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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

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

1. Name of Property

historic name San Pedro Chapel

other names/site number San Pedro de Fort Lowell / St. Peter's at Fort Lowell Mission

2. Location

street & number 5230 E. Ft. Lowell Road not for publication
city or town Tucson vicinity _____
state Arizona code AZ county Pima code 019 zip code 85712

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this _____ nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property 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 Brown 4/4/93
Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

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4. National Park Service Certification

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I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
 ___ See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the
 National Register
 ___ See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the
 National Register
- removed from the National Register

Cry & Pags

___ other (explain):

Cry & Pags
Signature of Keeper

4/28/93
Date of Action

=====

5. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
___	<u>2</u> sites
___	___ structures
___	___ objects
<u>1</u>	<u>3</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

N/A

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>RELIGION/religious facility</u>	Sub: <u>Chapel</u>
<u>DOMESTIC/single dwelling</u>	___
___	___
___	___
___	___

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u> SOCIAL </u>	Sub: <u> Meeting hall </u>
<u> RECREATION & CULTURE </u>	<u> Museum </u>
<u> SOCIAL </u>	<u> Civic </u>
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

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

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

 TWENTIETH CENTURY REVIVAL: Mission/Spanish

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
 roof Tile
 walls Stucco/Adobe

 other

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

=====
8. Statement of Significance
 =====

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B. removed from its original location.
- C. a birthplace or a grave.
- D. a cemetery.
- E. a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F. a commemorative property.
- G. less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL HISTORY
ETHNIC HERITAGE/Hispanic/Community
Center
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance 1931-1948

Significant Dates 1915, 1929
1931
1948

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

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Built by people of El Fuerte

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

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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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

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

Name of repository: Old Fort Lowell Neighborhood Association

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

Acreage of Property 1.9

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>12</u>	<u>511330</u>	<u>3569190</u>	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

_____ See continuation sheet.

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

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

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

name/title Rosamond B. Spicer

organization Old Fort Lowell Neighborhood Association date June 1, 1992

street & number 5344 E. Ft. Lowell Road telephone (602) 325-3843

city or town Tucson state AZ zip code 85712

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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 Jeanne Turner, Raymond Turner, Rosamond B. Spicer, Trustees, OFLNA

street & number 5344 East Fort Lowell Road telephone 602-325-3843

city or town Tucson state AZ zip code 85712

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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SECTION 7. DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY

The San Pedro Chapel is a one-story adobe building located in Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. Built in 1931, the chapel was the culmination of fifteen years of development by the Mexican residents of the village of El Fuerte of buildings to serve their spiritual needs. It was the third of three chapels built on the lot. Also included on the lot is the remains of the first chapel, a small, adobe building built around 1915.

DESCRIPTION

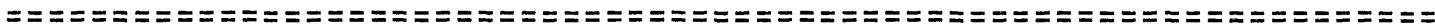
Setting: The San Pedro Chapel is located in the City of Tucson, Pima County, Arizona. It stands on the summit of a low hill which rises south of Ft. Lowell Road and west of Beverly Boulevard. The almost two-acre lot is covered with native desert growth of cactus, creosote, and low mesquite trees. Sparse desert vegetation grows close to the Chapel. The prominence of its site allows the Chapel to be seen from all directions (photo #1). An unpaved lane leads up to the Chapel. The lot is less than half a mile south of where Tanque Verde Creek and Pantano wash converge to form Rillito Creek. Looking to the north from the Chapel's steps is an outstanding view of the Santa Catalina Mountains.

Construction: San Pedro Chapel is a one-story building of adobe construction. Its exterior is a cream-colored stucco. This stucco is weather stained and may have been white originally. The walls are of eighteen-inch thick, sun-dried adobe, resting on a foundation of concrete. The Mexican residents of the village of El Fuerte provided the labor to raise the Chapel, making the adobe bricks on site. There is still a large depression on the east side of the Chapel where the mud was dug for

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making the adobes. The gabled roof is covered with red concrete tiles. The original structure did not have electricity, water, or gas.

The San Pedro Chapel is the third of three chapels built by the members of the community. The first, *La Capillita* (tiny chapel), probably built in 1915, was so small that only the priest could stand inside while the congregation stood under the mesquite trees in front. Only a low mound of adobe melt remains of *La Capillita* at the southeast corner of the property, although in the 1940s, the walls of the building still stood (photo #17).

The second chapel, *Santo Angel de la Guarda*, built by the *Fuerteños* (residents of the village of El Fuerte) in 1917, aided by funds from Bishop Henry Granjon, was destroyed by a tornado in 1929 (photo #3). It was built on an east-west axis, with the entrance to the west. It was made of unstuccoed, sun-dried adobes (photo #9). The present chapel, with its north-south axis, stands on part of the foundation of this previous structure. The slab of the original entrance remains beside the present side door. Part of the slab and foundations of the chancel (east) end may still be seen where a lean-to addition was built (Photo #15).

Current Appearance and Alterations: The Chapel is constructed in the Mission Revival Style. Its present appearance has not substantially changed since it was consecrated in 1932. The main facade faces north towards the Santa Catalina Mountains. The curvilinear parapet, the main Mission Revival feature, rises over the entrance and is surmounted by a simple arched bell tower. The original bell has disappeared, but the current owners, the Old Fort Lowell Neighborhood Association (OFLNA) received a special gift of a substitute bell which is placed in the bell tower and rung on appropriate occasions.

The current red-tiled roof has replaced the original corrugated-tin roof. The front facade is 28-ft. wide. The exterior dimensions of the structure are 28' x 48'. Three steps rise to the main entrance. Plain wooden double-

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doors now open toward the inside. These doors are non-original; a historic photograph shows that similar doors originally opened outward. On either side of this entrance there is a niche with an arched top. Near the two corners of the front are two small rectangular windows. These windows are set a few inches above the level of the niches. Four repaired holes at the side of each window shows where the iron grilles shown in an early photograph were attached. These grilles, which projected out, were replaced in 1990 by inset grilles.

The rear wall facing south has no windows or doors. On both the east and west walls are three evenly-spaced wooden casement windows. They are rectangular with plain structural openings. A previous owner in 1990 boarded-up these six windows both for burglar protection and to provide interior art-exhibit space. The windows, however, are still intact and the boarding-up is reversible.

There is a standard-sized door at the south end of the west wall. This was the priests' entrance into a small room at the side of what was the chancel.

On the west side of the Chapel there was once a low patio wall, outlining a narrow space which may have contained plantings. To the north, in front of the steps, there are the ruins of a low wall outlining a small patio.

Electricity was added to the building probably around 1960, after it ceased being used as a chapel. Until November 1992, the service was on the southwest corner and fed by overhead wires. At that time the wires were put underground and the service relocated on the south side near the west corner.

Interior: The interior is now one large room, 25' x 33.5', with one step up to what was the chancel at the south end, 13 ft. deep (photo #14).

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During its use as a chapel, a low railing, with a gate in the middle, extended across the chancel. The altar, with a step up to it, stood against the wall. Appropriate saints and altar cloths decorated the altar and the walls of both the chancel and the nave.

The interior has a concrete floor, smooth plastered walls painted white, and a plasterboard drop ceiling. Above the ceiling is an air-space; wooden 2" x 6" beams support the gable roof. When first used as a chapel, there was no ceiling--the congregation looked up to the supporting roof beams. In the historic period, prior to the addition of electricity, the building was hot in summer and cold in winter.

Probably in 1961, a new owner turned the building into a residence by dividing the chancel from the nave, adding a bathroom on the east side of the chancel and a kitchen on the west. The remainder of the space is a small storeroom (see building plan).

At an unknown time, a crude lean-to was added on the southeast side of the chapel (photo #15). It has plywood walls and a shed, tin roof. Its concrete floor was part of the floor of the previous chapel.

Site: The San Pedro Chapel occupies the same parcel of land that it did when constructed. The boundary of the nominated site is nearly two acres in size and takes in all of the relevant buildings and remains related to the development of the chapel. On the southwest corner of the property was a small unplastered adobe house built as a residence for the son of Josefa de Mulé. In about 1965, the owner plastered this house. It was then used as an adjunct residence. The owner attached to this adobe a tin storeroom, with three rooms (photo #16). This storeroom is not architecturally compatible with the chapel. Just to the north of this storeroom are two cement slabs where once stood the adobe home of Mrs. Josefa de Mulé, who gave the land for the chapels.

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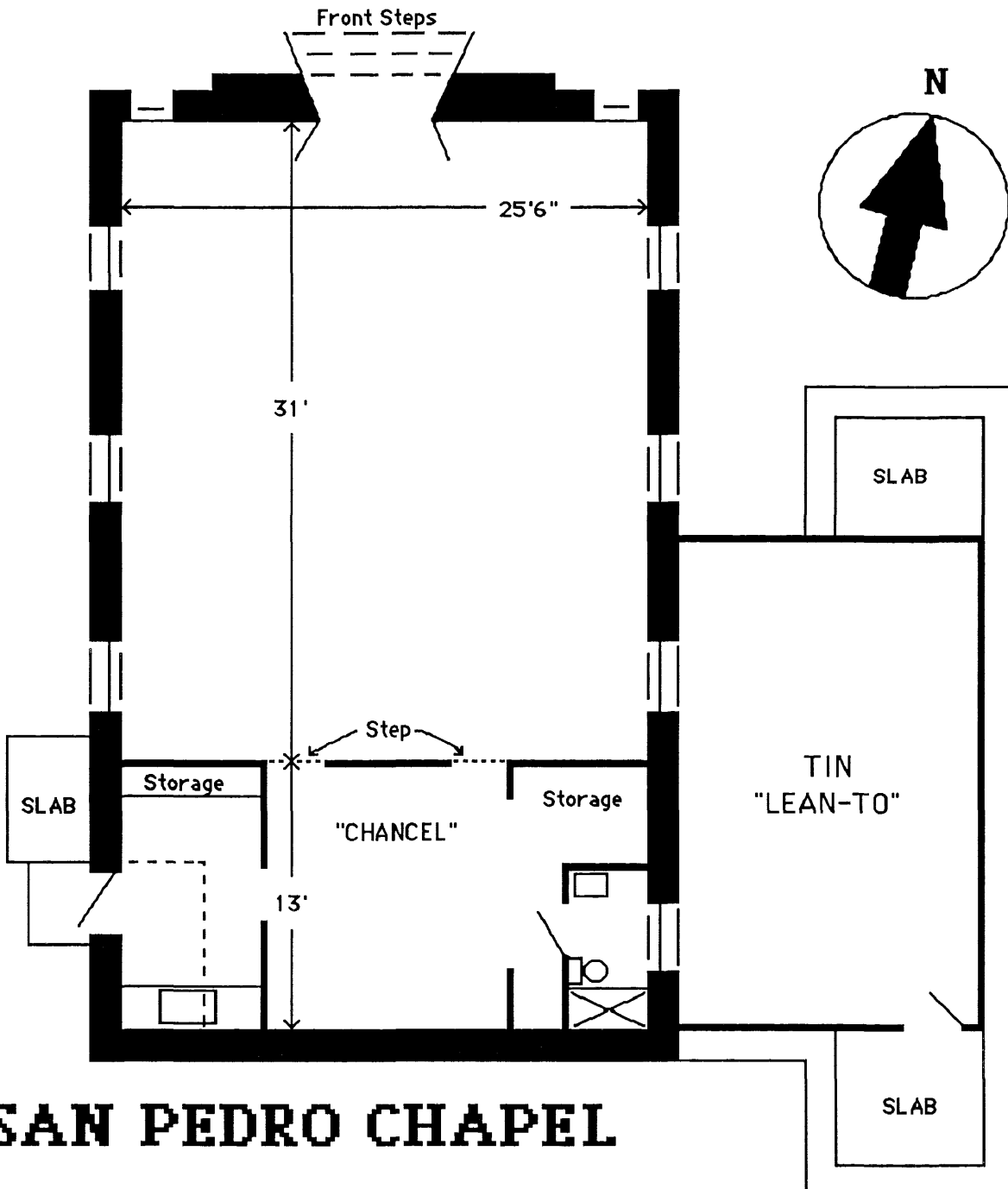
Integrity: The exterior stucco has developed some large cracks, some of which were previously repaired with cement. On the interior, the scored concrete floor is surfaced with red paint, well worn. Recent termite treatment required that holes be drilled throughout the concrete pad; these have been filled with mortar. The ceiling and interior walls have been painted many times and are slightly water-stained, indicating roof leaks. The building has been re-roofed recently, however, so no additional water damage can be expected to occur. Although the windows are boarded inside and out and thus not available for close inspection, their construction is known to be wood casement, in pairs of four or five lights, opening inward. The condition of the glazing is not known. None of the doors presently existing are original, including the double-leaf doors at front.

Although the building exhibits changes made over time, the basic fabric is still intact. It is structurally sound, and it retains a high degree of integrity with respect to its materials, construction, and design. The lean-to on the southeast side is an intrusion but does not seriously detract from the building's integrity. The natural terrain and naturally evolving, indigenous plants surrounding the chapel contribute significantly to the property's overall integrity by maintaining the setting and feel of the site in its historic period.

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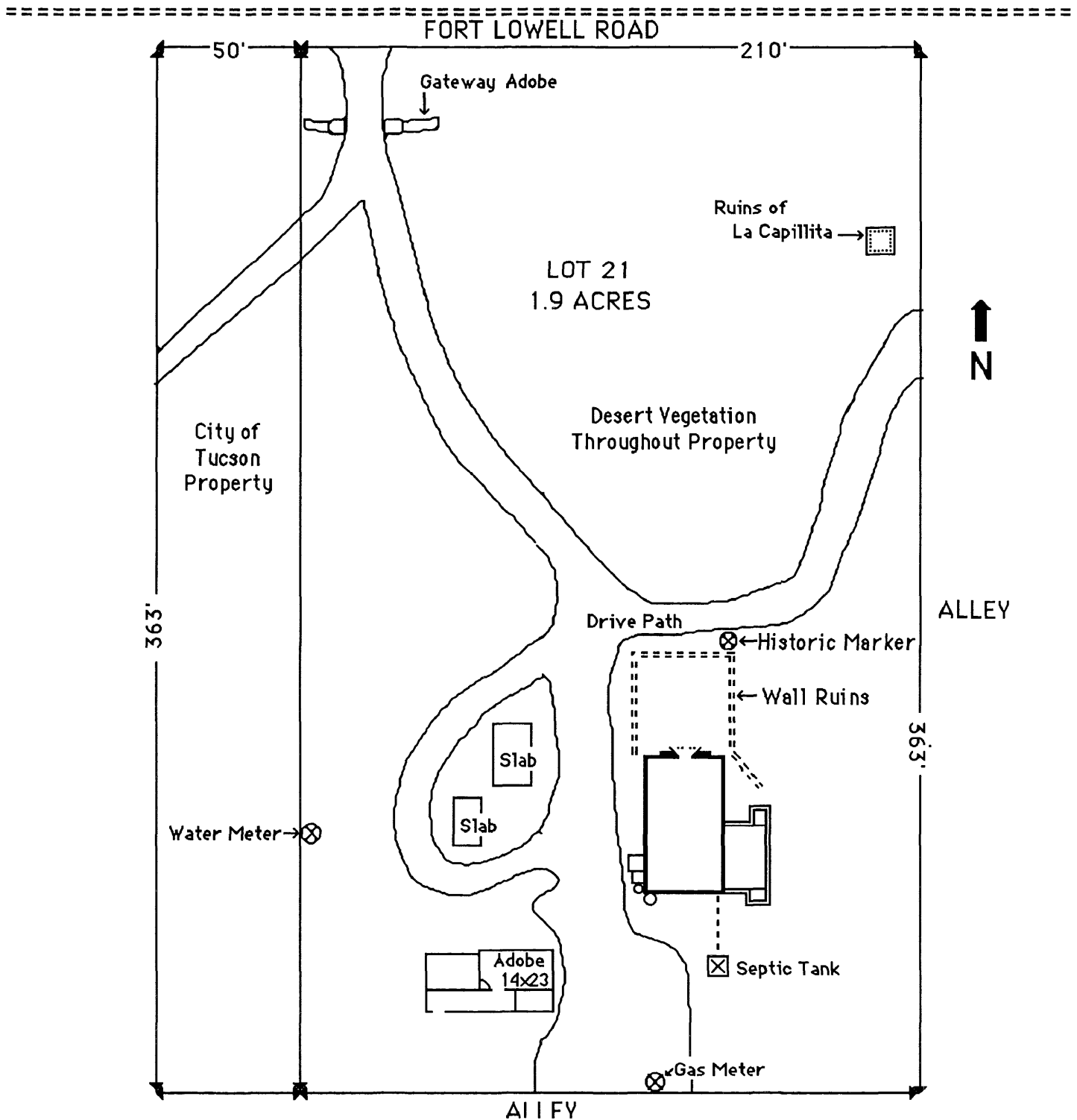
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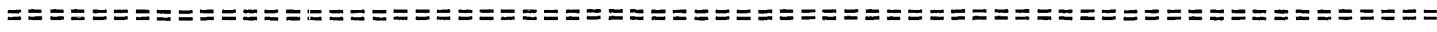


ALLEY

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SECTION 8. STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The San Pedro Chapel is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the historic Hispanic community of El Fuerte which developed in the area near the former 19th century military post of Fort Lowell. The building served as the religious and community center for the village of El Fuerte during the first half of the twentieth century. The chapel is also nominated under Criterion C as an example of Mission Revival architecture that characterized Catholic religious buildings in Arizona. The San Pedro Chapel is a direct, although modest, stylistic descendant of the missions built on the northern frontier of New Spain prior to Mexico's independence. It is nominated at the local level of significance.

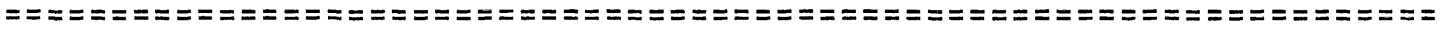
ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The architectural design, Mission Revival Style, was very similar to that of several other Catholic mission churches built in Tucson in the 1930s, though it was perhaps smaller and simpler than most. The San Pedro Chapel would be one of three comparable, adobe Mission Revival Style churches in Arizona listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Located in south-central Arizona, the Second Catholic Church of the Assumption in the Florence Historic District, constructed between 1911-12, and the C. H. Cook Memorial Church in Sacaton, constructed in 1918, are the other two. San Pedro Chapel would represent the late phase of Mission Revival church design in Arizona. Constructed in 1931, its design is consistent with the period of predominantly revival style architecture employed in church design in the early 20th century. However, by the 1930s,

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modern styles or revival styles influenced by a contemporary aesthetic began to appear and replace pure revival styles. Therefore, the Florence and Sacaton Mission Revival churches would be typical of a resource which is now rare and San Pedro would be unique as a late example of this limited resource type in southern Arizona.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

Tucson was established in 1775 as a Spanish presidio on the northwestern border of New Spain. In 1821, Mexico gained independence from Spain. After the Gadsden Purchase of 1854, Tucson became a part of the United States and the Territory of New Mexico (Arizona Territory after 1863). The region's Spanish-Mexican heritage is still evident in southern Arizona, in its population, culture, and architecture.

In the mid-nineteenth century, the Mexican population of Tucson was joined by others from the south who came to establish ranches, farms, and businesses. Many came from small towns in Sonora and Baja California. Some of these found their way to the outlying areas of Tucson, and a number of families found shelter in the ruins of Camp Lowell, which had been built by the U.S. Army in 1873 and abandoned in 1891 (photo #19).

Not long after the turn of the century, these *Fuerteños* began to buy small pieces of land in the open area to the west and to build small homes on both sides of Ft. Lowell Road. A small community, the village of El Fuerte, of some fifteen or more families, developed. There were many children and in 1908 a school was built for them (photo #20). Land was also donated for a cemetery (photo #21). In 1929 the school was moved to Pima Street, one and one-half miles to the south. The village eventually encompassed about 25 or 30 adobe houses built among the ruins of the old fort.

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Most of the men of the village were truck farmers, selling chile, corn, beans, and other fruits and vegetables to the Chinese grocers in Tucson. Their food was grown in their gardens and their diets supplemented by meat taken in the nearby foothills. Other men had small dairy farms while others worked as *vaqueros*, or cowboys, on nearby ranches.

The Diocese of Tucson became interested in the religious welfare of this small community and Carmelite priests from the Church of the Holy Family were sent out to tend to their needs. La Capillita was built by the Fuerteños in about 1915 (photo #2), just across Ft. Lowell road from the Ft. Lowell School. Two years later, with a "good sum from Bishop Granjon," they built the larger chapel of Santo Angel de la Guarda on the crest of the hill above the Capillita. Used for twelve years, it was blown down by a tornado in 1929. The land on which it stood had been donated by Mrs. Josefa de Mulé, whose house stood nearby.

"Thanks to the zeal and donations of Mrs. Gordon of Philadelphia who, because of the illness of her husband who lived in a sanatorium close by Fort Lowell, and the gifts received from the 'Catholic Church Extension Society' of Chicago, it was possible to construct the present new church, which was solemnly blessed in the year 1932" by Bishop of Tucson Daniel J. Gercke (*Silver Jubilee Magazine of Holy Family Church*, 1939). This was the Chapel of San Pedro of Fort Lowell, in the "Barriada de Rillito" in Arizona. The men of the barrio, of the village of El Fuerte, immediately went to work, on weekends and holidays, to build the new chapel, making the adobe bricks on the site. It must have been in use by 1930, as one woman well remembers her first communion there at that time. One man who worked on the chapel, José María Villa, later remembered how "We could only work in our spare time—afternoons after work, or on weekends. We made all of the bricks, poured the cement floor, laid the adobes, and plastered the walls. Isidro, who was a carpenter, made the wooden pews."

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At San Pedro, catechism classes were regularly taught (photo #8), a choir of young girls was organized, and mass was held on the third Sunday of each month. Carmelite Fathers celebrated the mass:

Carmelo Corbella, O.C.D. (photo #5), Eufrazio de Santa Teresa, O.C.D. (photo #6), and Lucas de San José, O.C.D. (photo #7). They came from the Church of the Holy Family of which San Pedro was a mission. They visited the sick, baptized, held first communions and confirmations, and also distributed clothes and food.

The chapel was used for some eighteen years, until 1948, when it was deconsecrated and the congregation moved to the new parish church, St. Cyril of Alexandria.

The people of El Fuerte farmed the rich land along the Rillito River, raising crops and farm animals. They also hunted and used wild plants for food. They sold chiles in Tucson. They also worked in construction and gathered wood for their own fires and to sell. They were very poor and their life was hard. Slowly over the years they bettered their lot, fixed their houses, bought cars. In the late forties and early fifties they began to move out of the barrio and into other places in the city, leaving a few families behind. El Fuerte had been a way station in the climb up the economic ladder.

For a time after the chapel was no longer a religious structure, the children of the neighborhood played in the building, and movies were shown. The baseball fields to the east and south of the chapel, where the men and boys had long played, continued to be used until 1960 when a housing development, Glenn Aire, took over the area.

The chapel changed hands several times (see "List of Owners"), but in about 1961, one owner converted it into a residence. A bathroom was put in the storeroom, a kitchen in the vestry, the chancel was partitioned off from the nave. A small pool, or fishpond, was

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temporarily built in the southwest corner of the nave, which had become the living room.

Nathan I. Krevitsky, "Nik," bought the chapel in 1965 and lived there for a time, using this building as well as the small separate adobe room to the west. When he moved to another house, the chapel was used by a craftsman, David Gabaldon, and also for art exhibits, weddings, and other events. For ten years Dr. Krevitsky also encouraged the chapel to be a part of the Old Fort Lowell Neighborhood Association's historic walking tour, "La Reunión de El Fuerte" (photo #22), with a commemorative mass being held as a part of La Reunión. "Nik" died intestate in April, 1991, and the property went to his estate. The estate wished the Old Fort Lowell Neighborhood Association to own the property. The property is currently being held by an interim trust in anticipation of purchase by the Association. The Association was awarded a \$50,000 matching grant from the Arizona Heritage Fund to aid in the purchase.

On September 7, 1976, the Pima County Board of Supervisors created the Fort Lowell Historic District. Similarly, on May 11, 1981, the Mayor and Council of the City of Tucson also designated the City Fort Lowell Historic District.

On December 13, 1978, an area surrounding and including Fort Lowell Park was placed on the National Register of Historic Places by the U.S. National Park Service as the "Fort Lowell Multiple Resource Area."

City of Tucson Historic Landmark status was accorded San Pedro Chapel by the Tucson Mayor and City Council on January 11, 1982. This property would have been included in the City Fort Lowell Historic District had it not been divided from that district by the non-contributing development, Glenn Aire.

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The Tucson-Pima County Historical Commission erected a commemorative plaque in front of the chapel in 1991 (photo #23). In March, 1992, the chapel was placed on the Arizona State Historic Property Inventory.

Up until March 2, 1992, Ft. Lowell Road was the dividing line between Pima County (north of the road) and the City of Tucson (south of the road) jurisdictions. On that date, the City annexed the area from Swan Road to the Pantano River, and from Ft. Lowell Road north to the Rillito. The two Fort Lowell Historic Districts have thus been united to become one City of Tucson historic district.

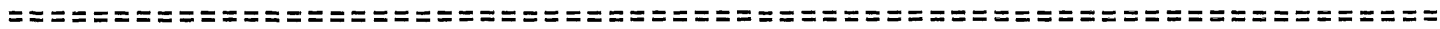
NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA CONSIDERATION A

The San Pedro Chapel, although owned by a religious institution and used for religious purposes during its Period of Significance, is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places because it derives its primary significance as the sole public building historically connected to the Hispanic community of El Fuerte. It is also architecturally significant as an example of a late-phase Mission Revival design in a religious building

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LIST OF OWNERS

Book-Page

Public Domain

Gios Mule (corrected to Josefina Mule in deed)
November 11, 1912 84-522

Henry Granjon, Bishop of diocese of Tucson,
June 22, 1914. Recorded February 13, 1930 144-216

Rainsford, W. Steve & Mia, December 8, 1951
(from Diocese of Tucson) 409-379

Terry, Anthony D., May 25, 1955
(from Rainsford) 969-441

Rainsford, W. Steve & Mia, October 2, 1956
(from Terry) 1042-235

Halladay, L.E. & Rowena L., June 2, 1957
(from Rainsford) 1150-396

Rainsford, W. Steve & Mia, June 25, 1957
(from Halladay) 1151-270

Medrow, Joseph W. & Sophie W., May 1956
(from Rainsford) 993-347

Carol B. Carpenter, August 3, 1961
(from Medrow) 1812-232

Nathan I. Krevitsky, March 26, 1965
(from Carpenter) 2458-0287

Trust T-1233, Title Guaranty Agency of Arizona,
Raymond M. & Jeanne B. Turner and Rosamond B.
Spicer, representatives, November 27, 1991
(from Krevitsky estate) 9178-25

Old Fort Lowell Neighborhood Association, Inc.
(from Trustees)

The above information was obtained from the Record Books at the Pima County Recorder's Office by R. B. Spicer on March 31 and June 17, 1992.

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county and State



SECTION 9. BIBLIOGRAPHIC REFERENCES

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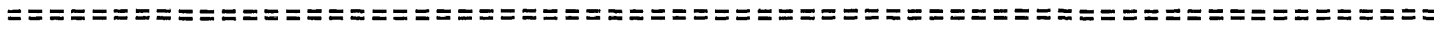
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Photographs by numerous persons. 3x5, 8x10 prints, slides, & negative file. In possession of Rosamond B. Spicer, 5344 E. Ft. Lowell Road, Tucson, Arizona 85712 (1992). To be given to OFLNA and stored in San Pedro Chapel.

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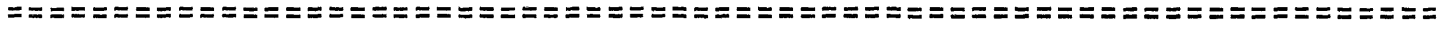
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Typed or handwritten, in folders. In Archives of the Fort
Lowell Historic District and the Old Fort Lowell Neighborhood
Association. At present (1992) in possession of Rosamond B.
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be given to the OFLNA and stored at San Pedro Chapel.

Turner, Teresa, in collaboration with Edward H. and Rosamond B.
Spicer, The People of Fort Lowell. Tucson: Fort Lowell
Historic District Board, 5344 E. Ft. Lowell Road, Tucson,
Arizona 85712, 1982; revised 1990.

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SECTION 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description

Township 13 South, Range 14 East, Section 35
110-09-0210
Parcel 59-35-13-14

Boundary Justification

This is the acreage purchased for the Old Fort Lowell Neighborhood Association, via the Trustees, as described in the deed. It is the extant area associated with San Pedro Chapel.

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Photographs

The following information applies to all photographs attached with this nomination:

Street Address:

5230 E. Ft. Lowell Road
Tucson, AZ 85712

Pima County, Arizona

Photographer: Rosamond B. Spicer

Date of photographs: 6/30/92

Location of original negatives:

Old Fort Lowell Neighborhood Association
5344 E. Ft. Lowell Road
Tucson, AZ 85712

The following information applies to each photo individually:

<u>Photo</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Camera View</u>
# 1	North elevation	facing south
# 2	La Capillita	historic photo
# 3	San Angel de la Guarda	historic photo
# 4	North and west elevations	facing southeast
#5	Carmelo Corbella	historic photo
# 6	former pastor	historic photo

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<u>Photo</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Camera view</u>
# 7	former pastor	historic photo
# 8	parishioners	historic photo
# 9	San Angel de la Guarda	historic photo
# 10	north and east elevations	facing southwest
# 11	north elevation	facing south
# 12	west elevation	facing east
# 13	gateway adobe	facing southeast
# 14	interior	
# 15	"lean-to"	facing north
# 16	adobe house	facing south
# 17	landscape	
# 18	east elevation	facing west
# 19	Ft. Lowell ruins	facing north
# 20	old Ft. Lowell Schoolhouse	facing south
# 21	cemetery	unknown
# 22	services	facing south
# 23	historical marker	unknown

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 93000306

Date Listed: 4/28/93

San Pedro Chapel Pima AZ
Property Name: County: State:

Multiple Name

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

Patrick W. Andrus
Signature of the Keeper

5/5/93
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Because the period of significance (1915-1948) of the San Pedro Chapel extends into a period less than 50 years, Criteria Consideration G, for properties that have achieved significance within the last fifty years, has been added to the nomination. The nomination is officially amended to include this information.

DISTRIBUTION:

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