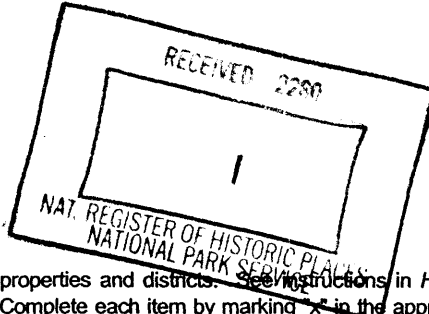


832

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being nominated, 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 Ramada House

other name/site number Salomon House

2. Location

street & number: 2801 E Camino Norberto _____ not for publication _____
city/town: Tucson _____ vicinity _____
state: Arizona code: AZ county: Pima code: 019 zip code: 85718

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

James W. Gorman AFSHPO 10 AUGUST 2006
Signature of certifying official Date

ARIZONA STATE PARKS
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other (explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 9/24/06

5. Classification

Ownership of Property Category of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

(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

One _____ buildings
 _____ sites
 _____ structures
 _____ objects
 One _____ 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)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

MODERN MOVEMENT: Critical Regionalism

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
 walls Concrete "slump" block; wood lintels
 roof Built-up composite asphalt
 other Wood poles, beams & lattice ramada

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)

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
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.
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:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1975

Significant Dates

1975

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Judith Chafee, FAIA (1932-1998)
George Mehl, General Contractor

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

University of Arizona-Arizona Architectural Archives;
Assessor's Office; London Personal Collections

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 8.63 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	—	—	—	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 Melissa Huber and Alejandra Moreno with assistance from R. Brooks Jeffery

organization Preservation Studies, CALA, The University of Arizona date April 5 2005

street & number P.O. Box 210075 telephone (520) 621-2991

city or town Tucson state: AZ zip code 85721-0075

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 Jane London

street & number 2801 E Camino Norberto telephone (520) 299 - 3435

city or town Tucson state AZ zip code 85718

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

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 1

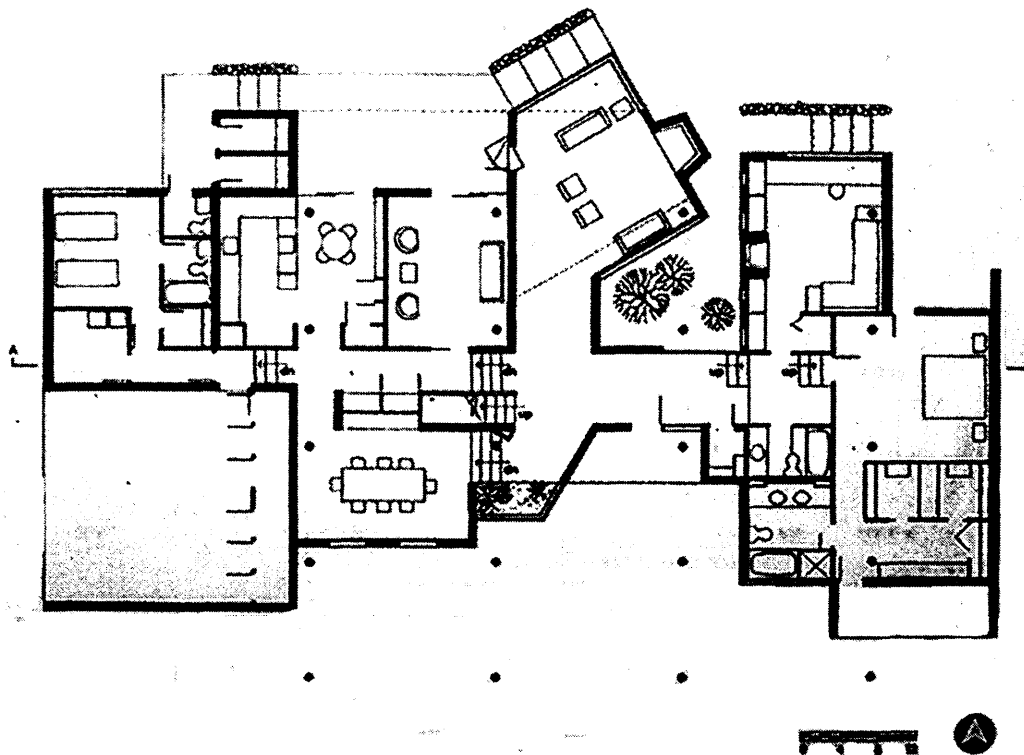
Ramada House
Pima County, Arizona

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Ramada House is a 3,800 square-foot residence sited on an irregularly-shaped 12-acre property located in foothills of the Catalina Mountains in Tucson Arizona. It is constructed of slump block, mortar washed and painted, concrete tile floors, wood joist roof system, and a large wooden pole and lattice ramada that covers most of the house. The modernist-inspired floor plan, which combines the formal grid of the ramada support posts with the more fluid white masonry walls of the house below it, is oriented east-west on three levels following the slope of the site.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Ramada House is a 3,800 square-foot residence sited on a large, irregularly-shaped property located in foothills of the Catalina Mountains in Tucson Arizona. The property is still owned and occupied by one of the original inhabitants, a couple and their two children, who moved to Tucson from New York. The design of the house began in 1973 and construction was completed in 1975.



The modernist-inspired floor plan, which combines the formal grid of the ramada support posts with the more fluid white masonry walls of the house below it, is oriented east-west on three levels following the slope of the site. The entrance is located on the middle level, as is the living room and small outdoor court. This courtyard

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 7 Page 2

Ramada House
Pima County, Arizona

space is not functional and allows more natural light to come into the living room and entrance hall. The living room is set at an angle and juts out of the house with a full-height bay window that lets the viewer step into the view. This is repeated in a bay window next to the main entrance, facing south. On the upper level is the master bedroom, including a dressing room and bath, and library, while the lower level contains the dining and family rooms, kitchen and spare bedroom. The kitchen, family room and living room have access to an exterior covered deck that leads to a swimming pool and a small garden. The kitchen has lower ceilings. The second story consists of two bedrooms and a wooden roof deck constructed of 1"x 4" pinewood. The principal rooms of the house face north to capture the spectacular views of the foothills and mountains.

The entire house is shaded by an enormous ramada, 26' tall on the south façade and laid out in a formal 20' grid, from which the house is named. A direct reference to the traditional O'odham shade structure, *wa:ato*, the ramada (a Spanish word derived from *rama*, - branch or stick) is constructed of 20 round vertical poles, horizontal beams, and a lattice of closely-spaced 2" x 4" timbers, all pressure-treated Douglas fir. It is positioned to filter the light falling on the southern entry facade and responds to seasonal changes in the position of the sun, providing protection from the high summer sun and welcoming in the rays of the low winter sun. As in its traditional use, the elevated shade structure of the ramada also channels the natural foothills breeze between the ramada and the house, thus reducing the building's heat load. The posts pierce the house and incorporated into the living areas, providing a continuous internal reference to the exterior structure.

The walls of the Ramada House are of slump block covered with mortar wash and white paint, to resemble adobe. Slump block is a concrete masonry unit that is allowed to "slump" before completely curing to create a modern concrete block that is visually similar to that of native adobe. Slump block was used heavily in the post war-housing boom in order to mass-produce houses that referenced the traditional buildings materials of the region. The block has been painted white, creating large monochromatic planes on which patterns of shade from the ramada cast their shadow.

The roof is constructed of wood joists covered with composite asphalt. The floors on the ground levels are a combination of concrete slab with carpeting and concrete tile. The floors of the second floor bedrooms, along with the stairway, are sheathed in yellow pine. The second floor hallway and stairs are covered with carpeting. Exposed wooden lintels are located above the doors and windows.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 3

Ramada House
Pima County, Arizona

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Ramada House is eligible under Criterion C at the local level of significance for its association with architect Judith Chafee, FAIA (1932-1998), considered a master for her contributions to architecture nationally and internationally. The Ramada House is eligible at the local level of significance as it is considered the iconic exemplar of the tenets of critical regionalism defined in numerous publications. The period of significance relates directly with the year of the building's design and construction, 1975. Due to its age, Criterion Consideration G is applied to the Ramada House, as a building that has achieved significance within the past 50 years.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Ramada House is eligible under Criterion C at the local level of significance for its association with architect Judith Chafee (1932-1998), considered a master for her contributions to architecture nationally and internationally exemplifying the tenets of critical regionalism.

Critical regionalism, a term coined by architectural theorist and historian Kenneth Frampton, is defined as the synthesis of European modernists intentions with the cultural, geographic, and climatic concerns of a particular place, thus producing different formal expressions depending on locale. This movement represents a dissatisfaction with the loss of time and place created by the International style, not only in this country, but as it spread worldwide. The large windows and lightweight materials stressed by modernists were often unfeasible for the climatic extremes of this region. (Nequette and Jeffery, 291; Evans and Jeffery, 34)

In desert climates, such as that in Tucson, the architectural characteristics of Critical Regionalism include attention to passive solar design including appropriate building orientation along an east-west axis with principal openings to the south and north with horizontal shading devices on the south and north facades and vertical shading devices on the east and west facades, thick, heavily insulated walls and roofs, courtyards and natural ventilation systems, combined with forms, textures and colors that represent, but not mimic local cultural precedents. (Nequette and Jeffery, 291-292)

Chafee applied this philosophy to Tucson's desert landscape, which she referred to as the "region of the mindful heart". The Ramada House reflects this evolving architectural aesthetic, recalling regional traditions while exhibiting the distinctive characteristics of modern architecture. In her design, Chafee incorporates exposed structural elements, the use of primary geometry, and an emphasis on light-filled space. An examination of the building plan recalls the work Le Corbusier with its grid of posts and free plan. (Architectural Record, 114) The ramada structure, a transformed regional typology, serves as an aesthetic form of ornamentation, as well as the functional purpose of providing cooling shade and breezes.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 4

Ramada House
Pima County, Arizona



Among architects, the Ramada House is one of Arizona's most publicized buildings built after World War II, featured in professional journals such as *Architecture*, *Architectural Record*, *Housing*, and *Artspace* and was used as a prototype for appropriate desert climatic design in Donald Watson and Kenneth Lab's *Climatic Design; Energy-Efficient Building Principles and Practices* (McGraw-Hill, 1983, p. 14-15). Its highest accolade was when it was featured in the seminal international reference, *Modern Architecture Since 1900* by the English architectural historian/critic William J.R. Curtis, the only Arizona building featured outside those of Frank Lloyd Wright. Curtis, who devoted two pages and an illustration to the building applauded Chafee's intuitive understanding of desert building.

The Ramada House lives in tension with its desert setting, the mood and light changing from minute to minute. The skeletal structure frames views near and far, and the roof was a stable horizontal incident in a turbulent landscape of cacti, sand, and crags. In drawings, the Ramada House is an uncompromising modern design which blends Corbusian ideas such as the free plan, the grid of pilotis,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 5

Ramada House
Pima County, Arizona

and the shading slab, with concepts derived from Wright (Taliesin West) or Schindler (El Pueblo Ribera Courts), but it engages with these precedents at the level of principles rather than just appearances. In the same spirit, it dug up desert archetypes from the Native American tradition: the simple cactus, log and twig shelters of the nomads, and the half-buried earth or masonry dwellings of the more sedentary communities. Chafee rejected the term "Regionalist" as too limiting; the Ramada House captured the spirit of a place using means drawn from near and far, interpreted natural conditions through the inheritance of myth, and engaged with the very idea of architectural origins. (Curtis, 637-638)

JUDITH CHAFEE, FAIA (1932-1998)

Judith Davidson Bloom Chafee was born in Chicago, Illinois in 1932. She moved to Tucson at the age of three, where she grew up in an adobe home in a constant state of construction. Her delight in, and respect for, the desert can be attributed to her living in an adobe house and learning first-hand about sun angles, cool washes, and prevailing breezes. Her mother, Christina Afeld (maiden name) Davidson (Judith's father) Bloom (Judith's stepfather that "raised" her), was a well-educated woman who had studied archaeology and anthropology at Harvard; her father died before she was born. From her, she learned to respect the indigenous cultures as well as their wisdom to build in the desert. Because of her mother's prominence, she also had the opportunity to meet some of the leading intellectuals of her time, including Margaret Sanger (who later founded Planned Parenthood), Eleanor Roosevelt and Frank Lloyd Wright. (Nequette and Jeffery, 262)



She returned to Chicago and spent her high school years at the Parker School, a prestigious boarding school.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 6

Ramada House
Pima County, Arizona

She went to Bennington College in Vermont, where she earned a bachelor's degree in Visual Arts in 1954. Judith Davidson Bloom married Richard S. Chafee in 1958, was divorced by 1963, but kept her married name for the rest of her life. In 1960 she earned her Master's degree from Yale's Graduate School of Art and Architecture, where she was the only woman in her architecture classes.

Upon graduation from Yale, Chafee stayed in New England working for a veritable who's who in mid-20th century American architecture: Paul Rudolph, Walter Gropius' The Architects Collaborative (TAC), Eero Saarinen, and Edward Larabee Barnes. For three years she taught at Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) and had her own practice with projects in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, before the frustration of cut-throat competitiveness and perhaps a longing for the stark beauty of the desert formed her decision to return to Tucson in 1970. She opened a small "atelier" doing primarily residential work and quickly built a national reputation for synthesizing modern design ideology with a critical understanding of the desert's indigenous qualities. Chafee used modern materials such as concrete and concrete block in her projects, and also metal, steel and local rock. (Nequette and Jeffery, 263)

She traveled extensively throughout her career and in 1977 was awarded the prestigious mid-career National Endowment for the Arts Fellowship to the American Academy in Rome. From 1973 until her death, Chafee also taught architectural design at the University of Arizona instilling in her students the value of place, climate, and culture. In 1983, she was invested in the AIA College of Fellows: Arizona's first woman to do so.

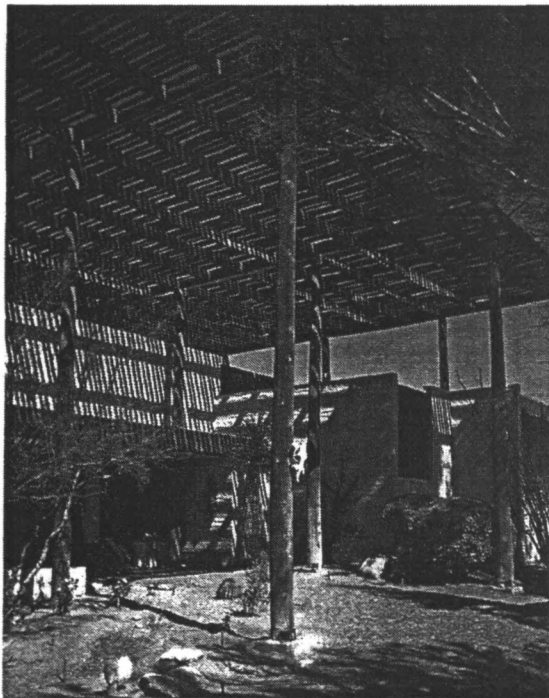
Some of Chafee's most prominent and well-published works include the Johnson Residence (1972), the Ramada Residence (1975), the Jacobsen Residence (1977), the Blackwell House (1979; demolished 1998), the Centrum House in (1984), the Finkel House in 1984 and the luxurious Rieveschl House (1988). Some of her houses were featured in prominent professional journals and popular magazines, such as *Progressive Architecture*, *Architectural Record*, *Sunset*, *Art Space*, and *House and Garden*. The Ramada House, in particular, was featured in Donald Watson and Kenneth Lab's *Climatic Design; Energy-Efficient Building Principles and Practices* in which it was used as a prototype for appropriate desert climatic design, as well as William J.R. Curtis' seminal international reference, *Modern Architecture Since 1900* as an exemplar of critical regionalism .

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 7

Ramada House
Pima County, Arizona



791 Judith Chafee,
Ramada House, Tucson,
Arizona, 1980

irretrievably lost, but that some modern manoeuvre must be set (or reset) in motion to retrieve old knowledge at a distance. Kenneth Frampton used the same term 'critical regionalism' to reject 'consumerist iconography masquerading as culture' and to criticize the postmodernist reduction of architecture to the mere 'communicative or instrumental sign'. Frampton instead advocated both the deconstruction of 'universal modernism in terms of values or images that are locally cultivated', and an adulteration of 'autochthonous elements with paradigms drawn from alien sources'. In fact, several of the modern masters, and several regional strands of modern architecture, had been doing something of the kind for more than half a century. The regionalist discourse of the early 1980s even

served up some of the old wine of National Romanticism in new bottles, but with the bitter taste of nationalism removed. When it came to illustrating what was meant by a critical regionalism, there was usually a selection of creditable modern architects whose work embodied a vital synthesis of the local and the general – figures like Coderch and Barragán in the middle distant past, or like Botra, Siza or Ando in the then recent world of architecture.

Theoretical post- (and pre-) rationalizations are one thing; works giving shape to ideas, insights, and intuitions, another. In the 1980s several buildings were created which responded intelligently to climate, place, memory and landscape, without ignoring social and technological change. Some of these emerged from the dramatic contrast between urban and rural worlds in developing countries where matters of cultural identity were a conscious part of the intention; others emerged in remote corners of the industrialized world where native architectures were still visible, even if native cultures had been seriously undermined. The best of these buildings seemed able to draw upon indigenous wisdom, but without simply imitating vernacular forms: to penetrate beyond the obvious features of regional style to some deeper mythical structures rooted in past adjustments to landscape and climate.

The Ramada House in Tucson, Arizona (1980), by Judith Chafee, combined the space, structure and abstraction of modernism with a recall of ancient methods for dealing with the hot/dry desert climate and the fierce sunlight of the American Southwest. The building was formed from a protective parasol made from slender wooden poles, and shading slats placed above an adobe substructure of planar whitewashed walls half-buried in the ground. The Ramada House lived in tension with its desert setting, the mood and light changing from minute to minute. The skeletal structure framed views near and far, and the roof was a stable horizontal incident in a turbulent landscape of cacti, sand and crags. In drawings, the Ramada House was an uncompromisingly modern design which blended Corbusian ideas such as the free plan, the grid of pilotis and the shading slab, with concepts derived from Wright (Talisin West) or Schindler (El Pueblo Ribera Courts), but it engaged with these precedents at the level of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 8

Ramada House
Pima County, Arizona

The Tucson buildings of Judith Chafee are unequaled in their power and originality. She created dynamic spaces through the continuity of inside and outside, expressed the power of the structure, did not use formal references to previous styles, and achieved balance through a limited color and material palette echoing the modern age and the resilience of the desert (Nequette and Jeffery, 263). Although works were concentrated in Tucson and southern Arizona, their significance as models for how the principles of modern architecture could be applied appropriately to a specific region, raised the significance of her work to the national and international level.

INTEGRITY

The Ramada House maintains high architectural integrity due primarily to building's continuous occupation by the original owner. The only change to the house has been the replacement of the horizontal wood lattice of the ramada which was done in 1999, using the same materials as was specified in the original architectural drawings.

CRITERIA CONSIDERATION G

Due to its date of construction, 1975, Criterion Consideration G is applied to the Ramada House, as a building that has achieved significance within the past 50 years, and for which the measure of "exceptional importance" must be proven.

The Ramada House is being nominated under Criterion C for its association with architect Judith Chafee, FAIA (1932-1998), considered a master for her contributions to architecture nationally. As outlined above, the Ramada House is considered an iconic exemplar of the tenets of critical regionalism as defined in numerous journals, including and publications, including Donald Watson and Kenneth Lab's *Climatic Design; Energy-Efficient Building Principles and Practices* (1983) in which it was used as a prototype for appropriate desert climatic design, as well as Curtis' seminal reference *Modern Architecture Since 1900* (1987). In this later publication, Chafee's Ramada House is compared against the world's best architecture. No other Arizona architect, other than Frank Lloyd Wright, is featured in this encyclopedic work, attesting to the exceptional, and international, significance associated with the architect generally, and this building specifically. The only other critical regionalist architect mentioned in Curtis' publication is Glen Murcutt, recent recipient of the Pritzker Prize, architecture's highest honor.

In the spectrum of architectural subcategories within the Modern Movement, Critical Regionalism is seen as the culminating blending of the modern principles with appropriate strategies to respond to local climatic and cultural conditions. Although a number of exceptional examples exist representing the other sub-categories of the Modern Movement in Tucson, the Ramada House is the exemplar of Critical Regionalism in Tucson, as well as world-wide.

In view of the vast amount of scholarly publications devoted to praising the significance of this work, there has been sufficient historical perspective given to this building in order to assess its significance and exceptional importance thus qualifying it for the National Register of Historic Places.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 9 Page 9

Ramada House
Pima County, Arizona

BIBLIOGRAPHY

"A Desert House Revives its Region's Traditional Forms," *Architectural Record*, February, 1979, p. 107.

Ephemera File, Ramada House, Arizona Historical Society

Evans, Chris and R. Brooks Jeffery "Architecture of the Modern Movement in Tucson, Arizona 1945-1975."
National
Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, unpublished draft, 2005.

Chafee, Judith. "The Region of the Mindful Heart," *Artspace*, Spring, 1982, pp 27.

Curtis, William J.R. *Modern Architecture Since 1900*. Oxford: Phaidon Press Limited, 1987.

----. "Contemporary transformations of Modern architecture." *Architectural Record*, June, 1989, pp108-112.

Dictionary of Architecture. http://www.explore-architecture.com/architecture/C/Critical_Regionalism.html

Lovato, Mike and Melissa J. Huber. "Traditional Typologies, New Applications." *Cross-Cultural Vernacular Landscapes: A Field Guide for the Vernacular Architecture Forum 2005 Conference*. Tucson: Vernacular Architecture Forum, 2005.

Nequette, Anne M. and R. Brooks Jeffery. *A Guide to Tucson Architecture*, Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 2002.

Patterson, Ann. "Shades of history: Papagos inspired home's famous roof." *Arizona Republic*, June 18, 1989, pg S1, S3.

Regan, Margaret. "Master Builder: Architect Judith Chafee Melded Sleek Modern Design to the Sonoran Desert." *Tucson Weekly* 7 Feb 2000. *Tucson Weekly Wire*. DesertNet. 11 Feb 2004. http://weeklywire.com/ww/02-07-00/tw_feat.html

"Reinterpreting Regionalism: Arizona." *Architecture*, March 1984, pp. 113-139.

Watson, Donald and Kenneth Lab. *Climatic Design: Energy-Efficient Building Principles and Practices*. New York: McGraw Hill, 1983.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 10 Page 10

Ramada House
Pima County, Arizona

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Tax parcel number 108-15-057C. Nominated property is located on an irregularly-shaped parcel corresponding to legal description of Catalina Foothills Estates southwesterly portion of Lot 56 and southwesterly portion of Lot 124 and strip lying westerly and adjacent to Lot 56, Pima County Arizona.

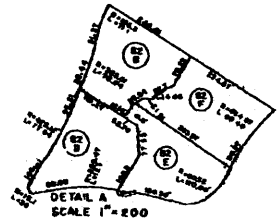
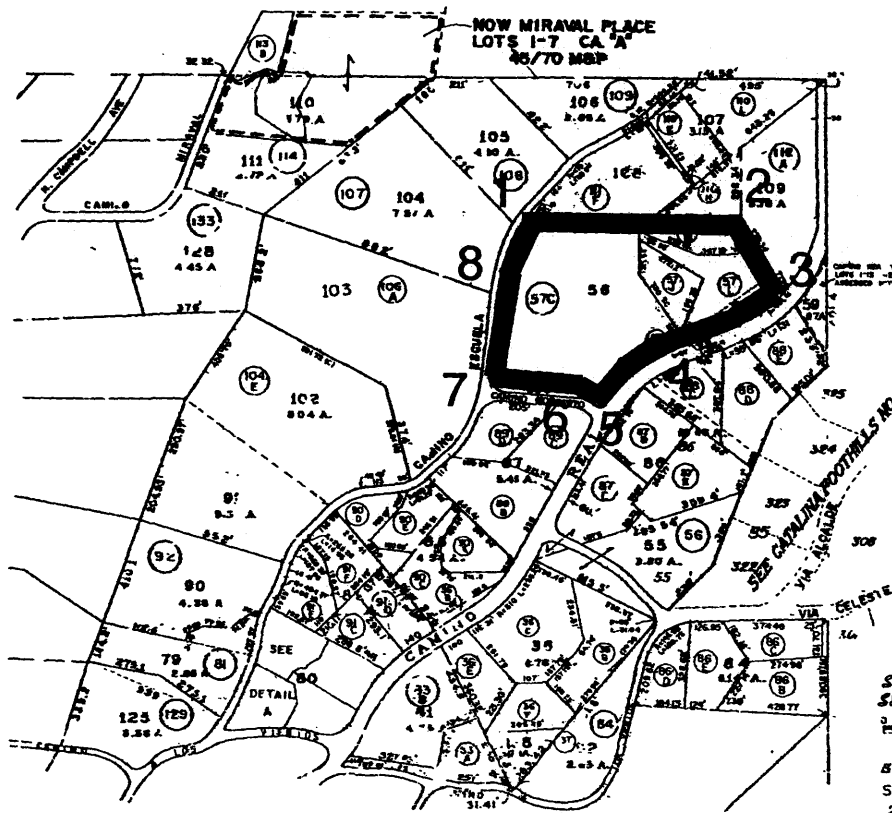
ASSESSOR'S RECORD MAP

108-15
1/4

CATALINA FOOTHILLS ESTATES (AMENDED)

DETAIL SHEET No. 1

118



SEE BOOK 12, PAGE 54, R.S.
SEE BOOK 1, PAGE 70, R.S.

SEE BOOK 6, PAGE 27, M.&P.
SEE BOOK 6, PAGE 3, MBP
2005-3

C.O.T.
PROJECT
PHASE II

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 10 Page 11

Ramada House
Pima County, Arizona

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The nominated property corresponds to the current ownership of the property.

UTM REFERENCE

UTM References (Tucson North, Arizona – USGS map 1996)

<u>Reference</u>	<u>Zone</u>	<u>Easting</u>	<u>Northing</u>
1	12	506485	3574355
2	12	506685	3574355
3	12	506735	3574290
4	12	506655	3574250
5	12	506620	3574185
6	12	506585	3574210
7	12	506475	3574235
8	12	506480	3574255

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page ADDL

Ramada House
Pima County, Arizona

All photographs are labeled with an archival pen and share the following common information:

PHOTOGRAPHER: *Melissa Huber*
DATE: *5 April 2005*
NEGATIVE LOCATION: *Arizona Architectural Archives, The University of Arizona*

PHOTO 1: Exterior view at entry from driveway showing ramada covering house, looking NE (Neg. # MAPP-1-19)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page ADDL

Ramada House
Pima County, Arizona

PHOTO 2: Exterior view at entry under ramada, looking NE (Neg. # MAPP-1-35)



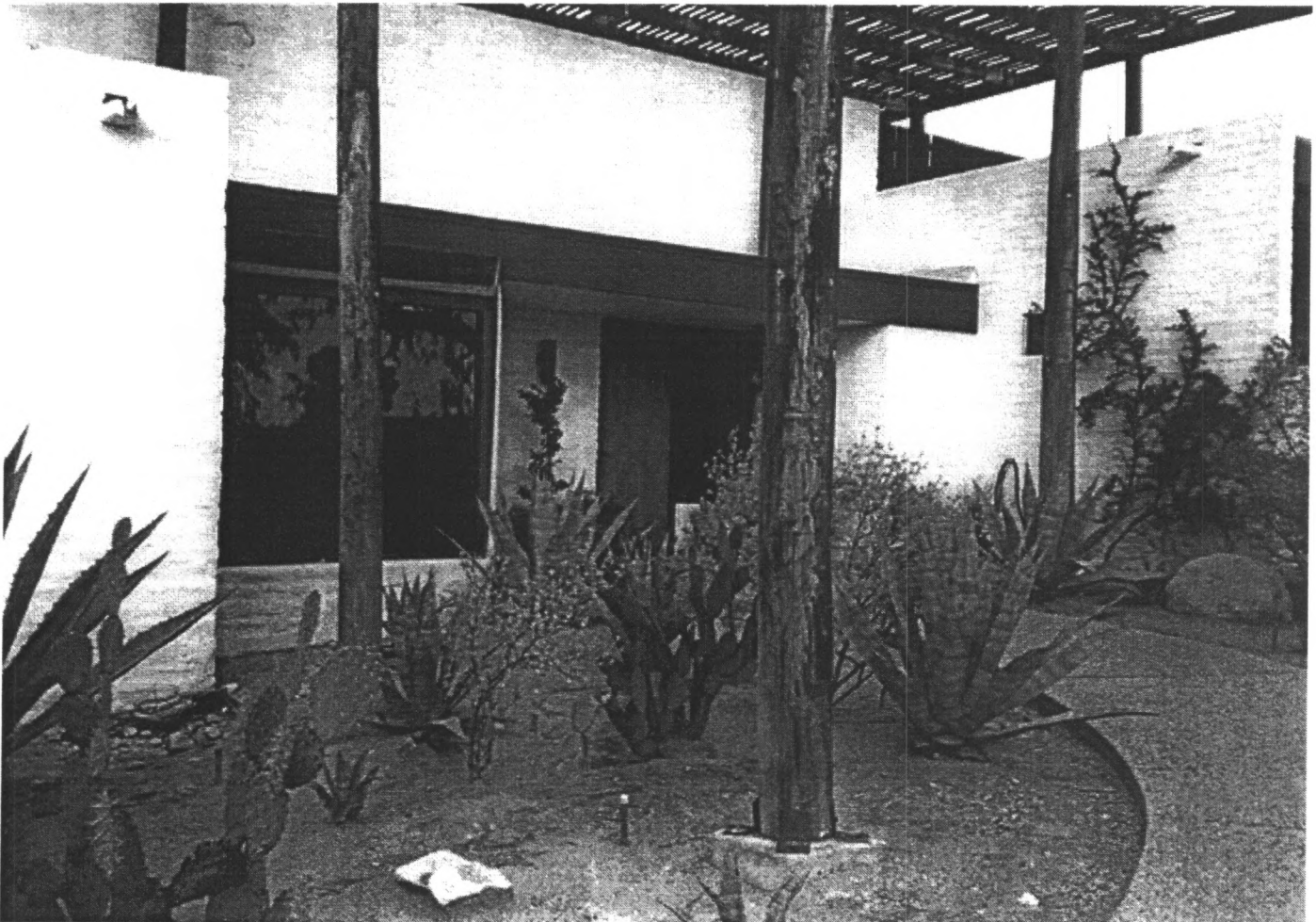
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page ADDL

Ramada House
Pima County, Arizona

PHOTO 3: Entry showing support poles of ramada, looking NE (Neg. # MAPP-1-20)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page ADDL

Ramada House
Pima County, Arizona

PHOTO 4: Exterior view from roof deck directly under ramada, looking north (Neg. # MAPP-1-24)



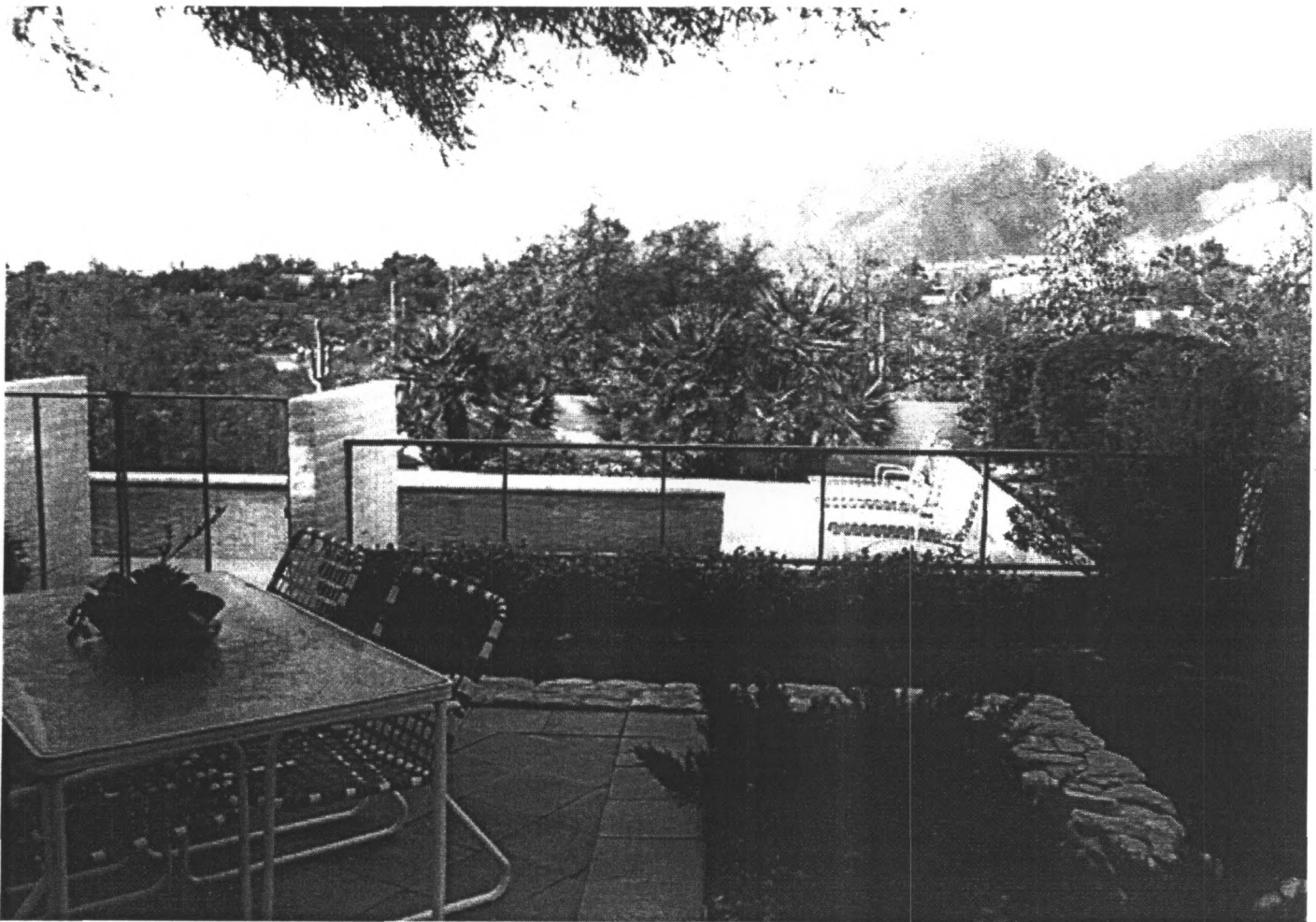
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page ADDL

Ramada House
Pima County, Arizona

PHOTO 5: Exterior view at rear patio looking over swimming pool and foothills desert, looking north (Neg. # MAPP-1-33)



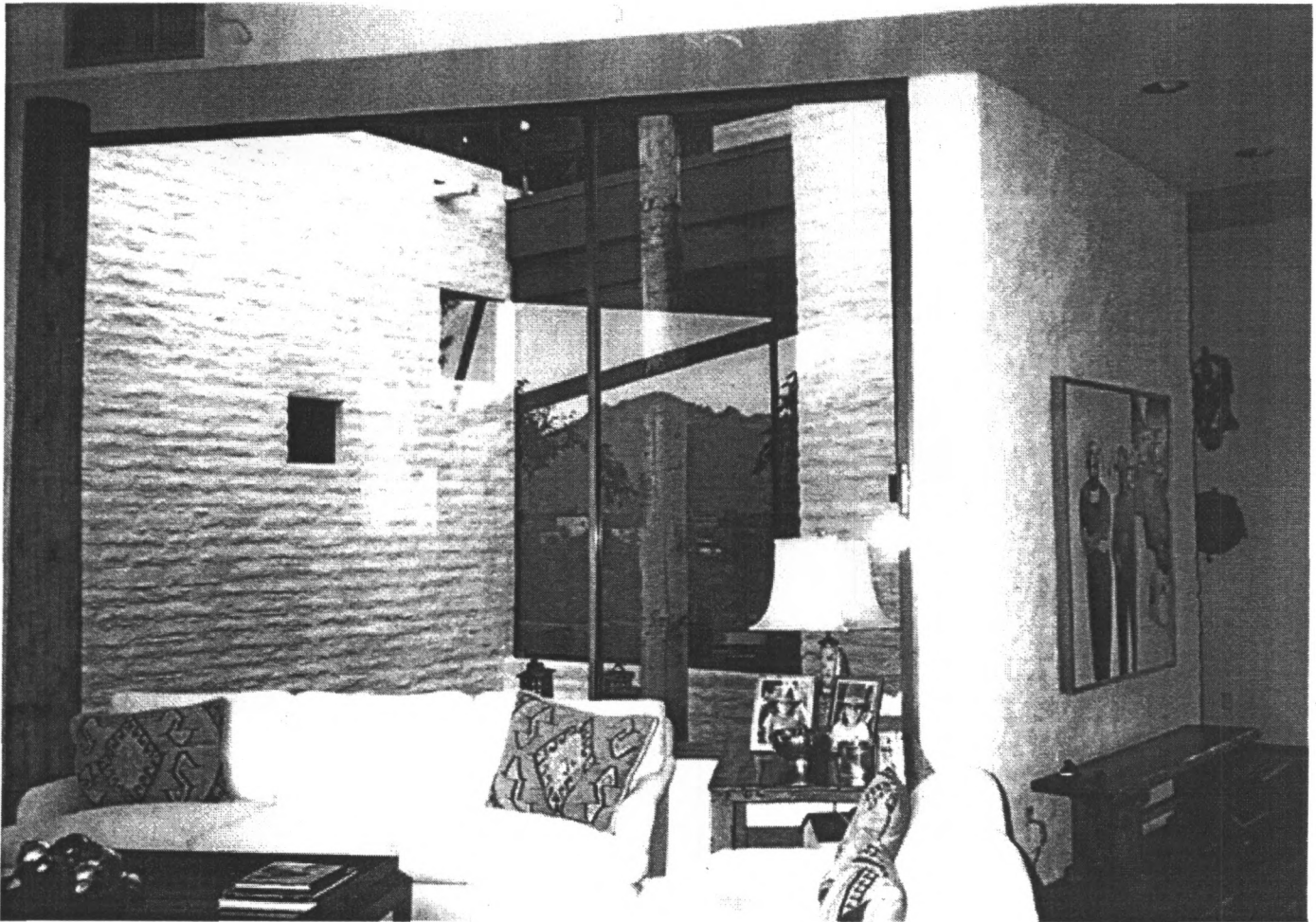
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page ADDL

Ramada House
Pima County, Arizona

PHOTO 6: Interior view from living room looking out toward courtyard, looking NE (Neg. # MAPP-1-21)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page ADDL

Ramada House
Pima County, Arizona

PHOTO 7: Interior view from dining room looking up toward living room showing ramada support pole penetrating through the house, looking west (Neg. # MAPP-1-22)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page ADDL

Ramada House
Pima County, Arizona

PHOTO 8: Interior view from living room toward trapezoidal window feature, looking north (Neg. # MAPP-1-27)



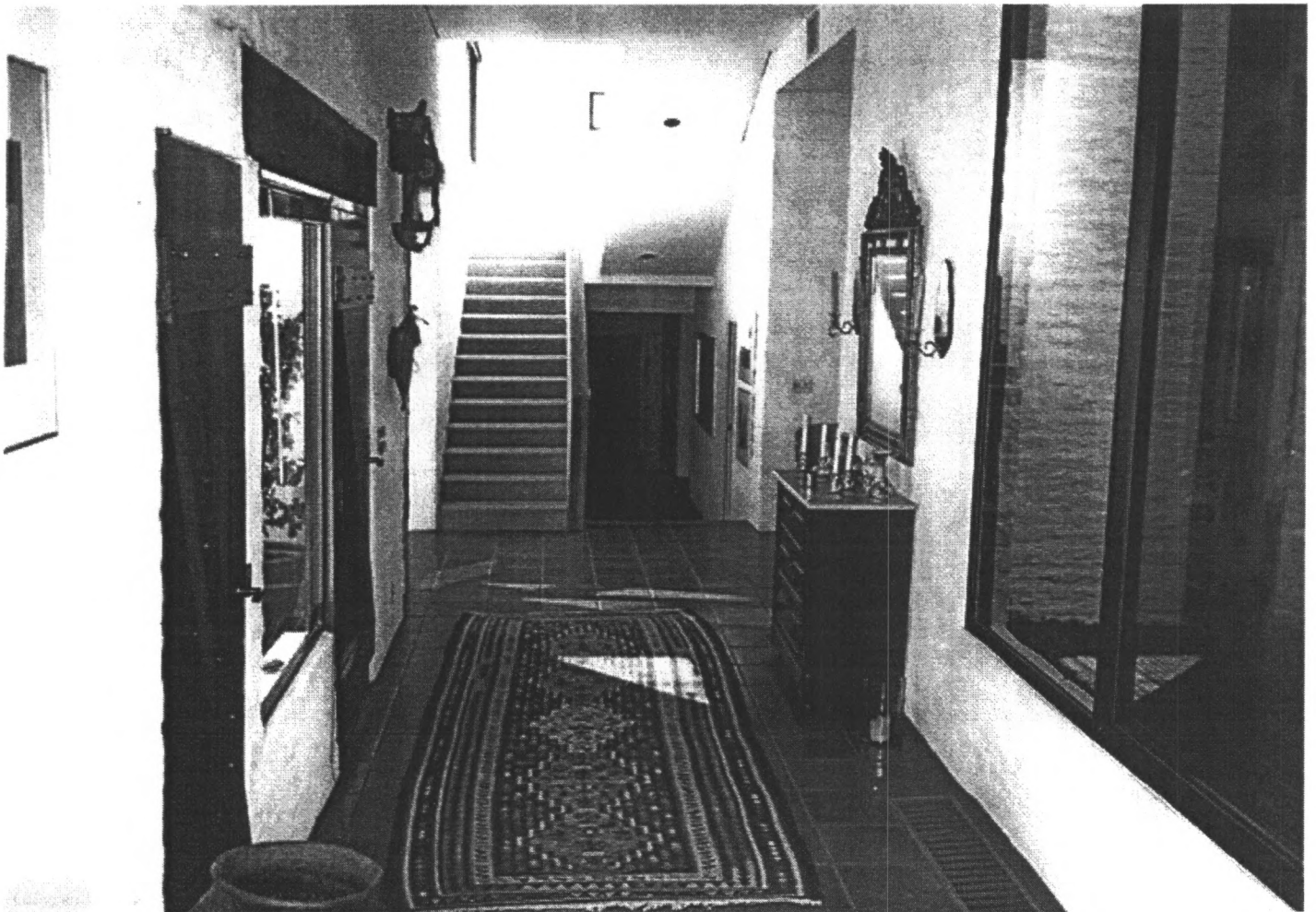
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page ADDL

Ramada House
Pima County, Arizona

PHOTO 9: Interior view of corridor looking toward stairway to master bedroom, looking west (Neg. # MAPP-1-28)



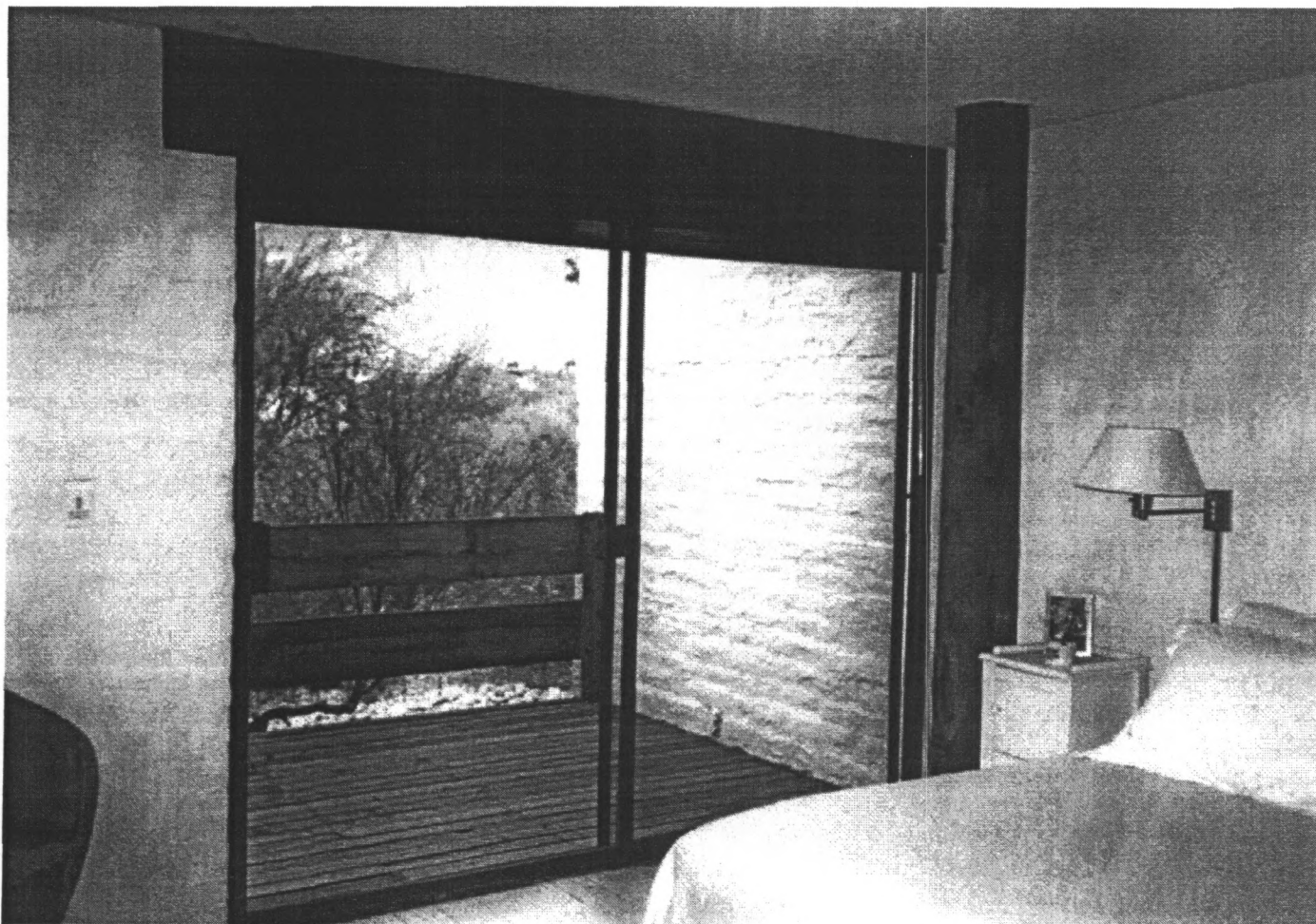
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number PHOTOS Page ADDL

Ramada House
Pima County, Arizona

PHOTO 10: Interior view of master bedroom looking toward outdoor deck, looking NE (Neg. # MAPP-1-26)



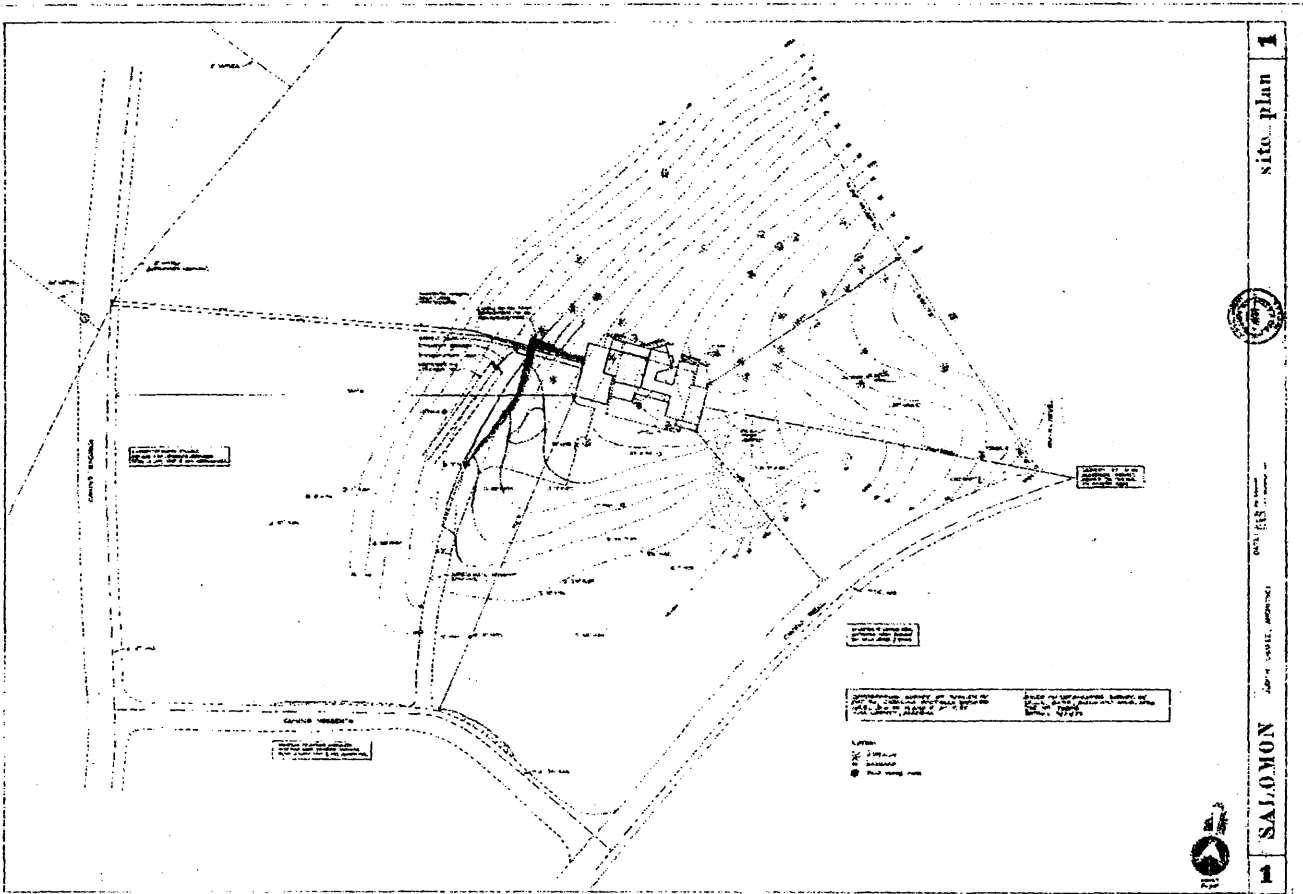
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number ADD. INFO. Page ADDL

Ramada House
Pima County, Arizona

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING 1: Ramada House Site Plan (Chafee Collection, Arizona Architectural Archives, College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, The University of Arizona)



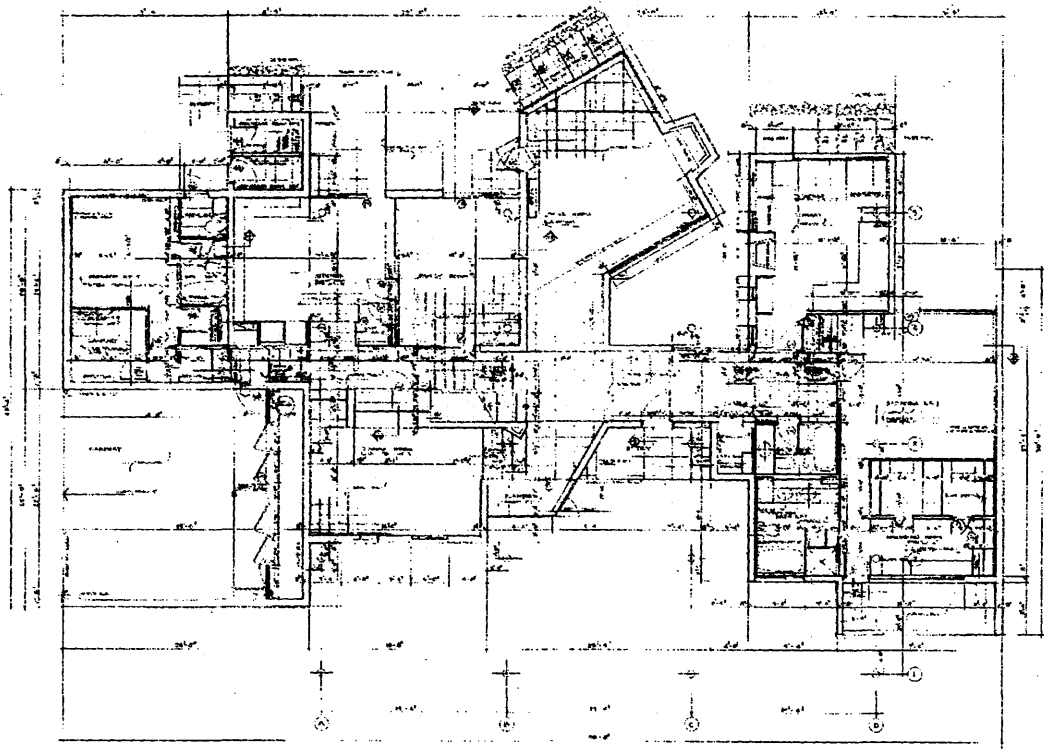
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number ADD. INFO. Page ADDL

Ramada House
Pima County, Arizona

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING 2: Ramada House Ground Floor Plan (Chafee Collection, Arizona Architectural Archives, College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, The University of Arizona)



ground floor plan 5



SALOMON



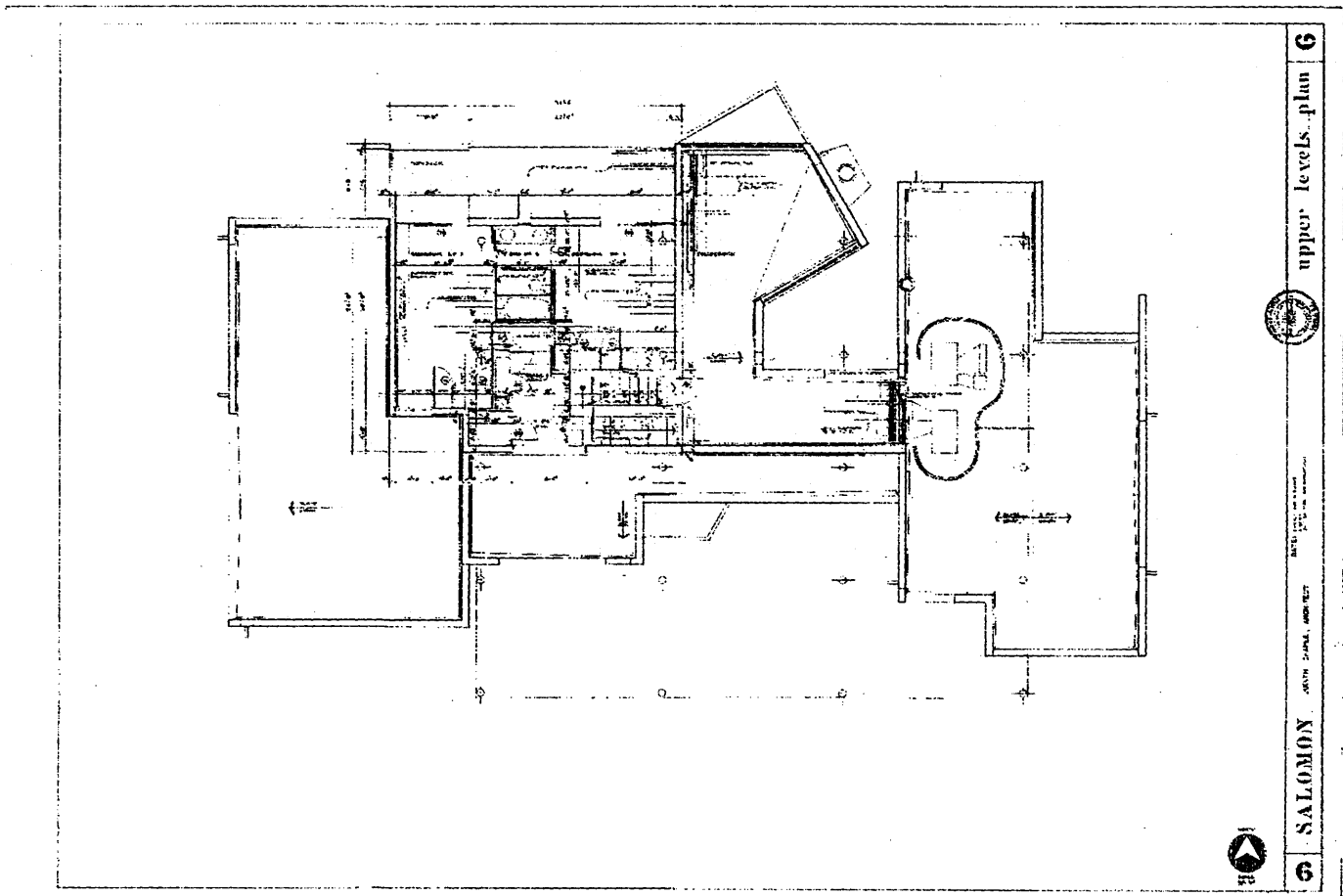
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number ADD. INFO. Page ADDL

Ramada House
Pima County, Arizona

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING 3: Ramada House Upper Floor Plan (Chafee Collection, Arizona Architectural Archives, College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, The University of Arizona)



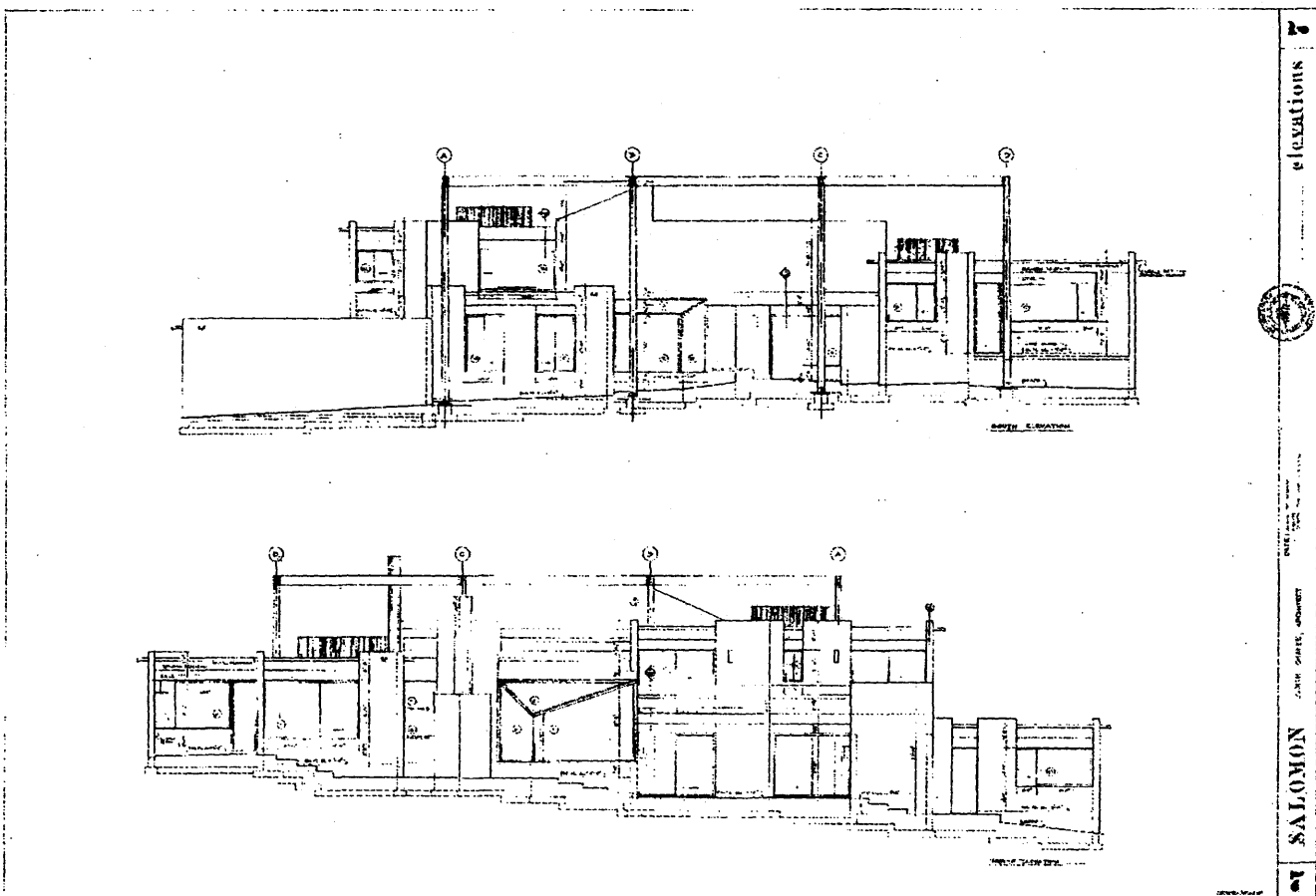
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number ADD. INFO. Page ADDL

Ramada House
Pima County, Arizona

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING 4: Ramada House Elevations (Chafee Collection, Arizona Architectural Archives, College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, The University of Arizona)



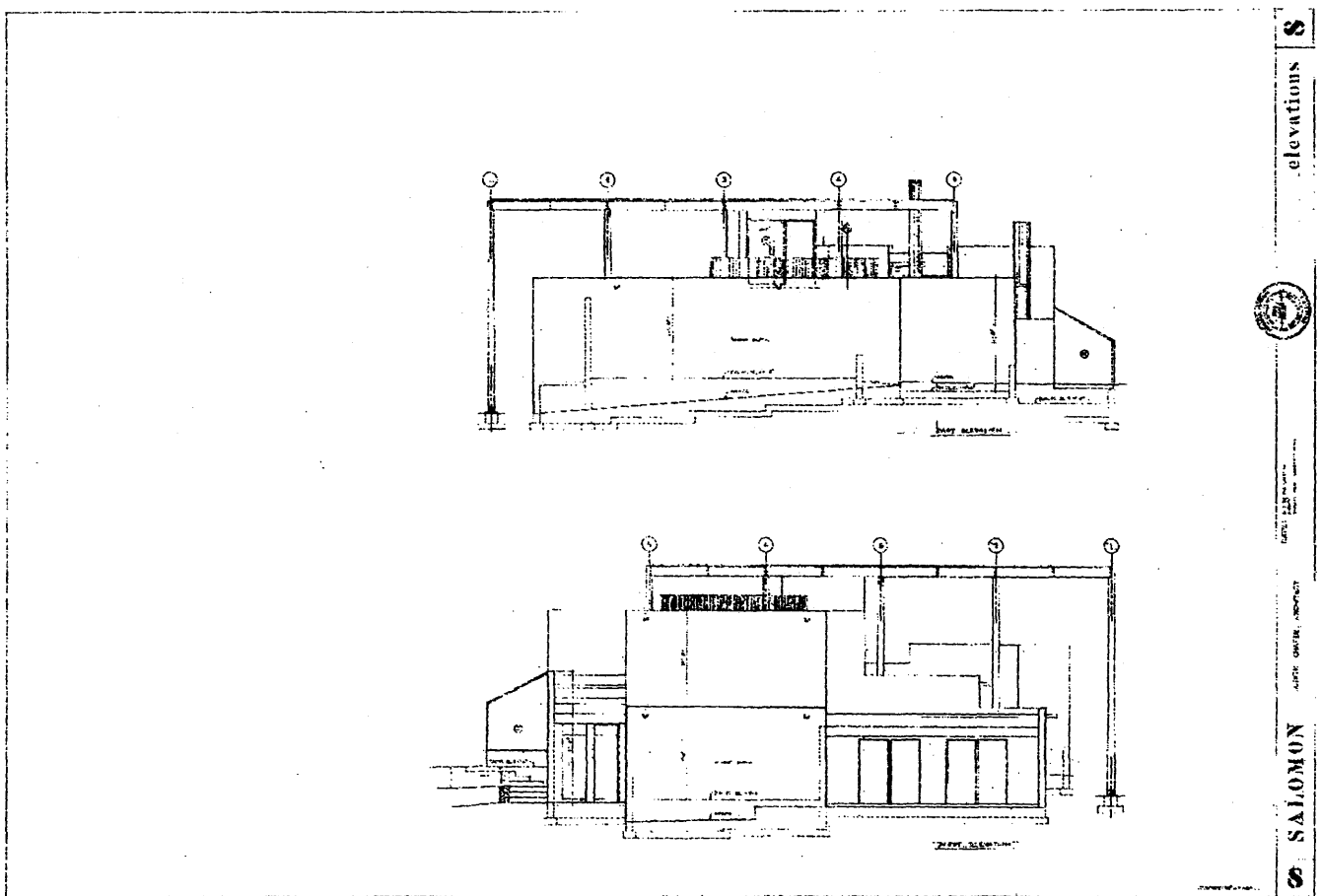
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number ADD. INFO. Page ADDL

Ramada House
Pima County, Arizona

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING 5: Ramada House Elevations (Chafee Collection, Arizona Architectural Archives, College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, The University of Arizona)



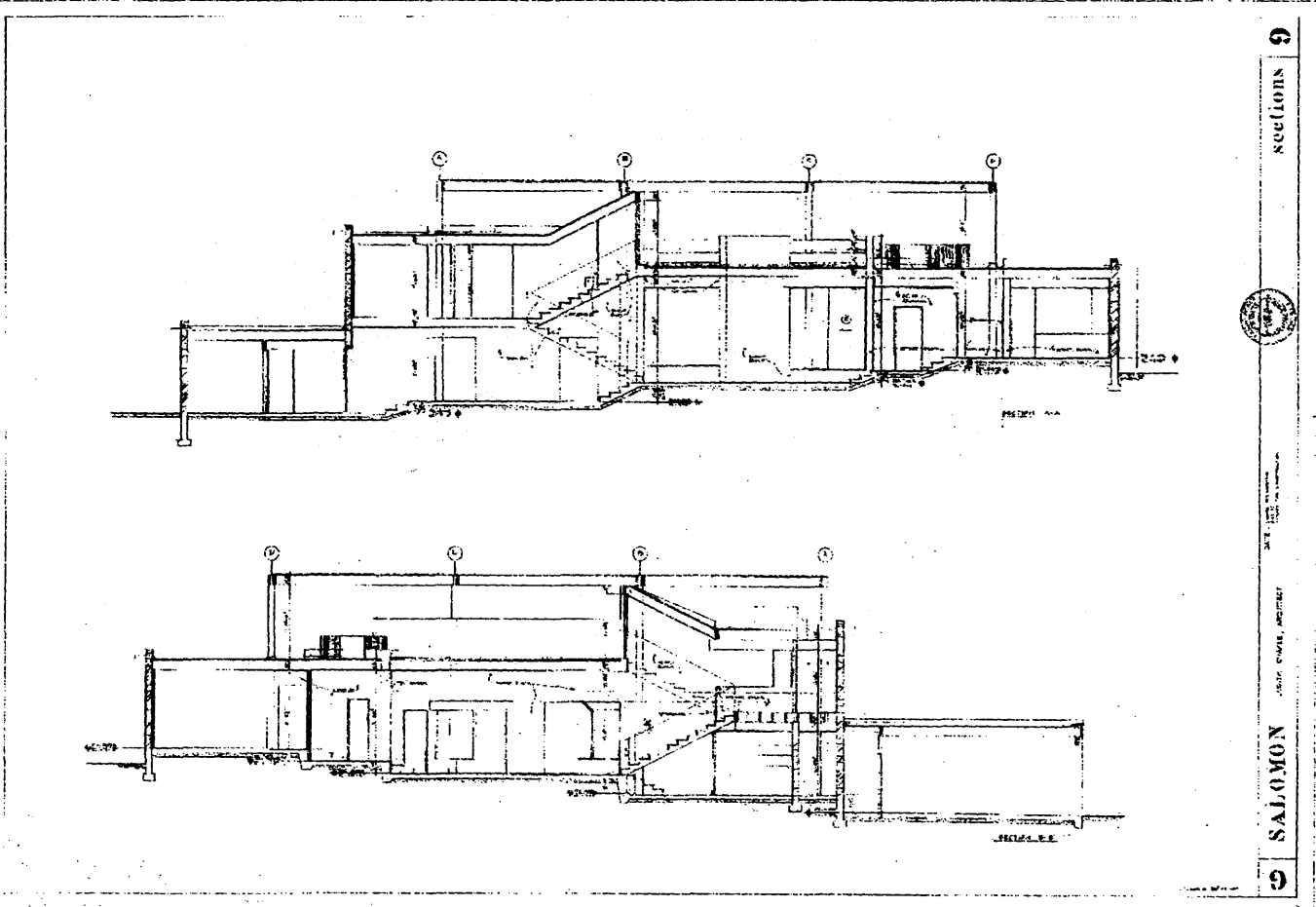
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number ADD. INFO. Page ADDL

Ramada House
Pima County, Arizona

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING 6: Ramada House Sections (Chafee Collection, Arizona Architectural Archives, College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, The University of Arizona)



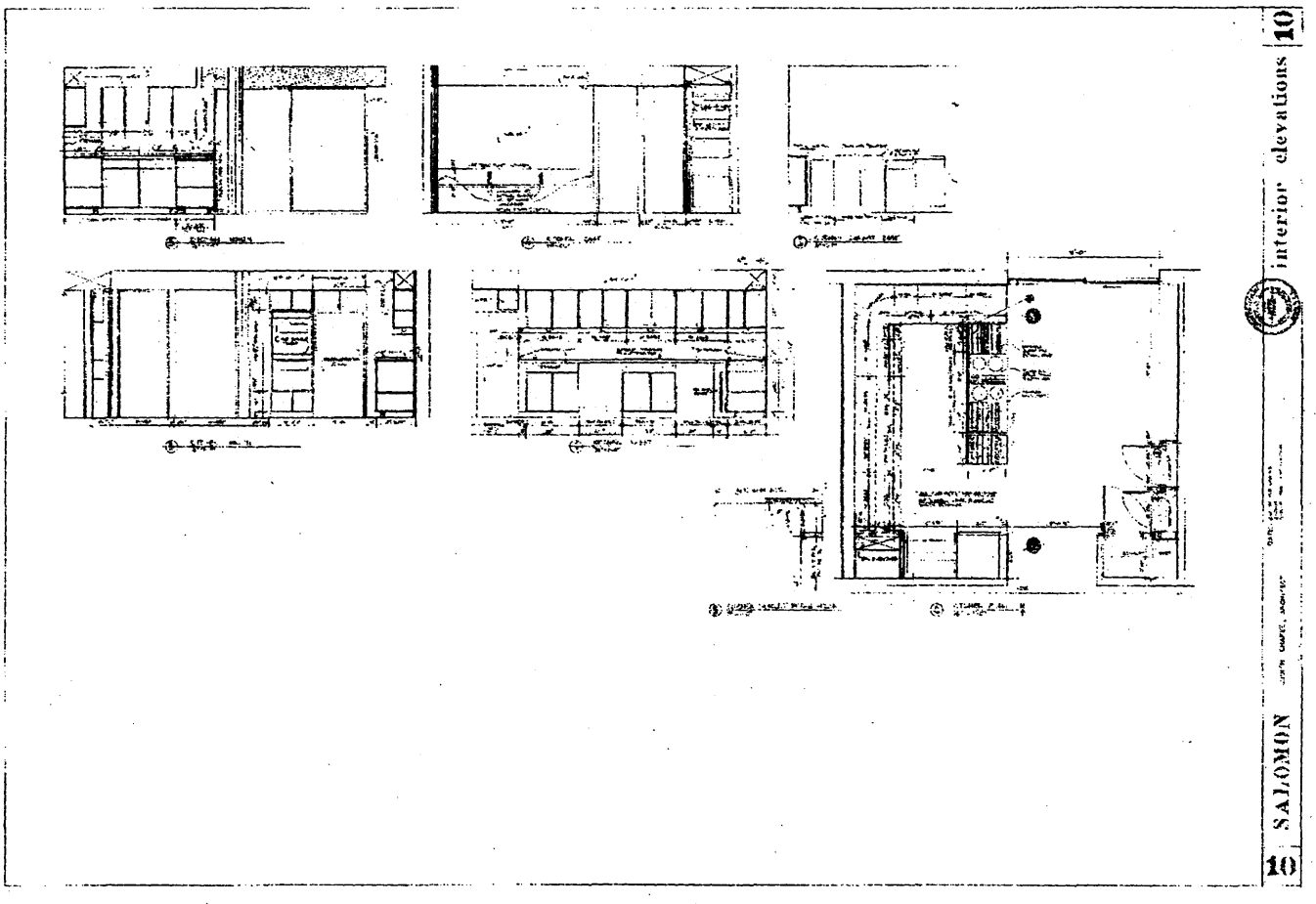
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number ADD. INFO. Page ADDL

Ramada House
Pima County, Arizona

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING 7: Ramada House Interior Elevations (Chafee Collection, Arizona Architectural Archives, College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, The University of Arizona)



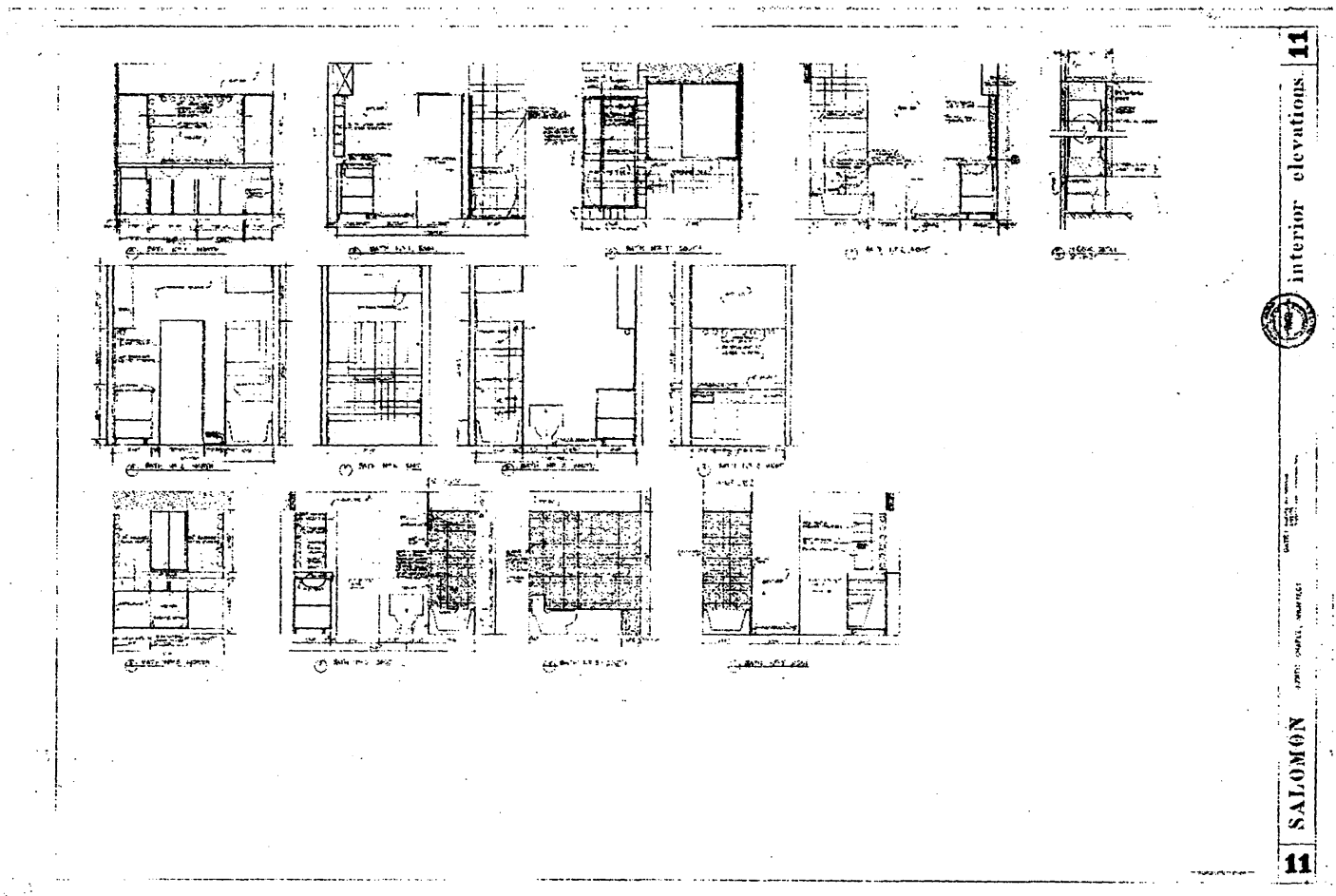
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number ADD. INFO. Page ADDL

Ramada House
Pima County, Arizona

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING 8: Ramada House Interior Elevations (Chafee Collection, Arizona Architectural Archives, College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, The University of Arizona)



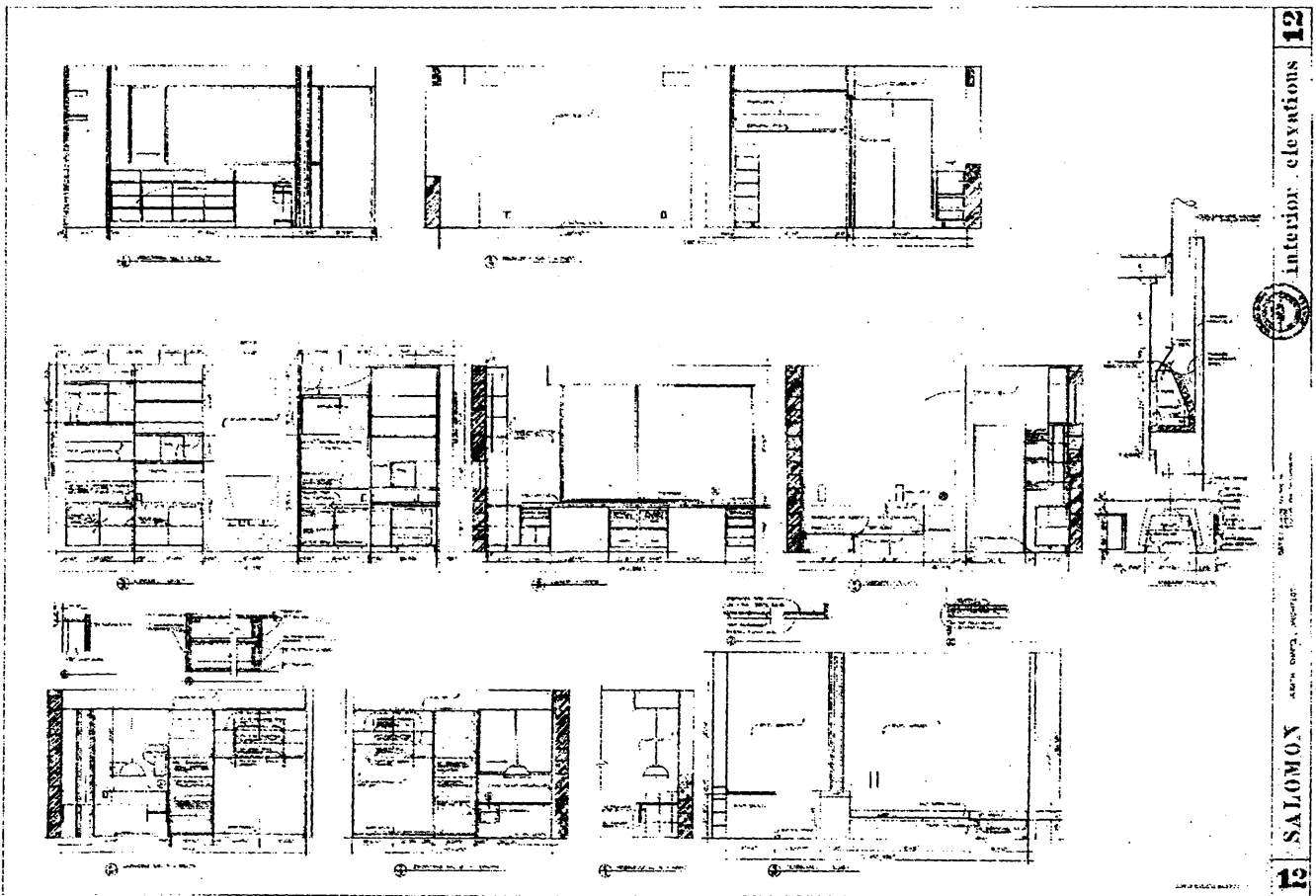
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number ADD. INFO. Page ADDL

Ramada House
Pima County, Arizona

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING 9: Ramada House Interior Elevations (Chafee Collection, Arizona Architectural Archives, College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, The University of Arizona)



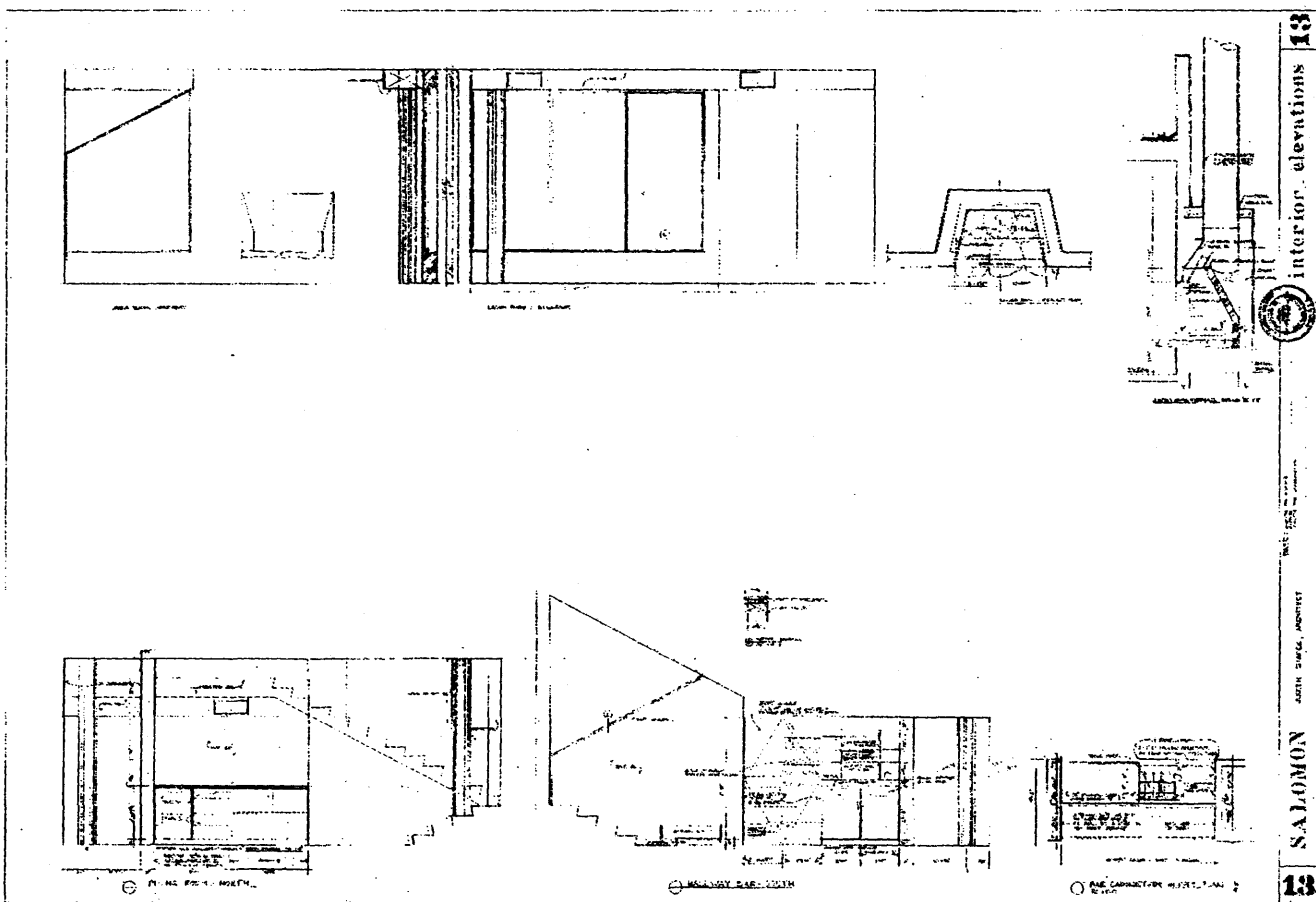
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number ADD. INFO. Page ADDL

Ramada House
Pima County, Arizona

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING 10: Ramada House Interior Elevations (Chafee Collection, Arizona Architectural Archives, College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, The University of Arizona)



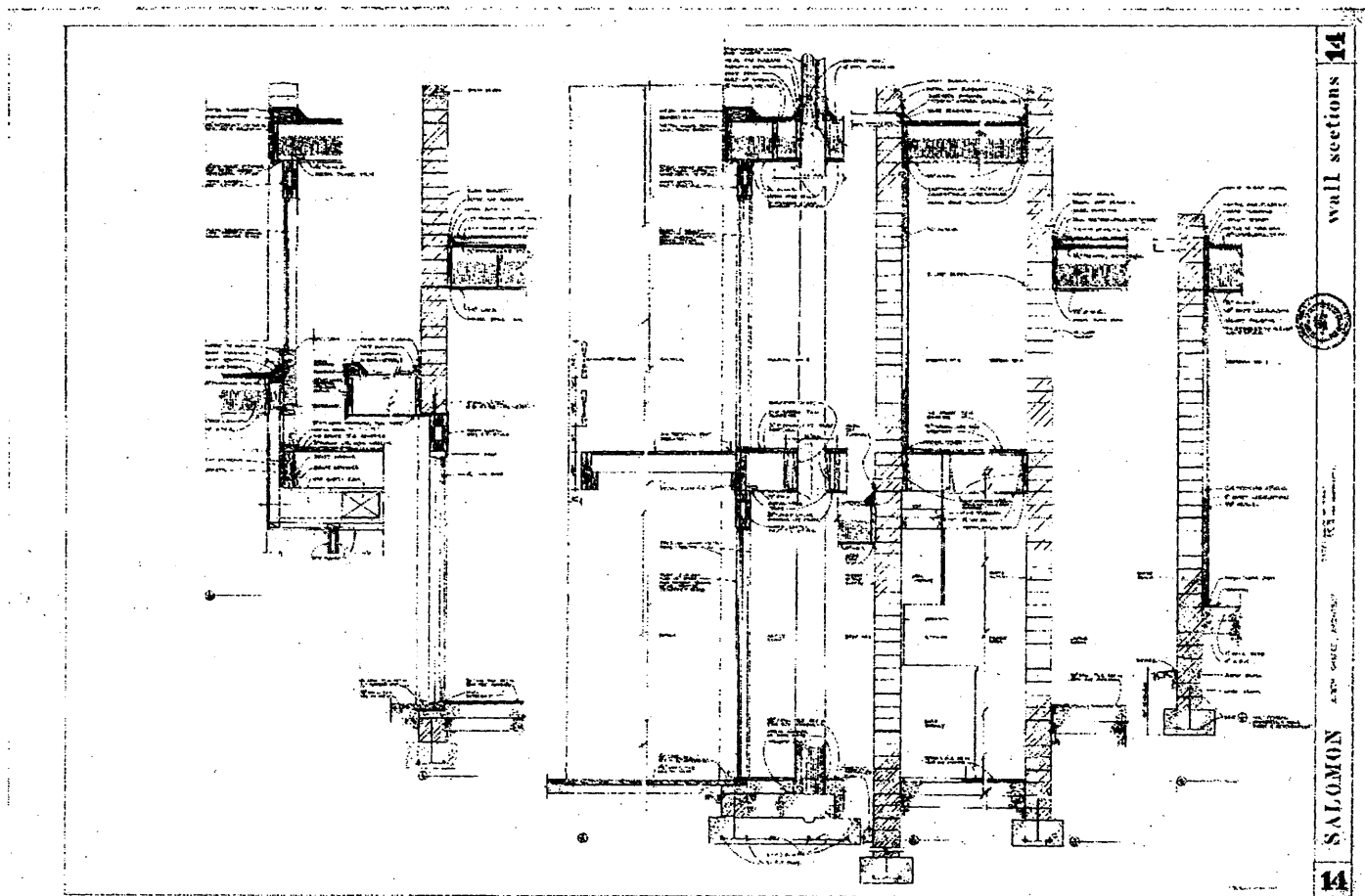
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number ADD. INFO. Page ADDL

Ramada House
Pima County, Arizona

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING 11: Ramada House Wall Sections (Chafee Collection, Arizona Architectural Archives, College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, The University of Arizona)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number ADD. INFO. Page ADDL

Ramada House
Pima County, Arizona

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWING 12: Ramada House Details (Chafee Collection, Arizona Architectural Archives, College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, The University of Arizona)

