

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

953



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. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Hubbard, L. Ron, House
other names/site number L. Ron Hubbard House at Camelback

2. Location

street & number 5501 North 44th Street not for publication
city or town Phoenix vicinity
state Arizona code AZ county Maricopa code 013 zip code 85018

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

national statewide local

James W. Gamble
Signature of certifying official

13 OCTOBER 2009
Date

Arizona State Parks
Title

Arizona State Parks
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
Title

Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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:)

Linda McDuffard
Signature of the Keeper

11/23/09
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		district
		site
	1	structure
		object
1	2	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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE /
historic house
RELIGION / religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT / Ranch Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: CONCRETE (exposed at interior)
walls: BRICK (painted concrete units)
roof: ASPHALT (composition shingles)
other: STEEL (casement window frames)
WOOD (doors, columns, trim)
GLASS (window glazing)

7. Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Ranch Style house at 5501 North 44th Street in Phoenix, one-half mile north of Camelback Road and about one-half mile west of the “head” of Camelback Mountain, is a one-story L-plan building centered on a one-acre subdivision lot. The 1950 residence sits in its original location, retaining its original desert landscaping and stunning setting against the deep red rocks and folds of Camelback Mountain in northeast Phoenix. The building has been recently restored, reversing later exterior and interior alterations, making it a specimen of post-World War II subdivision Ranch Style houses, in practically original condition in this otherwise dynamic part of suburban Phoenix. The rehabilitation of 2004-2005 returned the property’s overall integrity to the Period of Significance, 1952–1954. During the years 1952–1954 Lafayette Ronald (L. Ron) Hubbard lived in the house as he founded the religion of Scientology and developed its key principles. The L. Ron Hubbard House at Camelback thus retains and exhibits substantial integrity of location, association, feeling and setting, as well as design, materials, and workmanship.

Narrative Description

LOCATION and SETTING

The Salt River Basin of south central Arizona is part of the northern Sonoran Desert in the western U.S., about 1500 feet above sea level, framed by mountain ranges reaching between 2000 and 3000 feet. The basin is punctuated by rises and buttes, including Camelback Mountain, reaching about 2700 feet at its summit. L. Ron Hubbard once described the mountain as “the red stone of Camelback” and how he viewed “awe-inspiring” dawns through the window above his writing desk at his Camelback home (Hubbard letter to M. Dalgety, 31 August 1952). Camelback is actually a freestanding series of outcrops on the north plain of the Salt River Valley, so named for its outsized silhouette of a relaxing camel—when viewed generally to the northeast from central Phoenix. Its “hump” is Precambrian (1.7 billion years old) granite and schist, while its “head” is much younger Tertiary (about 38 million years old) sandstone. Saguaro cactus grow around the mountain and along most of its slopes, and combine with other desert vegetation and reflective “varnish” on the ancient rocks to create one of the most sublime and popular images of Phoenix in the Sonoran Desert (Chronic 2006:90).

Prehistoric civilizations, notably the Hohokam people of about 200 to 1450 C.E., diverted then-abundant Salt River waters into wide and long canals throughout the Salt River Valley to irrigate vast expanses of crops. Although the Hohokam disappeared from the Valley by the time of Spanish and then U.S. exploration and settlement, their Salt River canal ditches and berms were still evident in the late 1800s. These canal remnants inspired several Anglo-American entrepreneurs to revive the ditches or build new ones for water transfer to their new communities and agricultural ventures. William J. Murphy represented a group of investors in the early 1880s to construct the 50-mile-long Arizona Canal north of the river, from near Mesa westerly past Camelback Mountain to Glendale and Peoria northwest of Phoenix. Murphy finished the canal in 1885, and its managers rebuilt it several times before their irrigation company joined the federal Salt River Project in 1907. Agricultural development of the desert lands along the Arizona Canal near Camelback Mountain began after World War I, as citrus orchards spread across the flattest areas of easily irrigated desert floor south and west of the mountain (Salt River Project 2008). Developers as early as 1915 promoted five- to ten-acre lots for exclusive homes, costing a minimum of \$5000 in World War I dollars, between Camelback Mountain and Arizona Canal. This broad strip of lots soon became known as Arcadia and encompassed numerous orchards

and subdivision plats. Completion of the Arizona Biltmore Hotel (about 2.2 miles west-northwest of the present Hubbard House) on the canal in 1929, and other resorts including the Jokake Inn (now part of the Phoenician) Resort south of Camelback Mountain, brought wealthy vacationers and residents to the immediate area, drawn by the climate, family orchards and truck farms, plentiful domestic water from wells, and irrigation water from the Salt River Project (Woodward, et al. 1993, Murray 2008).

As Phoenix grew and its middle-class residential demand pushed the city's urban limits northeast, particularly toward Camelback Mountain, developers platted more Arcadia-area subdivisions. "Valhalla" of 1930 and "Valhalla-Amended" of 1941, eventually supporting the Hubbard House, were typical developments on remaining desert lands that had been unsuitable for irrigation agriculture. Domestic water typically came from central wells in these subdivisions, combined with individual septic fields for wastewater (a water and wastewater combination still in use for many residents closest to Camelback Mountain) (Murray 2008). Not until after World War II did this area develop intensely, most successfully as the new Arcadia subdivisions within the grid-pattern orchards on both sides of Arizona Canal south of Camelback Mountain (Maricopa County 2008, Woodward, et al. 1993). The City of Phoenix annexed these Arcadia-Camelback neighborhoods in the late 1950s and early 1960s, extending water and sewer lines to most, and renaming Tatum Boulevard as 44th Street (Murray 2008). In 1999 the city adopted the "Arcadia Camelback Special District Plan" that combined these diverse neighborhoods into a single neighborhood entity (Phoenix 1999).

A guest house presently on the one-acre Hubbard House lot, southeast of the main house, appears in a 1950s aerial photograph of the Arcadia/Camelback neighborhood, but the building has been altered and expanded beyond recognition as a contributing resource to the period of significance. The guest house is therefore classified (p. 2) as noncontributing in the property's resource list. The lot's landscaping, including the circa 1975 concrete-block privacy wall along North 44th Street and the property's perimeter, retained from previous alterations, is not classified in the property's resources. The in-ground concrete swimming pool east of the house was a substantial addition in 1996 to the property long after the Hubbards' residency, but was retained during the 2004–2005 restoration of the main house and majority of grounds; it is classified (p. 2) as a noncontributing structure (City of Phoenix). A prefabricated/portable utility shed is freestanding on the property, and is not classified in the property's resources. The lot's landscaping reflects the sparse desert vegetation, open ground, and looping driveway/parking area of the Hubbards' yard during their occupancy, but the single California fan palm tree at the front (west) of the house is the only known original planting from the period of significance.

ASSOCIATION and FEELING

The Ranch Style house built in the winter of 1949-1950 on Lot 1 of the Valhalla-Amended Addition utilizes Camelback Mountain as a soaring backdrop, when viewed from the front yard facing east toward the sandstone "head" of the camel. The effects of sunlight viewed from the house are dramatic during mornings and late in the day, revealing strong integrity of feeling from the period of significance. Resident L. Ron Hubbard, 1952–1954, wrote from his study at the end of August 1952 that "Dawn is breaking behind the red stone of Camelback Mountain and I have completed tonight the book *Scientology: Advanced 88*.... Some of the recent developments [in Scientology] are awe-inspiring even to me—purest magic—but so is this dawn" (Hubbard 1952).

Sometime during his occupancy of the house at Camelback, Hubbard posed for an oft-published portrait photograph (Photograph #1) standing on the porch of the house. The near-horizontal sun from the west brilliantly lights the porch columns, as well as Camelback Mountain framing the house to the east. Integrity of association with Hubbard is evident comparing this c. 1953 photograph with similar views of the house today. Even his open carport, a typical feature of postwar Ranch Style homes, is in place today sheltering a vintage 1947 green Buick automobile exactly like the one driven by Hubbard, visible in the historic photo.

The interior of the house likewise retains integrity of association and feeling to the Hubbard occupancy. The L-plan house features its original room configurations and original wall and trim finishes. All known original furnishings have been replicated. In the living-dining “great room,” entered from the front door, the chairs, tables, couch, and piano duplicate the ensemble seen in a circa 1953 photo portraying Hubbard and guests in this room. The kitchen, altered in cabinetry and appliances in the interim years, now features restored wood cabinets, floor and countertop finishes, and appliances that match ghosting left under and behind later alterations. The south bedroom, used by Hubbard as his study, retains its integrity of association with his use of the room for writing, recording, and the founding of his definitions and structure for Scientology (Dunagin 2006).

DESIGN

The Hubbard House design is a “Transitional Ranch,” so-called in Arizona because of its place in the progression from bungalows of the early twentieth century to the very wide and low California Ranch houses that appeared in large numbers in Arizona by the late 1950s. The Hubbard House presents characteristic bungalow-style features, such as wide, overhanging eaves, the L-plan under side gables, exposed rafter ends, low-pitched roof, independent outside doors for bedrooms, and a front door that opens directly into the main living space, a great room combining living and dining functions. Its later Ranch Style simplicity is seen in the plain brick walls, horizontal-emphasis windows, and cool exposed-concrete interior floors. Where bungalows typically featured deep porches for outside comfort and activities throughout the day, the Hubbard House west-facing front porch is only an extension of the main roof to shade most of the façade through early afternoon. The porch columns, beam, and concrete porch paving are original, hidden under later alterations until uncovered in 2004. The original utility ell of the house, at its northeast elevation, was extended in 1969 with similar exterior materials under a compatible extension of the roof; this wing is now the conference room (City of Phoenix).

MATERIALS and WORKMANSHIP

These and other typical character-defining features of the immediate prewar and postwar Ranch Style house, reflected in the Hubbard House, include the materials and workmanship of:

- concrete foundation slightly above ground level
- exterior walls of painted “running bond” pattern of concrete bricks (units measuring 4x8x16 inches)
- concrete window sills
- “picture window” presented (west) to street from interior living room
- steel casement window with panes of roughly 12x16-inch modules
- wooden single front entry door, off center; secondary façade door into the south wing study
- wood rafters, with exposed ends, supporting a low roof following the L plan, with multiple gables
- horizontal wood siding with attic vents in gable ends
- composition (asphalt) shingles
- sheet metal roof-mounted evaporative cooler fan units (now HVAC unit of roughly same size in the same location)
- gravel driveways at one side of the lot (in this case the main drive passes first in front of the house) leading into the automobile shelter (see next)
- wood-framed open carport as a freestanding shed off the side (southeast) of the house

INTEGRITY SUMMARY

Quotes and approaches below on the Hubbard House's integrity are from the NPS description of each aspect in *National Register Bulletin [15]* on Criteria and integrity (Savage 1995:44-45).

- Location:* The Hubbard House at Camelback retains integrity of location in that its dominant contributing building occupies its original site from the period of significance, 1952-1954, through the present.
- Design:* The Ranch Style house design characteristics are intact and represent considerable integrity. As a historic residential resource, the Hubbard House retains its "spatial relationships between major features."
- Materials:* The physical components of the Hubbard House, forming the configuration and patterns of a Ranch Style residence, "retain the key exterior materials dating from the period of...historic significance" and "reveal the preferences of those who created the property and indicate the availability of particular types of materials and technologies." Most exterior materials are original to the 1949-1950 construction of the house; some interior materials—doors and hardware, kitchen counters and cabinets, bathroom fixtures—are sympathetic replacements installed during the 2005 rehabilitation.
- Workmanship:* Through preservation of the materials present during the period of significance, workmanship at the Hubbard House retains "evidence of the crafts" in the postwar Salt River Valley building boom, and illustrates "the aesthetic principles of [this] historic period." In addition, workmanship here reveals "individual, local, [and] regional...applications of both technological practices and aesthetic principles."
- Setting:* The physical environment of the Hubbard House is very much intact, particularly through its easterly views dominated by Camelback Mountain, desert vegetation, and the "relationships between [other neighborhood] buildings and other features [and] open space." Setting is retained within the property boundary, and also "between the property and its surroundings." A circa 1975 concrete privacy wall along 44th Street installed by previous owners was retained in the restoration and does not affect historic views from inside the expansive property.
- Association:* The Hubbard House's physical setting is "sufficiently intact to convey" its period of significance for "an observer," particularly Ron Hubbard, and anyone familiar with the neighborhood between 1952 and 1954. Integrity of association draws strength from other exhibited aspects of integrity, particularly design, materials, workmanship and setting.
- Feeling:* The physical features of the Hubbard House, "taken together, convey the property's historic character." The building's retention of original design, materials, workmanship, and setting relate the strong feeling of postwar residential subdivision development in the Salt River Valley.



Photograph #1. 5501 North 44th Street (then Tatum Boulevard) during the occupancy of Ron and Mary Sue Hubbard, c. 1953, facing east-northeast. Ron Hubbard is standing at the porch near the main entry; his 1947 Buick Super Eight is parked under the carport; Camelback Mountain's red rocks glow in late afternoon Phoenix light.

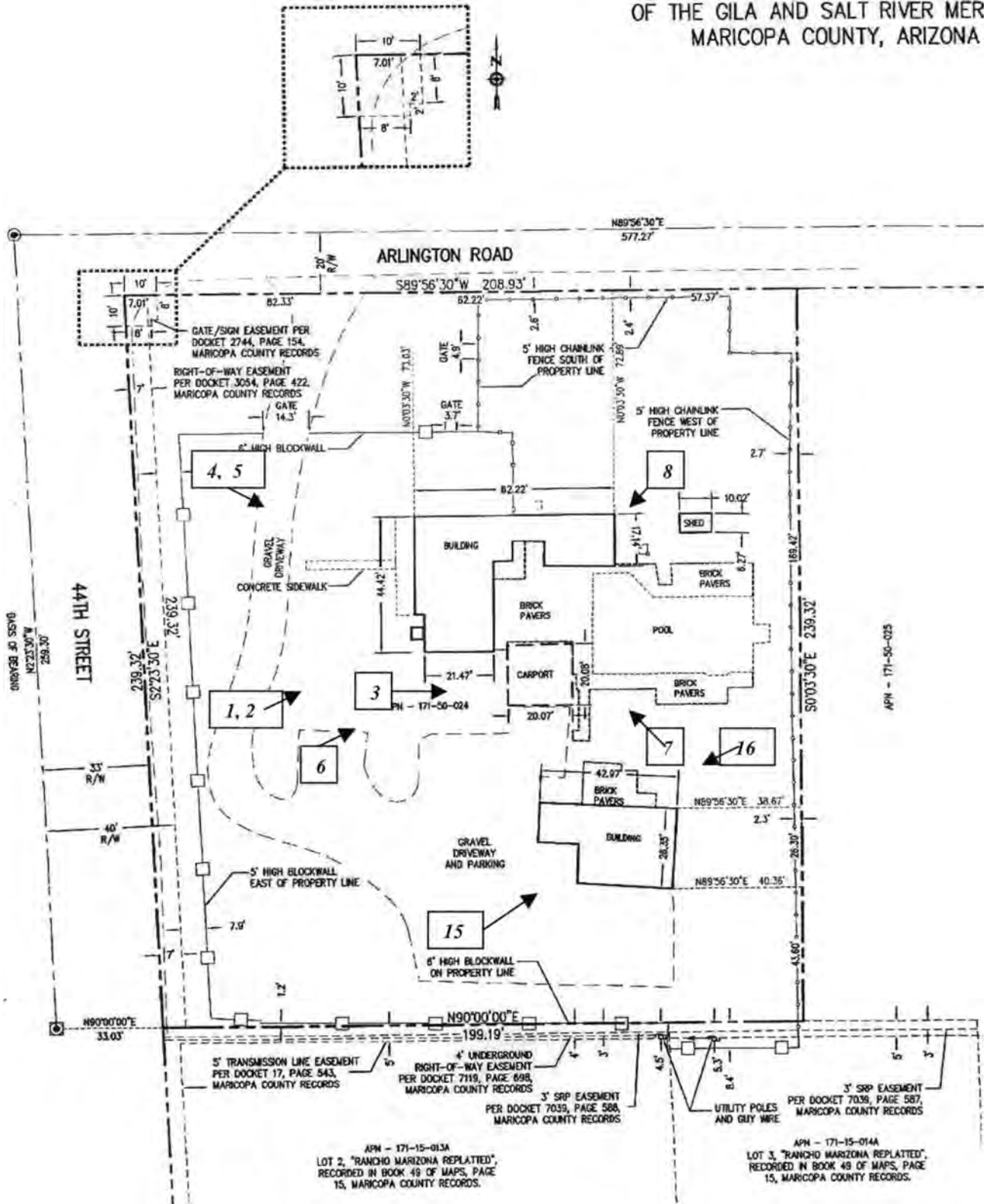


Photograph #2. 5501 North 44th Street in 2006, following restoration to the Period of Significance 1952–1954, facing east-northeast. Note the mature palm tree (trunk visible at left foreground) also in Photograph #1 when a relatively new planting.

MAP/SITE PLAN, WITH EXTERIOR PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS

LOT 1 OF "VALHALLA-AMENDED" RECORDED MAPS, PAGE 46, MARICOPA COUNTY RECORDS, OF SECTION 18, TOWNSHIP 2 NORTH, RANGE 20E, MERIDIAN 11W, MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA

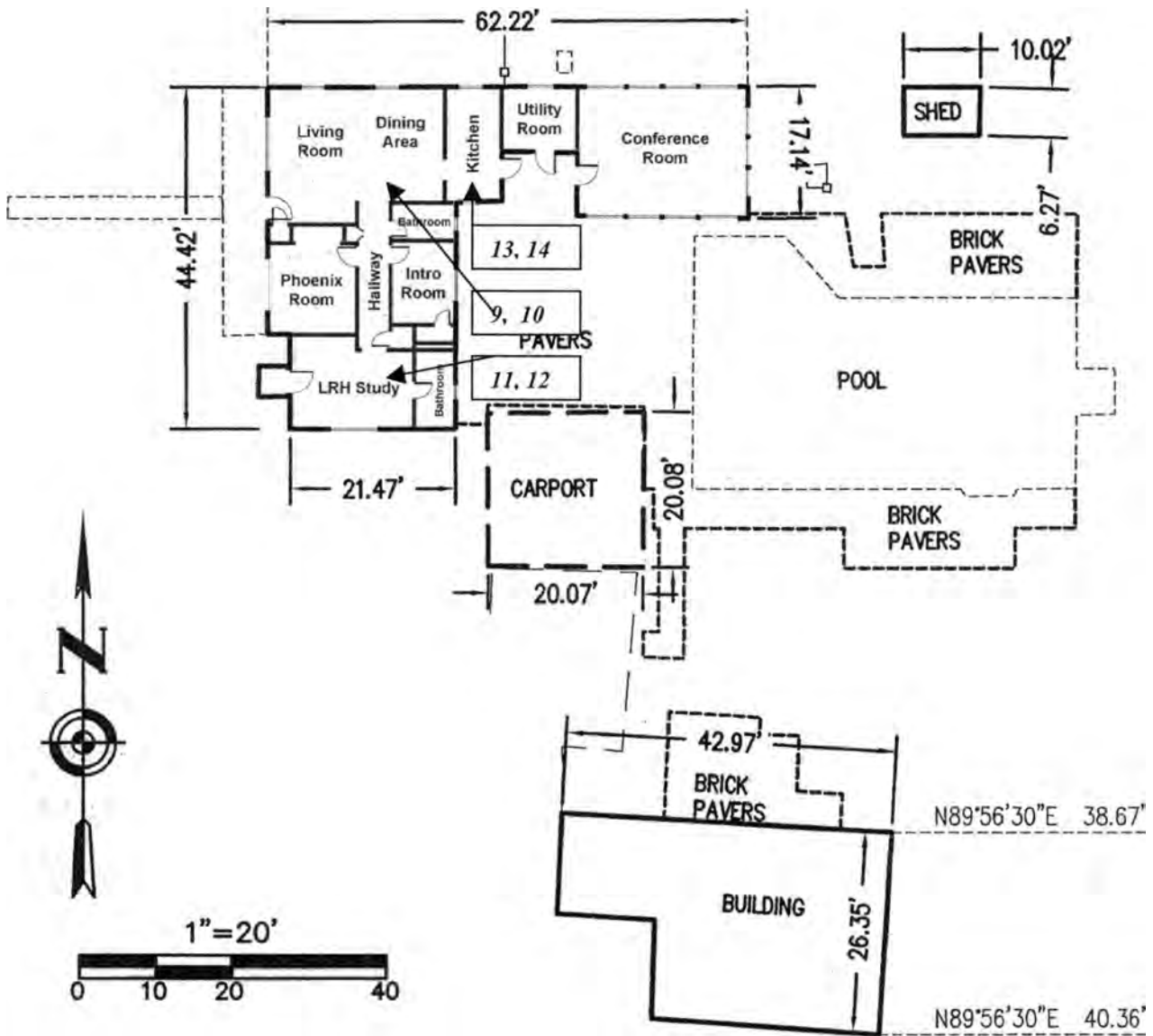
DETAIL:
NOT TO SCALE



APN - 171-15-013A
LOT 2, "RANCHO MARIZONA REPLATTED",
RECORDED IN BOOK 49 OF MAPS, PAGE
15, MARICOPA COUNTY RECORDS.

APN - 171-15-014A
LOT 3, "RANCHO MARIZONA REPLATTED",
RECORDED IN BOOK 49 OF MAPS, PAGE
15, MARICOPA COUNTY RECORDS.

FLOOR PLAN, WITH INTERIOR PHOTOGRAPH LOCATIONS



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 [X] Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- [X] A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes. (See Page 10)
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Philosophy

Religion

Social History

Period of Significance

1952-1954

Significant Dates

1952 (writing of Scientology 88)

1954 (recording of Phoenix Lectures)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Lafayette Ronald (L. Ron) Hubbard

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

1952 through 1954 is the duration of Hubbard's occupancy of and association with the property, when he founded the religion of Scientology, distinct from his previous works including development of the personal-improvement regimen of Dianetics.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

The L. Ron Hubbard House at Camelback is evaluated under Criteria Consideration A, as required by National Register guidelines (Savage, et al. 1995), because it was used for religious purposes during the Period of Significance, it is a resource presently cared for and maintained by a religious institution, and it is significant in the area of Religion. The house meets this Criteria Consideration because it “derives its primary significance from...historical importance,” and it is associated “with a person important in religious history [with] scholarly, secular recognition[, and who is] important in other historic contexts.” L. Ron Hubbard is historically significant because he “formed [and] significantly influenced an important religious institution [and] movement.” The property is significant in other historic contexts through the areas of Philosophy and Social History, and with the life of a person significant in the nation’s past, thus avoiding “any appearance of judgment by government about the validity of any religion or belief.” Through its 1952–1954 association with L. Ron Hubbard—an individual “who formed [and] significantly influenced an important religious institution [and] movement”—it further represents “important historic [and] cultural forces,” having “secular scholarly recognition” through Hubbard’s occupancy and concurrent founding of the Scientology religion (all quotes from Savage, et al. 1995:26–27).

8. Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The L. Ron Hubbard House in Phoenix, completed in 1950 as part of the national post-World War II suburban boom, was the home of the renowned popular-fiction writer and founder of Scientology from 1952 through 1954. During that time while living and working in this house, Hubbard (1911–1986) established and defined Scientology by marking out its initial ecclesiastical structure and fundamental tenets and principles. He produced numerous foundational writings and recordings here, working in his study and meeting with associates and early Scientologists in his living room and on his expansive lawn. This restored residence, on its original one-acre subdivision lot in Phoenix dramatically framed by Camelback Mountain, is a Ranch Style house—a type made fashionable in the United States in part through popular novels that romanticized the American West, many of which were written by Hubbard himself prior to World War II. Hubbard’s “House at Camelback,” as it has come to be known, is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B at the national level of significance, during the period 1952–1954 in the areas of Philosophy, because of Hubbard’s thoughts on human nature and the human mind written and recorded here; Religion, because of Hubbard’s founding of the Scientology religion while living and working in the house; and Social History, based on the subsequent impact of these writings and recordings upon religious and social thought in the United States and around the world.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

Lafayette Ronald Hubbard was one of the world’s most prolific and popular writers, having produced more than a thousand works in genres ranging from fiction to philosophy to screenplays. He is recognized by Guinness World Records with two awards in writing: the world’s most translated author, and the world’s most published author (Guinness World Records 2006). Hubbard is best known for founding the religion of Scientology, and his related research into the workings of the human mind. Hubbard’s House at Camelback is integrally connected with the birth of Scientology because here Hubbard created the religion’s most important early scriptural works. Here he also formed the religion’s first ecclesiastical organizations, including what essentially became the movement’s “Mother Church,” the Hubbard Association of Scientologists, later reincorporated as Hubbard Association of Scientologists International (“HASI”) (Spring 2008).

Hubbard was born in 1911 at Tilden, Nebraska, son of Naval Officer Harry Ross Hubbard and Ledora May Waterbury Hubbard. His maternal grandfather Lafayette Waterbury later lived in and near Helena, Montana, where Ron spent many summers through 1921. Following Harry's several Navy assignments along the West Coast, the Hubbard family moved to Washington, D.C., in 1923. After his 1927 school year, Ron traveled to San Francisco and boarded a ship for Guam to visit his father's next new station. Ron's ship reportedly called at Hawaii, Japan, China, the Philippines, and Hong Kong before reaching Guam in mid summer, providing the young Hubbard with a very broad first glimpse of life and cultures outside the U.S. By 1930 he enrolled at George Washington University in D.C. to study engineering. Hubbard's professional writing and photography career emerged while in college as he worked part time at the *Washington Herald* and radio station WOL. He published his first fiction in the GWU newspaper. In the spring of 1933, he began his professional fiction writing career, leaving the university and moving to New York City. During the next six years, he wrote 138 individual works across several genres, and served as president of the local American Fiction Guild. In 1937 he moved to Hollywood where he scripted screenplays. Returning to New York, Hubbard wrote for *Astounding Science Fiction* and *Unknown* magazines, joined the invitation-only Explorers Club, and in 1940 embarked on a sailing expedition to Alaska. When Ron Hubbard returned to Seattle from this trip he received his Master of Steam and Motor Vessels license and then his Master of Sail Vessel license for "Any Ocean" (Profile 1995, *Images of a Lifetime* 1996, *What Is Scientology?* 1998).

Hubbard joined the U.S. Navy Reserve in July 1941 as a lieutenant, and after the U.S. entered World War II in December he served first in Australia, and later commanded a convoy escort vessel in the Atlantic, followed by a submarine chaser in the Pacific. During the last months of the war, Hubbard entered Oak Knoll Naval Hospital in Oakland, California, for injuries received during his service. There he found a useful laboratory of patients, medical staff, and a medical library to pursue his ongoing interest in the mind and mental health. After discharge from the Navy in 1946, Hubbard resumed his writing career, continuing his research and fiction writing work in California, Savannah, Georgia, and Washington, D.C. (Profile 1995).

PHILOSOPHY

In 1950, Hubbard wrote *Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health*, the first broadly published text on the new subject; it soon appeared on the *New York Times* bestseller list (*New York Times*, December 10, 1950). In this book Hubbard introduced a philosophical system he called "Dianetics," exploring how past traumatic experiences could cause one to act irrationally in the present, and offering detailed techniques for overcoming these problems. Later that year Hubbard established the Hubbard Dianetics Research Foundation in Elizabeth, New Jersey, as he launched his technique of audio-taping live lectures for distribution to his growing groups of followers. He lectured live at the Los Angeles Shrine Auditorium and elsewhere in California, thus firmly identifying support for his ideas in that state. Continuing to travel, lecture, record, and write exclusively on the concept of Dianetics, he opened the first Hubbard College dedicated to his teachings in Wichita, Kansas. While refining Dianetics in 1951, Hubbard wrote six more books and delivered 135 lectures on the developing subject. (Profile 1995).

From Wichita in March 1952 Hubbard moved to Phoenix, Arizona, with his new wife Mary Sue Whipp Hubbard to be near his parents, who were spending the winter there. The Ron Hubbards briefly rented half a c. 1940 duplex at 2404 East Yale Street (extant), then leased the two-year-old Ranch Style house at 5501 Tatum Boulevard (later renamed North 44th Street), one-half mile north of Camelback Road, from the original owners Nick and Frances Mondoray. Nick Mondoray (aka John Moudakis) was a Greek immigrant and itinerant actor whose specific connection to the Hubbards appears to be only incidental. The Mondorays had owned the house since its completion in 1950 (City Directories, Davis 2008).

When he arrived in Phoenix, Hubbard was well known for his *Dianetics* publications, encompassing his research and writings on the nature of man and the mind. At the Camelback house, Hubbard found “respite from financial worry and, more important to me personally, I could myself relax enough to get some processing” (*Technical Bulletins* 1991). “Processing” or “auditing” is the term given to the spiritual counseling which is the central practice of Dianetics and Scientology. It is delivered by an auditor (from the Latin *audire*, to listen), an expert in the techniques of Dianetics and Scientology (Scientology Today).

RELIGION

About the time of his move to Phoenix, Hubbard made what he considered to be a major breakthrough in his research into the human mind, theorizing that many of the past experiences that affected his subjects’ current behavior had occurred in previous lives. This spiritual connection caused Hubbard to conclude that his work now entered a realm traditionally associated with religion (Hubbard 1954). He decided to call the philosophical principles of human spirituality that he was developing “Scientology,” a word he coined from Latin and Greek meaning “the study of truth.” It comes from the Latin word ‘scio’ meaning ‘knowing in the fullest sense of the word’ and the Greek word ‘logos’ meaning ‘study of.’” (*What is Scientology?* 1998).

An intense period of work followed these developments at 5501 Tatum Boulevard in Phoenix, and at rented office and lecture spaces in Phoenix, as Hubbard developed Scientology, both doctrinally and organizationally. He rented office spaces (all no longer standing) for various durations at 507, 616, 806, 901, 914, and 1017 North 3rd Street; 4248 North 32nd Street; 48th Street at East Indian School; 1405–1407 North Central Avenue; and 401–403 East Roosevelt Street. Hubbard rented the only surviving (in 2009; altered) office space at 815 North 2nd Street for a few months as a training facility (City Directories, Davis 2008).

Some of the most significant milestones that Hubbard accomplished while living in his “House at Camelback” include:

1. Scriptural Writings. While working in the study at his house, Hubbard produced numerous manuscripts, articles and publications and delivered many hours of recorded lectures that eventually comprised the essential corpus of Scientology scripture. Included in this output was much of his first manuscript on the subject, *Scientology 88*, which developed in detail procedures for addressing one’s past lives. Hubbard later expanded this material into the book *Scientology 8-80*. Hubbard’s other important writings from this time, based at this house, include the religion’s fundamental creeds and codes, such as *The Creed of the Church of Scientology*, *The Auditor’s Code*, *The Code of Honor* and *The Code of a Scientologist*. He also wrote the books *Scientology: A History of Man*, and *Scientology: Auditor’s Handbook* (list compiled by Hubbard House staff).
2. Scriptural Recordings. At his house at Camelback and elsewhere in Phoenix, Hubbard developed, delivered, and recorded more than 600 lectures, addresses, conferences and demonstrations, including 42 recordings now collectively called the *Phoenix Lectures*. These latter lectures gave a complete overview of the religion at the time, from its fundamentals, axioms and basic beliefs to Scientology’s unique religious services. Scientologists still consider Hubbard’s *Phoenix Lectures* to be one of the religion’s premier lecture series (statistics compiled by Hubbard House staff).
3. Ecclesiastical Organizations. While in Phoenix, Hubbard formed the first “Mother Church” of the Scientology religion, Hubbard Association of Scientologists International (“HASI”). HASI administered and coordinated the religious activities of other Scientology churches and groups in the United States and throughout the world. HASI subsequently functioned as Scientology’s worldwide Mother Church for 14 years until 1966, when its responsibilities transferred to a new Mother Church in Los Angeles. While in

Phoenix, Hubbard also formed Hubbard College (at the non-extant 3rd Street, and Indian School Road rental addresses above), a national center for the advanced study of Scientology religious theory and practice, and essentially the predecessor to the religious training departments of the four “Advanced Organizations” of Scientology now in Los Angeles, Great Britain, Denmark, and Australia (Spring 2008).

SOCIAL HISTORY

In Phoenix between 1952 and 1954, working in his study with his view of Camelback Mountain and in rented offices (see addresses above), Hubbard produced numerous articles and publications, and recorded many hours of lectures that would eventually be distributed broadly through Scientology organizations. While in Phoenix, Hubbard delivered more than 600 lectures, addresses, conferences and auditing demonstrations, including the 42 *Phoenix Lectures*, at such well-known Phoenix locations as the Westward Ho Hotel, Monroe School, and Little (now Phoenix) Theatre (all extant). The boxes for Hubbard’s reel-to-reel tapes have been exactly replicated for display in the restored House at Camelback (the original boxes and tapes are preserved elsewhere in climate-controlled archives).

Hubbard traveled frequently from late 1952 through 1953 to London, Philadelphia, and Camden, NJ, while lecturing and writing. He remained in Phoenix throughout 1954 to continue his prolific writings, teach at the Hubbard College, and lecture at venues in the city (see paragraph above).

In late 1954 the Hubbards moved south about two miles from the Mondoray’s Ranch Style house into a Phoenix Arcadia-neighborhood house at 4451 East Osborn Road (extant but altered). Hubbard’s parents Harry and Ledora then moved into the Tatum Road house to assume whatever lease arrangement Ron held with Nick Mondoray. During this period HASI briefly owned a vacant lot (now 4402 and 4418 Arlington Road) near Hubbard’s Tatum Road residence, but sold it about three months later without improvements. Ron and Mary Sue lived in Phoenix on Osborn Road a few more months, then moved their household in the summer of 1955 to Washington, D.C. (City Directories and Maricopa County).

In Washington during 1955, Hubbard formed Scientology’s Founding Church, serving as executive director and expanding his new overseas organization to London, England (U.K.). In 1959 he acquired the 1792 Saint Hill Manor estate in East Grinstead, Sussex, England, as his home base and world headquarters of Scientology, subsequently traveling to Greece, South Africa, India, Australia, Hawaii, and the U.S. west coast. By the early 1960s, Churches of Scientology had been formed in many major U.S. and U.K. cities, as well as cities of New Zealand, South Africa, and France. In 1966 Hubbard retired from direct management of Scientology, pursuing geographical exploration, and ocean sailing with veteran Scientologists through his Sea Organization. He continued to study, write, and lecture on Scientology, spiritual, and personal improvement issues, including causes and effects of drug abuse and addiction. In 1976 Hubbard settled in La Quinta, California, and produced instructional films on Scientology and further studies on drug abuse. By 1981 he returned to science-fiction writing with the epic novels *Battlefield Earth* and *Mission Earth*, and in 1982 he moved to a large ranch outside San Luis Obispo, California (*What is Scientology?* 1998:696–703).

Scientology was a well established world religion when founder L. Ron Hubbard died in 1986, in retirement at his ranch in Creston, San Luis Obispo County. With the fall of Soviet Communism in the 1990s and well publicized support from famous Hollywood personalities, Scientology’s enrollment, churches, and missions expanded even more rapidly into the new millennium. Today (2009) Scientology claims approximately 10 million members associated with “7,731 churches, missions and groups in 164 countries worldwide” (Scientology Facts and Figures 2008). Hubbard’s basic books and lectures on the subject of Dianetics and Scientology (18 books including those written in Phoenix, and 11 companion lecture series) have been translated into 15 languages, and Hubbard’s broader writings have earned him the two recognitions by the

Guinness World Records as the world's most translated author (71 languages) and most published author (1,084 works) (Guinness World Records 2006). The religion also supports an extensive network of charitable organizations, with many thousands of volunteer groups around the world working in the fields of drug abuse, illiteracy, criminal rehabilitation, community improvement and disaster relief, including what have come to be the world's largest drug rehabilitation and education organization and the world's largest disaster relief organization (Scientology Today).

The Scientology organization's purchase in 2000 of Hubbard's House at Camelback set into motion not only an effort to memorialize Hubbard's life in Phoenix and the concurrent development of the Scientology religion, but also a museum-quality restoration of an American Ranch Style suburban house from the nation's postwar housing boom. The organization completed the restoration in 2005.

CONCLUSION

As noted above, other properties associated with Hubbard's years in Phoenix, Arizona, are either demolished (office locations), altered (office at 815 N. 2nd St.; his Arcadia house of brief occupancy), or hosted occasional lectures (hotel meeting rooms and auditoriums). The only other National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) property in the United States associated with Hubbard and Scientology is the 1904 Washington, D.C., rowhouse at 1812 19th Street N.W., where Hubbard maintained his primary office during subsequent formative years of the Church of Scientology from 1955 through 1959. While this D.C. building has 1978/1985 NRHP registration under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as a contributing property within the Dupont Circle Historic District, it has coincidentally been preserved by the Church of Scientology as a site of historic significance in the context of the religion's later development under Hubbard's direction.

L. Ron Hubbard's 1950 House at Camelback is eligible for the National Register under Criterion B at the national level of significance because of Hubbard's highly productive work here 1952–1954 in founding the religion of Scientology. The House at Camelback best represents Hubbard's historic contributions nationally in the areas of Philosophy, Religion, and Social History. The house is NRHP eligible in the area of Philosophy as associated with Hubbard's thoughts on human nature and the human mind written and recorded here. It is eligible in association with Hubbard in the area of Religion because of his founding of Scientology while living and working in the house. And it is eligible in association with Hubbard in the area of Social History based on the subsequent impact of his writings and recordings upon religious and social thought in the United States and around the world.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

ORIGINS OF THE HOUSE AT CAMELBACK

Generally and with its component subdivisions such as Valhalla-Amended, the Arcadia area hosting the Hubbard House is composed of a series of pre- and post-World War II subdivisions. Arcadia's suburbs represent the transition between "third stage" and "fourth stage" transportation-related development of residential subdivisions, according to the National Park Service (NPS) bulletin *Historic Residential Suburbs* (Ames and McClelland 2002:16). After the earliest two stages of Railroad and Horsecar Suburbs, then Streetcar Suburbs, community planners responded to the residential embrace of the family car in Early Automobile Suburbs (1908-1945), the third major stage. The fourth major stage in the history of American suburbs, according to NPS, was Post-World War II and Early Freeway Suburbs (1945-1960). Much of Phoenix and most of Arcadia are based on a gridiron street system typical both of Western surveying practices

and early automobile suburbs; they also demonstrate the postwar trend of much wider lot widths and further adjustments for automobiles.

“The rapid adoption of the mass-produced automobile by Americans,” the NPS bulletin explains, “led to the creation of the automobile-oriented suburb of single-family houses on spacious lots that has become the quintessential American landscape of the twentieth century” (Ames and McClelland 2002:21). In Phoenix this same era brought interconnecting advancements in highway planning, funding and construction, resulting in the development of Camelback Road as a major east-west arterial, and improvements to Tatum Boulevard—renamed 44th Street upon Phoenix annexation in 1961—as a north-south connector. Here “the postwar housing boom,” as the NPS bulletin reflects, “was fueled by increased automobile ownership, advances in building technology, and the Baby Boom” (Ames and McClelland 2002:24).

Within a typical gridiron survey, most suburban developers of the late 19th and early 20th centuries easily subdivided their land into uniform residential lots. The American world of suburb building branched about 1900 into several groups that dominated practices through World War II. These developers included “subdividers” that improved former agricultural land through streets and water systems, then sold the lots to individuals or to builders of small groups of houses. The recorded 1941 subdividers of “Valhalla-Amended,” Arthur and Marcia Strong, and Clifford and Mabel Tomlinson, subdivided and improved a number of properties in the Phoenix area from the 1920s through at least the 1940s (Maricopa County 2008, Murray 2008). Following such subdividers, “home builders” typically extended their land-improvements into construction of their development’s first homes in order to stimulate sales and separate themselves from questionable land schemes risky to the individual lot buyer (Ames and McClelland 2002:26).

The development of the area around Camelback Mountain after World War II followed a different model than that pursued at the same time by “community builders,” “operative builders” and “merchant builders” (Ames and McClelland 2002:26-29) for the wider Salt River Valley area. While these new and much larger post-war suburbs emerged with a combination of uniformly platted rectangular blocks and curved streets with oddly shaped lots, the Camelback Mountain developers had platted “ranchettes” to create relatively large lots around relatively small individual houses (Maricopa County 2008).

Developers close to Camelback Mountain after 1945 practiced in a relatively small area, where the well-proven subdivider type could turn a quick profit and attract serious home builders quickly to the growing edges of Phoenix (Collins 2005). Water came from a central well, controlled by earlier developers and residents of the immediate area, including the Tomlinsons along with Jay and Elizabeth Stuckey, providing domestic supplies to several lots in Valhalla-Amended. Electricity likewise had been available to the area since before the war through the Salt River Project, and city water and wastewater hookups were extended to the area’s residents close to 44th Street, probably including the Hubbard House following annexation in 1961 (Murray 2008).

Unfortunately, little is known (or was found in the course of this research) on the actual home builders—and the architects and/or draftsmen—for the Valhalla-Amended subdivision of 1941 and the Hubbard House.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been Requested)

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency

previously listed in the National Register
 previously determined eligible by the National Register
 designated a National Historic Landmark
 recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
 recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
 Name of repository: Church of Scientology; L. Ron Hubbard House

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of Property Approximately one acre
 (Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>12</u>	<u>408476</u>	<u>3708830</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

(see map on Page 8 for official record of the one-acre property boundary)

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

All of Lot 1, Valhalla-Amended Subdivision, including the Contributing building (house) occupied 1952–1954 by L. Ron Hubbard within the Period of Significance, 1952–1954.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	SWCA Environmental Consultants, History Makers staff (with research assistance from Ben Davis and Marlyse Brock, L. Ron Hubbard House staff)		
organization	<u>SWCA Environmental Consultants</u>	date	<u>July 13, 2009</u>
street & number	<u>3033 North Central Avenue, Suite 145</u>	telephone	<u>602-274-3831</u>
city or town	<u>Phoenix</u>	state	<u>AZ</u> zip code <u>85012</u>
e-mail	<u>bendavis@clearviews.org (Hubbard House staff)</u>		

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location. (Attached)
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map. (See Pages 8 and 9)
- **Continuation Sheets** (Sections run continuously through the Registration Form)
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items) (Floor Plan, see Page 8)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. (See Pages 7, 8 and 9)

The following information applies to all photographs:

L. Ron Hubbard House at Camelback
Phoenix
Maricopa County, Arizona

The following information applies to photographs 1, 9, 11:

Photographer Unknown (possibly L. Ron Hubbard)
circa 1953
Images on file at Golden Era Productions

The following information applies to photographs 2, 10, 13, 14:

Photographer Unknown
2005
Images on file at L. Ron Hubbard House

The following information applies to photographs 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 15, 16:

Ben Davis, Photographer
June 2008
Images on file at L. Ron Hubbard House

The following information applies to photograph 4:

Photographer Unknown
c. 2000
Image on file at L. Ron Hubbard House

Descriptions of Photographs and Numbers:

#1 of 16

5501 North 44th Street (then Tatum Boulevard) during the occupancy of Ron and Mary Sue Hubbard, c. 1953, facing east-northeast. Ron Hubbard is standing at the porch near the main entry; his 1947 Buick Super Eight is parked under the carport; Camelback Mountain's red rocks glow in late afternoon Phoenix light.

#2 of 16

5501 North 44th Street in 2006, following restoration to the Period of Significance 1952–1954, facing east-northeast. Note the mature palm tree (trunk visible at left foreground) also in Photograph #1 when a relatively new planting.

#3 of 16

Restored carport of the House at Camelback in 2008, facing east. Beneath is a restored 1947 green Buick Super Eight, the same model owned by the Hubbards during their occupancy of the house 1952–1954.

#4 of 16

5501 North 44th Street, about 2000 and the time of purchase by Mile High Inc, facing southeast. Note alterations after the mid 1950s, including arched porch spandrels (encasing original porch posts) and additions to the south (right) and north (left), all removed in the 2004–2005 restoration of the 1950 Ranch Style house.

#5 of 16

5501 North 44th Street, current (2008) oblique view of north and west elevations, facing southeast. Camelback Mountain is in left background; desert vegetation and lawn chairs are in the spirit of the landscape c. 1953 in Photograph #1.

#6 of 16

5501 North 44th Street, current (2008) oblique view of west and south elevations, facing northeast. Ron Hubbard's study is the room at right (south); carport adjacent at right.

#7 of 16

5501 North 44th Street, current (2008) oblique view of south and east elevations, including carport, facing northwest. Swimming pool, from previous alterations to the property and retained in the 2004–2005 restoration, is at center and right foreground. The post-1955 east wing, also retained in the restoration and now a meeting room, is at right.

#8 of 16

5501 North 44th Street, current (2008) oblique view of east and north elevations, facing southwest. The post-1955 east wing, retained in the restoration and now a meeting room, is at left.

#9 of 16

Historic view c. 1953 of living room interior, Ron Hubbard sitting at right, camera facing northwest. Note, from left to right, the "jackalope" trophy head on the wall; curtains, chair, table with lamp and E-meter*, couch, "maple-blond"-finish piano stool and Janssen piano; stained concrete floor and rug.

#10 of 16

Recent (2005) view of living room interior, facing northwest. Note, from left to right, chair, curtains, table with lamp and E-meter, couch, "maple blonde"-finish piano stool and Janssen piano; stained concrete floor and rug. A replica "jackalope" trophy head is out of the photo at left.

#11 of 16

Historic view c. 1953 of the study, facing southwest. Ron Hubbard is sitting at his desk with recorder and fountain pen, signing a Scientology certificate. Note curtain and other details. From this desk, Hubbard could see Camelback Mountain through an east-facing window, and step from the room's south-facing outside door for sweeping views of Camelback and the surrounding valley.

#12 of 16

Current (2008) view of the study, facing west-southwest. Note recorder and fountain pen, Scientology certificate, curtains, and other details.

#13 of 16

Kitchen in c. 2000 view, prior to restoration, facing northeast. Note post-1955 alterations of sink, countertops, cabinets, and floor surface.

#14 of 16

Kitchen in current (2005) restored configuration, facing northeast. Original cabinet locations and dimensions, countertop details, sink plumbing and dimensions, refrigerator and stove dimensions, and other details were documented from surviving "ghosting" marks found in their original locations following demolition of post-1955 alterations. Appliances are from the Period of Significance 1952–1954.

#15 of 16

Guest House current (2008) oblique view of west and south elevations, facing northeast. Shed addition on right (south) and garage addition on far right (south) are part of post-1955 alterations making this a Noncontributing resource.

#16 of 16

Guest House current (2008) oblique view of east and north elevations, facing southwest. Wood-siding addition on left (east) includes garage as part of post-1955 alterations making this a Noncontributing resource.

Property Owner:

name Mile High Inc
 street & number 419 North Larchmont Blvd. #86 telephone N/A
 city or town Los Angeles state CA zip code 90004

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 18 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.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Hubbard, L. Ron, House

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARIZONA, Maricopa

DATE RECEIVED: 10/16/09 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/03/09
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/18/09 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/29/09
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09000953

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: N NATIONAL: Y

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

See attached comments

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept B, Crit Consideration A
REVIEWER L. McClellan DISCIPLINE History
TELEPHONE _____ DATE 11/23/09

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.

L. Ron Hubbard House

Phoenix, Maricopa County, AZ

Recommendation: Accept for Criterion B/Criterion Consideration A

Comments

The nomination documents the significance of this property in the areas of Philosophy, Religion, and Social History at the National level as the home of L. Ron Hubbard during the almost three-year period (1952-1954) when the popular writer of fiction founded the religion known as Scientology. Working from this post-war suburban house, Hubbard (1911-1986) "established and defined Scientology by marking out its ecclesiastical structure and fundamental tenets and principles." Here he produced writings, lectures, and recordings instrumental in disseminating his religious doctrine and influencing social thought in the late 20th century. The house is said to be "integrally connected with the birth of Scientology because here Hubbard created the religion's most important scriptural works." Derived from his earlier studies on the human mind (which he called "Dianetics"), these works included his pioneering religious manuscript, *Scientology 88*, which detailed procedures for addressing an individual's past lives—an essential underlying concept of his religious doctrine. At this time he also "developed, delivered and recorded" more than 600 lectures, a number of which were recorded at the house and formed the *Phoenix Lectures*, a collection of 46 recordings which are still considered by practitioners of Scientology to be among the religion's premier lecture series. The documentation addresses Criterion Consideration A because the property was used for religious purposes, and it makes the case that the property meets the requirements for the listing of religious properties due to the secular recognition that Hubbard's role in influencing a religious movement has received and due to the significance of his achievement to other aspects of 20th century history, namely philosophy and social history.

The historic house has been meticulously restored to reflect the years of Hubbard's residence, although the landscaping, swimming pool, and conference room addition that postdate Hubbard's period of association remain in place. Although there were several offices and centers of instruction in Phoenix associated with his work at this time, only one other associated property has survived, an office space of lesser importance that he briefly used as training facility. The suburban ranch house being nominated, therefore, appears to be the single most appropriate work to represent the Tucson period of Hubbard's life and work, and to represent the formative years of his teachings on the subject of Scientology.

The nomination is accepted at the National level due to the extent of Hubbard's influence and the fact that, translated into many languages, his philosophy and religious ideas attracted followers nationally and internationally. The presentation of historic context to support significance at this level is minimal, however, and lacks the authoritative scholarship, comparative analysis, and objective secondary sources on major trends in late 20th century religion and philosophy that would be necessary to support consideration for possible National Historic Landmark designation. No further review is recommended at this time.

Linda McClelland, Historian

November 23, 2009





L. RON HUBBARD HOUSE AT CAMELBACK
PHOENIX, MARICOPA COUNTY, AZ
PHOTOGRAPH NO. 1

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L. RON HUBBARD HOUSE AT CAMELBACK
PHOENIX, MARICOPA COUNTY, AZ

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 2





L. RON HUBBARD HOUSE AT CAMELBACK
PHOENIX, MARICOPA COUNTY, AZ
PHOTOGRAPH NO. 3



5501

L. RON HUBBIARD HOUSE AT CAMELBACK
PHOENIX, MARICOPA COUNTY, AZ

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 4



L. RON HUBBARD HOUSE AT GAMMELBACK
PHOENIX, MARICOPA COUNTY, AZ

PHOTOGRAPH No. 5



L. DON HUBBARD HOUSE AT GAMMELBACK
PHOENIX, MARICOPA COUNTY, AZ

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 6



L. RON HUBBARD HOUSE AT CAMELBACK
PHOENIX, MARICOPA COUNTY, AZ

PHOTOGRAPH NO 7



L. RON HUBBARD HOUSE AT CAMELBACK
PHOENIX, MARICOPA COUNTY, AZ

PHOTOGRAPH NO 8



L. RON HUBBARD HOUSE AT GAMBELBACK
PHOENIX, MARICOPA COUNTY, AZ

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PHOTOGRAPH NO 9



L. RON HUBBARD HOUSE AT CAMELBACK
PHOENIX, MARICOPA COUNTY, AZ

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 10



L. RON HUBBARD HOUSE AT CAMELBACK
PHOENIX, MARICOPA COUNTY, AZ
PHOTOGRAPH# NO 11





L. RON HUBBARD HOUSE AT GAMEBACK
PHOENIX, MARICOPA COUNTY, AZ
PHOTOGRAPH NO 12



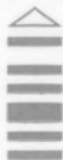
LIRON HUBBARD HOUSE AT CAMELBACK
PHOENIX, MARICOPA COUNTY, AZ

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 13



LIPON HUBBARD HOUSE AT GAMELBACK
PHOENIX, MARICOPA COUNTY, AZ
PHOTOGRAPH, NO 14



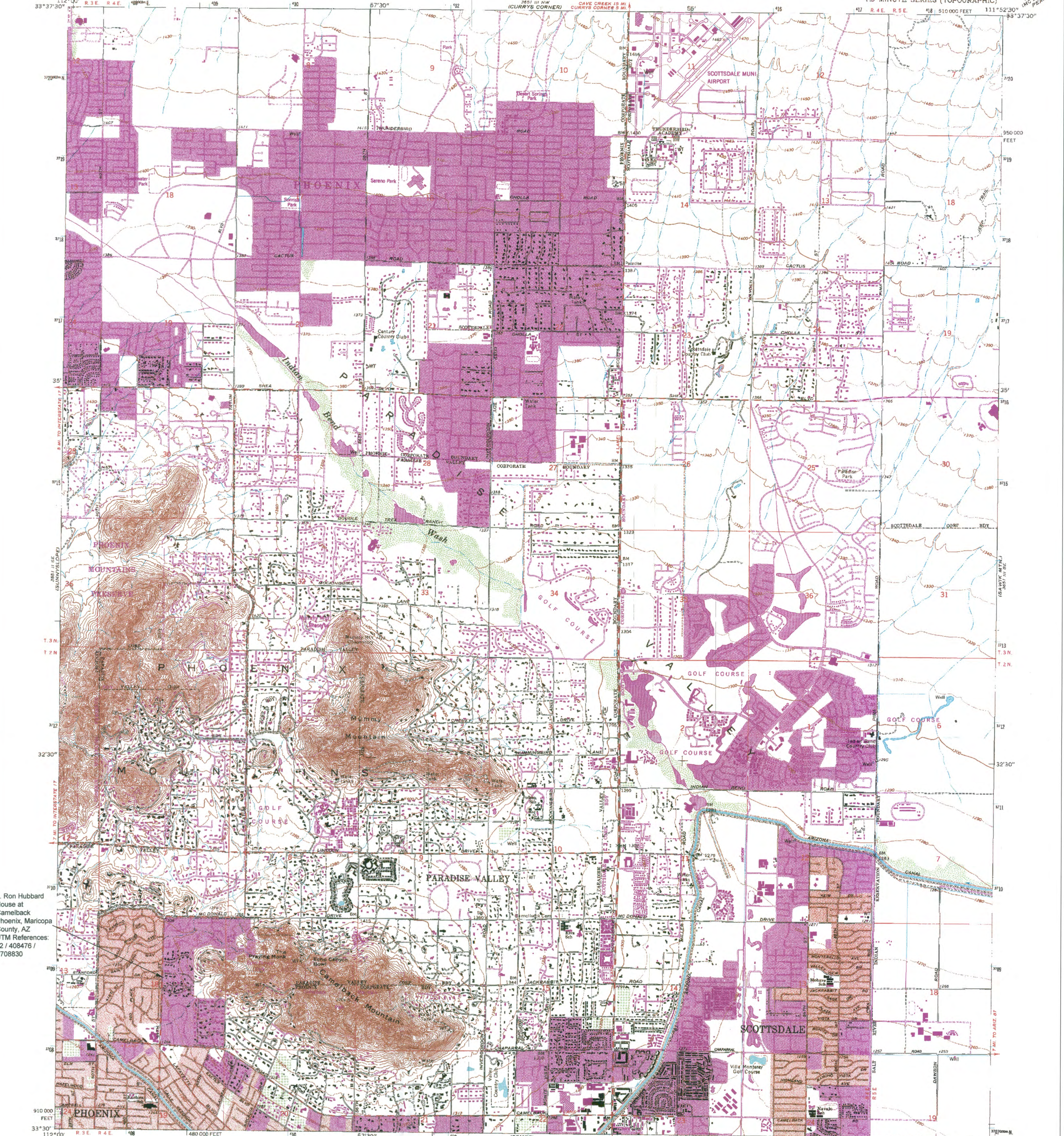


L. RON HUBBARD HOUSE AT GAMBELBACK
PHOENIX, MARICOPA COUNTY, AZ
PHOTOGRAPH NO. 15



LIRON HUBBARD HOUSE AT CAMELBACK
PHOENIX, MARICOPA COUNTY, AZ

PHOTOGRAPH NO. 16

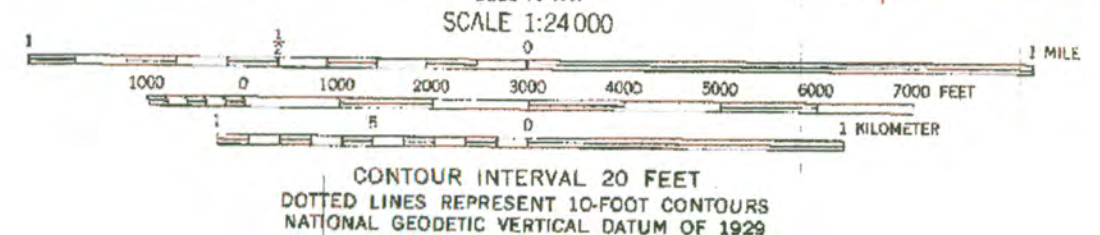


L. Ron Hubbard
 House at
 Camelback
 Phoenix, Maricopa
 County, AZ
 UTM References:
 12 / 408476 /
 3708830

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1962. Field checked 1965
 Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Arizona coordinate system, central zone
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 12, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum
 To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 2 meter south and 65 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks
 Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
 There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
 Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from aerial photographs taken 1978 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1982



ROAD CLASSIFICATION
 Medium-duty Light-duty
 Unimproved dirt

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
 FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

PARADISE VALLEY, ARIZ.
 N3330-W1152.5/7.5
 1965
 PHOTOREVISED 1982
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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

October 13, 2009

Janet Matthews
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th Floor (MS 2280)
Washington, D.C. 20005-5905

RE: Hubbard, L. Ron, House
Maricopa County
National Register nomination

Dear Ms. Matthews:

I am pleased to resubmit a National Register of Historic Places nomination form for the property referenced above.

The nomination includes 1 contributing element classed as follows:

1 Building

and 2 noncontributing elements classed as follows:

1 Building
1 Structure

Accompanying documentation is enclosed, as required. If you have any questions or concerns you may contact me at wcollins@azstateparks.gov.

Sincerely,

William S. Collins

William S. Collins, Ph.D.
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
State Historic Preservation Office

encl.

Arizona®
State Parks



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Phoenix, AZ 85007

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General Fax:
602.542.4180

Director's Office Fax:
602.542.4188



MAR 15 2010

2280

March 11, 2010

Dear Ben Davis,

I am pleased to confirm that the L. Ron Hubbard House in Phoenix, Arizona, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The nomination was accepted on November 23, 2009. The house was listed under Criterion B of the National Register Criteria for Evaluation in the areas of Philosophy, Religion, and Social History. It is significant for its association with author, humanitarian, and founder of the Scientology religion, L. Ron Hubbard.

During the almost three-year period (1952-1954) when Hubbard lived in this suburban home, he formulated his ideas about Scientology and produced writings, lectures, and recordings instrumental in disseminating his religious doctrine and philosophical teachings. For this reason, the home has been recognized as the single most appropriate work to represent the Phoenix period of Hubbard's life and the formative years of his teachings on Scientology.

Meticulously restored to reflect the period of Hubbard's residence, the property exhibits a high degree of historic integrity. The nomination has been accepted at the national level of significance due to the extent of Hubbard's influence and the fact that, translated into many languages, his philosophy and religious ideas attracted followers nationally and internationally.

The National Register of Historic Places is the official Federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture. National Register properties have significance to the history of their community, state, or the nation.

Congratulations on the recent listing of the L. Ron Hubbard House in the National Register of Historic Places.

Sincerely,

J. Paul Loether

J. Paul Loether, Chief,

National Register of Historic Places/National Historic Landmark Program

ACTION: NATIONAL REGISTER INFORMATION SYSTEM

Id 09000953 LI 11/23/2009 AZ Maricopa Hubbard, L. Ron, House
01 More

Name Hubbard, L. Ron, House

Address 5501 N. 44th St.

City	Phoenix	Vicinity	Restrict
State	ARIZONA	County	Maricopa
Status	LISTED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER		Date 11/23/2009
Day45	11/30/2009	Resource Type	BUILDING
			Acreage 1.0

Multiple

Contributing bldg	1	Site	Strc	Obj	Total
Noncontributing bldg	1	Site	Strc	1 Obj	Total
Park					