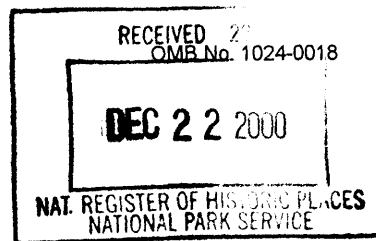


1673



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: Todd, Charles S., House
Other names/site number: Arthur J. Present House; Carapan

2. Location

Street & number: 11511 East Speedway Boulevard Not for publication N/A
City or town: Tucson Vicinity N/A
State: Arizona Code: AZ County: Pima Code: 019 Zip code: 85748

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James W. Dawson AZ STATE 12/14/00
Signature of certifying official 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

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): _____

Edson H. Beal 1-26-01
Signature of the Keeper Date of action

Todd, Charles S., House

Pima County, Arizona

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

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Table with 2 columns: Contributing, Noncontributing. Rows for buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total.

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS: Sonoran Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE, walls EARTH: Mortar-washed burned adobe, roof BUILT-UP ASPHALT: w/ Brick parapet, other N/A

Narrative Description (SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS 5-6)

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

Todd, Charles S., House

Pima County, Arizona

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 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)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1941-1950

Significant Dates

1941

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Joesler, Josias Thomas
Nelson, Ned

Narrative Statement of Significance (SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS 7-9)

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (SEE CONTINUATION SHEET 10)

(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: Arizona Architectural Archives, College of Architecture, University of Arizona, Tucson

Todd, Charles S., House

Pima County, Arizona

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property __4.0__

UTM References (See accompanying USGS map, Figure 1, for point reference)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	12	523950	3566520	3			
2				4			

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is that of Tax Parcel 205-51-017B, Pima County, Arizona.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the building and lot that comprised the property historically.

11. Form Prepared By

Name/Title: Pat Haigh Stein
 Organization: Arizona Preservation Consultants Date: May 2000
 Street & number: 6786 Mariah Drive Telephone: (520) 714-0585
 City or town: Flagstaff State: AZ Zip code: 86004

Additional Documentation

Continuation Sheets (pages 5-11)

Maps

A USGS map indicating the property's location (Figure 1).

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property (Photos 1 through 3).

Additional items

- Architectural plan, 5/1941, for "Residence for Mr. & Mrs. Charles S. Todd," by Jos. Th. Joesler (Figure 2).
- Architectural plan, 11/1941, Jos. Th. Joesler, for additions to house (Figure 3)
- Floor plan, circa 1960, attributed to Ned Nelson, AIA (Figure 4)
- Floor plan, 1999, by PAA Architects & Planners (Figure 5)
- Letter, 2/22/2000, from R. Brooks Jeffery verifying the property at 11511 E. Speedway as a Joesler design

Property Owner

Name _____ David Frank & Kazukumi Sugiama _____
 Street & number _____ 11511 East Speedway Blvd. _____ Telephone _____ (520) 296-6609 _____
 City or town _____ Tucson _____ State _____ AZ _____ Zip code _____ 85748 _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et. seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

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Pima County, Arizona

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DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY

The Charles S. Todd House was designed in 1941 by architect Josias Thomas Joesler. Situated on a 4-acre parcel rich in native vegetation, the residence is a one-story building of eclectic style perhaps best described as Sonoran Revival. Character-defining elements include its courtyard-like patios, mortar-washed burned adobe walls, flat roof with corbeled brick parapets, canales, metal casement windows, wrought-iron ornamentation, decorative ceramic tiles, corner fireplaces, and beamed ceilings. The house has expanded since its original construction in the early 1940s. Each addition has been visually compatible with, yet subtly distinct from, the original design. The house still conveys its historic character and is a good example of Joesler's work.

Location and Setting

The property consists of a 4.0-acre parcel with residence located in Pima County approximately twelve miles east of downtown Tucson and outside the municipal boundary. The parcel lies in the foothills of the Rincon Mountains, about 1.5 miles west of Saguaro National Monument and 0.5 miles south of Tanque Verde Wash. The house is set deeply back from East Speedway Boulevard in a veritable forest of native vegetation: saguaro, agave, yucca, prickly pear, cholla, palo verde, mesquite, and hackberry. The landscape has been further enhanced with drought-tolerant, non-native species including palm, pomegranate, eucalyptus, and desert pine. The pines were planted as Christmas trees, at the rate of one a year, by a family that resided on the property for 28 years. Of the 26 pines originally planted, 19 have survived in majestic fashion and today shade much of the property. The house is oriented neither parallel nor perpendicular to the street but rather at an angle to it, so as to take maximum advantage of views and prevailing breezes and to minimize solar gain during the hottest hours of the day.

Description

The Todd house is a long, low, one-story building with a concrete foundation, burned adobe walls, flat roof, built-up roofing, and corbeled brick parapet. Leading to the front entry is a low-walled, circular brick patio surrounding a fountain lined with decorative ceramic tile. The entry threshold is distinguished by a wrought-iron double gate beneath a wooden lintel with corbeled brackets. Behind the gates is a recessed entry containing a wrought-iron wall ornament depicting Sonoran Desert wildlife. Within the entry are two wooden doors, one leading right to a small study and the other leading left to the foyer of the main portion of the house. The foyer door is a particularly handsome element, with inset molding, multiple panels, broad rails and stiles, and hand-forged hardware.

The most striking feature of the house is its main fabric, consisting of burned adobe blocks with a mortar wash of greyish-beige hue. The architect, Josias Thomas Joesler, favored this material for much of his Tucson work. Joesler is said to have collaborated with Mexican artisans to achieve the hand-crafted look that characterized his designs. The walls of the oldest (1941) portion of the house, west of and behind the front entry, exhibit two traits that add to the feeling of hand-craftsmanship; several of the adobes are overburned, and many bear the finger prints of the *adoberos* who made them. It is these two traits that make the original adobes distinct from those used later to expand the house.

Most of the windows, including those on the main (south) elevation, have metal casements, wooden lintels, and brick sills. The casement windows flanking the front entry have wrought-iron grilles -- a Joesler trademark that related more to the architect's sense of style than to the residents' desire for security. The central portion of the rear (north) elevation

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Pima County, Arizona

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contains an expanse of plate-glass windows that overlook the main patio/courtyard and provide views of the Santa Catalina Mountains.

The patios are integral to the house, extending its living space and bringing a sense of the outdoors to the indoors. In addition to the circular patio at the front entrance (see above) there are, at the back of the house, a large patio off the living-dining room and a smaller patio off the master bedroom and bathroom. Each is enclosed by a low brick wall or saguaro-rib fence to make the patios resemble courtyards and add a sense of intimacy to the landscape. The main courtyard includes a raised brick patio that steps down to a lower brick patio leading to a lawn and walkways enclosed by a low brick wall. The step risers incorporate decorative ceramic tiles. Bougainvillea, shade trees, and potted plants complete the impression of a desert oasis. The smaller patio behind the master bath is landscaped with native cacti and enclosed with a saguaro-rib fence.

The canales projecting from the parapets originally allowed rainwater to run down the adobe walls. Through time this caused the erosion of adobe blocks below the canales. In the modern era downspouts were attached to the canales to direct water down and away from the base of the house. This arrangement has arrested the erosion of the blocks and has prevented the occurrence of rising damp. One canal at the rear of the house remains unaltered, indicating the original appearance.

The house has a zoned plan. The eastern portion contains a garage, kitchen, pantry, laundry room, and study (formerly a maid's quarters). The central zone is the social area, containing a living room, family room, dining room, and small foyer. The western zone is the private quarters, containing three bedrooms plus master bedroom, three bathrooms, and a library. Interior elements include corner fireplaces, painted adobe walls, beamed ceilings, and flooring of saltillo tile or concrete scored to resemble tile.

As first designed by Joesler and built in the summer of 1941, the Todd house was approximately half its current size, with a small kitchen and dining room at the eastern end, a living room and terrace in the central portion, and two bedrooms and a bath at the western end. Within the first year of its construction, the house received two additions, both designed by Joesler. A furnace room and two bedrooms with a shared bath were added to the west, while the eastern end was reworked to expand the dining room and add a maid's quarters. Expansion continued in the modern era; much of that work is attributed to Tucson architect Ned Nelson. Since 1950, a new kitchen was built at the rear of the house, the maid's quarters became a study, the space occupied by the original kitchen became the recessed entry and foyer, a master bath was added behind the west wing, and a garage was placed on the eastern end. All of these changes have been made in a manner compatible with, yet subtly distinct from, Joesler's original plans. Joesler's design set the standard that was followed in all subsequent work. Modern owners sensitively extended the architect's plans in their choice of materials, design, and workmanship. The modern additions can be detected mainly because their walls lack the overburned and finger-imprinted adobes that the earliest walls contain.

Integrity

The Todd house possesses good integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association as a Joesler residence. The present owners are building a studio toward the rear of the property. The studio is separate from the house and is screened from it, as well as from the street, by intervening vegetation. The studio does not detract from the overall historic character of the property. In this nomination the Todd house is counted as a contributing building and the in-process studio is counted as a non-contributing building.

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Pima County, Arizona

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SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The Charles S. Todd House is significant under Criterion C for its architecture. It was designed by architect Josias Thomas Joesler, who worked in the Tucson area from 1928 to the early 1940s and from 1948 to 1956. Joesler blended historic and modern elements with local materials and techniques to create eclectic buildings of distinction and charm. Of the nearly 500 properties attributed to Joesler in the greater Tucson area, an estimated 200 to 250 still stand and retain historic integrity. The Todd House continues to be a good example of a Joesler-designed residence.

Historic Context: The Architectural Legacy of Josias Th. Joesler in the Tucson Area

Josias Thomas Joesler, AIA, was a talented and prolific architect whose impact on the built environment of the Tucson area has long been acknowledged. In 1991 the City of Tucson, Pima County, and the University of Arizona College of Architecture obtained a Survey and Planning Grant from the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office to conduct a comprehensive inventory of his work, both individually and in collaboration with John W. and Helen G. Murphey. The project conducted an inventory of known or presumed Joesler/Murphey buildings in Tucson and Pima County, and catalogued the extensive collection of drawings, plans, and documents that had been donated by the Murphey Investment Trust to the University's Arizona Architectural Archives. The project also published a historic context report about Joesler and the Murpheys (Fey and others 1994). The following information is taken from that publication unless otherwise cited.

Josias Joesler was born in Zurich, Switzerland, in 1895. He studied architecture in Bern, engineering in Heidelberg, and history and drawing at the Sorbonne. In 1924 he married Natividad "Nati" Lorenzo, a Spanish Basque. The couple lived briefly in Havana and Mexico City before moving to Los Angeles in 1926. There, Josias worked unsuccessfully in his own practice before hiring on as a draftsman for a manufacturer of prefabricated homes.

Joesler moved to Arizona as a result of his acquaintance with George Washington Smith, a prominent southern California architect. In Tucson, builder John Murphey and his wife, designer Helen Murphey, were seeking to collaborate with a professional architect skilled in the styles of Europe. They originally hoped to lure Smith to the desert. He declined, but instead recommended the name of his young Swiss colleague. The Murpheys had met Joesler in Mexico City and were impressed with him, so they pursued Smith's idea with enthusiasm (Mitchell 1993:15). After residing briefly in Nogales, Arizona, the Joeslers arrived in Tucson in 1927.

Joesler brought to Tucson a full repertoire of architectural styles and images from his education and travels in Europe, North Africa, and Latin America. The earliest major collaboration between Joesler and the Murpheys was called the Old World Addition, an upscale subdivision built in 1927-1928 near the University of Arizona (and now largely displaced by the University's College of Medicine). The subdivision included a variety of historic revival styles including English Tudor, French, Spanish, and Swiss Chalet. During and after the development of the Old World Addition, Joesler and the Murpheys developed many other residences in mid-town Tucson subdivisions such as Sam Hughes, Blenman-Elm, Colonia Solana, and El Encanto.

It was during the next major collaboration that Joesler's sense of design reached full maturity. The Murpheys acquired 7,000 acres of undeveloped public land in the foothills of the Santa Catalina Mountains and in 1930 proposed to build a development there. Its location -- three miles from the city but remote then by Tucson standards -- challenged the Murpheys to create a project of rural character but urban amenities. Their vision was a "Mexican style" community of

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multi-acre "haciendas" near a town center of shops and a church. As supervisory architect for the Catalina Foothills project, Joesler helped the Murpheys achieve their goal. At the entrance to the development Joesler designed St. Philip's Plaza, a complex of five buildings with church, restaurant, offices, and studio around a central park. In the foothills beyond St. Philip's, Joesler selected homesites that took optimum advantage of views and preserved as much of the natural landscape as possible. His house designs were larger and more responsive to topography and landscape than most contemporary, period-style homes in Tucson proper. The foothills homes included arches, breezeways, and patios reminiscent of traditional homes in the world's arid regions. Joesler fluidly blended Spanish Colonial, Territorial, Sonoran, and Mission styles with traditional materials and building techniques to create a sense of age and permanence amid contemporary life. Details such as mortar-washed adobe, beamed ceilings, decorative ceramic tiles, functional corner fireplaces, wrought-iron ornamentation (for door fixtures, window grilles, patio gates, wind flags, etc.), tile roofs (or flat roofs with brick parapets), and canales heightened the sense of antiquity, while elements such as metal casement windows clued the viewer to the fact that the homes were built well into the twentieth century.

Building activity in the foothills and elsewhere halted during the Depression. In 1932 Joesler and the Murpheys did not develop a single project. Joesler sought commissions with new clients for his private practice. With economic recovery underway in the mid to late 1930s, the trio again collaborated on a number of projects including Broadway Village shopping center (the state's first "mall") at Country Club and Broadway (Trulsson 1989:52). Construction also resumed in the Catalina Foothills; by 1940 its toney clientele included author Erskine Caldwell, Mrs. Will Mayo of the Mayo Clinic, Louise Grace of the Grace shipping lines, and the Drexels of Drexel University in Philadelphia.

When World War II slowed construction in the private sector, Joesler became building superintendent for the Murphey-Keith Building Company at military installations in the Southwest. Claiming he had made enough money, he quit designing after the war and joined his wife at their new ranch in New Mexico. When the high altitude of Farmington caused health problems for Nati, they sold the ranch and moved to southern California, where Joesler designed their Point Loma home and a few other projects in the San Diego area (Trulsson 1989:55). By 1948 Joesler began commuting back to Tucson to resume work there and his association with the Murpheys. They collaborated on the Country Club Estates subdivision on Tucson's east side, where Joesler designed residences reflecting an eclectic mix of modern Ranch styles. The architect continued to work in the city until his death in 1956. In addition to the aforementioned works, Joesler's legacy to Tucson included the Ghost Ranch Lodge, Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity House, Seventh-Day Adventist Church at 1200 North Mountain Avenue, the Joesler/Loerpabel Residence, St. Michael's and All Angels Episcopal Church, the Fourth Avenue Shops, and the Don Martin Apartments.

The Charles S. Todd House is a good example of Joesler's residential architecture. Its siting is reminiscent of his work in the Catalina Foothills subdivision. Situated on a multi-acre parcel rich in native vegetation, the house is sited to preserve the natural landscape and take maximum advantage of views and prevailing breezes. Its orientation minimizes direct solar gain during the hottest hours of the day. Its courtyard-like patios promote the same outdoor lifestyle as houses in the Foothills project. The house itself incorporates many character-defining elements that were Joesler's trademarks: mortar-washed adobe walls, flat roofs with brick parapets and canales, metal casement windows, wrought-iron ornamentation, decorative ceramic tiles, functional and attractive corner fireplaces, and beamed ceilings. The property is unmistakably "Joesler" in setting, materials, workmanship, and overall sense of design.

Joesler's houses tended to be parsimonious with kitchen and closet space (Trulsson 1989:55), a trait that contributed to the "remuddling" of many, as later owners modernized the properties beyond recognition. The Todd house did not suffer such a fate. Joesler's 1941 plans and drawings set the standard for all subsequent modification. As the home grew in the decades following its construction, its owners ensured that the work was visually compatible with the original in design, material, and workmanship. Of the nearly 500 properties that Josias Joesler designed for the greater Tucson

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area, approximately 200 to 250 still exist and retain integrity. Today the Todd house not only is a good example of the architect's work, but also serves as a case study in the proper way to expand a Joesler design for continuing use.

Other Historical Information

Pima County deeds indicate that Charles S. and Flora K. Todd purchased this acreage from Edward A. and Marjorie E. Stursberg on May 5, 1941. Joesler completed his original plans and drawings in the same month, and the house was constructed for the Todds in the summer and early fall of 1941.¹ The builder is unknown; there is no evidence to suggest that it was John W. Murphey. When the Todds soon required more space, Joesler in November of 1941 drew plans to add a maid's quarters to the east end and two bedrooms to the west end. These additions were built circa 1942. The Todds sold the property in February 1945 to Charles W. and Bonita N. Hardy, who in turn sold it a short time later to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Pierce. The Pierces deeded it to Dr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Present in March of 1949.

The Presents had the longest tenure with the house. It was their residence for 28 years. From the 1950s to the 1980s, Arthur Present (1905-1989) was considered one of the state's leading radiologists. In 1970 he became a founding member of the University of Arizona College of Medicine. In 1975, with funding from the National Cancer Institute, he established one of the nation's first 26 mammography units. When he retired in 1987, he became the college's first Professor Emeritus.

The house has changed hands several times in recent decades. Owners have included (in chronological order) Maryann Mills, Thomas Doran, and Dr. John Casey. The present owners, David Frank and Kazukumi Sugiama, purchased the property in early 1996 and named it "Carapan," a word believed to be of southwestern origin meaning "place of rest and rejuvenation." They are currently completing an artist's studio near the back of the parcel. The studio is counted as a noncontributing building in this nomination. Located behind the main house and concealed by vegetation, the studio does not detract from the overall historic character of the property.

¹ The present study was unable to find information about the original owners, Charles S. and Flora K. Todd. The extensive collections of the Arizona Historical Society in Tucson did not yield information about them. Their names did not appear in city and telephone directories, nor in Tucson newspaper articles from 1941. At the Pima County Recorder's Office, the Todds' names appeared only with reference to the deeds for this property. Their names did not appear in other county records, such as those pertaining to mortgages, partnerships, military discharges, bonds, powers of attorney, judgments, liens, and voter registration. The most recent edition of the *Arizona Newspaper Obituary Index* did not list either of the Todds. The "Social Security Death Index," available online through *Ancestry.com*, contained 240 entries for persons named "Charles Todd" and 18 entries for persons named "Flora Todd"; however, none of the entries were from Arizona or were clearly associated with the Tucson property. A telephone interview with the fourth owner of the house, Barbara Present, failed to reveal information about the original owners. The impression of the researcher is that the Todds were from another part of the country and that they resided at their Tucson-area home seasonally rather than year-round.

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Anonymous

1959 The Churches of Josias Joesler, AIA. *Arizona Architect*, December 1959: 9-11.

Arizona Architectural Archives

var Plans dated 1941 by Jos. Th. Joesler for the "Charles S. Todd Residence." On file, Joesler/Murphey Collection, Arizona Architectural Archives, College of Architecture, University of Arizona, Tucson.

Fey, J. T., Joyce Havens, Barbara Macri, Frank P. Behlau, Linda L. Mayro, Stephen K. Brigham, and R. Brooks Jeffery
1994 *Joesler & Murphey - An Architectural Legacy for Tucson*. City of Tucson, Pima County, and the University of Arizona, Tucson.

Mitchell, Janet

1993 Untitled article concerning Joesler and the Murpheys. *Tucson Guide*, Spring 1993: 12-19.

Pima County Recorder's Office

var Deeds (Book:Page) 148:13; 239:119; 276:513; and 298:233. Pima County Recorder's Office, Tucson.

Sartore, Nancy

1974 Joesler's Houses. *Arizona Daily Star*, Sunday, October 27, 1974, Section K, p. 1.

Trulsson, Nora Burba

1989 Jos. Th. Joesler: The Architect Who Set Tucson's Style. *Phoenix Home and Garden*, January 1989: 46-55.

Tucson Citizen

1989 Pioneer in Breast-Cancer Detection, Dr. Arthur J. Present Dead at 84. *Tucson Citizen*, September 23, 1989.

Interviews

David Frank and Kazukumi Sugiyama (present owners), Tucson, 4/25/2000.

Barbara Present (former owner), Tucson, 5/2/2000.

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Photographic Information

The following information applies to all photos.

1. Charles S. Todd House
2. Pima County, AZ
3. Pat Stein
4. April 2000
5. Arizona Preservation Consultants, 6786 Mariah Drive, Flagstaff, AZ 86004.

-
6. View north/northwest, showing main (south) elevation and setting of building.
 7. PHOTO 1

6. View north/northwest, showing details around main entry.
7. PHOTO 2

6. View west/southwest, showing rear (north) elevation of building.
7. PHOTO 3

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

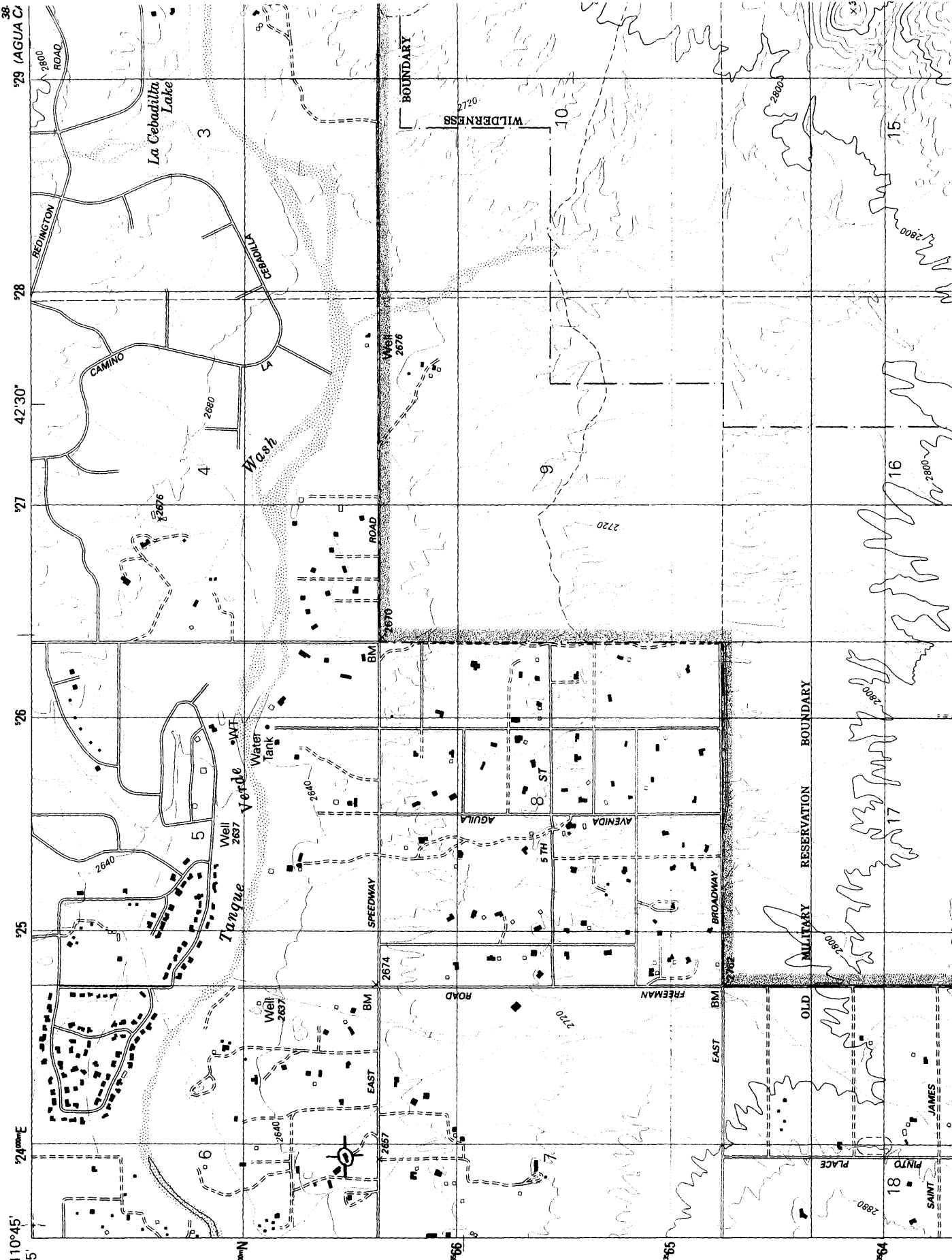


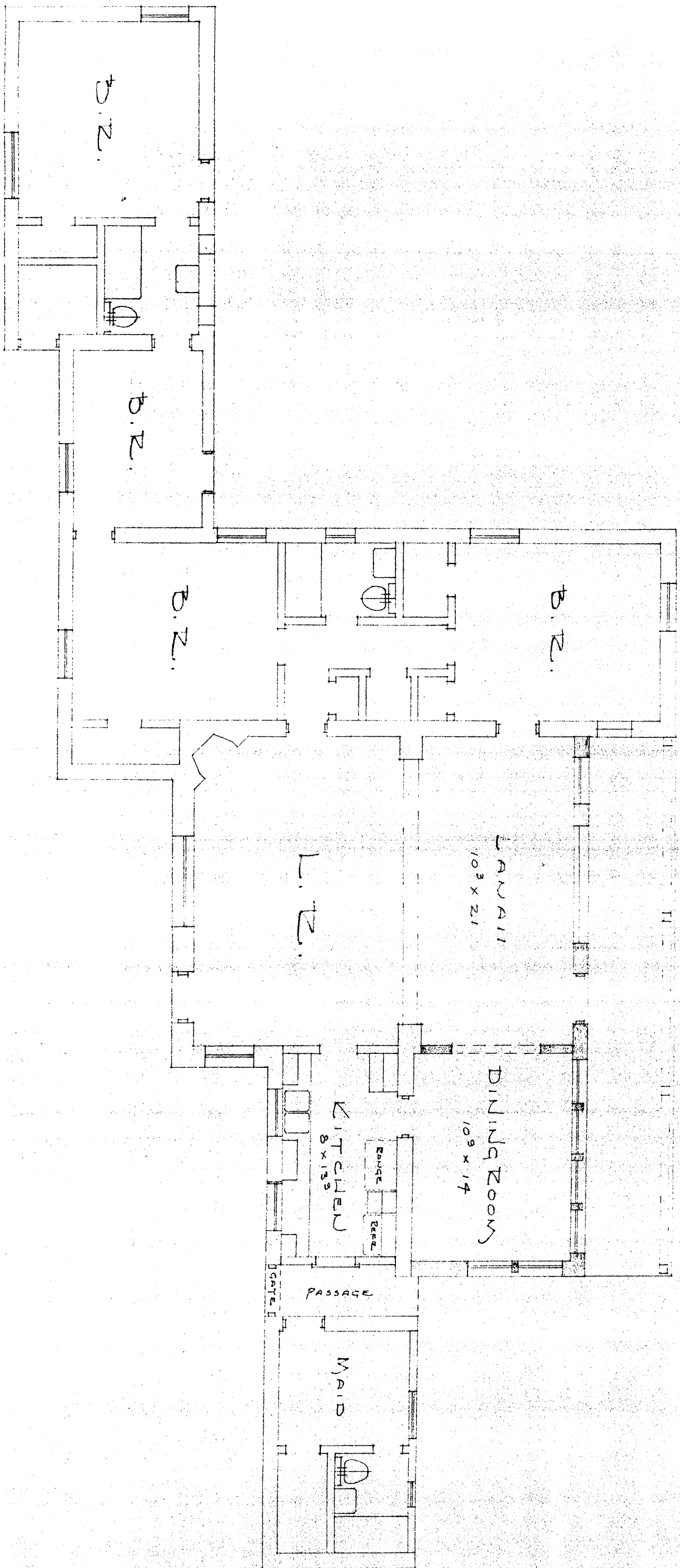
FIGURE 1.

CHARLES S. TODD HOUSE
PIMA CO., AZ

UTM: ZONE 12 523950E 3566520N

3848 1/4 SE
(SABINO CANYON)

FLOOR PLAN



1/4" = 1'-0"

FIGURE 4

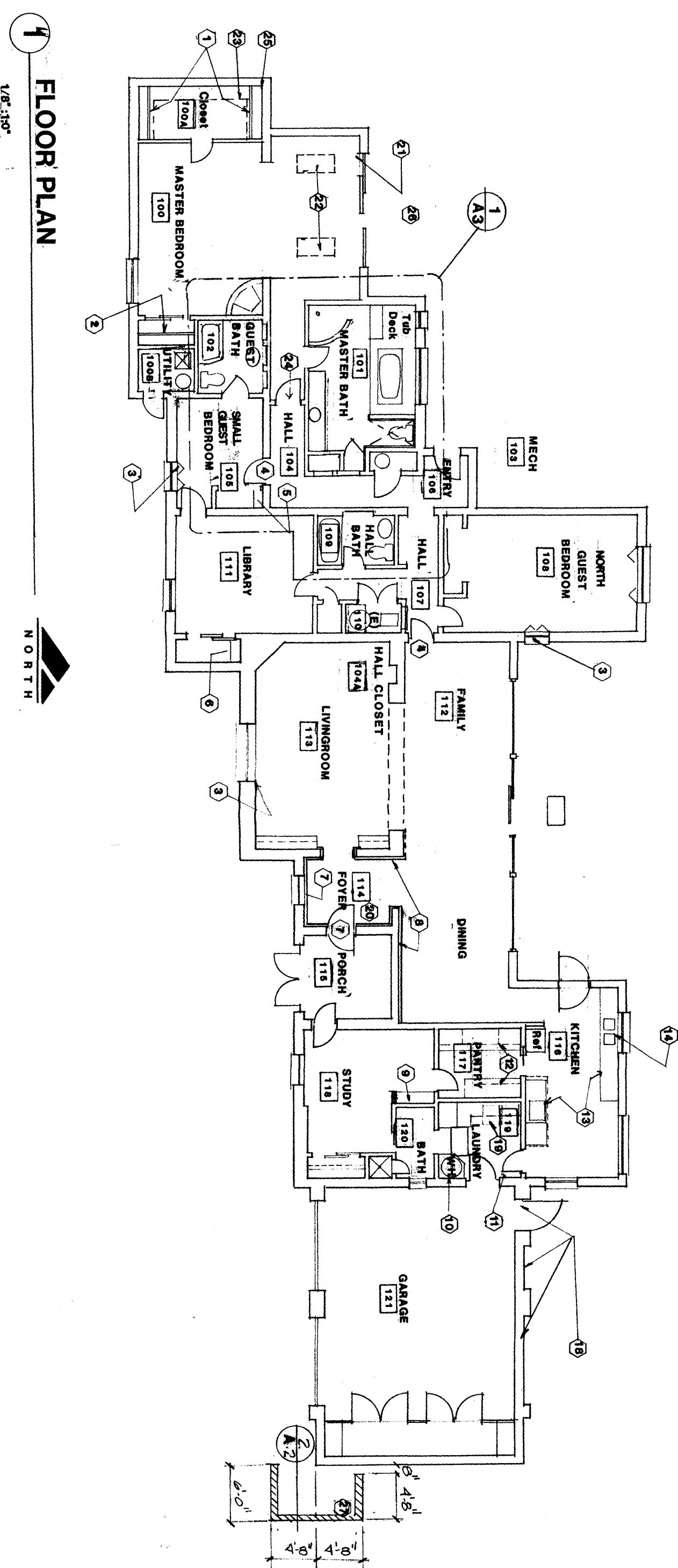


FIGURE 5

WALL AND CEILING FINISHES		ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE	
SYM	DESCRIPTION	RM	DESCRIPTION
P1	FRAZEE CW042W GRAPE FREEZE EGG SHELL	100	MASTER BEDRM
P2	PITTSBURGH PAINT 326-7 SPICED CIDER - SEMI-GLOSS		
P3	EPAYZ		

BRICK PAVER
CAP
12" BURNT ADOBE
CORBEL COURSE