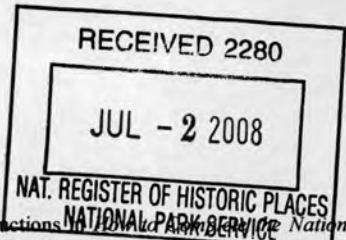


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



763

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions *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 an 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 Barrio El Hoyo Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by W. Cushing St. on the north, W. 18th St. on the south, S. 11th Ave. on the east, and S. Samaniego Ave. and S. Osborne Ave. on the west not for publication

city or town Tucson vicinity

state Arizona code AZ county Pima code 019 zip code 85701

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation act, 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James W. Gowman AZ SHPO 30 JUNE 2008
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Arizona State Parks, State Historic Preservation Officer
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 certifying official/Title

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the 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. Beall Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 8-13-08

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
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
68	28	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
68	28	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)
 DOMESTIC/single dwelling, multiple dwelling
 COMMERCE/TRADE/department store
 RELIGION/religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)
 DOMESTIC/single dwelling, multiple dwelling
 RELIGION/religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)
 OTHER: Sonoran Tradition
 LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
 REVIVALS: Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)
 foundation STONE, CONCRETE
 walls ADOBE, BRICK, STUCCO
 roof METAL, ASPHALT
 other WOOD

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 boxes that apply)

Property is:

- 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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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, No.
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record, No.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND
DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1908-1950

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository:

Barrio El Hoyo Historic District
Name of Property

Pima County, AZ
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 22 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	12	502182	3564441	3	12	502271	3564074
2	12	502374	3564448	4	12	502338	3564076

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 Morgan Rieder, Historical Architect; Paul Farnsworth Ph.D.; and Paul Rawson, M.A.

organization William Self Associates, Inc.

date December 19, 2007

street & number 2424 E. Broadway Blvd., Suite 100

telephone (520) 624-0101

city or town Tucson

state AZ

zip code 85719

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

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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Page 1

**Barrio El Hoyo Historic District
Tucson, Pima County, AZ**

Description

Barrio El Hoyo is a small residential neighborhood located southwest of Tucson's downtown. Barrio El Hoyo, together with the National Register-listed Barrio Libre Historic District (listed October 18, 1978), comprise the locally designated Barrio Histórico Historic District. The City of Tucson has viewed Barrio El Hoyo as having the same architectural and historical importance as the National Register-listed Barrio Libre. The current nomination is to provide comparable State and National Register recognition of the district's significance. It possesses 68 contributing resources and 28 noncontributing resources; contributing resources reflect good examples of properties executed in the Sonoran Tradition, and one religious structure in Mission style. Noncontributing resources mainly reflect infill after the period of significance. The barrio's period of significance is from 1908 to 1950, which was chosen to reflect the period of the development of the neighborhood. The neighborhood retains a considerable degree of integrity of materials and workmanship, and a high degree of integrity in terms of location, design, setting, feeling, and association.

Barrio El Hoyo is located within walking distance of Tucson's downtown, to the southwest. The neighborhood is bounded on the north and northwest by the facilities of the Tucson Convention Center, on the west by industrial yards, on the southwest and south by Tucson Water facilities, and on the east by Barrio Libre Historic District. Other nearby barrios are Santa Rosa, to the south, and a remnant of El Membrillo, to the northwest. El Hoyo derives its name ("the hole") from its topography because most of the neighborhood is on lower ground than the surrounding areas to the east and south. Until the late nineteenth century, this was cultivated land on the floodplain of the Santa Cruz River. In the early 1870s, Leopoldo Carrillo owned most of the property now occupied by Barrio El Hoyo and the area was developed as Carrillo's Gardens and, to the north, a ball field. In 1903, Emanuel Drachman purchased the Gardens after Carrillo's death, and, in partnership with Alex Rossi, opened an amusement park under the name Elysian Grove. Elysian Grove finally closed in 1915 due to financial problems and the land was sold and subdivided.

Barrio El Hoyo was formed from three blocks—221, 243, and 245—of the original 1872 Tucson townsite. Block 245, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, was divided by Osborne Avenue and platted by 1905 but remained part of the City of Tucson plat; building here began by 1908 (e.g., 715 S. 11th Ave.). After the demise of Elysian Grove in 1915, Block 243, between Seventeenth Street and Mission Road (now W. Simpson Street), was platted as the Elysian Grove subdivision; the plat was not filed until 1921, but lots were being sold and dwellings constructed from 1915 on. Most of Block 221, north of Mission Road, was platted as the Southwestern addition in 1920; in 1926, a portion of this addition was replatted as the Ball Park subdivision. The northern two-thirds of Block 221 was demolished in the 1970s for the Tucson Convention Center; two-thirds of the Ball Park subdivision was left intact. Approximately three-quarters of the barrio had been built by 1931, before the effects of the Great Depression; the remaining quarter was built during recovery from the Depression up to World War II and in the immediate postwar years. However, little or no home building took place during the Depression years (for lack of funds) nor during wartime (for lack of

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Barrio El Hoyo Historic District
Tucson, Pima County, AZ

Description (continued)

materials). By 1950, the barrio had been almost entirely built up; very little infill was constructed during the 1950s (5.2 % of the total number of buildings in the present barrio). During the following two decades, the neighborhood underwent a period of decline and a number of buildings were abandoned and collapsed. The barrio's period of significance is, therefore, from 1908, the date of construction of the earliest standing structure, to 1950, when the barrio had been almost entirely built up.

El Hoyo is one of Tucson's "suburban" barrios, although it was (and is) very different from the Anglo-American motor-car suburbs that were being built east of downtown. Suburban barrios such as El Hoyo and Barrio Anita (north of downtown) are defined as those that developed outside Tucson's late nineteenth-century core, roughly bounded on the north by Sixth Street, on the south by Eighteenth Street, on the east by the railroad, and on the west by Main Avenue (Husband 1988). Barrio El Hoyo in particular is a relatively late manifestation of the Tucson "suburban" barrio, as it dates to the early to mid-twentieth century, rather than the late nineteenth century as do many other Tucson "suburban" barrios.

The buildings constructed in El Hoyo during its period of significance are a continuation of the Hispanic vernacular building tradition known regionally as Sonoran. (Until the United States' invasion of Mexico and the subsequent treaties of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, and La Mesilla in 1854, what is now southern Arizona was northern Sonora.) According to Nequette and Jeffery (2002), the typical, single-room adobe block house was the basic building unit of the early Sonoran house. In the second half of the nineteenth century this was a simple square or rectangle in plan, located at the front of the property line or street edge and contiguous with adjacent units. Shared walls saved time and materials. These rows lined the perimeter of the block, with a communal area in the center for gardening, cooking, livestock, and outdoor living. A gate at the street allowed entry between units to the central area. In the late nineteenth century this gateway became enclosed as a wide central hall called a *zaguán* from which other rooms were entered. A flat roof surrounded by a high parapet allowed people to sleep on the rooftops. Nequette and Jeffery (2002:272) state that there are no unchanged Sonoran houses, as all that have survived have been modified by American cultural attitudes and materials into what they call "Transformed Sonoran." Although small quantities of pre-manufactured building materials had been brought in by wagon freighters prior to 1880, the arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad in Tucson that year enabled large quantities of these materials to be brought in. Bricks for coping, milled limber for window and door trim as well as roofs, and tin for roofing were among the materials now widely available. The most common modification was the addition of a gabled or pyramidal roof.

New buildings also made use of the newly available materials. Nequette and Jeffery (2002) call these houses "Transitional." Transitional Sonoran style is the result of the transformation that occurred as Sonoran traditions began to incorporate non-Hispanic American traditions from the East. At the

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Barrio El Hoyo Historic District
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Description (continued)

urban scale, this was manifested in changing land-use patterns. At the scale of the building, structures incorporated both traditions. Nequette and Jeffery (2002) identify two periods, early and late. The earlier period is noted for simplicity and use of the Greek Revival pediment, while the later is noted for the use of wooden gabled roofs on adobe walls. Another change from early to late is that building placement shifted from the front of the property line to increasingly further back on the lot to create a zone of separation between public and private.

In Barrio El Hoyo, dwellings are modest in size and scale, with simple massing, ranging from row houses to isolated rectangles and ells. On any given street, flat roofs with parapets alternate with simple gabled, hipped, and shed roofs. The dwellings were built by their owners or by neighbors who worked in the building trades. Adobe continued to be the primary material for bearing walls until after World War II. Typically, the dwelling itself would be adobe, while the kitchen at the rear would be constructed of light wood frame, often using salvaged lumber, even though part of the original construction of the building. Early twentieth-century architectural movements and revivals—principally Craftsman and Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival (or Spanish Eclectic, as used by McAlester and McAlester [1997])—are in evidence, but more as influences on the Sonoran tradition rather than fully realized styles. These influences are subtle: Craftsman influence can be seen in the slatted vents of low-pitched gables; Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival (Spanish Eclectic) can be seen in the occasional stepped parapet and use of Mission tile.

Building codes or conventions requiring uniform setbacks were unknown and building placement was highly variable. Dwellings were often built up to the street (zero lot line) in the manner of the traditional Sonoran row house, but many have a minimal front setback of 5 to 10 feet. The latter typically have a front fence (usually chain-link, but occasionally masonry and wrought iron) and chairs and benches creating an outdoor living space; the yard is usually swept dirt and flowers are often present, but usually in pots (Manger 2000). This contrasts with the Anglo-American convention, where unfenced front yards are reserved for a lawn (or, increasingly in Tucson, xeric landscaping) and the outdoor living occurs in the back yard. Side setbacks are highly variable, as dwellings were often built on the lot line on at least one side. In some cases, the dwelling is sited at the rear of the lot, like a rural *ranchito*. This is why the dwellings of the barrio are best understood as continuations of the Sonoran tradition (i.e., Sonoran Transitional, with input from contemporaneous Anglo-American modes) rather than as manifestations of specific Anglo-American architectural styles.

The one contributing element of the district that is not in the Sonoran tradition is the chapel of San Cosme (546 W. Simpson St.), a special ministry of the Diocese of Tucson. The chapel was built in 1931 to serve Barrio El Hoyo, and, until the 1960s, held regular Sunday Mass. Today the chapel is used monthly for Masses and regularly for both religious and secular activities, and reflects the traditional religious orientation of the barrio. Architecturally, the chapel was built in simple Mission

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Description (continued)

style, with a low pitch, front-gabled roof edged with red clay-tile at the front to give the impression of a completely tiled roof from the street; projecting eaves with exposed rafter ends; smooth stuccowalls painted white; arched window openings; simple visor-roofed porch with red-clay tiles; and a mission-like bell tower.

As a result of the varied responses to the interaction of traditional Sonoran and non-Hispanic American traditions, El Hoyo has a unique feel. It balances the limited urban space and dense lot layout, with a more open atmosphere of a rural village, which is emphasized by the diversity of house setbacks along the streets and the generally unplanned development of the barrio. The streets of Barrio El Hoyo tend to be narrow, noticeably narrower than the Tucson norm. Although originally unpaved, today, all the street surface asphalt is in good condition, except S. Osborne Avenue, which is cracked and potholed. The larger streets have space for sidewalks, but no paving of the sidewalks. The narrower streets do not have space where a sidewalk would be. The only paved sidewalk is a small patch in front of the Chapel San Cosme. The paving here is concrete slab, marked USA/WPA, and so it is probably contemporary with chapel construction. The absence of sidewalks on streets large enough to support them is very unusual in Tucson and contributes to the rural feel of the area.

El Hoyo is below the general grade of the landscape in surrounding areas to the north, east, and south. Along the north edge of the district, Cushing Street is above the floor level of the adjacent houses, W. Simpson Street slopes quite markedly downhill from the east edge of the district, and the roads slope down into El Hoyo from the south. Drainage ditches run along the west side of the district, where the ground is relatively level and does not slope into El Hoyo. The streets also have undulations in the road, which, especially in the dips, are distinctive; Tucson is generally a very graded town, and so the presence of topography is a noticeable feature of the street-scape. Also, Tucson is mostly on a grid, so the angled street layout with few four-way intersections is distinctive and several streets lack traffic signs or even street signs. The narrow streets feel different, almost confined compared to most of Tucson. There is little traffic within the neighborhood, and of necessity it moves slowly.

The traditional religious orientation of the barrio is also reflected in the yard areas, with *nichos* in front yards with Roman Catholic iconography, most often an image of the Virgin of Guadalupe depicted on a small patch of tiles. There is also a painted plaster statue of Our Lady, and one painted mural of her. Other common images depicted in tile are Jesus or angels. The statue and tiles are industrial products; the tiles are not mosaics, but instead are printed with the picture. These images can be found in other Tucson neighborhoods, but they are more common in El Hoyo, while the scarcity of copper suns, wind chimes, coyotes, and cattle motifs commonly seen elsewhere in Tucson further distinguishes the neighborhood. Quite a few houses had chairs outside along the street for people to sit out on summer evenings; in most of Tucson this is not so.

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Description (continued)

The vegetation/landscaping is also part of the semi-rural feeling. Yards are distinctive in that they are usually swept dirt, rather than the more modern xeric landscaping commonly found throughout Tucson. While flowers are often present, they are usually contained in pots rather than planted in the yard itself. There are quite a few tamarisk trees, which need lots of water, and are therefore less common through Tucson. There are also mesquites, palms, and citrus, and, although these are seen throughout Tucson, the trees are less pruned and more natural looking than is typical. There are also many prickly pear plants, some very large, and, in general, the vegetation grows better in the barrio probably because it is near the river. As Sheridan (1986:240) notes in describing the history of mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century Tucson Mexican community:

because of the proximity of the Río Santa Cruz, the ground was moister and more fertile than in most other parts of town. Vegetation flourished...The impression of still living in the country was particularly strong on winter mornings, when mesquite smoke drifting from the chimneys of wood stoves created a haze that mingled with the mist rising from the floodplain of the river. On those mornings, Anglo Tucson must have seemed very far away indeed.

The best introduction to Barrio El Hoyo is to turn west on Simpson at Main. The most prominent feature is the former Elysian Grove Market (400 W. Simpson St.), built in 1929 by Jose Q. Trujillo at the corner of W. Simpson Street and S. Samaniego Avenue (Photograph 1). As the local store, this was a pivotal building in the barrio, and became a neighborhood meeting place. Although the store closed in the 1960s and was converted into three apartments, the conversion retained the original exterior appearance and visually it is still a focal point of the neighborhood. It is a classic example of its type, with the characteristic angled corner entrance. Note that the original signage has been preserved. This building stands at the northeast corner of the former Elysian Grove subdivision, the largest of the barrio's subdivisions. Of the 41 extant buildings in this subdivision that date from the barrio's period of significance, 68.3 percent were built between 1915 and 1930, 19.5 percent between 1936 and 1941, and 12.2 percent between 1946 and 1950. The subdivision consists of four blocks with streets named for prominent Hispanic figures in Tucson's history. Photograph 2 shows a characteristic streetscape in the subdivision, looking down S. Elias Avenue from W. Carrillo Street.

El Hoyo's irregular topography is most pronounced in the former Elysian Grove subdivision. On streets like Samaniego and Seventeenth, the difference in grade from the front of the lot to the back was such that builders either had to construct a dwelling with the front at grade and the back raised well above, or they had to dig the front yard down below grade, so that the rear of the structure was at grade. This can be seen in Photograph 3, a view of the south side of W. Seventeenth Street.

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Tucson, Pima County, AZ**

Description (continued)

South of the former Elysian Grove subdivision is Block 245 of the City of Tucson, the oldest part of the barrio. Over half of the 11 dwellings on this block were built in the 1910s. Photograph 4 shows some of these along S. Osborne Avenue. This photograph illustrates the different building setbacks found throughout the district. In the immediate foreground, 704 S. Osborne Avenue is slightly set back from the street, to the left, while 706 (a recent, noncontributing building) is set back further and barely visible, but 708 and 730 are at the street front of their properties. Meanwhile further to the left, 732 and 734 are both set further back on their lots, with 732 not visible in the photograph, and only the front, southeast corner of 734 barely visible.

North of the former Elysian Grove subdivision, in the Southwest and Ball Park subdivisions, are 25 extant buildings dating from the barrio's period of significance, most of which were built in the 1920s and 1930s. Photograph 5 shows S. El Paso Avenue, which runs between these subdivisions. On the right is 400 S. El Paso, one the neighborhood's examples of the Sonoran row house. The slope down into El Hoyo is also apparent. Photograph 6 shows W. Simpson Street. On the left is the chapel of San Cosme. Note the only paved sidewalk in the district is the small patch in front of the chapel. Also apparent is the irregularity of house placement relative to the street, with 440 W. Simpson Street set back and completely hidden by the chapel, while 438 is at the street line (although partially hidden by 440's front yard vegetation). The other houses on the left side of the street are all set back from the road and thus completely obscured.

Assessment of District Integrity

Location

Barrio El Hoyo was formed from three blocks—221, 243, and 245—of the original 1872 Tucson townsite, a short walk southwest of Tucson's downtown area. Modern development has destroyed some of the original area occupied by the barrio to the north, west, and southwest of the district, but the core remains intact. As a result, Barrio El Hoyo retains a high degree of integrity of location.

Design

Barrio El Hoyo retains many of the elements that made the original barrio distinctive. The barrio was more-or-less developed by the 1950s, and although very little infill occurred during the subsequent decades, some buildings were abandoned and collapsed during this period. However, in the 1980s, revitalization (or gentrification, depending upon one's perspective) of the barrio began. Buildings

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**Barrio El Hoyo Historic District
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Description (continued)

constructed from the 1980s to the present, which account for 14.6 percent of the total, have been subject to development standards designed to ensure the historic integrity of Barrio Histórico, the City historic district (historic preservation zone) that contains both Barrio El Hoyo and Barrio Libre. The development standards are based on the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines, and are applied to all construction, whether involving an existing historic building or new design. Consequently, while not contributing to the district's integrity, they do not detract from the original elements that made the barrio distinctive, but instead share many of the same elements. As a result, Barrio El Hoyo retains a high degree of integrity of design.

Setting

The physical environment within Barrio El Hoyo has seen relatively little change. The ground surface slopes down into the barrio on three sides, and the undulating topography within remains unchanged. The street layout with its lack of a regular, right-angled grid, as well as the narrow streets themselves also remain unchanged. The area to the east of El Hoyo is a National Register District (Barrio Libre), and while the areas to the north, west, and south have been impacted by modern development, none of this development is high-rise buildings that would visually impact El Hoyo. The vegetation also remains much the same, generally better watered than areas further from the river, with little evidence of the graveling used to make the xeric landscaping that has become popular elsewhere in Tucson. Although some construction has occurred since the 1980s revitalization, this construction, whether involving an existing historic building or new design, has been subject to development standards designed to ensure the historic integrity of Barrio Histórico and maintain the distinctive elements that contribute to the barrio's setting. Overall, Barrio El Hoyo retains high degree of integrity of setting.

Materials

The buildings of Barrio El Hoyo retain much of their original materials including adobe walls covered in stucco, wooden double-hung sash windows, and stone and concrete foundations. Roofing materials, however, do show considerable variation with composition, asphalt roll, corrugated and sheet metal roofs all being common. However, in most cases, these roofing materials were in use during the district's period of significance and do not detract from the integrity of the structures. Two particularly common impacts on the integrity of the houses of El Hoyo are the use of mechanical cooling systems visible on many of the roof tops and the appearance of iron security bars over the windows. Another significant impact on the integrity of materials is the relatively widespread use of metal chain-link and other non-traditional fencing around yards. Visually, these fences probably

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Description (continued)

represent the most dramatic impact on the integrity of the district. In four cases (4.2%), as a result of high, non-traditional fences obscuring them, houses are not considered to be contributing elements to the district. Development design standards applied to buildings constructed between the 1980s and the present have ensured that the both the new and historic buildings share many of the same materials, thereby preserving original (material) elements that made the barrio distinctive. These standards have served to reduce the loss of traditional materials in the district despite the loss of historic fabric between 1950 and 1980. Overall, Barrio El Hoyo still retains considerable integrity of materials, although less so in this respect than in others.

Workmanship

Barrio El Hoyo is primarily characterized by the Transitional Sonoran style, in which local builders blended traditional Sonoran traditions and with non-Hispanic American elements. As such, the level of workmanship was originally that of the local Hispanic builders, and has largely remained so to the present. Because buildings constructed from the 1980s to the present, which account for 14.6 percent of the total, have been subject to development standards designed to ensure the historic integrity of Barrio Histórico and which are applied to all construction, whether involving an existing historic building or new design, the new buildings do not detract from the original elements that made the barrio distinctive, but share many of the same elements. While the construction of new buildings since the 1980s may represent loss of original historic fabric, they do not dramatically compromise the integrity of workmanship in the district because development design standards were applied to all construction activities to ensure the historic integrity of the Barrio Histórico. Of the older houses, four (4.2%) of the buildings in the district were judged to have become noncontributing elements due to inappropriate alterations that do not fall within the range of elements used during the period of significance. Nonetheless, Barrio El Hoyo still retains considerable integrity of workmanship.

Feeling

Barrio El Hoyo retains its feeling as a distinct and different neighborhood within Tucson. It combines the density of a typical urban settlement with a feeling of a more rural village through the combination of street width and layout, building spacing and setbacks, topographic variation, and vegetation. It also retains a feeling of its period of significance through the high proportion of stylistically similar historic buildings and the fact that buildings constructed from the 1980s to the present have been subject to development standards, based on the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines, designed to ensure the historic integrity of Barrio Histórico. As these have been applied to all construction, whether involving an existing historic building or new design, the

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**Barrio El Hoyo Historic District
Tucson, Pima County, AZ**

Description (continued)

result has been the retention of a high degree of the historic and aesthetic feeling despite loss of some historic fabric.

Association

Barrio El Hoyo retains a strong association with the criteria of architecture and community planning and development, for which it is nominated to the National Register. The historic buildings in Barrio El Hoyo are best characterized as continuations of the Sonoran tradition, with influences from Anglo-American architectural movements and revivals. This architecture of cultural convergence characterizes the survival of the Sonoran tradition in southern Arizona until the middle of twentieth century. Overall, 69.8 percent of the buildings in the district represent this architectural tradition from its period of significance. In regard to community planning and development, Barrio El Hoyo was essentially self-created and reflects the socioeconomic status of its builders. The barrio was only minimally planned, yet the builders of the barrio, relying for the most part on their own resources, created a unique environment that it still retains today. This survival has been facilitated by the inclusion, since the 1980s, of Barrio El Hoyo in Barrio Histórico, the City historic district (historic preservation zone) that contains both Barrio El Hoyo and Barrio Libre. As a result, the characteristic features of the district have not been compromised by modern development. Consequently, Barrio El Hoyo retains a high degree of integrity of association.

Contributing and Noncontributing Buildings

The following list provides the National Register status of all resources within Barrio El Hoyo. Of the 96 buildings in the district, 68 (70.8%) are contributing. Noncontributing resources total 28 (29.2%); most of these are recently constructed dwellings. Numbered streets are listed consecutively, followed by named streets listed alphabetically. For each entry, the initial date of construction is also given. Dates are based primarily on data from the Pima County Assessor's property record files, as well as from conversations with long-time residents of the barrio.

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Description (continued)

Survey Site Number	Address	Date of Construction	National Register Status	Reason for Noncontributing Status
<u>S. 11th Avenue</u>				
104	715	1908	Contributing	
105	719	1911	Noncontributing	Inappropriate alterations
<u>W. 17th Street</u>				
100	449	1920	Noncontributing	Obscured by high fence
079	502	1924	Contributing	
101	505	1915	Contributing	
080	508	1930	Contributing	
083	510	1923	Contributing	
084	514	1923	Contributing	
087	516	1920	Contributing	
088	518	1922	Contributing	
090	520	1937	Contributing	
091	522	1920	Contributing	
094	534	1941	Contributing	
095	536	1938	Contributing	
098	538	1918	Contributing	
<u>W. 18th Street</u>				
109	508	1915	Contributing	
<u>W. Carrillo Street</u>				
081	407	1922	Contributing	
082	415	1955	Noncontributing	After period of significance
092	431	1992	Noncontributing	After period of significance

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Description (continued)

Survey Site Number	Address	Date of Construction	National Register Status	Reason for Noncontributing Status
<u>W. Carrillo Street (continued)</u>				
093	435	1948	Contributing	
085	503	1923	Contributing	
089	521	1923	Contributing	
086	525	1919	Contributing	
096	537	1939	Contributing	
097	545	1959	Noncontributing	After period of significance
<u>S. Elias Avenue</u>				
055	412	1986	Noncontributing	After period of significance
056	416	1922	Contributing	
041	423	1953	Noncontributing	After period of significance
042	427	1928	Contributing	
045	431	1991	Noncontributing	After period of significance
062	432	1925	Contributing	
063	434	1920	Contributing	
058	436	1925	Contributing	
066	438	1924	Contributing	
047	441	1982	Noncontributing	After period of significance
048	445	1950	Contributing	
000	446	1927	Contributing	
051	449	1984	Noncontributing	After period of significance
039	521	1930	Contributing	
<u>S. El Paso Avenue</u>				
025	400	1927	Contributing	
004	403	1924	Contributing	

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Description (continued)

Survey Site Number	Address	Date of Construction	National Register Status	Reason for Noncontributing Status
<u>S. El Paso Avenue (continued)</u>				
009	421	1930	Noncontributing	Moved and obscured by a high wall
005	437	1925	Contributing	
026	442	1927	Contributing	
<u>S. Osborne Avenue</u>				
099	704	1915	Contributing	
102	706	1991	Noncontributing	After period of significance
103	708	1915	Contributing	
106	730	1919	Contributing	
107	732	1936	Contributing	
108	734	1930	Contributing	
<u>S. Otero Avenue</u>				
073	426	1936	Contributing	
061	431	1949	Contributing	
064	435	1949	Contributing	
074	438	1938	Contributing	
065	439	1953	Noncontributing	After period of significance
067	445	1946	Contributing	
075	452	1940	Contributing	
076	456	1997	Noncontributing	After period of significance
077	460	1951	Noncontributing	After period of significance
054	505	1919	Contributing	
057	511	1995	Noncontributing	After period of significance
060	515	2000	Noncontributing	After period of significance
069	529	1915	Contributing	

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Description (continued)

Survey Site Number	Address	Date of Construction	National Register Status	Reason for Noncontributing Status
<u>W. Rosales Street</u>				
027	409	1927	Contributing	
024	410	1925	Contributing	
028	411	1925	Contributing	
023	412	1927	Noncontributing	Inappropriate alterations
022	414	2001	Noncontributing	After period of significance
029	427	1940	Contributing	
021	428	1946	Contributing	
030	429	1925	Noncontributing	Inappropriate alterations
031	431	1935	Noncontributing	Most of street façade dates after period of significance
032	433	1925	Contributing	
019	448	1927	Contributing	
<u>S. Samaniego Avenue</u>				
036	420	1918	Contributing	
037	428	1919	Contributing	
043	550	1925	Contributing	
044	552	1994	Noncontributing	After period of significance
049	560	1991	Noncontributing	After period of significance
050	570	1981	Noncontributing	After period of significance

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Description (continued)

Survey Site Number	Address	Date of Construction	National Register Status	Reason for Noncontributing Status
	<u>W. Simpson St.</u>			
007	340	1920	Contributing	
008	344	2000	Noncontributing	After period of significance
010	350	1925	Contributing	
001	357	1909	Contributing	
034	400	1929	Contributing	
018	402	1940	Noncontributing	Inappropriate alterations
035	408	1936	Contributing	
017	410	1936	Contributing	
016	416	1936	Noncontributing	Recent addition and high wall obscures dwelling
014	426	1931	Contributing	
015	430	1937	Contributing	
013	438	1936	Contributing	
012	440	1931	Contributing	
052	445	1930	Contributing	
053	455	1918	Noncontributing	Obscured by high fence
011	546	1931	Contributing	

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Statement of Significance

Barrio El Hoyo is a historic district significant under National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of community planning and development and architecture. The district's period of significance is from 1908, when the first dwellings were constructed within the district, to 1950, when the neighborhood was almost entirely built up and had fully acquired its historic character as one of Tucson's suburban barrios. Barrio El Hoyo is significant as an example of community planning and development by a marginalized group that protected itself against some of the most overt manifestations of subordination and discrimination. Barrio El Hoyo is a living barrio that has maintained its connections with the traditions that created it. This is evident in the closely knit family connections that still exist, and in community traditions that have created a strong sense of neighborhood in the area. Barrio El Hoyo is significant for its architecture because all of its contributing dwellings are examples of the continuation of the Sonoran architectural tradition in the early twentieth century, with influences from Anglo-American architectural movements and revivals that is sometimes called "Transitional." Barrio El Hoyo, together with the National Register-listed Barrio Libre Historic District, comprise the locally designated Barrio Histórico Historic District. The City of Tucson has viewed Barrio El Hoyo as having the same architectural and historical importance as the National Register-listed Barrio Libre. The current nomination is to provide comparable State and National Register recognition of the district's significance.

Historic Context

Tucson was founded by Spanish-speaking pioneers in 1775. It remained a frontier garrison of Sonora until the Gadsden Purchase transferred it to the United States in 1854. Even thereafter, Mexicans composed the numerical majority in Tucson throughout the nineteenth century. *Tucsonenses* continued to exercise considerable economic and political power into the 1890s. However, the coming of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1880 began the transformation of Tucson from a bicultural, bilingual town into one in which Hispanics and Anglo-Americans were increasingly divided. Tucson changed from the major settlement on a relatively little-used transcontinental wagon freight route connecting the east coast with California (ocean steamers and the transcontinental railroad through Utah and Nevada carried the vast bulk of the freight west) to a major settlement on one of the two transcontinental railroads connecting the east with the west coast. Arizona underwent a major boom in the 1880s with the cattle and sheep industries as well as mining, taking full advantage of the railroads to export their products to markets east and west. The railroad became the major employer of Hispanics in Tucson, although almost entirely in low-paid, unskilled jobs.

By 1897, Anglos controlled the central business district, owning approximately 80 percent of the business in Tucson and living in 80 to 90 percent of the houses in that area. Most Hispanics lived

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Statement of Significance (continued)

south of downtown, but the area to the east of downtown began to develop Anglo settlement. Between 1880 and 1900, Tucson's population grew only slightly from 7,007 to 7,531, but over the next 20 years it increased almost three-fold to 20,337. By 1940, the population almost doubled again to 36,818. At the same time, the number of Hispanics declined slightly from 4,469 in 1880 to 4,122 in 1900, but then almost doubled by 1920 to 7,489 and by almost half again to 11,000 in 1940 (Sheridan 1986:3). While the Anglo population spread out to the east and north, decreasing the overall population density of the city, Hispanics became increasingly concentrated in the area south of downtown, although there was some expansion to the west of the river as well (Gourley 1992; Sheridan 1986). Throughout the same period the proportion of the Mexican workforce employed in unskilled labor remained high, though it declined from almost 60 percent in 1880 to just above 40 percent in 1900, remaining at that level through 1940. Overall, the percentage of Mexicans employed in "blue collar" jobs fluctuated between 70 and 80 percent between 1880 and 1940 (Sheridan 1986:264-266).

Until the late nineteenth century, the area (Blocks 221, 243, and 245) of the 1872 Tucson townsite that became the Barrio El Hoyo was cultivated land on the floodplain of the Santa Cruz River, beyond the limits of urban settlement. However, by the early 1870s, the area had been developed by its owner, Leopold Carrillo, as Carrillo's Gardens on Block 243. This was a popular venue with an artificial lake and ponds, caged animals and birds, and a park for concerts, dances, and general recreation. Adjacent to the north on Block 221 was a ball field which saw, among other events, baseball games, University of Arizona football games, and the first Tucson Air Show in 1911. In 1903, the area was converted to an amusement park known as Elysian Grove. A half-mile speed track was built and bicycle races were a popular attraction. In 1906 Nat Hawke purchased a half interest in the park, and together, Drachman and Hawke, in 1907, built a new pavilion that could seat 500 to 600 people. Baths and a swimming pool were other popular features of the park. Elysian Grove finally closed in 1915 due to financial problems, and the land was sold and subdivided.

Although most of the development of and settlement in Barrio El Hoyo did not begin until after the demise of Elysian Grove in 1915, construction at the southern end of the neighborhood, in Block 245 (between Seventeen and Eighteenth Streets), began as early as 1908. Other subdivisions, including the Elysian Grove subdivision (Block 243 between Seventeenth Street and Mission Road) and the Southwestern addition/Ball Park subdivision (Block 221, north of Mission Road), were added between 1915 and 1926. Thus, one can trace the development of the barrio through time, with the oldest settlements located at the south end in Block 245 generally becoming younger as one progresses north and west. That said, on most streets there was not construction in sequence along the street from one end to the other but houses built at different times throughout the block, with later houses filling in between earlier houses.

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There are several important landmarks in Barrio El Hoyo, the first of which is the former Elysian Grove Market (400 W. Simpson St.), built in 1929. The market, which was the only local grocery store, served as a neighborhood meeting place where a sense of community was fostered within the barrio. During the 1960s, the store was closed and converted into three apartments; however, the conversion retained the original exterior appearance and visually it is still a focal point of the neighborhood.

The chapel of San Cosme (546 W. Simpson St.), a special ministry of the Diocese of Tucson which was built in 1931, is another major landmark of Barrio El Hoyo. Between the early 1930s and the 1960s, the chapel functioned as the focal point of religious activity in the neighborhood, holding regular Sunday Mass and doctrine classes after school. During the next 40 years, the centrality of the chapel in the community dissipated somewhat, being used only for catechism classes and the occasional memorial Mass to honor deceased residents of the barrio. However, beginning in 2003, the chapel was again a focal point for the community, holding weekly Cursillo, monthly Mass, and a Vigil of Sunday Mass held on the first Saturday of the month. Other periodic events, such as the Saint Augustine Cathedral Posadas procession, also use the chapel.

The other major landmark for the residents of El Hoyo is Carrillo Elementary School, which was built in 1930. Although the school is just outside the Barrio El Hoyo Historic District, on the east side of S. Samaniego Avenue and within the adjacent National Register-listed Barrio Libre Historic District, it has been a mainstay of the El Hoyo community. The school was designed by M. H. Starkweather and built by R. H. Martin for \$72,114.20. Originally it consisted of a twelve-classroom building. The school was built on part of the former Elysian Grove amusement park and, when the School Board purchased the property, they inherited the swimming pool and decided in 1930 to continue to operate it in conjunction with the City of Tucson. In 1934, the School Board decided to abandon its share of running the pool. In a 1970s survey of children of the barrio, the pool featured prominently in their perception of the area, along with the school, of course (Bell 1972). In 1939 the school was enlarged with four additional classrooms, a workshop, and a nurse's office, and remodeled again in 1957 and 1966. In 1937, Marguerite Collier, a teacher at the school, originated the Las Posadas nativity procession. Each Christmas, the students of Carrillo School form a procession through the streets of El Hoyo, re-enacting the pilgrimage of Mary and Joseph seeking shelter on the eve of Jesus' birth (Fimbres 2004). The rite was once an essential component of Hispanic Catholicism that has been forgotten or misinterpreted elsewhere, but the tradition still is alive in Barrio El Hoyo.

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After World War II, in the late 1940s and early 1950s, there was some minor infilling of the few remaining vacant lots, but for the most part the 1950s mark the beginning of outmigration from El Hoyo. By 1960, Tucson's population had boomed to 221,200, a sixfold increase since 1940, while its area had increased tenfold! The postwar boom brought massive Anglo in-migration. The direction of growth was primarily northeast of the Southern Pacific Railroad. North and east of the railroad were new, mainly Anglo suburbs, while to the south were new industrial areas and a major air base. This left the old core of the city, including Barrio El Hoyo, on the wrong side of the tracks from the most dynamic and economically prosperous part of the city. Downtown Tucson and the barrio immediately to the south, including El Hoyo, were mutually dependant for their economic survival, isolated from the "new" Tucson on the other side of the railroad tracks. Both areas stagnated in the 1950s and the construction of the Tucson Community Center Complex in the late 1960s isolated each from the other and severe economic decline set in to both districts. The new suburbs presented economic opportunities and housing for the younger residents of El Hoyo, resulting in out-migration to new Hispanic suburbs to the west and south, leaving the older and poorer residents behind. Only when proposed freeway construction in the early 1970s threatened to completely obliterate the barrio was attention refocused on the area and steps taken to preserve and reinvigorate the area through the creation of the City of Tucson's Barrio Histórico local historic district.

Community Planning and Development

Prior to 1880, Tucson was developing as a bicultural, bilingual community, but after the railroad arrived in that year, Hispanic and Anglo-American relations deteriorated (Luckingham 1982). By the turn of the century, Tucson was divided into ethnic enclaves: mostly Hispanic on the south and west, and mostly Anglo-American on the north and east (except for Barrio Anita). Hispanics still constituted a majority of the city's population—54.7 percent in 1900—but as more Anglos arrived the percentage steadily dropped, reaching 29.9 percent by 1940 (Sheridan 1986). Anglo-Americans had acquired most of the agricultural fields—more land for development—and were in the process of acquiring most of the grazing land. As the traditional agropastoral economy disappeared, most Tucsonenses—with the exception of the Hispanic upper and middle classes—adapted to an Anglo-American commercial economy by working as an ever-increasing proportion of a low-paid labor force. As marginalization in the economic sphere was accompanied by similar marginalization in the social and political spheres, "neighborhoods like Barrio Anita and El Hoyo offered Tucsonenses both identity and security, protecting them against some of the most overt manifestations of subordination or discrimination" (Sheridan 1986:252).

El Hoyo is only one of Tucson's suburban barrios that was created during the early twentieth century. This neighborhood may have been the site of an earlier settlement of Mansos (peaceful Apache

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Statement of Significance (continued)

allies) in the early nineteenth century, but there is no evidence of a definable Hispanic barrio before 1903 (Rieder 1998). As Tucson grew during the early twentieth century, Anglo-Americans generally settled in subdivisions east of the railroad, while Hispanic barrios were generally created to the south and in the west across the Santa Cruz. Most of these had been established by the 1940s (Sheridan 1986) (Map 5).

By the early 1930s, Barrio El Hoyo had developed a significant population, resulting in the construction at this time of the three major landmarks of the neighborhood: Elysian Grove Market (1929), Carrillo Elementary School (1930), and Chapel San Cosme (1931). Each provided a focal point for the residents to come together at different times and for different purposes to reinforce the inhabitants' sense of community in El Hoyo.

Data from the city directory for 1930 provide a glimpse of the socioeconomic status of the barrio's inhabitants at the midpoint of its period of significance, just before the Depression. Of the 89 households listed for Barrio El Hoyo, 75 individuals' occupations are noted; of these, 70 were men and 5 were women. Well over a third of the men (37.1%) were listed as "laborer," which meant they counted as unskilled labor at the lowest wages. As Sheridan (1986) points out, many of these workers had multiple skills, but this was the only work they could find. For the other residents whose specific jobs were listed, 21.4 percent were involved in the building trade as masons, plasterers, and carpenters. Many of these would have been involved in the construction of the barrio's dwellings. Ten percent of the men were employed by the Southern Pacific, which during the early twentieth century was the largest single employer of Hispanics in Tucson, but mostly at the low end of the wage scale because the railroad unions that controlled access to the skilled, well-paid jobs blocked Hispanics from these positions until the 1960s (Sheridan 1986).

Of the remaining men, a few (5.7%) had jobs as craftsmen, from silversmith to cabinetmaker, and one had attained a job as a mechanic at the Apache Buick agency. Most of the others were drivers or stockers for the city's warehouses along the railroad, such as Steinfeld's (Tucson's largest department store) or the Tucson Ice Company, or in building products industries like the Tucson Pressed Brick Company. Only one had a position as a clerk, at a local wholesaler. The only individual in the barrio who owned his own business was José Miranda, who operated the Elysian Grove Market. Of the women whose occupations were listed, three worked at the Tucson Steam Laundry, two were clerks, and one was a waitress. All told, only 4 percent of the barrio's workers had "white collar" jobs, as they were defined at that time.

This profile provides a picture of hard work with a relatively slim margin of economic security, and within the following decade, even this was imperiled. The Depression of the 1930s was called in Spanish *la crisis*, and with good reason: on many jobs, Hispanics were the first workers to be laid

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off and "the slight [economic] gains of the first two decades of the century were reversed by poverty and unemployment during the third" (Sheridan 1986:235). Yet Tucson's Hispanic community rallied and relief efforts were organized, among them the *Comité Pro-Infantil* formed by the *Alianza Hispano-Americana* and other groups; the committee provided food for children at Carrillo School and other barrio schools (Sheridan 1986). Federal relief efforts, primarily jobs with the Civilian Conservation Corps, helped also. People simply got by as well as they could. The 1940s brought a slight recovery before the war, and the many barrio residents who served in the U.S. forces during the war returned to share—albeit partially—in the postwar boom.

After 1950, Barrio El Hoyo suffered a steady decline. Younger generations moved out to seek their fortunes elsewhere, parents died, and dwellings were abandoned. Many of the new houses in the barrio are built upon the sites of old adobe dwellings that collapsed or were demolished. Yet a core of Hispanic families have remained here, so that the neighborhood can still be considered a barrio as defined by Officer (1964) as a closely knit, traditionally Hispanic neighborhood. Bell (1972) and Gourley (1992:133-153), as well as various newspaper articles, provide excerpts from interviews with former residents of El Hoyo that emphasize the important sense of the community and neighborhood that existed in El Hoyo. In part this may have been a result of the high proportion of property ownership among El Hoyo residents, where, according to Bell (1972:52), the majority of residents owned their homes, which is atypical in the Tucson barrios in general and especially of Barrio Libre to the east where almost all were renters (Gourley 1992:121). Bell states that "The majority of people living . . . in El Hoyo seem to know and be friendly with everyone in that area. A strong sense of neighborhood exists only in that area. Most people in El Hoyo also have relatives in the immediate area, and they are described as 'close'" (Bell 1972:53).

Other than the fact that this neighborhood was platted in blocks and lots as part of the original Tucson townsite and subsequent subdivisions thereof, Barrio El Hoyo was essentially self-created and reflects the socioeconomic status of its builders. The plats filed with the City show precise lot measurements, but on the ground these are only approximate, as can be seen by comparing the 1921 plat of Elysian Grove (Map 4) with the actual district map. Boundaries were agreed upon by mutual consent, rather than paying for verification by civil surveyors. As a result, many dwellings impinge on lot lines, as well as on the City right-of-way. As noted in Section 7, the conventions (and, eventually, codes) that governed Anglo-American neighborhoods within the city did not apply. On several streets, as can be seen in the district map, even the house numbers are not sequential. Not only are there no sidewalks, but several streets still lack street signs or stop signs. And, whereas most of the other parts of Tucson were included in the Sanborn fire insurance maps that documented the city's buildings from 1883 to 1961, most of Barrio El Hoyo was never included on the maps. Essentially, with the exception of the establishment of Carrillo Elementary School in 1930, which was funded by a bond issue approved by the Tucson electorate, the Anglo-American establishment

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ignored this working-class Hispanic neighborhood. As such, it is an example of community planning and development by a marginalized group that protected "them against some of the most overt manifestations of subordination and discrimination" (Sheridan 1986:252). Today, Barrio El Hoyo is a living barrio that has maintained its connections with the traditions that created it. This is evident in the closely-knit family connections that still exist and in community traditions such as Las Posadas, a highly significant spiritual rite that unites the neighborhood.

Architecture

Sonoran Tradition

The barrio's architecture must be understood within the context of the Sonoran building tradition. Tucson was founded as a Spanish presidio in 1775; in the community's early years, the Hispanic settlers survived "largely because they understood the limitations imposed by a harsh environment, and learned to live within them" (Sheridan 1986:14). Their architecture during the Spanish Viceregal and Mexican Republic periods was characterized by adaptation and expediency and was composed, quite literally, of earth and timber (Bunting 1976). Bearing walls were built of adobe brick and mud mortar with (or, often, without) foundations of stone rubble masonry; brick dimensions varied, but tended to be larger than those of adobe bricks used today. Walls were typically of bonded two-wythe construction, with a one-to-ten ratio of thickness to height. Dwellings were limited to a single story, but with high walls; thus a typical 15-foot wall would have a thickness of 18 inches or more (Sobin 1975). Openings, generally limited to doorways, were spanned with pairs of roughly hewn mesquite lintels. On the exterior, walls were plastered with mud or (commonly) left exposed.

Roofs were built of logs (typically cottonwood) with diameters of 9 to 12 inches, stripped of bark and laid on 20- to 40-inch centers, and covered with a decking of saguaro ribs, followed by multiple layers of brush or other organic material and earth, ranging in depth from 8 to 24 inches. The roof surface was graded to channel rainwater to drains that pierced the parapet. In this building tradition, the essential unit or module was a rectangular room 12 to 15 feet wide, depending on the span of the roof beams, and not much longer. At the most basic level, the room was a self-sufficient multipurpose living space (Wilson and Kammer 1989). The traditional floor plan was linear, formed incrementally of these modular units, each with its own exterior door. The households of presidial Tucson lived in a contiguous series of such rooms built along the interior of the presidio walls (Gallegos 1935).

As Tucson, the largest settlement in the U.S. Territory of Arizona, grew from the 1860s through the 1880s, this frontier model was expanded into the traditional Hispanic urban model: blocks formed of

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contiguous rooms built up to the street. The model was oriented inward to the family space of the courtyard, and street façades were accented only by the rhythm of apertures along the uniform continuous adobe walls. Functions other than domestic, such as stores or offices, were distinguished only by the occasional sign. In Tucson, the largest surviving concentration of these Sonoran row houses is in the Barrio Libre Historic District (Giebner and Sobin 1973). As the city became a distribution node within the U.S. market economy, particularly after 1880 when the Southern Pacific Railroad arrived, manufactured building products and materials became increasingly available. For walls, adobe brick remained the structural material; when fired common brick became available, it was used primarily to cap adobe brick parapets. Cylindrical metal roof drains replaced wood troughs. Glazing and ready-made window sash and paneled wood doors became available, as well as milled lumber for door and window frames. Yet the basic form remained and initially, at least, Anglo-American influence did not alter the essential Hispanic nature of Tucson's architecture.

However, as Anglo-American building techniques and Anglo-American concepts of architectural space were gradually introduced, basic changes occurred. The first was manifested in the introduction of wood frame technology: earth roofs were covered with (and, in new construction, eventually displaced by) lightweight gabled or hipped roofs framed of milled lumber, and clad in wood shingles, terne plate, or corrugated iron (Nequette and Jeffery 2002). The second and more fundamental introduction was the Anglo-American idea of the house subdivided into rooms as the basic building unit, as contrasted with the traditional Hispanic idea of the self-sufficient room as the basic unit; furthermore, Anglos introduced the concept of the residential suburb with its uniform lots and setbacks (Veregge 1993). Hispanic builders selectively borrowed these ideas and concepts, just as they borrowed new materials and building techniques, while at the same time retaining key elements of their regional tradition. This architecture of cultural convergence would characterize the survival of the Sonoran tradition in southern Arizona until the middle of twentieth century. This is why the historic buildings in Barrio El Hoyo (all built as dwellings except for the former Elysian Grove Market and San Cosme) are best characterized as continuations of the Sonoran tradition, with influences from Anglo-American architectural movements and revivals.

Nequette and Jeffery (2002) refer to this as "Transitional" and define early and late periods, although in El Hoyo houses with elements of both "periods" appear to have been built throughout the district's period of significance (1908 – 1950). The characteristics of the Early Transitional are: building placement at the front property line with adjacent units; walls that were usually lime-stuccoed; expansion of the simple one- or two-room plan into either a *zaguán* or shotgun type; brick coping at the parapet for buildings with flat roofs; pyramidal wooden gabled roof with metal sheathing; stone veneer added to the base to stop erosion; doors set deep but windows and shutters at the exterior face of the wall; simple wooden trim of milled limber at windows and doors; use of pediments; and glass

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8

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Barrio El Hoyo Historic District
Tucson, Pima County, AZ

Statement of Significance (continued)

added to window openings. Many buildings in El Hoyo reflect this style including the Elysian Grove Market and the western half of W. Seventeenth Street (particularly #s 518, 522, 534, 536, 538). Other examples can be found on W. Seventeenth Street (# 508), W. Carrillo Street (# 407), S. El Paso Avenue (#s 400, 437, 442), W. Elias Street (#s 436, 521), S. Osborne Avenue (# 708), S. Samaniego Avenue (#s 428, 550), and W. Simpson Street (# 438).

The characteristics of Late Transitional are: structure set back from the property line to accommodate the front porch and create zones of separation between public and private; adobe walls covered with lime stucco; highly articulated or complex roof forms with deep overhangs for shade; fired-brick features such as coping and chimneys with corbelled tops; dimensioned limber used for panel doors, wooden floors, and porches; sash windows either double hung or divided light, often with leaded glass; Victorian wooden trim on both the exterior and the interior; and landscape material of imported species. Many of the buildings in El Hoyo also reflect these elements, including the eastern half of W. Seventeenth Street (particularly #s 502, 508, 510, 514, 520). Other examples can be found on W. Carrillo Street (#s 435, 503, 521, 525, 537), S. El Paso Avenue (# 403), W. Elias Street (#s 416, 427, 445, 446), S. Osborne Avenue (#s 732, 734), W. Otero Street (#s 426, 431, 435, 438, 445, 505), W. Rosales Street (#s 409, 410, 411, 427, 428, 433), and W. Simpson Street (#s 340, 350, 357, 408, 410, 430, 440, 445).

A unique aspect of El Hoyo's architecture, as noted in Section 7, is its builder's response to the topography. Many of the buildings were constructed with concrete stem walls, often as much as 4 feet above grade, to compensate for the irregular terrain within a given lot. Forms were built of scrap lumber, then filled with large cobbles up to the full width of the form; the interstices were then filled with home-made cement. Once cured, the forms were removed and the dwelling's adobe-brick walls were constructed. Surprisingly, most of these walls have held up well over the years, considering the periodic flooding to which the neighborhood was formerly subject. This is just another example of expedient but effective vernacular construction methods. Similarly, framed roofs often have only 2-by-4 rafters on 24- or 30-inch centers, but they too have held up.

Mission Style

The one contributing element of the district that is not in the Sonoran tradition is the chapel of San Cosme (546 W. Simpson St.). The chapel was built in 1931 to serve Barrio El Hoyo. Architecturally, the chapel was built in simple Mission style, with a low pitch, front-gabled roof; projecting eaves with exposed rafter ends; smooth stucco walls painted white; arched window openings; a simple roofed porch (*toldo*) with red-clay tiles; and a mission-like bell tower (*espadaña*). In many ways, the chapel is reminiscent of the earliest mission churches, which lacked the architectural elaboration found on later ones. Rather than the classic clay-tile roof, the building has an asphalt shingle roof edged with red clay-tile at the front gable eaves to give the impression of a completely tiled roof from the façade

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 8

Page 24

**Barrio El Hoyo Historic District
Tucson, Pima County, AZ**

Statement of Significance (continued)

facing the street. The building is typical of other chapels and small churches built in southern Arizona at this time period by the Diocese of Tucson.

The San Cosme chapel is eligible to the National Register under Criterion A, because of both its architectural significance and its importance in community planning and development. Architecturally, the rest of the neighborhood can be characterized as belonging to the Sonoran architectural tradition, but the San Cosme chapel is unique as the only example of Mission Style architecture in Barrio El Hoyo. While the chapel is architecturally distinctive within the district, it is reminiscent of other small churches and chapels of the time period throughout southern Arizona, as mentioned above. As such, San Cosme makes an important contribution to the overall architectural character of the neighborhood, connecting Barrio El Hoyo with other settlements with similar religious practices throughout the region. Also, as has been discussed previously, San Cosme has served as an important focal point for the community for almost 80 years, often holding events, primarily religious in nature, that were and still are significant to maintaining the identity and culture of the barrio and of historic Tucson and were important in shielding the community from the most overt manifestations of subordination and discrimination by Anglo populations.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section Number 9

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**Barrio El Hoyo Historic District
Tucson, Pima County, AZ**

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Barrio El Hoyo Historic District
Tucson, Pima County, AZ

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Barrio El Hoyo Historic District
Tucson, Pima County, AZ

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United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

Section Number 10

Page 28

**Barrio El Hoyo Historic District
Tucson, Pima County, AZ**

Geographical Data (continued)

Additional UTM References

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
5	12	502293	3563938	6	12	502245	3563938
7	12	502243	3564084	8	12	502142	3564082

Verbal Boundary Description

Boundaries are indicated on the accompanying Barrio El Hoyo Historic District Map. The depiction of the district boundary on the accompanying USGS quadrangle indicates the eight major vertices of the boundary polygon, corresponding to the eight UTM reference points provided above. See the District Map for finer boundary details that could not be represented at the scale of the USGS quadrangle.

Boundary Justification

The boundaries roughly correspond to the boundaries of the neighborhood known traditionally as Barrio El Hoyo. The northern, western, and southern boundaries also generally conform to the boundaries of the western part of the locally designated Barrio Histórico. The eastern boundary is contiguous with the western boundary of Barrio Libre Historic District (listed on the National Register on October 18, 1978), which is also part of the locally designated Barrio Histórico. The Barrio El Hoyo District southern boundary is Barrio Santa Rosa. The western and northern boundaries are defined by land cleared by construction of I-10, modern industrial yards, and by the Tucson Convention Center, which have destroyed the historic fabric in these areas. The northeastern corner of the district cuts south from W. Cushing Street to exclude a vacant property that has lost its historic fabric. While the southern boundary appears to jut out to include the block bounded by S. Osborne and S. Eleventh Avenues, in fact this block is the surviving remnant of the oldest part of Barrio El Hoyo which originally included two additional blocks to the west that were destroyed by construction of the modern Tucson Water Facilities' water treatment plant and are, therefore, excluded from the historic district.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number -- Page 29

**Barrio El Hoyo Historic District
Tucson, Pima County, AZ**

Maps

1. USGS Quadrangle: Tucson, Arizona 1996.
2. Map of Barrio El Hoyo Historic District.
3. Portion of 1905 City of Tucson map
4. Barrio Histórico Historic District.
5. Plat of the Elysian Grove Subdivision.
6. Tucson Barrios, 1940 (Sheridan 1986:Figure 14.2).

Photographs

Photograph data

1. Street address: (refer to list)
District: Barrio El Hoyo Historic District.
2. City, County, State: Tucson, Pima County, Arizona
3. Photographer: Morgan Rieder
4. Date of photographs: June 2007
5. Location of existing negatives: State Historic Preservation Office.
6. View indicating direction of camera: (refer to list)
7. Photograph number: (refer to list)

Photograph list

1. Intersection of W. Simpson Street and S. Samaniego Avenue; view southwest.
2. S. Elias Avenue at W. Carrillo Street; view north-northeast.
3. South side of W. Seventeenth Street; view northeast.
4. West side of Osborne Avenue; view southwest.
5. S. El Paso Ave. at W. Cushing Street; view south-southeast.
6. W. Simpson Street; view east-northeast.



Portion of 1905 City of Tucson map showing the southwest corner of the original town site and Elysian Grove. The boundaries of Barrio El Hoyo Historic District are indicated by dashed lines.



DECLARATION AND APPROVAL - PLAT
 STATE OF ARIZONA
 COUNTY OF GILA
 I, the undersigned, being a duly qualified and sworn juror of the County of Gila, State of Arizona, do hereby certify that the foregoing plat of Elysian Grove, as shown on the attached map, is a true and correct copy of the original plat on file in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Gila, State of Arizona, and that the same was duly approved and recorded in the office of the County Clerk of the County of Gila, State of Arizona, on the 17th day of October, A.D. 1925.

Emmanuel DeLorenzo
 President

Attest: *R. E. Barwick*
 County of Gila, Arizona
 Notary Public

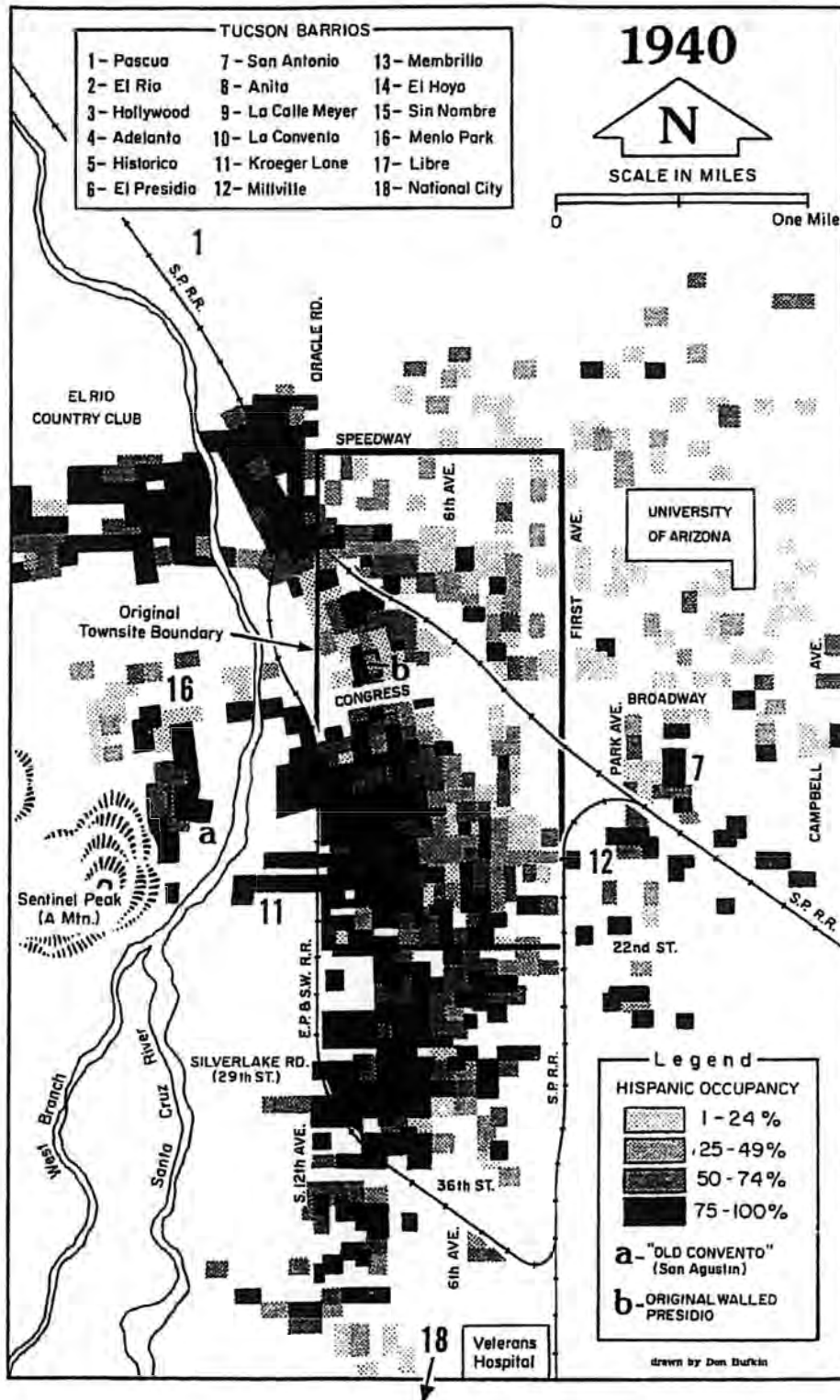
W. J. W. Lewis
 Nov 17
 3 55 P
 37 Maps & Plans
 155

R. B. ...
 R. E. M. ...
 Notary

I, L. O. Conroy, Recorder and Ex-officio City Clerk of the City of Tucson, Arizona, do hereby certify that the within plat of the Elysian Grove Subdivision was approved by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Tucson at a regular meeting held on the 7th day of November, and that a copy was printed thereon.

L. O. Conroy
 Recorder and Ex-officio City Clerk

PLAT OF THE
ELYSIAN GROVE
 A SUBDIVISION OF PART OF LOT 6-BLOCK 123
 OF THE TULIPAN SURVEY IN THE CITY OF TUCSON, ARIZONA.
 APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF GILA, ARIZONA, ON THE 17TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1925.

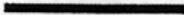





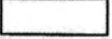

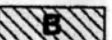
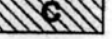


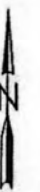
Tucson Barrios, 1940 (Sheridan 1986:Figure 14.2)

Barrio Historico Historic District

Development Standard No. 9-03.0
Map 2-2



-  National Register Historic District
-  City of Tucson Historic District
-  El Tiradito—National Register Historic Site
-  Contributing, Historic
-  Contributing, Non-Historic
-  Non-Contributing, Non-Historic
-  Vacant
-  Contributing, Historic/
Contributing, Non-Historic
-  Contributing, Historic with
Non-Contributing, Non-Historic
-  Contributing, Historic with
Intrusion



S. Main Ave.

Carrillo School

S. Samaniego Ave.

S. El Paso Ave.





S. Osborne Ave.

W. Elias St.

S. 11th Ave.

W. Otero St.

KEY:

-  District Boundary
-  Contributing Property with Survey Number
-  Noncontributing Property with Survey Number
-  Photograph Number and Direction

W. Cushing St.

5

W. Rosales St.

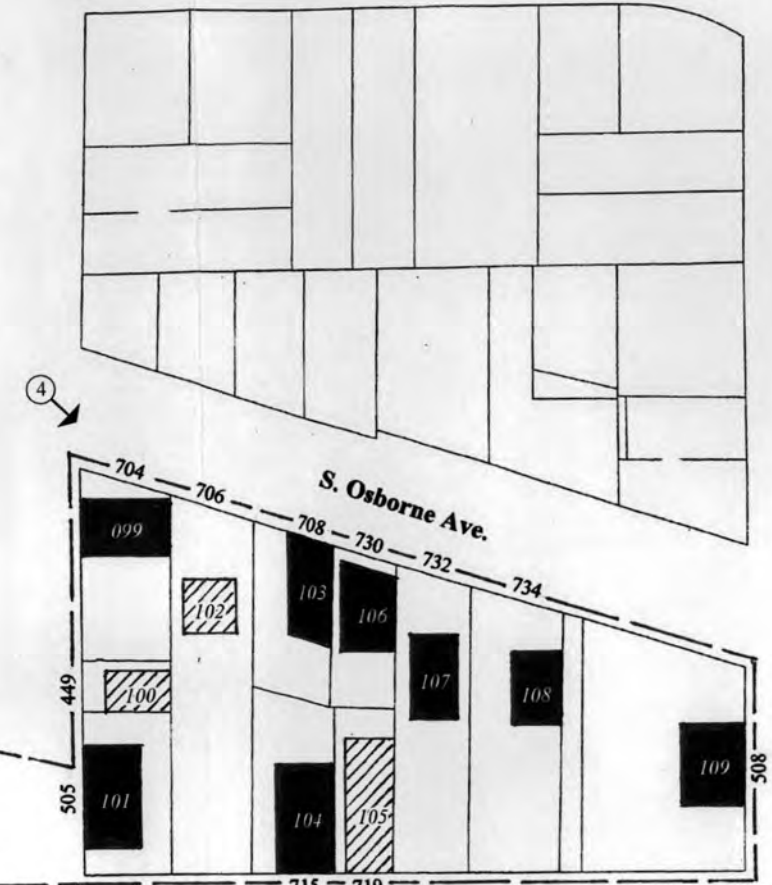
W. Simpson St.

W. Carrillo St.

W. 17th St.

W. 18th St.

BARRIO EL HOYO
HISTORIC DISTRICT
TUCSON, ARIZONA





SIMPSON
SUNNYSIDE

THE FRESH MARKET

ELYSIAN GROC MARKET

CARR 1



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S. ELIAS AVE. AT W. CARRILLO ST. ; VIEW NNE
BARRIO EL HOYO HISTORIC DISTRICT
TULSON, PIMA CO., ARIZONA
PHOTOGRAPH NO. 2





DO NOT
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DO NOT
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P
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AVENUE

No Left Turn



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WEST SIDE OF OSBORNE AVE; VIEW SW
BARRIO EL HOYO HISTORIC DISTRICT
TUCSON, PIMA CO., ARIZONA
PHOTOGRAPH NO. 4



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W. SIMPSON ST. ; VIEW ENE
BARRIO EL HOYO HISTORIC DISTRICT
TUCSON, PIMA CO., ARIZONA
PHOTOGRAPH NO. 6

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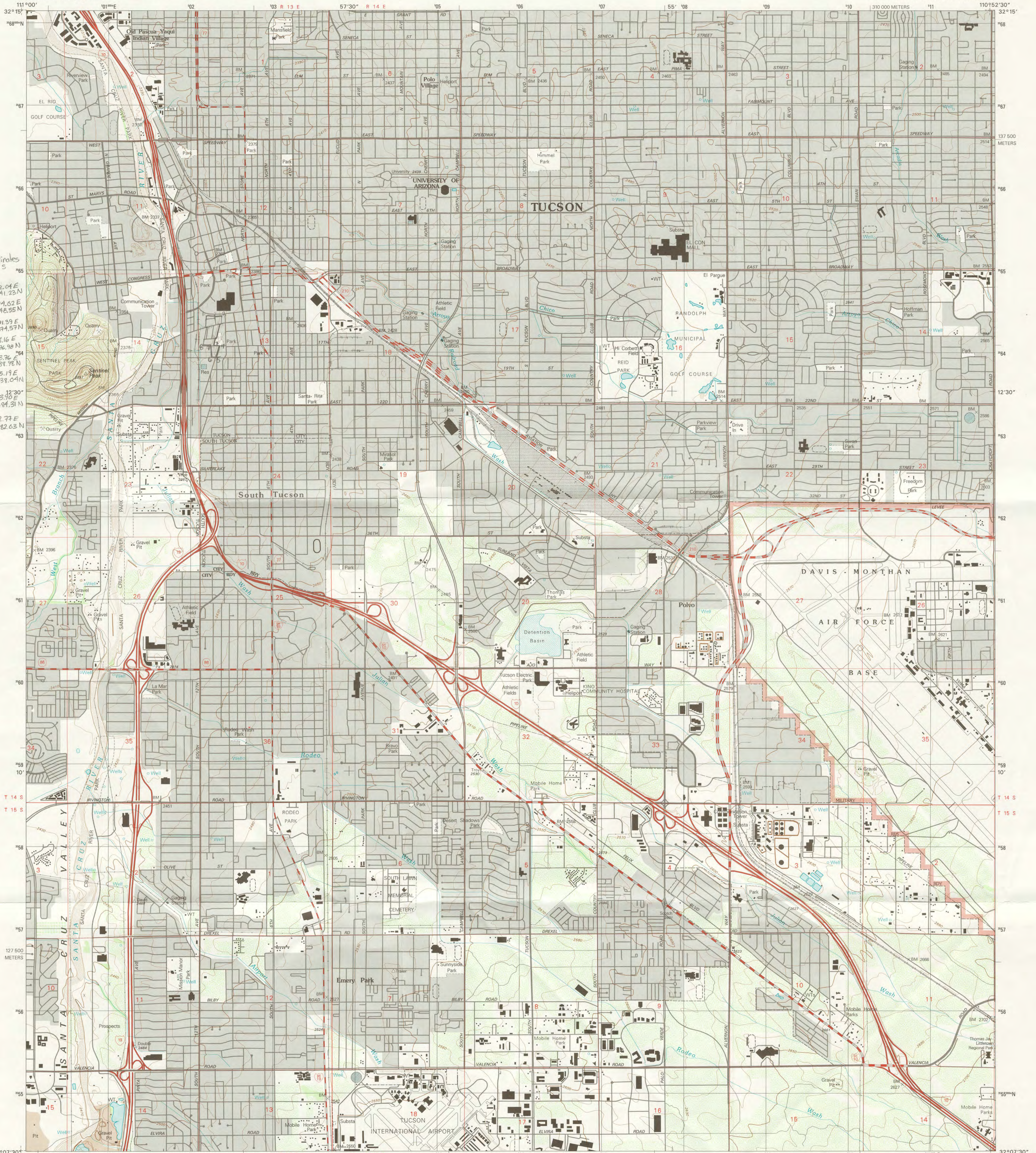
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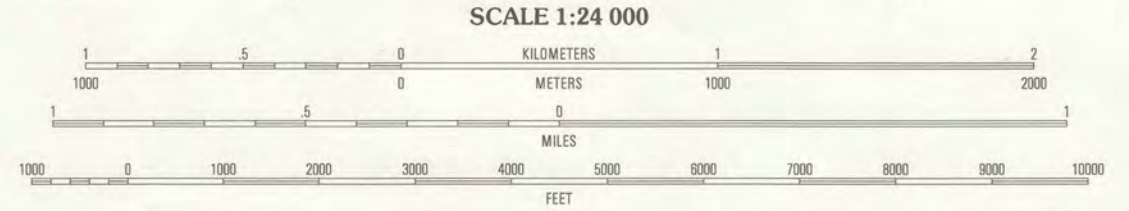
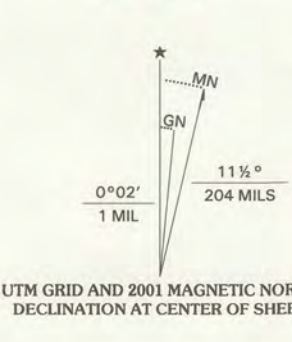
UTM Coordinates
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3564441.23 N
2. 502374.62 E
3564448.55 N
3. 502271.39 E
3564094.57 N
4. 502336.16 E
3564076.98 N
5. 502293.76 E
3563739.78 N
6. 502245.19 E
3563493.04 N
7. 502243.30 E
3564094.31 N
8. 502142.77 E
3564082.63 N

T 14 S
T 15 S

127 500 METERS

32°07'30"
111°00'

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Topography compiled 1954. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1996 and other sources. Public Land Survey System and survey control current as of 1981. Boundaries current as of 2000.
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1 000-meter grid: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 12. 2 500-meter ticks: Arizona Coordinate System of 1983 (central zone).
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software.
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map.
Houses of worship, schools, and other labeled buildings verified 1981.



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U.S. Route
	State Route

1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

Barrio El Hoyo NR District
TUCSON, AZ
1996

NIMA 3848 III NW-SERIES V898



National Register of Historic Places

Note to the record

Additional Documentation: 2017

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

AD 08000763

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Barrio El Hoyo Historic District (Amendment)

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

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

2. Location

Street & number: 460 South Otero Avenue

City or town: Tucson State: AZ County: Pima

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 X A B X C D

<u>Katherine Rosewood</u>	<u>26 Sept 2017</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>AZ State Parks and Trails</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
_____	_____
Signature of commenting official:	Date
_____	_____
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government


Barrio El Hoyo Historic District (Amendment)
Name of Property

Pima, AZ
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)


Signature of the Keeper

11/9/17
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Barrio El Hoyo Historic District (Amendment)
 Name of Property

Pima, AZ
 County and State

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)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>69</u>	<u>27</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u>69</u>	<u>27</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 68

Barrio El Hoyo Historic District (Amendment)
Name of Property

Pima, AZ
County and State

The Barrio El Hoyo Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on August 13, 2008. The district’s period of significance is from 1908 to 1950.

The district is largely composed of single- and multi-family residences constructed in the early 20th Century representing the continuation of Hispanic vernacular building traditions known regionally as Sonoran. The district’s architecture is referred to as a “Transitional” Sonoran style resulting of the incorporation of non-Hispanic American building traditions and materials. This transition is conveyed visually through, for example, the differentiated placement of houses on lots, some with zero setback in the Sonoran tradition, others setback reflecting increasing Anglo-American planning influences.

This amendment requests reclassification of the residence at **460 South Otero Avenue** from noncontributing to contributing. In the survey leading to the designation of the Barrio El Hoyo Historic District, this house was misidentified as having been constructed after the period of significance. The owner of the property has provided historical information from the City of Tucson’s Inspection Department indicating the house was built before 1946. Although the exact year of construction has not been identified, it dates to within the district’s period of significance. A review by the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office and the City of Tucson’s Historic Preservation Officer concurred the house retains the common characteristics of the neighborhood and so has sufficient integrity to be a contributor to the district.

A revised count of contributor/noncontributors and a revised map of the district is included.



House at 460 S. Otero Ave., Tucson (Google, 2016).

Barrio El Hoyo Historic District (Amendment)
Name of Property

Pima, AZ
County and State

10. Form Prepared By
name/title: William S. Collins
organization: Arizona State Historic Preservation Office
street & number: 1100 W. Washington St.
city or town: Phoenix state: AZ zip code: 85007
e-mail: wcollins@azstateparks.gov
telephone: (602) 542-7159
date: September 13, 2017

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

**BARRIO EL HOYO
HISTORIC DISTRICT
TUCSON, ARIZONA**



KEY:

- District Boundary
- 091 Contributing Property with Survey Number
- ▨ 092 Noncontributing Property with Survey Number



National Register of Historic Places
Memo to File

Correspondence

The Correspondence consists of communications from (and possibly to) the nominating authority, notes from the staff of the National Register of Historic Places, and/or other material the National Register of Historic Places received associated with the property.

Correspondence may also include information from other sources, drafts of the nomination, letters of support or objection, memorandums, and ephemera which document the efforts to recognize the property.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Barrio El Hoyo Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARIZONA, Pima

DATE RECEIVED: 7/02/08 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/21/08
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/05/08 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/15/08
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 08000763

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 8.13.08 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.

"Managing and conserving natural, cultural, and recreational resources"

January 2, 1998

Carol D. Shull
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Re: Barrio El Hoyo Historic District
Tucson, Pima County, Arizona

Dear Ms. Shull:

We are pleased to submit a National Register nomination for the historic district listed above. The nomination includes a map of the district and related sketches, with a total of 95 resources as follows:

53 contributing buildings
15 contributing sites
27 non-contributing buildings

Accompanying documentation consisting of black and white photographs, and an original USGS map with UTMs marked, is enclosed.

Sincerely,



Reba Wells Grandrud, Ph.D.
Historian
State Historic Preservation Office

RWG:n
Enclosure



Jane Dee Hull
Governor

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Deputy Director

1300 West Washington
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

Tel & TTY: 602-542-4174
1-800-285-3703
from (520) area code
<http://www.pr.state.az.us>

General Fax:
602-542-4180

Director's Office Fax:
602-542-4188

DOCUMENTATION ISSUES--DISCUSSION SHEET

State Name AZ County Name PIMA Resource Name Barrio El Hoyo
 Reference No. 98-79 Multiple Name
 Listed Date

Section of Nomination:

<u> </u> Classification	<u> </u> Description	<u> </u> Geographical Data
<u> </u> State/Agency Certification	<u> </u> Significance	<u> </u> Accompanying Documentation
<u> </u> Function	<u> </u> Bibliographical References	<u> </u> Other

See Page Paragraph

Solution:

See RETURN COMMENTS

NR Staff:

Plusign

Date:

2/25/98

Data Collector's Explanation of Problem:

OK Functions: Lists functions that are before the sig dates; Criteria C and D marked, Architecture only area listed,
OK Significant person (Mario Suarez) noted but criteria B not marked, coded period of sig. 1915 to present,
OK Only coded til 1947, 1976 sig date, not coded. Nomination tends to "wander" does not limit
 either time frame or geographic area etc.

One property ^(Elysian Grove Market) noted as on NR, but, unclear as to ~~if~~ whether it was part of this particular district

Data Collector: KMDate: 1/28/98

Resolution in Data Base:

D.B. Corrected:

Date:



July 1, 2008



Janet Matthews
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Janet Napolitano
Governor

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State Land
Commissioner

Kenneth E. Travous
Executive Director

Arizona State Parks
1300 W. Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Tel & TTY: 602.542.4174
www.azstateparks.com

800.285.3703 from
(520 & 928) area codes

General Fax:
602.542.4180

Director's Office Fax:
602.542.4188

Re: **Barrio El Hoyo Historic District, Maricopa County, Arizona**

Dear Ms. Matthews:

It is my pleasure to submit the enclosed National Register of Historic Places nomination for the **Barrio El Hoyo Historic District** located in the City of Tucson, Pima County, Arizona.

The Barrio El Hoyo Historic District is recommended eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with Community Planning and Development in Tempe, Arizona and Criterion C for its assemblage of distinctive architectural styles

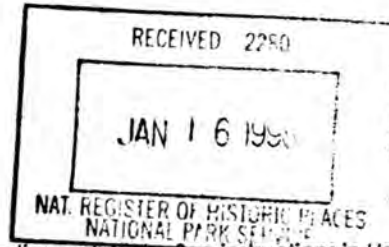
Please feel free to call me at (602) 542-7159 or email me at wcollins@azstateparks.gov if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

William Collins, PhD.
Deputy Historic Preservation Officer
Arizona State Historic Preservation Office

enclosure

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



179

National Register Of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties or 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 requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Barrio El Hoyo

other names/site number Barrio El Jardin, Barrio El Membrillo (See Continuation Sheet for Property Inventory List)

2. Location

street & number Cushing St., I-10 Frontage Rd., 18th St., and Main Ave. not for publication

city, town Tucson, Arizona vicinity

state Arizona code AZ county Pima code 019 zip code 85701

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

James W. O'Connell ASST DIR
Signature of certifying official/Title Date 1/12/97

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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<input type="checkbox"/> entered in the National Register.		
<input type="checkbox"/> See continuation sheet.		
<input type="checkbox"/> determined eligible for the National Register.		
<input type="checkbox"/> See Continuation sheet.		
<input type="checkbox"/> determined not eligible for the National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> removed from the National Register		
<input type="checkbox"/> other, (explain): _____		

VACANT PROPERTIES (LOTS) IN ELYSIAN GROVE (EL HOYO)
AND BARRIO SANTA ROSA

The 15 vacant lots in Elysian Grove (El Hoyo) and 38 vacant lots in Barrio Santa Rosa were archaeologically surveyed in the last 2 years (Heuett 1993-1995 fieldnotes). The lots exhibit evidence of both prehistoric and historic occupation. Evidence of prehistoric occupation consists of Hohokam plain ware ceramics and lithic debitage. No decorated ceramics or diagnostic tools were observed in the lots which might provide a period or periods of prehistoric occupation. Because most of the lots have the remnants of historic residences or structures, the absence of diagnostic prehistoric artifacts on the surfaces of individual lots is not surprising as they may have been removed or buried by historic construction and occupation. Recently, during the monitoring of a waterline trench, two protohistoric burials were recovered near south 9th Avenue and west 17th Street (Thiel 1996). In addition, recent fieldwork for the new Connie Chambers Public Housing Project provided additional data relevant to both the historic and prehistoric occupation of Barrio Santa Rosa (Thiel 1996: Figure 8) [see attached] and presents supporting documentation as to the presence of historic archaeological remains in the vacant lots and streets of Barrio Santa Rosa (Thiel 1995, 1996). A range of historic materials were also observed in the vacant lots of Barrio El Hoyo and Santa Rosa including window glass, foundation stones, remnants of adobe walls, Papago Red Ware, white ware (earthen ware), "Depression era" glass, stoneware, bottle glass fragments (clear, blue, brown, green), a variety of metal fragments, and cut animal bone (cow, chicken) [Heuett 1993-1995 fieldnotes]. Archival research and archaeological fieldwork by Desert Archaeology for the City of Tucson found a similar range of artifacts in test and utility trenches in both Barrio El Hoyo and Barrio Santa Rosa in lots and adjoining streets (Swartz 1995, 1996; Thiel 1993a, 1993b, 1996; Gilman 1995; Fraught 1992, 1995; Lindeman 1995; Thiel and Desjasseaux 1993). Materials from both surface and subsurface contexts suggest a date range from ca. 1880s-1950. The bulk of the materials recovered predate 1920.

Survey work by Heuett (fieldnotes 1993-1995) and excavation and monitoring by Desert Archaeology (1993-1996) for the City of Tucson strongly supports the potential for both prehistoric and historic occupation and use in the vacant lots of both Barrios Santa Rosa and El Hoyo. The lots in both neighborhoods, based upon archival and archaeological fieldwork, suggest that both Barrios are potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under criteria 'b' and 'd'. The archaeological record in the vacant lots and streets of Barrio El Hoyo and Barrio Santa Rosa are significant, nonrenewable resources that are part of the historic context of Tucson and Pima County, and Arizona (Dart 1989; Dart and Doelle 1988)

These vacant properties should be included in the National Register Nomination for the expansion of the Barrio Libre National Register District because they contain a significant body of cultural and scientific data pertinent to the prehistory and history of Tucson (Downtown) and Pima County. Inclusion in the nomination will provide a means of protecting and managing these resources in the context of continued incremental development and redevelopment in both Barrios Santa Rosa and El Hoyo as proposed by the City of Tucson and private developers.

REFERENCES

- Dart, A.
1989 Using Historic Contexts in Cultural Resource Management: Some Examples from the Tucson Basin and Some Cautions. *The Kiva* 54 (4): 401-414.
- Dart, A., and W. H. Doelle
1988 *The Pima County Archaeological Inventory Project*. Technical Report No. 87-11. Institute for American Research, Tucson.
- Faught, M.
1992 *Archaeological Monitoring and Analysis of a Small Trash Deposit in the Main Street and Simpson Street Intersection*. Letter Report No. 92-128. Desert Archaeology, Inc., Tucson.
[concerns intersection of Simpson Street and Main Avenue and surrounding area]
- 1995 *Archaeological Monitoring of Two Gas Pipeline Trenches South of Downtown Tucson, Arizona*. Letter Report No. 95-140. Desert Archaeology, Inc., Tucson.
[concerns Elias Avenue, south of Simpson Street, and 19th Street, east of 10th Avenue]
- Gilman, C.
1995 *Archaeological Monitoring of Block 138 Improvements, Tucson, Pima County, Arizona*. Letter Report No. 128. Desert Archaeology, Inc., Tucson.
[concerns Block 138, surrounded by 19th and 20th streets, Osborne Avenue and the SPRR corridor]
- Lindeman, M.
1995 *Archaeological Monitoring of a Waterline Installation at the Corner of 18th Street and 9th Avenue, Tucson, Arizona*. Letter Report No. 95-156. Desert Archaeology, Inc., Tucson.
[concerns corner of 18th Street and 9th Avenue]
- Swartz, D. L.
1995 *An Archaeological Survey Near Osborne and 23rd Street*. Letter Report No. 95-149. Desert Archaeology, Inc., Tucson.
[concerns alignments of Osborne Avenue and 23rd Street]
- 1996 *An Archaeological Survey of Three Locations Between Speedway Boulevard and Ajo Way*. Letter Report No. 96-103. Desert Archaeology, Inc., Tucson.
[concerns alignments of Sentinell Avenue, Simpson Street, Main Street]
- Thiel, J. H.

- 1993a *An Archaeological Survey at 841 and 851 S. 9th Avenue.* Letter Report No. 93-140. Desert Archaeology, Inc., Tucson.
[concerns corner of 9th Avenue and 19th Street]
- 1993b *An Archaeological Survey and Archival Study of the Samuel H. Drachman Elementary School Property.* Letter Report No. 93-152. Desert Archaeology, Inc., Tucson.
[concerns block surrounded by S. 8th Avenue, S. 7th Avenue and 18th Street]
- 1996 *An Archival Study of the Connie Chambers Housing Development Property and Its Surrounding Neighborhood.* Letter Report No. 96-113. Desert Archaeology, Inc., Tucson.
[concerns Blocks 139, 158 and 161, surrounded by 17th and 22nd streets, 7th Avenue and the SPRR corridor]

Thiel, J. H., and D. Desruisseaux

- 1993 *Archaeological Test Excavations for the Water Plant No. 1 Expansion, Historic Block 138, City of Tucson.* Technical Report No. 93-12. Center for Desert Archaeology, Tucson.
[concerns Block 138, surrounded by 19th and 20th streets, Osborne Avenue and the SPRR corridor]

Returned

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.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
53	27	buildings
15		sites
		structures
		objects
68	27	Total

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

01

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Agriculture/Subsistence - agricultural field

Recreation and Culture - outdoor recreation, sports & music fac.

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic - single dwellings

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & Early 20th - Bungalow, Craftsman

Other - Sonoran Rowhouse/Modified Sonoran Rowhouse

Other - Anglo Territorial/Modified Anglo Territorial

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete

walls adobe, concrete block, brick

roof flat w/parapet & low gable

other asphalt shingles & corrugated metal

Narrative Description

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

See Continuation sheets

Returned

Barrio El Hoyo
Name of Property

Pima County, Arizona
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 38 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	1	2	5	0	2	1	5	0	3	5	6	4	4	7	0	3	1	2	5	0	2	2	6	0	3	5	6	3	8	8	0
			5	0	2	1	5	0											5	0	2	2	6	0				3	8	8	0
2	1	2	5	0	2	3	9	0	3	5	6	4	4	7	0	4	1	2	5	0	2	1	2	0	3	5	6	3	8	8	0
			5	0	2	3	9	0											5	0	2	1	2	0				3	8	8	0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Alex Jay Kimmelman

organization Arizona History Associates date October 6, 1997

street & number 1131 East Spring Street telephone (520) 882-6648

city or town Tucson state Arizona zip code 85719-3057

Additional Documentation

Submit the following 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 SHPO or FPO.)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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 time for reviewing instruction, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to Chief, Administrative Services Division, Nation Parks Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

Returned

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 1

Barrio El Hoyo
name of property

Pima County, Arizona
County and State

ARCHITECTURAL

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

SYNOPSIS

The architectural development of Barrio El Hoyo (the Hole) is reflective of a working class, Mexican-American barrio of the 1920s. The homes are small, generally 900-1,400 square feet in size, one-story, with little in the way of architectural embellishment. Utilitarian and functional considerations were uppermost in the factors dictating style and layout, along with the availability of affordable materials and construction contractors. Barrio El Hoyo has been in a constant state of development since the late 1910s. Three principal periods of development exist during the roughly three-quarters of a century of the district's life span. The initial and most active phase ran through the 1920s, establishing the site utilization patterns, basic style, form, and proportion that have been followed ever since. The second phase ran its course during World War II and the years following. Phase three has taken place since 1976 and designation of the district as a part of the City of Tucson Barrio Historico (see Map 10-6, Barrio Historico District, City of Tucson). The historical significance, from an architectural standpoint, lies in the continuity and unity which exists in the district. The district has stabilized considerably since local historic designation and, with a preponderance of dwellings now meeting the 50-year age requirement, the district is eligible and merits National Register status.

A breakdown of contributing/non-contributing properties indicates the following (see Map 10-5, Contributing/Non-Contributing Property). There are a total of 96 properties in the district. Most are single lots, however, several double lots do exist, mostly with only one dwelling currently built and retaining development rights to a second dwelling. A total of 15 sites, mostly single lots, are currently vacant. Of the 81 built properties, 54 have contributing structures, 27 non-contributing. An analysis of the non-contributing properties indicates that 25 of the 27, while non-contributing, are nonetheless compatible with the historic character of the district. Construction occurring between 1949 and 1955 accounts for 12 dwellings; construction since 1980 accounts for eight more houses. One historic dwelling was relocated into the district in 1986, and two dwellings were renovated in such a way as to adversely impact the integrity of the front facades. Those two dwellings were in very poor condition which accounts for the extensive renovation. Of all the non-contributing dwellings, only three are judged to have compromised integrity beyond the point of restoration.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Z Page 2

Barrio El Hoyo
name of property

Pima County, Arizona
County and State

While the actual dwelling units tend to have an architectural homogeneity throughout the district, the development patterns change from block to block. Perhaps as many as one-half of the homes in the district were built by owner occupants. Research into development of the district further indicates that at least two builders purchased multiple lots and constructed housing on speculation. Finally, a strong tendency exists within the district toward extended families occupying several dwelling units in close proximity to each other. In some cases the families initiated the original construction, other times they occupied building as new or older housing units became available. Records indicate that, especially in the central portion of the district, many lots experienced one or two earlier buildings at the site before the current structure was built. El Hoyo as a whole was subjected to flooding with each rainstorm. It is impossible to know exactly how many early dwellings -- *jacales* (rough huts constructed of nearby desert materials mixed with recyclables) and traditional adobes -- were built and melted as storm runoff inundated the area. Only homes with solid, concrete foundations survived, and that method of construction became prevalent by the late 1910s. Not only has there been a record of makeshift housing appearing and then collapsing, but also of constantly expanding permanent residences. Many of the permanent homes started out as one- or two-room structures, expanding as families grew and needed additional living space. These expansions, reflective of a working class district, often took place organically, using recycled materials and family labor to complete the projects.

PATTERNS OF DEVELOPMENT IN THE IMMEDIATE AREA

The current and existing pattern of development, within defined and enforced property boundaries dates from the discontinuance of Elysian Grove in the late 1910s. Any previous residential use predated the 1870s, and likely consisted of *jacales* or rough agricultural field structures. Modern development in El Hoyo is contemporary with similar types and styles found in neighborhoods such as Ochoa, Menlo, Manzo and Dunbar/Spring.

Barrio El Hoyo may also be known as Barrio El Jardin, Elysian Grove, and Jardin Carrillo. Barrio El Membrillo (quince) -- an area generally located to the west and northwest, and largely destroyed as a residential district -- is sometimes incorporated with El Hoyo.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the 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.
[X] 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
[X] 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.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institutions 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

Style, form and size indicative of a working class district Mexican American Barrio

largely built out by family collective efforts

construction dates to three distinctive periods; initial stage after subdivision (1915); World War II and aftermath (1939-1952); and since local designation as a City of Tucson Historic District (after 1976).

Period of Significance

1915 to present

Significant Dates

1915 year of subdivision

1976 year designated as a City of Tucson Historic District

Significant Person

Mario Suarez, writer

Cultural Affiliation

Mexican American Barrio

Architect/Builder

None of regional significance

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 CFT 67) has been requested
[X] previously listed in the National Register
previously determined eligible for 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:

- [X] State Historic Preservation Office
Other State agency
Federal agency
[X] Local government
University
[X] Other

Name of repository:

Arizona Historical Society

Returned

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 3

Barrio El Hoyo
name of property

Pima County, Arizona
County and State

Subdivision History

All of the proposed Barrio El Hoyo district was located within the original City of Tucson townsite established in 1878. The area north of Simpson Street was located in Block 221; from Simpson to 17th Street in Block 243; and south of 17th in Block 245. The land north of 17th Street was subsequently resubdivided into three small subdivisions -- Elysian Grove, Southwestern Addition, and Ball Park Addition.

Elysian Grove was subdivided on October 27, 1921, by its owner Emmanuel Drachman (see Map 10-9). The subdivision consisted on four blocks, with 13, 22, 11, and 22 lots respectively. Lots generally ranged in size from 80'x37' (west side of Otero Avenue) to 40'x109' (along Carrillo and 17th Street, gradually reducing in size to the west). The largest lot in the district, measuring .19 of an acre, was purchased by Jose Trujillo who constructed the one commercial building within the survey area, the Elysian Grove Market (site 34). The main streets in the district -- Samaniego, Elias, Otero, and Carrillo -- were named after important Mexican-American entrepreneurs during the American Territorial period. Besides the main streets, three of the four blocks have a 13' wide alley running parallel to the main street and separating the block in half. Block 3 has no alley.

Southwestern Addition was subdivided on June 1, 1920, by its owners M. M. Hayhurst and W. R. Martin (see Map 10-10). The subdivision consisted of eight irregularly shaped blocks with a total of 64 lots. Lots ranged in size from 5,200 to 11,500 square feet. As of its date of subdivision, the district still included a nearly three-acre ball field near the southwest corner. Only two of the blocks, seven and eight, continue to exist today, the others have been lost in the Convention Center development since 1971. A total of 48 lots on those blocks today comprise an asphalt covered parking lot.

Ball Park Addition was subdivided on March 7, 1926, by James R. and Irene H. Dunseath (see Map 10-11). The subdivision consisted of two blocks with 24 lots. Block 1 consisted to two banks of lots oriented generally north and south and separated by an east-west alley. Block 2 is a single bank of lots with an alley separating the lots from Block 8, Southwestern Addition. Lots in the district, with the exception of the three westernmost lots, were consistently 4,000 square feet.

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ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

Explanation of Style Interpretation

The principal sources used in interpretation of styles were, Philip R. Carpenter, "Architectural Development in Tucson" and Carlo Galdona, "Stylistic Heritage of Tucson Architecture," both in Robert C. Giebner, ed., Tucson Preservation Primer: A Guide for the Property Owner (Tucson: College of Architecture, University of Arizona, 1979), pp. 2-4, 8-13. Additionally, the CIHB Architectural Analysis Form (provided by the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office) was used.

Field verification and consultation was provided by Stan Schuman, CDG Architects, Tucson, Arizona.

Site Utilization Patterns

Two patterns of site utilization were used historically in El Hoyo; the Sonoran and Anglo patterns. The Sonoran pattern is characterized by the rowhouse, a structure built flush to the front property line, often extending to side lines and even utilizing common side walls. This type of development preserved the majority of the lot behind the building for day-to-day living use, a necessity before cooling systems become readily available. Before modern cooling systems existed, houses in the high desert environment of Tucson were mostly used for storage and protection during inclement weather.

The Anglo pattern of development originated in the eastern United States, in part as a reaction to the unhealthy aspects of urban tenement development. The placement of a dwelling unit centrally located on the property provided for front, rear and side yards; creating space, separation and privacy from one's neighbors. Whereas the rowhouse had an intimate relationship to the street, the Anglo housing forms were setback providing a space for artistic expression in landscaping and a separation from the street. Both patterns are utilized roughly equally, providing a classic juxtaposition of the patterns within a confined area.

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Predominant Styles

A breakdown of the basic style categories present in El Hoyo indicates the following statistical analysis: Sonoran rowhouses (and variations), 24; Anglo Territorial (and modified), 17; Spanish Colonial Revival, 17; Bungalow, 9; Ranch, 5; Modern, 3; No Style, 3; Simplified Craftsman, 1; Mission Revival, 1; Pueblo Revival, 1. One duplex combines the Territorial and Rowhouse style within a singular building constructed at the same time.

Leaving the more numerous rowhouses aside for a moment, the "other" styles present in El Hoyo deserve some explanation. In most of those cases, the buildings represent later development; post-World War II. One of the most notable exceptions would be the Patton/Hill House (site 001). This 1918 building represents a compromise between the Anglo Territorial (east wing) and the Rowhouse (west wing) style. Some vintage examples of the Craftsman Bungalow style are the 1923 Grijalva House (site 050) and the 1930 Sanchez/Ybave House (site 030). A historic Spanish Colonial Revival of note would include the Trujillo House (site 035).

The San Cosme Chapel (site 011) was constructed in 1933 and provides a singular example of the Mission Revival Style in El Hoyo.

Rowhouse Variations

Historically rowhouse-style construction dates from the Spanish and Mexican eras in Tucson. The housing style is rooted in the town planning procedures implicit in the Spanish Law of the Indies. As early as 1573, King Philip II issued "The Royal Ordinances for the Laying Out of New Towns." This ordinance was incorporated into the Law of the Indies in 1681. Revisions and additions specific to the physical conditions of the northern frontier were specified in the "Instructions for the Establishment of the New Villa of Pitic in the Province of Sonora" in 1789. There were 148 ordinances included within the Law of the Indies for developing new towns. These specifications included items regarding the use of the plaza as the center of the site, size of the plaza proportionate to the population, principal streets emanating from the plaza, and buildings surrounding the central open space of the community.

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In hot climates, such as Tucson's, Ordinance #116 dictated for narrow streets. When rowhouses were developed on a north-south axis, another specification from the ordinance, it created both a passive solar benefit and channelized enemy raiders along narrow corridors from which they could be fired upon from the roofs of houses behind protective parapet walls. The solar benefits came in several factors: the use of thick adobe blocks and common walls between dwelling provided superior insulation to retain heat and cold depending on the season, and the narrow streets with buildings on each side which, except for a short time at noon daily, provided shade or sun on one side of the street constantly.

The historic trend of development in Spanish and Mexican era Tucson follows the general town planning concepts. The Presidio represents the principal plaza with the earliest barrios extending north and south, while the business district developed east and west. Rowhouses began to be built in the El Presidio and Barrio Libre districts following the American Civil War. The historic pattern is still very evident on Convent and Meyer avenues south of Cushing Street. On the east and west side streets, Victorian revival styles can be found mixed in with the rowhouses, which wrap around corners.

In El Hoyo, the best examples of the rowhouse tradition may be found on El Paso Avenue and West 17th Street. Single dwellings may be found in other areas utilizing the general style, but lacking the multiple dwelling aspect of the traditional rowhouse. The nomenclature used to describe this type of building may be ROWHOUSE, TRANSFORMED or MODIFIED.

The ROWHOUSE category meets the following design components: 1) zero or minimal front setback, 2) a flat facade extending the entire length of the structure along the front property line, and 3) a flat roof with or without parapet. There are currently 11 buildings in the district which meet this criteria. One modern building constructed in the Traditional style, the Holm Houses (sites 044a & 044b) are somewhat different for the district in that their height exceeds the general average of +12 feet. The Elysian Grove Market (site 034) is an excellent example of an historic Sonoran Rowhouse.

The TRANSFORMED category meets the following design components: 1) zero or minimal front setback, 2) a flat facade extending the entire length of the structure along the front property line, and 3) a gabled or hipped roof. While many of the buildings designated TRANSFORMED in El Hoyo were built with the gabled or hipped roof, for the older, historic rowhouses to the east, the addition of a gabled or hipped roof (usually between 1890 and 1930) represented the transformation stage for the building. This designation is in keeping with the general trend for the style within the overall community. The most

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distinctive rowhouse streetscape in El Hoyo, with similar style buildings on both sides of the street, may be found on El Paso Street with the Ochoa and Pras Houses (sites 005 and 025), and both are TRANSFORMED Sonoran Rowhouses.

The MODIFIED category is a hybrid which follows some general rowhouse criteria while incorporating elements of other stylistic traditions. The modified rowhouse may appear in two configurations: 1) the building is built at zero front lot line, but has a notched entryway set back from the front line of the building, and 2) the entire building is set back on the property, usually a minimal amount (three to ten feet), but may be substantially deeper. A consistent application for these buildings would be the addition of a porch on the front, either marginally extending over the main entryway or across the entire facade. This full facade porch configuration is similar to the ranch style, but is differentiated in this study from El Hoyo Ranch style buildings which have wrap around porches on front and sides. The notched configuration is best viewed on 17th Street in the Trejo, Perez and Enrique Houses (sites 085, 086, and 088). The Anaya House (site 052) is an excellent example of the historic (1919) Modified Sonoran using a minimal setback and a full facade porch, while the Bernal House (site 053) provides a similar example for a contemporary (1986) application of the same design principals.

Development Under City Historic District Ordinance

Since adoption of the Historic District Ordinance and implementation of the Historic District Review process (Historic Preservation Zone Review since February 1996), eight new dwellings have been built in the district and one historic structure relocated there. The nine buildings stylistically are: the Stenquist House (site 009) Simplified Craftsman; the Tillman House (site 043) Anglo Territorial; the Holm Houses (sites 044a and 044b) Sonoran Rowhouse; the Mueller House (site 047) Pueblo Revival; the Davis House (site 048) Ranch; the Tierney House (site 049) Ranch; the Bernal House (site 053) Modified Sonoran Rowhouse; the Daniel House (site 055) Craftsman Bungalow; and the Villanes House (site 90) Modified Sonoran Rowhouse.

Of the ten new dwellings in the district, five are occupied by newcomers to the district (since 1980) while five are occupied by members of historic families to the area. Seven of the ten were constructed with private funding, while three were built with public (local and Federal) housing assistance funds.

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The Tillman, Mueller, and Daniel houses were all designed and built to accommodate the preservation of mature vegetation on the respective properties.

Since 1976 there have been 52 cases reviewed under the local preservation ordinance for a wide variety of projects involving the exterior alteration of the building and property. Major restoration/renovation projects have been performed on 13 properties; the Durazo House (site 007), the Rubalcaba House (site 012), the Trejo House (site 017), the Dillin/Rodriguez House (site 027), the Garcia House (site 029), the Torrez/Rivera House (site 032), the Vasquez House (site 042), the Mendoza House (site 073), the Borquez House (site 078), the Haro/Granillo House (site 079), the Gillardo House (site 081), the Reyes House (site 082), and the Alvarez House (site 077). Additions have been constructed on six properties: the Alvarez/Vinik House (site 010), the Sanchez/Vare House (site 030), the Herreras/Horbatt House (site 037), the Lucero/Quiroz House (site 038), the Moreno/Padilla House (site 046), and the Vega/Lesch House (site 072). There have been six demolitions since adoption of the ordinance (sites 006, 008, 020, 022, 033, and 045).

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Concrete Foundations

The topography of El Hoyo and its constant flooding dictated the use of poured concrete foundations almost exclusively. In comparison, housing developed in other districts during the 1920s and early 1930s utilized the distinctive, local lava rock in foundations, pillars and porches. In El Hoyo, the use of lava rock foundation is limited to one dwelling located on high ground on West Simpson (site 001) and two dwellings in El Jardin section on South Otero (sites 071 and 072).

In two areas of the district topography dictated the use of split level construction. Along the north side of West Simpson (sites 013-018) and the north side of West 17th (sites 077, 078, 081, 082, 085, 086, 088, 089, 092, 093, and 096) the land drops off five to eight feet within the 100' depth of those properties. Among the Simpson properties (sites 13 and 14) are rowhouse style buildings with poured concrete footings placed to accommodate the slope. Other dwellings on that block are sited either center or back of lot on relatively flat ground. The 17th Street properties are likewise impacted. The northern four lots (sites 078, 079, 081, and 082) are centrally sited and sit behind concrete masonry unit (CMU)

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retaining walls along the south property line. All other properties to the west are in the rowhouse style and have poured concrete foundations accommodating for the slope. Documentation on site 086 indicates the dwelling exists on a stepped site of three grade levels, the lowest being \pm five feet below the street level entrance.

While most dwellings in the district indicate concrete floors, there is some indication that the floors were not established as the result of a monolithic pour. The later the construction, certainly post World War II would be a monolithic pour, but earlier construction tends to indicate poured footings and the use of soft and hardwood flooring. Most dwellings on the lower portions of the district overwhelmingly ended up adding concrete flooring. The properties along West 17th and Osborne (highest ground to the south) have the greatest propensity to indicate a continued presence of wood flooring.

Structural Material

Virtually all dwellings constructed before World War II utilized adobe as the principal structural material. The adobe used in these dwellings was a simple mixture of soil and straw. As much of the material came from nearby sources, the soil tended to be of relatively high clay content, and the aggregate includes mostly small (<1/4") gravel. Stabilized adobe products were not introduced into the area until the late-1980s.

Most of the older structures in the district have had additions built on to the original adobe rooms. The additions have been constructed of a variety of material; wood frame, wood siding, concrete block, brick, etc.). The adobe walls have thus become the load bearing walls, often supporting the attachment of addition partitions.

Beginning after World War II, fired red brick was utilized in three dwellings in the El Jardin area along Elias and Otero avenues (sites 040, 056, and 074). The 1980s witnessed the construction of wood frame dwellings, also in the El Jardin area (sites 044, 048, 049, and 053). Stabilized adobe has been utilized in one 1990s dwelling on S. Samaniego (site 047) and straw bale on another 1990s dwelling on S. Samaniego (site 043).

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The modern Mueller House on South Samaniego (site 047) is the only exposed adobe (stabilized) structure. Stucco is utilized on all other buildings (except the fired red brick). Stucco on these dwelling utilizes a high lime content mixture and in most cases was applied in the traditional three-coat process.

Overwhelmingly, the predominant style of finish is the sand finish, however, rough coat, light dash, fan, skip trowel, and light skip trowel may all be found within the district.

White and tan shades of paint are the most likely final finish for most dwellings within the district, but color is not a mandatory historic district review item and decisions on paint have largely been left to the individual property owner. In recent times sky blue, pink, lilac, and yellow have been utilized on district houses. In one case, the stucco has been painted a mustard shade with darker lines added to simulate brick (site 064).

Roof Forms

Two predominant roof forms are utilized in equal numbers (34) throughout the district; low gable and flat with parapet wall style. Low gable for the district would be less than 1:12 slopes. Six dwellings with a medium gable have slopes of 2&3:12, and only two dwellings have a high gable with slopes in excess of 4:12. Three dwellings utilize cross gable configurations and eight dwellings have hipped or hipped with gable extensions. Gable ends are oriented nearly equally between front-to-back and side-to-side.

Besides the flat roofs with parapet walls, six dwellings have a flat roof with no parapets. One building has a shed roof. Two roof systems emerge as particularly unique, one historic and the other contemporary. The Patten/Hill House (site 001) is one of the few duplexes in the district and the only duplex with composite roof forms. The building, all constructed at the same time, consists of a Territorial wing with a low hip, front gable offset and a Sonoran Rowhouse wing with a flat roof and no parapet wall. This building was constructed in 1918. The Mueller House (site 047), constructed in 1991, utilizes a flat roof with extended eaves and features a heavy cornice expression and corbelled rafters. Hardboard siding, generally not approved for use as an exposed element in historic districts, does appear on this structure.

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Roof covering material in the district is dominated by built-up systems (31), with asphalt shingles (22) and asphalt rolled roofing (19) following. Twelve units utilized a metal roof covering, mostly the more historic corrugated, but in some of the more contemporary and rehabilitated units, standing seam.

Evaporative cooling units, readily available for residential units since the late 1930s, appear on the roofs of 11 dwellings and represents an alteration in most cases. Eleven dwellings in the district have a shed, or lean-to, extension off the main structure.

With regard to flat roofs with parapet walls, very few buildings exhibit relief patterns along the parapet cap. In other residential areas developed at the same period, parapet cap relief is very common in a wide variety of patterns. Only three dwellings in El Hoyo exhibit any relief along the parapet cap, and only the Bojorquez House (site 83) utilizes a clearly articulated pattern which may be found in other areas of Tucson. The others use a minimal patterns, usually incorporated with other elements such as brick or plaster capping. A flat parapet wall with capping, using fired red-brick, fired adobe block or plaster, is found on 17 buildings within the district.

Fenestration and Architectural Details

Window openings found in the district are almost exclusively vertical, rectangular configuration. Very few bay windows are present, and even pairs of sash or casement windows separated by a mullion are rare. Double hung, wood sash windows are the most prevalent system, utilized in roughly 60 percent of the dwellings. Metal casements are the second choice, and are found in about 20 percent. Aluminum and anodized metal sliding window systems have been changed out in six dwellings, and an additional seven dwellings have a mixture of wood sash and aluminum windows. The predominant configuration of panes is one-over-one, with few variations. The Patton/Hill House (site 001) utilizes fixed diamond windows, the Stenquist House (site 009) uses fixed leaded glass and fixed gable end windows, and San Cosme Chapel (site 011) has arched, multilight, fixed windows with metal security grills. The use of wrought iron grills has become very popular over the last 20 years and now approximately 25 percent of the dwellings have all or some window openings so protected.

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Many of the properties in the district exhibit religious tile work, friezes, niches and grottos which are reflective of their owners ties to the Catholic Church. These elements are traditional and very typical for a barrio.

LANDSCAPING AND ENCLOSURES

Given the district's location near the Santa Cruz River flood plain, an abundance of mature vegetation exists. Trees include palm, salt cedar, china berry, fir, desert oak, mesquite, and palo verde among others. A wide variety of shrubs appear in all yards, often used either as a screen or occasionally to mask chain link or wire fences. Cacti, both in the ground and potted, appear on virtually all properties.

Virtually all properties have some type of enclosure fencing on one or more property lines. Properties with Sonoran Rowhouses generally will not have front enclosures.

The prevalent type of fencing material in the neighborhood is chain link. In most cases, chain link fences were not installed at the time of construction, but were later additions. Chain link dates from the late 1920s when the material was developed as "Highway Mesh," a product used by highway departments for use along roadways to protect vehicles which ran off the road. A virtually maintenance free material, these fences were mostly added after 1960. Current "Development Standards" for the City Barrio Historico District recommend against the use of chain link, instead urging property owners to use wood picket or wrought iron fencing on front property lines to preserve an unobstructed view of the house.

Besides the chain link, other front property line fences utilize low masonry walls and wrought iron. The Stenquist House (site 009) is totally obscured by a high (+7') masonry wall and six foot wood fence respectively. The Davis House (site 048) is partially obscured by a six foot wood fence. The Moreno House (site 060) is largely obscured by a vegetative hedge planted along the front property line.

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SUMMARY ON CONDITION AND INTEGRITY

The condition of buildings in Barrio El Hoyo has improved substantially during the past twenty years. The neighborhood has been stabilized and has the potential to increase density by seeing new dwellings constructed on vacant lots and on partially built-out lots where zoning allows multiple units.

While new construction, additions and renovations have taken place in the district, the integrity of historic architecture nevertheless remains high. This factor is due to designation of the district under the City of Tucson Historic District program and generally good compliance with the ordinance. All development and redevelopment in El Hoyo has been reviewed since 1976. The district stands as an excellent example of the structural effects of a strong historic preservation ordinance.

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HISTORICAL

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SYNOPSIS

Barrio El Hoyo is a small Mexican American neighborhood located near downtown Tucson, Arizona (see Map 10-3, General Location). Eighty-one houses currently stand in the neighborhood. Perhaps as many as half are still owned by the family that first occupied the house. Over the three-quarters of a century during that El Hoyo has existed, the ties of families to the land have remained strong. El Hoyo is one of the residential districts that developed between 1880 and 1930 which completely surrounded the old central business district. Unlike other communities that have lost those old neighborhoods to urban renewal, Tucson's historic neighborhoods have remained largely intact. The loss of approximately 39 blocks at the north end of Barrio Historico in the early 1970s to urban renewal actually strengthened the preservation movement.

Contemporary **Barrio El Hoyo** is actually a collection of three smaller barrios, each with slightly different aspects of land use history and architectural development. The earliest housing in the district appears on the higher ground to the east where El Hoyo abuts with the rowhouse blocks of *La Meyer* and *La Conventa*, historic Barrio Libre, one of the two oldest barrios in Tucson. Directly west of Carrillo Elementary School, on land where a man-made lake once provided entertainment for Territorial Tucson, is Barrio El Jardin, the name alluding to the lovely water garden of Leopoldo Carrillo. Still farther to the north, where the land dips down into the floodplain and a baseball field remained through the late 1920s, is the historic El Hoyo, "the hole." One more barrio was historically part of the collection. Barrio Membrillo to the northwest is slowly being eaten away with each new expansion of the Interstate highway and the Tucson Convention Center parking lots. (See the map on the following page which places El Hoyo in relationship to other barrios in the nearby vicinity.)

The broad historic significance of **Barrio El Hoyo** is that the land on which the current neighborhood sits has been utilized by humans since the earliest habitation in the Tucson Basin. The land is some of the richest riparian ground to be found in the basin. With the Santa Cruz River to the west and natural springs found in the area, this place literally provided the lifeblood for much of early Tucson.

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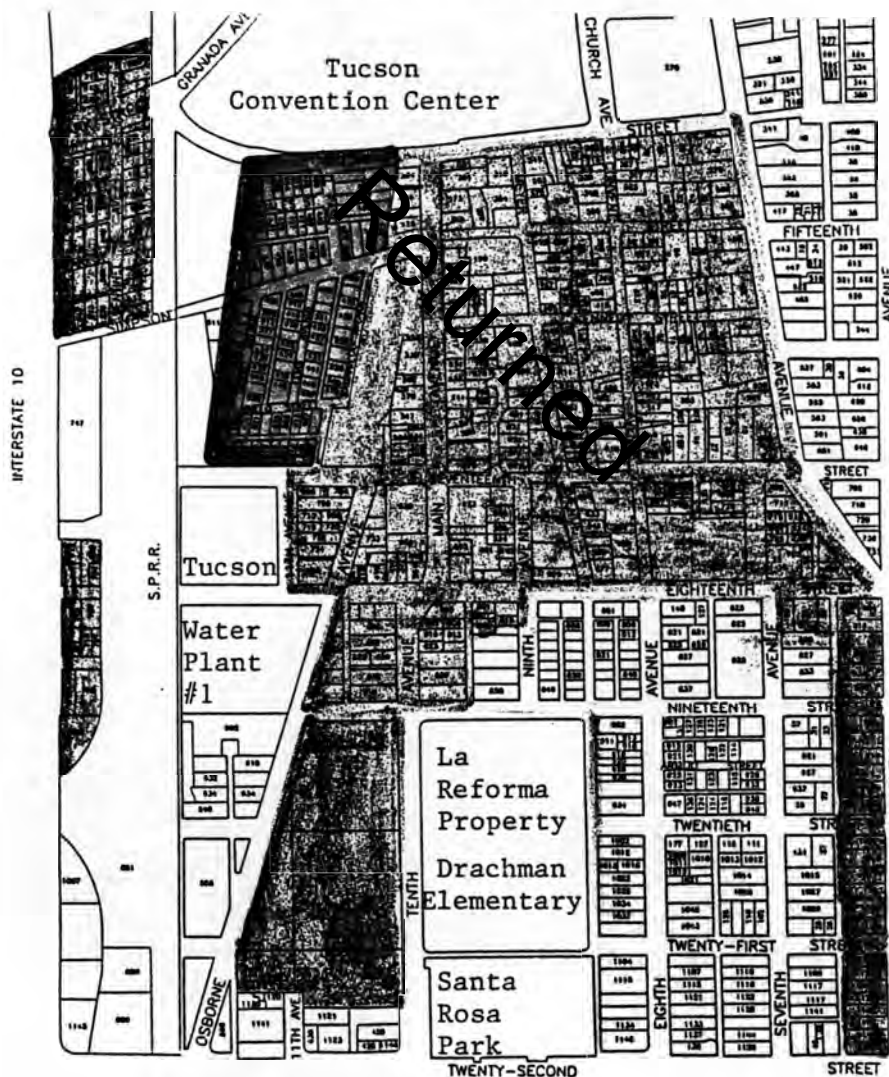
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MAP OF THE HISTORIC BARRIOS
IN THE VICINITY OF BARRIO EL HOYO



- Barrio El Hoyo
- Barrio El Membrillo
- Barrio Kroeger
- Barrio Libre
- Barrio Santa Rosa
- Connie Chambers
- South Sixth Avenue/
Historic U.S. 80

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Archaeological work conducted in and around the area has identified agricultural uses dating to the Archaic period. The Spanish, when they arrived, noted the native village situated directly west across the river from El Hoyo and there they built the Mission San Cosme/San Agustin. The Spanish Calle Real followed the same path as Mission Lane (later to be renamed Simpson Street). According to legends, spirits and ancestors of ancient Tucson coalesce in this area like no other. The existing neighborhood dates from the modern era; the late 1910s.

CURRENT HISTORICAL STATUS

Barrio El Hoyo is not currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places, however, it is listed as a City of Tucson Historic District, part of Barrio Historico (designated by Ordinance 4307 dated April 28, 1975). Carrillo Intermediate Magnet School at the southwest corner of West Simpson Street and South Main Avenue, and the Elysian Grove Market at South Samaniego Avenue and Simpson are listed on the National Register as contributing properties in the Barrio Libre National Register District. The Libre District sits due east of El Hoyo. Other National Register designated properties in the near vicinity include the Soza-Carrillo-Fremont House (northeast), Santa Cruz Catholic Church (south), and Warner Mill and Hacienda (west). The DeAnza Trail is located within the Santa Cruz River Park approximately one-quarter mile to the west.

During the spring and summer of 1995, the Barrio Historico Advisory Board, the Tucson-Pima County Historical Commission, and City of Tucson Planning Department Staff conducted a survey and inventory of the district (see Map 10-6, Barrio Historico, City of Tucson). The findings of that survey indicate the following: there are 96 properties within the district, 81 of which have a building. Of the 81 built properties, 54 are currently eligible for the National Register as contributing buildings. In the year 2000, 10 additional properties will have met the 50 year age criteria. Only five homes were built between 1951 and 1979, however, since 1980, nine new homes have been constructed (one relocated) in the district. The development of those last ten properties, along with any exterior alterations or demolition on other properties in the district have been subject to the review provisions of the City of Tucson Historic Preservation Zone Ordinance.

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Barrio El Hoyo is physically located on ±38 acres of land situated roughly as the S1/2 of the SW1/4 of the NW1/4 and the N1/2 of the NW1/4 of the SW1/4, of Section 13, Township 14 South, Range 13 East (see Map 10-7). This land has been located within the incorporated limits of the City of Tucson, Arizona since establishment of the original townsite in 1874. Currently the neighborhood is bounded by the following streets: Interstate 10 to the west, West 17th Street to the south, South Main Avenue to the east, and West Cushing Street to the north.

The topography of the area is marked by land sloping down from west of Main Avenue, one-half-a-mile to the east bank of the Santa Cruz River. A combination of the natural slope and human leveling efforts have created a series of terraces, each slightly lower, running southeast to northwest.

The neighborhood at its greatest level of development, pre-1971 urban renewal, was made up of four residential subdivisions: Elysian Grove Addition, Southwest Addition and Ball Park Addition (which make up the bulk area of this study). El Membrillo is located to the northwest along South Sentinel Avenue between West Congress and West Cushing streets (and has been adversely affected by roadway development).

Regarding the relationship of the district to major transportation routes, the oldest route, the Calle Real, cut directly through the district. A later route, based on the east bank of the Santa Cruz, essentially followed the modern alignment of Main Avenue-10th Avenue-12th Avenue, at the edge of the high ground and marked the eastern boundary of the district. This route was reduced in importance with development of the U.S. Highway system in the mid-1920s, which followed the alignment of South Sixth Avenue-Stone Avenue, a quarter-of-a-mile to the east of the district. The first improved roadway, establishing the alignment of the future Interstate Highway system was developed during the 1940s and marked the western edge of the district. The Interstate Highway itself was completed by the early 1970s. A railroad line has run along the western edge since 1908. There is even a vestige of aviation history attached to the district as landings and shows took place at the ball field during the late 1910s and early-1920s.

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PREHISTORY

Archaeological evidence indicates Archaic period development of village sites on both sides of the Santa Cruz flood plain. Major Hohokam village sites are located approximately one mile to the south and three-quarters of a mile to the north along the east bank, and an agricultural site is situated due west across the flood plain. The land of El Hoyo was utilized for agricultural purposes. Hohokam plainware has been found all around the district, however, no decorated ware has been found to firmly establish dates of occupation.

SPANISH/MEXICAN PERIOD

From the earliest period, El Hoyo has felt the presence of Spanish colonial efforts in Tucson. When the Spanish arrived in the Tucson Basin in the personage of Father Eusebio Francisco Kino in the 1690s, the Jesuit padre found five villages, *rancherías*, located on either side of the floodplain. (Kino, or Quino, was actually Italian by birth.) The villages were set apart with adequate land in between for agriculture, yet close enough to gather for mutual defense. The Spanish used the Pima word, *Papago* (tepeary bean eater) to identify the local people who resided in and around the basin. In contemporary times, these people have chosen to be called by the name *Tohono O'odham* (the Desert People). In addition to the O'odham and Pima, that river bottomland has been farmed since the Spanish era by Sobapuri, Apache, Yaqui and Chinese immigrants.

Father Kino originally named the rancheria at the foot of Sentinel Peak **San Cosme**, and the site was identified on the 1702 map as Cosmas. On March 3, 1757, Father Bernard Middendorf established a *visita* at the site also named San Cosme. A *visita* was a place where the padre returned periodically to attend to the natives spiritual needs and to educate them in the new agriculture and livestock being introduced. Some of these *visitas* eventually evolved into a full Mission, the most notable of these being San Xavier del Bac. The site remained a *visita* until sometime in the 1760s, when Father Alfonso Espinosa resided there and the transition to a mission took place.

The *Calle Real* (or Royal Highway) followed the west bank of the Santa Cruz to the point of San Cosme, then veered due east, dipping down into the floodplain and continuing on over the land which is today El Hoyo. Near the point where Main Avenue intersects with Simpson Street, the Calle Real turned

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again north and proceeded to the *Presidio de Tucson*, about a quarter mile distant. Some years later, to improve access between San Cosme and the Presidio, the Spanish constructed a bridge about 200 yards to the north where the cattle had established a path to the rich bottomlands and along the same alignment as West Congress Street today. Still later, during the late 1850s, a dam was constructed to the south which resulted in another crossing point for livestock and wagons.

The roadway had local significance in that it provided the linkage between **Mission San Cosme** and the Presidio. Franciscan missionaries had constructed the massive structure on the west bank of the Santa Cruz at the end of the eighteenth century. Later renamed San Agustin, a small community, Barrio San Jose, developed near the Convento and remained there into the 1940s. The last remains of the Mission walls were bulldozed by the city in the early 1950s. Agriculture was the principal use of land in El Hoyo throughout this period.

The existence of a natural spring near that intersection of Main and Simpson was a primary consideration for the Spanish in their siting of the Presidio. The spring was known as *El Ojito*. Water to feed a thirsty community along with visitors continued to flow from *El Ojito* until the 1890s when the spring dried up. No records from either the Spanish or Mexican period indicate any development taking place in El Hoyo, and by the beginning of the American era in 1854, the land was still being utilized for agriculture. An early General Land Office map showing land claims in the vicinity of El Hoyo indicated that the northern half was owned by a man named Juan Burruel. The existence of the spring, *El Ojito* was no less important during the American Territorial period, than it had been for the Spanish. Records indicate the City issued several licenses to individuals who peddled and delivered water from the source to townspeople. *El Ojito* remained an important resource until the mid-1890s when the spring mysteriously dried up. Some attributed the change to an earthquake that had occurred several years earlier in northern Mexico. Another legend put the blame for loss of water on the killing of snakes. The neighborhood certainly was not dry, but *El Ojito* would cease to give forth its legendary sweet water.

AMERICAN TERRITORIAL PERIOD

The American period began in 1854 after ratification of the Mesilla Treaty (Gadsden Purchase). While the 1850s passed in relative peace, the advent of the American Civil War saw the beginning of conflict with the Apaches that continued through 1884. The area of El Hoyo, little more than quarter-of-a-mile

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from the central business district, could be dangerous at times, and access to land beyond definitely required armed escort. Expansion of the townsite during the 1870s made the first commercial enterprise in El Hoyo possible.

Carrillo's Gardens

In 1878, a man by the name of Leopoldo Carrillo began development of a lakeside garden and park which became an important institution in Tucson's Territorial history. Carrillo arrived in Tucson in 1859 from northern Sonora and became a prominent entrepreneur involved in freighting and ranching among other things. He developed both commercial and residential property, and was possibly the foremost developer of the 1870s and 80s. By 1881, according to the Arizona Daily Star, he owned "nearly 100 houses . . . and was still building more."

Carrillo was a frequent visitor to San Francisco and was taken by the graceful parks and lakes being developed in the city. While in California, he made plans and purchased the rose bushes and fruit trees which would decorate the grounds of his park in Tucson. Upon returning to the old Pueblo, Carrillo acquired eight acres of bottomland west of South Main Avenue and along Mission Lane. He dug out an area which was flooded to create an artificial lake. The saloon and dance pavilion were among the attractions advertised in the Arizona Daily Star during the mid-1880s. Another attraction was Simpson's Baths, utilizing water from El Ojito.

The importance of Carrillo's Gardens as a social and recreational gathering place for Tucson cannot be understated. A decade into the twentieth century, the Gardens (by then renamed Elysian Grove) still represented the last stop for the Old Pueblo Trolley line. The Drachman family acquired the Gardens in 1903 and changed the name and added some attractions. There was a baseball diamond due north of El Ojito (now dry). On high ground to the southeast, tracks for both horse and bicycle racing existed.

Alberto S. Urias, a lifelong resident of El Hoyo still remembered the Gardens in the 1990s distinctly:

There were all different kinds of roses from throughout the world. There were huge cottonwood trees, and even a little zoo. There was also a small lake and a little kiosk. There was a little boat, and the musicians would ride the little boat and serenade the people. They would play all day

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Saturday and Sunday. The trolley car -- it was pulled by mules -- would leave the people right here at the garden on the corner of Main and Simpson. There was also a pavilion where there was dancing and skating . . . It seemed as if every day there was a fiesta. We used to celebrate the patriotic holidays here -- the Fourth of July and the Sixteenth of September, which is Mexican Independence Day. For the big fiestas the ranchers from all the surrounding area would bring in whole beef, and they would barbecue them right here. You can still see the traces of the pits that they dug for barbecue. (Images and Conversations, 50]

Senor Urias likewise provides a version on the origins of the legend about the devil in Carrillo's Gardens:

People say that the devil appeared at the dancing pavilion one night. But I know that the story is not true, because I was there. It happened about 1916. This fellow named Churri Rios -- he lived over on the corner of Eighteenth -- he was a practical joker. Well, one night, he made a rooster foot for himself, and dressed up all in black. He wore a long black coat and black tie and made a long back tail which he attached to his coat. He was dancing when someone noticed his rooster foot. Everyone started to scream, 'The Devil! The Devil!' Everyone ran away and people were frightened and stopped coming to the Gardens. There were no more dances and they eventually closed the Gardens. That's how the legend of the Devil in the Carrillo Gardens got started." (Images and Conversations, 50]

Tragedy in El Hoyo has often been recorded as legend, and many are the legends of ghosts and spirits. The best know of the spirits to haunt El Hoyo is "La Llorona," the Crying Woman. "La Llorona was a lady that was very beautiful and had many lovers. She had a lot of children, but she didn't want them, so she would take them down to the river and drown them each time she had a child." When she died, she was denied entrance to heaven until she retrieved all her children and presented them to God. She can be heard wailing during storms as she searches for her children. Bertha Santa Cruz related an old saying in her family. That "when a baby is born, to light a light (it used to be a candle), so if La Llorona was around she wouldn't come and take the baby's soul and try to present it to God." (Tales Told in Our Barrio, p. 38)

Stories exist of the "Lost Maiden of Mission Lane," of the "Firewood Collector," and of four ghosts which live in the nearby Tucson Convention Center. Carrillo School is thought to be haunted by the

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soul of a nurse who was murdered by a janitor at the school. Many of the neighborhood children refused to go to the Carrillo swimming pool after a young boy drowned there.

The 1910s saw many changes affecting the area of El Hoyo. As early as 1908, the **El Paso and Southwestern Railroad** began constructing tracks extending south along the western edge of the district. Many of the Mexican laborers who worked for the railroad acquired property in the district after subdivision and built homes for their families themselves. Others bought houses built by at least three builders who lived in, and constructed housing, in the district. By the mid-teens, water diversions upstream prevented water from getting to the land and it eventually dried up. The land was subdivided into roughly 3,500 and 6,000 square foot lots. Sale of lots began after the subdivision was platted in 1921.

SINCE STATEHOOD

Statehood came to Arizona in February of 1912. The Tucson community at that time numbered approximately 15,000, and by the end of the decade it grew to 22,000. The population growth came from immigrants arriving, particularly from midwestern states, but also from a strong movement north from Mexico. As the Mexican population grew, they were increasingly restricted to certain areas for housing because of the utilization of racial and ethnic exclusionary deed restrictions by new subdivisions. The emerging residential districts of El Hoyo and El Jardin/Elysian Grove, carried no such deed restrictions.

The district was fairly well occupied from the mid-1920s. The development of permanent structures on all lots took much longer. Given the area's natural tendency to flood with each rain storm, and the obvious hazard of erosion for houses built of mud blocks, the results were that houses came down regularly and were replaced with either another flimsy shelter or a building which has survived to this date. There are 48 buildings standing in El Hoyo today that were built before 1933. A second major phase of construction occurred during and after World War II. Tucson suffered from critical housing shortages throughout the war years and the investment in housing in the district proved to be profitable for at least two barrio developers. During the decade, 22 houses were constructed, culminating in 1949 with the construction of seven houses in that year alone. Very little construction took place in the

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district from 1950 until 1975, however, the depressed and deteriorating condition of the barrio set the stage for the most recent development phase, since institution of the historic preservation ordinance.

Memories of the early days still run strong.

"We built our house in Barrio El Hoyo in 1941. My father-in-law bought us a lot on West Simpson. 430 West Simpson. The house still stands. My father also lived in "El Hoyo" in a little house that he built himself at 312 El Paso. The land where Barrio El Hoyo is located once belonged to Samaniego. Then a real estate man named Hayhurst bought it and subdivided it. Before that it had been a huge open area where they used to play baseball. Most of the people who built homes in that area were of Mexican descent. I remember so many of them. There were the Vargas and the Garcias, and Don Dolores Vasquez. Dona Virginia Gamez had a very cute house. It was blue. The Pesquieras lived on El Paso Street. And the Francos, and Manuel Miranda. . . There's just a little piece of El Paso Street left now. The house that my father built was torn down. Just a small part of that old neighborhood was saved when they built that Community Center. It's a shame. But what are you going to do? You own a little house and the city comes and says to you, 'Sell us your house. If you don't sell to us, we will condemn the house.' It was heartbreaking for a lot of people because they had built those houses with their own hands." ("Tucson's barrios: A view from inside")

Henry Garcia provides another view of the neighborhood.

"I [Henry Garcia] was born on Meyer Street in 1921. We lived on Meyer Street in an area that was called El Corral. At first we had our home right where our business was, but in 1923 my parents built a house in the barrio called El Hoyo. Our house was built of adobe, of course. My father had the house built by a contractor called El Chapulin. I can't remember his real name -- only his nickname. When we first built our house we drew our water from a well and used kerosene lamps for illumination. I remember that my mother used to say that the adobes in our house were not mortared with mud, but with mezcla -- that is, cement and lime mortar. Our house was at 218 El Paso Street -- there is still a little piece left of El Paso Street, but where our house used to be is now part of the parking lot of the Community Center. Urban Renewal also tore down our old store on South Meyer -- it has been gone for some time now. Now that I remember, the life in those old barrios was a full and rich one. We all lived together -- there was

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a mixture of people -- Jews, Syrians, naturally many Mexicans, Chinese, Lebanese -- and everyone spoke Spanish." (Images and Conversations, 70)

Thomas Sheridan in his book, Los Tucsonenses, provides a demographic picture of Barrio El Hoyo as the 1940s began.

"By 1940, two other small barrios also had developed west of La Meyer. The first -- Barrio El Hoyo -- grew up after Carrillo's Gardens was abandoned and its lake filled in to make way for homes. The barrio's eastern border was South Main, where 89 of 106 dwellings (84 percent) housed Mexican families. Its western boundary was Osborne Avenue (20 Mexican households out of a total of 21 residences; 95.2 percent) which separated it from a semi-rural stretch of ground along the east bank of the Santa Cruz River known as Barrio Membrillo. These two neighborhoods, with streets like Blenman (23 of 25, 92 percent), Rosales (13 of 14, 92.9 percent), Samaniego (8 of 8), Elias (12 of 14; 85.7 percent), and Carrillo (5 of 5), retained a little of the soul of Sonoran Tucson long after most of the rest of the city had become thoroughly urbanized. There membrillo (quince) trees still grew in people's yards, while the nearby shrine of El Tiradito beckoned with its promise of refuge and relief. Because of the proximity of the Rio Santa Cruz, the ground was moister and more fertile than in most other areas of town. Vegetation flourished, the quince and pomegranate trees reminding residents of their former homes in rural Sonora or southern Arizona. The impression of still living in the country was particularly strong on winter mornings, when mesquite smoke drifting from the chimneys of wood stoves created a haze that mingled with the mist rising from the floodplain of the river. On those mornings, Anglo Tucson must have seemed very far away indeed." (Sheridan, Los Tucsonenses, 239-240)

Old timers reminisced of their childhood days, noting that you could walk from the neighborhood down to the river and almost never be in the sunshine, such was the dense canopy of trees that existed there. The noise of the *sapos* (frogs) must have been deafening during and after the summer *chubascos* and winter *equipatas* (the even-footed) rainstorms. (An alternative interpretation for *equipatas* refers to horse hoofs -- the sound made by rain.)

In 1947, a young man who grew up in the barrios south of downtown began to publish a series of eight articles in the Arizona Quarterly that documented El Hoyo. Mario Suarez's work provides a post-war view of El Hoyo to hold up in comparison with the days in which the district originated, and how it has

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evolved to current times. His characters -- Cuco, Kid Zopilote, Loco-Chu, and Senor Garza -- are typical of the 1940s. They represent the challenge and conflict for the Chicano/Mexican-American community; the businessman, the *pachuco*, the recalcitrant caught between cultures. In "El Hoyo" and "Southside Run," Suarez provides a social and cultural commentary on the physical nature of the barrio.

Of the people and the place, Suarez writes in "El Hoyo":

Its inhabitants are *chicanos* who raise hell on Saturday night, listen to Padre Estanislao on Sunday morning, and then raise more hell on Sunday night. While the term *chicano* is the short way of saying *Mexicano*, it is the long way of referring to everybody. Pablo Gutierrez married the Chinese grocer's daughter and acquired a store; his sons are *chicanos*. So are the sons of Killer Jones who threw a fight in Harlem and fled to El Hoyo to marry Cristina Mendez. And so are all of them -- the assortment of harlequins, bandits, oppressors, oppressed, gentlemen, and bums who came from Old Mexico to work for the Southern Pacific, pick cotton, clerk, labor, sing, and go on relief. It is doubtful that all of these spiritual sons of Mexico live in El Hoyo because they love each other -- many fight and bicker constantly. It is doubtful that the *chicanos* live in El Hoyo because of its scenic beauty -- it is everything but beautiful. Its houses are built of unplastered adobe, wood, license plates, and abandoned car parts. Its narrow streets are mostly clearings which have, in time, acquired names. Except for the tall trees which nobody has ever cared to identify, nurse, or destroy, the main things known to grow in the general area are weeds, garbage piles, dogs, and kids. And it is doubtful that the *chicanos* live in El Hoyo because it is safe -- many times the Santa Cruz River has risen and inundated the area.

In other respects living in El Hoyo has its advantages. If one is born with the habit of acquiring bills, El Hoyo is where the bill collectors are less likely to find you. ("El Hoyo," 112-13)

Suarez provides in the next paragraph a summation of his times, and the timelessness of the El Hoyo's to be found everywhere:

Perhaps the humble appearance of El Hoyo justifies the discerning shrugs of more than a few people only vaguely aware of its existence. Perhaps El Hoyo's simplicity motivates many a *chicano* to move far away from its intoxicating *frenesi*, its dark narrow streets, and its shrieking children, to deny the bloodwell from which he springs, to claim the blood of a conquistador

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while his hair is straight and his face beardless. Yet El Hoyo is not the desperate outpost of a few families against the world. It fights for no causes except those which soothe its immediate angers. It laughs and cries with the same amount of passion in times of plenty and of want. ("El Hoyo," 114)

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES

Pueblo Center Urban Renewal Project.

Making maximum use of Federal Revenue sharing programs for urban renewal, the City of Tucson has been planning the demise and rebirth of the historic barrios since the mid-1950s. The 1961 plan envisioned clearing nearly a square mile of old rowhouse and bungalow districts, reassembling lots long since splintered by the Mexican American tradition of dividing the land holdings among the children, and making the properties available to developers for light commercial and high density residential uses. By the late 1960s, the ambitious Tucson Community Center project moved from the drafting table to the field. A total of 39 blocks housing approximately 100 businesses and 200 family units was demolished to make way an exhibition center/arena, performing arts venue, and the watercourse and tree lined plaza of La Placita Village. The majority of land where single family homes stood now lies paved over in asphalt and is used today for overflow parking.

"El Hoyo's northern residents were forced to scatter throughout Tucson – to public housing projects, nursing homes and other barrios." (Kay, Star, April 10, 1977) Development of the Butterfield Expressway would have spelled similar displacement for the people who lived from 14th Street south to 18th Street.

"Mrs. Francisco Campos lived on the corner of El Paso and Blenman, now a Tucson Community Center parking lot. Her husband sat on the front porch and cried when it was time to move away from the house he had built. Four months later he died, refusing to take his meals inside the new residence on S. 6th Ave.

"My husband used to make me take him to see the empty house during the three months before they tore it down,' she says.

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“She had lived there with her family for 44 years, first in a little old house, then in the new house. Now when she passes the place, she looks the other way.” (Kay, Star, April 10, 1977).

Roadway Development

During the early 1940s, a roadway was graded to the west of the neighborhood which would eventually provide the right-of-way for **Interstate 10** in the late 1960s. (The roadway shows both in Bufkin’s, “From Mud Village to Metropolis,” article and Jim Glinski’s aerial photo book, Above Tucson.) When **Interstate 10** was developed, it utilized a +20 foot embankment for a raised roadway. Current improvements planned by the Arizona Department of Transportation specify a widened roadway with new landscaping and walls to buffer the neighborhood.

While the Community Center project did result in the loss of a third of the historic barrios, a second project promised far greater dislocation. The Butterfield Expressway (I-710), linking midtown with Interstate 10 south of downtown, would have been constructed through the heart of El Hoyo, Barrio Viejo, and Armory Park. In a public hearing before Mayor and Council on February 24, 1970, Planning Director Donald Laidlaw provided testimony regarding the hearing before the Planning and Zoning Commission. His comments very adequately sum up the pros and cons expressed by the public.

At the Commission hearing, both proponents and opponents spoke – the opponents being by far in the majority at the public hearing. The proponents both verbally and in writing supported the need for an expanded freeway-parkway system to move an increased flow of people more safely and efficiently in a growing community, and they stated that such a system should be constructed in stages over a twenty year period. Opponents to the system stated that freeways isolate neighborhoods, encourage urban sprawl, and destroy low income housing. (City of Tucson, Traffic Control: Transportation Planning, Freeway-Parkway System, February 24, 1970.)

The Saint Augustine Cathedral Parish Council sent a resolution to the Mayor and Council in a letter dated December 6, 1971, in which they urged the governing body to reject the roadway plans. Fourth among the nine arguments put forth in the resolution stated:

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THAT, one of the last old historical neighborhoods in the City of Tucson is now threatened, along with the loss of the cultural and architectural heritage that can never be recreated for future generations of Tucsonans. (St. Augustine's Cathedral letter to Mayor Lewis Murphy dated December 6, 1971, in City of Tucson, archival file)

John Denton, an attorney who had represented property owners who had been displaced a decade earlier by acquisition for development of Interstate 10, communicated with the governing board and arguing that:

“it would be harmful to economic vitality of Tucson for it to lose this important link with its historic past, moreover, the Butterfield corridor would constitute a Chinese wall, physically and psychologically separating the Mexican American population living south of it from the rest of the community.” (Western Union Telefax dated January 3, 1972, in City of Tucson, archival file)

This threat stimulated a grassroots effort by architects, historians, and neighborhood activists to stop the roadway. Their efforts were successful, and one of the principal victories of the movement was to have the Mayor and City Council adopt the Historic District Ordinance in 1971. This ordinance has been utilized by five neighborhoods (four of which encircle downtown) to protect their distinctive architectural and community development patterns.

Historic Designation and *El Tiradito*

Equally important with the City Ordinance, the preservation organizers succeeded in placing the Barrio Libre District on the National Register of Historic Places. One of the key sites in the Barrio Libre District (and whose location helped to save El Hoyo) was *El Tiradito*, the Wishing Shrine.. Protection of the shrine under Historic Preservation law has to a large degree protected all the land around it as well. The effort was organized largely in the barrio:

“[Panchita] Leon was one of the masterminds – along with Rosendo Perez, Joe Cruz, Juanita Rodriguez, Vicki Welch and Arnulfo Trejo – behind a calculated tactic to place *El Tiradito* religious shrine, which was in the proposed demolition path on S. Main Ave., on the National

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Register of Historic Places before a decision was to be made on the controversial freeway."
("Tucson barrios: A view from the inside")

Francis Leon worked hard to preserve the neighborhood she saw slowly being destroyed in the name of urban progress. She referred to her barrio as, "a lovely neighborhood, like a family, all comadres and compadres, 'but it changed when they took the barrio from there .. and people were scattered all over town. I never see them .. maybe sometimes at a wedding.'" The Leon family on Rosales Street was spared in the acquisition of land for the Tucson Community Center [TCC]. Francis Leon noted some of the families lost to TCC: Bonilla, Gradilla, Aguirre, Duran and Robles.

Besides having El Tiradito and Barrio Libre placed on the National Register of Historic Places, this group also lobbied the Mayor and Council of Tucson to create a City Historic designation, which was successful in 1971 with the creation of the Historic District Ordinance. In 1976, this group was successful in having El Hoyo placed on the City register.

Gentrification Issue

Since 1993, historic preservation in the barrios has been under fire by critics who charge the program is detrimental to the older, historic families in the area. They charge that preservation seeks to save the buildings, but not the humans who live in them. Preservation, they claim, drives up the cost of renovation, causes increases in taxes and property values, and facilitates new, non-Mexican American households to be established in historic social and cultural enclaves. The issues, like opinions in the barrio, are widely varied.

Enrique Granillo, an El Hoyo resident since birth, stated the following in a 1988 newspaper article: "I think a lot of people are bothered by those who buy houses here not to live in them but to resell." This was a sentiment expressed by both Mexican American and Anglo residents of the district. There were those among the Mexican American residents who saw the "gente de afuera" (people from outside) as a benefit to the neighborhood. Granillo further stated in 1988 that property taxes had not been appreciably affected. The demographics of the district in 1988 were as follows: 73% Hispanic owned parcels; average parcel value, \$25,277. Of 92 households, 76 (82%) were Hispanic. A total of 68 households

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(72%) was owner occupied. Of the eight newest homes to be built in the district, three are occupied by Anglo tenants, the other five by Mexican American families (all longtime residents of El Hoyo).

INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Carrillo School

Located due east of Samaniego Avenue (Block 343), City of Tucson, on a 3.57 acre site. High ground east of Carrillo's Gardens. Site of revival meetings, and probably a large Baptist Meeting Hall before the school was built in 1931. (See Cooper, 79-81). Renovation/Expansion project completed in 1996. Carrillo Intermediate Magnet School was designated as a Historic Site on the National Register on March 25, 1992.

San Cosme Chapel

Located at 450 West Simpson Street, the current chapel took on the name of the 18th Century Spanish Mission directly to the west. The Mission Revival style chapel was constructed in 1935. Since the mid-1980s, San Cosme has been in the possession of the Catholic Cursillo Movement.

City of Tucson, Water Plant #1

The City of Tucson has maintained a water facility in the area southwest of 17th Street and 11th Avenue since the 1880s. The modern facility dates from the mid-1920s and includes a reservoir, pumping apparatus, office and maintenance spaces. No water is pumped from underground at this facility, but water is stored and provided to the downtown area by drawing resources from pump fields near the Santa Cruz River at Valencia Road.

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MAPS

10-3, General Location Map
10-4, UTM Reference Map
10-5, Contributing/Non-Contributing Property Map
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10-9, Plat of the Elysian Grove Subdivision, October 27, 1921.
10-10, Plat of Southwestern Addition, October 24, 1922
10-11, Plat of Ball Park Subdivision, March 7, 1926
10-12, Overlay of 1905 Map of Tucson on Today's Geography (provided by Desert Archaeology, Letter Report No. 92-128)
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BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The properties as specified in the Verbal Boundary Description represent the historic boundaries of Barrio El Hoyo. They are additionally, the last historic properties remaining to the west of the Barrio Libre National Register District which have not been demolished to make way for the Tucson Convention Center, the Interstate 10 alignment, the City of Tucson Water Plant, and the Connie Chambers Public Housing Project to the south. These properties represent the least amount of contiguous land with a majority (exceeding 65 percent) of buildings qualifying for National Register status under the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended in 1992, and as specified in National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (as revised in 1991).

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at the northeast corner of the District, at the northeast corner of Lot 6, Block 7, Southwestern Addition;

Proceeding west 625.26 feet to the northwest corner of Lot 8, Block 1, Ball Park Subdivision;

Proceeding south 1,151.16 feet to the southwest corner of Lot 22, Block 4, Elysian Grove Subdivision;

Proceeding east 414.45 feet to the southeast corner of Lot 2, Block 4, Elysian Grove Subdivision;

Proceeding northeast 877.15 feet to the southwest corner of Lot 10, Block 7, Southwestern Addition;

Proceeding east 98.42 feet to the southeast corner of Lot 7, Block 221, City of Tucson;

Proceeding northeast 350 feet to the point of origin at the northeast corner of Lot 6, Block 7, Southwestern Addition.

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GENERAL LOCATION MAP



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UTM REFERENCE MAP



BARRIO EL HOYO
UTM Reference Map

- X UTM Reference Point
- ⊗ UTM Central Reference Point Used On Arizona Property Record Card



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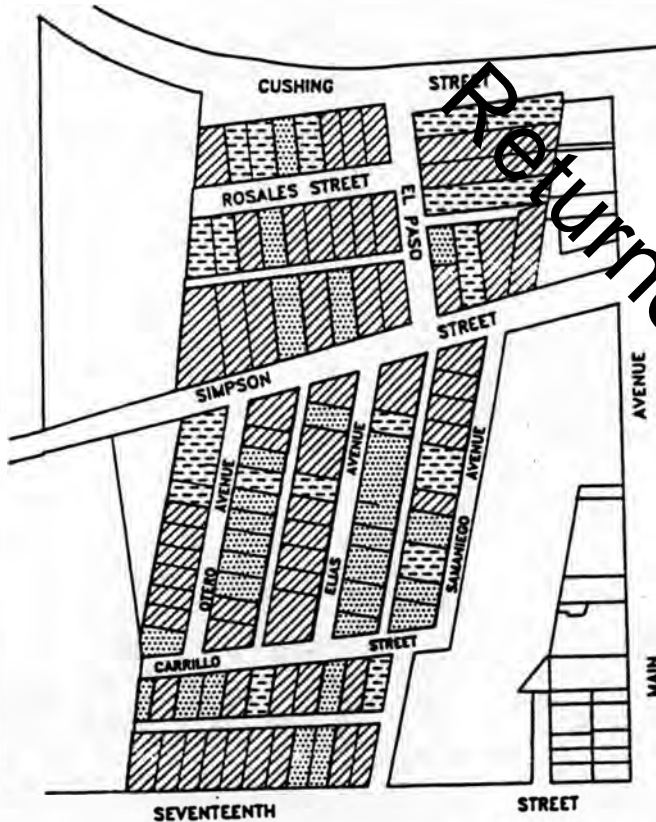
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
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name of property

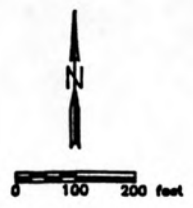
Pima County, Arizona
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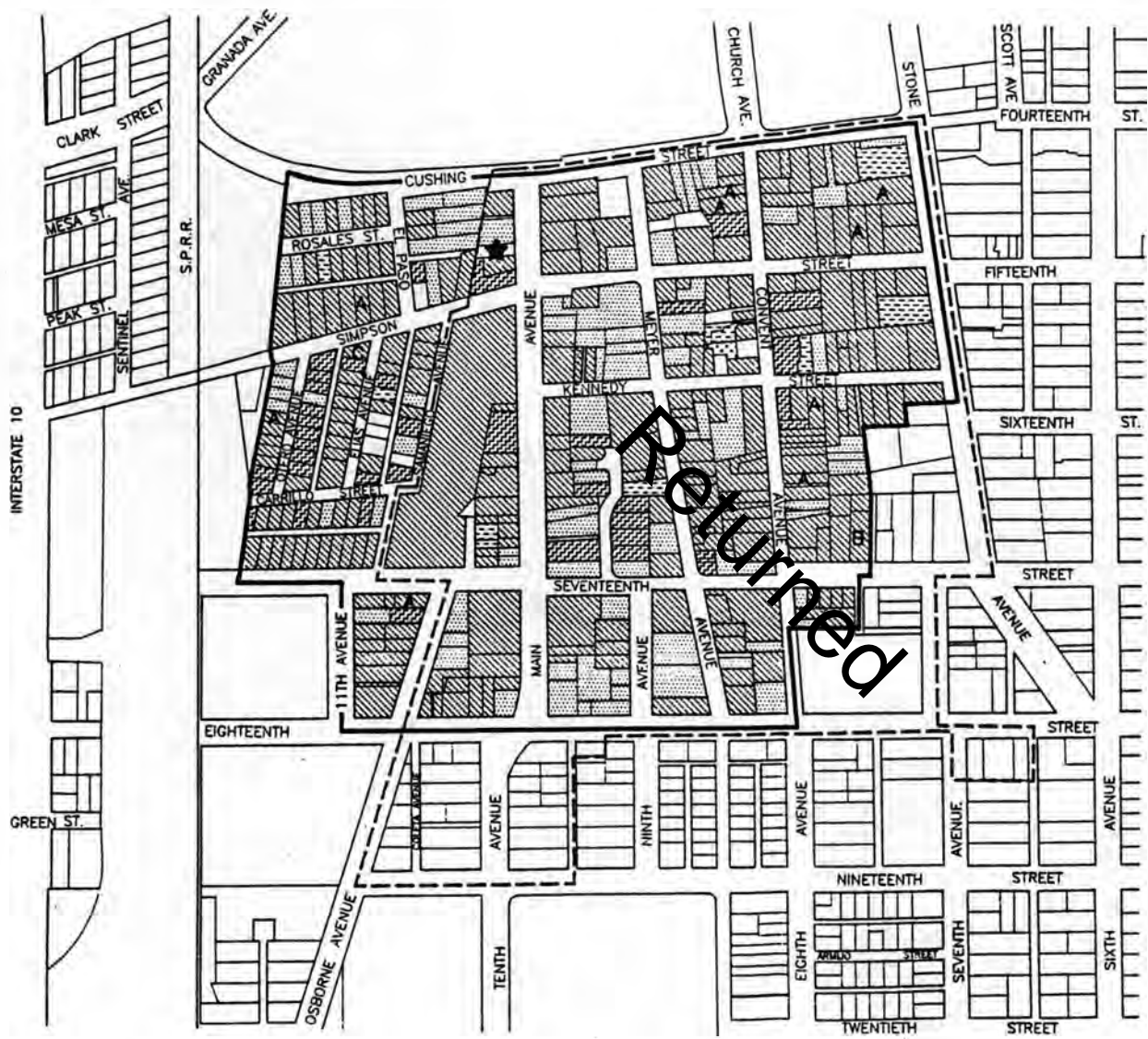
CONTRIBUTING/NON-CONTRIBUTING PROPERTY MAP



BARRIO EL HOYO
Contributing \ Non-contributing Map

-  Contributing
-  Non-contributing
-  Vacant





BARRIO HISTORICO HISTORIC DISTRICT

DEVELOPMENT STANDARD NO. 9-03.0
MAP 2-2

- NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT
- CITY OF TUCSON HISTORIC DISTRICT
- ★ EL TIRADITO - NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC SITE
- [Hatched pattern] CONTRIBUTING, HISTORIC
- [Cross-hatched pattern] CONTRIBUTING, NON-HISTORIC
- [Dotted pattern] NON-CONTRIBUTING, NON-HISTORIC
- [Stippled pattern] NON-CONTRIBUTING, INTRUSION
- [Blank pattern] VACANT
- [Pattern A] CONTRIBUTING, HISTORIC/
CONTRIBUTING, NONHISTORIC
- [Pattern B] CONTRIBUTING, HISTORIC with
NON-CONTRIBUTING, NON-HISTORIC
- [Pattern C] CONTRIBUTING, HISTORIC with
INTRUSION

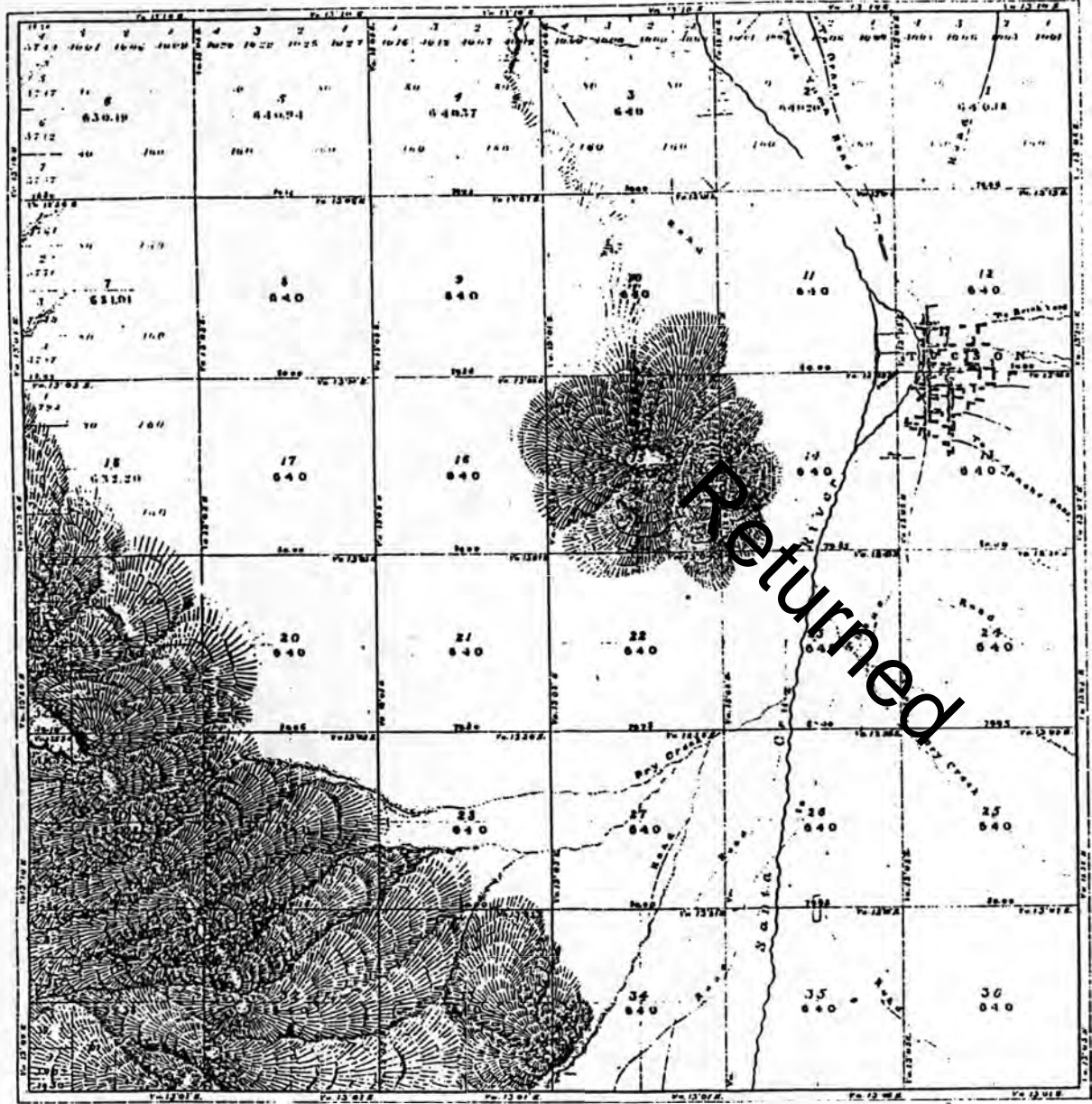


EFFECTIVE DATE: 6/12/95

TOWNSHIP N: 14 SOUTH RANGE N: 13 EAST
GILA AND SALT RIVER MERIDIAN

2048

OFFICIALLY FILED 3-21-1871



Returned

Acres of Indian Lands surveyed 12 299 05

Survey Designated By Whose Survey Date of Contract	Amount Surveyed	When Surveyed
Donated lines J. P. Williams Jan 2, 1871	23 ac. 74 ch. 26 in	Jan 21, 1871
Subdivision	18 ac. 11 ch. 74 in	Jan 21, 1871

the above map of Township N: 14 South of Range N: 13 East of the Gila and Salt River Meridian is strictly conformable to the final notes of the survey survey on file in this Office which have been examined and approved

Surveyor General's Office
Tucson, Arizona, March 20, 1871

John H. Mason
Sur. Gen.

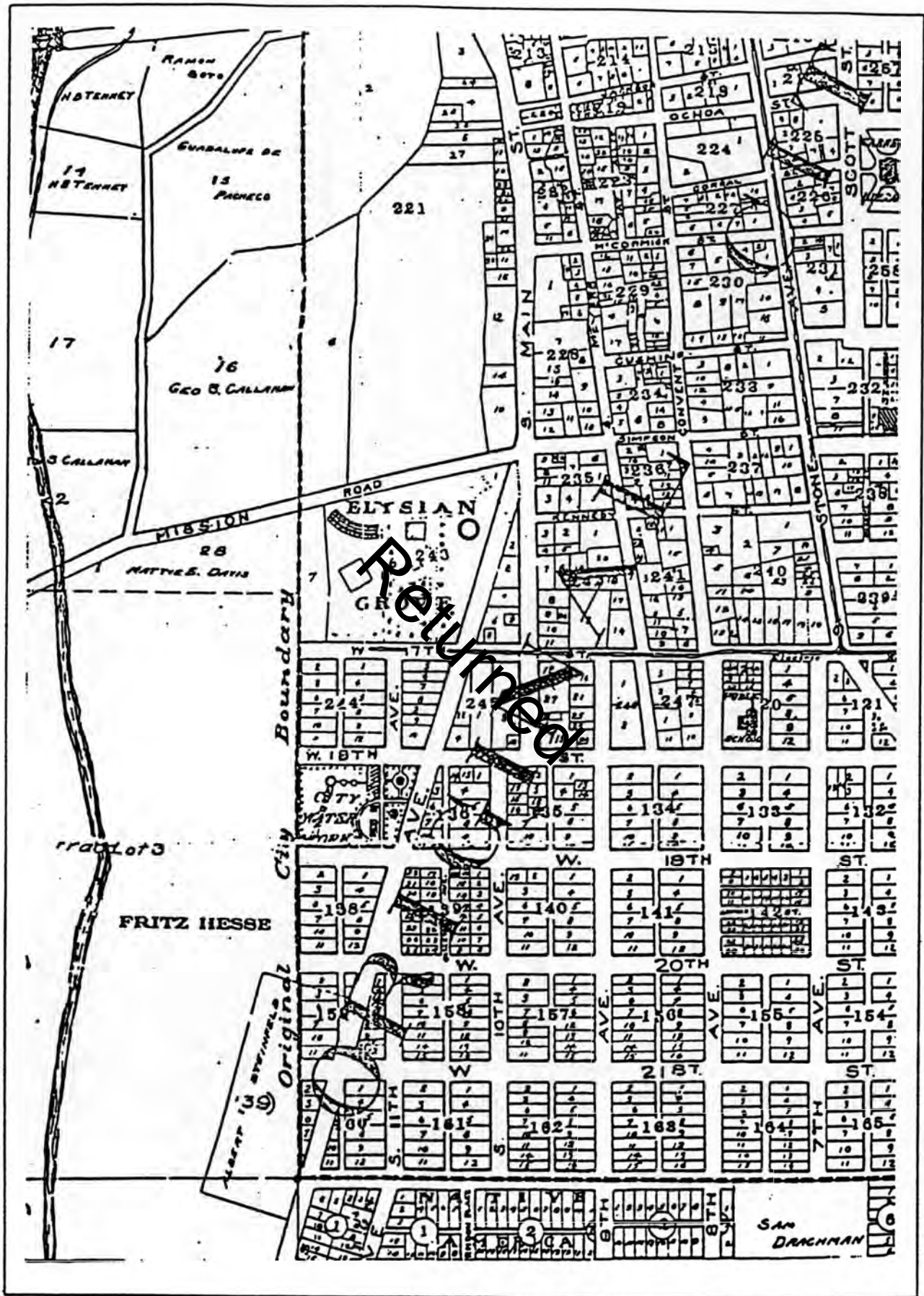
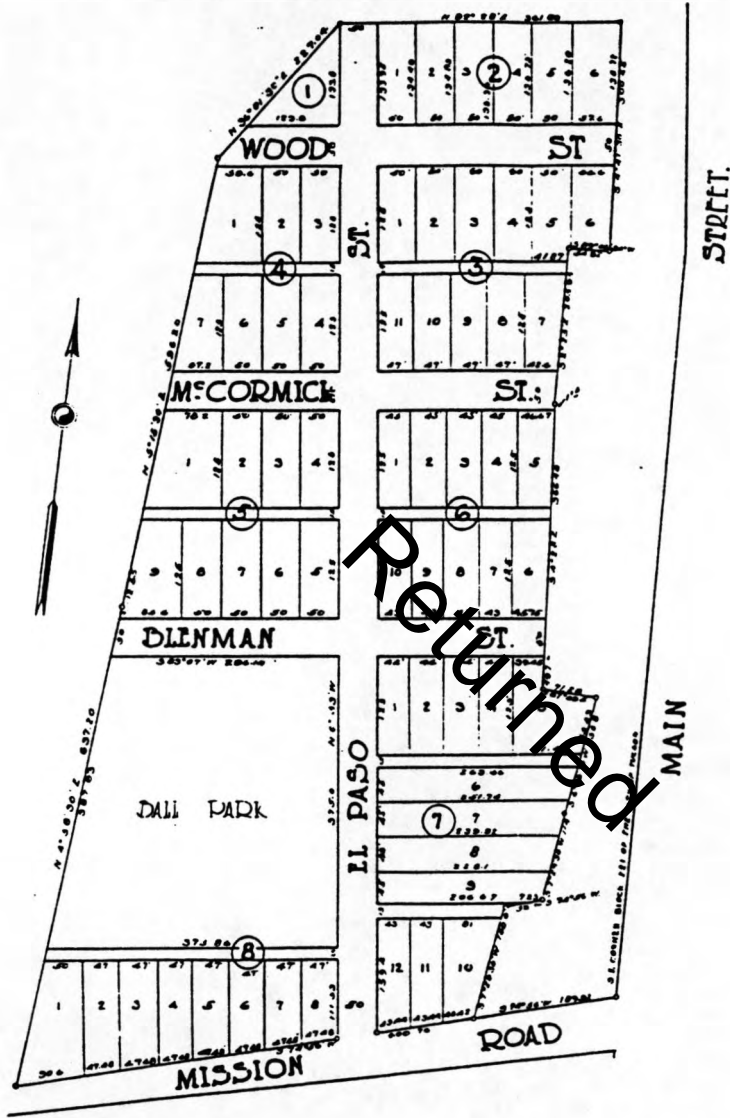


Figure 3. Map of the City of Tucson, 1905.



Neighborhood - Main
 Street
 2:45 P
 3 maps - Club
 10 4

STATE OF ARIZONA
 COUNTY OF PIMA

R. M. Raymond and W. H. Martin being first duly sworn deposes and says that they are owners in fee of all the property shown on the map hereto specified of a subdivision existing in the City of Tucson and that they, upon request the same to be subdivided as shown herein.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of June, 1921
 My commission expires October 24th, 1921

(Seal) *W. C. Cavan*
 Notary Public Tucson, Ariz.

M. H. Hay
H. R. Martin

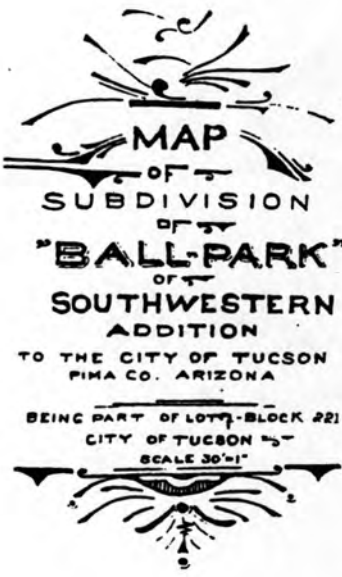
R. M. Raymond
 W. H. Martin

I hereby certify that this plat was approved by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Tucson on the 1st day of June 1921

(Seal) *L. C. Cavan*
 Recorder of the Office City Clerk

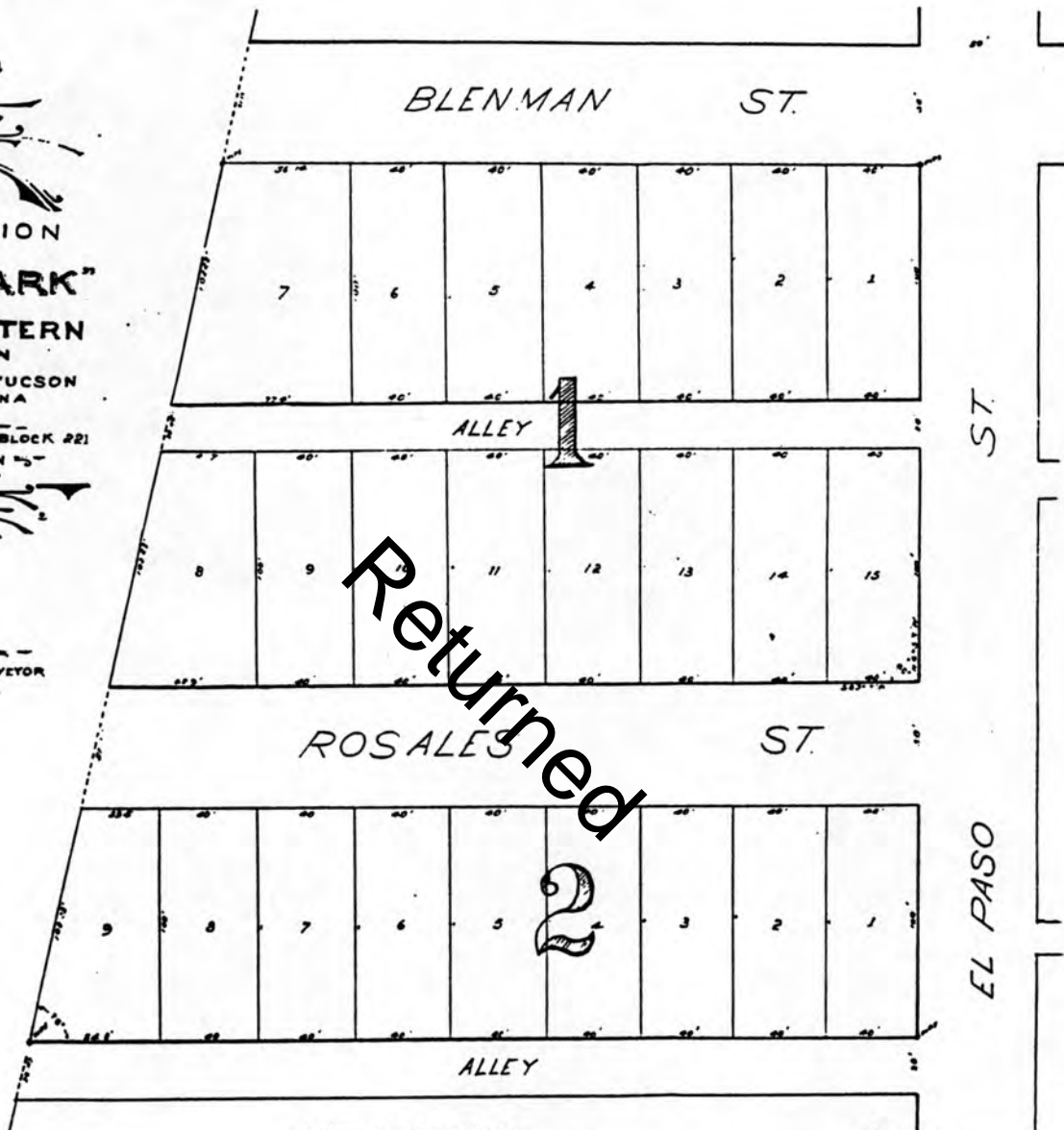
SOUTHWESTERN ADDITION
 TO THE CITY OF TUCSON

4-94



SURVEYED MAY-25-1926
BY PHILIP CONTZEN -
REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR

10-11



I HEREBY APPROVE THIS MAP
E. J. ...
CITY ENGINEER

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS MAP WAS APPROVED BY THE
MAYOR AND COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF TUCSON, ARIZONA
ON THE 27TH DAY OF JUNE 1926

L. O. ...
RECORDED IN OFFICE CITY CLERK

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY CERTIFY THAT
THEY ARE THE OWNERS OF THE LAND INCLUDED
IN THE SUBDIVISION SHOWN UPON THIS MAP AND SAME
WAS SURVEYED BY PHILIP CONTZEN REG. LAND
SURVEYOR UNDER THEIR AUTHORITY. FURTHER
WE HEREBY INDICATE ROSALES ST AND ALLEY
THROUGH BLOCKS AND A STRIP OF OFF ON THE
SOUTH SIDE OF BLOCK 2 IN ORDER TO WIDEN THE
SAID ALLEY TO 60 FT.

James R. ...
John H. ...
THE FOREGOING INSTRUMENT IS AN UNRECORDED
OFFICE OF THIS DAY OF MAY - 1926
BY COMMISSION EXPIRES
NOTARY PUBLIC

James J. ...
June 10 1926
2
7 11-11-1926

Archaeological Monitoring At Main and Simpson Streets

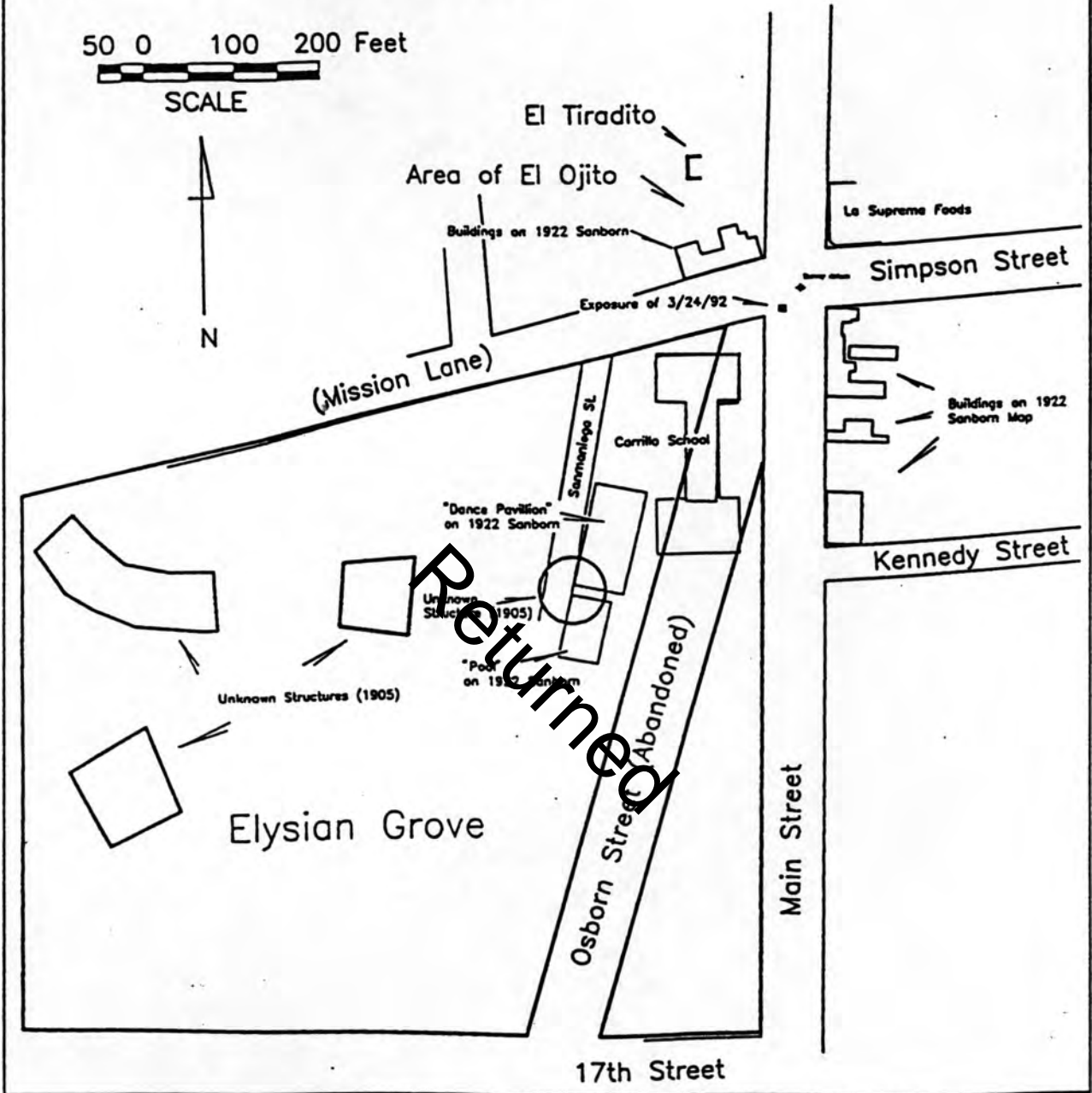
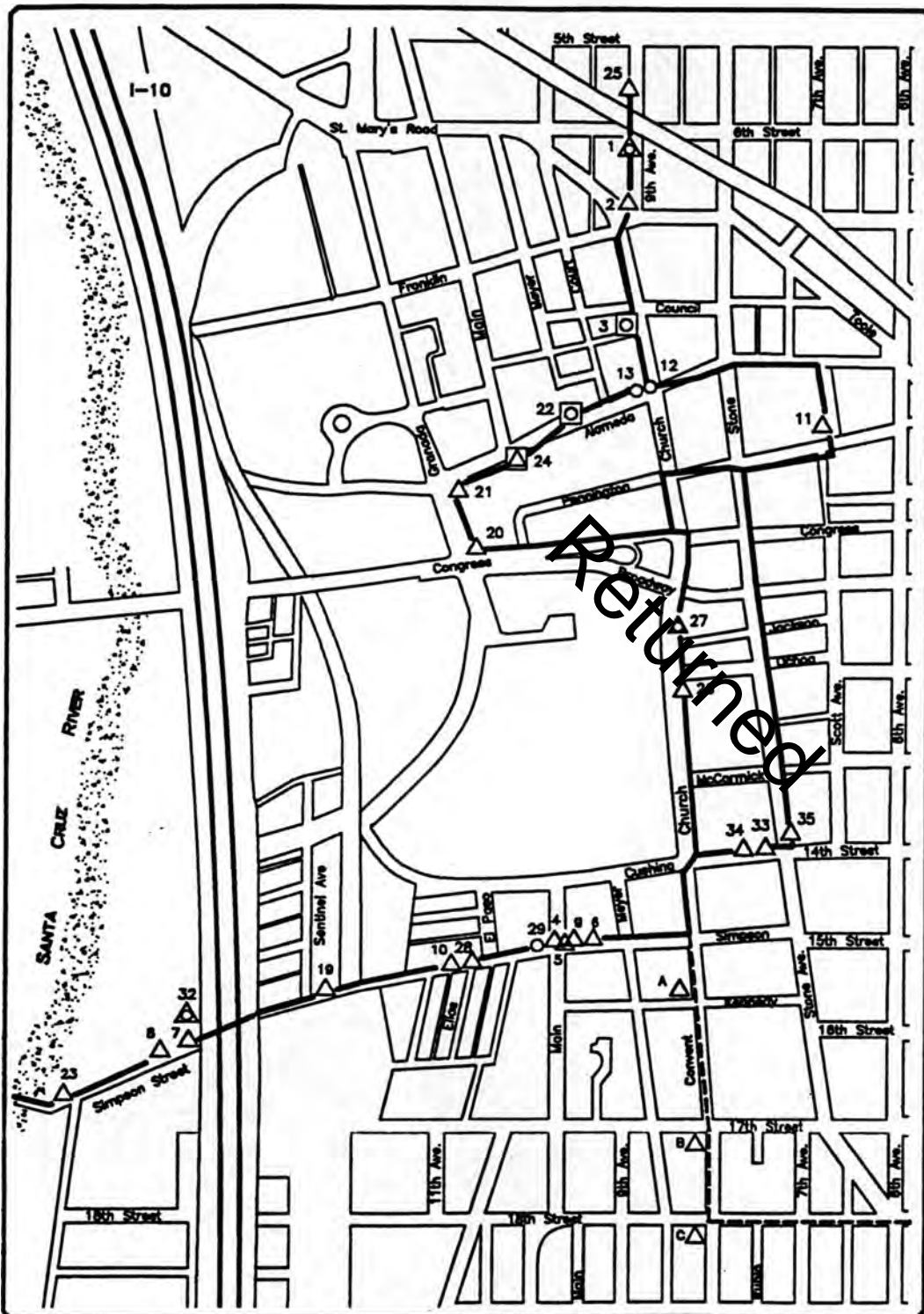


Figure 2. Overlay of 1905 Map of Tucson on today's geography.



●	Archaic period deposits	 	 N
○	Hohokam period deposits		
□	Spanish/Mexican period deposits		
△	1880-1940 deposits		
—	Phase 1 boreline		
- - -	Phase 2 boreline		

Desert Archaeology, Inc.
 1986

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INVENTORY LIST
BARRIO EL HOYO

#	Address	Constructed			Ownership		Classification	
		CD	AR	ADD	Historic	Current	Designation	Style
<u>BLOCK 221, CITY OF TUCSON</u>								
001	357 W. Simpson	1919	1915	Y	Historic	Hill	Contributing	Territorial/ Sonoran
<u>BLOCK 7, SOUTHWESTERN ADDITION</u>								
002	Vacant				Leon	DOT	Vacant	
003	Vacant				Felix	COT	Vacant	
004	403 S. El Paso	1928	1924		Pesquiera	Ortiz	Contributing	Territorial
005	437 S. El Paso	1930	1925		Ochoa	Durazo	Contributing	Sonoran
006	Vacant					Ortiz	Vacant	
007	340 W. Simpson	1933	1920	Y	Pesquiera	Durazo	Contributing	Sonoran
008	Vacant				Pesquiera	Stenquist	Vacant	
009	421 S. El Paso	1986	1986		Pesquiera	Stenquist	No - Relocate	Craftsman
010	350 W. Simpson	1935	1925	1992	Pesquiera	Vinik	Contributing	Sonoran
<u>BLOCK 8, SOUTHWESTERN ADDITION</u>								
011	546 W. Simpson	1933			Church Prop.	Church	Contributing	Mission Revival
012	440 W. Simpson	1933	1955	Y	Rubalcaba	COT	Contributing	Spanish Colonial
013	438 W. Simpson	1934	1949	Y	Valencia	Stang	Contributing	Sonoran
014	426 W. Simpson	1933	1937	Y	Garcia	Montano	No - Integrity	None
015	430 W. Simpson	1937	1949		Valles	Cordova	Contributing	Bungalow
016	416 W. Simpson	1934	1949	Y	Moreno	Lieberman	No - Integrity	Territorial
017	410 W. Simpson	1933	1949		Trejo	Trejo	Contributing	Spanish Colonial
018	402 W. Simpson	1934	1940		Aguirre	Aguirre	Contributing	Territorial
<u>BLOCK 1, BALL PARK ADDITION</u>								
019	448 W. Rosales	1930	1923		Gradillas	Phegley	Contributing	Territorial
020	Vacant					Hurtado	Vacant	
021	428 W. Rosales	1949	1944		Porras	Era	Contributing	Spanish Colonial
022	Vacant				Olivas	Contreras	Vacant	
023	412 W. Rosales	1932	1935		Verdugo	Leon	Contributing	None

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#	Address	Constructed			Ownership		Classification	
		CD	AR	ADD	Historic	Current	Designation	Style
<i>BLOCK 1, BALL PARK ADDITION (Cont.)</i>								
024	410 W. Rosales	1929	1925		Trejo	Trejo	Contributing	Spanish Colonial
025	400 W. Rosales	1930	1926		Pras	Bacon	Contributing	Sonoran
<i>BLOCK 2, BALL PARK ADDITION</i>								
026	442 S. El Paso	1929	1959	1959	Valenzuela	Kruse	Contributing	Territorial
027	409 W. Rosales	1929			Estevas	Dillin	Contributing	Spanish Colonial
028	411 W. Rosales	1934	1925		Rivera	Rivera	Contributing	Spanish Colonial
029	427 W. Rosales	1934	1940		Garcia	Cox	Contributing	Territorial
030	429 W. Rosales	1930	1925		Sanchez	Ybave	Contributing	Bungalow
031	431 W. Rosales	1931	1935		Soto	Hillary	No - Integrity	None
032	433 W. Rosales	1931	1925		Torrez	Rivera	Contributing	Bungalow
033	Vacant				Grijalva	COI	Vacant	
<i>BLOCK 1, ELYSIAN GROVE ADDITION</i>								
034	400 W. Simpson	1934	1931		Flores	LaChapelle	Contributing	Sonoran
035	408 W. Simpson	1940	1935		Trujillo	Trujillo	Contributing	Spanish Colonial
036	420 S. Samaniego	1925	1918		Salgado	Blackford	Contributing	Territorial
037	428 S. Samaniego	1927	1910		Herreras	Horbatt	Contributing	Sonoran
038	521 S. Elias	1932	1938	1996	Lucero	Quiroz	Contributing	Eclectic
039	Vacant					Trujillo	Vacant	
040	423 S. Elias	1957	1953		Yanez	Gonzales	No - Age	Ranch
041	427 S. Elias	1950			Saucedo	Bain	Contributing	Spanish Colonial
042	550 S. Samaniego	1926	1925		Gonzales	Vasquez	Contributing	Sonoran
043	552 S. Samaniego	1994	1994		Tillman	Tillman	No - Age	Territorial
044	431-441 S. Elias	1982	1982	1993	Holm	Holm	No - Age	Sonoran
045	Vacant					Aguirre	Vacant	
046	445 S. Elias	1941	1955	1990	Moreno	Padilla	Contributing	Spanish Colonial
047	560 S. Samaniego	1990	1990		Mueller	Mueller	No - Age	Pueblo Revival
048	570 S. Samaniego	1980	1980		Davis	Davis	No - Age	Ranch
049	449 S. Elias	1983	1983		Valdez	Tierney	No - Age	Ranch
<i>BLOCK 2, ELYSIAN GROVE ADDITION</i>								
050	445 W. Simpson	1933	1930		Grijalva	Soto	Contributing	Bungalow
051	455 W. Simpson	1933	1918		Bernal	Trujillo	Contributing	Territorial
052	505 S. Otero	1949	1919		Anaya	Madril	Contributing	Sonoran

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 1

Page 3

Barrio El Hoyo
name of property

Pima County, Arizona
County and State

#	Address	Constructed			Ownership		Classification	
		CD	AR	ADD	Historic	Current	Designation	Style
<i>BLOCK 2, ELYSIAN GROVE ADDITION (Cont.)</i>								
053	412 S. Elias	1986			Bernal	Bernal	No - Age	Sonoran
054	416 S. Elias	1925	1925		Trujillo	Trujillo	Contributing	Ranch
055	511 S. Otero	1994	1994		Daniel	Daniel	No - Age	Bungalow
056	436 S. Elias	1923	1925		Lopez	Williams	Contributing	Bungalow
057	Vacant					Duarte	Vacant	
058	431 S. Otero	1949			Flores	Flores	No - Age	Spanish Colonial
059	432 S. Elias	1923	1925		Moreno	Ramirez	Contributing	Bungalow
060	434 S. Elias	1923			Moreno	Reed	Contributing	Bungalow
061	435 S. Otero	1949	1950		Ramirez	Santa Cruz	No - Age	Spanish Colonial
062	439 S. Otero	1954	1953		Granillo	Granillo	No - Age	Modern
063	438 S. Elias	1925	1925		Moreno	Moreno	Contributing	Territorial
064	445 S. Otero	1949	1945		Martinez	Escalante	No - Age	Modern
065	446 S. Elias	1929	1940		Lopez		Contributing	Territorial
066	529 S. Otero	1925	1915		Valdovin	Valdovin	Contributing	Territorial
<i>BLOCK 3, ELYSIAN GROVE ADDITION</i>								
067	Vacant					Church	Vacant	
068	Vacant					Church	Vacant	
069	Vacant					Pechmajou	Vacant	
070	Vacant					Santa Cruz	Vacant	
071	426 S. Otero	1932	1935	1996	Vega	Lesch	Contributing	Spanish Colonial
072	438 S. Otero	1940	1938		Martinez	Judd	Contributing	Bungalow
073	452 S. Otero	1941	1945		Obregon	Duarte	Contributing	Spanish Colonial
074	456 S. Otero	1946	1945		Vargas	Vargas	Contributing	Modern
075	460 S. Otero	1949	1945		Galvan	Galvan	No - Age	Territorial
<i>BLOCK 4, ELYSIAN GROVE ADDITION</i>								
076	Vacant						Vacant	
077	502 W. 17 th	1921	1940	1993	Trejo	Gerber	Contributing	Territorial
078	508 W. 17 th	1922	1930	1993	Borquez	Sims	Contributing	Territorial
079	407 W. Carrillo	1923	1922		Granillo	Granillo	Contributing	Territorial
080	415 W. Carrillo	1957	1955		Granillo	Granillo	No - Age	Modern
081	510 W. 17 th		1923	1993		Sims	Contributing	Sonoran
082	514 W. Carrillo	1924	1923		Reyes	Neroni	Contributing	Territorial
083	503 W. Carrillo	1924	1923		Bejorquez	Arvizu	Contributing	Spanish Colonial

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 1

Page 4

Barrio El Hoyo
name of property

Pima County, Arizona
County and State

#	Address	Constructed			Ownership		Classification	
		CD	AR	ADD	Historic	Current	Designation	Style
<i>BLOCK 4, ELYSIAN GROVE ADDITION (Cont.)</i>								
084	525 W. Carrillo	1927	1919		Moran	Romero	Contributing	Sonoran
085	516 W. 17 th	1929	1921		Trejo	Galvez	Contributing	Row House
086	518 W. 17 th	1929	1943		Perez	Perez	Contributing	Sonoran
087	521 W. Carrillo	1923	1946	1995	Alvarez	COT	Contributing	Sonoran
088	520 W. 17 th	1929	1944		Enrique	Corral	Contributing	Sonoran
089	524-526 W. 17 th	1932	1946		Noriega	Rodriguez	Contributing	Sonoran
090	531 W. Carrillo	1993	1993		Villanes	Mendoza	No - Age	Sonoran
091	535 W. Carrillo	1949	1941		Alvarez	Trejo	No - Age	Sonoran
092	534 W. 17 th	1922			Mendoza	Armenta	Contributing	Sonoran
093	536 W. 17 th	1929	1941		Ochoa	Felix	Contributing	Sonoran
094	537 W. Carrillo	1941	1946		Trejo	Sanjuan	Contributing	Spanish Colonial
095	545 W. Carrillo	1968	1960		Castro	Yubeta	No - Age	Ranch House
096	538 W. 17 th	1929	1918		Alvarez	Hendricks	Contributing	Sonoran



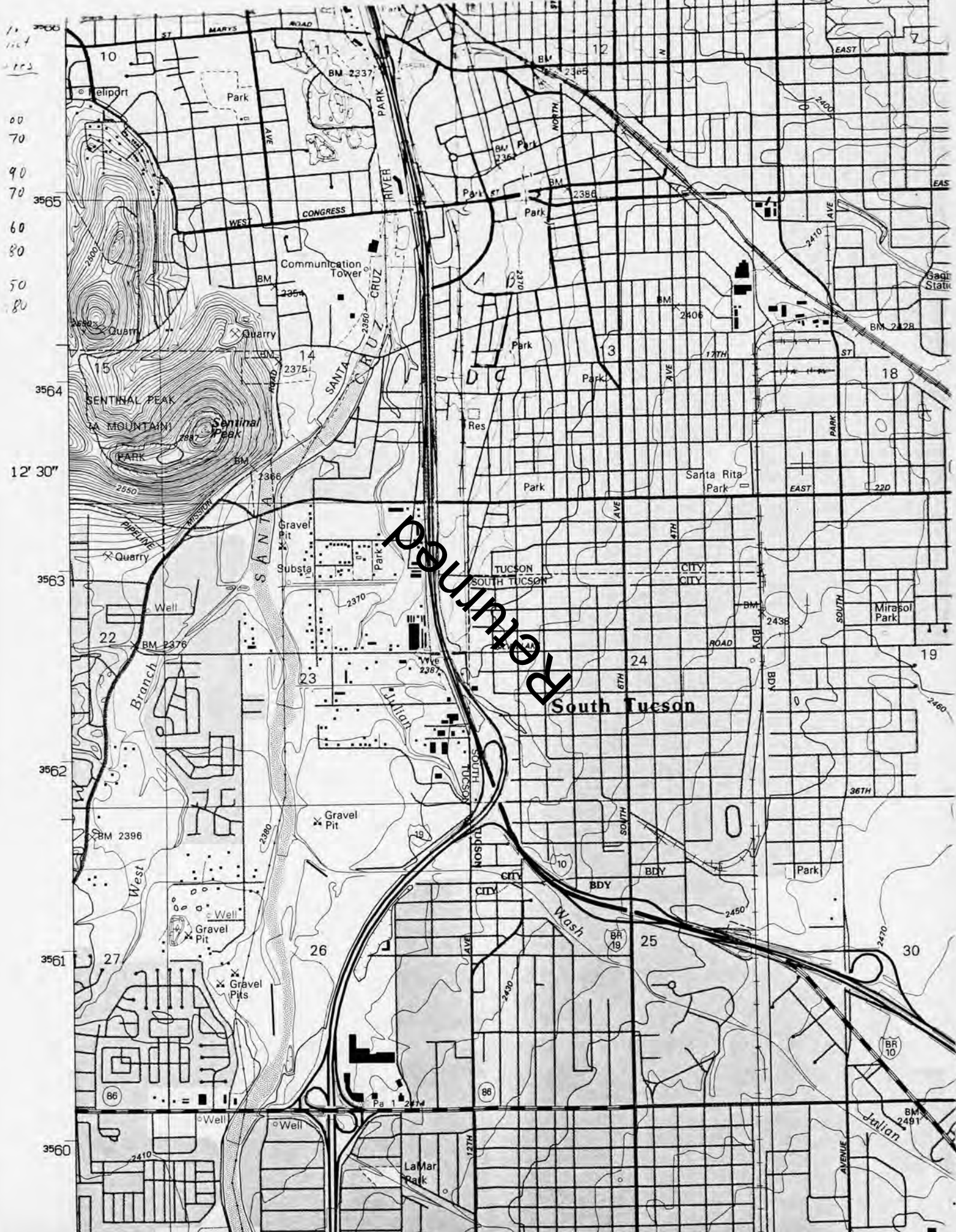
Returned





Returned





11
104
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70
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80
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3564
12' 30"
3563
3562
3561
3560

Printed

South Tucson

86

86

BR 10

BR 19

BR 10

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Barrio El Hoyo
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARIZONA, Pima

DATE RECEIVED: 1/16/98 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 1/26/98
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/11/98 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/02/98
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 98000079

NOMINATOR: STATE

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

 ACCEPT RETURN REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RETURN -- SEE COMMENTS ATTACHED

RECOM./CRITERIA RETURN

REVIEWER Paul R. Lusignan
Paul R. Lusignan

DISCIPLINE Historian

TELEPHONE 202 343-1628

DATE 2/25/98

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

BARRIO EL HOYO

Pima County, Arizona

National Register Nomination - Return Comments:

The current documentation is being returned so that technical and substantive questions regarding the nomination can be addressed. Upon completion of the revised documentation, the National Register will proceed with the formal consideration of the property.

Historic Function:

The historic functions listed should relate to the contributing resources identified and discussed in the nomination. In this case, the correct function should correspond to the residential properties and be noted as -- *Domestic: single dwelling*. The current category listings for *Agriculture* and *Recreation* should be deleted, since they do not refer to significant resources (see discussion below relating to significance under NR Criterion D.)

Resource Count:

The resource count should be revised to delete reference to the 15 contributing sites. The significance of the vacant lots is not adequately justified (see discussion below) under Criterion D. The open lots, while representing an important integrity issue, neither add nor subtract from the significance of the district as established under Criterion C.

Description:

While it is acceptable and useful for the description narrative to talk about the continuing use of vernacular patterns, styles, and materials in the district up through the recent past, the nomination needs to make very clear what makes an individual property contributing and what makes one noncontributing. Age? What age? Alterations? What type of alterations would preclude listing? The current narrative is a bit confusing on this point since it makes considerable note of the important contributions of local district designation in the period after 1970. A short note elaborating on the evaluation methodology used in the nomination would help strengthen the documentation.

Please clarify the dates of construction used in the inventory list. What do the CD and AR columns represent and which were used for purposes of evaluating the contributing status of the properties?

Significance:

National Register *Criterion D* is not adequately justified at this time. Although on pages 8-3 and 8-5 there is reference to archeological work in the vicinity, the nomination does not provide a sufficiently detailed description of the specific archeological work within the boundaries of the nominated property. There are numerous archeological reports cited in Section 9 as well, although none of these appear to document work done within Barrio El Hoyo.

The National Register suggests keeping the information in the section entitled, "Vacant

properties (lots) in Elysian Grove (El Hoyo) and Barrio Santa Rosa” and the citations of the archeological reports for the general area. There is clearly a potential that significance under Criterion D may be justified with future work, but the mere presence of archeological remains is not sufficient to justify National Register significance. Nominations under Criterion D require a more detailed analysis regarding the types of information likely to be yielded by these resources and their important value within the local context(s). A statement should be added to the current nomination stating that the archeological significance of the archeological resources has not yet been evaluated and therefore Barrio El Hoyo is not currently being nominated for significance under Criterion D.

Community Planning and Development should be added as an area of significance under Criterion C is association with the historic development of the district as a representative example of an inner-city working-class barrio exhibiting the traditional patterns of planning, construction, and community development seen in Tucson.

The period of significance needs to be redefined. The text and district inventory clearly use 1948 (50 years) as an end date for determining contributing and non-contributing resources. The cover document, however, takes the period up to the present without adequate justification. 1915-1948 would appear to be an acceptable--if arbitrary--period, as it contains the bulk of the historic properties. The narrative history contained in the nomination, however, paints a much more informative picture. The discussions provided on pages 8-3, 8-9, and 8-10 all appear to point to 1950 as a more accurate end date (“Only five homes were built between 1951 and 1979...” “...culminating in 1949 with the construction of seven houses in that year alone.”) It is recommended that the period of significance be revised to run from *1915 to 1950*, with the justification being that this period represents the core era of continuing historic development that provided the district with its current historic character. The revision of the period of significance will require corrections to the inventory list, maps, and the count of contributing and noncontributing buildings. Given the Arizona SHPO’s recent tendency to amend historic districts in a piecemeal fashion as properties attain 50 years of age, it would appear practical to make the changes noted above at this time.

Remove *1976* as a significant date since it does not fall within the revised period of significance. *1915* is given as the “year of subdivision,” yet the narrative states that the three areas comprising the district were subdivided circa *1920*, *1921*, and *1926*. Please clarify and if appropriate delete *1915* and replace with the three dates noted above.

Since Criterion B was not selected or justified, the name of *Mario Suarez* should be deleted from the Significant Person box on the cover document.

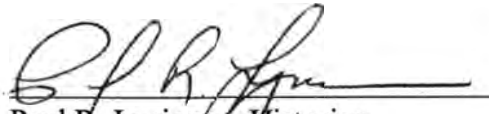
The current narrative provides extensive information regarding the early history of the community and the area that became Barrio El Hoyo. While this is useful, there may be too much emphasis on the history of an era with no connection to the built resources identified in the nomination and too little discussion regarding the comparative context for contemporary neighborhoods similar to El Hoyo. The documentation should be amended to add a short discussion that places El Hoyo in context with similar “barrios” developed in Tucson. How does El Hoyo compare architecturally and integrity-wise? Is it one of

many? A rare intact example? Is it perhaps just an extension of the Barrio Libre district previously listed or does it reflect in some way a discrete example of the final period of such persistent vernacular development patterns? The nomination needs to address the comparative context in order to properly establish the National Register significance of this district.

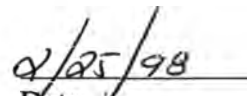
Geographical Information:

The current acreage (38) appears to be overestimated based on a review of the USGS map. Please check and correct if necessary.

If there are any questions regarding the comments provided above, please contact me directly at (202) 343-1628.



Paul R. Lusignan, Historian
(for) Keeper of the National Register
(202) 343-1628



Date

Periods of: 190 1924 1925-1949 Circa: Specific Sig. Years:

Significance:

1915

Architect/Builder/Engineer/
Designer:

Cultural Affiliation:

NOT APPLICABLE

Mexican American

Other Documentation:

NATIONAL REGISTER

HABS No. N/A

HAER No. N/A

Architectural Styles: BUNGALOW/CRAFTSMAN
OTHER

Describe Other Style: Sonoran Rowhouse

Foundation Materials: CONCRETE
Wall Materials: ADOBE CONCRETE
Roof Materials: NONE LISTED
Other Materials: ASPHALT BRICK

Acreage: 38.0

UTM	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
Coordinates:	12/	/5 02 150/	/35 64 470	12/	/5 02 390/	/35 64 470
	12/	/5 02 260/	/35 64 080	12/	/5 02 120/	/35 64 080

PROPERTY NAME: Barrio El Hoyo

OTHER NAME/ SITE No : Barrio El Jardin; Barrio El Membrillo

MULTIPLE NAME: NOT APPLICABLE

ADDRESS/ BOUNDARY : Roughly bounded by Cushing St., Sixth Ave., Twenty-Second St
: .. and US-10

CITY: Tucson

COUNTY: Pima

STATE: ARIZONA

Restricted Location Information: Owner: PRIVATE Resource Type: DISTRICT
LOCAL

Contributing Noncontributing

Buildings	53	27
Sites	15	0
Structures	0	0
Objects	0	0

Nomination/Determination Type: SINGLE RESOURCE

Nominator: STATE GOVERNMENT

Nominator Name:
NOT APPLICABLE

Federal Agency: NOT APPLICABLE

NPS Park Name: NOT APPLICABLE

Certification: DATE RECEIVED/PENDING NOMINATION

Date: 01/16/98

Other Certification: NOT APPLICABLE

Historic Functions: AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE
RECREATION AND CULTURE

Historic Subfunctions: AGRICULTURAL FIELDS
OUTDOOR RECREATION
SPORT FACILITY
MUSIC FACILITY

Current Functions: DOMESTIC

Current Subfunctions: SINGLE DWELLING

Level of Significance: LOCAL Applicable Criteria: ARCHITECTURE/ENGINEERING
INFORMATION POTENTIAL

Significant Person's Name: Suarez, Mario

Criteria Considerations: NOT APPLICABLE

Area of Significance: ARCHITECTURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Additional Documentation

Property Name: Barrio El Hoyo Historic District

Multiple Name:

State & County: ARIZONA, Pima

Date Received:
9/28/2017

Date of Pending List:
10/26/2017

Date of 16th Day:
11/13/2017

Date of 45th Day:
11/13/2017

Date of Weekly List:

Reference number: AD08000763

Nominator: State

Reason For Review:

Accept Return Reject 11/9/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Lisa Deline

Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2239

Date 11/9/17

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

**ARIZONA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE (SHPO)
NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION
TRANSMITTAL FORM
FEDERAL EXPRESS**

DATE: September 26, 2017

TO:

**Edson Beall
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington, D.C. 20240**



FROM:

**William Collins
National Register Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office
1100 West Washington Street
Phoenix AZ 85007**

National Register Nomination:

**Beadle House No. 11
Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona**

National Register Amendment (Resubmittal):

**Encanto-Palmcroft Historic District (Boundary Increase)
Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona**

National Register Amendment (New Submission)

**Barrio El Hoyo Historic District (Amendment)
Tucson, Pima County, Arizona**

Accompanying documentation for each National Register nomination and amendment is enclosed, as required. Should you have any questions or concerns, please contact me at wcollins@azstateparks.gov or 602.542.7159.