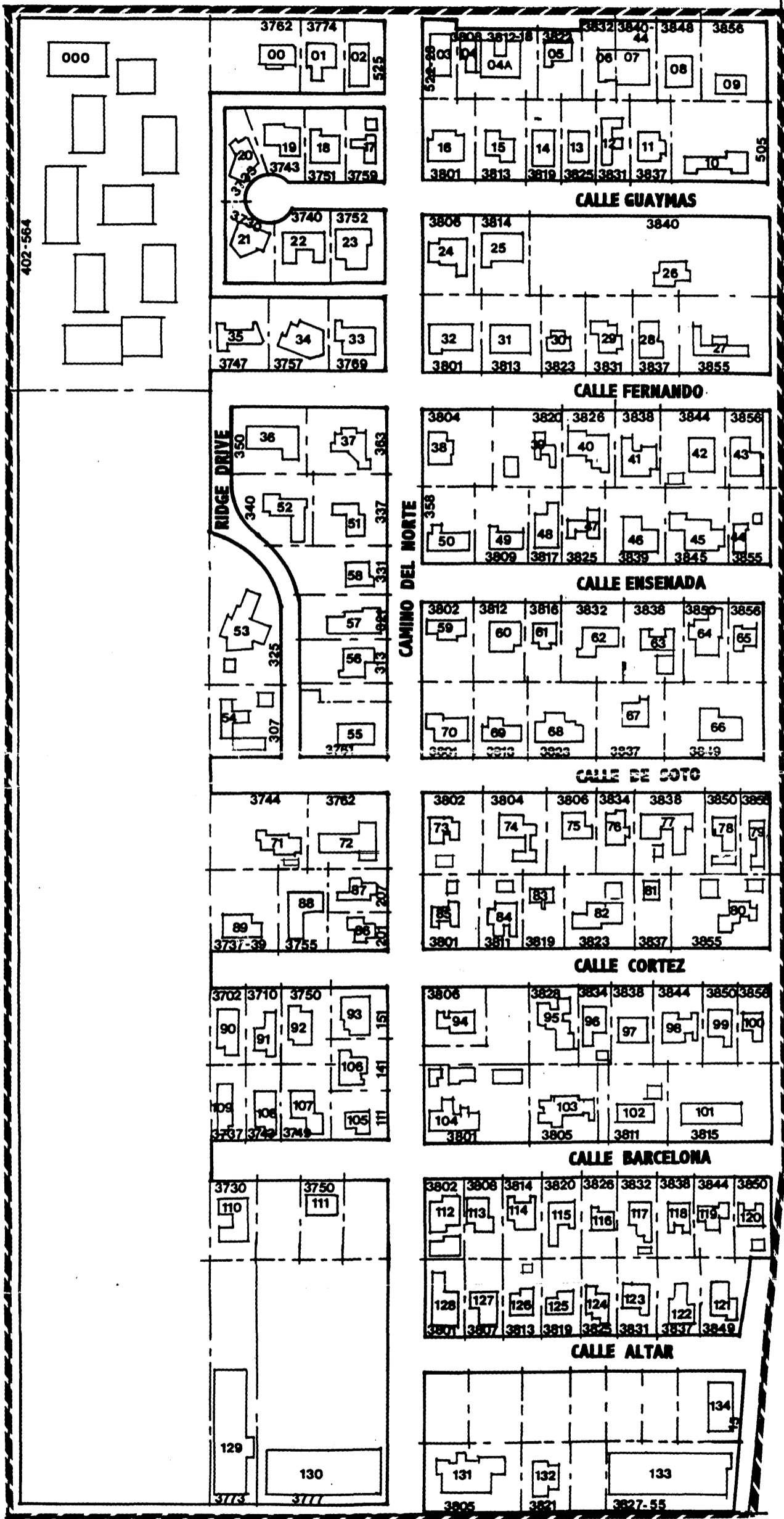
BROADWAY BOULEVARD

EL MONTEVIDEO

NORTH

NEIGHBORHOOD BOUNDARIES

FIFTH STREET



402-564

RIDGE DRIVE

CAMINO DEL NORTE

ALVERNON WAY

CALLE GUAYMAS

CALLE FERNANDO

CALLE ENSENADA

CALLE DE COTO

CALLE CORTEZ

CALLE BARCELONA

CALLE ALTAR



BROADWAY BOULEVARD

EL MONTEVIDEO

NORTH

NEIGHBORHOOD BOUNDARIES

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

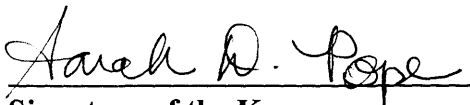
NRIS Reference Number: 00001362/
94001070

Date Listed: 12/01/00

Property Name: El Montevideo Neighborhood Residential Historic District(Additional Documentation) County: Pima State: AZ

Multiple Name: N/A

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

12/01/00
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

This boundary increase and additional documentation adds some buildings that were located in the original boundaries, but were not yet 50 years of age, and also expands the original boundaries to include 36 additional contributing buildings, constructed between 1946 and 1950. The original nomination and this boundary increase/amendment counted minor sheds and/or garages as individual resources in addition to their associated residences. A house and its minor outbuildings such as a shed and/or garage should be counted as one resource. An amendment is made to change the total resource count for the original boundary and boundary increase to **68 contributing buildings and 35 non-contributing buildings.**

The "El Montevideo Neighborhood Residential Historic District Amended Year 2000 Inventory List--Contributors and Non-Contributors" provided in this amendment replaces and updates the inventory list in the original nomination. It should be noted that this updated list only provides the 68 contributing buildings and 35 non-contributing buildings, not the minor outbuildings.

This information was confirmed with Christine Wahlstrom of the AZ SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file**
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)**

**EL MONTEVIDEO NEIGHBORHOOD RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
AMENDED YEAR 2000 INVENTORY LIST (CONTRIBUTORS)**

No.	Address	Style/Type	Year
11	3837 E. Calle Guaymas	Modern	1948
12	3831 E. Calle Guaymas	Gabled F-plan	1950
13	3825 E. Calle Guaymas	Side-gabled massed-plan	1948
15	3813 E. Calle Guaymas	Modern	1948
16	3801 E. Calle Guaymas	Modern	1948
25	3814 E. Calle Guaymas	Ranch	1951
26	3860 E. Calle Guaymas*	Pueblo Revival	1933
27	3855 E. Calle Fernando	Sonoran Revival	1937
28	3837 E. Calle Fernando	Modern	1950
29	3831 E. Calle Fernando	Modern	1949
31	3813 E. Calle Fernando	Ranch	1951
32	3801 E. Calle Fernando	Ranch	1950
37	363 N. El Camino del Norte	Pueblo Revival	1931
38	3804 E. Calle Fernando	Gabled U-plan	1948
39	3820 E. Calle Fernando	Spanish Col. Rev. influenced	1946
40	3826 E. Calle Fernando	Modern	1951
42	3844 E. Calle Fernando	Spanish Colonial Revival	1930
44	3855 E. Calle Ensenada	Spanish Colonial Revival	1931
45	3845 E. Calle Ensenada	Spanish Colonial Revival	1930
47	3825 E. Calle Ensenada	Ranch	1936
49	3809 E. Calle Ensenada	Ranch	1944
50	358 N. El Camino del Norte	Ranch	1946
52	340 N. Ridge Drive	Modern	1951
54	307 N. Ridge Drive	Pueblo Revival	1934
56	313 N. El Camino del Norte	Minimal Traditional	1950
59	3802 E. Calle Ensenada	Ranch	1950
60	3812 E. Calle Ensenada	Modern	1949
61	3816 E. Calle Ensenada	Modern	1948
62	3832 E. Calle Ensenada	Sonoran Revival	1946
63	3838 E. Calle Ensenada	Ranch	1941
65	3856 E. Calle Ensenada	Side-gabled massed-plan	1948
66	3849 E. Calle DeSoto	Spanish Colonial Revival	1937
67	3837 E. Calle DeSoto	Ranch	1941
68	3823 E. Calle DeSoto	Sonoran Revival	1945
69	3813 E. Calle DeSoto	Sonoran Revival influenced	1947
70	3801 E. Calle DeSoto	Modern	1948
71	3744 E. Calle DeSoto	Sonoran Revival	1938
72	3762 E. Calle DeSoto	Ranch	1941
*	Formerly 3840		

El Montevideo Neighborhood Residential Historic District
 Amended Year 2000 Inventory List (Contributions)

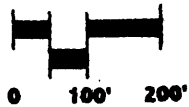
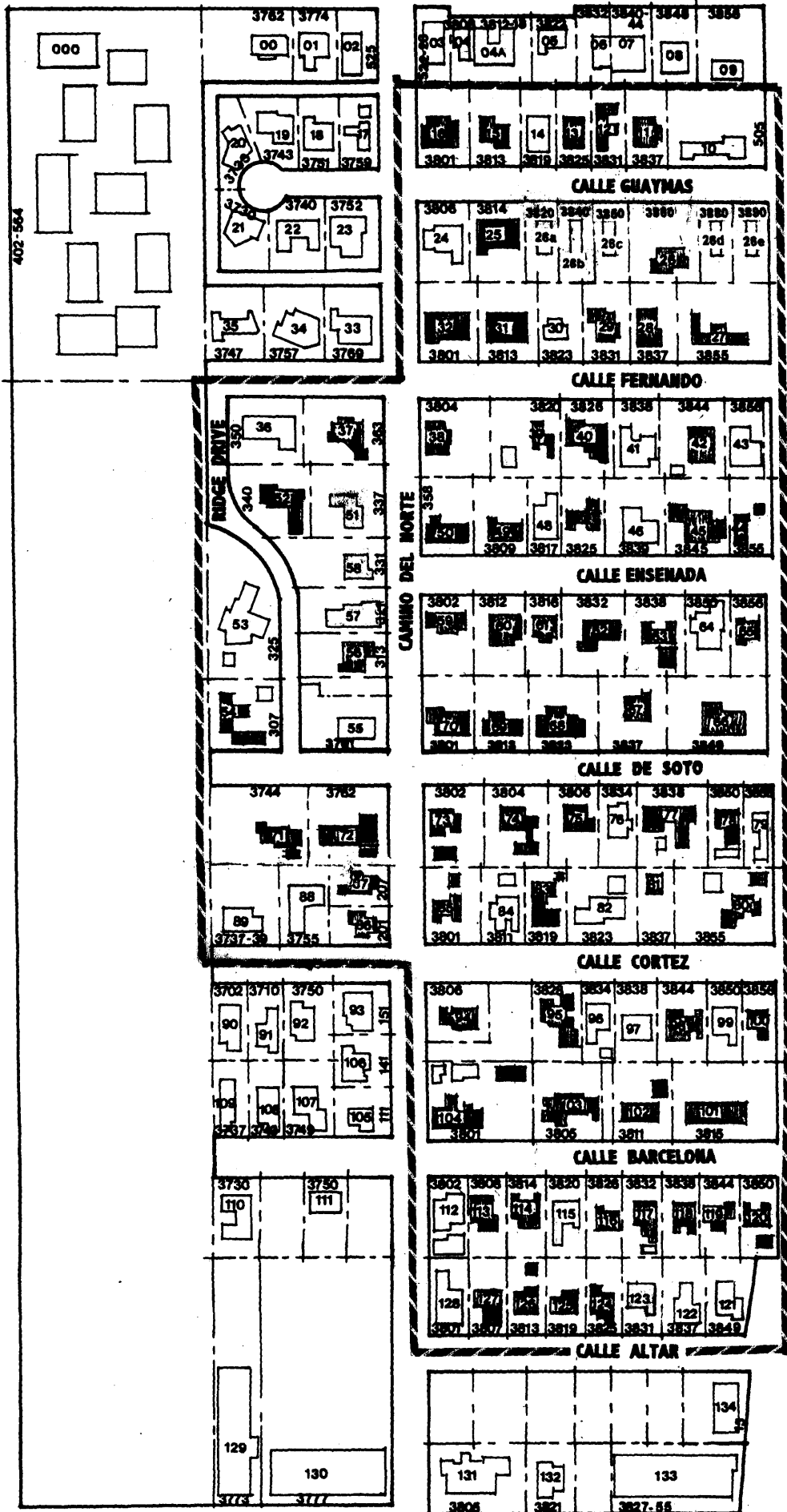
P.2

No.	Address	Style/Type	Year
73	3802 E. Calle DeSoto	Spanish Colonial Revival	1932
74	3804 E. Calle DeSoto	Modern	1949
75	3806 E. Calle DeSoto	Spanish Colonial Revival	1939
77	3838 E. Calle DeSoto	Ranch	1949
78	3850 E. Calle DeSoto	Gabled compound-plan	1951
80	3855 E. Calle Cortez	Spanish Colonial Revival	1931
81	3837 E. Calle Cortez	Pueblo Revival	1931
83	3819 E. Calle Cortez	Gabled U-plan	1948
85	3801 E. Calle Cortez	Pueblo Revival	1930
86	201 N. El Camino del Norte	Modern	1947
87	207 N. El Camino del Norte	Modern	1947
94	3806 E. Calle Cortez	Sonoran Revival	1948
95	3828 E. Calle Cortez	Spanish Colonial Revival	1930
98	3844 E. Calle Cortez	Pueblo Revival	1936
100	3856 E. Calle Cortez	Side-gabled massed-plan	1951
101	3815 E. Calle Barcelona	Spanish Colonial Revival	1940
102	3811 E. Calle Barcelona	Spanish Colonial Revival	1938
103	3805 E. Calle Barcelona	Pueblo Revival	1930s
104	3801 E. Calle Barcelona	Sonoran Revival	1930s
113	3808 E. Calle Barcelona	Spanish Colonial Revival	1942
114	3814 E. Calle Barcelona	Modern	1944
116	3826 E. Calle Barcelona	Spanish Colonial Revival	1946
117	3832 E. Calle Barcelona	Ranch	1942
118	3838 E. Calle Barcelona	Modern	1946
119	3844 E. Calle Barcelona	Spanish Col. Rev. influenced	1946
120	3850 E. Calle Barcelona	Spanish Colonial Revival	1946
124	3825 E. Calle Altar	Modern	1946
125	3819 E. Calle Altar	Gabled compound-plan	1946
126	3813 E. Calle Altar	Spanish Colonial Revival	1946
127	3807 E. Calle Altar	Gable-front & wing	1946

**EL MONTEVIDEO NEIGHBORHOOD RESIDENTIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT
AMENDED YEAR 2000 INVENTORY LIST (NON-CONTRIBUTORS)**

No.	Address	Style/Type	Year
10	505 N. Alvernon Way	Modern Commercial	1964
14	3819 E. Calle Guaymas	Modern	1952
24	3806 E. Calle Guaymas	Ranch	1951
26a	3820 E. Calle Guaymas	Eclectic	1997
26b	3840 E. Calle Guaymas	Eclectic	1997
26c	3850 E. Calle Guaymas	Eclectic	1997
26d	3880 E. Calle Guaymas	Eclectic	1997
26e	3890 E. Calle Guaymas	Eclectic	1997
30	3823 E. Calle Guaymas	Eclectic	1950
36	350 N. Ridge Drive	Ranch	1957
41	3838 E. Calle Fernando	Modern	1955
43	3856 E. Calle Fernando	Ranch	1977
46	3839 E. Calle Ensenada	Ranch	1961
48	3817 E. Calle Ensenada	Ranch	1959
51	337 N. El Camino del Norte	Eclectic	1950
53	325 N. Ridge Drive	Modern	1957
55	3761 E. Calle DeSoto	Ranch	1961
57	321 N. El Camino del Norte	Modern	1948
58	331 N. El Camino del Norte	Ranch	1950
64	3850 E. Calle Ensenada	Ranch	1954
76	3834 E. Calle DeSoto	Ranch	1968
79	3856 E. Calle DeSoto	Ranch	1953-
82	3823 E. Calle Cortez	Ranch	1952
84	3811 E. Calle Cortez	Sonoran Revival	1953
88	3755 E. Calle Cortez	International	1975
89	3737 E. Calle Cortez	Eclectic	1949
96	3834 E. Calle Cortez	Ranch	1963
97	3838 E. Calle Cortez	International	1968
99	3850 E. Calle Cortez	Ranch	1952
112	3802 E. Calle Barcelona	Modern	1946
115	3820 E. Calle Barcelona	Modern	1946
121	3849 E. Calle Altar	Modern	1955
122	3837 E. Calle Altar	Spanish Colonial Revival	1946
123	3831 E. Calle Altar	Ranch	1946
128	3801 E. Calle Altar	Eclectic	1948

FIFTH STREET



BROADWAY BOULEVARD

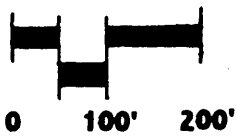
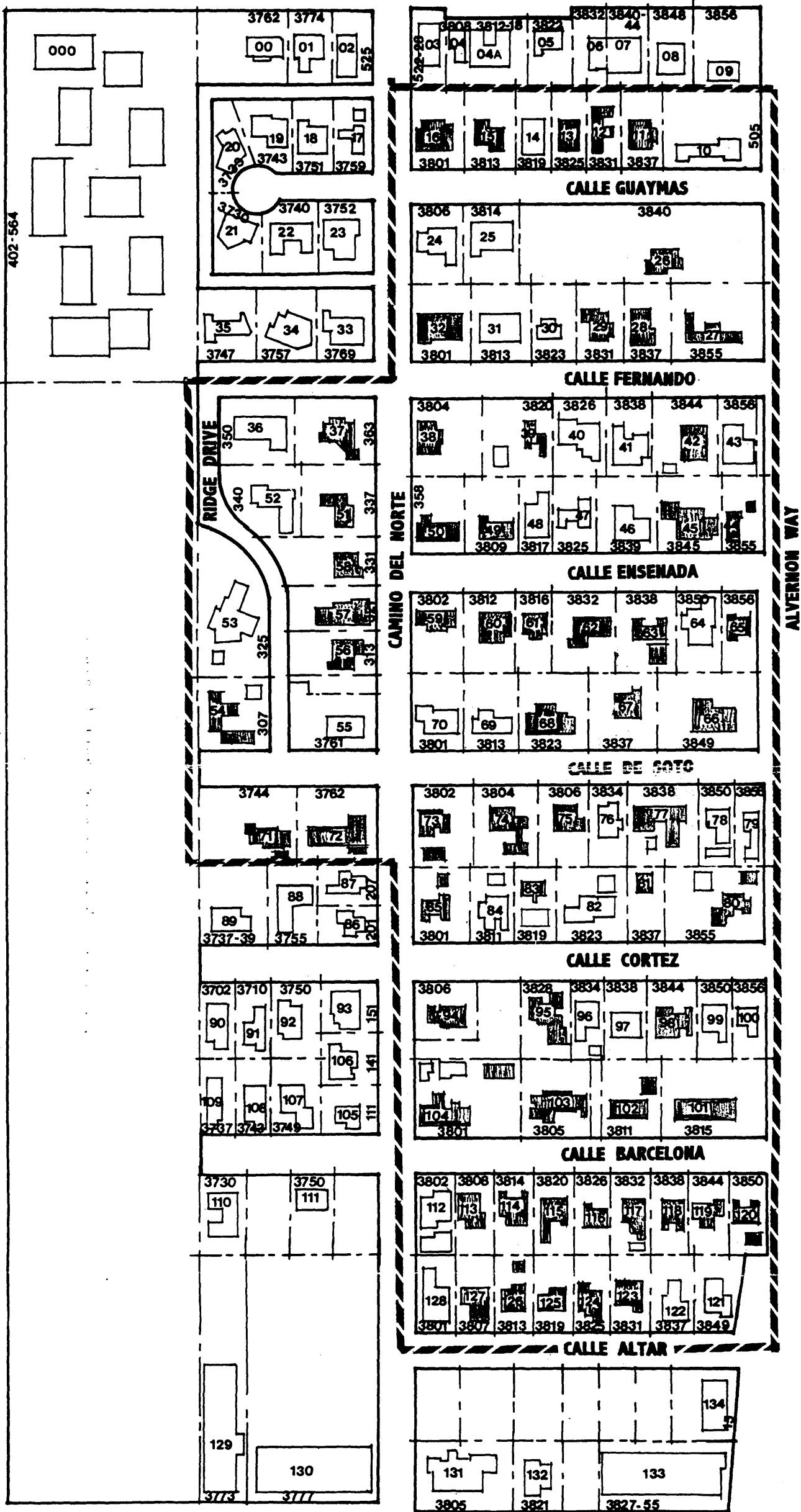
EL MONTEVIDEO

NORTH

AMENDED
DISTRICT BOUNDARIES 2000

 Contributors
 Non-Contributors



FIFTH STREET



BROADWAY BOULEVARD

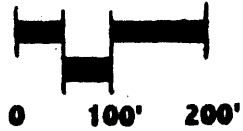
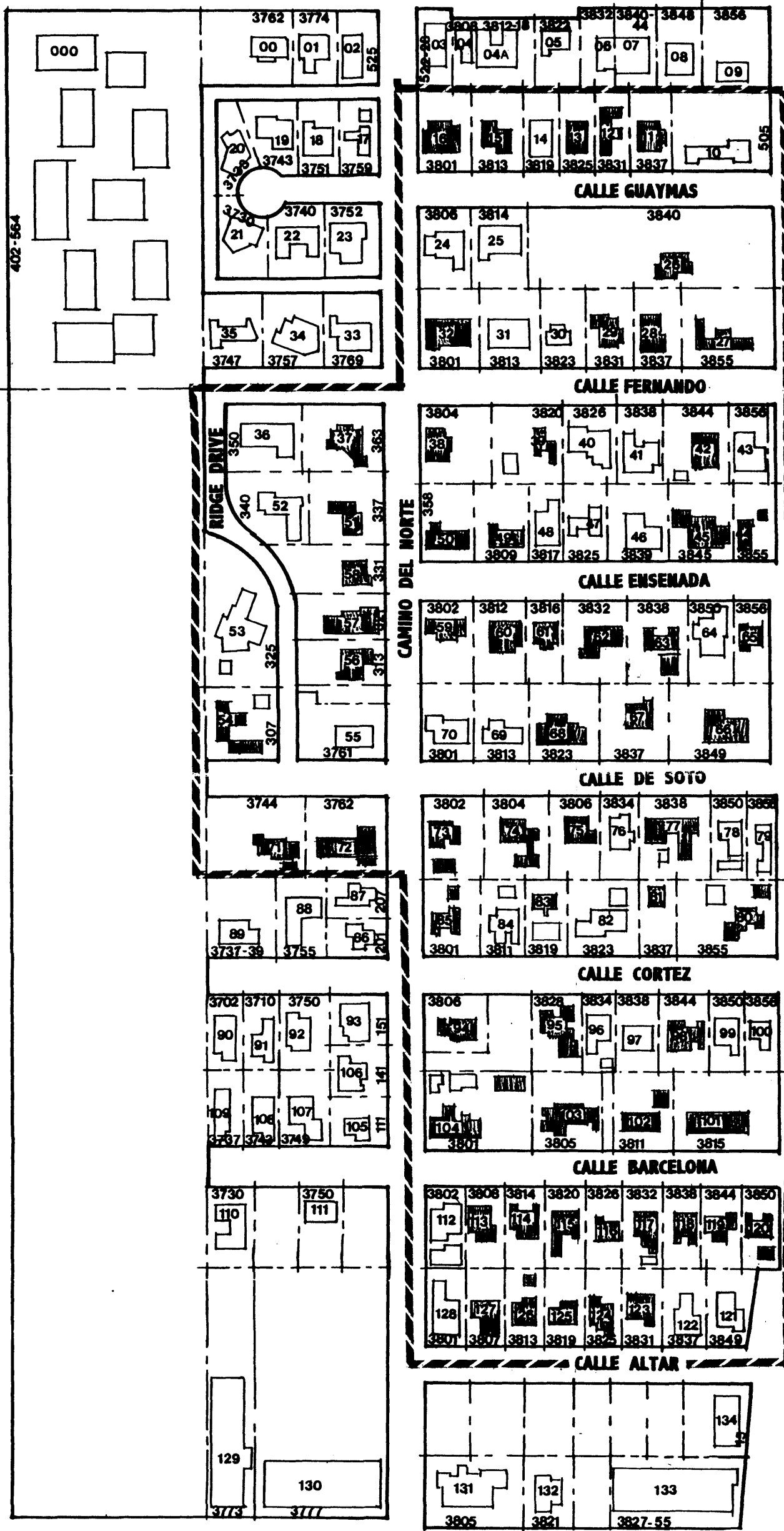
EL MONTEVIDEO



 CONTRIBUTORS
 NON-CONTRIBUTORS

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES 2000


FIFTH STREET



BROADWAY BOULEVARD

EL MONTEVIDEO



 CONTRIBUTORS
 NON-CONTRIBUTORS

DISTRICT BOUNDARIES 2000

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

AUG - 2 2005

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Correction to the El Montevideo Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 363 North Camino del Norte

city or town Tucson



state Arizona code AZ county Pima code 019 zip code 85716

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide X locally.
(X See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James Sawlon A. Bishop
Signature of certifying official

1 AUGUST 2005
Date

ARIZONA STATE PARKS
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

[Signature]
Signature of Keeper

_____ Date of Action

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): Additional Documentation Accepted

Edson R. Beall 9.14.05

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM**

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1. Name of Property

historic name Correction to the El Montevideo Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 3855 E. Calle Cortez

city or town Tucson



state Arizona code AZ county Pima code 019 zip code 85716

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 X does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally.
(X See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James Gowen AZSHP
Signature of certifying official

1 AUGUST 2005
Date

ARIZONA STATE PARKS
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

[Signature]
Signature of Keeper

Date of Action _____

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.
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- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): Additional Documentation Accepted

Edson H. Beall 9.14.05

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section	Amendment	Page	1	Name of Property	El Montevideo Historic District Correction
				County	Pima
				State	Arizona

Correction to the El Montevideo Historic District, listed on the National Register of Historic Places on December 1, 2000. The district has 68 contributors and 35 non-contributors.

Non-Contributing Properties
3855 E. Calle Cortez
363 N. Camino del Norte

The above referenced properties were listed as Contributors to the El Montevideo Historic District, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. However, it has come to our attention that these houses have been substantially altered.

The house at 3855 E. Calle Cortez now has a wall over 4 feet that runs the entire length of the property. This sheathing obstructs the view of the home to the public. In addition, the front of the house has also had a porch infill. The staff has decided that due to these modifications, the building no longer retains sufficient integrity to convey its significance.

The house at 363 North Camino del Norte has undergone façade changes. Historic windows have been removed and walled over and a Bay Window was added with tile roofing. Therefore, the staff has also made the determination that this property no longer conveys its historic significance.

The Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer request that the Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places reclassify these properties to reflect their non-contributing status. The resource count for the district would therefore change to 66 contributors and 37 non-contributors.