Historic Resource Survey and Determination of National Register Eligibility

To comply with the Aviation Department Community Noise Reduction Program
City of Phoenix Project No. AV01011235

SEVEN PHOENIX AIRPORT AREA NEIGHBORHOODS

Phoenix, Arizona

FINAL REPORT

5 April 2005



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PART TWO: PROGRAM PROPERTIES EVALUATION OF SEVEN PHOENIX AIRPORT AREA NEIGHBORHOODS

Phoenix, Arizona

FINAL REPORT

Prepared for:

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PROJECT BACKGROUND

The Phoenix Aviation Department is conducting a voluntary Aircraft Noise Reduction Program, funded in part by the Federal Aviation Administration, for residents of the seven neighborhoods west of Sky Harbor International Airport. In compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Aviation Department, cooperating with the City Historic Preservation Office, commissioned Ryden Architects, Inc. to conduct a historic resource survey of the residential properties in order to determine if any of those houses or neighborhoods is potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The Program's treatment of houses must comply with Section 106, if they are determined National Register-eligible by the State Historic Preservation Office.

The initial survey did not include non-residential properties because only homes were eligible for the Noise Reduction Program. A supplemental historic resource survey has been conducted by the Phoenix Historic Preservation Office to identify non-residential properties (e.g., stores, businesses, churches, community halls) that are eligible for the National Register.

HISTORIC RESOURCE SURVEY FINDINGS

The study area, generally between Seventh Street and 32nd Street, and Washington Street and University Drive, contains five Mexican-American barrios (Ann Ott, El Campito, Cuatro Milpas, Green Valley, Rio Salado San Juan Batista) and two African-American neighborhoods (Eastlake Park and 32nd Street). The survey documented houses in these traditionally working-class neighborhoods dating between 1900 and 1965. These historic-era neighborhoods contain properties that are potentially associated with several themes: community planning and development of Phoenix, the Mexican- and African-American communities of Phoenix, the vernacular tradition of residential design and adobe construction techniques.

For more than a decade, noise from low-flying aircraft in the runway flight paths has adversely affected the setting of the neighborhoods and the comfort of the residents. This situation has caused the demise of residential uses in favor of industrial and commercial intrusions. Redevelopment projects have caused wide-spread vacant buildings, demolition of homes, and the creation of vacant land. Crime and absentee ownership prevail. Poor maintenance of rental properties has caused extensive deterioration of individual properties overall. Thus, the architectural integrity of these barrios and neighborhoods has been so seriously impacted that they no longer can convey their historic significance.

OPINION OF NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

By evaluating the residential properties using the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, we offer the professional opinion that no historic districts within the neighborhoods are eligible for listing and that 17 residential properties are eligible for individual listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Although the neighborhoods as a whole appear to have significance for their association with the applicable historic contexts, the extensive and irreversible loss of integrity of the streetscapes precludes eligibility. We have identified three major themes with which individual houses are variously associated, including



the early settlement of Phoenix, Mexican-American adobe architecture in high styles and vernacular traditions, and important persons of the African-American community.

COMPLIANCE PROCEDURE

Following the CHPO's concurrence with this survey and eligibility evaluation, this report must be submitted by the Phoenix Aviation Department to the Federal Aviation Administration as a component of the greater Environmental Impact Statement. In turn, the FAA must submit the historic survey report to the State Historic Preservation Office for review and concurrence on behalf of the Department of Interior and National Park Service.

Federal approval of the EIS (with this historic preservation component) will allow the Noise Reduction Program to proceed. If SHPO determines that the recommended historic-era properties are NRHP-eligible, the treatments of these properties must follow Section 106 procedures and guidelines of *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*. The Aviation Department will need to develop qualified preservation treatments for the Program, conduct HABS/HAER documentation of resources; and negotiate a Programmatic Agreement with the SHPO for the implementation of approved preservation treatments. Additional preservation work may be required to mitigate the affects of the Noise Reduction Program treatments (whether rehabilitation or demolition). Such work may include the preparation of an Adobe Architecture context document, an MPDF National Register nomination for adobe architecture, individual nominations of the eligible houses, and public education projects to disseminate the significance of these buildings to scholars and to the local community.



PROJECT BACKGROUND

Throughout the history of Phoenix, the city's urban fabric continues to change in response to population growth, economic fluctuations, technical advances, political influence, and escalating land values. To keep pace with the city's growth and the increased needs of commercial and passenger air transportation, the Sky Harbor International Airport has grown in size and improved in service. As is true of every expansion of the airport, the plans for future development will affect the areas surrounding this vital transportation hub. The Aviation Department is conducting a Community Noise Reduction Program to mitigate the effects of new and altered flight patterns over residential areas adjacent to the airport.

In compliance with the legal requirements for identifying historic properties and for selecting appropriate noise mitigation treatments, the Phoenix Aviation Department is conducting an environmental impact survey (EIS) of an area to the north and west of the airport. As a component of the EIS, this Historic Resource Survey is being conducted by Ryden Architects, Inc. following the standards of the Department of the Interior as administered by the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and in cooperation with the Phoenix Historic Preservation Office (CHPO). The goals of this study are as follows:

- 1) identify any properties that are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, individually or as historic districts, and if necessary,
- 2) recommend methods for modifying standard noise abatement treatments to comply with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* as qualified rehabilitation projects,
- 3) recommend methods for minimizing and mitigating the adverse effects of the projects treatments on historic properties, and if necessary,
- 3) assist the CHPO in developing a Memorandum of Agreement between the Aviation Department and the SHPO for applying the qualified noise reduction treatments of eligible properties.

The study area is characterized by seven residential neighborhoods that already have been severely impacted in the past thirty years by commercial and industrial development related to highway, railroad and airport transportation systems. The earliest surviving buildings in these areas date from the 1910 decade, but most of the properties were built after 1930. These neighborhoods have traditionally been the homes for African-American and Mexican-American minorities and for the economically disadvantaged. The modest residences here represent the vernacular tradition of housing rather than the high-style designs found in the more affluent areas of historic-era Phoenix. The historic contexts of these minority groups and the associated architectural context of vernacular residential traditions are recognized by historians and preservationists as being significant components of the history of Phoenix. This survey and eligibility evaluation project will help to identify properties that reflect the contribution of these minority groups to the historic events and patterns of community development. The results of the study, as incorporated into the EIS, will influence the Noise Reduction Program and may become the foundation for additional scholarly work in the future.



METHODOLOGY

This study was approached in two phases in order to address a need first to evaluate eighteen specific properties involved in the Pilot Program of the Community Noise Reduction Program, and second to evaluate the remaining inventory of residences in all seven neighborhoods.

PART ONE: PILOT PROPERTIES SURVEY AND EVALUATION

Fifteen property owners have volunteered to be the first in the seven neighborhoods to participate in the Noise Reduction Program of the City Aviation Department. Because of the urgency to bring these properties into the program, Aviation asked Ryden Architects, Inc. to conduct the entire historic preservation compliance process for these houses before commending with the broader project. The 18 properties targeted for the Pilot Properties Survey were located in two of the five Mexican-American barrios of the full study area. Therefore, our Pilot Properties investigations focused on the Ann Ott and El Campito barrios and the Mexican-American context.

INVESTIGATION PHASE

The project began with an initiation meeting with the Aviation Department project manager (at that time), Mary Ortega-Itsell and the City Historic Preservation Officer, Barbara Stocklin. We then prepared base maps of the neighborhoods. Our historians examined primary and secondary documentary sources for background of Mexican-American barrios. They prepared a statement of significance of the Mexican-American community and subject barrios. The archival researchers followed the chain of occupancy by decade through City Directories to identify the residents of the 18 houses. In cross-referencing names to other biographical resources, no historically prominent individuals were discovered to have been associated with these houses. No oral interviews were provided in the scope of work due to fiscal limitations of the Noise Reduction Program. Also no Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance maps of this area were created during the historic era because the residents could not afford fire insurance.

Our field team conducted a targeted field survey using SHPO inventory forms and photographed each building. The principal architectural historian conducted a reconnaissance of the subject areas to evaluate if a historic district might possibly be justified. Without further field survey to determine the integrity level of the neighborhood, no conclusion could be reached at this time.

EVALUATION PHASE

The historical architect and architectural historian evaluated each building for eligibility as an individual property type. Using the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, we determined that none of the 18 buildings were individually eligible for listing, although the houses could possibly be contributors to a historic district should one be justified. Also, we recommended that further research be done, in Part Two, to evaluate the neighborhoods for eligibility as historic districts. The drafter plotted the Pilot Program properties on the base maps indicating their National Register status.



REPORT PREPARATION PHASE

The historian prepared a statement of historical background for the Mexican-American barrios. The historical architect wrote descriptions of the Pilot Program houses and completed the inventory forms. The team prepared a brief survey report (Part One) describing findings and limitations of the Pilot Program Survey. The architectural team conducted a meeting with Aviation and CHPO to present Pilot Program Survey Report. On behalf of the Aviation Department CHPO submitted report to SHPO for Section 106 concurrence with our findings.

PART TWO: PROGRAM PROPERTIES SURVEY AND EVALUATION

Immediately upon completion of Part One, the Pilot Program Survey, our project team began the survey and evaluation of the properties of the entire study area of seven neighborhoods. We again conducted a project initiation meeting with the Aviation Department and CHPO to review our methodology and findings from Part One and to verify our scope of work and our proposed approach to research and evaluation in Part Two.

INVESTIGATION PHASE

This project was conducted in a series of phased components over the course of a year. During the first phase of the project, total of 1,037 historic properties were inventoried in six separate and distinct neighborhoods for the Phoenix Aviation Historic Architectural Survey.

The entire project area was driven by the Historical Architect and the City of Phoenix Historic Preservation Officer to gain an overview and "feel" for the project area. This was followed by the initial architectural survey where the Architectural Historian, the Historian, the Field Director, and the recordation staff walked the project areas. During the work within Hispanic neighborhoods, at least two members of the staff were Spanish speakers. The Mexican Consulate was visited but no information on these specific properties and/or owners was available. All assigned project areas were assessed in an effort to identify all possible historic houses that could be impacted by the proposed improvement project. General overview photographs were taken of the project areas, plus of selected houses associated with these historic neighborhoods.

This historic architectural assessment began with a review of site files and relevant literature regarding cultural resources within a quarter-mile of the project area to determine if any standing historic structures or historic features had been previously recorded, and to establish a basis for predicting what types of historic structures and features may yet exist. Records located at the City of Phoenix Public Library, Maricopa County Assessor's Office, the Arizona State Museum, and the history department at Arizona State University were initially reviewed. This research resulted in the compilation of a list of all previous surveys and previously recorded historic cultural resource sites within a quarter-mile of the project area.

Following this initial inventory, the City of Phoenix CHPO and the Historic Architect drove these six neighborhoods and selected 49 "properties of interest" based on upscale and/or



unique properties with the assumption that the more historically important people may have resided and/or built these more affluent and unusual structures.

Prior to the field surveys, an extensive program of historic research and records searches was conducted. City Directories at the City of Phoenix Public Library and the Arizona State University Library were researched for each of the selected 49 properties that comprised the targeted sample houses (the sample selected by the City of Phoenix) within the neighborhoods (Appendix C). Ownership/residents of these structures was documented from 1985 to 1925 by decade (if applicable, depending on the construction date of the structure) using the City Directories. The construction date and the name of the current occupant were obtained from the Maricopa County Assessor's Office.

Research regarding persons of historic significance was undertaken by reviewing all names associated with each structure. This long list of names was researched in the Who's Who of Arizona and the Who's Who of Phoenix at the Arizona State University Libraries. In addition, an Internet search was conducted for information on each neighborhood and for the individual occupants of the targeted houses. Dean and Reynolds have noted that, "the history of minority communities is often difficult to locate through traditional sources". Only two individuals of historic significance were identified by Berger using this traditional methodology and approach for the 49 properties.

Problems with this methodology are that it is based on personages having a telephone to be listed in the City Directory. The next problem is that the individual listed in the directory may be the wife, husband, or someone associated with an important person but not the important person in history and thus, further research would be on the wrong person. In the City Directory sometimes the person listed is the owner, and sometimes a resident (such as a renter or friend or family living in but not owning the house). Dean and Reynolds encountered this same set of problems and noted that oral interviews and meetings with the neighborhood associations would provide a more in depth knowledge of the neighborhoods². However, until the very last phase of this project, such oral interviews and contacts with neighborhood associations were beyond the scope of this survey due to budgetary constraints.

After the initial draft of this study was submitted to the City of Phoenix, a separate African American historic neighborhood property survey was completed and released for public distribution³. This new study covered a portion of this study's current project area. This new study also had been allocated time and funds to conduct an extensive set of oral interviews with both community members and neighborhood associations. This work resulted in the identification of two persons of historic significance which the initial project study failed to discover employing more traditional methods. The results of the work by Dean and Reynolds have been added to the final draft of this report.

The final modification to the original scope-of-work requested an additional 16 properties to be inventoried and evaluated. In addition, an assessment of 12 adobe structures were requested by the City of Phoenix Historic Preservation Officer for field evaluation and photographs only (this meant that no background research, City Directory work, records search,



and so forth were conducted for these 12 adobe structures; although several of these properties were on both lists and thus, those properties did receive such additional research). Limited oral interviews were added to this final scope-of-work for the 16 additional historic properties to be surveyed. Specifically, the project team was tasked with inquiring about the occupants' names and their potential significance with both local residents and local neighborhood associations, to the extent feasible in the time remaining.

Research into the neighborhoods, structures, and persons of historic significance was conducted at the George Washington Carver Museum and none of the names associated with the historic properties in the survey area appeared in the available research materials or were indicated to be persons of historical significance (for either the State or the particular neighborhood).

Additional research on the names identified in the City Directories associated with the properties within the project area included the following:

- 1. The Mexican American Biographies Historical Dictionary 1836-1987 by Matt S. Meier was checked against the list of names identified in the reverse directory and none of the names associated with the Barrio properties matched.
- 2. Who's Who in Arizona was checked for 1913, 1938-40, 1951-1952, 1958, and 1984-1985 and none of the names found in the reverse directory were identified.
- 3. The Who's Who in the West was consulted for 1949 and 1980-1981 and no matches were found.
- 4. The Mexican Cattle Ranching and Entrepreneurs of the Old West were consulted and no matches were found.
- 5. The names associated with the historic properties in the current scope of work were checked in the MexicoArizona database (www.mexicoarizona.org). None of the names appeared in this database.

In summary, the following resources were investigated in an attempt to identify individuals associated with the historic properties inventoried during this architectural survey:

- 1. City Directories at Arizona State Museum and the Phoenix City Library
- 2. The City of Phoenix Historic Preservation Office
- 3. The Arizona State Historic Preservation Office
- 4. The Bureau of Land Management Public Records
- 5. Maricopa County Planning and Development Department
- 6. The Wesley Community Center
- 7. The Arizona Historical Foundation
- 8. The George Washington Carver Museum and Cultural Center
- 1. Citing Dean and Reynolds (2004:5)
- 2. Ibid
- 3. Dean and Reynolds (2004)



- 9. Arizona Historical Research (Vince Murray)
- 10. The Arizona Historical Society
- 11. The Arizona State University Department of Archives and Manuscripts
- 12. The Phoenix Museum of History
- 13. The Mexican Consulate
- 14. Who's Who in Arizona
- 15. Who's Who in Phoenix
- 16. Maricopa County Assessor's Office
- 17. City of Phoenix Planning Department
- 18. Luhrs Reading Room at the Hayden Library Arizona State University
- 19. Mexican American Biographies Historical Dictionary 1836-1987
- 20. Who's Who in the West
- 21. Mexican Cattle Ranching
- 22. Entrepreneurs of the Old West
- 23. The Mexico Arizona database
- 24. African American Historic Property Survey
- 25. Oral Interviews (during the last phase of this project)
- 26. Internet Search of each name obtained through the City Directory

Research

The Maricopa County Assessor information includes 2005 aerials with the parcel highlighted, deed information, and parcel improvement characteristics. The Louis Berger Group, Inc. conducted a Maricopa County Assessor search of each of the twelve properties on the "adobe property" list provided by the CHPO. The researchers noted that the description of the exterior wall material for these 12 adobe properties were identified as follows:

- 1. Five properties did not have any description of exterior wall characteristics,
- 2. Three properties were misidentified as being wood frame instead of adobe, and
- 3. Four properties were correctly listed as being adobe construction.

These 12 houses were surveyed and our field investigators confirmed that these properties were indeed constructed of adobe. The Maricopa County Assessors structure characteristic information can not be considered accurate and is not a reliable resource in which to determine building materials; an on-the-ground survey must be conducted for accurate results.

Maricopa County Assessor research was conducted on the additional 16 properties that the City of Phoenix Historic Preservation Officer requested be added to the original survey. It was noted that exterior building materials were again either missing or inaccurate.

Researched was conducted at the City of Phoenix Historic Preservation Office and it was determined that building permits were not required prior to 1971 and thus, construction dates, building materials, and historical information on the specific addresses in this survey was not available. The City of Phoenix staff suggested that the researchers try to obtain this information from the Maricopa County Planning and Development Center. Research at this governmental



agency indicted that building permits are not kept past 90 days. Furthermore, building permits were not required prior to 1969.

Historic aerial maps of the project area were sought beginning with a search at the Maricopa County Historic Preservation Office. The GIS Analyst could only locate maps from 1962, 1972, 1987, and 1996. Chris Marin of the Luhrs Reading Room, at the Hayden Library Room 416, explained that south-central Phoenix rarely received governmental funding to pay for aerial photographs due to its disadvantaged nature, and thus, the first aerials for this area appeared in 1962. Such historic aerials could possibly document changes in the footprint of the houses from 1962 to present if a question regarding age or house addition or the construction of outbuilding(s) was to be studied.

The Phoenix Museum of History was visited to ascertain if information on any of the properties or owners of the properties was curated at this institution. No information was available at this resource (Katherin Jonelis and Vince Murray were helpful by suggesting additional resources at alternative locations that might be helpful).

The historic research team visited the Arizona Historical Society and no additional information was obtained at this time. Dawn Nave will continue to research the names of the individuals associated with the houses within the project boundaries until Thursday, March 31, 2005. The Arizona State Historic Preservation Office was contacted by the Louis Berger Group, Inc. regarding the history of the properties within the project area. No information was obtained at this resource.

The Bureau of Land Management was contacted for information of the Wilson Jones Homestead. The address of this property at the BLM is listed as 1001 E. Tonto Street, while on the County Assessor Web site and on AZSITE it is listed as 1008 E. Buckeye Road.

The Wesley Community Center is located in the Cuatro Milpas Neighborhood and serves the residents of the Barrios Unidos. The Barrios Unidos Association of Community Coalition was formed in 1998 (Figure 1). The Goals and Objectives of this organization is "to reduce crime and blight, encourage resident participation, help youth to know themselves, mind, body, and soul, to secure development in the neighborhood and to restore pride." As a result of the past and present airport expansion and its impact on the Barrios Unidos neighborhoods, the Wesley Center published a booklet of interviews of some of the residents. This booklet entitled *Recuerdos*, contains memories of life in the Barrios Unidos and illustrates both life and the changes in the Barrios over the years.





Figure 1. Map Illustrating the Barrios Unidos Neighborhoods.

EVALUATION PHASE

Our drafter plotted each house, its inventory number and its address on the neighborhood base maps. Based on the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, the historical architect and architectural historian evaluated each property for eligibility as an individual property or as a contributor to a potential historic district. In response to the CHPO's request, our historians researched the chain of occupancy of those houses identified as having high style design, reasoning that the historic residents may have been more prominent individuals. This theory was shown to be a fair indicator; only very few residents' names and occupations proved to indicate significance. The preliminary evaluations indicated that the pattern of integrity loss and modern intrusions within each neighborhood eliminated justification of any historic districts within the study area. Also, adobe houses were evaluated for individual eligibility. The base maps were revised to show the eligibility status of each property, indicating individual eligibility, or insufficient age or significance, or loss of integrity.

In compliance with the requirements of Section 106, our principal historical architect, Don Ryden, along with CHPO, Barbara Stocklin, made a public presentation to a group of at



least 100 neighborhood residents at Ann Ott Elementary School. The presentation announced that no historic districts could be justified, and that a few houses might prove to be individually eligible. Our oral report was well received by the neighbors and the Aviation Department project team.

REPORT PREPARATION PHASE

With the completion of the public meeting the project team began the preparations of the Part Two draft report. The historian combined the background information on African- and Mexican-American neighborhoods to prepare the historic overview. The historical architect authored the architectural descriptions of the survey areas and significance of building styles. And the project manager coordinated the photographs and maps for insertion into the report format. The historical architect and architectural historian reviewed the continuity and accuracy of the survey maps and inventory lists. All the data was integrated into the report and printed as the draft report for submission to the Aviation Department through the CHPO. In turn, the draft report was submitted to the SHPO by way of the Federal Aviation Administration for Section 106 concurrence.

Based on comments by the various reviewing agencies, the project team made the appropriate revisions and corrections to the text and illustrations to complete and submit the final report to the Phoenix Aviation Department.



HISTORIC CONTEXTS

THEMES

Initial documentary research and discussions with the City Historic Preservation Officer helped us to identify four themes that would form the contexts likely associated with the seven ethnic neighborhoods of the Aviation Noise Reduction Project study area. The story of the establishment of these neighborhoods southeast of the downtown area as home for African- and Mexican-American families is an important chapter in the early growth of a segregated Phoenix. This pattern of urban growth history is associated with Community Planning and Development under National Register Significance Criterion A. The history of the Mexican-American Community and the African-American Community as ethnic groups would be reflected by properties that may be eligible for National Register Criterion A – for patterns of history, Criterion B – for important persons, and Criterion D – archaeology of an ethnic community. And, the modest folk houses that comprise these neighborhoods are examples of Vernacular Residential Architecture that may be eligible under Criterion C for architectural design and construction methods. Of particular interest would be to identify the characteristics of houses that convey the ethnicity of their builders or residents.

TEMPORAL LIMITS

The Noise Reduction Program study area contains properties that are associated with the low-income minority groups of Phoenix and the story of their civil rights struggles from 1900 to 1975. For the purposes of this survey and eligibility evaluation, the Aviation Department has determined, with concurrence with the SHPO and CHPO, that **the period of the survey evaluation is for buildings 40-years of age or older (pre-1965).** This expanded temporal definition gives the evaluation study at least ten years of viability beyond the National Register's standard 50-year cut-off. Thus, evaluating buildings constructed in 1964 or earlier addresses the projected 10-year life of the Noise Reduction Program ending in 2014.

Significant Dates

1900 – establishment of the Palo Alto barrio, earliest Mexican-American neighborhood found within the entire study area. Few properties associated with this Mexican-American barrio survive here.

- 1909 Phoenix schools become segregated
- 1911 Eastlake Park neighborhood (platted in mid-1890s) becomes predominantly an African-American neighborhood
- 1920s 32nd Street neighborhood is established for African-American residents
- 1923 establishment of the Cuatro Milpas barrio
- 1927 establishment of El Campito neighborhood
- 1929 establishment of the Wilbi barrio (renamed Ann Otto Neighborhood in 1960)



1948 - City of Phoenix ordinances delete official references to racial segregation without practical effect

1954-57 - demolition of the barrios in Tempe causes influx of residents in Phoenix barrios

1975 – major changes to discrimination laws and end of large civil rights demonstrations

GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARIES

The L-shaped Noise Reduction Program study area, wrapped around the north and west sides of the Sky Harbor International Airport, consists of three components (northern, central, and southern) that contain seven distinct neighborhoods. At one time these areas consisted primarily of single-family dwellings served by neighborhood schools, churches and small retail shops. But now, major commercial and industrial intrusions and urban renewal demolitions have deteriorated the continuity and urban fabric of the contiguous residential areas.

Our archival and field teams investigated the seven neighborhoods, searching for individually eligible houses and for concentrations of surviving residential development eligible as historic districts. Being beyond our contractual scope of work, we could not document or evaluate historically integral non-residential properties such as schools, churches, and neighborhood retail shops.

The **northern component**, containing the 32nd Street and Eastlake Park neighborhoods, is bounded by Washington Street on the north, the Union Pacific Railroad tracks on the south, 44th Street on the east and 7th Street on the west. This northern component historically has been the home for African-American families.

Eastlake Park Neighborhood, is bounded by Washington Street on the north, the Union Pacific Railroad tracks on the south, 24th Street on the east and 7th Street on the west.

32nd Street Neighborhood is bounded by Washington Street on the north, the Union Pacific Railroad tracks on the south, 44th Street on the east and 24th Street on the west.

The **central component**, comprised of the El Campito, Cuatro Milpas, and Ann Ott neighborhoods, is bounded by the UPRR on the north, Interstate-17 on the south, 16th Street on the east, and 7th Street on the west. This central component has long been the home for Mexican-American families.

El Campito Barrio is bounded by the UPRR on the north, Buckeye Road on the south, $16^{\rm th}$ Street on the east, and $7^{\rm th}$ Street on the west.

Cuatro Milpas Barrio is bounded by Buckeye Road on the north, Mohave Street on the south, 16th Street on the east, and 7th Street on the west.



Ann Ott Barrio is bounded by Mohave Street on the north, Interstate-17 on the south, 16^{th} Street on the east, and 7^{th} Street on the west.

The **southern component**, containing the Green Valley and Rio Salado San Juan Batista neighborhoods, is bounded by Interstate-17 on the north, University Drive on the south, 24th Street on the east, and 7th Avenue on the west. This southern component was contiguous with the Mexican-American barrios of our survey's central component prior to the construction of the I-17 freeway in the late 1950s .

Green Valley Barrio is bounded by Interstate-17 on the north, University Drive on the south, 16th Street on the east, and 7th Avenue on the west.

Rio Salado San Juan Batista Barrio is bounded by Interstate-17 on the north, University Drive on the south, 24th Street on the east, and 16th Avenue on the west.



THE HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF PHOENIX

Phoenix, Arizona yields a rich and complex history extending back into late prehistory, when we find the Hohokam Indians developing and then abandoning a complex civilization built along the banks of the Salt River. Nearly 300 years after the Hohokam vanished, Spanish explorers, miners, and ranchers slowly began to enter the Salt River Valley. It appears that many of these original Spanish explorers traveling the southwest did not enter the Salt River Valley until much later in time within the historic period; possibly because of the belief that the area was dangerous due to the presence of the Apache, Pima, Maricopa, and Yavapai warriors/populations. However, by the late 1700's, Spanish populations did explore and ultimately settle in this area — with mining in the surrounding desert mountains and cattle ranching along the Salt River being the predominate activities.

In 1821, Mexico gained its independence from Spain and the Salt River Valley was one of this new nation's northern-most frontiers. In 1846, war between the United States and Mexico began, in part, over the annexation of the Texas territory. In 1848, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo brought an end to the war and large tracts of land to the United States, including all or parts of Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Colorado, Utah, and California. Within the Arizona-New Mexico territory, lands north of the Gila River became part of the United States.

This acquisition of new territory rapidly led to the need for routes of transportation across these vast areas so that the main population centers of the United States – the east coast and the west coast of California – could increase trade and commerce. The concept of a transcontinental railroad was developed to meet this need, and debates began as to whether a northern or southern route would best serve the needs of the growing nation. After intense pressure, the US Congress agreed to purchase additional land needed to complete a southern railroad route. In December of 1853, James Gadsden concluded an agreement with Mexico for the purchase of additional land in southern Arizona, south of the Gila River.

Following the end of the Civil War, numerous individuals and a few families began a migration from many of the southern states, especially Texas, and moved into the New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada territories. Trappers and miners led the way. Thus, by the mid-1800's, especially after the end of the Civil War, Spanish/Mexican control of southern Arizona, including the Salt River Valley, was being supplanted by United States interests. Indeed, by the end of the Civil War, Phoenix had become the ninth largest city in the United States¹.

By 1865, the Anglo population within the Salt River Valley and the desert mountains surrounding the valley had increased substantially and, correspondingly, so had conflict with the Native American populations. Thus, in that year Fort McDowell was established to protect the miners and ranchers of the region.

1 Citing Luckingham (1994:16).



In 1867, Jack Swilling, a prospector who had been working in the Wickenburg region, followed one of the trails from Wickenburg into the Salt River Valley and stopped by John Y.T. Smiths hay camp. Smith had established a hay camp along the banks of the Salt River in late 1864 – becoming one of the first permanent Anglo settlers in the Valley.

Swilling observed the remains of the ancient Hohokam canals extending out from the flowing Salt River and realized that with a little effort these ancient canals could run again, providing fertile farmland on which food supplies needed by the local miners could be grown. Swilling returned to Wickenburg, raised \$10,000.00 in capital and formed the Swilling Irrigating Canal Company. Within six months after returning to the Salt River Valley with an eight muleteam, several miles of canal had been re-dug and within a year of that date, crops were being harvested and several small ranches had been established along the banks of the Salt River. The local Mexican population played a critical role in helping to excavate this canal system, and then stayed within the Valley to assist in the planting and harvesting of crops.

The historic period of Phoenix starts late in time when compared to other Arizona and southwestern communities. By 1869, the few residents of the Valley were found along the extent of the Swilling Ditch (later named the Salt River Valley Canal). However, the number of residents was continuing to grow. This growth, coupled with the mutual dependence upon canal irrigation and the need to cooperate in the further development of vitally needed transportation routes, led to the determination that a formal townsite should be designated and developed.

In 1870, a 320-acre townsite was created (Figure D). The townsite included the area now found between 7th Avenue and 7th Street, and extended from Van Buren Road to the north down to Harrison Street on the south. An English adventurer who had helped Swilling build the original canal, "Lord" Darrel Duppa suggested that the new town be called "Phoenix" symbolic of the new community arising from the ashes of the past civilization.

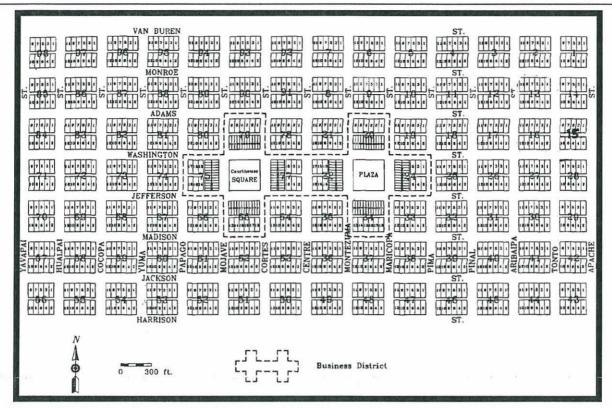


Figure D. The block and lot divisions of the Original 1870 Phoenix Townsite (from Hackbarth 1995:26).

The Original Townsite was divided into 98 blocks with lots measuring on average 50 feet by 137.5 feet, separated by 25-foot wide alleys and 100-foot wide "roads or streets". Lot prices ranged from \$11 to \$116. The 22 names of the original owners of lots within the townsite can be divided into two main groups – those that owned more than one lot (argued to be land speculators) and those who own only one lot (probable residents of the Original Townsite)³. Hackbarth identifies 17 prominent people who appear to have been mostly speculators, while only five people bought single lots³.

By late 1870 there appears to be 98 people living within the township. Scholars note that "Unlike many settlements throughout the Southwest, Phoenix began as an Anglo settlement with very few minority citizens". Indeed, Harkbarth⁵ notes that of the 98 residents of the Valley, only one – Benjamin Velasco – had a Hispanic surname. Hackbarth cites the federal census of 1870 which indicated that over 240 persons resided within the Salt River Valley – with 124 individuals (51.6 percent of the total population) listed as Mexican. Scholars have suggested that many individuals, but especially those of various ethnic backgrounds, lived away from the original townsite in small shanties or tents⁶. Indeed, Jack Swilling had a residence outside the township – located near what is now the northwest corner of 36th Street and Harrison – which he shared with his Hispanic wife, Trinidad Escalante Swilling (later Shoemaker).

- 2 Citing Jackman et al. (1999:8)
- 3 Citing Hackbarth (1995:23)
- 4 Citing Jackman et al. (1999:11)
- 5 Citing Hackbarth (1995:24)
- 6 See Mawn 1979; Harkbarth 1995; Luckingham 1982, 1989, 1994; Jackman et al. 1999



By 1871, over 426 persons lived within the Salt River Valley, although the minority populations appear to have declined substantially. In 1871, Phoenix became the county seat of the newly created Maricopa County, and included "blacksmith and wagon shops, mercantile shops, a bakery, a courthouse, a school, hotels, a jail, and 15 saloons".

By 1873, over 573 individuals lived in Phoenix, with Hispanics accounting for only 13 percent of the landowners⁸. However, historical newspaper accounts describe the use of land adjoining the townsite by squatters during this period and that as late as 1903, tent residences were still being occupied along the outskirts of the town. Hackbarth has demonstrated that even within the Original Townsite, developing neighborhoods were segregated by wealth and status⁹.

By 1880, the population of Phoenix was 1,708 and over 3,500 people lived within the Salt River Valley¹⁰. Over 772 Mexicans (or 45 percent of the total population) lived in Phoenix by 1880. In 1874, Phoenix was issued a formal patent by the federal government, and in 1881 Phoenix was incorporated. However, segregation by race was still a growing issue, as evidenced by the 1881 legislation that excluded Native Americans from entering or living within Phoenix during the night¹¹.

In 1885, with the completion of the Arizona Canal and the development of an additional 80,000 acres of farmland, the population grew even greater¹². In July 1887, the railroad arrived in Phoenix, and its arrival brought more people and cheaper construction materials to make more houses and businesses.

With such increases in population, additions were made to the Original Townsite. These additions were commonly given names, such as Linville, Irvine, Green, Montgomery, and so forth. The population of the Linville Addition was predominately Mexican in 1891¹³. On October 30, 1875, James Murphy filed a patent on 160 acres located in what is now the northwest corner of the current project area (i.e., from Washington Street down to Jackson Street, and from 7th Street to 12th Street). These 160 acres were subsequently developed in the late 1880's and early 1890's for additional city housing and became known as the Murphy Addition.

Scholars suggest that the economically disadvantaged classes of the Phoenix population, including most of the local Hispanic community commonly occupied the area south of Washington Street¹⁴. Dimas argues that the completion of the railroad line into Phoenix (on which over a thousand Mexican-Americans had worked, along with the Chinese), the economic ties that linked much of the local Hispanic population with that of the Anglos began to disintegrate¹⁵.

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7 Citing Jackman et al. (1999:8)
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8 Citing Hackbarth (1995:24)

9 Ibid

10 Citing Luckingham (1982:29)

11 Citing Luckingham (1989:33)

12 Citing Luckingham (1989:28)

13 Citing Joihnson (1982)

14 See Mawn 1979; Harkbarth 1995; Luckingham 1982, 1989, 1994; Jackman et al. 1999

15 Citing Dimas (1991)



During the late 1880's, water and sewer systems were installed, while a streetcar line provided inter-city transportation. During this time, many of the streets within the Original Townsite were paved and brick became the "material of choice: for building. During the late 1880's, Mexican-American residents continued to experience both social and economic 'marginalization' by an ever rapidly increasing Anglo population¹⁶. Indeed, the Hispanic residents of the town moved farther south – south of Jackson Street, while the segregated but growing black population began to occupy the areas along Jefferson and Madison Streets. However, the street rail lines served only the "better" neighborhoods, and that such lines did not extend south of the Original Townsite until the mid-1940's¹⁷.

In 1889, Phoenix had become the Territorial Capitol. By 1890, the Salt River Valley population was at 9,998, with 3,152 people living within the Phoenix city limits. "Further [city] expansion necessitated a second railroad line, and in February 1895 the Santa Fe, Prescott, and Phoenix Railroad" entered Phoenix. This new line's tracks were laid along Jackson Street and a station was constructed at Jackson Street and First Avenue. With the addition of this new line of commerce and transportation, Phoenix became the major Arizona hub for both in-state and interstate commerce¹⁹.

With the water problems under greater control, Phoenix continued to grow and develop (see Table 1). By 1913, Phoenix covered nearly 3.5 miles and extended from 23rd Avenue to 16th Street, and from McDowell Street down to Harrison Street²⁰. By World War I, Phoenix was considered a cosmopolitan city²¹. The war brought an economic boom to the Salt River Valley – especially the local cotton markets; although after the war, the bottom fell out of the cotton market and the farms of the Salt River Valley rapidly returned to citrus growing as their main export crop²². However, from the late 1890's to 1910, the Hispanic population continued to decline in Phoenix. In 1910, the Mexican-American residents number approximately 1,100 – or only about 10 percent of the total population.

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16 Citing Dimas (1991) and Reynolds 1998)
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²² Citing Luckingham (1989) and Jackman et al. (1999)



¹⁷ Citing Hackbarth (1995:45-46)

¹⁸ Citing Jackman et al. (1999:9)

¹⁹ Citing Mawn (1979) and Jackman et al. (1999:9)

²⁰ Citing Luckingham (1989:51)

²¹ Citing Jackman et al. (1999:9)

Table 1. Phoenix Population Counts (from the U.S. Census)

Year	Total Population	Mexican- Americans		
1870	240	124	51.6%	
1880	1,708	772	45.2%	
1890	3,152	N/A	N/A	
1900	5,544	802	14.5%	
1910	11,134	1,100	9.8%	
1920	29,053	2,323	7.9%	
1930	48,118	7,293	15.2%	
1940	65,414	9,740	14.8%	
1950	106,818	16,000	14.9%	
1960	439,170	61,460	13.9%	
1970	584,303	81,239	13.9%	
1980	789,704	116,875	14.8%	
1990	983,403	176,139	17.9%	1 = 1 V

The 1920's into early 1940's reflects Phoenix's continued growth and expansion – with the dry, hot climate attracting tourists and health-seekers, although ranching and farming remained the Valley's primary source of financial strength. Correspondingly, the Hispanic population also began to grow again. In 1920, approximately 2,323 Mexican-Americans (7.9 percent) lived in Phoenix. In 1930, the population of Phoenix was 48,118, with Hispanics numbering about 7,293 (or 15.2 percent of the population).

The City of Phoenix continued to grow and develop more businesses, with skyscrapers starting to be built in the downtown locations. Indeed, the city was transforming itself from an agricultural center to regional distributional center. However, the Salt River Valley did feel the results of the national depression that struck the United States in 1928.

The Great Depression of the 1930's hit Phoenix with increasing force as time passed. However, Dimas²³ presents an interesting comparison of the impact of the depression to various Phoenix residents. Historic records demonstrate that 59 percent of the Mexican-Americans and 51 percent of the Black-Americans were on relief aid, while only 11 percent of the Anglo population was on relief. Due to the lack of work and food, over 14 percent (over 1,025 people) of the Hispanic population living in Phoenix repatriated back to Mexico²⁴.

23 Citing Dimas (1991:103) 24 Ibid



The advent of World War II saved the desert community of Phoenix. In 1940, Phoenix rapidly responded to the needs of the nation in a time of war. Many local businesses adapted to the war effort and Phoenix began to develop a fledgling industrial center. Additionally, the development of Luke Field, Falcon Field, and Williams Field into military training and deployment bases – along with the giant military ground-training complex at Hyder situated west of Phoenix – brought thousands of young men into the Phoenix area. Their needs, both personal and military, were met in most part by the small industries developing in Phoenix. In 1940, the Hispanic population of Phoenix was approximately 9,740 individuals.

When the war ended, many of the men who had trained or been stationed here, returned – bringing their families with them. Thus, Phoenix witnessed its first major population boom and corresponding industrial growth. By 1950, over 105,000 people were living within the Phoenix city limits, and thousands more lived immediately adjacent to it. In 1950 the Hispanic population was slightly over 16,000, but still only around 15 percent to the total city population.

The 1950's through the 1990's witnessed a series of population explosions within the Phoenix metro area. Both the 1950's and the 1960's brought the development of residential suburbs to the Phoenix area, with an increasing abandonment and industrialization of the "downtown" areas. However, the late 1980's and the 1990's began to see a reversal of that trend with downtown areas beginning to be revitalized. Today the City of Phoenix covers nearly 470 square miles and has a population of over 1.15 million people, ranking it as the seventh largest city in the nation.

THE MEXICAN-AMERICAN BARRIOS

Summary

The current project area containing Mexican-American Barrios is bounded on the north by the railroad tracks and on the south by University Drive, while the western boundary is 7th Street and extends east to 16th Street for most of the project area (Figure A). The project area encompasses five established neighborhoods – these are El Campito, Cuatro Milpas, the Ann Ott Neighborhood, Green Valley, and Rio Salado San Juan Batista (Figure B). Historic research has demonstrated that the Ann Ott Neighborhood was originally called the Willbi Subdivision when it was first established in October of 1929. The neighborhood did not change its name to Ann Ott, after Miss Ann Ott who served as the first principal of its neighborhood school for 31 years, until 1960.

These five neighborhoods combine to constitute two of the largest and one of the earliest dating Hispanic barrios in the City of Phoenix (Figure C). The Palo Alto Barrio was established around 1900, and is located between Jefferson and Madison Streets and 9th Street and 11th Street. The El Campito Barrio was established sometime around 1927 and extends south from the Union Pacific railroad lines to Buckeye Road, and from 7th Street to 16th Street. The Cuatro Milpas Barrio was established around 1923 and encompasses both the Cuatro Milpas and Ann Ott neighborhoods.



Thus, Hispanic culture and traditions become an important and critical part of the historic context in which to view the architecture and its history within the current project area. As the following discussions will demonstrate, selected structures or even possibly block areas may be considered significant under National Register of Historic Places Criterion A for their association with community development in Phoenix. Specifically, the historic context of Hispanic barrio development and history from 1923 to 1975 may be applied.

Period of Significance

Although most of the community and architectural development within the current project boundaries occurred from 1923 to 1960, the period of significance for the project area starts in 1900 with the establishment of the Palo Alto barrio. The period of significance ends in 1975, after the major period of civil rights demonstrations and major changes to discrimination laws, relative to barrio development and history, occur. Although this ending date for the period of significance exceeds the 50-year limit of the National Register of Historic Places, it provides a natural and defendable terminus for the era of the project area.



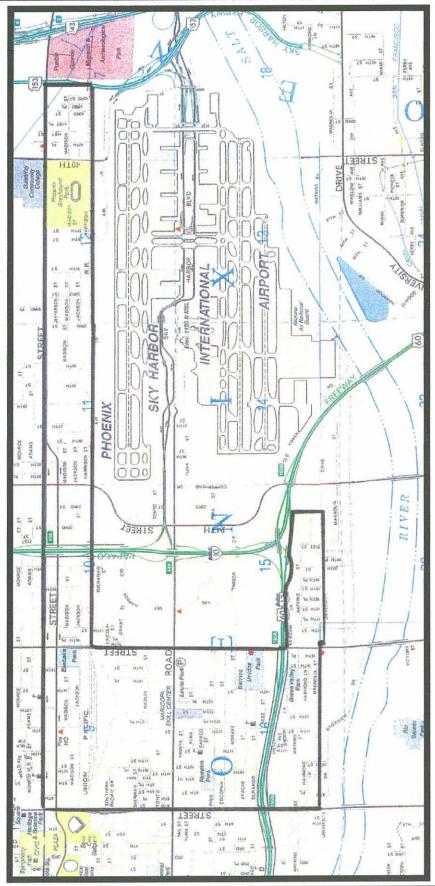


Figure A. Map of the current project location relative to the City of Phoenix International



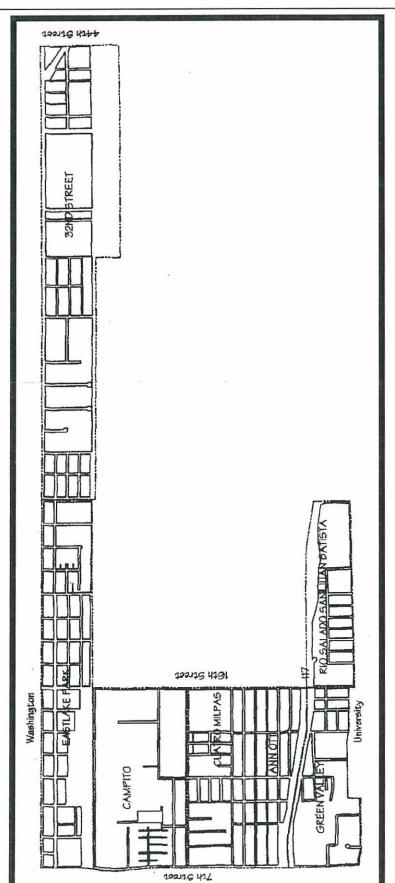




Figure B. Map indicating the seven neighborhoods which are encompassed by the current project boundaries.



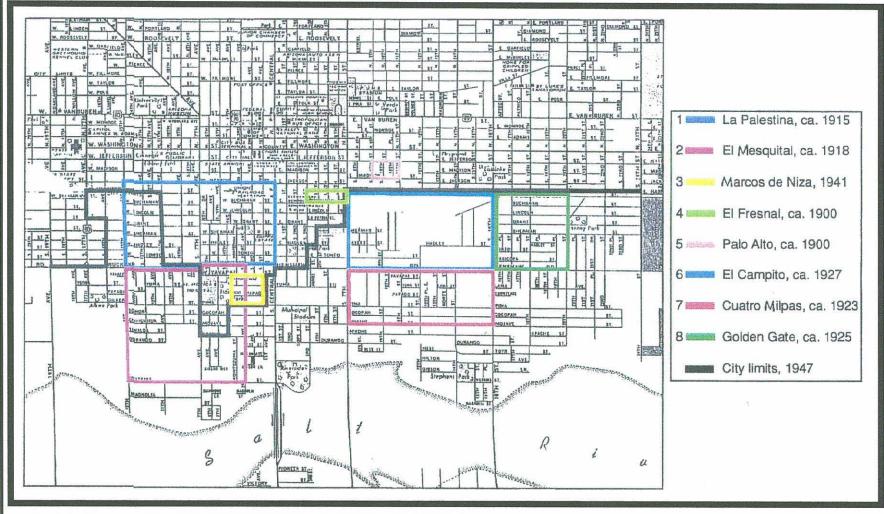


Figure C. A map of Phoenix showing the locations of the various Hispanic barrios relative to the 1947 city limits (from Reynolds 1998:30; and the AZ Dept. of Library, Archives, and Public Records – Research Division).

The Barrios

Even before the founding of Phoenix in 1870, Mexican-Americans have been an important presence within the Salt River Valley. Hispanic ".... labor and economic contributions proved vital in building and sustaining Phoenix and other communities throughout the Salt River Valley"²⁵.

Mexicans of all social and economic levels settled in Phoenix throughout its history of community development²⁶. These immigrants were to become teachers, property owners, grocers, blacksmiths, bakers, saloon-keepers, and more – providing essential services to both Anglo and Hispanic members of the community. The majority of Hispanic settlers within the Salt River Valley and Phoenix provided critically needed labor in canal and road construction, and later in working during the planting and harvesting of the irrigated field crops²⁷. Although providing such needed labor and services, both Dimas and Luckingham in their histories of Hispanic life in historic Phoenix note that the local Mexican-American community faced strong discrimination and increasing segregation leading to a marked lack of economic mobility and political power until the early 1960's²⁸.

During the late 1870's and well into the 1880's, Mexicans not only supplied the critical labor needed in creating and maintaining the ever-growing irrigation system of the Salt River Valley, but also constructed many of the buildings of historic Phoenix. The Mexican's expertise in adobe construction proved vital to such a desert community.

Mexican residents of Phoenix and the greater Salt River Valley not only provided manual labor for needed construction projects, but assumed supervisory roles as well. Many Mexican canal laborers became 'zanjeros" or "irrigation ditch bosses". Many others became owners of small farms. Indeed, several Mexican entrepreneurs established small businesses which served both the Hispanic and Anglo populations of the Valley.

However, such limited economic success did not keep the local Anglo community from ostracizing this growing Mexican-American population. By the late 1870's, the first Mexican-American neighborhoods were being formed within Phoenix. By 1881, and until the mid-1890's, the main Mexican-American neighborhood was located along Monroe Street, situated between Center Street (later to be called Central) and Maricopa Street (later to be re-named 2nd Street).

25 Citing Reynolds (1998:19)

26 Citing Dimas (1991)

27 Citing Dimas (1991) and Luckingham (1994)

28 Ibid



Local newspaper accounts and diary entries during this period indicate that the Anglo citizens living adjacent to the Mexican-American neighborhoods generally disdained their Mexican neighbors' life styles. Washing and cooking was frequently undertaken in the front yards or on the public sidewalks, while domestic trash was often thrown into the public roads or nearby irrigation ditches. Outhouses were limited or often non-existent and human waste was frequently deposited in shallow adobe pit mixing holes located in the front yards of the residences.

By 1900, the main Mexican-American neighborhood of Phoenix had grown and shifted, now located south of Washington, between 7th Street and 7th Avenue (thus, on both sides of Central Avenue).

Between 1900 and 1930, more than one million Mexicans migrated into the American West – especially into California, New Mexico, and Arizona²⁹. As had been true since the early historic period in the Western United States, until the Depression and the advent of World War II, it was nearly impossible to document which individuals were "Mexicans" (that is, still holding only citizenship in Mexico) and who were Mexican-Americans (individuals holding United States citizenship). With the required registration for jobs and job training programs during the Great Depression, along with food assistance programs, and ultimately the draft with the start of World War II, a more complete and adequate listing of Mexican-Americans versus Mexicans was possible within both Arizona and the American West.

"World War II proved to be a major turning point in Mexican American history" in Phoenix³⁰. The war experience and the economic surge which followed the war, allowed many Mexican-Americans to move up the American social and economic ladder – with new educational opportunities, housing benefits, and job openings.

"By the end of the 1950's, modest progress had been achieved" in both professional attainment and educational opportunities³¹. The 1960's and 1970's witnessed a marked civil rights struggle for increased rights and the development of ethnic pride and cultural identify within the Mexican-American community of Phoenix.

Historians have argued that the Hispanic population was generally forced to live in segregated neighborhoods within Phoenix. However, others note that there were several historic Phoenix neighborhoods which contained ethnically diverse sets of residents (see Figure E for an example).

By the turn-of-the-century, many of the Hispanics still living within Phoenix city limits had begun to cluster into small, hastily erected wooden structures or "shanties" along east Monroe Street (generally between 9th Street and 17th Street), and also south of the railroad lines. These 'clusters' of wooden houses began to form tightly bound neighborhoods where the residents could easily maintain their own language, customs, and culture – a barrio. The combination of "cheap land, the lack of building codes since the area[s were] outside the city

29 Citing Luckingham (1994:4) 30 Ibid



limits, and the familiarity of language and customs of other Hispanics served to entice families" to live in these barrios"

Increasing demographic pressure on the Hispanic Monroe Street neighborhood (the Palo Alto barrio) came from the growing black population – who also tended to live in restricted neighborhoods³⁵. The black residents gradually replaced most of the Hispanic families living along east Monroe and Madison Streets – with most of the resident Mexican-American community moving to barrios south of the railroad tracks or out around Tempe Buttes.

Barrio is a Spanish word which means "neighborhood" or "district". When the word is utilized historically, it typically refers to the residential districts where Hispanic members of the local community lived and could include several different neighborhoods. When members of these Hispanic communities employ the word "barrio", they typically mean "the greater neighborhood".

The question of whether ethnic neighborhoods were present in historic Phoenix has been asked numerous times and in numerous ways. Generally, the various scholars who have studied these questions have responded with a resounding yes. Indeed, until 1948, there was formal housing segregation written into city ordinances which prohibited Mexican-Americans from purchasing homes in certain areas of the city. Hackbarth's examination of settlement in the Original Townsite has indicated that as early as 1875, clustering of families with Hispanic surnames was evident on historic city maps³⁶. The 1893 Sanborn Map provides evidence of such economic and ethnic segregation of neighborhoods within Phoenix, with several Hispanic residences listed as "Mexican shanties" within Block 46 on the map³⁷. Indeed, much of this block and other areas where historians suspect Hispanic peoples lived are not mapped by the Sanborn Insurance Agency – probably due to the lack of insurance carried on those areas or residences.

"By 1911 there was an identifiable Mexican barrio in the southern Phoenix area" and that by "1920 Washington Street was the northern boundary between the Anglo and Mexican worlds in Phoenix with the barrio extending south to the Salt River". Within a few years, the general barrio area had divided into two distinct population concentrations. Dimas defines what he labels as a "poor district" that was "bounded by Washington Street on the north, the river on the south, and on the east and west by 24th and 16th Streets". This poorer district encompassed what was to be called the Golden Gate Barrio.

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31 Ibid
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⁴⁰ Ibid



³² See Dimas 1991; Harckbarth 1992, 1995; Luckingham 1982, 1989, 1994

³³ See especially Reyolds (1998:32-34)

³⁴ Citing Dimas (1991:98)

³⁵ Citing Luckingham (1994)

³⁶ Citing Hackbarth (1995:39-42)

³⁷ Citing Hackbarth (1995:47)

³⁸ Citing Dimas (1991:97)

³⁹ Citing Dimas (1991:97-99)



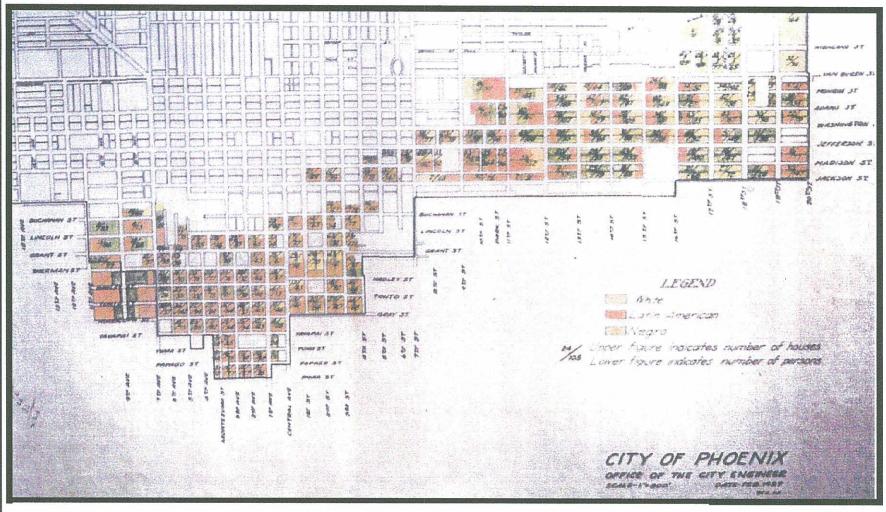


Figure E. A 1937 map of southern Phoenix neighborhoods indicating the ethnically diverse nature of their residents (from Reynolds 1998:34; and the AZ Dept. of Library, Archives, and Public Records – Research Division).



The second district or 'richer' barrio area was to become two separate barrio neighborhoods very rapidly. These were the El Campito Barrio and the Cuatro Milpas Barrio. The Cuatro Milpas Barrio was located immediately southwest of the Golden Gate Barrio. The Cuatro Milpas Barrio received its name from a *corrido* or ballad, called "Cuatro Milpas" This barrio was established primarily due to the Medina family buying a number of lots within the area⁴², although John Lewis, an Anglo married to a Hispanic woman named Enriqueta, sold many of the first lots in both Cuatro Milpas and Golden Gate Barrios to Mexican-American families through his real estate business⁴³.

The El Campito Barrio was centered to the west of the Golden Gate Barrio, near 7th Street. El Campito, which generally means "little field" – probably named after a series of small agricultural field which used to be present where this barrio was built – was also known by names such as "Hollywood" and "El Calzetin" ⁴⁴.

The Palo Alto Barrio was established around 1900, and is located between Jefferson and Madison Streets and 9th Street and 11th Street. The El Campito barrio was established sometime around 1927 and matches spatially the extent of the Campito neighborhood; that is, south from the Union Pacific railroad lines to Buckeye Road, and from 7th Street to 16th Street. The Cuatro Milpas Barrio was established around 1923 and encompasses both the Cuatro Milpas and Ann Ott neighborhoods.

Vernacular Mexican-American Houses

In 1947, a Hispanic resident remembers the El Campito Barrio being dominated by mesquite trees and dirt paths with no blacktop roads or concrete sidewalks – a condition still observable in a few parts of this neighborhood today. Until the late 1950's the barrios lacked paved streets, city services, street lights, and garbage collection.

Home ownership and house construction within the barrios was usually the result of the availability of cheap building materials and usable extended family labor⁴⁵. Until approximately 1950, adobe was a popular material for house construction. Beginning in the very late 1940's, more modern house construction materials, such as concrete block and steel casement windows, were starting to be used for homes in the barrios.

Traditionally, however, house construction in the Phoenix barrios started with a hole being dug in the front of the lot from which adobe mud could be made⁴⁶. A small house would be constructed at the back of the lot. Constructed of wood framing and adobe plaster or adobe bricks, these houses would be of one or two rooms, with additional rooms added on through the years as the family expanded. These small houses typically appeared to be rural-Mexican in nature – rather like the late historic *jacalitos* or little jacal houses found in rural areas in Mexico. More elaborate houses of solid adobe brick were gradually built within portions of the barrios, as the particular families gained personal wealth.

- 41 Ibid
- 42 Ibid
- 43 Citing Reynolds (1998:28)
- 44 Ibid



Cheap wood was also occasionally used for barrio house construction. A small one room wooden shack would be constructed for a family who did not build an adobe structure. Both adobe and wooden houses commonly used corrugated metal as an inexpensive roofing material. Also both adobe and wooden houses dating from 1900 to 1950 often had a wood cooking stove located outside the house placed under a wooden lean-to used for food cooking and eating during the spring and summer months.

Tents, sometimes with wooden platform floors though commonly with simple dirt floors, were also common residential units within the barrios. Indeed, a 1939 City of Phoenix survey of housing conditions within the barrios noted numerous *carpas* or tents being used as permanent homes within the El Campito Barrio. These conditions continued until the early 1950's.

Water and sewer facilities were absent in most barrios until the late 1950's and early 1960's. Water was commonly provided to the homes in the barrios by neighborhood wells. Wood burning was commonly the source of heating and fuel for cooking. It was not until 1945 that butane gas began to be used in the barrios for heating and cooking⁴⁷.

The Fate of the Barrios

The barrios, while often a result of segregation ordinances and practices of the Anglo population of Phoenix, were commonly viewed by the Hispanic community members who lived within them as family communities where close cultural ties led to an invigorating and thriving social life⁴⁸. Thus, when members of the outside Anglo population then decided that City expansion required the purchasing and destruction of the barrios, the local residents often became resistive and angry.

The first major case of barrio destruction occurred within the Tempe area in 1954 and 1955, when city and state officials determined that the expansion of the Arizona State College campus (now Arizona State University) required the removal of many (indeed, eventually all) of the surrounding Hispanic barrios. The State of Arizona began with the destruction of the Mickey Mouse Barrio and Barrio al Centro in 1955. Later, in 1956 and 1957, the remaining Tempe area barrios were also destroyed for modern campus and community construction.

Most of the Hispanic residents of these barrios felt that they were not given a fair price for their homes and lots by the State. Moreover, the dollar sums that they did receive were not sufficient to allow them to move to most places within either the Cities of Tempe or Phoenix. While undocumented, we hypothesize here that many of these displaced Hispanic families moved into the nearby Phoenix barrios, especially the Golden Gate, El Campito, Cuatro Milpas, and El Mesquital Barrios. Thus, while surveying within our current project area, we should look carefully for a marked influx of houses built during the mid-1950's.

- 45 Citing Dimas (1991:102)
- 46 Ibid
- 47 Ibid
- 48 See Reynolds 1998



A second, major displacement of barrio residents occurred in the late 1970's and early 1980's, with the first major expansion of the Phoenix International Airport. The Airport needed to expand and the City determined that expansion to the west was the best alternative. This led to the complete destruction of the Golden Gate Barrio. Prior to its destruction, the Golden Gate Barrios and several of the surrounding Phoenix barrios had begun to form strong social and political ties which led to increased educational and political power opportunities⁴⁹. The Golden Gate Barrio residents ".... were poised to make significant changes in the local [i.e., Phoenix] political environment"⁵⁰, when the City determined that the destruction of the Golden Gate Barrio was necessary.

Again, a sense of despair and anger filled the local Hispanic community. Again many barrio residents were forced to move against their wishes and often with insufficient incomes from the sale of the their homes and lots to move to other neighborhoods except another nearby barrio; most likely the El Campito and Cuatro Milpas Barrios. Thus, again, as the current project area is surveyed for architectural structures, it is postulated that another influx of houses built during the late 1970's and early 1980's should be observed.

THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN NEIGHBORHOODS

Summary

The current project area is bounded on the north by Washington Street and on the south by University Drive, while the western boundary is 7th Street and extends east to 16th Street for most of the project area, although the northern strip of the project area extends all the way east to 44th Street (Figure 1). Portions of two historically black or African American neighborhoods are found within the current project boundaries. These are the Eastlake Park Neighborhood and the 32nd Street Neighborhood (Figure 2). The Eastlake Park Neighborhood extends from Washington Street on the north to Jackson Street on the south, and 7th Street on the west to 24th Street on the east. The 32nd Street Neighborhood also has Washington and Jackson as its north and south boundaries, while its west boundary is 24th Street and its east boundary is 44th Street. The Eastlake Park Neighborhood was established in the mid-1890s, but did not become a predominately black neighborhood until approximately 1911. The 32nd Street Neighborhood was established in the early 1920's.

Period of Significance

Although most of the two neighborhood communities and their existing architectural developments as evidenced within the current project boundaries date between 1941 and 1960, the period of significance for the Eastlake Park Neighborhood starts in the late 1890's with the building of Eastlake Park and the subsequent neighborhood development. Further, the period of significance ends in 1975, after the major period of civil rights demonstrations and major changes to discrimination laws, relative to black neighborhood development and history occur. Although this ending date for the period of significance exceeds the 50-year limit used by the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), it provides a natural and defendable terminus for the era of this portion of the project area.

49 Citing Dimas (1991:24) 50 Ibid



The Neighborhoods

Although uncounted and under-documented, African-Americans have lived and worked in the American Southwest since the Spanish occupations beginning in the late 1600's. In many frontier locations throughout the American West during the early historic period, African-American explorers, mountain men, and cowboys found limited social and economic prejudice, discrimination, and segregation — indeed, it was only after the end of the Civil War and the increased westward expansion that many local Southwest communities began to develop such prejudices and began to practice segregation.

However, unlike many other Southwestern towns, Phoenix and the other small farms, ranches, and small settlements found within the Phoenix Valley began this practice of black discrimination and segregation from its founding in 1870.

The first African-American documented to live and work in the Phoenix Valley was Mary Green, a servant of the C.H. Gray family in 1868¹. Luckingham writes "The 1870 United States census listed twenty-eight African-Americans [including five women] in Arizona". Three of these individuals lived in the Phoenix Valley. However, Luckingham notes that the 1870 census failed to count any of the African-American soldiers who were serving throughout southern Arizona³.

From 1868 until the early 1920's, many of the African-Americans who settled in the City of Phoenix were unskilled or semi-skilled laborers. For example, in 1870, 100 percent of the black community members were unskilled laborers, and in 1880, 100 percent were either unskilled or semi-skilled laborers, while in 1900, slightly over 80 percent were either unskilled or semi-skilled. However, as early as 1890, a few African-American community leaders began to emerge. For example, in 1887, Frank Shirley established the Fashion Square Barber Shop⁵. Richard Rosser started a farm in 1893 and by 1905 donated land at 5th and Jefferson Streets upon which in 1908 the Second Colored Baptist Church as built. By the late 1890's, a small African-American community comprised of homes and black businesses had been established between Van Buren and Madison Streets, and Central Avenue and 7th Street⁶. The 1930's brought Phoenix an influx of working-class and middle-class African-Americans who established their own businesses and stores.

Reynolds writes that these early historic neighborhoods were more ethnically mixed than previous historians have documented, with several Mexican-American and even a few Anglo families living within supposedly "pure" black neighborhoods⁷.

- 1 Luckingham 1994:129
- 2 Ibid
- 3 Ibid
- 4 Luckingham 1994:130
- 5 Ibid
- 6 Ibid
- 7 Reynolds 1998



The African-American populations living within Phoenix have always represented a relatively small percentage of the Valley's population – from a low of 0.3 percent in 1880 to a high of 6.5 percent in the 1940's following the Great Depression and during World War II (see Table 1). Today, African-Americans account for approximately 5.2 percent of the City's total population.

Table 1.

Phoenix Total and Black Population Statistics (after Luckingham 1994:2; U.S. Census Count)

Year	Total Phoenix Population	African American Population	Percent of Total Population
1870	240	3	1.25%
1880	1,708	5	0.3%
1890	3,152	Not available	Not available
1900	5,544	150	2.7%
1910	11,134	328	2.9%
1920	29,053	1,075	3.7%
1930	48,118	2,366	4.9%
1940	65,414	4,263	6.5%
1950	106,818	5,217	4.9%
1960	439,170	20,919	4.8%
1970	584,303	27,896	4.8%
1980	789,704	37,672	4.8%
1990	983,403	51,053	5.2%
2000	1,321,045	67,416	5.1%

By the 1910's and well into the 1920's, a "high percentage of black Phoenicians owned their own homes". In 1912, Frank Shirley and John E. Lewis opened the first "hotel for colored people" in Phoenix – located on the corner of 7th and Jefferson Streets. This location came to be ".... a major center of African American life in Phoenix". Commonly, African-American life centered around local black churches and black community organizations. By the late 1920's, an increasingly unfriendly and biased attitude by both Anglo and Hispanic Phoenicians led to increasing difficulties and segregation for black members of the community.

¹⁰ Luckingham 1994:132



⁸ Luckingham 1994:132

⁹ Luckingham 1994:133

In March 1909, school segregation – aimed primarily at black populations – became legal in Arizona and while many Arizona communities did not adopt school segregation, Phoenix did¹¹. By 1910, the practice was in full force.

A "colored" school, the Fredrick Douglass Elementary School, was built on Madison Street, between 5th and 6th Streets. Unfortunately, this new segregated school was situated within the prostitution district of Phoenix – which was situated between Jackson and Madison, and 5th and 6th Streets¹². In September 1910, under community pressure, the "Phoenix City Fathers" enacted a law stating that "houses of ill fame" (i.e., houses of prostitution) could not be located within 400 yards of public buildings. Thus, the prostitution district was moved to the east – between 16th Street and Jefferson.

Eastlake Park was originally called "Phoenix Park" and was the only community recreational park located in all of the Phoenix Valley. It was created in the mid-1890's by Moses Sherman specifically to give passengers of his newly established tram car line a pleasant and cool place to spend time while awaiting the next tram arrival. Sherman built a tree-lined lake within the center of this park. When originally created, the elite citizens of Phoenix would often go 'boating' on Sunday. Its location near many black homes led to it often being a focal point for black community activities. For example, on September 22, 1911 Booker T. Washington arrived in Phoenix to help celebrate "The Great Emancipation Jubilee" which was being held in Eastlake Park, and which was followed by a reception held at the Second Street Baptist Church¹³. This tradition of having Eastlake Park serving as a public meeting place for Phoenix black community activities continues today.

In 1912, a major flood occurred within the Valley and the entire east side of Phoenix was badly flooded, with many homes and the park itself being badly damaged. By late 1912, many of the people who lived around the park sold their homes and moved into the northern portions of Phoenix. With this shift in local population, more black families moved into the Eastlake Park area.

In 1914, the City of Phoenix purchased the park and renamed it "Eastlake Park". By this time, most of the homes surrounding the park were occupied by African-Americans. Eastlake Park became, and still remains today, a focal point of African-American history and community activity in Phoenix. Although the lake has been drained and trolleys no longer run along its edge, the park still serves the local community members as a place for recreation and meetings.

The Fate of the Neighborhoods

Throughout the 1930s and 1940s, the "Living conditions for many African-Americans in south Phoenix....proved to be as depressing as any in the nation" ¹⁴. Indeed, during the war years of the 1940s, as black populations reached their greatest numbers in Phoenix, housing

- 11 Luckingham 1994:134
- 12 Luckingham 1994:137
- 13 Luckingham 1994:138
- 14 Luckingham 1994:138



segregation increased¹⁵. However, even as segregation increased, improvements in the housing situations for black community members were about to change for the better.

Father Emmett McLoughlin, a California Catholic priest assigned to Phoenix in 1934, documented the housing and living conditions of Phoenix area African-Americans – especially as they were found to occur within the current project boundaries. McLoughlin writes that black neighborhood houses were, for the most part, ".... shacks, many without electricity, most without plumbing and heat. They were built of tin cans, cardboard boxes, and wooden crates picked up by the railroad tracks".16.

McLoughlin also noted that "thousands" of open privies – which were located in both the fronts and backs of these tin and wooden shacks – resulted not only in permeating odors but in disease and death¹⁷. He also noted an extremely high infant mortality rate due to both exposure to these unhealthy privy pits and exposure to extreme summer and winter temperatures due to poor housing conditions. The *Phoenix Gazette* also reported at this same time (circa mid-1930's) on the "leaning shacks, 'one-holers', and congested fire-traps" which typified black Phoenix neighborhoods.

However, Father McLoughlin was not about to let these conditions remain. Father McLoughlin organized a group of supporters and members of the local Phoenix black community and began to lobby both the City and the State of Arizona to approve a public housing bill which would be supported under the recently passed U.S. Housing Act of 1937. In January 1939, the priest and his supporters were successful and the Arizona legislators passed an enabling law applying federal funds to eliminate slum neighborhoods throughout Arizona¹⁸.

With the passage of such legislation, the Phoenix City Commission ".... appointed a housing authority and named Father McLoughlin as chairman" Subsequently, the City of Phoenix ordered the construction of three major new housing tracts which included the Marcos de Niza Project for Hispanic citizens, the Matthew Henson Project for black residents, and the Frank Luke, Jr. Project for disadvantaged Anglo citizens²⁰. By 1941, over 600 new low-income family homes had been constructed within these three neighborhood project areas. Thus, for our two current study neighborhoods, we can anticipate that most homes currently present date from 1941 or later.

During the early 1900's, the Arizona Territorial Governor lived in a small mansion located at 13th Street and Jefferson Boulevard²¹. In 1921, the Booker T. Washington Memorial Hospital, located at 1341 E. Jefferson, was established within the neighborhood. This early hospital facility was subsequently converted in 1943 into the Winston Inn, and housed numerous

15 Luckingham 1994:150

16 as cited by Luckingham 1994:152

17 Ibid

18 Luckingham 1994:155

19 Luckingham 1994:155

20 Ibid

21 The Redevelopment Plan for the Eastlake Park Neighborhood, 1990, City of Phoenix



World War II draftees. In 1928, the Booker T. Washington School was built at 12th Street and Jefferson (the school was closed in 1980). Another school, the Eastlake Park School was also built in the early 1920's. Just before most of the tin and wooden shacks which typified most of the housing units within this general neighborhood were torn down, a few very fine homes were constructed in the early to mid-1930's – such as the Cordelia Montgomery home located at 1431 E. Jefferson Boulevard (now demolished)²². Three commercial buildings located within the Eastlake Park Neighborhood have been listed to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), but since these properties are commercial units rather than residential units, they fall outside the scope of our current investigations.

SELECTED BIOGRAPHIES OF SIGNIFICANT PERSONS

An initial archival research of the City Directories did not produce names of residents that could be considered of historical significance during the contextual period of significance (1900-1965). Very few entries in the City Directories even noted an occupation for a resident, as is customary. We believe that the paucity of occupation entries indicates that most of the residents were day-laborers or possibly unemployed. Virtually none of the women residents' had an occupation listed. The few occupations actually listed included jobs such as janitor, doorman, and car lot attendant. It appears that the poor and the minority communities were generally passed over by the statistics takers of the historic period. Traditional methods of research so fruitful in middle- and upper-class historic neighborhoods render very few results in the Mexican-American and African-American neighborhoods.

We discovered that oral interviews were of greater value in gathering leads for identifying locally significant residents. Unfortunately the project budget did not allow oral interviews as part of our work scope. The few interviews that were conducted were more casual in nature with residents in their yards or homes who were approached by the survey field crew members. Long-time residents were cheerfully willing to reminisce about their neighbors and respected community leaders of years gone by.

Archival records indicated two persons associated with the survey area *prior to the period of significance* during the early settlement and development of Phoenix. James Murphy was associated with the platting of the Murphy Addition in the nineteenth century, before the contextual period of significance began in 1900. The Murphy Addition later became a portion of these neighborhoods. Wilson W. Jones, whose 1879 adobe ranch house still stands at 1008 East Buckeye Road, had a varied career as a doctor, mining venture partner, and mercantile businessman before establishing a farm on the outskirts of the original Phoenix townsite.

The other three persons are associated with the study area after the period of significance ended in 1965. Of those three only Calvin Goode and Jose Lopez lived in the study area. Cesar Chavez is associated with the area only for a significant historic event. Only these four individuals were revealed by archival records as having significance for the neighborhoods – and then only outside of the period of significance. None of these four may necessarily qualify for Criterion B significance without proven exceptional importance under Consideration G.

22 Ibid



James Murphy

James Murphy's involvement with the current project area is limited. He patented the 160 acres of land in the northwest quarter of Section 9, which became Murphy's Addition, which was subsequently developed in the 1880's and 1890's and currently forms the northwest corner of the current project area. James Murphy was one of the leading early citizens and businessmen of Phoenix at the turn of the twentieth century. He was one of the first three town commissioners and was considered one of the original Phoenix real estate tycoons.

Wilson W. Jones

The Wilson W. Jones House, constructed in 1879, is the oldest documented house known to exist in Phoenix. It was built as a rural homestead and was surrounded by agricultural fields until the 1940's. Jones, trained in Virginia as a physician, apparently practiced medicine in Los Angeles in the 1850's. He then entered into a partnership with the Goldwater family in a Colorado River freighting business hauling supplies to Arizona. Jones later moved to Wickenburg and was a partner in the Smith (gold) mill, processing ore during the boom period of the Vulture Mine. Having made considerable money, he moved to Phoenix and bought the farmland on which the house sits.²³

Cesar Chavez

Cesar Chavez (1927-1993), the nationally known civil rights activist of the 1960's through 1980's, staged a 24-day fast and prayer vigil in the Santa Rita Community Center within El Campito barrio in August of 1972. He came to Phoenix to protest peacefully the State Legislature's passage of the Farm Labor Law (House Bill 2134) that forbade the rights of migrant farm workers to strike. While he occupied the Santa Rita Community Center at 1017 East Hadley, the local clergy conducted masses there on a daily basis for Chavez, activists and the local residents. Important political and civil rights figures visited Chavez there during his fast. Although his protest did not succeed in forcing the Legislature to repeal the new law, his presence helped to mobilize other local civil rights leaders into continuing the fight for equality. The City of Phoenix named a new pedestrian plaza connecting the second and third City Halls as Cesar Chavez Plaza. March 31 is observed as Cesar Chavez Day in Arizona. A unity celebration is held at the Santa Rita Hall annually on this day.

Calvin Goode

Former City Councilman Calvin Goode still lives in the Eastlake Park neighborhood at 1508 East Jefferson and is a respected businessman and political leader for the African-American community in Phoenix. The City of Phoenix acknowledged his many years of service to the municipal government and the African-American community by naming the third City Hall (built in 1959) after him.

Jose G. Lopez

Current research indicates that a Jose G. Lopez was a resident of the 32nd Street Neighborhood, and possible owner of a house at 3241 E. Jefferson in 1955 and in 1965.

23 Woodward 1994: 3



Additional research indicates that a Jose G. Lopez of Phoenix, Arizona served as a Patrol Leader in the Third Marine Division in Viet Nam in 1967. Sergeant Lopez was decorated for bravery and heroism for action in Viet Nam during that year. However, additional research needs to be conducted to determine if the Lopez awarded these decorations is the same Lopez (or son of the Lopez) who owned the home on Jefferson. The event for which Lopez is noted occurred after the neighborhood's period of significance.

Oral interviews helped us to identify several other persons of the period of significance who were considered by the residents as having sufficient significance at a local level to justify nomination to the National Register under Criterion B. These interviews led back to primary sources for more detailed information.

W. A. Robinson

W. A. Robinson was an important educator and civil rights activist in Phoenix. In 1945, Robinson became principal of George Washington Carver High School until it closed in 1954. He reorganized the school, heightened its educational standards, and recruited outstanding African-American teachers from throughout the nation. Robinson was one of the first members of the Phoenix Urban League organized in 1943. W. A. Robinson lived in the house at 1314 E. Jefferson for over thirty years and throughout his career as an educator and community leader.

Aubrey and Winstona Aldridge

Aubrey Aldridge was an important African-American educator in Phoenix. He served as the first principal of Paul Laurence Dunbar Elementary and later Mary McLeod Bethune Elementary School. Winstona Hackett Aldridge was an important teacher first at Dunbar School and then at Booker T. Washington School. Aubrey Aldridge was also one of the first members of the Desert Mashies Golf Club, the first African-American Golf Club in Phoenix. Mrs. Aldridge has lived at 1326 East Jefferson since it was built in 1951.

Cora M. Jones

Cora Jones, a teacher at Dunbar School, lived at 1412 East Jefferson in 1930 with homeowner Zoe Hayes. The 1935 City Directory indicates Jones as the homeowner. She lived in the house until sometime between 1960 and 1965.

Elena M. Knox

Elena M. Knox, teacher at Booker T. Washington School, also resided at 1412 east Jefferson by 1940 and until about 1960.

Palmerston Landry

Palmerston Landry, principal of Booker T. Washington School, also resided at 1412 East Jefferson by 1940 and until about 1960.



DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCES

PROPERTY TYPES AND USES

The contractual scope of this survey and eligibility evaluation only allowed us to investigate single-family residential properties. Because the federal funds for noise reduction only applied to residential properties, our evaluation of the neighborhoods was limited. The eligibility of buildings typically contributing to residential neighborhoods could not be surveyed or evaluated. Thus, the churches, community hall, schools, and retail stores that comprise the urban fabric are not included in this report.

STREETSCAPES

The introduction of asphalt paving and concrete sidewalks and curbs has dramatically changed the character of the streetscapes. Before the 1960s, the dusty streets were nearly indistinguishable from the gravel front yards of the homes. Had it not been for flimsy wire fences defining the property lines of the houses, the streets and yards would have merged. The tradition of defining one's property with fences, walls, hedges, or cactus rows continues today. Virtually every front yard is bounded with a three-foot-high chain link fence and gates at the front walk and driveway. The concept of private property goes further with the display of the house address on a cast metal plaque including the family name, a motto in Spanish, and a symbol of welcome or religious icon. The permanent display of American flags is also common. Hand-painted murals of desert landscapes and religious symbols are seen on almost every block. Omnipresent images of Our Lady of Guadeloupe (patron saint of Mexico) contribute to the sense of place as a Hispanic neighborhood. These displays suggest that the residents are proud to be Americans with strong ties to their Mexican homeland, religion, and ancestry. African-American neighborhoods do not exhibit features or ornamentations that define an association with a specific ethnic group.

The majority of yards today have very few trees or shrubs and no lawns at all. Those few homes that do have landscaping tend to be a complete contrast, having lush green growth of shade trees, shrubs, thick lawns, flowerbeds, patios, outdoor furniture, fountains, and wind chimes. The front yards of Mexican-American houses may display religious shrines with statuary. They may also have cages with colorful birds in the front yards.

HOUSES

Vernacular Traditional Designs

The vast majority of these low-cost houses were constructed in the timeless vernacular tradition rather than in the high styles of popular residential architecture of the mid-twentieth century. Adobe houses in the neighborhoods dating from the late-1950s are virtually indistinguishable from similar houses elsewhere of the 1910s. (The earliest surviving house in the study area dates from 1916. Most houses here were built since the 1930s.) Furthermore, the local vernacular designs follow massed floor plans and pitched roof types typical of Euro-



LOCAL VERNACULAR HOUSE FORMS



Gable-front 815 E. Sherman



Side-gable (with cross-gable porch) 1714 E. Madison John and Marion Boyd House Built 1948



Front-gable-and-wing 3337 E. Jefferson Jesus Leyva House Built c. 1955



Cross-gable (two-story) 1412 E. Jefferson Zoe Hayes House Built c. 1930



LOCAL VERNACULAR HOUSE FORMS



Hipped 1715 E. Madison Mark Johnson House Built 1941



Pyramidal 639 S. 8th Street Unknown Built 1946



Bungalow-influenced 1628 E. Madison Lupe Estrella House Built c. 1920



Flat-top 1910 E. Jackson Unknown Built 1936

Americans rather than the linear floor plans and flat roof types associated with the Hispanic tradition.

The predominant vernacular roof type found in the study area is the side-gable with low to very low pitch. Next most commonly seen roof is the front gable. Flat-topped houses with parapets are seldom encountered. However, additions with shed roofs and flat roofs are common. Later houses of the 1940's and 1950's sometimes found inspiration in the massing of the popular Ranch Style with their front-gable-and-wing.

The composition of the facades shows a variety of patterns of doors, windows, and vents - both symmetrical and asymmetrical. Both the front- and side-gabled houses usually have a simple façade pattern of window-door-window. Because these houses were built as low-cost, basic shelter, many originally had no front porches. Most of the front porches seen today have shed roofs whether on a front- or side-gabled house. The few gabled porches are either centered on a front-gabled vernacular house or off-set to the side of a front-gabled Bungalow-influence house.

The vernacular houses exhibit very few stylistic details borrowed from high-style, residential architecture. Occasionally, one may see under-sized decorative shutters and scalloped bargeboards inspired by Ranch Style houses.

High Styles

Only a handful of historic-era houses within the study area can be recognized as being high style residential architecture. Although the nationally popular Bungalow is often found in neighborhoods dating from 1905 through 1935, there are almost no examples of them in this study area. Based primarily on their massing, a few of the medium-pitched, front-gabled houses here might be considered, at best, of modest bungalow influence. They lack other character-defining elements of the bungalow, such as deep overhangs, gable brackets, ornate bargeboards, and decorative gable ventilators.

The closest any of these houses come to a Spanish Eclectic style are a few displaying characteristics of the Southwest Style. These simple, stucco-veneered, box-like houses have flat roofs with stepped parapets topped with clay roofing tiles. The symmetrical front facades have front walls that extend as battered buttresses. Open terraces with low walls flank the central porch. In upper-income historic districts the popular Southwest Style houses look rather plain compared with Craftsman bungalows and Spanish Colonial Revival houses. In this study area, these houses look quite fancy in contrast with the vernacular houses.

A number of the later houses in the study area appear to have been inspired by the Ranch Style popular locally from 1935 to about 1965. This influence is seen primarily in the massing of the L-shaped floor plan and the gabled or hipped roof. California architects in the 1930s Depression developed the Early/Transitional Ranch house as a new affordable home that could be easily financed through New Deal programs such as the Federal Housing Administration. In this local low-income neighborhood, the vernacular expression of the Early-Transitional Ranch house was being built into the late 1950s.



LOCAL HIGH STYLE HOUSE DESIGNS



Classic Bungalow 3302 E. Madison Paul Gastelum House Built 1945



Neoclassical Pyramid Cottage 1225 E. Madison William Benson House Built c. 1930 Front porch has been infilled



Tudor Revival 1314 E. Jefferson Unknown Built 1935



Cottage Revival 211 S. 25th Street Alex and Mary Sampoliska House Built before 1947



LOCAL HIGH STYLE HOUSE DESIGNS



Art Moderne 3249 E. Madison Manuel Killegas House Built 1933



Southwest Style 1619 E. Madison Original owner undetermined Built 1931



Minimal Traditional 1932 E. Madison Luciano Nolasco House Built 1935



French Provincial Ranch style 1326 E. Jefferson A.C. Aldridge House Built 1955

Original Materials

The homebuilders of the historic-era houses of the study area had a limited variety of affordable construction materials available. The materials commonly encountered in the original construction of ethnic or low-income houses prior to the 1960s include, but are not limited to, the following:

Exterior Walls

Wood frame with painted clapboard, stucco painted and unpainted, patterned tar paper, asbestos shingles

Board and batten painted

Adobe with painted stucco

Brick, painted, natural, and stuccoed

Concrete block - painted, natural, and stuccoed

Windows

Wooden double-hung and casement

Steel casement

Doors

Wood panel

Wood flush surface

Vents

Wood or steel louvered gable ventilators

Roofing

Built-up roofing, rolled roofing

Asphalt shingles

Cedar shingles

HOUSESCAPES

Each of the seven neighborhoods had a distinct character even though the components of the streetscapes were very similar. The different cultural backgrounds of the residents were not evident in the architecture of the houses themselves as much as it was seen in the ornamentation added to their houses and yards. The vernacular design and construction materials of the houses appear to be similar for the Black, Hispanic and Anglo residents of these neighborhoods.

Neighborhoods

All of the neighborhoods are characterized by the grid pattern of streets and blocks. The regular rhythms of parcels and house facades are the result of subdividing the land as tracts of identical residential lots rather than as individual lot splits of various sizes. These subdivisions have no alleys. The original dirt streets were replaced in the 1950's with asphalt paving with concrete curbs and sidewalks. Utility poles and light standards are located primarily in the street rights-of-way. The front setbacks are generally the same except where a small house is found backed against the rear setback limit. This arrangement may indicate that this was intended to be a temporary "starter house" that never saw the main house constructed. Scattered throughout



the residential neighborhoods are churches, small corner markets, and modern-era elementary schools and recreational parks.

Yards

All of the neighborhoods have small yards on all four sides of a free-standing house. Typically, the landscaping is minimal because of the cost in time and money to install and maintain the yards. There is no flood irrigation in these neighborhoods. The gravel yards have only a few shade trees and ornamental shrubs. Virtually all the properties are defined by modern-era fences; three-feet high in the front yard and six-feet high at the side and back yards. The fences are typically of chainlink or concrete block. The few houses with lush landscaping are a marked contrast to those of the rest of the neighborhood. The traditions of maintaining green yards with fountains, walkways, and porches is more often trumped by poverty and insufficient leisure time to care for the yards and houses. Junk and non-functioning automobiles occasionally fill the yards. Porches often are filled with extra indoor furniture. Poultry sometimes are seen roaming the yards.

Houses

Most of the modest vernacular houses have been given alterations or additions and alterations. Typically a shed porch has been added to the front façade and a shed carport has been added to the side. Free-standing carports are occasionally encountered in the front yard. Sheds are seen in most backyards. During all eras, a mixture of construction materials has been used for remodeling without regard to aesthetic appropriateness or continuity with the character original house. Mexican-American houses are distinguished by the addition of culturally characteristic features such as religious shrines, family name plaques, Mexican flags, bird cages, bright paint colors and slump block arcaded porches. African-American neighborhoods are characterized by the small evangelical or charismatic churches generously sprinkled throughout. Similar churches are found to lesser degree in the barrios where residents traditionally tend to be Roman Catholic and attend a larger parish church.

Intrusions

The historic fabric of each neighborhood is badly impacted by the demolition of houses, leaving scattered vacant lots. The intrusion of commercial and industrial buildings has affected the centers of the neighborhoods as well as their edges along the arterial streets. Houses throughout the commercially re-zoned areas of the neighborhoods have been converted to business uses. Commercial false fronts are often added to original façade of the core houses. Commercial zoning has encouraged the consolidation and acquisition of residential properties for commercial speculation and industrial uses. Urban renewal projects have destroyed historic schools, businesses and houses. The construction of above-grade Interstate-17 bisected the barrios, adversely affecting social and cultural linkages within the Mexican-American neighborhoods by creating a physical barrier.



INTEGRITY LOSS OF THE NEIGHBORHOODS



Inappropriate commercial conversion



House demolition 1010 E. Hadley



Industrial intrusion



Commercial intrusion

improvement". Our basic understanding of home improvement as defined by the architectural integrity model of middle- and upper- income historic districts is not necessarily applicable here.

In these low-income neighborhoods, the homeowners did not necessarily intend to preserve their house as it was originally constructed. The original houses barely met the basic needs of shelter. Thus, the homeowner's primary goal was (and still is) to enlarge the house to accommodate a growing family and to improve their comfort. This unending quest for improvement of the quality of life shapes the character of these low-income, historic-era neighborhoods through continual additions and alterations to the original houses and settings.

These changes should be expected and accepted as part of the natural evolution of the neighborhood. Standard Number Four of *The Secretary's Standards for Rehabilitation* states, "most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved." Additions and alterations, whether historic or modern, should be considered as a typical characteristic of the low-income residential neighborhood where residents are trying to improve their quality of life.

Furthermore, the character of the additions and alterations must be evaluated in light of the historic economic and social situation of the residents. The homeowners themselves would approach alterations and additions to their houses as a builder (vernacular construction) rather than as an architect (high style). Their choice of materials and methods were greatly influenced by their personal finances and construction ability. These additions were not often constructed by licensed general contractors. Standard Number Nine states, "new additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment." The differing visual character of additions and original houses is associated with the social and economic situation of the residents.

Porch Additions

The simplicity of the house designs and materials often makes a modern porch addition indistinguishable from an original or historic-era porch. The addition of a simple, compatible front porch in the modern era does not adversely effect the character of a historic façade. In most cases of porch additions the structures are simple, low-pitched shed roofs supported by 4"x4" posts. These 6'- to 8'-deep porches usually stretch across the entire front façade. Occasionally the posts were enhanced with frame-and stucco arches, a vernacular allusion to the primary traditional Spanish Colonial architectural motif.

Our field observations discovered that this Spanish arch design theme of the historic era was expanded upon in modern-era porch additions using the *red slump block arcade*. This high-style Spanish Eclectic arcade seems to have become very popular in these neighborhoods in the mid-1960s when concrete slump block first became available. These durable concrete blocks replicate the rounded profiles of traditional adobe bricks. It is likely that the homeowners who could afford this architectural enhancement were skilled in masonry construction themselves or



hired a neighbor or relative to do the work for them. Using modern-era replicas of adobe brick, this Spanish Eclectic façade veneer and porch treatment dramatically transformed the vernacular character of the historic house. This façade improvement seems to be the ultimate architectural expression of economic success in the local barrios.

Room Additions

Room additions are found on the majority of the houses in the study area. The addition of rooms to the original, one- or two-bedroom house is the typical evolution of this vernacular house within a low-income neighborhood. The design of these additions was usually based on opportunity rather than on aesthetics. Thus, room additions would be enclosures of porches or carports as well as new structures at the rear, side, or even front of a house. It is quite common to see three or four additions appended to the rear of a house on a narrow lot. Houses on wider lots sometimes had rooms added to the sides. The lot size and the existing roof shape greatly influenced the placement and massing of the room additions. Low-profiled rear additions do not detract from the character of the primary house façade from the street. In many cases, we found that side additions (whether historic or modern) blended into the massing of the original house and did not adversely effect the character of the house. The roof pitch of the side additions was usually lower than the original pitch, thus differentiating the old from the new construction. The in-filled side carports are similar in character to the side room additions. Front additions or front porch in-fills generally detract from the massing and character of the original façade.

Carports and Garages

Most of the earlier small houses in the study area did not have carports or garages. As homeowners came to afford a car or truck, it was common for them to add a low-pitched, shed-roofed single carport to one side of the house. These carports sometimes were enclosed in later years as a room. Detached single and double carports are sometimes found in the backyards. Very few garages exist in these neighborhoods. In more recent times detached carports have been constructed in the front yards directly in front of the house blocking the view of the primary façade. The addition of a carport or garage at the side of a house is not uncommon. If it is done in an appropriate manner that does not adversely affect the integrity of the original house, then the eligibility of the house may not necessarily be jeopardized. Although the placement of carports in the front setback violates the local zoning ordinance, it is not uncommon to see such a structure. Construction of a front yard carport would likely preclude eligibility.



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CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY

SIGNIFICANCE OF PROPERTIES

The preliminary research into the study area properties identified four areas of significance associated with the history of Phoenix between 1900 and 1965. The completed evaluation of properties investigated by additional archival research and field survey verifies that these are the most important areas of significance and that no others need be added that would be associated with the neighborhoods as a whole. These four areas of significance, at a local level, convey the issues of racial segregation, social economics, and cultural identity through the streetscapes and architecture of the barrios and neighborhoods. We were particularly interested in identifying cultural codes in the architecture of the African- and Mexican-American neighborhoods. We discovered that Mexican-American homes displayed architectural codes of ethnic heritage to a greater degree than did the houses in the African-American neighborhoods. In fact, the African-American houses demonstrated no discernable pattern of cultural adaptations of the vernacular architecture.

Areas of Significance

Community Planning and Development

(National Register Criterion A – patterns of history)

- Low-income or minority housing areas.
- Subdivision layouts of houses, blocks, and parcels.
- Area was always a minority residential area as opposed to a transition from Anglo-American neighborhoods.
- Financing programs for home construction or purchase by New Deal programs or Veterans Administration.
- History of utilities and public works improvements in low-income housing areas.

The Mexican-American Community

(Criterion A – patterns of history, Criterion B – important persons, Criterion D – archaeology of Mexican-American community)

- Social, religious and economic aspects of Mexican-American barrio life are reflected in the houses of the residents, the "Mexican-American Housescape."
- No important persons have been identified as having lived in these neighborhoods during historic times.
- Extensive archeological resources will likely be found throughout the entire study area in abandoned privy pits that were in use until the 1960's when the City sewer was at last introduced.

The African-American Community

(Criterion A – patterns of history, Criterion B – important persons, Criterion D – archaeology of African-American community)

 Social, religious and economic aspects of African-American neighborhood life are reflected in the houses of the residents.



INTEGRITY LOSS OF THE NEIGHBORHOODS



1708 S. 14th St. General deterioration of a frame bungalow



904 S. 10th Street Slump block veneer applied during the modern era.



1309 E. Mohave Street Inappropriate additions and alterations to original gable-front vernacular house.



1305 E. Mohave Street Inappropriate stucco veneer and window treatments.

CHANGES TO THE PROPERTIES

Remodel Materials

Field observation of these neighborhoods readily established a broad palette of construction materials available to homeowners and contractors after about 1965. Homeowners often chose materials that implied an "up-grade" of the house or an improvement of the status or income of the homeowner. Materials were not necessarily selected by owners for their appropriateness in sensitive rehabilitation of the existing finishes. The veneering of a front porch, main façade, or entire exterior was sometimes done with very expensive materials such as slump block or burned adobe block. The following limited list of remodel materials is a sampling of the most popular materials actually encountered in the field.

Wall veneers

Stucco painted or unpainted Plywood with battens T1-11 pattern plywood Red slump block Aluminum siding Vinyl siding

Windows

Aluminum slider
Aluminum single-hung
Steel or wrought iron security grilles
Stucco pop-out surrounds
Sunscreens

Doors

Wood flush with small window Steel security screen door

Vents

Original vents are not often replaced at gables

Turbine vents and doghouse vents are added on the roof

Roofing

Rolled tar paper
Asphalt tabbed shingles
Galvanized corrugated steel panels

Home Improvements

The physical condition and architectural integrity of each house are direct indicators of the low-income homeowner's ability to maintain, enlarge, or improve a house. The term "improvement" in the barrios is related more closely to creature comfort than it is to architectural aesthetics of such a neighborhood. That is not to say the residents lack aesthetic sensibilities, but rather their primary concerns are with creating ample, comfortable shelter and providing reliable transportation within their meager means. In order to evaluate the architectural integrity of these altered or enlarged low-income homes fairly one must re-define the paradigm of "home



- A few important persons have been identified as having lived in these neighborhoods during historic times.
- Extensive archeological resources will likely be found throughout the entire study area in abandoned privy pits that were in use until the 1960s when the City sewer was at last introduced.

Adobe Architecture

(Criterion C – architectural design and construction methods)

- Vernacular Residential Traditions of Design Anglo- and Mexican-American.
- High Style Residential Architecture in Adobe.
- Traditional Adobe Construction Methods.

The Idealized Cultural Code of the Mexican-American Housescape

Dr. Daniel D. Arreola, an associate professor of geography at Texas A&M University, has conducted extensive field investigations of Mexican-American houses and barrios throughout the Southwest. His research into the origins and adaptations of traditional Mexican-American homes and neighborhoods is summarized in his article entitled *Mexican American Housescapes* printed in the Geographical Review, Vol. 78, No 3, July 1988. He describes the basic character-defining features of the Mexican-American housescapes that define the conception of a historic idealized landscape as partially realized through cultural inheritance and through adaptation to different social environments and situations. He asserts that the current domestic complex indicates the most recent evolution of an idealized landscape code that has linkages to Iberia as well as to pre-Columbian Mexico and that its persistence is explained, in part, by its ease of accommodation to similar cultural contexts.

Dr. Arreola writes that, "the Mexican-American housescape of the Southwest comprises a detached, single-family dwelling and its immediate surroundings in an urban barrio. The housescape is a complex of elements that includes property enclosure, exterior house color, and yard shrines. The housescape pattern indicates the most recent evolution of a historic landscape code that has linkages to pre-Columbian Mexico and Iberia. The persistence of the code is explained by the ease of accommodation to similar cultural circumstances over many generations. The presence of the signatures together in a recurring pattern suggests a specific form of cultural communication. Not all Mexican-American houses display the traits described. "Housescape" [is a coined term that] means more than just the house yet less than a landscape of the size usually studied by geographers."

Enclosure

The fencing along the front of a property is a crucial diagnostic of Mexican-American households in the urban landscape. Enclosure is a recognized feature of Mexican townscapes. The enclosed nature of the Mexican-American housescape is arguably derived from the importance attached to the courtyard-house form by Roman and Islamic cultures in Iberia. The enclosed form influenced Spanish buildings and was transferred as an ideal house type to colonial Mexico and the Southwest. In the New World environment the courtyard form called an *atrio* was also adopted for a religious function to facilitate conversion of the native populations



in central Mexico and was used selectively in missionary settlements across the northern frontier. The clergy in colonial Mexico probably recognized the social status attached to the enclosure concept in pre-Columbian built forms and encouraged its retention in church construction.

The Mexican populations in the southwestern United States were being exposed by the late 19th century to an Anglo-American building tradition. Unlike the colonial Spanish forms of courtyard and atrio, the Anglo-American patterns placed a structure near the center of a lot so that open space existed on the front and back of a dwelling. As open-perimeter housescapes became common in the Southwest, Mexican-Americans adapted to the new building tradition by fencing and enclosing property fronts and backs to suggest the ideal colonial form.

Color

The heritage of exterior building color appears to have followed similar channels of adaptation. Its association with Spanish religious structures is attributed to the Islamic *mudejar* craftsmen of the *reconquista* in Spain. The application of exterior color is a blending of Christian and Islamic influences. The diffusion of that trait to Mexico resulted in its merging with the pre-existent Indian practice of painting facades. Diffusion of Anglo-American traits to the Southwest intensified with the arrival of railroads in the late 19th century. Ornate and unorthodox colors on exteriors became common with the widespread acceptance of Victorian architectural styles. The Mexican tradition of exterior house color persisted in part because of the legitimacy afforded the decorative Victorian styles by elite Anglo-American residents. It is not simply coincidence that a tradition and a fashion coexisted in separate subcultures in the same area, but that each was an emblem of status.

Yard Shrine

Like the enclosed dwelling and house color, the Mexican-American yard shrine is the product of several situations. When Spain conquered Mexico, the clergy often sanctified pre-Columbian sites be erecting churches on top of Indian temples. In the Southwest the Spanish usually established their communities amid native populations. *Atrios* continued the tradition of communal sacred space with wall niches for statuary included in the ideal monastery plan, an neighborhood shrines furthered the practice. The yard shrine results from the interaction of modern folk Catholicism and Anglo-American house-space arrangement. Among Mexican-Americans the Old World communal shrine yielded to a form of private veneration situated within the most common open space of the American townscape, the front yard of the free-standing residential dwelling. In Mexico yard shrines are seen only where working-class families have adopted the American homestead pattern with a front yard.

Anthropologists have argued that the recent peasant background of many Mexican-Americans in the Southwest contributes in large part to the persistence of traditional folk-behavioral patterns. They exist primarily in the past, but they are often idealized in the present and served as guidelines for contemporary behavior. The evidence from the past supports the assertion that multicultural adaptation has largely been responsible for the persistence of housescape elements. If Mexican-Americans are viewed as tri-cultural, sharing Indian, Spanish,



THE IDEALIZED MEXICAN-AMERICAN HOUSESCAPE



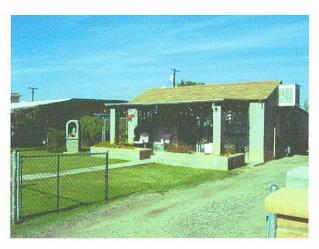
937 E. Cocopah Street



1118 E. Mohave Street



1214 E. Mohave Street



916 E. Mohave Street

This small sampling of houses demonstrate the various degrees the character-defining features that convey the "idealized Mexican-American housescape" Cultural adaptation through characteristic additions and alterations of vernacular houses is more significant than the form or style of the original house. These houses all have been culturally adapted with enclosure, color, yard shrines and door gardens.



and Anglo-American traditions, the folk houses and the current housescape for this ethnic subculture must also be seen as products of a multicultural adaptive process.

INTEGRITY OF THE PROPERTIES

Location

Each of the properties appears to have been constructed upon its current site. Although it is possible that wood-framed houses, or even masonry houses, could have been relocated from another site, cursory visual observation does not suggest that relocation had occurred.

Setting

Each house in the study area is sited within the setbacks of its residential lot in a typical manner that allows front, rear, and side yards. Most houses stand in an aligned rank at the front setback, creating uniformity in front yard depth. Occasionally, a small house is located at the rear setback creating a very deep front yard. As is common in most any residential neighborhood throughout time, the landscaping, perimeter fences, and site features of the houses have evolved. Today these modest houses and their respective settings reflect a paradoxical combination of site feature additions and improvements, plus a general deterioration of the landscaping and the buildings.

The character of the properties' setting is quite varied, indicating the current ability or inclination of the owners to maintain their homes and yards. Very few large old-growth trees exist in the neighborhoods, indicating that none were planted in the historic era or, if they were, they have not survived. This observation implies that these non-irrigated neighborhoods likely never had lush green landscaping. Furthermore, there are very few examples of intentional desert landscaping from the historic era or even low-water-use xeriscaping from the modern era.

As demonstrated by the 1912 Elias-Rodriguez Adobe House in Tempe, Mexican American neighborhoods during the early twentieth century commonly had well-landscaped yards where inexpensive irrigation was readily available. The landscape materials were chosen to serve both aesthetic and practical purposes. Front yards with shade trees, shrubs, lawns and flowers were intended to make a good impression on passersby and visitors. The back yards often had vegetable and herb gardens, fruit and nut trees, and date palms. There were also shade ramadas for sheltering exterior "summer kitchens" and sheds for storing tools and supplies. Occasionally, as a public act of faith, the family would construct a religious shrine dedicated to Our Lady of Guadalupe, the patron saint of Mexico. Perimeter fences defining personal territory and providing security were almost universal throughout the traditional Mexican American neighborhoods in the Salt River Valley. For example, the Elias-Rodriguez House was originally protected at the side and rear property lines by a continuous, dense prickly pear cactus "hedge" some six to eight feet high. A four-foot-high wire fence with gates allowed visibility and access to the front of the property for people and vehicles.

In the study area many of the properties have well-kept bermuda grass lawns, a few trees and shrubs, and even some annual flowers. Some properties even have thick landscaping



intended to partly screen and shade the houses. Today most of the properties have gravel yards, only a few shade trees, and no shrubs.

In compliance with the limits of local zoning ordinance, the owners surround their rear yards with six-foot-high fences and the front yards with three-foot-high fences. Non-compliant fence heights are not uncommon. The current fences appear to have been constructed during the modern era, being made predominantly of chainlink or concrete block. They may have replaced deteriorated original fences. Fences of wood boards or grapestakes may date from before 1964. Some fences are obviously cobbled together from salvaged building materials such as plywood and sheet metal. The presence of front yard fences is found in the vast majority of the properties throughout all seven neighborhoods without regard to the ethnicity of the residents.

Feeling

Certain portions of the neighborhoods where clusters of historic-era houses still stand have retained the feeling of pattern, rhythm, and scale of the historic streetscapes. The Mexican-American cultural adaptation of yard enclosure is found at virtually every property regardless of ethnic heritage of the owner. Streetscapes are defined by low fences at the sidewalks.

Design

Virtually all the houses of the study area represent the "builder vernacular" tradition of design and construction. Only a handful of the houses could be described as high-style designs prepared by an architect. A few of the houses were built (perhaps by the homeowners themselves) using "folk vernacular" traditions of adobe construction. Some of the vernacular houses show Bungalow or Ranch Style influences in their composition and detailing. These modest houses may be examples of builder vernacular houses constructed for low-income, homeowners of either African- or Mexican-American background.

It is interesting to note that the original characteristics of these houses do not necessarily reflect the ethnic origins of their original owners. No applied architectural adaptations based on African-American culture were observed. While middle- and high-income, urban Anglo-Americans were living in houses that were based on Spanish Eclectic architecture (Mission Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, Monterey Style, Pueblo Revival), the Mexican-Americans were living in Anglo-American vernacular houses that had no intrinsic association with their ethnic heritage. In smaller rural communities of Arizona the same situation was true of low-income Anglo-American families who tended to live in vernacular houses rather than Revivalist houses. It appears that romantic notions of high-style architecture follow high income rather than ethnic origins. Our findings indicate that Mexican-American homeowners adapted the local Anglo vernacular forms by adding enclosure, color, and yard shrines.

Field observations reveal that a favorite enhancement of the Mexican-American family's vernacular houses beginning in the mid-1960s was the addition of red slump block arcaded porches. This architectural expression transcends the typical adaptations mentioned above and tries to transform the "no-style" house into a high-style Spanish Eclectic house reflecting their Mexican-American heritage.



Materials

The materials used for the wall structure of the houses are typically wood or masonry. It is surprising that adobe masonry, strongly associated with the Mexican-American tradition of folk vernacular construction, is seldom seen in these ethnic neighborhoods of Phoenix. Florence and Tucson have a much stronger tradition of adobe architecture in their nineteenth-century houses of Anglos and Mexicans alike. It may be possible that early adobes have been surrounded and concealed by series of additions. Wood framing is used throughout the period of significance. Brick masonry was used from the 1910s to the late 1950s when it was replaced by concrete block. Stucco veneer has been favored during the entire period, but became very popular during the 1960s as a material for aesthetic up-grade or as concealment of earlier wall Throughout Phoenix after about 1964, a modernist iteration of Spanish Eclectic architecture became fashionable in upper-class residential design supplanting to a degree the details and materials, if not the form, of Ranch Style houses. Inspired by the work of local architect Bennie Gonzales, 1960s Phoenix embraced its long-ignored Mexican heritage in its commercial and residential buildings. Stucco became the wall sheathing of choice. It is apparent that many of the buildings in the study area have had their original wall material veneered with stucco. It is not unlikely that older adobe buildings have been sheathed by modern stucco. Also, concrete slump block, replicating traditional adobe bricks, became available locally in the mid-1960s. Slump block became very popular in the design of Neo-Spanish Colonial Revival houses and commercial buildings in Phoenix.

Workmanship

It appears likely that the homeowners themselves constructed most of the houses surveyed in the Noise Reduction Program. Because the houses are more of an Anglo-American vernacular type than Mexican-American, it appears that the builders were trained in the construction trades for jobs building for Anglo-American owners rather than in traditional folk methods from Mexico. Furthermore, it may be possible that the materials for these houses were obtained from other construction sites or demolition projects. The workmanship and construction skill levels are often vastly poorer on additions and alterations to an original building.

Association

These survey properties are associated primarily with the builder vernacular residential architecture spanning seven decades. They also represent the type of housing affordable to low-income Mexican-American families during the 1940s and 1950s. The concentration of Mexican-American families in these areas, once at the outskirts of the original townsite, demonstrates the segregation of minorities and the disadvantaged from the more affluent neighborhoods of the Anglo-Americans.



OPINION OF NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

ELIGIBILITY OF HISTORIC DISTRICTS

General Evaluation of the Significance of Neighborhoods

The seven subject neighborhoods have the potential of being significant under several different contexts and National Register criteria.

All seven neighborhoods are associated with the planning and development of Phoenix' in terms of ethnic and low-income residential areas from 1900 to 1975. Five neighborhoods are related to the local Mexican-American community and two are associated with the local African-American community. Thus, the seven neighborhoods potentially could be significant for association with historic patterns of urban growth and residential development in Phoenix under Criterion A.

Research has identified a few residents that were locally significant as educators and social activists during the historic era. The individual homes of these persons are associated with them rather than the neighborhood as a whole. Thus, the neighborhoods are not significant for association with important local persons in Phoenix under Criterion B.

The vast majority of the houses in all seven neighborhoods are examples of the vernacular traditions of design and construction methods as typically found in the low-income neighborhoods of Phoenix. Most of these traditional houses are of massed-plan and side-gable layouts, some of front-gable-and-wing, and a few bungalow-influenced houses with gabled porches. Many of the post-WWII houses show the influence of the popular L-shaped Ranch style plan. Relatively few houses could be identified as high style architecture typically found in Phoenix' middle- and upper-income residential areas contemporaneous with these seven neighborhoods. Although the architecture of high style homes in the study area makes them appear important in contrast to the majority of vernacular houses, they are fairly commonplace when compared with examples in other contemporaneous neighborhoods (e.g., Roosevelt, F.Q. Story, Coronado Historic Districts).

Furthermore, the architecture of the houses does not necessarily reflect cultural or ethnic influences. The designs of the modest homes are not distinctive or indicative of construction by Mexican-, African-, or Anglo-Americans. The use of adobe masonry was found to be not limited to the five Mexican-American barrios, but was seen in the two African-American neighborhoods as well. The use of adobe is also found during the historic period in the Anglo-American houses of Phoenix. Adobe construction, as adopted by many ethnic groups, appears to be associated to the desert region as much as with the Hispanic culture.

Also, neither of the two traditional Mexican house types, the urban rowhouse or the rural courtyard house, is found in these neighborhoods. Likely influenced by zoning ordinance's building setbacks, the houses in these neighborhoods are set near the center of their respective



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lots. Thus, the residential adobe architecture of the neighborhoods potentially could be significant for association both with vernacular traditions of design and construction as well as with high style architecture under Criterion C.

Although archaeological investigation is not part of this historic resource evaluation, it also must be considered in the total evaluation of cultural and historic resources for the Noise Reduction Program project. A separate archaeological investigation is being conducted through the City of Phoenix archaeologist, Todd Bostwick. We have shared with him our findings regarding standing structures and our experience in similar neighborhood surveys. In turn, he has shown us a map he prepared of known prehistoric Hohokam canals and settlements within the study area.

Because City sewers did not serve these low-income neighborhoods until the 1950s, there is a probability that abandoned privy pits will be found on many of the older properties. Also, foundation remnants of demolished buildings may still exist. Refer to the separate archaeological evaluation report for an evaluation of the potential significance of the neighborhoods under Criterion D.

General Evaluation of the Integrity of Neighborhoods

Many complicated, inter-related issues and situations have contributed to the general deterioration of the seven neighborhoods' integrity. Along with issues of economy, discrimination, transportation projects, industrial growth, urban redevelopment, real estate speculation, crime, and government (rezoning), the effects of airport expansion have also impacted the area. For at least ten years, incessant jet aircraft noise from the nearby Sky Harbor International Airport has affected adversely the people living in these neighborhoods. The aircraft noise has contributed to the social deterioration of the resident population which, in turn, has been manifested in the physical deterioration of the structures. People have left the area and sold out to industrial businesses wanting adjacency to the airport and the freeway. The demolition of houses and the intrusion of industrial uses have had a serious effect on the contributing resources, the setting and the feeling of the seven neighborhoods.

The streetscapes, as seen collectively, do not retain sufficient integrity of setting, feeling and design to convey the neighborhoods' association with contexts significant to the development of Phoenix before 1965. Due to the extensive intrusions of industrial buildings and the demolition of historic properties, the residential streetscapes lack the density and continuity of location necessary to convey the original character of this residential neighborhood.

Most of the houses, as seen individually do not retain sufficient integrity of *original design, materials, and workmanship* to reflect their significance as unaffected examples of the vernacular residential architecture of their era. In general, most of the houses have sustained extensive additions and alterations during the modern era that obscure the original character of the vernacular design. The presence of modern remodeling materials is particularly problematic in portraying the limited palette of affordable materials available to the original homeowners or builders before 1965. It is ironic that the improved economic situation of the owners, that



enabled them to improve their homes with new materials, has served to affect adversely the original character of the houses.

Specific Eligibility Evaluations of the Individual Neighborhoods Ann Ott Barrio

Age

- Most houses constructed during the 1940s and 1950s
- Earliest house constructed in 1916 at 1800 S. 12th Street

Significance

- Community planning and development in Phoenix, 1900-1965
- The Mexican-American Community in Phoenix, 1900-1965
- Vernacular Residential Architecture in Phoenix, 1900-1965

Integrity

- Loss of integrity of streetscapes caused by demolition of houses and intrusions of industrial and commercial businesses
- Loss of integrity of individual houses caused by inappropriate additions and alterations or by lack of maintenance
- Low density and low integrity of pre-1964 properties makes the area not eligible.
 - 115 houses of the 220 total parcels are potential contributors (52%).
 - 36 houses of the 220 total parcels are not eligible due to integrity loss (36%).
 - 21 of the 220 total parcels are vacant (9%).
 - 5 of the 220 total parcels are commercial intrusions (3%).

Evaluation

Determined as <u>not eligible</u> for listing on the National Register as a historic district due to loss of integrity

El Campito Barrio

Age

- Most houses constructed during the 1940s and 1950s
- Earliest houses constructed in 1916 at 805, 817, 819 and 826 S. 8th Street, 808 9th Street, 815 & 901 East Sherman Street, and 716 East Buckeye Road

Significance

This neighborhood is distinctive from the other six in the project area for its interesting and unique street layout with narrow streets and dead-end hammerheads rather than culde-sac turnarounds.

- Community planning and development in Phoenix, 1900-1965
- The Mexican-American Community in Phoenix, 1900-1965
- Vernacular Residential Architecture in Phoenix, 1900-1965



Integrity

- Loss of integrity of streetscapes caused by demolition of houses and intrusions of industrial and commercial businesses
- Loss of integrity of individual houses caused by inappropriate additions and alterations or by lack of maintenance
- Low density and low integrity of pre-1964 properties makes the area not eligible.
 - 49 houses of the 96 total parcels are potential contributors (51%).
 - 25 houses of the 96 total parcels are not eligible due to integrity loss (26%).
 - 21 of the 96 total parcels are vacant (22%).
 - 1 of the 96 total parcels is a modern commercial intrusion (1%).

Evaluation

Determined as <u>not eligible</u> for listing on the National Register as a historic district due to loss of integrity

Cuatro Milpas Barrio

Age

- Most houses constructed during the 1940s and 1950s
- Earliest houses constructed in 1916 at 1606 S. 12th Street, 1121 and 1123 S. 13th Street, 1113 and 1123 East Cooper Street.

Significance

- Community planning and development in Phoenix, 1900-1965
- The Mexican-American Community in Phoenix, 1900-1965
- Vernacular Residential Architecture in Phoenix, 1900-1965

Integrity

- Loss of integrity of streetscapes caused by demolition of houses and intrusions of industrial and commercial businesses
- Loss of integrity of individual houses caused by inappropriate additions and alterations or by lack of maintenance
- Low density and low integrity of pre-1964 properties makes the area not eligible.
 - 228 houses of the 409 total parcels are potential contributors (56%).
 - 126 houses of the 409 total parcels are not eligible due to integrity loss (31%).
 - 55 of the 409 total parcels are vacant (13%).

Evaluation

Determined as <u>not eligible</u> for listing on the National Register as a historic district due to loss of integrity

Green Valley Barrio

Age

- Most houses constructed during the 1940s and 1950s



- Earliest surviving houses constructed in 1916 at 2508 and 2515 S. 13th Street

Significance

- Community planning and development in Phoenix, 1900-1965
- The Mexican-American Community in Phoenix, 1900-1965
- Vernacular Residential Architecture in Phoenix, 1900-1965

Integrity

- Loss of integrity of streetscapes caused by demolition of houses and intrusions of industrial and commercial businesses
- Loss of integrity of individual houses caused by inappropriate additions and alterations or by lack of maintenance
- Low density and low integrity of pre-1964 properties makes the area not eligible.
 - 64 houses of the 107 total parcels are potential contributors (59%).
 - 43 houses of the 107 total parcels are not eligible due to integrity loss (41%).

Evaluation

Determined as <u>not eligible</u> for listing on the National Register as a historic district due to loss of integrity

Rio Salado San Juan Batista

Age

- Most houses constructed during the 1950s
- Earliest surviving house constructed in 1941 at 1631 East Rairdon Lane

Significance

- Community planning and development in Phoenix, 1900-1965
- The Mexican-American Community in Phoenix, 1900-1965
- Vernacular Residential Architecture in Phoenix, 1900-1965

Integrity

- Loss of integrity of streetscapes caused by demolition of houses and intrusions of industrial and commercial businesses
- Loss of integrity of individual houses caused by inappropriate additions and alterations or by lack of maintenance
- Low density and low integrity of pre-1964 properties makes the area not eligible.
 - 39 houses of the 51 total parcels are potential contributors (76%).
 - 7 houses of the 51 total parcels are not eligible due to integrity loss (14%).
 - 3 of the 51 total parcels are vacant (6%).
 - 2 of the 51 total parcels is a modern commercial intrusion (4%).



Evaluation

Determined as <u>not eligible</u> for listing on the National Register as a historic district due to loss of integrity

Eastlake Park Neighborhood

Age

- Most houses constructed during the 1940s and 1950s
- Earliest surviving house constructed in 1921 1341 East Madison Street

Significance

- Community planning and development in Phoenix, 1900-1965
- The African-American Community in Phoenix, 1900-1965
- Vernacular Residential Architecture in Phoenix, 1900-1965

Integrity

- Loss of integrity of streetscapes caused by demolition of houses and intrusions of industrial and commercial businesses
- Loss of integrity of individual houses caused by inappropriate additions and alterations or by lack of maintenance
- Low density and low integrity of pre-1964 properties makes the area not eligible.
 - 54 houses of the 97 total parcels are potential contributors (55%).
 - 28 houses of the 97 total parcels are not eligible due to integrity loss (28%).
 - 3 of the 97 total parcels are vacant (3%).

Evaluation

Determined as <u>not eligible</u> for listing on the National Register as a historic district due to loss of integrity

32nd Street Neighborhood

Age

- Most houses constructed during the 1940s and 1950s
- Earliest surviving houses constructed in 1933 at 3249 East Madison Street

Significance

- Community planning and development in Phoenix, 1900-1965
- The African-American Community in Phoenix, 1900-1965
- Vernacular Residential Architecture in Phoenix, 1900-1965

Integrity

- Loss of integrity of streetscapes caused by demolition of houses and intrusions of industrial and commercial businesses
- Loss of integrity of individual houses caused by inappropriate additions and alterations or by lack of maintenance
- Low density and low integrity of pre-1964 properties makes the area not eligible.
 - 20 houses of the 63 total parcels are potential contributors (32%).
 - 30 houses of the 63 total parcels are not eligible due to integrity loss (48%).



8 of the 63 total parcels are vacant (13%).

Evaluation

Determined as <u>not eligible</u> for listing on the National Register as a historic district due to loss of integrity

ELIGIBILITY OF INDIVIDUAL BUILDINGS

Our archival and field investigations of houses in the seven neighborhoods disclosed 19 individual properties of fifty-years of age or older that are potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. These houses appear to have sufficient significance within the identified study contexts of history, important persons, or architecture to allow individual listing.

Peripherally, our investigations recognized other non-residential building types (not within the project survey scope) that may be found potentially eligible for listing. We believe that the scope of the survey, as necessitated by constraints of federal funding definitions for residential noise reduction treatments, has excluded important components of these low-income, ethnic neighborhoods from consideration for listing. The following areas of significance are represented by historic-era, non-residential property types found in these neighborhoods. Further research and evaluation may determine some of them as potentially eligible for listing on the National Register.

Our background research into the history of the seven neighborhoods revealed many different areas of significance or themes with which individual houses may be associated. The following list presents themes by which we tested the individual houses for National Register eligibility. The individual houses proved to be associated with only a few of the themes. Other non-residential buildings (beyond our work scope) will likely be associated with the other themes. We present this list for the benefit of those who will be evaluating non-residential buildings in subsequent surveys.

Criterion A – Important Events and Patterns of History

Homesteading and Rural Architecture in Phoenix

The vernacular ranch house constructed by Wilson Jones in 1879 at 1008 East Buckeye Road is a rare surviving example of a 19th-century homestead in the Phoenix area. It is also associated with Wilson Jones under Criterion B and with the early use of adobe construction methods in Phoenix under Criterion C.

Commerce

The various small retail shops and corner markets found scattered throughout the study area are related to Mexican-, African-, and Chinese-American-owned businesses that served the neighborhoods and barrios with specialized services and foods. The small motor court at 710 East Buckeye Road is a rare surviving example of the earliest form of traveler accommodations for motorists.



African-American Community and Ethnic Culture

The neighborhood churches are not only closely related to religion, but also to the social and political aspects of African-American life.

Civil Rights Movement

The local churches and meeting halls may be closely related to activism and organization of the local civil rights movements for the Mexican- and African-American communities.

Mexican-American Community and Ethnic Culture

The local Roman Catholic parishes and many of the evangelical churches of the area are closely related to the cultural identity of the Mexican-American Community. The Mexican-American community's cultural identity is often reflected in their traditions of residential architecture.

Community Planning and Development

The establishment of African-American neighborhoods and Mexican-American barrios is an important aspect of the development of the urban fabric of Phoenix through practices of discrimination and segregation.

Criterion B - Important Individuals

As noted above under Criterion A, two important persons area also associated with the civil rights movement during the modern period, Cesar Chavez with the Mexican-American farm workers of Arizona and Calvin Goode with the African-American citizens of Phoenix.

Cesar Chavez

During our documentary research, we discovered a significant modern-era event of the Arizona civil rights movement occurred in El Campito Barrio. In the now-vacant Santa Rita Community Hall at 1007 East Hadley Street, national civil rights activist Cesar Chavez staged a fast in protest of the Arizona Farm Labor Law. This event and its location were highly publicized, both locally and nationally, at the time. The Santa Rita Community Hall is still remembered by Arizona's Mexican-Americans as the scene of an important local event associated with the broader national civil rights movement.

Cesar Chavez worked throughout Arizona's farming areas and at the State Capitol to advance the rights of farm workers during the 1960s and 1970s. His nation-wide activism brought him to the Yuma and Phoenix areas. Presently, we are not aware of any other single property more directly associated with Cesar Chavez' work in Phoenix than is the Santa Rita Community Hall. A modern public memorial to Chavez was constructed by the City of Phoenix in the form of the Cesar Chavez Plaza. This pedestrian plaza, built within the First Avenue right-of-way between Washington and Jefferson Streets, links the 1929 County-City Administration Building (the second City Hall) and the 1959 Calvin Goode Municipal Building (the third City Hall).

Because the Santa Rita Community Hall is not a residential property, it is outside the scope of our investigation. Nonetheless, it appears to be a very important property associated



with the Arizona civil rights movement and the Mexican-American community of Phoenix. Thus, we recommend that further investigation of the significance and integrity of the building be conducted by the Aviation Department in continuing their Section 106 compliance activities for these areas affected by airport expansion and flight pattern changes. Furthermore, the Aviation Department should request that the SHPO make a determination of eligibility of the Santa Rita Community Hall under Criteria A and B and under Consideration G as a building that has attained significance within the past 50 years. Additionally, the CHPO and the Phoenix HP Commission should make a determination of eligibility for listing on the local register.

Calvin Goode

Our investigations also have identified a modern-era property associated with businessman and former Phoenix City Councilman Calvin Goode. His home and office are located at 1508-1510 East Jefferson Street within the Eastlake Park neighborhood. He has lived and worked at this address throughout his long career. Throughout the many chapters of his life Calvin Goode has worked for the advancement of the African-Americans of Phoenix. Since the 1960's he has been a civil rights leader in the local community. To honor his service to Phoenix in general and to the African-American community in particular, the City of Phoenix renamed the third City Hall (built in 1959) as the Calvin Goode Municipal Building. It was in this building that he served as City Councilman. However, it is his home and business that are more closely associated with his personal commitment to the Eastlake Park neighborhood and to the civil rights movement of the African-American community in Phoenix.

Although the era of significance of the work of Calvin Goode occurred within the past fifty years, his home and office appear to be buildings associated with his success as a minority businessman and role in the local civil rights movement. Thus, we recommend that further investigation of the significance and integrity of the buildings be conducted by the Aviation Department in continuing their Section 106 compliance activities for these areas affected by airport expansion and flight pattern changes. Furthermore, the Aviation Department should request that the SHPO make a determination of eligibility, at a local level of significance, of the Calvin Goode home and office under Criterion B and under Consideration G as buildings that have attained significance within the past 50 years. Additionally, the CHPO and the Phoenix HP Commission should make a determination of eligibility for listing on the local register.

Criterion C - Architectural Design and Construction Methods

Adobe Architecture and Construction

Adobe construction is found throughout all the neighborhoods to be as much a regional construction method as an indicator of the cultural traditions of the Mexican-Americans. Just because a house is constructed of adobe it is not necessarily considered individually eligible for listing on the National Register. It must be a good example either of a traditional vernacular type or of a high style. In at least one case, adobe is used in a high-style Art Moderne house (3249 E. Madison), proving that adobe was not solely employed in vernacular traditions of architecture.

Vernacular Traditions of Residential Architecture

19th-century rural houses are represented by the single surviving homestead house with a massed plan, hipped roof, and full verandah. 20th-century urban houses are represented by the



hundreds of small houses of massed plan or gable-front-and-wing plan, with gabled roofs, and small attached porches. Unless constructed of adobe, these vernacular types are not considered to possess sufficient architectural significance to justify individual listing on the National Register.

High Styles of Residential Architecture

Examples of high-style residential architecture are unusual in the low-income context of these seven neighborhoods where basic shelter was more important than a stylistic statement. Although the few houses of high-style in these neighborhoods appear quite striking in contrast with the majority of vernacular houses, their designs are comparable to those commonly found in middle-income historic districts throughout Phoenix. Furthermore, we discovered through integration of archival research and field survey that there was occasionally a correlation between a high-style of a house (Criterion C) and the significance of its original resident (Criterion B). In these seven neighborhoods, the modest examples of high-style residences do not possess sufficient architectural significance to be potentially eligible for listing on the National Register as individual properties unless they are constructed of adobe.

The Idealized Mexican-American Housescape

The character of vernacular houses was often culturally affected by modifications made by the Mexican-American homeowner. Visual clues to this "culturization" include perimeter delineation of fences, door gardens, colorful paint schemes, and religious shrines. These cultural changes to an otherwise undistinguished, modest vernacular house transforms it into a Mexican-American housescape that is significant for its cultural association through design adaptations. Such changes to houses, if done during the period of significance, would not necessarily preclude its eligibility due to loss of integrity. The significance of the idealized Mexican-American Housescape would be further reinforced if it were found to be associated with an owner-built adobe house. This phenomenon of Mexican-American "culturization" should be intensely documented and evaluated in Phoenix before more houses of the few remaining barrios are lost to demolition and redevelopment.

Evaluation Criteria for Eligibility based on Architecture

The approach to evaluation of residential architecture in low-income, ethnic neighborhoods is very different from that of middle- and upper-class Anglo-American neighborhoods of the same era. Vernacular traditions of folk housing must be seen from a different viewpoint than high style architect-designed or -inspired residences. For example, the use of adobe construction is a cultural/environmental tradition in folk houses rather than as a romantic design concept in high style Period Revival homes. Furthermore, high style architecture in the primarily vernacular neighborhoods gives a powerful contrasting appearance. Modest examples of Southwest Style houses common in middle-class neighborhoods look very special in the barrios. A typical example of high style architecture in the barrio is not sufficient for eligibility under Criterion C alone. Thus, we recommend evaluating individual houses in these neighborhoods for their combination of architectural and cultural values. We concentrate on houses of high integrity that are 1) built of adobe and that are 2) good examples of vernacular types or of high styles. It is this combination of significance that is the basis for justification of eligibility for residential architecture.



Criterion D - Archaeology

The scope of our investigation of historic residential resources did not include archaeological investigation of either historic or pre-historic features. Our historical research indicates the likelihood of encountering many abandoned privy pits in the backyards of houses built before the 1960s. The privy pits may contain trash that is important to understanding the culture and lifestyles of the various minority communities of the area.

As the formal archaeological component of the project study, the City of Phoenix archaeologist, Todd Bostwick, has compiled a map of potential locations of subsurface prehistoric resources based on archival investigations of previous surveys and excavations. Any disturbance of the soil or excavations caused by the Aviation Department Noise Reduction Program, especially the demolition of houses, must be monitored for archaeological resources that may be potentially eligible for listing on the National Register.



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TREATMENT

Beyond the determination of National Register eligibility, another important goal of this study was to develop noise reduction treatment methods that comply with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation*. It is recognized that the standard noise reduction treatments currently employed by the Aviation Department's program do not comply with *The Secretary's Standards*. We were commissioned to develop integrity-sensitive, special treatments that would be applied to eligible houses. These properties may have been determined eligible for listing on the National Register, either as individual properties or as contributors to a historic district. However, none of the surveyed properties has been determined as being eligible for listing on the National Register. Therefore, no special historic preservation treatment is required. Although we developed conceptual historic preservation treatments specific for the local house types during the Research Phase of this project, there is no need to present or develop further these special noise reduction treatments.



LIMITATIONS OF THE RESEARCH

LIMITED RESEARCH SCOPE

The scope of our research, as limited by the funding constraints of the federal grant and Section 106, has allowed us to develop an appreciation for and understanding of the architecture that reflects the story of the African- and Mexican-American communities that have lived in these seven neighborhoods. Many questions have come to mind as we investigated the history and buildings of the area. We found that much of the most dynamic aspects of civil rights history in these neighborhoods have occurred in the modern period (post-1965). Also the demise of the neighborhoods as caused by growth and development pressures is particularly interesting. The documentation of modern era changes here would be of value both to the residents and to historians. The following research questions have come to mind during our investigations. We recommend that the means for further research in these areas of interest be found. The threat of demolition of houses and the dispersed relocation of interconnected generations of neighbors makes this research urgent.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

Conduct research into property types and functions, other than residences, in order to develop a better-balanced understanding of the seven neighborhoods. By evaluating the significance of the religious, social, and commercial properties their association with the minority communities might be better interpreted and important historic connections might be made. The connection between the African-American churches and the civil fights movement could prove to be very significant. The study of corner grocery markets could bring to light interesting patterns of economic betterment of local shop-owners and their relationship with the neighborhood residents. The presence of a Chinese-American-owned market in a predominantly Mexican-American neighborhood would be very interesting. Determine the eligibility of the motor court, motel, and apartment house also located in the residential study area.

Further investigation of the "idealized Mexican-American Housescape", as demonstrated by the houses in the seven neighborhoods, is of great value in identifying and understanding patterns of barrio development. Research has indicated that the alteration of the housescape with cultural character-defining features does not necessarily mean an adverse affect on the integrity of the property from a historic viewpoint. These characteristics of enclosure, color, and yard shrines probably should be evaluated not as a loss of original architectural integrity, but rather as cultural features that have attained significance during the historic period. Of special interest would be the connections between homes having strong character-defining elements and the length of time (or number of generations) since the homeowners emigrated from Mexico.

Follow the connection between these low-income housing areas and the development of public housing "projects" such as the Marcos de Niza and Matthew Henson projects that are also threatened with demolition.

Investigate historic-era (1930's through 1965) aerial photos and historic maps other than the Sanborn Maps for development patterns of distinct neighborhoods, for relocated buildings,



for potential historical archaeology from missing buildings. Note that because the homes in these low-income, ethnic neighborhoods were not insured, the Sanborn-Perris Fire Insurance Company did not map the areas.

Research how these low-income homeowners could afford to build or buy a house. Did they qualify for FHA or VA loans? What financial assistance, if any, did residents have before the New Deal or the War? Did they simply pay for the materials and provide their own labor? Were building materials surplus, second-hand, or simply "liberated"?

Conduct a contextual research project for "adobe architecture in the Salt River Valley, 1870-1965 in order to identify, document and evaluate the surviving historic adobe structures. Integrate this adobe context with the Rural Architecture of Phoenix and with the state-wide data from context documents on Vernacular Architecture, Homesteading, and Indian Wars forts.

Conduct an in-depth historic building assessment of the Wilson Jones adobe ranch house at 1008 East Buckeye Road. This important turn-of-the-twentieth-century building is a rare surviving example of a once-common building type. It is threatened by commercial redevelopment. This unusual building did not appear on the Aviation Department's property inventory list for research during this project.

Additional research needs to be conducted to determine if the Jose G. Lopez awarded the Viet Nam military decorations in 1967 is the same Lopez (or son of the Lopez) who owned the home at 3241 East Jefferson Street. The event for which Lopez is noted occurred after the neighborhood's period of significance.

An archaeology survey is being conducted parallel to this architectural investigation to determine if any properties are potentially eligible under Criterion D. Because City sewers were not provided in the neighborhoods until the mid-1960s, each house used either a septic system or, more likely, an outhouse. Privy pits and trash piles may contain important historic or cultural resources. Provide funding for the monitoring of archaeology during demolition of houses and site grading.



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Appendix A - Inventory List

National Register Eligibility

IE - Individually Eligible

			C - Contributor NE - Not eligible						
AV No.	. Addr	ess	Parcel No.	Date	I C NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
1050132	1000	E. Apache Street	11-546-026	1936		insufficient significance	V	Pueblo	Ann Ott
1050177	1001	E. Apache Street	11-546-050	1945		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050129	1002	E. Apache Street	11-546-023	1946		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050178	1003	E. Apache Street	11-546-048	1990		Age			Ann Ott
1050128	1006	E. Apache Street	11-546-021	1950		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050179	1007	E. Apache Street	11-546-046	?		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050180	1007	E. Apache Street	11-546-044	?		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050127	1008	E. Apache Street	11-546-019	1936		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050181	1009	E. Apache Street	11-546-042	1935		insufficient significance	>	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050126	1010	E. Apache Street	11-546-017	1948		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050182	1011	E. Apache Street	11-545-640	1946		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050125	1012	E. Apache Street	11-546-015	1945		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050183	1013	E. Apache Street	11-545-638	1940		insufficient significance	>	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050124	1014	E. Apache Street	11-546-013	1966		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
250184	1015	E. Apache Street	11-545-636	1957		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott

AV No	o. Add	ress	Parcel No.	Date	I C NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
105012	3 1016	5 E. Apache Street	11-546-011	1965		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
105018	5 1017	7 E. Apache Street	11-546-034	1935		insufficient significance	\checkmark	Vernacular	Ann Ott
105012	2 1018	E. Apache Street	11-546-009	1983		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
105018	6 1019	E. Apache Street	11-546-032	1935		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
105012	1 1020	E. Apache Street	11-546-007	1926		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050187	7 1021	E. Apache Street	11-546-030	1940		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050188	3 1023	E. Apache Street	11-546-028	1936		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050190	1103	E. Apache Street	11-546-146	1936		insufficient significance	•	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050191	1105	E. Apache Street	11-546-174	1926		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050117	1108	E. Apache Street	11-546-157	1956		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050193	1113	E. Apache Street	115-461-68a	1946		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050192	1115	E. Apache Street	115-461-60-	1946		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050115	1116	E. Apache Street	11-546-161	1930		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050194	1119	E. Apache Street	115-461-51-	1945		insufficient significance	>	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1010095	1210	E. Apache Street	11-540-096	1973		Age		Vernacular - side-gabled w/Ranch	Ann Ott
1010098	1210-1	E. Apache Street	11-540-098	c. 1940		Insufficient Significance		Vernacular - Side-gabled	Ann Ott
1010095-	1214	E. Apache Street	11-540-095	1945		Insufficient Significance		Vernacular - side-gabled	Ann Ott

AV	V No.	Addre	ess	Parcel No.	Date	ICN	E	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
105	50104	1218	E. Apache Street	11-540-093	1951		~	insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott
101	10092	1220	E. Apache Street	11-540-092	1940		/	Insufficient Significance	✓	Vernacular - Gable Front	Ann Ott
105	50101	1302	E. Apache Street	11-540-088	1940			insufficient significance	$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$	Vernacular	Ann Ott
105	0100	1306	E. Apache Street	11-540-086	1940		7	major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
105	0099	1310	E. Apache Street	1154-008-4ba	1940		Z	insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott
101	0084	1312	E. Apache Street	115-400-84b	1940			Insufficient Significance	~	Vernacular - Front-gabled	Ann Ott
1050	0097	1316	E. Apache Street	11-540-082	1940			major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050	0149	710	E. Apache Street	11-545-032	1946			insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott
050)157	711	E. Apache Street	11-545-079	1935			insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050)148	712	E. Apache Street	11-545-030	1944			insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050	158	727	E. Apache Street	11-545-077	1975			insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050	147	732	E. Apache Street	11-545-028	1946			nsufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050	159	733	E. Apache Street	11-545-075	1942			nsufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Ann Ott
10501	146	734	E. Apache Street	11-545-026	1941		n	najor remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
10501	160 7	735	E. Apache Street	11-545-073	1931		n	najor remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
10501	45 7	7 36	E. Apache Street	11-545-024	1950		n	najor remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
501	61 7	39	E. Apache Street	11-545-071	1930		m	aajor remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott

AV No.	. Add	ress	Parcel No.	Date	I C N	E Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
1050144	740	E. Apache Street	11-545-022	1947		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050143	810	E. Apache Street	115-450-20a	1950		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050142	812	E. Apache Street	115-450-18a	1946		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050164	817	E. Apache Street	11-545-065	1941		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050141	818	E. Apache Street	11-545-016	1948		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050165	821	E. Apache Street	11-545-063	1942		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050140	822	E. Apache Street	11-545-014	1946		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050166	825	E. Apache Street	11-545-061	1950		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050139	826	E. Apache Street	11-545-012	1946		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050167	903	E. Apache Street	11-545-059	1940		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050138	904	E. Apache Street	11-545-010	1946		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050168	905	E. Apache Street	11-545-057	1958		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ött
1050137	906	E. Apache Street	11-545-008	1946		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050169	907	E. Apache Street	11-545-055	1952		insufficient significance		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050136	908	E. Apache Street	11-545-006	1946		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050170	909	E. Apache Street	11-545-053	1931		major remodel	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050135	910	E. Apache Street	11-545-004	1950		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott

AV No	. Address		Parcel No.	Date	ICN	E	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area	
1050171	1 911 E.	Apache Street	11-545-051	1936		✓	major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott	
1050172	2 913 E.	Apache Street	11-545-049	1936		~	major remodel	n na	Vernacular	Ann Ott	
1050173	3 921 E.	Apache Street	11-545-047	1972		~	Age			Ann Ott	
1050174	4 925 E.	Apache Street	11-545-045	1931		7	insufficient significance	Y	Vernacular	Ann Ott	
1050175	5 929 E.	Apache Street	11-545-043	1999		<u>/</u>	Age			Ann Ott	
1050176	999 E.	Apache Street	11-545-041	1941		/	insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Ann Ott	
1050162	741 E.	Apache Street-	11-545-069	1951			insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott	
1030258	710 E.	Buckeye Road	11-638-066	1943			insufficient significance	\checkmark	Vernacular	Campito	
1030259	716 E. I	Buckeye Road	11-638-065	1916			major remodel		Vernacular	Campito	
1030268	728 E. I	Buckeye Road	11-638-064	1945]	major remodel		Vernacular	Campito	
1040467	1000 E. C	Cocopah Street	11-546-117	1941			insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas	
1040593	1001 E. C	Cocopah Street	11-546-142	1930]	major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas	
1040468	1002 E. C	Cocopah Street	11-546-116	1946			major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas	-
1040592	1003 E. C	Cocopah Street	11-546-140	1943			insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas	
1040469	1004 E. C	Cocopah Street	11-546-115	1951			insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas	
1040590	1007 E. C	ocopah Street	11-546-136	1956		r	major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas	
0472	1008 E. Co	ocopah Street	11-546-112	1941		r	najor remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas	

AV No.	Add	ress	Parcel No.	Date	I C NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
1040589	1009	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-134	1940		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040473	1010	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-111	1950		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040588	1011	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-132	1942		insufficient significance	\	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040474	1012	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-110	1948		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040587	1013	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-130	1942		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040475	1014	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-109	1946		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040586	1015	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-128	1950		insufficient significance		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040476-	1016	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-108	1941		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040585	1017	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-126	1944		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040584	1019	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-124	1947		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040477	1020	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-107	1946		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040583	1021	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-122	1954		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040478	1022	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-106	1942		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040581	1023	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-118	1942		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040479	1024	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-105	1946		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040481	1102	E. Cocopah Street 1	15-460-74a	1949		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040482	1104	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-073	1946		insufficient significance	•	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas

2	AV No.	Addr	ess	Parcel No.	Date	ICN	VE.	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
	040483	1106	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-068	1988		V	Age		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1	040484	1108	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-069	1952		✓	insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1	040578	1109	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-087	1926		✓	insufficient significance	✓	Bungalow	Cuatro Milpas
1	040486	1112	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-066	1948		Y	insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1	040577	1113	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-084	1916		~	major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1	040487	1114	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-062	1950		/	insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
10	040576	1115	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-083	1936			insufficient significance	>	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
10)4 04 88	1116	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-060	1946			insufficient significance	✓	Ranch	Cuatro Milpas
)40575	1119	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-080	1936			major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
10)40573	1123	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-076	1916			major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
10	40570	1203	E. Cocopah Street	11-540-070	1936			insufficient significance	>	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
10	40495	1206	E. Cocopah Street	11-540-035	1942			insufficient significance	✓	Early Ranch	Cuatro Milpas
10-	40496	1208	E. Cocopah Street	11-540-031	1947		•	major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
104	40569	1209	E. Cocopah Street	115-400-68b	1930			insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
104	10567	1211	E. Cocopah Street	11-540-065	1936]	major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
104	10497	1212	E. Cocopah Street	11-540-032	1945		1	major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
	.0566	1213	E. Cocopah Street	11-540-064	1936		I	najor remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas

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1040498	3 1214	E. Cocopah Street	11-540-027	1962		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040565	1215	E. Cocopah Street	11-540-062	1940		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040499	1216	E. Cocopah Street	11-540-028	1945		insufficient significance	Y	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040564	1217	E. Cocopah Street	11-540-061	1936		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040500	1220	E. Cocopah Street	11-540-024	1939		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040563	1221	E. Cocopah Street	11-540-059	1940		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040501	1222	E. Cocopah Street	11-540-022	1976		Age		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040562	1223	E. Cocopah Street	11-540-057	1930	🗷	insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040561	1301	E. Cocopah Street	11-540-055	1930		insufficient significance	~	Ranch	Cuatro Milpas
1040503	1302	E. Cocopah Street	11-540-020	1944		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040502	1302	E. Cocopah Street	11-540-019	1937		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040560	1305	E. Cocopah Street	11-540-053	1940		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040504	1306	E. Cocopah Street	115-400-17b	1948		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040559	1307	E. Cocopah Street	11-540-052	2002		Age		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040505	1308	E. Cocopah Street	115-400-17a	1952		insufficient significance	\checkmark	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040558	1309	E. Cocopah Street	11-540-050	1940		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040557	1313	E. Cocopah Street	11-540-048	1940		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas

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104050	7 1314	E. Cocopah Stree	t 11-540-011	1948		insufficient significance	>	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
104050	8 1316	E. Cocopah Stree	t 11-540-012	1950		slab only			Cuatro Milpas
104050	9 1318	E. Cocopah Street	t 11-540-007	1948		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
104055	5 1319	E. Cocopah Street	11-540-045	1940		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040510	0 1320	E. Cocopah Street	11-540-008	1943		insufficient significance	V	Pueblo	Cuatro Milpas
1040512	2 1338	E. Cocopah Street	11-540-004	1939		major remodel		Bungalow	Cuatro Milpas
1040615	5 705	E. Cocopah Street	11-545-182	1940		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040614	719	E. Cocopah Street	11-545-180	1946		insufficient significance	✓	Pueblo	Cuatro Milpas
040445	720	E. Cocopah Street	11-545-134	1935		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040446	724	E. Cocopah Street	11-545-132	1946		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040613	725	E. Cocopah Street	11-545-178	1942		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040447	726	E. Cocopah Street	11-545-130	1980		Age		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040448	728	E. Cocopah Street	11-545-128	1946		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040611	733	E. Cocopah Street	11-545-174	1954		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040449	734	E. Cocopah Street	11-545-126	1968		Age		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040610	737	E. Cocopah Street	11-545-172	1948		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
0450	738	E. Cocopah Street	11-545-124	1948		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas

AV No.	Add	ress	Parcel No.	Date	I C NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
1040609	739	E. Cocopah Street	11-545-170	1951		insufficient significance		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040451	740	E. Cocopah Street	11-545-122	1945		insufficient significance	$\overline{\mathbf{Z}}$	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040608	743	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-168	1941		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040452	744	E. Cocopah Street	11-545-120	1948		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040453	746	E. Cocopah Street	11-545-118	1948		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040454	800	E. Cocopah Street	11-545-116	1946		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040604	801	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-164	1946		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040455	802 .	E. Cocopah Street	11-545-114	.1946		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040456	804	E. Cocopah Street	11-545-112	1946		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040457	806	E. Cocopah Street	11-545-110	1946		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040604	807	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-160	1941		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040458	808	E. Cocopah Street	11-545-108	1946		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040459	822	E. Cocopah Street	11-545-106	1950		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040599	829	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-151	1948		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040601	905	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-155	1949		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040461	914	E. Cocopah Street	11-545-102	1986		Age		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040598	941	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-149	1957		insufficient significance		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas

	AV No.	. Addı	ess	Parcel No.	Date	I C N	E Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
	1040462	942	E. Cocopah Street	11-545-100	1946		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
	1040597	943	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-147	1950		insufficient significance	Z	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
	1040596	945	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-145	1946		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
	1040464	946	E. Cocopah Street	11-545-096	1940		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
	1040595	947	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-143	1937		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1	1040465	948	E. Cocopah Street	11-545-094	1938		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1	1040594	949	E. Cocopah Street	11-546-141	1945		insufficient significance	¥	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1	040466	*950	E. Cocopah Street	11-545-092	1948		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
	050285	1211	E. Durango Stree	11-537-052	1946		major remodel		Pueblo	Ann Ott
1	050241	1004	E. Durango Street	11-546-049	1988		Age		Vernacular	Ann Ott
10	050264	1005	E. Durango Street	11-547-011	1946		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1(050240	1006	E. Durango Street	11-546-047	1945		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott
10	050265	1007	E. Durango Street	11-547-010	1941		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
10)50266	1007	E. Durango Street	11-547-009	1941		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott
10	50239	1008	E. Durango Street	11-546-045	1935		insufficient significance	y	Vernacular	Ann Ott
10	50238	1010	E. Durango Street	11-546-043	1940		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
9	50269	1013	E. Durango Street	11-547-006	1941		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott

AV No	. Addı	ess	Parcel No.	Date	I C NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
1050236	5 1014	E. Durango Stree	et 11-546-039	1998		Age		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050270) 1015	E. Durango Stree	t 11-547-005	1950		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050271	1017	E. Durango Stree	t 11-547-004	1946		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050234	1018	E. Durango Street	t 11-546-035	1946		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050272	1019	E. Durango Street	11-547-003	1946		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050273	1021	E. Durango Street	11-547-002	1946		insufficient significance	~	Pueblo	Ann Ott
1050232	1022	E. Durango Street	11-546-031	1945		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050231	1024	E. Durango Street	11-546-029	1945		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050274	1099	E. Durango Street	11-547-001	1960		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050230	1104	E. Durango Street	115-461-47-	1936		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050229	1114	E. Durango Street	11-546-152	1926		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050227	1116	E. Durango Street	11-546-163	1941		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050228	1120	E. Durango Street	115-461-68b	1994		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050281	1201	E. Durango Street	11-537-056	1926		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050284	1209	E. Durango Street	11-537-051	1931		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050287	1217	E. Durango Street	115-370-46a	1930		insufficient significance		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050288	1221	E. Durango Street	115-370-46b	1936		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott

AV No	. Addr	ess	Parcel No.	Date	I C NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
105028	9 1223	E. Durango Stree	t 11-537-044	1946		insufficient significance	V	Bungalow	Ann Ott
105029	0 1301	E. Durango Stree	t 11-537-041	1936		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Ann Ott
105029	1 1305	E. Durango Street	t 11-537-038	1936		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1050292	2 1309	E. Durango Street	: 11-537-036	1946		insufficient significance	✓	Bungalow	Ann Ott
1050293	3 1313	E. Durango Street	11-537-034	1931		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050294	1317	E. Durango Street	11-537-032	1946		insufficient significance	y	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050295	1321	E. Durango Street	11-537-025	1930		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050262	710	E. Durango Street	11-545-082	1946		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott
050261	712	E. Durango Street	115-450-80-	1936		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050260	714	E. Durango Street	11-545-080	1950		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050256	722	E. Durango Street	11-545-070	1948		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050255	724	E. Durango Street	115-450-68a	1955		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050254	728	E. Durango Street	11-545-064	1931		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050253	804	E. Durango Street	11-545-062	1931		insufficient significance	>	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050252	902	E. Durango Street	11-545-060	1931		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050251	904	E. Durango Street	11-545-058	1931		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott
\$0248	910	E. Durango Street	11-545-052	1943		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott

AV No	. Add	ress	Parcel No.	Date	I C NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
1050247	7 918	E. Durango Street	11-545-050	1931		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050246	5 922	E. Durango Street	11-545-048	1965		major remodel	Transa .	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050245	5 926	E. Durango Street	11-545-046	1950		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050244	932	E. Durango Street	11-545-044	1941		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050243	934	E. Durango Street	11-545-042	1931		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050237	1012	E. Durango Street	11-546-041	1946		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1060047	1110	E. Gibson Lane	11-547-087	1956		porch infill		Vernacular	Green Valley
. 1060048	1114	E. Gibson Lane	11-547-086	1950	. 🗆 🗆 🗷	insensitive remodel		Vernacular	Green Valley
1060049	1118	E. Gibson Lane	11-547-084	1956		major remodel		Vernacular	Green Valley
1060089	1123	E. Gibson Lane	11-547-022	1957		commercial property (church)		Unidentified	Green Valley
1060052	1130	E. Gibson Lane	115-470-83e	1952		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060053	1134	E. Gibson Lane	11-547-082	1950		porch addn.		Vernacular	Green Valley
1060054	1138	E. Gibson Lane	11-547-081	1942		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060072	1208	E. Gibson Lane	11-537-021	1951		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060073	1218	E. Gibson Lane	11-537-020	1950		major façade remodel		Vernacular	Green Valley
1060074	1222	E. Gibson Lane	11-537-019	1946		insufficient significance	Y	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060075	1224	E. Gibson Lane	11-537-018	1946		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Green Valley

AVN	No.	Addr	ess	Parcel No.	Date	IC	NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
10601	142	1225	E. Gibson Lane	11-536-003	1956		V	major remodel		Vernacular	Green Valley
10601	123	1229	E. Gibson Lane	11-536-001	1946		V	insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Green Valley
10600)76	1234	E. Gibson lane	11-537-017	1946		✓	insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Green Valley
10600	177	1236	E. Gibson Lane	11-537-015	1956		~	insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Green Valley
10600	78	1238	E. Gibson Lane	11-537-016	1951		✓	insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Green Valley
10600	80	1250	E. Gibson Lane	11-537-013	1969		v	Age		Vernacular	Green Valley
106008	82	1302	E. Gibson Lane	11-537-100	1946		Y	Front addn.		Vernacular	Green Valley
1060∰	35	1322	E. Gibson Lane	11-537-099	1956		Y	front addn.		Vernacular	Green Valley
3 06008	37	1324	E. Gibson Lane	11-537-097	1951			insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Green Valley
103005	60	1001	E. Hadley Street	116-391-17a	1949			insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Campito
103008	3	1006	E. Hadley Street	11-639-064	1948			major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
103007	9	1008	E. Hadley Street	11-639-068	1948			insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Campito
1010062	2 1	1010	E. Hadley Street	11-639-065	N/A			Vacant land			Campito
1030058	8 1	1012	E. Hadley Street	11-639-069	1948			major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
1030055	5 1	013	E. Hadley Street	11-639-112	1945		•]	major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
1010070) 1	022	E. Hadley Street	11-639-070	1948] .	Loss of integrity		Vernacular - front-gabled	Campito
30107	' 9i	00	E. Hadley Street	11-637-151	1948			insuffici e nt significance	~	Vernacular	Campito

AV No.	. Addı	ress	Parcel No.	Date	I C N	E Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
1030108	900	E. Hadley Street	11-637-150	post-1964		Age			Campito
1060205	1405	E. Hammond La	n 11-535-071	1936		Z Wall		Pueblo	Green Valley
1060209	1425	E. Hammond Lan	11-535-075	?		parking			Green Valley
1060208	1425	E. Hammond Lan	11-535-074	1951		major remodel		Vernacular	Green Valley
1060210	1429	E. Hammond Lan	11-535-076	1951		insufficient significance	✓	Ranch	Green Valley
1060211	1437	E. Hammond Lan	11-535-077	1930		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060212	1437	E. Hammond Lan	11-535-078	?		yard		N/A	Green Valley
1050367	1205	E. Hess Street	115-370-86a	1936		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050368	1205	E. Hess Street	11-537-085	1936		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050356	1210	E. Hess Street	11-537-050	1936		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050355	1214	E. Hess Street	11-537-047	1945		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050354	1216	E. Hess Street	115-370-45b	1936		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050371	1219	E. Hess Street	115-370-78a	1975		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050352	1220	E. Hess Street	11-537-043	1959		insufficient significance	~	Pueblo	Ann Ott
1050372	1221	E. Hess Street	11-537-076	1941		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050351	1222	E. Hess Street	11-537-042	1936		insufficient significance	~	Pueblo	Ann Ott
1050374	1301	E. Hess Street	11-537-072	1930		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott

AV No	. Addr	·ess	Parcel No.	Date	I C NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
1050350) 1302	E. Hess Street	11-537-039	1977		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050349	1304	E. Hess Street	11-537-040	1946		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050348	1308	E. Hess Street	11-537-037	1941		insufficient significance	Z	Bungalow	Ann Ott
1050377	1309	E. Hess Street	11-537-068	1936		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050378	1313	E. Hess Street	11-537-066	1954		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050346	1314	E. Hess Street	11-537-033	1940		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050379	1317	E. Hess Street	11-537-064	1935		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050 3 45	1318	E. Hess Street	11-537-031	1931		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050380	1321	E. Hess Street	11-537-060	1926		major remodel		Bungalow	Ann Ott
1050344	1322	E. Hess Street	11-537-030	1945		major remodel	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050381	1323	E. Hess Street	115-370-61a	1931		insufficient significance	$\overline{\mathbf{v}}$	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050343	1324	E. Hess Street	11-537-028	1984		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050382	1325	E. Hess Street	115-370-61b	1936		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050342	1326	E. Hess Street	11-537-029	1931		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1060032	1101	E. Hilton Avenue	11-547-065	1950		insufficient significance	✓	Ranch	Green Valley
1060033	1105	E. Hilton Avenue	11-547-066	1941		carport on front façade	~	Vernacular	Green Valley
\$0035	1115	E. Hilton Avenue	11-547-068	1960		porch infill	$ \checkmark $	Vernacular	Green Valley

AV No.	Addı	ress	Parcel No.	Date	I C NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Súrvey Area
1060012	1120	E. Hilton Avenue	11-547-063	1957		insufficient significance	Y	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060037	1121	E. Hilton Avenue	11-547-069	1955		insufficient significance	Z	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060038	1125	E. Hilton Avenue	11-547-071	1973		bad patches in walls		Vernacular	Green Valley
1060040	1131	E. Hilton Avenue	11-547-074	1950		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060041	1137	E. Hilton Avenue	11-547-073	1952		insufficient significance	Y	Vernacular	Green Valley
1020545	1938	E. Jackson Street	11-506-104	1981		major remodel		Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020552	1906	E. Jackson Street	115-0-6-097	1946		Insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020551	1910	E. Jackson Street	11-5-6-098	1936		Insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020550	1916	E. Jackson Street	11-506-099	1936		major remodel		Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020549	1918	E. Jackson Street	11-506-100	1946		Insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020547	1934	E. Jackson Street	11-506-102	1936		Insufficient significance	V	Ranch	Eastlake Park
1020546	1936	E. Jackson Street	11-506-103	1936		major remodel		Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020544	1940	E. Jackson Street	11-506-105	1931		major remodel		Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020543	1942	E. Jackson Street	11-506-106	1931		major remodel		Vernacular	Eastlake Park
	2525	E. Jackson Street	121-621-65a	1944		major remodel		Vernacular	32nd Street
	2537	E. Jackson Street	12-162-159	1950		major remodel		Vernacular	32nd Street
	2541	E. Jackson Street	12-162-157	post-1964		Age		Unknown	32nd Street

AV N	o. Add	ress	Parcel No.	Date	I C NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
	3210	E. Jackson Street	12-121-094	1935		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	32nd Street
	3214	E. Jackson Street	121-210-93a	1940		major remodel		Vernacular	32nd Street
	3216	E. Jackson Street	121-210-92a	1947		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	32nd Street
102054	18 1922	E. Jacskon Street	11-506-101	1946		Insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Eastlake Park
102024	1430	E. Jefferson Stree	11-648-020	1930				Southwest	Eastlake Park
102023	8 1438	E. Jefferson Stree	11-648-022	1945		Insufficient significance	~	Spanish Colonial	Eastlake Park
102036	5 1629	E. Jefferson Stree	11-605-055	1926		major remodel		Vernacular	Eastlake Park
102 04 2	3 1905	E. Jefferson-Stree	11-506-069	1956		Insufficient significance	V	Unknown	Eastlake Park
02043	0 1935	E. Jefferson Stree	11-506-062	1936		major remodel		Bungalow	Eastlake Park
1020264	1230	E. Jefferson Street	11-647-016	1972		Age		Unknown	Eastlake Park
1020254	1314	E. Jefferson Street	11-647-037	1935				Unknown	Eastlake Park
1020335	1317	E. Jefferson Street	11-647-051	1950		major remodel		Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020253	1318	E. Jefferson Street	11-647-038	1945		Insufficient significance	~	Unknown	Eastlake Park
1020252	1322	E. Jefferson Street	11-647-039	N/A		vacant lot		N/A	Eastlake Park
1020337	1325	E. Jefferson Street	11-647-048	1926		major remodel		Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020251	1326	E. Jefferson Street	11-647-040	1954				Ranch	Eastlake Park
20338	1329	E. Jefferson Street 1	16-470-47a	N/A		vacant land		N/A	Eastlake Park

AV No.	Addr	ess	Parcel No.	Date	I C	NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
1020245	1412	E. Jefferson Stree	t 11-648-015	1930	☑ □				Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020237	1442	E. Jefferson Stree	t 11-648-023	1925		Y	major remodel		Bungalow	Eastlake Park
1020236	1446	E. Jefferson Street	11-648-024	1980		Y	Age		Unknown	Eastlake Park
1020232	1514	E. Jefferson Street	11-648-040	1930	Control of the Contro	✓	Insufficient significance	V	Ranch	Eastlake Park
1020231	1518	E. Jefferson Street	11-648-041	1960		~	major remodel		Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020205	1730	E. Jefferson Street	11-505-020	1972		✓	Age		Unknown	Eastlake Park
1020393	1741	E. Jefferson Street	11-505-076	1961		✓	Insufficient significance	✓	Ranch	Eastlake Park
1020428	1925	E. Jefferson Street	11-506-064	1939		✓	Insufficient significance	>	Bungalow	Eastlake Park
1020431	1937	E. Jefferson Street	11-506-061	1935		✓	Insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Eastlake Park
	2425	E. Jefferson Street	12-162-055	1984		✓	Age		Unknown	32nd Street
	2525	E. Jefferson Street	12-162-078	1945		✓	insufficient significance	\	Vernacular	32nd Street
	2542	E. Jefferson Street	12-162-002	1986		✓	major remodel		Vernacular	32nd Street
	3213	E. Jefferson Street	12-121-045	N/A		<u>/</u>	vacant land		N/A	32nd Street
	3214	E. Jefferson Street	12-121-020	1958		/	major remodel		Vernacular	32nd Street
	3217	E. Jefferson Street	12-121-044	N/A		/	vacant land		N/A	32nd Street
	3229	E. Jefferson Street	12-121-041	1953			major remodel		Vernacular	32nd Street
:	3241	E. Jefferson Street	12-121-038	1947			major remodel		Vernacular	32nd Street

A	V No.	Addr	ess	Parcel No.	Date	I C	NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
		3251	E. Jefferson Street	12-121-035	1946		V	insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	32nd Street
		3301	E. Jefferson Street	12-121-136	1951		~	major remodel		Vernacular	32nd Street
		3305	E. Jefferson Street	12-121-135	N/A		V	vacant land		N/A	32nd Street
		3318	E. Jefferson Street	12-121-123	1943		~	insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	32nd Street
		3327	E. Jefferson Street	12-121-130	1935		~	major remodel		Vernacular	32nd Street
		3334	E. Jefferson Street	12-121-127	1942		Y	major remodel		Vernacular	32nd Street
		3337	E. Jefferson Street	12-122-036	1960		✓	insufficient significance	✓	Minimal Traditional	32nd Street
		3341	E. Jefferson Street	12-122-035	1935		✓	insufficient significance	>	Minimal Traditional	32nd Street
		3342	E. Jefferson Street	12-122-026	1942		✓	major remodel		Vernacular	32nd Street
		3346	E. Jefferson Street	12-122-027	1947		✓	major remodel		Vernacular	32nd Street
		3347	E. Jefferson Street	12-122-034	1950		~	major remodel		Vernacular	32nd Street
		3349	E. Jefferson Street	12-122-033	1945		V	insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	32nd Street
		3350	E. Jefferson Street	12-122-028	1944		✓	insufficient significance	✓	Southwest	32nd Street
1020	394	1745	E. Jefferson Sttree	11-505-075	1961		✓	Insufficient significance	~	Ranch	Eastlake Park
1020	427	1921	E. JeffersonStreet	11-506-065	1946			Insufficient significance	>	Prairie	Eastlake Park
1020	631	1317	E. Madison Stree	11-649-026	1976		/	Age		Unknown	Eastlake Park
203	346 1	1318	E. Madison Stree 1	1-647-060	1945		7	major remodel		Vernacular	Eastlake Park

AV No.	. Addr	ess	Parcel No.	Date	I C NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
1020625	1341	E. Madison Street	11-649-020	1921		Insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020400	1716	E. Madison Stree	: 11-505-093	1942		Insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020571	1721	E. Madison Stree	11-505-104	1930		major remodel		Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020645	1217	E. Madison Street	11-649-008	post-1955		Age		Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020644	1221	E. Madison Street	11-649-007	1994		Age		Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020643	1225	E. Madison Street	11-649-006	1930		major remodel		Pyramidal Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020642	1229	E. Madison Street	11-649-005	1950		Insufficient significance	✓	Ranch	Eastlake Park
1020641	1233	E. Madison Street	11-649-004	1950		Insufficient significance	V	Ranch	Eastlake Park
1020640	1237	E. Madison Street	11-649-003	1950		Insufficient significance	~	Ranch	Eastlake Park
1020639	1243	E. Madison Street	11-649-002	1950		Insufficient significance	~	Southwest	Eastlake Park
1020634	1305	E. Madison Street	11-649-029	1925		major remodel		Bungalow	Eastlake Park
1020633	1309	E. madison Street	11-649-028	1994		major remodel		Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020632	1313	E. Madison Street	11-649-027	1944		Insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020345	1314	E. Madison Street	11-647-059	1945		major remodel		Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020630	1321	E. Madison Street	11-649-025	1994		Age		Unknown	Eastlake Park
1020629	1325	E. Madison Street	11-649-024	1963		Insufficient significance	✓	Unknown	Eastlake Park
1020348	1326	E. Madison Street	11-647-062	1943		Insufficient significance	V	Bungalow	Eastlake Park

AV No	. Addı	ress	Parcel No.	Date	I C N	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
102062	8 1329	E. Madison Stree	t 11-649-023	1916		major remodel		Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020349	9 1330	E. Madison Stree	t 11-647-063	1947		major remodel		Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020627	7 1333	E. Madison Street	11-649-022	1940		major remodel		Victorian Cottage	Eastlake Park
1020350	1334	E. Madison Street	11-647-064	1948		Insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020626	1337	E. Madison Street	11-649-021	1976		Age		Unknown	Eastlake Park
1020601	1613	E. Madison Street	11-505-134	1926		major remodel		Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020600	1617	E. Madison Street	11-505-133	1931		Insufficient significance	V	Southwest	Eastlake Park
1020374	1618	E. Madison Street	11-505-067	2000		Age		Unknown	Eastlake Park
1020598	1625	E. Madison Street	11-505-131	1931		Insufficient significance	✓	Southwest	Eastlake Park
1020377	1628	E. Madison Street	11-505-070	1920		Insufficient significance	V	Bungalow	Eastlake Park
1020597	1629	E. Madison Street	11-505-130	1941		Insufficient significance	✓	Ranch	Eastlake Park
1020596	1633	E. Madison Street	11-505-129	1956		Insufficient significance	✓	Ranch	Eastlake Park
1020594	1641	E. Madison Street	11-505-127	2001		major remodel		Bungalow	Eastlake Park
1020591	1645	E. Madison Street	11-505-126	1941		Insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020397	1708	E. Madison Street	11-505-090	1961		Insufficient significance	✓	Ranch	Eastlake Park
1020398	1710	E. Madison Street	11-505-091	1966		Age	The state of the s	Unknown	Eastlake Park
20399	1714	E. Madison Street	11-505-092	1948		Insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Eastlake Park

AV No.	. Addr	ess	Parcel No.	Date	I C N	Æ	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
1020574	1715	E. Madison Street	t 11-505-107	1941		~	Insufficient significance	Y	Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020571	1717	E. Madison Street	11-505-106	1946		✓	major remodel	4	Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020572	1719	E. Madison Street	11-505-105	1930		✓	Insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020401	1726	E. Madison Street	11-505-094	1956		~	Insufficient significance	~	Ranch	Eastlake Park
1020402	1730	E. Madison Street	11-505-095	1951		/	Insufficient significance	V	Ranch	Eastlake Park
1020403	1734	E. Madison Street	11-505-096	1979		✓	Age		Unknown	Eastlake Park
1020540	1905	E. Madison Street	11-506-094	1934		/	Insufficient significance	>	Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020436	1910	E. Madison Street	11-506-073	1936		7	major remodel	. 🔲	Bungalow	Eastlake Park
1020538	1913	E. Madison Street	11-506-092	1946			Insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020437	1914	E. Madison Street	11-506-074	1947			Insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020537	1917	E. Madison Street	11-506-091	1936			Insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020438	1918	E. Madison Street	11-506-075	1944			Insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020536	1921	E. Madison Street	11-506-090	1941			Insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020535	1925	E. Madison Street	11-506-089	1946]	major remodel		Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020439	1930	E. Madison Street	11-506-076	1938			Insufficient significance	\	Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020440	1932	E. Madison Street	115-060-78a	1935			Insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020441	1934	E. Madison Street	11-506-079	1961			Insufficient significance	>	Ranch	Eastlake Park

						I C		Reason	Rev		Survey Area
10	20534	1935	E. Madison Street	11-506-088	1936		~	Insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Eastlake Park
10:	20533	1937	E. Madison Street	11-506-087	1940		✓	Insufficient significance	>	Vernacular	Eastlake Park
102	20532	1939	E. Madison Street	11-506-086	1961		V	major remodel		Vernacular	Eastlake Park
102	20444	1942	E. Madison Street	11-506-082	1938		Y	Insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Eastlake Park
102	20530	1949	E. Madison Street	11-506-084	1936	☑ □				Southwest	Eastlake Park
		2433	E. Madison Street	12-162-117	1950		✓	major remodel		Vernacular	32nd Street
		2434	E. Madison Street	12-162-054	1948		~	insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	32nd Street
	vai ingata	2439	E. Madison Street	12-162-115	1935		V	major remodel		Vernacular	32nd Street
		2442	E. Madison Street	12-162-048	1945		✓	insufficient significance	~	Bungalow	32nd Street
		2446	E. Madison Street	12-162-046	N/A		V	vacant land		N/A	32nd Street
		2450	E. Madison Street	12-162-044	1940		Y	major remodel		Vernacular	32nd Street
		2518	E. Madison Street	12-162-081	1940		✓	insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	32nd Street
		2537	E. Madison Street	12-162-091	1945		✓	major remodel		Vernacular	32nd Street
	:	3028	E. Madison Street	121-590-21a	1944		~	major remodel		Vernacular	32nd Street
	,	3040	E. Madison Street	12-159-016	1977		/	Age		Unknown	32nd Street
	ŝ	3050	E. Madison Street	12-159-018	1945		/	major remodel		Ranch	32nd Street
	3	3202	E. Madison Street	12-121-052	1946		<u> </u>	major remodel		Vernacular	32nd Street

AV No.	Address		Parcel No. Date		I C NE Reason		Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
	3206	E. Madison Street	t 12-121-096	?		major remodel		Vernacular	32nd Street
	3221	E. Madison Street	12-121-076	1947		major remodel		Ranch	32nd Street
	3226	E. Madison Street	12-121-056	1945		insufficient significance	~	Ranch	32nd Street
	3237	E. Madison Street	12-121-072	1971		Age	>	Vernacular	32nd Street
	3249	E. Madison Street	12-121-069	1933				Art Moderne	32nd Street
	3250	E. Madison Street	12-121-063	1950		major remodel		Vernacular	32nd Street
	3258	E. Madison Street	12-121-064	1949		insufficient significance	✓	Ranch	32nd Street
	3259	E. Madison Street	12-121-066	.1941		major remodel	. [Vernacular	32nd Street
	3302	E. Madison Street	12-121-137	1945		insufficient significance	~	Bungalow	32nd Street
	3307	E. Madison Street	12-121-152	N/A		vacant land		N/A .	32nd Street
	3308	E. Madison Street	12-121-139	N/A		vacant land		N//A	32nd Street
	3308	E. Madison Street	12-121-138	1984		Age		Uknown	32nd Street
	3317	E. Madison Street	12-121-150	1945		major remodel		Vernacular	32nd Street
	3326	E. Madison Street	12-121-143	1945		major remodel		Vernacular	32nd Street
	3330	E. Madison Street	12-121-144	1951		insufficient significance	✓	Ranch	32nd Street
	3338	E. Madison Street	12-122-055	1964		insufficient significance	Y	Ranch	32nd Street
:	3341	E. Madison Street	12-122-065	N/A		parking lot		N/A	32nd Street

AV No	. Addr	ess	Parcel No.	Date	I C NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
	3350	E. Madison Stree	t 12-122-058	1971		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	32nd Street
1070117	7 1818	E. Magnolia Stree	e 11-530-004	1956		façade remodel/comme rcial use now		Unidentified	Rio Salado
1050364	1134	E. Maricopa Fwy.	115-470-49a	1972		Age			Ann Ott
1050363	1134	E. Maricopa Fwy.	115-470-48a	1953		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050021	1001	E. Mohave Street	115-460-24a	1946		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1040642	1002	E. Mohave Street	11-545-143	1950		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1050023	1003	E. Mohave Street	11-546-022	1946		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1.040643	1004	E. Mohave Street	- 11-545-141	1964	Z	major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
050024	1005	E. Mohave Street	11-546-020	1956		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050025	1007	E. Mohave Street	11-546-018	1946		insufficient significance	>	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1040645	1008	E. Mohave Street	11-546-137	1970		Age		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1050026	1009	E. Mohave Street	11-546-016	1968		Age		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1040646	1010	E. Mohave Street	11-546-135	1984		Age		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1050027	1011	E. Mohave Street	11-546-014	1954		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050028	1013	E. Mohave Street	11-546-012	1936		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050029	1015	E. Mohave Street	11-546-010	1954		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott
0649	1016	E. Mohave Street	11-546-129	1946		insufficient significance	▽	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas

AV No	. Add	ress	Parcel No.	Date	I C N	E Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
1040650	1018	E. Mohave Street	11-546-127	1946		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1050030) 1019	E. Mohave Street	11-546-008	?		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1040651	1020	E. Mohave Street	11-546-125	1948		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1050032	1021	E. Mohave Street	11-546-004	1975		Age		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1040652	1022	E. Mohave Street	11-546-123	1930		insufficient significance	\	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1050033	1023	E. Mohave Street	11-546-002	1946		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050035	1101	E. Mohave Street	11-546-158	1951		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050037	1105	E. Mohave Street	11-546-166	1946		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050038	1109	E. Mohave Street	11-546-176	1936		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1040657	1112	E. Mohave Street	11-546-088	1935		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1050039	1113	E. Mohave Street	11-546-170	1938		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050040	1113	E. Mohave Street	11-546-156	1939		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1040658	1116	E. Mohave Street	11-546-085	1935		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1050041	1117	E. Mohave Street	115-461-55-	1946		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1040659	1118	E. Mohave Street	11-546-086	1935		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040661	1122	E. Mohave Street	11-546-081	1947		insufficient significance	>	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040660	1136	E. Mohave Street	11-546-082	1950		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas

AV	No.	Addre	ess	Parcel No.	Date	I C	NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
105	0048	1207	E. Mohave Street	11-540-099	1932] 🔽	insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott
105	0049	1211	E. Mohave Street	11-540-097	1936			insufficient significance	¥	Vernacular	Ann Ott
104	0667	1212	E. Mohave Street	11-540-066	1936			insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
104	0668	1214	E. Mohave Street	11-540-063	1978			Age		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1010	0094	1215	E. Mohave Street	11-540-094	1955		Z	Loss of integrity		Vernacular - side-gabled	Ann Ott
1050	0051	1217	E. Mohave Street	115-400-91d	1930		V	major remodel	V	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050	0052	1221	E. Mohave Street	115-400-91e	1931		V	insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1040	67 0 -	1222	E. Mohave Street	11-540-058	1928	-	V			Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
050	053	1223	E. Mohave Street	11-540-089	1950		~	insufficient significance	✓	Bungalow	Ann Ott
1050	054	1301	E. Mohave Street	11-540-087	1940		✓	major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1040	671	1302	E. Mohave Street	11-540-056	1940		~	insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
10500	055	1305	E. Mohave Street	11-540-085	1938		✓	insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Ann Ott
10406	572	1306	E. Mohave Street	11-540-054	1926		✓	insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
10100)83	1309	E. Mohave Street	11-540-083	1935		V	Loss of integrity; multiple		Vernacular - front-gable	Ann Ott
10406	73	1310	E. Mohave Street	11-540-051	1930		✓	_	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
10500	57 1	1313	E. Mohave Street	11-540-081	1986			insufficient significance	✓	Bungalow	Ann Ott
406	74 1	314	E. Mohave Street	11-540-049	1940		✓	major remodel] ,	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas

AV No.	Addr	ess	Parcel No.	Date	I C NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
1050058	1317	E. Mohave Street	11-540-079	1973		Age		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1040675	1320	E. Mohave Street	11-540-047	1940		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1050059	1321	E. Mohave Street	11-540-075	1940		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050060	1339	E. Mohave Street	11-540-074	1951		insufficient significance	>	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1040622	712	E. Mohave Street	11-545-179	1983		Age		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040624	714	E. Mohave Street	11-545-175	1935		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1050007	715	E. Mohave Street	11-545-025	1950		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1040626	718	E. Mohave Street	11-545-171	1940		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1050006	727	E. Mohave Street	11-545-027	1951		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1040623	728	E. Mohave Street	11-545-177	1931		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040632	780	E. Mohave Street	11-545-159	1944		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1050009	805	E. Mohave Street	11-545-021	1941		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050013	821	E. Mohave Street	11-545-013	1946		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1040631	826	E. Mohave Street	11-545-161	1946		insufficient significance	Y	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1050017	905	E. Mohave Street	11-545-005	1950		insufficient significance		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1040634	906	E. Mohave Street	11-545-156	1990		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040635	908	E. Mohave Street	11-545-154	1961		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas

	AV No.	Addr	ess	Parcel No.	Date	I C	NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
•	1050018	909	E. Mohave Street	t 11-545-003	1951		~	insufficient significance	Y	Vernacular .	Ann Ott
	1040637	912	E. Mohave Street	11-545-150	1941		~	major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
	1040638	914	E. Mohave Street	11-545-148	1945		V	insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
	1040639	916	E. Mohave Street	11-545-146	1947		✓	insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1	1050020	919	E. Mohave Street	11-545-001	2001		>	Age			Ann Ott
1	050019	919	E. Mohave Street	11-545-002	?		V	insufficient significance	lacksquare	Vernacular	Ann Ott
1	050134	919	E. Mohave Street	115-450-02-	?		✓	vacant land			Ann Ott
1	050183	⁴ 919	E. Mohave Street	115-450-01-	2001		Y	Age	-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Ann Ott ~.
	040640	920	E. Mohave Street	11-545-144	?		V	major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
10	040641	920	E. Mohave Street	11-545-142	1941		V	major remodel	_	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
10	040181	1118	E. Papago Street	11-543-082	1936		✓	insufficient significance	•	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
10)40178	1130	E. Papago Street	11-543-033	1951		✓	major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
10)40186	1101	E. Papago Street	11-543-084	1948		✓	insufficient significance	$ \checkmark $	Unknown	Ann Ott
10	40185	1102	E. Papago Street	11-543-078	1951		~	insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
10	40184	1106	E. Papago Street	11-543-079	1948			insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
104	40188	1109	E. Papago Street	11-543-086	1959			insufficient significance	$ \checkmark $	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
D'	40183	1110	E. Papago Street	11-543-080	1958		/	major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas

AV No.	Addr	ess	Parcel No.	Date	I C	NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
1040189	1113	E. Papago Street	11-543-087	1949		¥	major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040190	1117	E. Papago Street	11-543-088	1948		Y	insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040191	1121	E. Papago Street	11-543-089	1945		~	insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040194	1131	E. Papago Street	11-543-042	1964		V	Age		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040193	1131	E. Papago Street	11-543-044	?		✓	major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040177	1134	E. Papago Street	11-543-031	1960		~	major remodel		Ranch	Cuatro Milpas
1040176	1138	E. Papago Street	11-543-029	1941		~	insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040175	1140	E. Papago Street	11-543-027	1936	ĢП I	✓	major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040196	1141	E. Papago Street	11-543-038	1950		✓	insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040197	1143	E. Papago Street	11-543-036	1936		~	insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040174	1146	E. Papago Street	11-543-025	1982			Age		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040387	1215	E. Pima Sreet	11-540-026	1927			insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040416	1005	E. Pima Street	11-546-102	1944			insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040414	1009	E. Pima Street	11-546-100	?			insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040413	1011	E. Pima Street	11-546-099	1960			insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040412	1013	E. Pima Street	11-546-098	1938			insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040409	1017	E. Pima Street	11-546-095	1955		•	major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas

	AV No.	Addr	ess	Parcel No.	Date	ICN	E Reason	Re	v Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
	1040408	1021	E. Pima Street	11-546-094	1941		major remo	odel 🗆	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
	1040407	1045	E. Pima Street	11-546-093	1940		insufficient significance		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
	1040405	1101	E. Pima Street	11-546-072	1936		Z mjaor remo	del 🗆	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
	1040209	1102	E. Pima Street	11-543-090	1956		insufficient significance		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
	1040404	1105	E. Pima Street	11-546-071	1936		major remo	del 🗆	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
į	1040208	1106	E. Pima Street	11-543-091	1949		major remo	del 🗆	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1	040402	1107	E. Pima Street	115-460-67b	1931		major remod	iel 🗆	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1	.040207**	* 1108	E. Pima Street	11-543-092	1970		Age		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
	040401	1113	E. Pima Street	11-546-064	1946		major remod	lel 🗆	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1	040205	1114	E. Pima Street	11-543-094	?		major remod	el 🗆	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
10	040206	1114	E. Pima Street	11-543-093	1951		major remod	el 🗆	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
10	040400	1115	E. Pima Street	11-546-063	1945		major remod	el 🗌	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
10	040201	1120	E. Pima Street	11-543-043	1945		major remode	el 🗆	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
10)40398	1121	E. Pima Street	11-546-057	1986		Age		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
10	40200	1122	E. Pima Street	11-543-041	1946		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
10	40397	1123	E. Pima Street	11-546-058	1984		Age		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
	0203	1126	E. Pima Street	11-543-047	1941		major remode	1 🗆	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas

AV No.	Addr	ess	Parcel No.	Date	I C	NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
1040202	1128	E. Pima Street	11-543-045	1941		✓	major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040199	1132	E. Pima Street	11-543-039	1946		✓	major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040395	1145	E. Pima Street	115-460-52b	1990		~	Age		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040198	1146	E. Pima Street	11-543-037	1936		~	major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040391	1205	E. Pima Street	11-540-033	1931		✓	insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040390	1209	E. Pima Street	11-540-034	1940		~	insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040389	1211	E. Pima Street	11-540-029	1928		✓	insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040388	1213	E. Pima Street	11-540-030	1940		Y	insufficient significance	Z	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040233	1216	E. Pima Street	11-542-117	1946		✓	major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040386	1217	E. Pima Street	11-540-025	1939		✓	insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040234	1220	E. Pima Street	11-542-116	1941		✔	insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040384	1301	E. Pima Street	11-540-021	1961		/	major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040381	1303	E. Pima Street	11-540-016	1964		/	major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040380	1305	E. Pima Street	11-540-015	1926		/	insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040301	1306	E. Pima Street	11-542-052	1941			insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040379	1307	E. Pima Street	11-540-013	1936			insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040378	1309	E. Pima Street	11-540-009	1938			insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas

_	AV No.	. Addr	ess	Parcel No.	Date	I C N	E Reason	ı Rev	v Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
	1040377	7 1311	E. Pima Street	11-540-010	1939		insuffication		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
	1040376	1317	E. Pima Street	11-540-006	1941		Z major re	emodel	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
	1040440	715	E. Pima Street	11-545-133	1935		major re	model	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1	1040439	721	E. Pima Street	11-545-131	1956		major re	model	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1	040433	745	E. Pima Street	115-435-119	1940		insuffici significa		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1	040432	747	E. Pima Street	11-545-117	1946		insufficio significa		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1	040431	749	E. Pima Street	11-545-115	1942		major rei	model	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1	040430	€3801	E. Pima Street	11-545-113	1930		insufficie significar		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
	040429	805	E. Pima Street	11-545-111	1954		insufficie significar		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
10	040428	809	E. Pima Street	11-545-109	1948		insufficie significan		Pueblo	Cuatro Milpas
10)40427	817	E. Pima Street	11-545-107	1944		insufficie significan		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
10)40426	823	E. Pima Street	11-545-105	1948		insufficier significan		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
10	40425	825	E. Pima Street	11-545-103	1948		insufficier significan		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
10	40424	829	E. Pima Street	11-545-101	1946		insufficier significant		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
10-	40423	833	E. Pima Street	11-545-099	1948		insufficien significanc		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
104	40422	835	E. Pima Street	11-545-097	1948		insufficien significanc		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
	0421	907	E. Pima Street	11-545-095	1946		insufficien significanc		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas

AV No.	Addr	ess	Parcel No.	Date	I	C	NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
1040420	909	E. Pima Street	11-545-093	1940			~	insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040419	915	E. Pima Street	11-546-091	1946		j 🗆	~	insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1070010	1631	E. Rairdan Lane	115-281-06g	1941			Y	insufficient significance	V		Rio Salado
1030238	708	E. Sherman Street	t 11-637-007	1941			~	insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Campito
1030236	709	E. Sherman Street	: 116-370-65Ь	1945			✓	major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
1030235	711	E. Sherman Street	116-370-65a	1952			✓	insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Campito
1010075a	815	E. Sherman Street	116-370-75a	1916			~	Insufficient Significance	~	Vernacular - front-gabled	Campito
1030190	901	E. Sherman Street	11-637-097	1916.	ĵ	Ü	✓	major remodel		Vernacular , ,	Campito .
1030156	904	E. Sherman Street	11-637-054	1947			✓	insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Campito
1030189	911	E. Sherman Street	116-370-98a	1941			✓	insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Campito
1030188	915	E. Sherman Street	11-637-100	1920			✓	insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Campito
1030162	923	E. Sherman Street	11-637-122	1963			/	major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
1030123	936	E. Sherman Street	11-637-036	1945				insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Campito
1030163	939	E. Sherman Street	11-637-121	1947				major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
1030224	801	E. ShermanStreet	11-637-074	1935				major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
1030262	709	E. Tonto Street	11-638-036	1947				insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Campito
1030290	1029	E. Tonto Street	11-638-084	1950				insufficient significance	Y	Vernacular	Campito

A	V No.	Addr	ess	Parcel No.	Date	I C NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
10)30254	707	E. Tonto Street	11-638-033	1947		insufficient significance	V	Pueblo	Campito
10	30202	710	E. Tonto Street	11-638-010	1941		major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
10	30263	711	E. Tonto Street	11-638-037	1947		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Campito
10	30265	715	E. Tonto Street	11-638-042	1948		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Campito
10	30264	719	E. Tonto Street	11-638-039	?		major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
103	30275	801	E. Tonto Street	116-38044	1944		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Campito
103	30175	820	E. Tonto Street	11-638-018	?		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Campito
106	50222 <i>*</i>	^{ws} 1438 -	E. University Driv	11-535-081	1958		Commercialized		Vernacular -	Green. Valley
07	0161	1718	E. University Driv	11-529-004	1951		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Rio Salado
107	0160	1726	E. University Driv	11-529-023	1951		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Rio Salado
107	0159	1732	E. University Driv	11-529-024	1951		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Rio Salado
107	0140	1734	E. University Driv	11-529-025	1951		house commercialized		Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070	0138	1802	E. University Driv	11-530-001	1951		bad side addition		Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070	0137	1806	E. University Driv	11-530-002	1951		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070)118	1812	E. University Driv	11-530-003	1951		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070	079	1902	E. University Driv	11-530-044	1956		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Rio Salado
970	078	1906	E. University Driv	11-530-045	1956		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Rio Salado

AV No	. Add	ress	Parcel No.	Date	I C NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
1070073	7 1912	2 E. University Driv	v 11-530-046	1956		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Rio Salado
1020050) 1347	7 E. Washington St	r 11-647-021	1950		Insufficient significance	~	Bungalow	Eastlake Park
1060101	1121	E. Watkins Street	115-470-34a	1958		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060095	1124	E. Watkins Street	11-547-033	1954		major remodel		Vernacular	Green Valley
1060096	1130	E. Watkins Street	11-547-031	1954		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060103	1133	E. Watkins Street	11-547-035	1954		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060097	1134	E. Watkins Street	11-547-029	1954		insufficient significance	$\overline{\checkmark}$	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060104	1135	E. Watkins Street	115-470-36a	. 1954	. 🗆 🗖 🗹	bad façade remodel		Vernacular	Green Valley
1060190	1431	E. Watkins Street	11-535-056	1948		Major front addn.		Vernacular	Green Valley
1060148	1503	E. Watkins Street	11-535-001	1953		insufficient significance	\checkmark	Contemporary	Green Valley
1060102	1129	E. Watkins Street-	115-470-34b	1953		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060188	1421	E. Watkins Street-	115-350-54a	1957		insufficient significance	✓	Contemporary	Green Valley
1040143	1123	E. Yavapai Street	11-543-065	1949		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040137	1102	E. Yavapai Street	11-543-054	1948		insufficient significance	✓	Ranch	Cuatro Milpas
1040138	1103	E. Yavapai Street	11-543-060	1936		major remodel		Neo Classical	Cuatro Milpas
1040140	1105	E. Yavapai Street	11-543-062	1952		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040139	1105	E. Yavapai Street	11-543-061	1941		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas

	AV No.	Addr	ess	Parcel No.	Date	I C	NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
	1040136	1106	E. Yavapai Stree	t 11-543-055	1940		¥	insufficient significance	V	Ranch	Cuatro Milpas
	1040135	1110	E. Yavapai Stree	t 11-543-056	1959		V	insufficient significance	~	Ranch	Cuatro Milpas
	1040134	1114	E. Yavapai Street	t 11-543-057	1936		Y	insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
	1040142	1121	E. Yavapai Street	11-543-064	1950		Y	insufficient significance	~	Ranch	Cuatro Milpas
	1040133	1122	E. Yavapai Street	11-543-058	1955		~	insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
•	1040132	1124	E. Yavapai Street	11-543-059	1956		Y	major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1	040144	1125	E. Yavapai Street	11-543-022	1930		Y	insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1	040130	1128	E. Yavapai Street	11-543-010	1941	. 🗆 🗆	V	major remodel		Pueblo	Cuatro Milpas
	040131	1128	E. Yavapai Street	11-543-011	1941		✓	major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1	040145	1129	E. Yavapai Street	11-543-020	1945		✓			Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1	040129	1130	E. Yavapai Street	11-543-008	1950		✓	insufficient significance	>	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
10	040146	1133	E. Yavapai Street	11-543-018	1973		/	Age		Ranch	Cuatro Milpas
10	040148	1137	E. Yavapai Street	11-543-014	1940		Z	major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
10)40128	1140	E. Yavapai Street	11-543-006	1948		/	insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
10	40127	1142	E. Yavapai Street	11-543-004	1964			insufficient significance	Y	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
10	40126	1146	E. Yavapai Street	11-543-002	1939			insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
	40162	1101	E. Yuma Street	11-543-072	1941			insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas

AV No.	. Addı	ress	Parcel No.	Date	I C NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
1040163	1105	E. Yuma Street	11-543-073	1951		insufficient significance	~	Ranch	Cuatro Milpas
1040164	1109	E. Yuma Street	11-543-074	1951		insufficient significance	~	Ranch	Cuatro Milpas
1040159	1110	E. Yuma Street	11-543-068	1946		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040165	1115	E. Yuma Street	11-543-075	1967		insufficient significance	Y	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040158	1116	E. Yuma Street	11-543-069	1931		insufficient significance	Z	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040166	1117	E. Yuma Street	11-543-076	1966		Age		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040157	1118	E. Yuma Street	11-543-070	.1945		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040167	1121	E. Yuma Street	11-543-077	1945		insufficient significance	>	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040156	1122	E. Yuma Street	11-543-071	1956		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040168	1125	E. Yuma Street	11-543-034	1951		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040155	1126	E. Yuma Street	11-543-023	1936		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040169	1127	E. Yuma Street	11-543-032	1936		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040170	1129	E. Yuma Street	11-543-030	1946		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040150	1144	E. Yuma Street	11-543-013	1942		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040254	1302	E. Yuma Street	11-542-015	1952		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1030185	808	N. 9th Street	11-637-104	1916		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Campito
1030184	810	N. 9th Street	116-371-05b	1946		insufficient significance	Y	Vernacul ar	Campito

	AV No.	Addr	ess	Parcel No.	Date	I C NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
	040109	1119	S. 10h Street	11-543-101	1957		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
I	030093	654	S. 10th Place	11-639-053	1958		major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
1	030071	655	S. 10th Place	11-639-089	1931		major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
1	030092	656	S. 10th Place	11-639-054	1945		major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
1	030072	657	S. 10th Place	11-639-087	1948		insufficient significance	Y	Pueblo	Campito
10	030073	667	S. 10th Place	11-639-085	1948		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Campito
10	30074	669	S. 10th Place	11-639-082	1930		major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
10	10055	704	S, 10th Place	11-639-055	1944		Insufficient Significance	Y	Vernacular - pyramidal	Campito -
	30089	708	S. 10th Place	11-639-057	1953		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Campito
10	30087	800	S. 10th Place	116-390-59a	1950				Vernacular	Campito
10	30075	801	S. 10th Place	116-390-81a	1945		major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
103	30076	803	S. 10th Place	11-639-077	1945		major remodel		Vernaçular	Campito
103	30086	804	S. 10th Place	116-390-621	1950		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Campito
101	0062	806	S. 10th Place	11-639-062	1960		Insufficient Significance	~	Ranch	Campito
103	0088	710	S. 10th Place-	11-639-058	1947		insufficient significance	\	Vernacular	Campito
104	0092	1116	S. 10th Street	11-543-116	1946		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
4	0110	1117	S. 10th Street	11-543-100	1930		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas

AV No.	Add	ress	Parcel No.	Date	I C N	E Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
1040094	1120	S. 10th Street	11-543-114	1930		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040095	1122	S. 10th Street	11-543-113	1966		Age		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040107	1123	S. 10th Street	11-543-103	1916		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040096	1124	S. 10th Street	11-543-112	1926		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040097	1126	S. 10th Street	11-543-111	1936		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040106	1129	S. 10th Street	11-543-104	1951		insufficient significance	Z	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040105	1135	S. 10th Street	11-543-105	1940		insufficient significance	>	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040098	1140,	S. 10th Street	11-543-110	1930	🗆 🗆 , 🗹	insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040099	1142	S. 10th Street	11-543-109	1946		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040100	1148	S. 10th Street	11-543-108	1936		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1030109	900	S. 10th Street	11-637-149	1946		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Campito
1030110	904	S. 10th Street	11-637-148	1985		Age		Vernacular	Campito
1040582	1604	S. 11th Street	11-546-119	1942		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040406	1609	S. 11th Street	11-546-070	1936		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040480	1615	S. 11th Street	115-460-74b	?		vacant land			Cuatro Milpas
1040653	1642	S. 11th Street	11-546-120	1930		vacant land			Cuatro Milpas
1050034	1808	S. 11th Street	11-546-001	1953		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Ann Ott

AV No.	. Addr	ess	Parcel No.	Date	I C NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
1030064	638	S. 11th Street	11-639-084	1980		Age			Campito
1040226	1406	S. 12th Place	11-542-120	1956		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040230	1409	S. 12th Place	11-542-111	1944		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040223	1414	S. 12th Place	11-542-125	1939		major remodfel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040222	1432	S. 12th Place	11-542-127	1946		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1050362	1142	S. 12th Street	11-547-045	1960		insufficient significance	>	Ranch	Ann Ott
1040149	1234	S. 12th Street	11-543-012	1965		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040214	≇ 427	S. 12th Street	11-542-121	1948		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040217	1433	S. 12th Street	11-542-128	1956		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040218	1435	S. 12th Street	11-542-130	1936		insufficient significance	✓	Pueblo	Cuatro Milpas
1040392	1501	S. 12th Street	11-540-036	1965		Age		Ranch	Cuatro Milpas
1040394	1502	S. 12th Street	115-460-52a	1936		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040396	1504	S. 12th Street	11-546-053	1962		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040393	1505	S. 12th Street	11-540-037	1947		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040493	1511	S. 12th Street	11-540-038	1950		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040490	1512	S. 12th Street	11-546-054	1936		insufficient significance	✓	Pueblo	Cuatro Milpas
40494	1515	S. 12th Street	11-540-039	1962		insufficient significance	Y	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas

AV No	. Addı	ress	Parcel No.	Date	I C NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
1040572	2 1602	S. 12th Street	11-546-075	1935		insufficient significance	Z	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040574	1606	S. 12th Street	11-546-077	1916		insufficient significance		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040571	1607	S. 12th Street	11-540-071	1936		insufficient significance	\mathbf{Z}	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1050196	1800	S. 12th Street	11-546-159	1916		insufficient significance		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050197	1808	S. 12th Street	11-546-153	1972		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050224	1820	S. 12th Street	11-546-165	1936		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050112	1824	S. 12th Street	11-546-175	2001		Vacant land			Ann Ott
1050225	1826	S. 12th Street	11-546-162	1926		insufficient significance	~	Pueblo	Ann Ott
1050282	1907	S. 12th Street	11-537-057	1966		Age		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050360	1911	S. 12th Street	11-537-058	1936		insufficient significance	~	Bungalow	Ann Ott
1050279	2002	S. 12th Street	11-547-044	1952		major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1050361	2016	S. 12th Street	11-547-046	1954		insufficient significance	\checkmark	Ranch	Ann Ott
1060043	2204	S. 12th Street	11-547-076	1946		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060059	2205	S. 12th Street	11-537-001	1955		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060044	2206	S. 12th Street	11-547-075	1949		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060055	2208	S. 12th Street	11-547-080	1957		slump block façade remodel		Vernacular	Green Valley
1060070	2227	S. 12th Street	11-537-023	1956		insufficient significance	∑	Vernacular	Green Valley

AV No	. Addı	ess	Parcel No.	Date	I C NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
106005	7 2228	S. 12th Street	11-547-078	1942		T111 façade remodel	***************************************	Vernacular	Green Valley
106009	3 2302	S. 12th Street	11-547-025	1954		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Green Valley
106009-	4 2306	S. 12th Street	11-547-026	1955		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Green Valley
106011	1 2313	S. 12th Street	11-536-048	c. 1916		Front addn.		Victorian Cottage	Green Valley
1060113	3 2317	S. 12th Street	11-536-041	1936		major remodel		Vernacular	Green Valley
1060099	2320	S. 12th Street	11-547-028	1953		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060100	2326	S. 12th Street	11-547-027	1942		porch infill		Vernacular	Green Valley
1060114	2381	S. 12th Street	115-360-50j	1968		Age		Vernacular	Green Valley
060105	2402	S. 12th Street	11-547-037	1948		Slump block, insensitve remodel		Vernacular	Green Valley
1060106	2406	S. 12th Street	11-547-038	1946		windows altered		Vernacular	Green Valley
1060116	2407	S. 12th Street	11-536-042	1926		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Green Valley
1040262	1102	S. 13th Place	11-542-031	1940		insufficient significance	\checkmark	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040269	1103	S. 13th Place	11-542-059	1946		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040261	1104	S. 13th Place	11-542-032	1940		major remodel	✓	Pueblo	Cuatro Milpas
1040260	1106	S. 13th Place	11-542-033	1936		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040259	1108	S. 13th Place	11-542-034	post-1964		park ramada/age			Cuatro Milpas
40272	1109	S. 13th Place	11-542-061	1928				Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas

AV No.	. Addı	ress	Parcel No.	Date	I C NI	E Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
1040273	3 1109	S. 13th Place	11-542-063	1928				Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040274	1113	S. 13th Place	11-542-064	1936		major remodel	Try sassan	Bungalow Influence	Cuatro Milpas
1040256	1114	S. 13th Place	11-542-036	1936		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040275	1121	S. 13th Place	11-542-065	1916		insufficient significance	~	Bungalow	Cuatro Milpas
1040276	1125	S. 13th Place	11-542-066	1950		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040317	1127	S. 13th Place	11-542-068	1945		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040277	1131	S. 13th Place	11-542-067	1930				Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040332	1322	S. 13th Place	11-542-100	1941		insufficient significance	Z	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040316	1401	S. 13th Place	11-542-069	1940		insufficient significance	✓	Pueblo	Cuatro Milpas
1040315	1402	S. 13th Place	11-542-038	1942		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040318	1405	S. 13th Place	11-542-070	1941		insufficient significance	Y	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040319	1409	S. 13th Place	11-542-071	1941			✓	Southwest	Cuatro Milpas
1040313	1410	S. 13th Place	11-542-040	1946		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040320	1411	S. 13th Place	11-542-072	1941		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040312	1412	S. 13th Place	11-542-041	1948		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040321	1415	S. 13th Place	11-542-073	1941		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040311	1416	S. 13th Place	11-542-042	1963		Age		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas

AV N	o. Ad	ldress	Parcel No.	Date	I C NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
104032	22 14	S. 13th Place	11-542-074	1942		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
104031	10 14	18 S. 13th Place	11-542-043	1939		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
104030	9 14	20 S. 13th Place	11-542-044	1940		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
104030	08 14	S. 13th Place	11-542-045	1941		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
104032	5 142	27 S. 13th Place	11-542-077	1940				Southwest	Cuatro Milpas
104030	7 142	28 S. 13th Place	11-542-046	1939		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040320	6 142	S. 13th Place	11-542-078	1936				Southwest	Cuatro Milpas
1040306	5 143	.0. S. 13th Place	11-542-047	1953		major remodel		Vernacular .	Cuatro Milpas
940327	7 143	3 S. 13th Place	11-542-079	1950		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040305	143	4 S. 13th Place	11-542-048	1940		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040236	143	4 S. 13th Place	11-542-112	1950		insufficient significance	✓	Ranch	Cuatro Milpas
1040328	143	7 S. 13th Place	11-542-080	?		vacant land		vacant	Cuatro Milpas
1040304	1438	S. 13th Place	11-542-049	1937		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040303	1440	S. 13th Place	11-542-050	1937		insufficient significance	Z	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040329	1441	S. 13th Place	11-542-081	1932		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040302	1444	S. 13th Place	11-542-051	1937		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
30246	1105	S. 13th Street	11-542-007	1938		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas

AV No.	. Addı	ress	Parcel No.	Date	I C NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
1040247	7 1109	S. 13th Street	11-542-008	1946		insufficient significance	>	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040248	3 1113	S. 13th Street	115-420-09a	1972		Age		Ranch	Cuatro Milpas
1040249	1117	S. 13th Street	11-542-010	1930		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040250	1121	S. 13th Street	11-542-011	1930		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040251	1127	S. 13th Street	11-542-012	1931				Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040252	1131	S. 13th Street	11-542-013	1931				Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040253	1135	S. 13th Street	11-542-014	1936		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040286	1401	S. 13th Street	11-542-016	1956				Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040287	1405	S. 13th Street	11-542-017	1946		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040239	1406	S. 13th Street	11-542-106	1931		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040288	1407	S. 13th Street	11-542-018	?		vacant land			Cuatro Milpas
1040289	1409	S. 13th Street	11-542-019	?		vacant land			Cuatro Milpas
1040290	1415	S. 13th Street	11-542-020	1946		major remodel		Bungalow	Cuatro Milpas
1040291	1417	S. 13th Street	11-542-021	1946		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040292	1421	S. 13th Street	11-542-022	1946		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040293	1423	S. 13th Street	11-542-023	1946		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040294	1427	S. 13th Street	11-542-024	1976		Age		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas

	AV No.	. Addr	ess	Parcel No.	Date	I C	NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
	1040295	1429	S. 13th Street	11-542-025	1983		~	Age		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
	1040238	3 1430	S. 13th Street	11-542-108	1946		~	insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
	1040237	1434	S. 13th Street	11-542-110	1964		V	major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1	1040297	1437	S. 13th Street	11-54227	1950		V	insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1	040298	1439	S. 13th Street	11-542-028	1941					Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1	040235	1442	S. 13th Street	11-542-114	1946		~	insufficient significance	Y	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1	020635	201	S. 13th Street	11-649-030	1962		Y	Age		Unknown	Eastlake Park
1	020638	210	S. 13th Street	11-649-001	1938		V	major remodel -		Vernacular	Eastlake Park
	060144	2302	S. 13th Street	115-360-02c	1936		✓	major remodel		Vernacular	Green Valley
10	060141	2312	S. 13th Street	11-536-004	1936		V	insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Green Valley
10)60149	2315	S. 13th Street	11-536-026	1946		~	major remodel		Vernacular	Green Valley
10	060140	2316	S. 13th Street	11-536-005	1977		V	façade remodel; age		Vernacular	Green Valley
10	60150	2319	S. 13th Street	11-536-025	1946		V	insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Green Valley
10	60139	2320	S. 13th Street	11-536-007	1951		✓	insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Green Valley
100	60138	2324	S. 13th Street	11-536-006	1949		~	façade remodel	✓	Vernacular	Green Valley
106	50137	2328	S. 13th Street	11-536-008	1946			Abandoned; boarded-up		Vernacular	Green Valley
	20153	2331	S. 13th Street	11-536-022	1956			major remodel		Vernacular	Green Valley

AV No.	Addı	ress	Parcel No.	Date	I C NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
1060154	2335	S. 13th Street	11-536-021	1947		insufficient significance	Z	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060135	2336	S. 13th Street	11-536-010	1936		insufficient significance	Z	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060155	2339	S. 13th Street	11-536-020	1946		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060134	2340	S. 13th Street	11-536-011	1986		Age		Vernacular	Green Valley
1060156	2343	S. 13th Street	11-536-018	1946		major remodel		Vernacular	Green Valley
1060133	2344	S. 13th Street	11-536-013	1936		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060157	2347	S. 13th Street	11-536-019	1946		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060132	2348	S. 13th Street	11-536-012	1956		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060158	2351	S. 13th Street	115-360-17a	1954		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060131	2352	S. 13th Street	11-536-015	1946		Slump block façade remodel		Vernacular	Green Valley
1060129	2508	S. 13th Street	115-360-14Ь	1916		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060160	2511	S. 13th Street	115-360-16c	1926		major remodel		Vernacular	Green Valley
1060161	2515	S. 13th Street	115-360-16d	1916		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060162	2519	S. 13th Street	115-360-16b	1926		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Green Valley
1040285	1214	S. 14th Street	11-542-084	1930		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040284	1220	S. 14th Street	115-420-85a	1960		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040283	1228	S. 14th Street	11-542-083	1946		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas

AV No	. Addı	ress	Parcel No.	Date	I C	NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
1040334	4 1440	S. 14th Street	11-542-102	1960		V	insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040333	3 1444	S. 14th Street	11-542-105	1942	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	V	insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040375	5 1508	S. 14th Street	11-540-002	1944		V	insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040511	1510	S. 14th Street	11-540-003	1948		~	major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040513	1516	S. 14th Street	11-540-005	?		✓	vacant land			Cuatro Milpas
1040678	1616	S. 14th Street	11-540-043	1940		V	major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1010076	1708	S. 14th Street	11-540-076	1950		✓	Insufficient significance for individual		Vernacular - front-gabled with Bungalow	Ann Ott
1010077	1712	S. 14th Street	11-540-077	1950		✓	Insufficient significance for individual		Vernacular - front-gabled	Ann Ott
910078	1716	S. 14th Street	11-540-078	1942		✓	Loss of integrity; multiple		Vernacular - front-gable w/Bungalow	Ann Ott
1050424	2110	S. 14th Street	11-537-062	1941		Y	major remodel		Vernacular	Ann Ott
1060235	2114	S. 15th Place	11-538-014	1951		Y	Wall		Vernacular	Green Valley
1060234	2116	S. 15th Place	11-538-016	1961		✓	insufficient significance	\	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060233	2118	S. 15th Place	11-538-018	1951		✓	insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060272	2300	S. 15th Place	11-535-002	1946		•	insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060273	2301	S. 15th Place	11-535-027	1926		/	insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060274	2303	S. 15th Place	11-535-029	1936			insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Green Valley
50271	2304	S. 15th Place	11-535-004	1936			Major front addn.		Vernacular	Green Valley

AV No.	. Addı	ress	Parcel No.	Date	I C NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
1040282	2 1230	S. 14th Street	11-542-089	1946		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040281	1234	S. 14th Street	11-542-090	1930		major remodel	Access of the Control	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040280	1238	S. 14th Street	11-542-086	1936		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040279	1242	S. 14th Street	11-542-088	1986		Age		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040278	1246	S. 14th Street	11-542-087	1930		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040346	1402	S. 14th Street	11-542-095	1936				Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040345	1404	S. 14th Street	11-542-097	1941		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040344	1408	S. 14th Street	11-542-096	1941		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040343	1412	S. 14th Street	11-542-091	1941		insufficient significance	V	Southwest	Cuatro Milpas
1040342	1414	S. 14th Street	11-542-098	1941		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040341	1418	S. 14th Street	11-542-094	1943		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040340	1420	S. 14th Street	11-542-093	1942		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040339	1426	S. 14th Street	11-542-092	1945		insufficient significance	>	Southwest	Cuatro Milpas
1040338	1430	S. 14th Street	11-542-104	1931		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040337	1434	S. 14th Street	11-542-099	1941		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040336	1436	S. 14th Street	11-542-103	1946		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040335	1438	S. 14th Street	11-542-101	N/A		vacant land		N/A	Cuatro Milpas

AV No	. Addı	ess	Parcel No.	Date	I C NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
106027:	5 2305	S. 15th Place	11-535-031	1946		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060270	2306	S. 15th Place	11-535-006	1946		insufficient significance	₹	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060276	5 2307	S. 15th Place	115-350-33a	1926		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060268	3 2310	S. 15th Place	11-535-010	1935		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060267	2314	S. 15th Place	115-350-12a	1930		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060266	2316	S. 15th Place	115-350-14a	1930		insufficient significance	✓	Victorian Cottage	Green Valley
1060269	2308	S. 15th Place-	11-535-008	1930		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060229	2145	S. 15th Street	11-538-023 .	1933		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060249	2202	S. 15th Street	11-535-003	1966		Church; age		Unidentified	Green Valley
1060250	2205	S. 15th Street	11-535-005	1935		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060252	2209	S. 15th Street	11-535-009	1947		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060254	2213	S. 15th Street	11-535-013	1935		major remodel		Vernacular	Green Valley
1060255	2215	S. 15th Street	11-535-015	1950		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060256	2217	S. 15th Street	11-535-017	1940		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060223	2322	S. 15th Street	11-535-080	1944		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Green Valley
1060293	2206	S. 16th Street	115-350-32a	1945		insufficient significance	\checkmark	Vernacular	Green Valley
0292	2208	S. 16th Street	115-350-34a	1948		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Green Valley

AV No.	Addr	ess	Parcel No.	Date	I C N	E	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
1070150	2401	S. 17th Place	11-529-036	1951		~	insufficient significance	>	Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070151	2405	S. 17th Place	11-529-037	1951		✓	insufficient significance	Z	Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070167	2406	S. 17th Place	11-529-012	1946		Z	multi-additions		Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070152	2409	S. 17th Place	11-529-038	1951		/	insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070153	2415	S. 17th Place	11-529-039	1951			insufficient significance	Y	Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070154	2417	S. 17th Place	11-529-040	1951		2	porch addn.		Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070155	2423	S. 17th Place	11-529-041	1951		2	porch infill		Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070156	2429	S. 17th Place	11-529-042	1951			insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070165	2430	S. 17th Place	11-529-007	1946		•]	major remodel		Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070157	2433	S. 17th Place	11-529-043	1951			insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Rio Salado
1020592	208	S. 17th Street	11-505-125	1946]	major remodel		Vernacular	Eastlake Park
1020593	212	S. 17th Street	11-505-124	N/A)	vacant land		N/A	Eastlake Park
1070107	2401	S. 18th Place	11-530-035	1955			front patch veneer		Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070127	2402	S. 18th Place	11-530-013	1953			window boarded up		Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070126	2406	S. 18th Place	11-530-012	1953		1	window infill		Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070125	2410	S. 18th Place	11-530-011	1953		_	unk packed vard		Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070124	2416	S. 18th Place	11-530-010	1967		A	Age		Vernacular	Rio Salado

AV No	. Addr	ess	Parcel No.	Date	I C NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
070111	2419	S. 18th Place	11-530-039	1954		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070123	3 2420	S. 18th Place	10-530-009	1953		Front slump block addn.		Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070122	2424	S. 18th Place	11-530-008	1954		insufficient significance	Z	Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070112	2427	S. 18th Place	11-530-040	1962		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070113	2429	S. 18th Place	11-530-041	1961		insufficient significance	\	Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070121	2430	S. 18th Place	11-530-007	1953		major remodel		Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070114	2431	S. 18th Place	115-300-42a	1958		front façade veneers		Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070119	2438	S. 18th Place	11-530-005	1951		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Rio Salado
070115	2441	S. 18th Place	11-530-043	1958		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070128	2401	S. 18th Street	11-530-014	1954		in-fill front door		Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070129	2405	S. 18th Street	11-530-015	1954		major remodel		Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070148	2406	S. 18th Street	11-529-034	1951		insufficient significance	\checkmark	Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070130	2409	S. 18th Street	11-530-016	1951		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070147	2410	S. 18th Street	11-529-033	1951		insufficient significance	>	Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070131	2415	S. 18th Street	11-530-017	1955		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070146	2416	S. 18th Street	11-529-032	1951		major remodel		Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070132	2419	S. 18th Street	11-530-018	1952		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Rio Salado

AV No.	Addı	ess	Parcel No.	Date	I C NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
1070145	2420	S. 18th Street	11-529-031	1951		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070133	2423	S. 18th Street	11-530-019	1953		insufficient significance	•	Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070144	2424	S. 18th Street	11-529-030	1951		insufficient significance		Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070143	2428	S. 18th Street	11-529-029	1951		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070134	2429	S. 18th Street	11-530-020	1986		multiple additions/age		Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070142	2434	S. 18th Street	11-529-028	1951		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070136	2437	S. 18th Street	11-530-022	1956		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070141	2438.	S. 18th Street	11-529-027	1951		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070082	2430	S. 19th Place	11-530-050	1960		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070081	2434	S. 19th Place	11-530-049	1950		porch infill		Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070093	2419	S. 19th Street	11-530-061	1956		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070094	2423	S. 19th Street	11-530-062	1955		insufficient significance	V	Ranch	Rio Salado
1070095	2429	S. 19th Street	11-530-063	1956		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070102	2430	S. 19th Street	11-530-028	1960		front patch veneer		Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070096	2433	S. 19th Street	11-530-064	1956		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070100	2438	S. 19th Street	11-530-026	1983		Front fence	✓	Vernacular	Rio Salado
1070097	2437	S. 19th Street-	11-530-065	1956		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Rio Salado

AV No	. Add	ress	Parcel No.	Date	I C NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
	106	S. 37th Street	12-126-019	?		major remodel		Ranch	32nd Street
	110	S. 37th Street	12-126-021	N/A		vacant land		N/A	32nd Street
	214	S. 37th Street	12-126-038	1980		Age		Unknown	32nd Street
	222	S. 37th Street	12-126-042	1947		major remodel		Vernacular	32nd Street
	26	S. 37th Street	12-126-015	1950		major remodel		Vernacular	32nd Street
	302	S. 37th Street	12-126-044	1935		major remodel		Vernacular	32nd Street
1030261	909	S. 7th Place	11-638-038	1945		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Campito
1030266	1028	S. 8th Place	11-638-040	1936		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Campito
030218	628	S. 8th Place	11-637-022	1976		Age		Vernacular	Campito
1030217	632	S. 8th Place	11-637-021	1951		major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
1030191	813	S. 8th Place	11-637-096	1946		major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
1030211	814	S. 8th Place	11-637-078	1956		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Campito
1030192	815	S. 8th Place	11-637-095	1946		major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
1030210	816	S. 8th Place	11-637-079	1956		major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
1030194	819	S. 8th Place	11-637-093	1916		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Campito
1030209	820	S. 8th Place	11-637-080	1944		major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
030208	824	S. 8th Place	11-637-081	1945		insufficient significance	•	Vernacul ar	Campito

AV No.	Addr	ess	Parcel No.	Date	I C NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
1010091a	825	S. 8th Place	116-370-91a	1969		Age		Vernacular	Campito
1030207	826	S. 8th Place	11-637-082	1916		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Campito
1030199	845	S. 8th Place	11-637-087	1945		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Campito
1030260	1029	S. 8th Street	11-638-035	1945		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Campito
1030256	1030	S. 8th Street	11-638-032	1941		insufficient significance	Z	Vernacular	Campito
1040064	1236	S. 8th Street	11-544-054	N/A		vacant land		N/A	Cuatro Milpas
1040034	1243	S. 8th Street	11-544-011	?		insufficient significance	~	Ranch	Cuatro Milpas
1030242	628	S. 8th Street	11-637-011	1943		major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
1030241	632	S. 8th Street	11-637-010	1951		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Campito
1010015	639	S. 8th Street	11-637-015	1946		Insufficient Significance	V	Vernacular - Pyramidal	Campito
1030239	640	S. 8th Street	11-637-008	1952		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Campito
1030220	707	S. 8th Street	11-637-013	1945		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Campito
1030221	737	S. 8th Street	11-637-014	1956		major remodel		Pueblo	Campito
1030223	802	S. 8th Street	11-637-016	1951		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Campito
1030225	805	S. 8th Street	11-637-073	1916		insufficient significance	~	Pueblo	Campito
1030226	309	S. 8th Street	11-637-072	1968		Age		Vernacular	Campito
030234 8	310	S. 8th Street	11-637-067	1965		Age		Vernacular	Campito

AV No	. Addı	ress	Parcel No.	Date	I C NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
030228	8 817	S. 8th Street	11-637-070	1916		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Campito
1030159	632	S. 9th Place	11-637-057	1941		major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
1030157	640	S. 9th Place	11-637-055	1970		Age		Vernacular	Campito
1030160	702	S. 9th Place	11-637-058	1954		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Campito
1030130	711	S. 9th Place	11-637-043	1951		major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
1030158	712	S. 9th Place	11-637-056	1956		major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
1030131	713	S. 9th Place	11-637-044	1955		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Campito
1030133	801	S. 9th Place	. 11-637-046	1954		major remodel		Vernacular	Campito -
)30155	802	S. 9th Place	11-637-053	1963		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Campito
1030154	806	S. 9th Place	11-637-052	?		major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
1030153	808	S. 9th Place	11-637-051	1941		major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
1030135	809	S. 9th Place	11-637-048	1949		major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
1030152	810	S. 9th Place	11-637-050	1930		major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
1030138	821	S. 9th Place	116-371-36a	1951		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Campito
1030139	831	S. 9th Place	11-637-135	1951		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Campito
1030149	832	S. 9th Place	116-371-26a	1945		major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
040086	1211	S. 9th Street	11-544-076	1933		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas

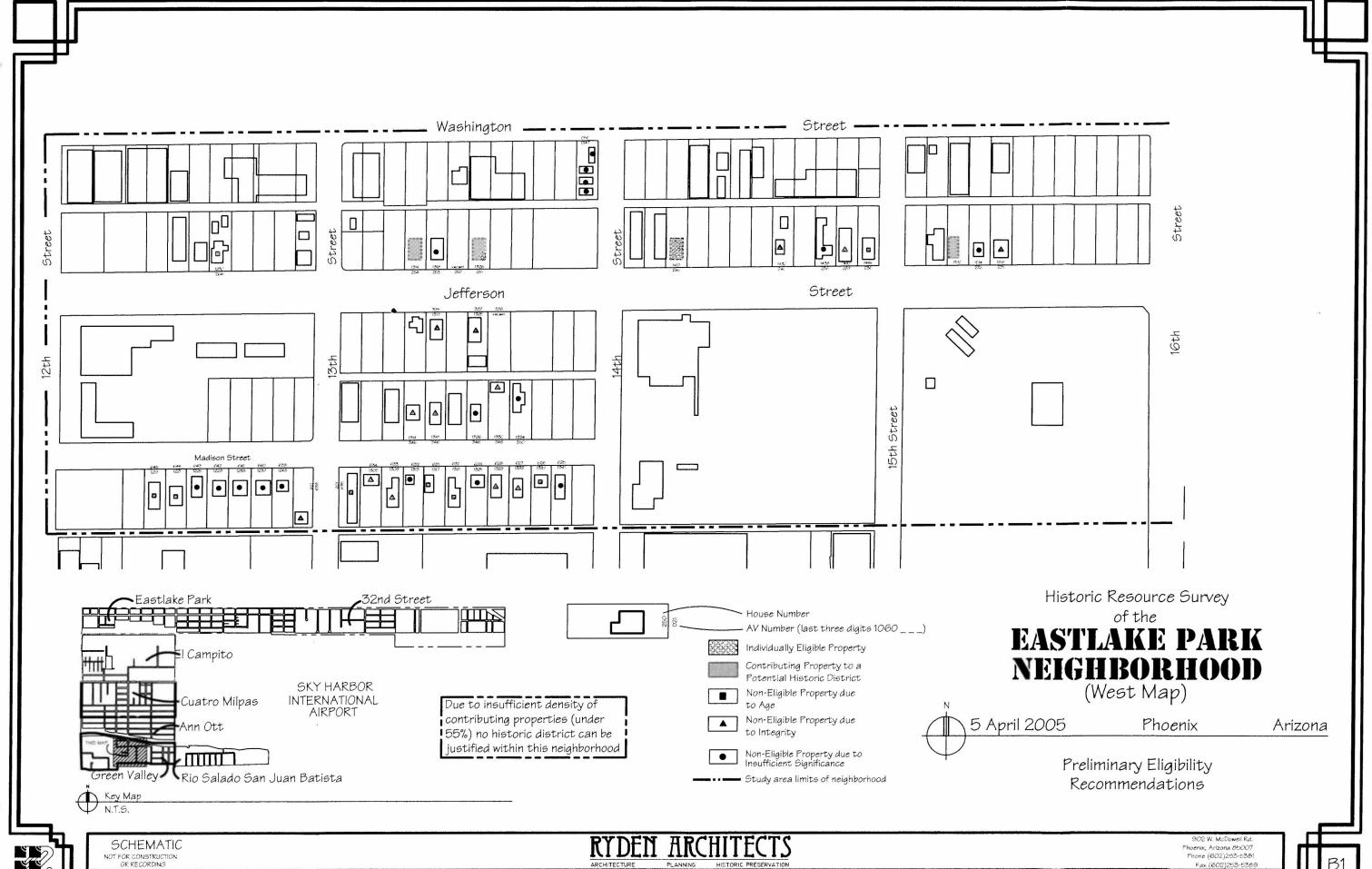
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1040085	1219	S. 9th Street	11-544-077	1993		Age		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040082	1243	S. 9th Street	11-544-078	1933		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040081	1403	S. 9th Street	11-544-079	1933		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040067	1414	S. 9th Street	115-440-62a	1985		Age			Cuatro Milpas
1040079	1417	S. 9th Street	115-440-80a	1966		Age		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040068	1420	S. 9th Street	115-440-62b	1934		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040078	1423	S. 9th Street	115-440-81a	1933		major remodel		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040069	1424	S. 9th Street	11-544-064	C. 1940		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040077	1429	S. 9th Street	115-440-82d	1971		Age		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1040070	1430	S. 9th Street	11-544-065	1981		Age		Vernacular	Cuatro Milpas
1030187	802	S. 9th Street	116-371-02a	1920		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Campito
1030165	805	S. 9th Street	11-637-119	1946		major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
1030186	806	S. 9th Street	11-637-103	1940		major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
1030183	812	S. 9th Street	116-371-05c	1946		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Campito
1030182	832	S. 9th Street	11-637-107	N/A		vacant land		N/A	Campito
1030171	911	S. 9th Street	11-637-113	1941		major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
1030172	913	S. 9th Street	11-637-112	1946		major remodel		Vernacular	Campito

AV No.	. Addre	ess	Parcel No.	Date	I C NE	Reason	Rev	Arch'l. Style	Survey Area
1030173	915	S. 9th Street	11-637-111	1941		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Campito
1030095	627	S. 9th Way	11-639-723	1960		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Campito
1030096	631	S. 9th Way	11-637-024	1960		major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
1030127	632	S. 9th Way	11-637-039	1951		major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
1030125	636	S. 9th Way	11-637-038	1946		major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
1030124	708	S. 9th Way	11-637-037	1946		major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
1030097	715	S. 9th Way	11-637-025	1951		insufficient significance	✓	Vernacular	Campito
1030099	719	S. 9th Way	11-637-027	1946		insufficient significance	>	Vernacular	Campito
330120	806	S. 9th Way	11-637-032	1954		major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
1030103	807	S. 9th Way	11-637-031	1951		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Campito
1030104	809	S. 9th Way	11-637-154	1956		insufficient significance	~	Vernacular	Campito
1030118	810	S. 9th Way	11-637-140	1954		major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
1010053	811	S. 9th Way	11-637-153	1948		Insufficient Significance	~	Vernacular - side-gabled	Campito
1010041	814	S. 9th Way	11-637-141	1956		Insufficient Signficance		Vernacular - side-gabled	Campito
1030115	818	S. 9th Way	11-637-143	1952		major remodel		Vernacular	Campito
1030106	823	S. 9th Way	11-637-152	1987		Age			Campito
0114	900	S. 9th Way	11-637-144	1950		major remodel		Vernacular	Campito

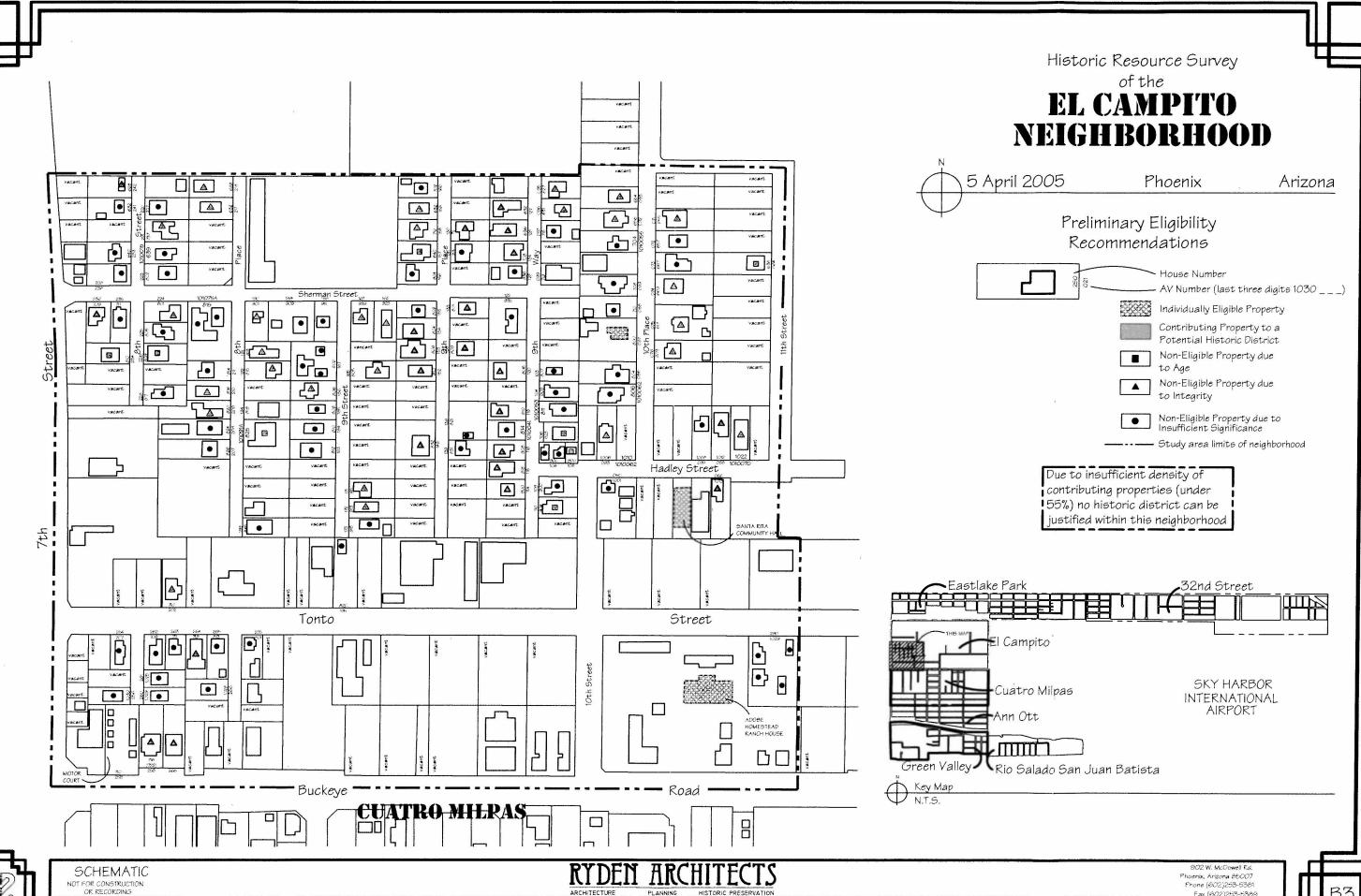
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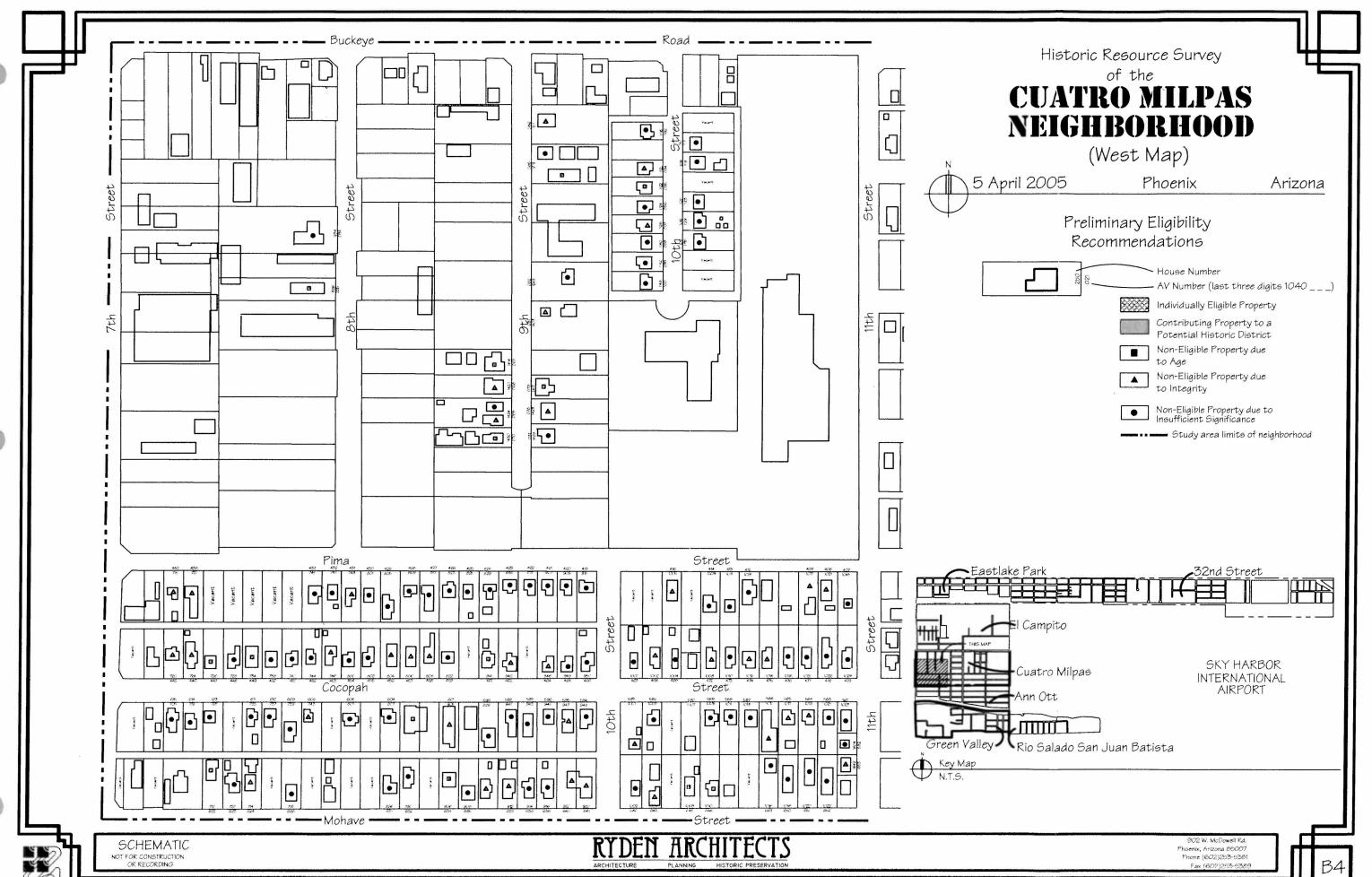
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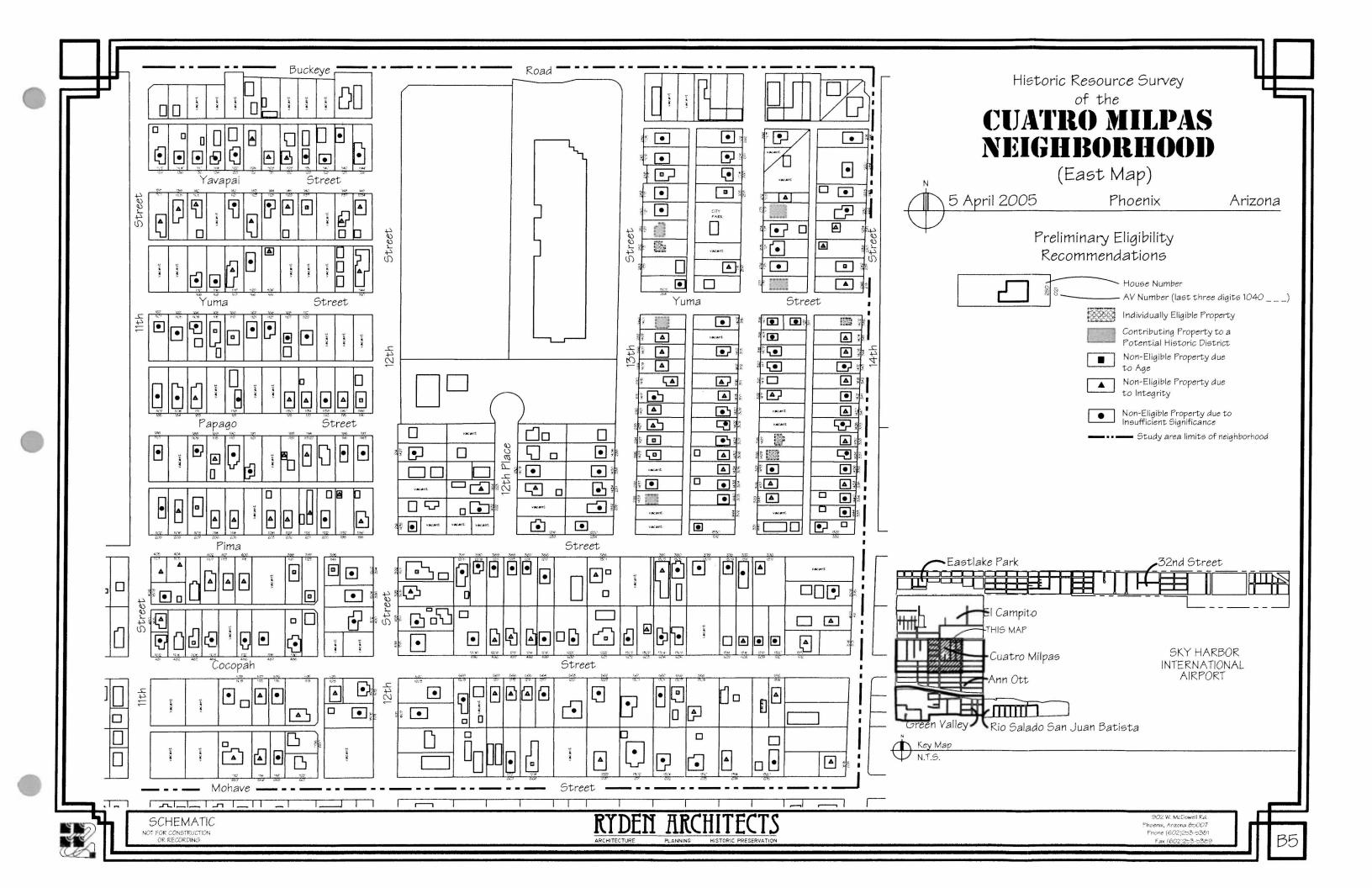
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1030116	908	S. 9th Way	11-637-142	1956		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Campito	(
1030122	935	S. 9th Way	116-370-34a	1958		insufficient significance	V	Vernacular	Campito	

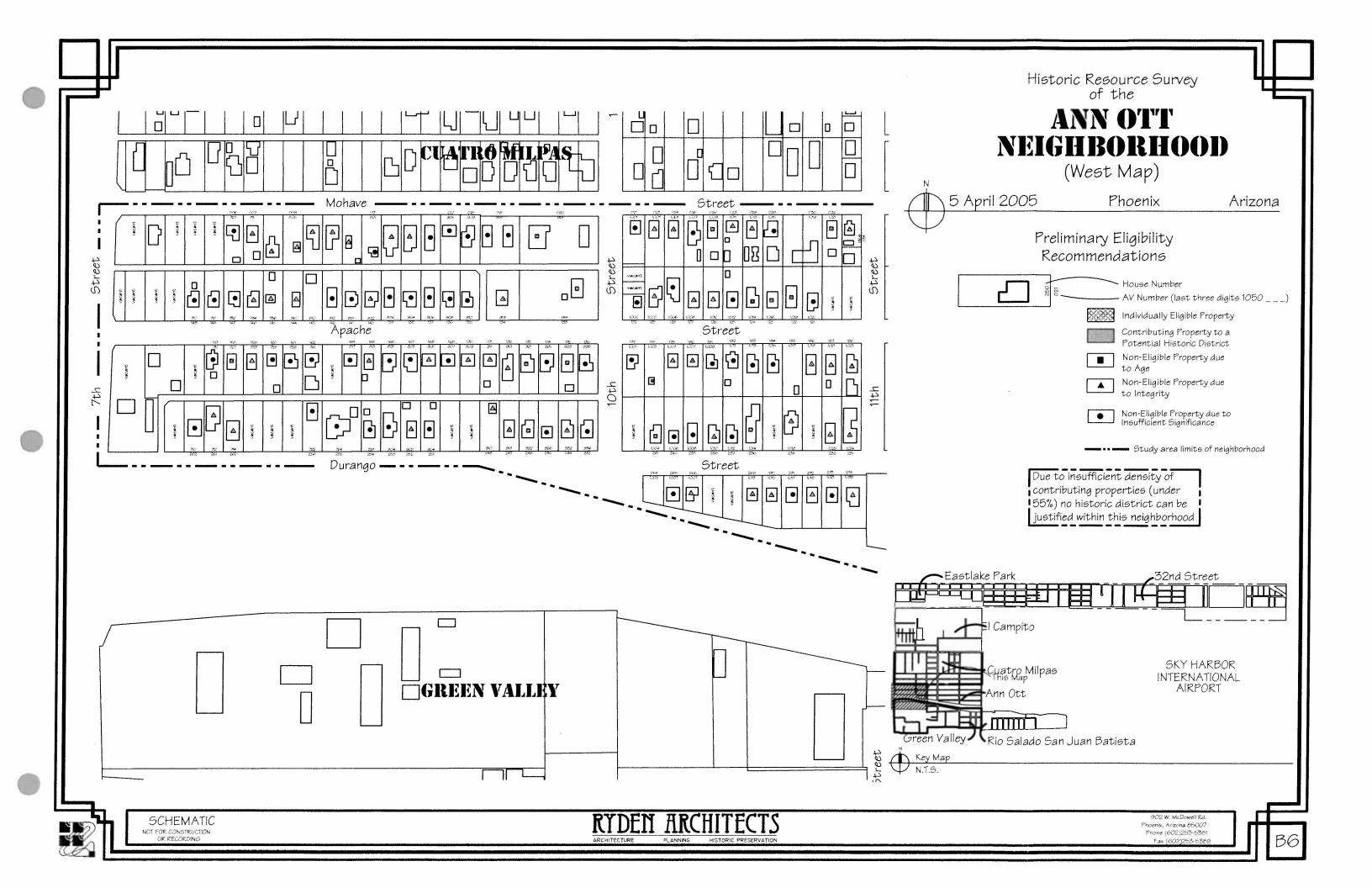


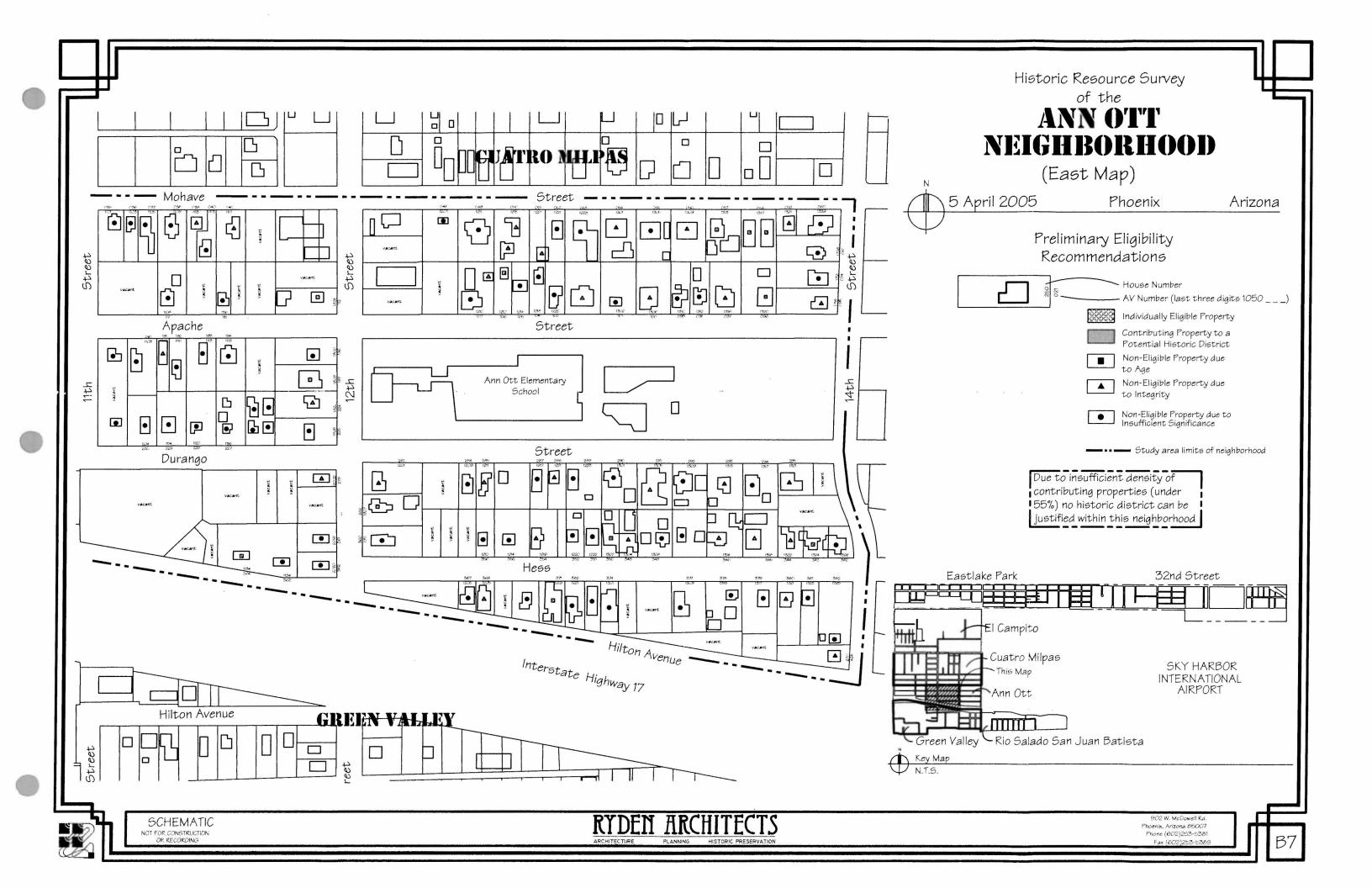


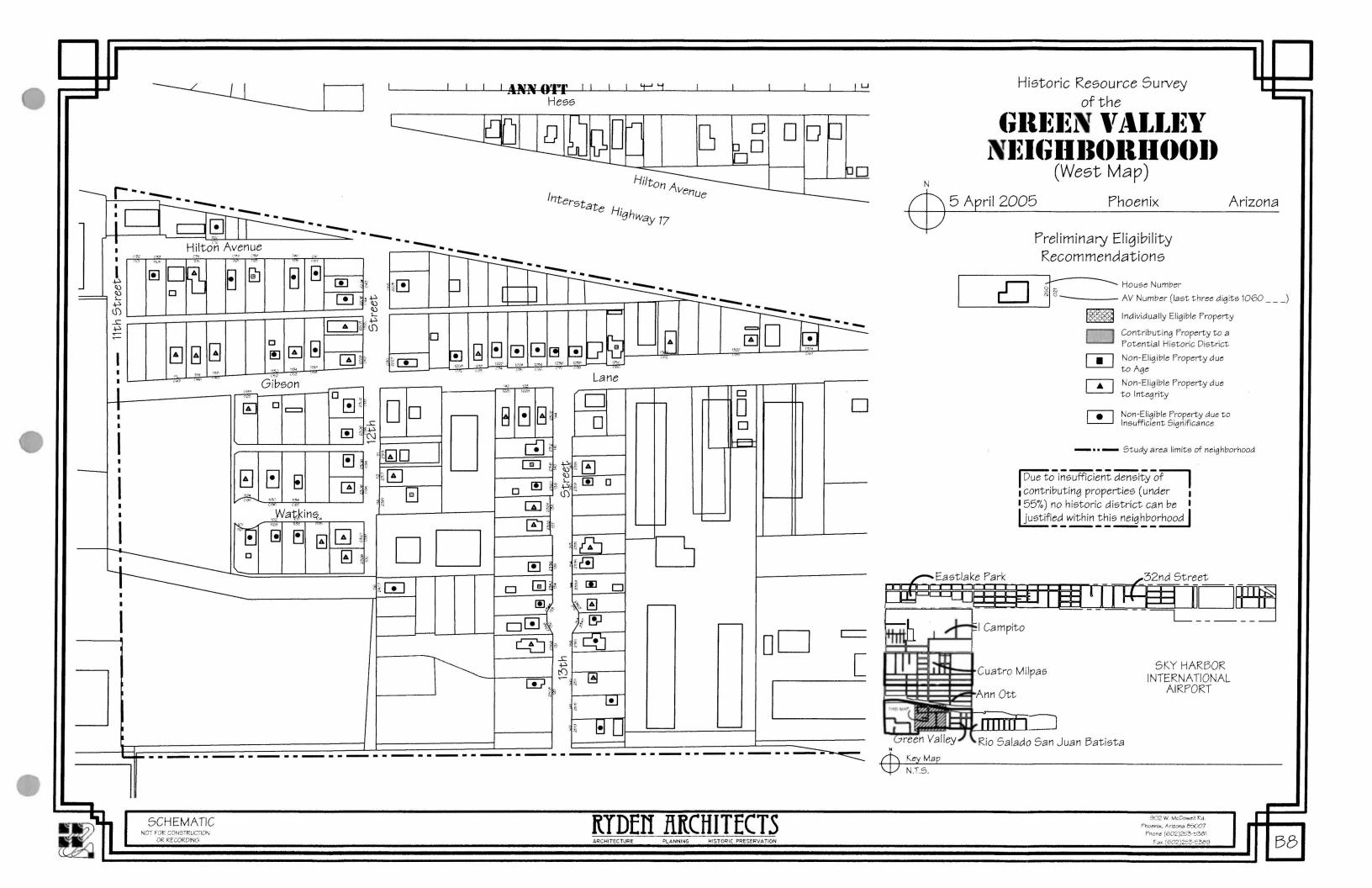


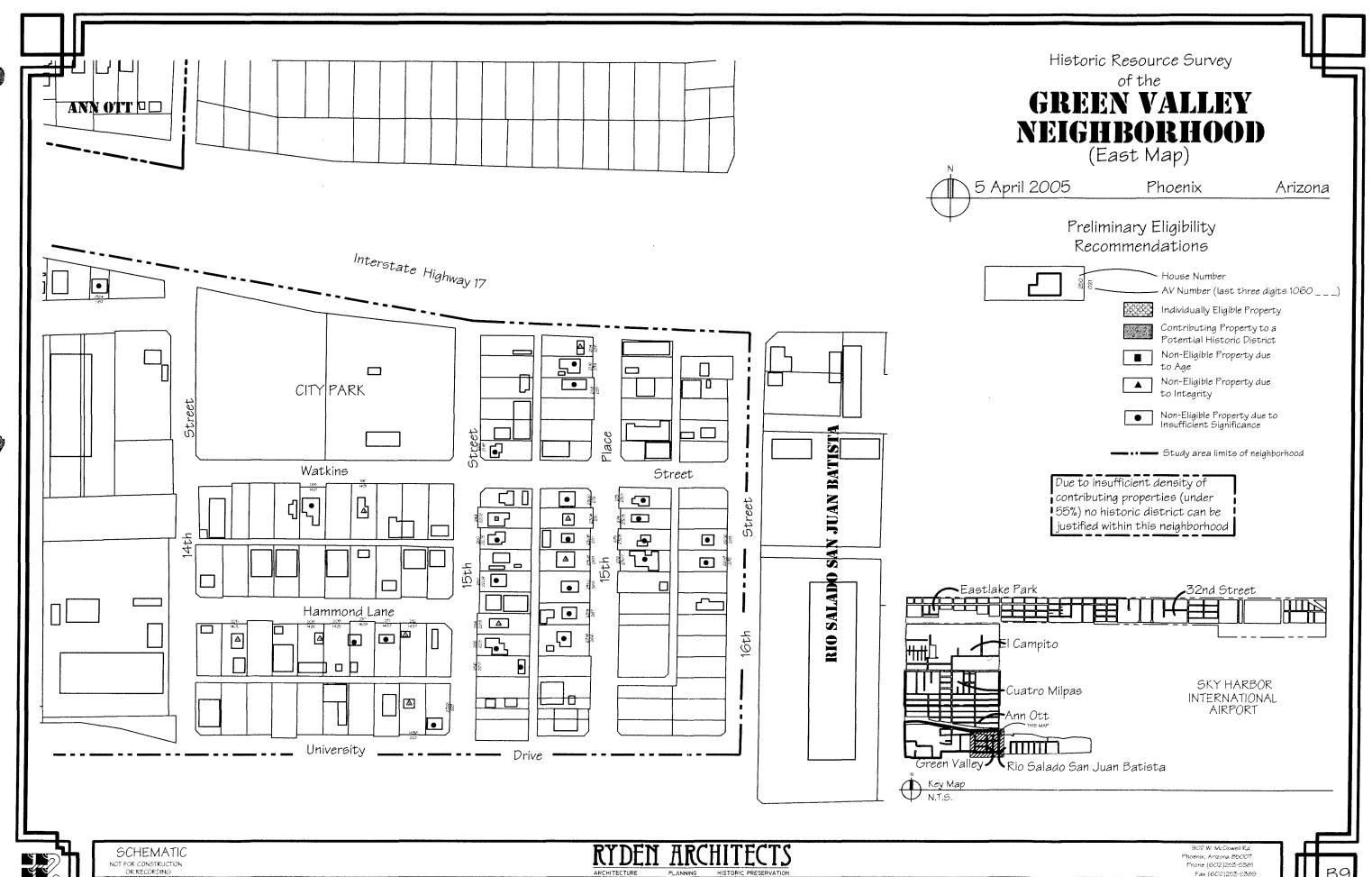


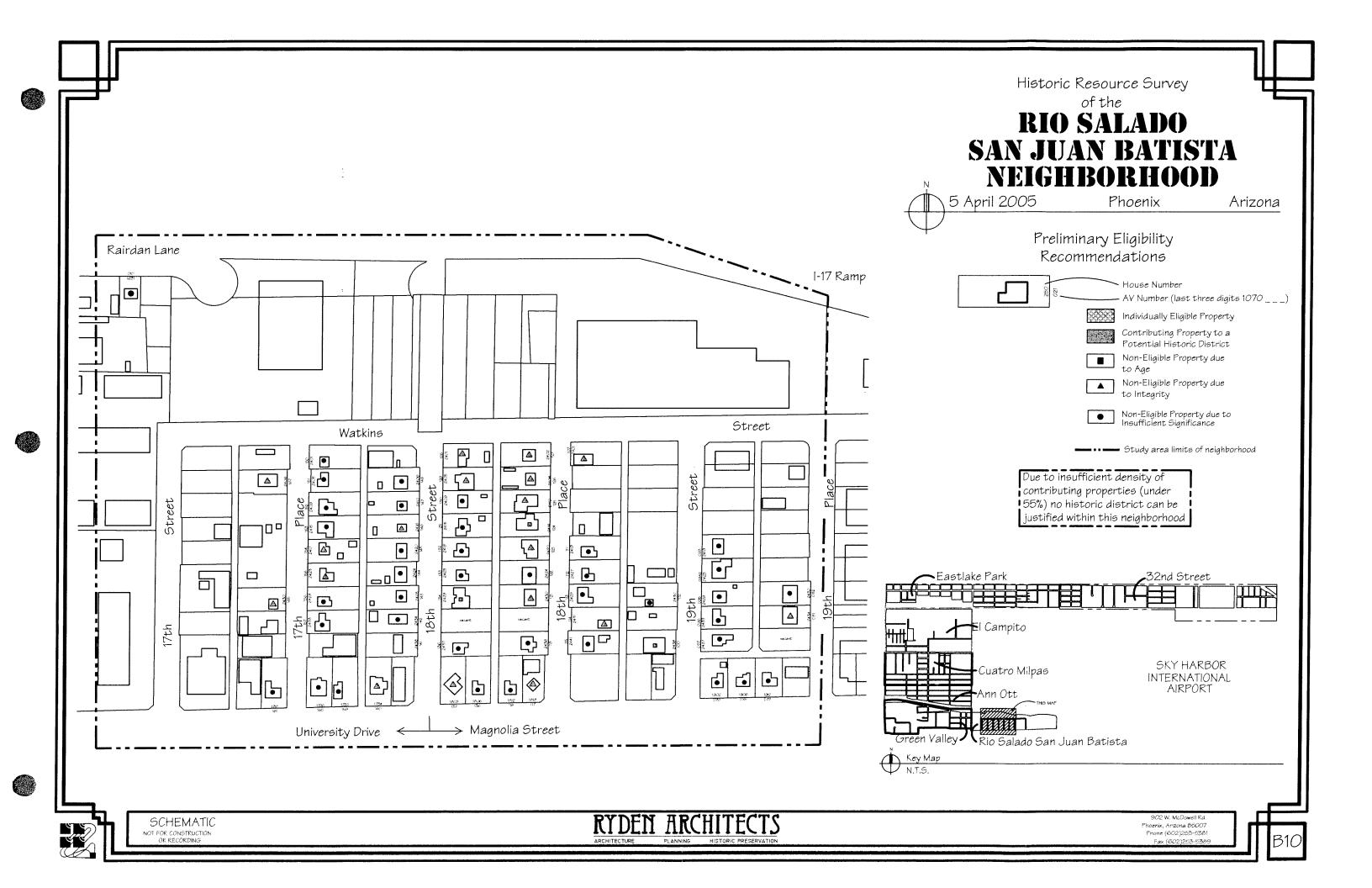












APPENDIX C: (with additional information to this table since first draft) Chain of Occupancy of Sample Houses

Data from the City Directories

32nd Street Neighborhood

Address	Const. Date	Resident in 1925	Resident in 1930	Resident in 1935	Resident in 1940	Resident in 1945	Resident in 1950	Resident in 1955	Resident in 1960	Resident in 1965	Resident Im 1970	Resident in 1975	Resident in 1980	Resident in 1985
3241 E. Jefferson	1947	None Listed	None Listed	J.G. Lopez Gardener Berriage Nursery Wife: Christine	None Listed	Jose G. Lopez Utility man at Telephone Company Wife: Christine + one minor	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed				
3249 E. Madison Street	1933	None Listed	None Listed	Manuel Killegas	None Listed	Ruth M Lara Maid Widow Joe F.	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed				
3302 E. Madison Street	1945	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	Paul Gastelum Student Wife: Mary L + 4 minors	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed				
3337 E. Jefferson Street	1960	None Listed	None Listed	Jesus Leyva	None Listed	Mrs. Jesus F. Leyva, Retired Widow Tiburcio	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed				
2434 E. Madison Street	1948	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed				
211 S. 25 th Street	c.1955	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	Address not listed	None Listed	Mrs. Mary M. Sampolinski, Rear- Louis D. Sampolinski	None Listed	Alex Sampolinski	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed

Eastlake Park Neighborhood

Address	Const. Date	Resident in 1925	Resident in 1930	Resident in 1935	Resident in 1940	Resident in 1945	Resident in 1950	Resident in 1955	Resident in 1960	Resident in 1965	Resident in 1970	Resident in 1975	Resident in 1980	Resident in 1985
1430 E. Jefferson	1930	None Listed	Levi A. Allen (janitor Kenilworth School) Wife: Hattie	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	SAME	Clement Tyson (no. 1) Frank Waller (no. 2) Billie F. Harris (no. 3)	None Listed	None Listed	Gracie Towns	None Listed	None Listed
1412 E. Jefferson	1930	None Listed	Zoe O Hayes	Cora M. Jones (teacher at Dunbar School)	Elena M. Knox (teacher Booker T. Washington School)	Palmerston Landry (O) (principal Booker T. Washington)	SAME	None Listed	None Listed	Lester B. Jacksons (O) (Aide at State Hospital) Wife: Qintella	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed
1326 E. Jefferson	Unknow n- appears to be post 1954	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	A.C. Aldridge (H) Principal Mary McLeod Bethune School Wife: Winstona F teacher	None Listed	Aubrey C. Aldridge Principal Mary McLeod Bethune School Wife: Winstona F teacher	None Listed	A.C. Aldridge	None Listed	None Listed
1317 E. Jefferson	1950	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	Lovie Carter (o)	None Listed	Mrs. Lovie Carter (H) Cafeteria Worker at Booker T. Washington School	, .	Mrs. Lovie Carter At Booker T. Washington School	None Listed	Lovie Carter	None Listed	None Listed
1326 E. Madison	1943	None Listed	None Listed	Felton Davis (Deputy Sheriff)	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	Mrs. Myrtle Speight (H) widow	None Listed	Mrs. Myrtle Speight Widow Sam	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed
1628 E. Madison	1920	None Listed	None Listed	Mrs. Lupe Estrella	None Listed	Mrs. Charlsie Jones (O)	None Listed	James Wanford	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed
1714 E. Madison	1948	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	John Boyd Cleaner Jim Ray, Wife: Marion	None Listed	Marion Boyd MTCEMN @ W. A. Gray	None Listed .	Marion Boyd	None Listed	None Listed
1932 E. Madison	1935	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	Luciano Nolasco (O) (Lab in Borden Creamers) Wife: Maria	None Listed	Luciano Nolasco (H) Lab Wife: Maria + 7 minors	None Listed	Luciano Nolasco Wife: Maria	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed



Address	Const. Date	Resident in 1925	Resident in 1930	Resident in 1935	Resident in 1940	Resident in 1945	Resident in 1950	Resident in 1955	Resident in 1960	Resident in 1965	Resident in 1970	Resident in 1975	Resident in 1980	Resident in 1985
1949 E. Madison	1936	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	S.M. Martinez (O)(S.P. Co.) Wife: Antonia Salvador F. Martinez (rear) Wife: Francis	S.M. Martinez (O)	None Listed	Severiano Martinez (H) Carnation Hernandez (rear) (truck driver Golden Sterling)	None Listed	S.M. Martinez	None Listed	Frank L. Sepulveda (rear)	Julia Mendoza (rear)	None listed
1905 E. Madison	1934	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	Mrs. C.N. Sierra (O)	None Listed	Candelaria Sierra (H)	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed
1910 E. Jackson	1936	None Listed	None Listed	N/A	None Listed	W.B Doak Wife: Rita Sammuel Doak rear(o) Yardman at Effron & Co.		Vacant	None Listed	Eddie Tejada Baker Phoenix Pie Company Wife: Pauline	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed
1715 E. Madison	1941	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	Mark Johnson Wife: Annie Mae	None Listed	William.M. Oaties Truck Driver, City Street Department Wife: Mattie	None Listed	Mrs. Ramona Rawles Domestic Worker 9 minors	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed
1225 E. Madison	1930	Louis Varnes (laborer at City St. Dept) Wife: Mollie	None Listed	Wm. Benson (Arizona Brewery) Wife: Rebecca	Jerry Roller Wife: Mary	Marion Engles (O)	None Listed	Willie M. Engles (rear)(elevato r operator; state capitol) Christopher L. Owens (USAF)	Vernon G. LaMar	None Listed	Richard . Tressie	Ada Booker	None listed	Tristan Barrara

Cuatro Milpas Neighborhood

Address	Const. Date	Resident in 1925	Resident in 1930	Resident in 1935	Resident in 1940	Resident in 1945	Resident in 1950	Resident in 1955	Resident in 1960	Resident in 1965	Resident in 1970	Resident in 1975	Resident in 1980	Resident in 1985
915 E. Pima St	1946	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	Joe Johnson (H) Window Trimmer, Wife: Aileen	None Listed	Joe Johnston Night Supervisor Goldwaters Wife: Aileen	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed
1215 E. Pima St	1927	None Listed	None Listed	F. R. Vaughn Wife: Nettie	None Listed	H.B. Holkamp Wife: Emma	None Listed	Emma Holkamp (H)	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed
738 E. Cocopah St	1948	None Listed	None Listed	Address Not Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	Perry B. Vincent (H) Landscaper Wife: Julia	None Listed	Mrs. Clara Pimbert 5 minors	None Listed	Santiago Garcia	None Listed	None Listed



Address	Const. Date	Resident in 1925	Resident in 1930	Resident in 1935	Resident in 1940	Resident in 1945	Resident in 1950	Resident in 1955	Resident in 1960	Resident in 1965	Resident in 1970	Resident in 1975	Resident in 1980	Resident in 1985
802 E Cocopah St	1946	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	Lee Clements (O) Wife: Dora Luke Air Force Field	None Listed	Lee Clements (H) Wife: Dora	None Listed	Vicente R. Santiago Wife: Eugena C.	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed
822 E. Cocopah St	1950	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	Eugene Downing (H) Lab at Winston Cotton Products Wife: Geraldine +3 minors	None Listed	Jose G. Guerra Runner Cudahy's Wife: Guadalupe. + 5 minors	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed
941 E. Cocopah	1950	None listed	None listed	None listed	None listed	None listed	Ted G. Panzer (H) Wife: Vera	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	Tom Lopez
1004 E. Cocopah St	1951	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	J.J. Pace (O)	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	Melvin F. Jones Wife: Bonnie M.	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed
1013 E. Cocopah St	1942	None Listed	None Listed	Address Not Listed	None Listed	Jess Kinsey Painter Any J. Womack	None Listed	Jesse W. Kinsey (H) Painter, Wife: Ella P.		Mrs. Ella P. Kinsey Widow Jesse	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed
1015 E. Cocopah St.	1945	None Listed	None listed	None listed	None listed	F.A. Irvin	None Listed	None Listed	Guy Haskett (H) (Poor Boys Sash and Door Co.)	Poor Boys Sash Door and Plumbing Co.	None Listed	None Listed	Guy Haskett (H)	None Listed
1109 E. Cocopah St	1926	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	Louisa A. Clegg (H) (widow; office secretary Rollo Todd Box Co.)	Eloy J. Lerma	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed
1435 S. 12 th St	1946	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	Pete Deanda Pete's Store in rear, Wife: Ignacia + 3 minors	None Listed	Pedro M. Deanda Pete's Corner Grocery in rear, Wife: Ignacia + 1 minor	None Listed	Ignacia Deanda	None Listed	None Listed
1502 S. 12 th St	1936	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	R.W. McKisson Wife: Eldrie, Almo Harris	None Listed	Mrs. Margaret Crysler (H) Widow FC	None Listed	Sam Rubelo Janitor Keetons Market	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed



						Wife Maggie, W.M. Butler				Wife: Mary				
			-	·		(O)						;		
•						Wife:								
tere a roth a	10.60			<u> </u>		Gertrude							ļ	1
1515 S. 12 th St	1962	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	"Refused"	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	Clyde C. Shourd Retired Wife: Anna B.	None Listed	Address not listed	None Listed	None Listed
1445 S. 13 th Pl	Unknow n	None Listed	None Listed	Wah W H Gro (Grocery Store) Wife: CX.L. Quan Address is 4145 S Norte at this time	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	Austins Cash Market	None Listed	None Listed				
1429 S. 13 th Pl	1936	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed				
1427 S. 13 th Pl	1930	None Listed	None Listed None Listed	None Listed None Listed	None Listed None Listed	None Listed	Luis Galaviz	None Listed None Listed	None Listed	None Listed				
1131 S. 13 th Pl	1930	None Listed	J.B. Rodriguez (H)	J.V. Rodriquez	Juan Rodriguez	Juan V. Rodriquez (laborer- Homes and	None Listed	Miguel Negrete	None Listed	None Listed				
1110 G 10 th DI										Son Const. Co. Wife: Maria G.)				
1113 S. 13 th Pl	1936	None listed	Domingo Betancourt (H)	Apartments Pomposa Madueno (no. 1); Refugio Santellanes (no. 2- laborer) Francisco Cano (no. 3- agricultura worker)	Mrs. Luz De Leon (no. 1)	Guadalupe G. De Leon (no. 1-farm worker; Wife: Sofira R.) Nato De Leon (no. 2 Wife: Delia) Raymond Borrego (no. 3 Wife: Adella) Milano (no. 4-laborer)	Joe F. Corrales	L. De Leon	None Listed	None Listed				
1109 S. 13 th Pl.		None Listed	Ernesto Guivara (m/b Guevara) (H) (S. P. Co. employee)	None Listed	Same (carpenter)	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed				
1127 S. 13 th St	1931	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	Leo Joya	Leo Joya	None Listed	None Listed				



Address	Const. Date	Resident in 1925	Residence in 1930	Resident in 1935	Resident in 1940	Resident in 1945	Resident in 1950	Resident in 1955	Resident in 1960	Resident in 1965	Resident in 1970	Resident in 1975	Resident in 1980	Resident in 1985
1402 S. 14 th St		None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	John Daley (H) (City of Phoenix Wife: Irene)	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed

Green Valley Neighborhood

Address	Const.	Resident in	Residence in	Resident in	Resident in	Resident in	Resident in	Resident in	Resident in	Resident in				
1100 72 7771	Date	1925	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985
1120 E. Hilton	1957	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	Teodoro L.	None Listed	Teodoro L.	None Listed	Teodoro L.	None Listed	None Listed
Ave			1			•		Robles (H)		Robles		Robles		
,								Lab Capitol		Laborer				
	ļ		}					Foundry Wife:		Capitol				
			:		ļ			Manuela + 2		Castings Co. Wife				
								minors		Manuela M.				
2205 S. 12 th St	1955	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	Mrs. Anita	None Listed	Mrs. Anita E.	None Listed	Mrs .Anita	None Listed	None Listed
2203 5. 12 50	1955	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	Encinas (H)	None Listed	Estrella	None Listed	Estrella	None Listed	None Listed
			•					El Cunelto		Lationa		Littona		
			1					Café						
			;					3 minors				1		
2306 S. 12 th St	1955	None Listed	None Eisted	None Listed	None Listed	Ernesto	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed				
										Ortega				
						-				Niverman @				
			1							National				
			:							Gypsum				
			: 3							Wife: Anna				
	-		,		,					M. + 1 minor				•
1133 E. Watkins	1954	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	Tiburico	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed
	1		•							Santa Cruz			İ	
			ŧ							Wife: E.				
			į							Duvigens + 8				
2348 S. 13 th St	1956	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	Pablo	NT Y :-44	minors	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed
2340 S. 13 St	1930	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	Rodriguez	None Listed	Gregory Z. Chapa	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed
			•					(H)		Lab @		ļ		
			<u>'</u>					Wife:		Shannon Hay				
			1					Anselma + 9		Wife:		1		
	1		İ					minors		Beatrice + 2				
				İ				IIIIIOIS		minors				
1429 E. Hammon	1951	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	Thomas	None Listed	Kent M.	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed
Ln								Young (H)		Eastman				,
										Meat Counter				
										@ Food				
										City				
		-								Wife: Cassie				
	1									+ 2 minors				



Draft Survey Report

Address	Const. Date	Resident in 1925	Residence in 1930	Resident in 1935	Resident in 1940	Resident in 1945	Resident in 1950	Resident in 1955	Resident in 1960	Resident in 1965	Resident in	Resident in 1975	Resident in 1980	Resident in 1985
2205 S. 15 th St	1935	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	Fred Simmons	None Listed	Frank B. Moreno	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed
								Simmons Garage		Wife: Jorie + 2 minors				
2145 S. 15 th St	1933	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	Clarence Koch Farm Worker				
2301 S. 15 th Pl	1926	None Listed	None Listed	Address Not Listed	None Listed	Mrs. F.L. Moore (H)	None Listed	Mrs. Flora Moore Widow CM	None Listed	Mrs. Lucy Gomaz + 4 minors	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed

Rio Salado Neighborhood

Address	Const. Date	Resident in 1925	Resident in 1930	Resident in 1935	Resident in 1940	Resident in 1945	Resident in 1950	Resident in 1955	Resident in 1960	Resident in 1965	Resident in 1970	Resident in 1975	Resident in 1980	Resident in 1985
2417 S. 17 th Pl	1951	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed
1726 E. University Dr	1951	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	Richard Rodriquez	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed
2424 S. 18 th St	1951	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	Joe Evans Wife: Evelyn + 1 minor	None Listed	Address Not Listed	None Listed	None Listed
2423 S. 19 th St	1955	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	None Listed	Not Listed	None Listed	Not Listed	None Listed	Raymond Cervantes Spotter Uptown Dry Cleaner Wife: Rosenda R. + 4 minors	None Listed	Raymond Cervantes	None Listed	None Listed

APPENDIX D: Oral Interview Data

Oral Interviews were conducted for the 16 additional properties that were added to the original scope of work on March 15. Oral interviews are extremely important to get a sense of a community and adds valuable knowledge and insight of the people and the neighborhoods well beyond written documents. As Dean⁴ points out, the history of minorities is often difficult to obtain using the traditional lines of research. Oral interviews are vital in recording the history of these disadvantaged communities.

Each house in the survey area (n=16) was approached and the researchers knocked on each door in an attempt to interview the residents. In addition, the interviewers talked with neighbors that happened to be outside at the time the survey was conducted. The researchers also went to the Wesley Community Center and Ponchos Neighborhood Market and interviewed people that were available on the day the research was conducted. The following information was obtained about the neighborhood and about individuals during the interviews:

Guy Haskett lived at 1015 E. Cocopah Street and was the owner of the Poor Boys Sash Door and Plumbing Company. Alpha Haskett, grandson, was interviewed during the course of this survey. He lives with his grandmother, father and mother at this residence. His grandfather (Guy) passed away in 1996. Guy Haskett moved to the Cuatro Milpas neighborhood from Kansas in 1945. When he moved here there were only about six houses within sight, the rest was agricultural land. Guy was a jack of all trades but specialized as a Mason and a Plumber. The original house was constructed of wood by Mr. F. A. Irvin and first appears in the City Directory in 1945 under his name. Although the original wooden structure is no longer visible from the exterior, it is currently the kitchen and back room of the house. Guy built a larger house of concrete block around the original house. He also built a new roof over the old roof. This was discovered by Alpha recently when he was trying to raise the ceiling in his mother's bedroom only to discover old roofing representing the original flat roof in the ceiling well below the current roof elevation. Shortly after arriving in Phoenix Guy built the Poor Boys Sash Door and Plumbing Company out of concrete and rubble. The store was large at 4,200 square feet. The store operated at this location from 1945 to 1996 when Guy passed away. He son and family moved into the house after the death of Guy. Shortly thereafter the original store was remodeled into three apartments.

4. In Dean and Reynolds (2004).



Mr. Roman Murillo is a neighbor residing at 1125 South 13th Street. He indicated that most of the residents in this neighborhood have lived here their entire lives. Many of the neighbors have had three generations living at the same address. He continued to say that this is a neighborhood in the true sense in that the residents watch over each other. There have been changes to the neighborhood overtime. Roman stated that north of Yuma Street the residents tend to be the original owners and/or their descendents. Although a few long time residents live south of Yuma Street, the majority of those residences have become to rental properties. The Maricopa Skill Center is a large modern building located on the corner of South 13th Street and E. Buckeye Road directly across the street from the Murillo's. Many of the neighborhood stores have closed over the years and neighborhood residents have to travel farther to shop. However, "Poncho's" neighborhood market continues to serve the neighborhood and is a gathering place for friendly conversation.

Simon Vallejo was interviewed at "Poncho's", also known as "Austin's Cash Market", and as "Simon's". The store is located on the corner of South 13th Place and Pima Road. Simon was operating the store at the time of the interview. It is a bustling store run with neighborhood friendliness and familiarity. Poncho Austin was the original proprietor and thus the store has been called both "Austin's Cash Market "and on more of a note of familiarity "Poncho's" after the senior Austin. Neighbors fondly called the store Simon's during neighborhood interviews when they suggested the researchers interview Simon. Simon appears to be a constant figure and friend at the market and in the neighborhood. Simon stated that the store has been owned and operated since 1919. Vince Austin is the current owner of this establishment.

Mrs. Nora Thurman of 1429 South 13th Place was interviewed. She stated that the adobe house was built approximately 75 years ago by her parents Phillipe and Rosa de Guttierrez when they moved to the neighborhood from Mexico. Phillipe worked for 25 years at the Lindaire Gas Company which made oxygen tanks for hospitals. Phillipe built this adobe house himself. When Phillipe and Rosa passed away they left the house to Nora and her daughter Dora Rodarte. This is an example of three generations residing at the same location in this neighborhood. Nora fondly remembers the importance of Lewis Park in many neighborhood activities in the past 59 years of her life. The park was just a dirt open space where people gathered to visit and play. The day of the interview the neighborhood was having a large gathering for Easter with barbequing, music, and games. When asked if she knew who the park was named after she said that she did not however, she pointed out that the property descriptions on the Maricopa Assessors documents for all of the residences in the neighborhood begin with "Lewis Park and then the lot number". The researchers asked numerous persons who Lewis was and no one seems to know. The Wesley Community Center indicated that they had spent considerable time researching this question but never could discover the answer. An internet search indicated that there are several Lewis Parks in the Phoenix area. More research could be done to answer this question. Nora said that the adobe house next door to her, which is very similar in style, was built by that neighbor ten years after her house was constructed. The neighbor came over, told her father that he liked his house and asked if he could copy it. He proceeded to build his own house.

An unnamed woman was interviewed at 1402 South 14th Street. She moved to this neighborhood when the Golden Gate neighborhood was relocated. She currently is a renter at



this location and has been a renter for approximately 25 years. She has raised her children at this location. While visiting with this woman she patted this interviewer's hand and said that one survives in this neighborhood by minding their own business and by not asking too many questions. Her advice was well taken. Although the majority of this neighborhood was friendly and well kept, there was evidence of gang activities, violence, and burglary. The neighborhood is actively working on taking their community back.

Additional Sources of Information on a few Residents of the Barrios Unidos obtained through other oral interviews.

Dean's African American Historic Property Survey conducted an oral interview with Winstona Aldridge. Mrs. Aldridge lives at 1326 E. Jefferson Street which is one of the historic properties within this historic architectural survey. Winstona is the daughter of Dr. Winston Hackett who was the first black doctor in Phoenix. She was a school teacher and married Aubrey Aldridge who was the first principal at the Dunbar Elementary School.

W. A. Robinson lived at 1314 E. Jefferson Street. Although this address was not on the list of properties that were selected for further research in this study, some of the neighboring properties were on the property list. Dean (2004) discusses the contributions that W.A. Robinson made to the community. Robinson was a principal at George Washington Carver High School from 1945 until the school closed in 1954. Robinson was active in the community and strove for excellence in education.

The Wesley Community Center participated in publishing memories "Recuerdos" of some of the residents and homeowners in the Barrios Unidos. The following ?? individuals were interviewed for this publication and were also identified in the City Directory as living in one of the sixteen properties in which oral interviews were conducted.

Louisa A. Clegg lived at 1109 E. Cocopah Street. She is the widow of Don Clegg and is an office secretary at the Rollo Todd Box Company (which was owned by her father). The Rollo Todd Box Company provided crates and boxes to local farmers for produce. Don was raised in the Milpas neighborhood and there were large agricultural plots in the area. Louisa and Don's original house at 11th Street and Mohave burned down and they moved to Showlow, Arizona for awhile.

Jose Corrales lives at 1113 S. 13th Place. He originally came to Phoenix in the 1950's and worked on various farms and ranches. Jose became an interpreter and liaison for an American heavy equipment company doing business in Mexico. Joe and his family also worked as migrant farm workers. Jose emphasized the importance of education to his children. He and his wife (Juanita De Leon) raised their children in Las Cuatro Milpas community. The children completed their education and three of their sons served honorably in the armed forces. Juanita passed away in 2002. Four De Leon's have been recorded as having lived at the same address in apartments #1,#2, and #3 and are likely to be relatives of Juanita's.



Rick Cortez is a name that was often brought up during the interviews conducted in the neighborhood. His interview in the "Recuerdos" indicates that he is the current chair of the neighborhood association, Barrios Unidos. He has lived in the community for a long time and is a leader in community activism and volunteerism. He has been instrumental in the establishment of youth programs, has addressed security issues, and has been a proponent of beautification issues in the neighborhood. He is currently an advocate for fair treatment and right of all of the residents in the planned relocation program.

Interviews suggested that many of the houses in the Barrios Unidos were constructed by the homeowners themselves. Many of the houses are not built on foundations of any kind. Several interviewees commented that the houses without foundations are in a poor structural state due to the vibrations from the numerous airplanes continually flying overhead.

It is again recognized that the minority populations that reside in the Barrios Unidos are unidentified in the traditional literature searches. The City Directory provided initial data on these residents but almost all additional information on individuals and the history of the neighborhood itself were obtained through oral interviews. This exemplifies the importance of oral interviews in architectural studies.



Historic Resource Survey of Seven Phoenix Airport Area Neighborhoods

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY FOR INDIVIDUAL LISTING ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Ryden Architects, Inc.

5 April 2005

F I N A L E V A L U A T I O N

The following houses were identified as potentially having historical and/or architectural significance. They were evaluated for significance in association with historic patterns, cultural qualities, important individuals, architectural design, and construction technology. Some did not meet the National Register Criteria for Eligibility and thus were recommended as being "not eligible" (shown on the list in italics).

There are other non-residential buildings within the study area that are potentially eligible for listing on the National Register. Those properties are listed and evaluated in a supplemental survey.

ADOBE HOUSES

Adobe construction is deeply associated with the Mexican-American culture in the Southwest. The typologies of vernacular design in Phoenix' 20th-century barrios blend the traditions of both the Anglo-American and Mexican-American communities. Adobe was used occasionally in the construction of high-style architecture. The following houses have been evaluated for their unique combination of adobe technology with vernacular design traditions and with high-style architectural fashion. A few of the houses did not retain sufficient integrity to justify individual eligibility.

Those adobes that meet the Criteria for eligibility do so as individually eligible properties that would be nominated by a Multiple Property Designation Form (MPDF) under a potential context of "Adobe Architecture in Phoenix, 1870 to 1965." Ryden Architects, Inc. recommends that the Adobe Architecture Context Document, the MPDF nomination, and the subsequent individual nominations be prepared to mitigate the affects on the houses and their setting.

The Wilson Jones House, an Anglo-American adobe homestead constructed in 1879, is reputed to be the oldest surviving building in Phoenix. It has been determined individually eligible for its association with the settlement of Phoenix, with Wilson Jones, and with territorial homestead architecture. It pre-dates the adobe architecture of the twentieth-century barrios, and thus is not historically associated with the Mexican-American community of Phoenix.

800 SOUTH 10TH PLACE

El Campito

Historic Name:

Undetermined; Ernesto and Inocensia Guevara in 1950

Inventory Number:

087

Construction Date:

1950 (looks much older, is 1950 date of remodel permit?)

Context:

Mex-Am Community (A), Adobe Architecture (C)

Statement of Significance:

Good example of a gable-front vernacular house. low-

pitch gable-front, arched porch

Evaluation of Integrity:

Good - compatible low shed-roofed rear addition, feeling

of Sonora

Eligibility Recommendation: Eligible under MPDF for Adobe Architecture

1127 SOUTH 13TH STREET

Cuatro Milpas

Historic Name:

Undetermined

Inventory Number:

251

Construction Date:

1931

Context:

Mex-Am Community (A), Adobe Architecture (C)

Statement of Significance:

Typical example of a gable-front vernacular with gable

porch

Evaluation of Integrity:

Compatible side carport added

Eligibility Recommendation: Eligible under MPDF for Adobe Architecture

1131 SOUTH 13TH STREET

Cuatro Milpas

Historic Name:

Undetermined; J.V. (laborer) and Maria Rodriguez in 1950

Inventory Number:

252 1931

Construction Date: Context:

Mex-Am Community (A), Adobe Architecture (C)

Statement of Significance:

Typical example of a side-gable vernacular house

Evaluation of Integrity:

Good

Eligibility Recommendation: Eligible under MPDF for Adobe Architecture

1401 SOUTH 13TH STREET

Cuatro Milpas

Historic Name:

Undetermined

Inventory Number:

286

Construction Date:

1956

Context:

Mex-Am Community (A), Adobe Architecture (C)

Statement of Significance:

Rare example of a hipped-roof vernacular house. Unusual roof type for vernacular; gable roofs most common. Also a

late adobe to be built in the vernacular tradition

Evaluation of Integrity:

Good

Eligibility Recommendation: Eligible under MPDF for Adobe Architecture

1439 SOUTH 13TH STREET

Cuatro Milpas

Historic Name:

Undetermined

Inventory Number:

298

Construction Date:

1941

Context:

Mex-Am Community (A), Adobe Architecture (C)

Statement of Significance:

Typical example of a gable-front vernacular

Evaluation of Integrity:

Good

Eligibility Recommendation: Eligible under MPDF for Adobe Architecture

1104 SOUTH 13TH PLACE

Cuatro Milpas

Historic Name:

Undetemined

Inventory Number:

261 1940

Construction Date: Context:

Mex-Am Community (A), Adobe Architecture (C)

Statement of Significance:

Typical example of a front-gable vernacular house

Evaluation of Integrity:

Remodel of front façade with a flat parapet adversely

affects design character of the vernacular typology.

Eligibility Recommendation: Not Eligible due to loss of integrity

1109 SOUTH 13TH PLACE

Cuatro Milpas

Historic Name:

Undetermined; Ernesto (carpenter) and Inocensia Guevara

in 1950

Inventory Number:

272

Construction Date:

1928

Context:

Mex-Am Community (A), Adobe Architecture (C)

Statement of Significance:

Good example of a vernacular I-plan or Shotgun House. The unusual Mission Revival porch addition reflects

cultural pride and economic advancement. modifications are characteristic of what has been called the

"Mexican-American Housescape".

Evaluation of Integrity:

Major remodel of main façade was likely during historic period. Further oral interview research may reveal date and

NOT ELIBIBLE
per SHO 4/24/06

story of the unusual high-style façade.

Eligibility Recommendation: Eligible under MPDF of Adobe Architecture

1131 SOUTH 13TH PLACE

Cuatro Milpas

Historic Name:

Undetermined

Inventory Number:

277

Construction Date:

1930

Context:

Mex-Am Community (A), Adobe Architecture (C)

Statement of Significance:

Rare Sonoran Rowhouse vernacular flat top

Evaluation of Integrity:

Good

Eligibility Recommendation: Eligible under MPDF of Adobe Architecture

1427 SOUTH 13TH PLACE

Cuatro Milpas

Historic Name:

Undetermined

Inventory Number:

325

Construction Date:

1940

Context:

Mex-Am Community (A), Adobe Architecture (C)

Statement of Significance:

Good example of Southwest Style in Adobe (owner-

built)

Evaluation of Integrity:

Very good, modern aluminum carport added to side

Eligibility Recommendation: Eligible under MPDF for Adobe Architecture

1429 SOUTH 13TH PLACE Cuatro Milpas

Historic Name: Phillipe and Rosa de Gutierrez House

Inventory Number: 326 Construction Date: 1936

Context: Mex-Am Community (A), Adobe Architecture (C)

Statement of Significance: Rare and excellent example of Southwest Style in Adobe

(owner-built)

Evaluation of Integrity: Good

Eligibility Recommendation: Eligible under MPDF for Adobe Architecture

1202 SOUTH 14TH STREET Cuatro Milpas

Historic Name: Undetermined

Inventory Number: None assigned – not included in Aviation Property List

Construction Date: Undetermined (ca. 1950)

Context: Mex-Am Community (A), Adobe Architecture (C)

Statement of Significance: Post-war hipped Ranch Style in adobe, a transition from

cross-gable vernacular to hipped Ranch

Evaluation of Integrity: Intrusive carport addition at front on side, side additions

near rear. Detached guest house at backyard is also adobe

Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible – loss of integrity, reversible

1402 SOUTH 14TH STREET Cuatro Milpas

Historic Name: Undetermined; owned by Emilio and Helen Quinones since

1958

Inventory Number: 346

Construction Date: 1936

Context: Mex-Am Community (A), Adobe Architecture (C)

Statement of Significance: Rare example of a vernacular shotgun plan or I-plan adobe

Evaluation of Integrity: Good, low shed additions at the rear

Eligibility Recommendation: Eligible under MPDF of Adobe Architecture

1008 EAST BUCKEYE ROAD El Campito

Historic Name: Wilson W. Jones Homestead

Inventory Number: None assigned – not included in Aviation Property List

Construction Date: 1879

Context: Early settlement of Phoenix (A); Wilson W. Jones (B);

Adobe Architecture (C)

Statement of Significance: The oldest house in Phoenix, rare vernacular type

of the territorial era; early Anglo settler near Phoenix builds

with local adobe materials

Evaluation of Integrity: Good considering extreme old age

Eligibility Recommendation: Eligible under Criteria A (Early Phoenix Settlement), B

(Wilson Jones), and C (Adobe Architecture); further research may identify potential archaeological resources

associated with the homestead house

1430 EAST JEFFERSON

Eastlake Park

Historic Name:

Undetermined

Inventory Number:

240 1930

Construction Date: Context:

Mex-Am Community (A), Adobe Architecture (C)

Statement of Significance:

Rare example of Southwest Style in adobe

Evaluation of Integrity:

Good

Eligibility Recommendation: Eligible under MPDF of Adobe Architecture

3241 EAST JEFFERSON STREET 32nd Street

Historic Name:

Undetermined

Inventory Number:

Not available

Construction Date:

1947

Context:

Mex-Am Community (A), Adobe Architecture (C)

Statement of Significance:

Gable-front

Evaluation of Integrity:

Major remodel, poor integrity

Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible due to loss of integrity

3342 EAST JEFFERSON STREET 32nd Street

Historic Name:

Unknown

Inventory Number:

Not assigned – not included in Aviation Property List

Construction Date:

Context:

Mex-Am Community (A), Adobe Architecture (C)

Statement of Significance:

Side-gable with large rear addition with looming gable

Evaluation of Integrity:

Major rear addition

Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible due to loss of integrity

1949 EAST MADISON STREET

Eastlake Park

Historic Name:

Undetermined; Severiano M. and Antonia Martinez from

1940 through 1970

Inventory Number:

530

Construction Date:

1936

Context:

Mex-Am Community (A), Adobe Architecture (C)

Statement of Significance:

Rare example of Southwest Style in adobe

Evaluation of Integrity:

Good

Eligibility Recommendation: Eligible under MPDF of Adobe Architecture

3249 EAST MADISON STREET

32nd Street

Historic Name:

Undetermined; Manuel Killegas in 1950

Inventory Number:

069

Construction Date:

1933

Context:

Mex-Am Community (A), Adobe Architecture (C)

Rare (if not unique) example of Art Moderne in adobe

Statement of Significance:

Evaluation of Integrity: Good

Eligibility Recommendation: Eligible under MPDF of Adobe Architecture

BUILDINGS of CULTURAL & DESIGN INTEREST

941 EAST COCOPAH

Cuatro Milpas

Historic Name:

Undetermined; Ted (truck driver) and Vera Panzer in 1950

Inventory Number:

598

Construction Date:

Undetermined, 1950 is first City Directory entry

Context:

Mex-Am Community (A), Vernacular Architecture (C)

Statement of Significance:

Wood frame house with front entries arranged as a duplex

Evaluation of Integrity:

Fair

Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible due to insufficient significance

1015 EAST COCOPAH

Cuatro Milpas

Historic Name:

Poor Boys Sash, Door and Plumbing Co. and Guy Haskett

House

Inventory Number:

585

Construction Date:

1945

Context:

Community Planning and Development (A)

Statement of Significance:

Plumbing shop

Evaluation of Integrity:

Poor, many alterations and additions to house, business

converted recently into three apartments

Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible due to insufficient significance (and loss of

integrity)

1109 EAST COCOPAH

Cuatro Milpas

Historic Name:

Undetermined; Louisa Clegg (secretary) in 1965

Inventory Number:

578

Construction Date:

1926

Context:

Community Planning and Development (A); Architecture

(C)

Statement of Significance:

Typical example of the bungalow-influenced

vernacular; one of oldest surviving houses in the

neighborhood

Evaluation of Integrity:

Good

Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible due to insufficient significance

1113 SOUTH 13TH PLACE

Cuatro Milpas

Historic Name:

Undetermined; known jokingly in area as "John Wayne's

House" because of Old West façade; Domingo and

Cipriana Betancourt in 1950

Inventory Number:

274

Construction Date:

Undetermined

Context:

Mex-Am Community (A); Architecture (C)

Statement of Significance:

Unusual commercial Boomtown style parapets on a

residence

Evaluation of Integrity:

Poor; by 1955 it was subdivided into thee apartments

Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible for loss of integrity

1225 EAST MADISON

Eastlake Park

Historic Name:

Undetermined; Louis (laborer for City of Phoenix Streets

Dept.)

and Millie Varnes

Inventory Number:

643

Construction Date:

1923

Context:

African-Am Community (A); Vernacular Architecture (C)

Statement of Significance:

Very rare surviving example of a truncated pyramid

vernacular house; unique to this neighborhood

Evaluation of Integrity:

Poor, in-filled front porch, formerly converted to duplex

and back to single-family

Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible due to loss of integrity

1412 EAST JEFFERSON

Eastlake Park

Historic Name:

Zoe Hayes House (1930 City Directory)

Inventory Number:

245

Construction Date:

1930

Context:

African-American Community (A); C. Jones, E. Knox, P.

Landry, all local educators in African-American schools

Statement of Significance:

Good example of a two-story vernacular house with cross-

gables; Later Owner, Cora Jones (teacher at Dunbar

School), and residents Elena M. Knox (teacher at Booker T. Washington School), Palmerston Landry (principal of B.T.

Washington School)

Evaluation of Integrity:

Fair; deterioration, poor repairs

Eligibility Recommendation: Eligible under Criteria A and B

3302 EAST MADISON

32nd Street

Historic Name:

Unknown; Paul Gastelum in 1950

Inventory Number:

None assigned by Aviation Inventory list

Construction Date:

1945 (looks older)

Context:

Community Planning and Development (A); Architecture

(C)

Statement of Significance:

Typical example of a bungalow, yet rare in this

neighborhood

Evaluation of Integrity:

Fair; general deterioration

Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible due to insufficient significance

1326 EAST JEFFERSON STREET

Eastlake Park

Historic Name:

A. C. Aldridge House

Inventory Number:

251 1951

Construction Date: Context:

African-American Community (A); A. C. Aldridge (B)

Statement of Significance:

Association with Aubrey (principal of Dunbar and Bethune

Schools) and Winstona (teacher at Cunbar and B.T.

Washington Schools) Aldridge; typical example of Ranch

Style house unusual in this neighborhood

Evaluation of Integrity:

Good

Eligibility Recommendation: Eligible under Criteria A and B

1314 EAST JEFFERSON STREET

Eastlake Park

Historic Name:

W. A. Robinson House

Inventory Number:

254

Construction Date:

1935

Context:

African-American Community (A); W. A. Robinson (B)

Statement of Significance:

Associated with W. A. Robinson, educator and civil rights activist, principal of George Washington Carver High School; good example of Tudor Revival, unusual in this

neighborhood

Evaluation of Integrity:

Good

Eligibility Recommendation: Eligible under Criteria A and B

1508-1510 EAST JEFFERSON STREET Eastlake Park

Historic Name:

Calvin and Georgie Goode Residence and Office

Inventory Number:

None assigned by Aviation Inventory list

Construction Date:

Context:

African-American Community (A); C. and G Goode (B)

Statement of Significance:

Associated with Calvin (Phoenix City Councilman,

businessman) and Georgie Goode and with an earlier

African-American business man

Evaluation of Integrity:

Good

Eligibility Recommendation: Eligible under Criteria A and B, may include the

association with Goode under Consideration G

211 SOUTH 25th STREET

Eastlake Park

Historic Name:

Alex and Mary Sampoliska House

Inventory Number:

Not assigned; not on Aviation Inventory List

Construction Date:

Unknown; earliest City Directory entry is 1947

Context:

Community Planning and Development (A); Architecture

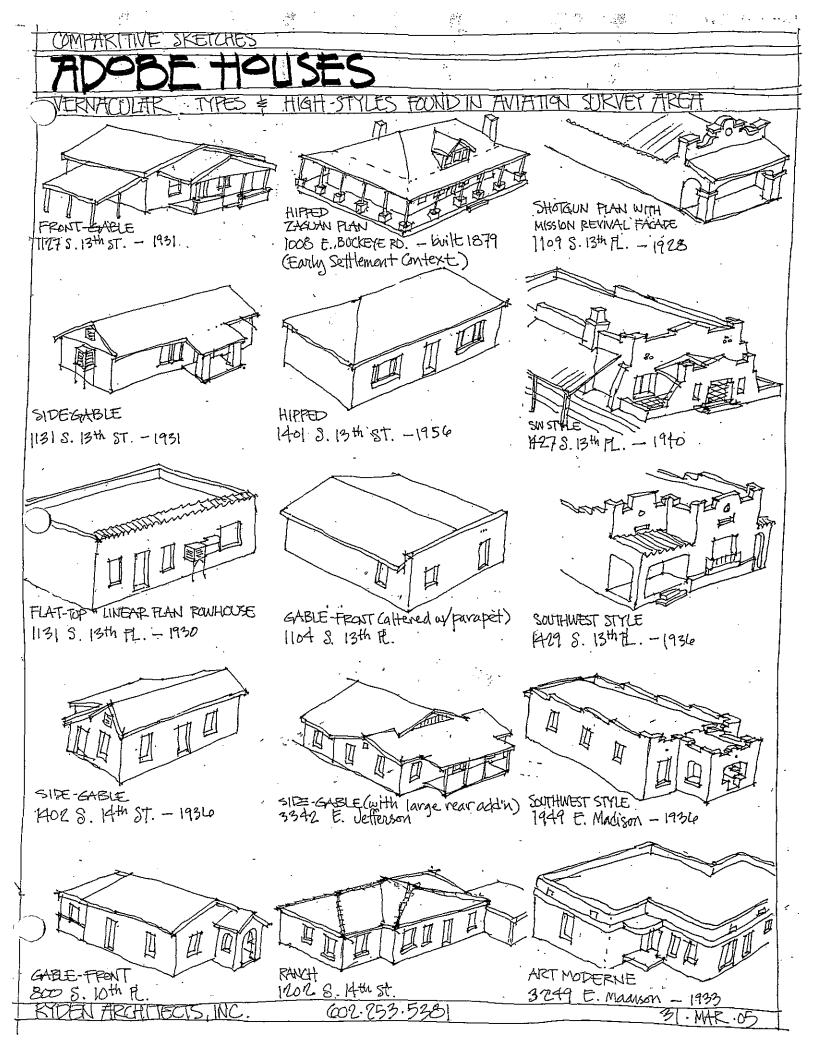
Statement of Significance:

Typical example of Period Cottage Revival, rare in this

neighborhood

Evaluation of Integrity:

Eligibility Recommendation: Not eligible due to insufficient significance



STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property Continuation sheets may be attached if necessasry. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007. PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION For Properties identified through survey: Site No: 1040272 Survey Area: Cuatro Milpas Historic Name (s) House (Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.) Address: 1109 S. 13th Place vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No: 11-54-2061 City or Town Phoenix Section: Quarter Section: Township: Range: Acreage <1 0 Lot(s): 0 Plat (Addition) Year of Plat (addition Block: UTM reference: Zone: 12 Easting: 402103 Northing: 3700093 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map: Phoenix ✓ not determined known Source: ARCHITECT ✓ not determined known Source: BUILDER: known estimated Source: County Assessor 1928 CONSTRUCTION DATE: STRUCTURAL CONDITION Good (well maintained; no serious problems apparent) General deterioration; poor repair methods Describe: ✓ Fair (some problems apparent) Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe: Ruin/Uninhabitable USES/FUNCTION Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use. DOMESTIC: residence Sources PHOTO INFORMATION Date of Photo: 3/26/2005 View Direction: | W Negative No:

SIGNIFICANCE Site No.: 10402	272
To be eligible for the National Register, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. The significance of a	
property is evaluated within its historic context, which are those patterns, themes, or trends in history which a property occurred or gain it. Describe the historic and architectural contexts of the property that may make it worthy of preservation. Addl. sheets should be attached where necessary.	mportan
A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS Describe any historic event/trends associated with the property. Mexican-American Community (A). Upgrade of façade is significant aspect of cultural pride and personal success.	.1
B. PERSON List and describe persons with an important association with the building.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
C. ARCHITECTURE. Style: Good example of Vernacular in Adobe (C)	style
Stories 1 Basement Roof form: Low-pitch gable	<u></u>
Describe other character-defining features of its massing, size, and scale.:	
Shotgun plan: row of single rooms; low-pitched gable roof; gable toward front; Mission Revival porch addition: curvilinea parapets with corbels and piers and arches.	r
INTEGRITY To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, i.e., it must be able to visually convey its importance. The outline	
below lists some important aspects of integrity. Fill in the blanks with as detailed a description of the property as possible.	
LOCATION ✓ Original Site Moved: date: 0 original site:	<u></u>
DESIGN Describe alterations from the original design, including dates.	
Rear and side additions; windows replaced; high style Mission Revival front porch	······································
MATERIALS Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property.	
Walls (structure): Adobe Walls (sheathing): Stucco	
Windows: Aluminum sliding	
Roof: Corrugated metal Foundation: Unknown	
SETTING Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property.	
Dirt lot w/mature landscaping surrounded by 3' chainlink fence.	
I How has the environment changed since the property was constructed?	
Modern park constructed across the street, "Lewis Park".	
WORKMANSHIP. Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction.:	
Unusual Mission Revival porch addition for the barrio; likely an owner-built adobe.	
NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)	
Individually listed Contributor Noncontributor to Historic Dis	trict
Date listed: Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date):	<u></u>
RECOMMENDATIONS ON NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant) Property ✓ is ☐ is not eligible individually.	
Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a listed or potential historic district. More info is needed to evaluate	ite.
If not considered eligible, state reason:	
Reve	ersable
FORM COMPLETED BY	
	/2005
Mailing Address: 902 W. McDowell Rd. Phoenix AZ 85007 Phone#: (602)253-5	

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM ONTINUATION SHEET

Property Address:	1109 S. 13 th Place		Sheet No1
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SIGNIFICANCE

B. PERSONS:

This 1928 shotgun adobe residence is on an oversized lot. It is currently owned by Mary Ann Guevara. This property is across from the Lewis Park which has always been a gathering place for the community. City Directory research indicates that it was first listed in 1950 and was owned by Ernesto and Inocensia Guevara. Ernesto was a carpenter while Inocensia worked for the S.P. Company. Mary Ann is most likely a descendent of Ernesto and Inocensia. Several attempts were made to interview the owners of this residence however, no one was home.

STATE OF ARIZONA HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property Continuation sheets may be attached if necessasry. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007. PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION For Properties identified through survey: Site No: 1040277 Survey Area: |Cuatro Milpas Historic Name (s) House (Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.) Address: 1131 S. 13th Place City or Town Phoenix Tax Parcel No: 11-54-2067 vicinity County: Maricopa Township: Range: Quarter Section: Acreage <1 Section: 0 Lot(s): 0 Plat (Addition) Block: Year of Plat (addition UTM reference: Zone: 12 Easting: 402097 Northing: 3700030 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map: ✓ not determined known Source: Î ARCHITECT ✓ not determined known Source: BUILDER: CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1930 known cestimated Source: County Assessor STRUCTURAL CONDITION ✓ Good (well maintained; no serious problems apparent) Describe: Fair (some problems apparent) Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe: Ruin/Uninhabitable USES/FUNCTION Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use. DOMESTIC: residence Sources

PHOTO INFORMATION

3/26/2005 Date of Photo: View Direction: E Negative No:

SIGNIFICANCE	Site No.: 1040277
To be eligible for the National Register, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. The	
property is evaluated within its historic context, which are those patterns, themes, or trends in history which a proper Describe the historic and architectural contexts of the property that may make it worthy of preservation. Addl. sheets should be attached to the property that may make it worthy of preservation.	
A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS Describe any historic event/trends associated with the property. This building is associated with the context of Community Planning falls under the theme of housing: single-family residence (A).	g and Development. It
B. PERSON List and describe See Continuation Sheet persons with an important association with the building.	
C. ARCHITECTURE. Style: Rare example of Vernacular in Adobe (C)	no style
Stories 1 Basement Roof form: Flat w/parapets Describe other character-defining features of its massing, size, and scale.:	
Vernacular flat-top: simple box-like massing, no ornamentation other than added parapet tiles.	
INTEGRITY To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, i.e., it must be able to visually convey its importance. The obelow lists some important aspects of integrity. Fill in the blanks with as detailed a description of the property as possible. LOCATION Original Site Moved: date: 0 original site:	nutline
DESIGN Describe alterations from the original design, including dates.	
Rear addition; windows replaced; evap cooler thru front façade wall, parapet tiles	
MATERIALS Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property.	
Walls (structure): Adobe Walls (sheathing): Stucco	
Windows: Alum. Sliding	
Roof: Corrugated metal Foundation: Unknown	
SETTING Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property.	
Dirt and grass yard with mature landscaping surrounded by 4' chainlink fence.	
How has the environment changed since the property was constructed?	
Unknown	
WORKMANSHIP. Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction.	
Rare Vernacular flat top; likely owner-built adobe.	
NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)	
☐ Individually listed ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to]	Historic District
Date listed: Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register	(date):
RECOMMENDATIONS ON NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey	consultant)
Property Z is is not eligible individually.	
Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a listed or potential historic district. More info	is needed to evaluate.
If not considered eligible, state reason:	
	Reversable
FORM COMPLETED BY	·
Name and Affiliation: Ryden Architects	Date: 4/5/2005
Mailing Address: 902 W. McDowell Rd. Phoenix AZ 85007 Pho	one#: (602)253-5381

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM ONTINUATION SHEET

Property Address:	1131 S. 13 th Place	Sheet No1
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SIGNIFICANCE

B. PERSONS:

This 1930 Adobe house first appeared in the City Directory in 1950. J.V. and Maria Rodriquez were the homeowners and Fermin Rodriquez lived in an apartment in the rear. J. V. Rodriquez was a laborer. The Rodriquez's lived at this address until1965. No one was listed at this address in 1970 and Miquel Nigrete was listed in 1975. No one was listed in 1980 or 1985. The current owners are Angel and Sara Moreno. The property was deeded to them in 1981.

STATE OF ARIZONA

Negative No:

2-16

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property Continuation sheets may be attached if necessasry. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007. **PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION** For Properties identified through survey: Site No: 1040325 Survey Area: |Cuatro Milpas Historic Name (s) House (Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.) Address: 1427 S. 13th Place City or Town Phoenix vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No: 11-54-2077 Range: Section: Township: Quarter Section: Agreage <1 0 Lot(s): [0 Plat (Addition) Block: Year of Plat (addition UTM reference: Zone: 12 Easting: 402095 Northing: 3699904 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map: Phoenix ARCHITECT Un-named original owner ☑ not determined ☐ known Source: Oral interview ✓ not determined known Source: Oral interview BUILDER: Un-named known estimated Source: County Assessor; oral interview CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1940 STRUCTURAL CONDITION ✓ Good (well maintained; no serious problems apparent) Describe: Fair (some problems apparent) Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe: Ruin/Uninhabitable USES/FUNCTION Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use. DOMESTIC: residence Sources PHOTO INFORMATION Date of Photo: 3/26/2005 View Direction: SE

SIGNIFICANCE	Site No.: 1040325
To be eligible for the National Register, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. property is evaluated within its historic context, which are those patterns, themes, or trends in history which a patterns of the historic and architectural contexts of the property that may make it worthy of preservation. Addl. sheets should	. The significance of a property occurred or gain importan
A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS Describe any historic event/trends associated with the property. This building is associated with the context of Community Plater falls under the theme of housing: single-family residence (A).	
B. PERSON List and describe persons with an important association with the building. See Continuation Sheet	
C. ARCHITECTURE. Style: Rare example of Southwest in Adobe	no style
Stories 1 Basement Roof form: Flat w/parapets	
Describe other character-defining features of its massing, size, and scale.:	
Southwest style characteristics: battered buttress wing walls, symmetrical façade, stepped parapets, walled terraces flank central porch, box-like masing.	clay tile attic vents, low
INTEGRITY To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, i.e., it must be able to visually convey its importance.	The outline
below lists some important aspects of integrity. Fill in the blanks with as detailed a description of the property as possible. LOCATION Original Site Moved: date: 0 original site:	A CONTRACT OF THE PROPERTY OF
DESIGN Describe alterations from the original design, including dates.	
Rear addition; carport addition; evap cooler through window	
MATERIALS Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property.	
Walls (structure): Adobe Walls (sheathing): Stucco	
Windows: Wood fixed sash	
Roof: Rolled asphalt Foundation: Unknown	
SETTING Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property.	
The yard is composed of dirt and lawn with treet surrounded by 3' chainlink fence. An old metal signocated at the corner.	n post w/a chicken on top is
How has the environment changed since the property was constructed?	, , <u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>
Unknown	
WORKMANSHIP. Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construti	on.:
Very good example of Southwest Style in Adobe (owner-built)	
NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)	
☐ Individually listed ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to	Historic District
Date listed: Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register	r (date):
RECOMMENDATIONS ON NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or su	rvey consultant)
Property ✓ is ☐ is not eligible individually.	
Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a listed or potential historic district.	e info is needed to evaluate.
If not considered eligible, state reason:	
	Reversable
FORM COMPLETED BY	
Name and Affiliation: Ryden Architects	Date: 4/5/2005
Mailing Address: 902 W. McDowell Rd. Phoenix AZ 85007	Phone#: \(\big \((602)253-5381 \)

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM ONTINUATION SHEET

Property Address:	1427 S. 13 th Place	Sheet No	1
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SIGNIFICANCE

B. PERSONS:

This adobe house was built by the original owners in 1940 when they decided to copy the architectural style of the neighboring house at 1429 S. 13th Place. This property first appeared in the City Directory in 1970 and was owned by Luis Galaviz through at least 1985. This property was deeded to Austin Alfonso in 2001.

Negative No:

1-22

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property Continuation sheets may be attached if necessasry. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007. PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION For Properties identified through survey: Site No: 1040298 Survey Area: Cuatro Milpas Historic Name (s) House (Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.) Address: 1439 S. 13th Street City or Town Phoenix vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No: 11-54-2028 Township: Range: Section: Quarter Section: Acreage <1 0 Lot(s):] Block: 0 Plat (Addition) Year of Plat (addition UTM reference: Zone: 12 Easting: 401992 Northing: 3699847 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map: Phoenix ✓ not determined known Source: \[\begin{aligned} \text{known Source:} \end{aligned} ARCHITECT not determined known Source: BUILDER: known estimated Source: County Assessor CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1941 STRUCTURAL CONDITION Good (well maintained; no serious problems apparent) General deterioration Describe: ✓ Fair (some problems apparent) Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe: Ruin/Uninhabitable **USES/FUNCTION** Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use. DOMESTIC: residence Sources PHOTO INFORMATION 3/26/2005 Date of Photo: View Direction: NE

SIGNIFICANCE	Site No.: 1040298
To be eligible for the National Register, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area.	The significance of a
property is evaluated within its historic context, which are those patterns, themes, or trends in history which a p	
Describe the historic and architectural contexts of the property that may make it worthy of preservation. Addl. sheets should be	e attached where necessary.
A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS Mexican-American Community (A).	
Describe any historic event/trends associated with the property.	
B. PERSON List and describe See Continuation Sheet.	
persons with an important association	
with the building.	
C. ARCHITECTURE. Style: Good example of Vernacular in Adobe (C)	no style
Stories 1 Basement Roof form: Med-pitch gable	<u></u>
Describe other character-defining features of its massing, size, and scale.:	<u></u>
INTEGRITY	
To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, i.e., it must be able to visually convey its importance.	The outline
below lists some important aspects of integrity. Fill in the blanks with as detailed a description of the property as possible.	
LOCATION Original Site Moved: date: 0 original site:	
DESIGN Describe alterations from the original design, including dates. Windows replaced.	
MATERIALS Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property.	
Walls (structure): Unknown Walls (sheathing): Stucco	
Windows: Alum. Sliding Roof: Asphalt shingles Foundation: Unknown	
SETTING Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property.	
Dirt and grass yard with mature landscaping surrounded by 3' chainlink fence.	
How has the environment changed since the property was constructed?	
Unknown	
WORKMANSHIP. Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction	ion.:
Good example of a front-gable vernacular; likely owner-built adobe.	
NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)	
☐ Individually listed ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to	Historic District
Date listed: Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register	(date):
RECOMMENDATIONS ON NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or sur	rvey consultant)
Property is is not eligible individually.	
Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a listed or potential historic district.	info is needed to evaluate.
If not considered eligible, state reason:	
	Reversable
FORM COMPLETED BY	
Name and Affiliation: Ryden Architects	Date: 4/5/2005
Mailing Address: 902 W. McDowell Rd. Phoenix AZ 85007	Phone#: (602)253-5381
Withing Address. 1702 W. Michael Rd. I Houlik AZ 05007	1 HOHOH. 1(002)233-3361

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Address:	1439 S. 13 th Street	Sheet No

SIGNIFICANCE

B. PERSONS:

This adobe house was constructed in 1940. Josephine Contreras is the current owner. The house was deeded to her in 1969. This house is not listed in the City Directory which suggests that there has never been a telephone. A title search and/or further attempts to interview the owners would be necessary to establish the building date for this structure.

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property Continuation sheets may be attached if necessasry. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007. **PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION** For Properties identified through survey: Site No: |1020530 Survey Area: Eastlake Park Historic Name (s) House (Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.) Address: 1949 E. Madison Street City or Town Phoenix vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No: 11-50-6084 Section: Quarter Section: Township: Range: Agreage <1 0 Lot(s): Block: 0 Plat (Addition) Year of Plat (addition 403423 Northing: UTM reference: Zone: 12 Easting: 3701226 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map: Phoenix ARCHITECT Unknown ✓ not determined ☐ known Source: ✓ not determined known Source: BUILDER: Unknown ✓ known = estimated Source: County Assessor 1936 CONSTRUCTION DATE: STRUCTURAL CONDITION Good (well maintained; no serious problems apparent) General deterioration Describe: ✓ Fair (some problems apparent) Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe: Ruin/Uninhabitable USES/FUNCTION Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use. DOMESTIC: Residence Sources PHOTO INFORMATION Date of Photo: 3/26/2005 View Direction: SE Negative No: 3-18a

SIGNIFICANCE Site No.: 1020)530
To be eligible for the National Register, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. The significance of a property is evaluated within its historic context, which are those patterns, themes, or trends in history which a property occurred or gain	
Describe the historic and architectural contexts of the property that may make it worthy of preservation. Addl. sheets should be attached where necessary. A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS Describe any historic event/trends associated with the property. This building is associated with the context of Community Planning and Development falls under the theme of housing: single-family residence (A).	
B, PERSON List and describe See Continuation Sheet persons with an important association with the building.	aliana di Angele de Angele de Angele de Angele de Angele de Angele de Angele de Angele de Angele de Angele de
C. ARCHITECTURE. Style: Rare example of Southwest style in Adobe (C)	o style
Stories 1 Basement Roof form: Flat w/corbeled parapets	
Describe other character-defining features of its massing, size, and scale.:	<u></u>
Southwest style characteristics: stepped parapets, symmetrical façade, central porch, box-like massing, clay tile attic vents.	
INTEGRITY To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, i.e., it must be able to visually convey its importance. The outline below lists some important aspects of integrity. Fill in the blanks with as detailed a description of the property as possible. LOCATION ✓ Original Site ☐ Moved: date: 0 original site:	<u></u>
DESIGN Describe alterations from the original design, including dates.	
Rear addition; sheathed with stucco	
MATERIALS Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property.	
Walls (structure): Adobe Walls (sheathing): Stucco	
Windows: Wood DH 1/1	
Roof: Rolled asphalt Foundation: Unknown	
SETTING Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property.	
The site is surrounded by a 3' chainlink fence with dirt yard and no vegetation.	
How has the environment changed since the property was constructed?	
Highway 51 is directly east of the house.	<u> </u>
WORKMANSHIP. Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of constrution.:	
Rare example of Southwest Style in adobe	
NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)	
Individually listed Contributor Noncontributor to Historic Di	istrict
Date listed: Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date):	
RECOMMENDATIONS ON NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)	
Property ✓ is — is not eligible individually.	
Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a listed or potential historic district. More info is needed to evaluate	ıate.
If not considered eligible, state reason:	
Rev	ersable
FORM COMPLETED BY	
Name and Affiliation: Ryden Architects Date: 4/	5/2005
Mailing Address: 902 W. McDowell Rd. Phoenix AZ 85007 Phone#: (602)253-	5381

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Address:	1949 E. Madison Street	Sheet No
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SIGNIFICANCE

B. PERSONS:

This 1936 adobe house is currently owned by Jessie and Encaracion Hernandez who put it into a family trust in 2002. This property first appeared in the City Directory in 1940 with Severiano M. and Antonia Martinez as homeowners and Salvador Francis residing in the rear of the same address. They lived at this address through 1970. Two subsequent individuals lived at this address in 1975 through 1985.

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property Continuation sheets may be attached if necessasry.

Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007.

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION For Properties identified through survey: Site No: 1040251 Survey Area: Cuatro Milpas
Historic Name (s) House
(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)
Address: 1127 S. 13th Street
City or Town Phoenix
Township: Range: Section: Quarter Section: Acreage <1
Block: 0 Lot(s): 0 Plat (Addition) Year of Plat (addition 0
UTM reference: Zone: 12 Easting: 401997 Northing: 3700076
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map: Phoenix
ARCHITECT
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1931
STRUCTURAL CONDITION Good (well maintained; no serious problems apparent)
Fair (some problems apparent) Describe:
Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe:
Ruin/Uninhabitable
USES/FUNCTION
Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.
DOMESTIC: residence
Sources I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
PHOTO INFORMATION
Date of Photo: 3/26/2005
View Direction: E
Negative No: 2-2

SIGNIFICANCE	Site No.: 1040251
To be eligible for the National Register, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. I	The significance of a
property is evaluated within its historic context, which are those patterns, themes, or trends in history which a pro- Describe the historic and architectural contexts of the property that may make it worthy of preservation. Addl. sheets should be	
A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS Mexican-American Community (A).	
Describe any historic event/trends	
associated with the property.	
B. PERSON List and describe See Continuation Sheet.	
persons with an important association with the building.	
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
C. ARCHITECTURE. Style: Good example of Vernacular gable-front type.	no style
Stories 1 Basement Roof form: Low-pitch gable	
Describe other character-defining features of its massing, size, and scale.: Gable-front type: simple rectangular plan; gable toward front; gable porch tucked beneath main roof of the state of the st	oxiorhono
Gable-Holit type. Simple rectangular plant, gable toward front, gable porch tucked beneath main 1001 to	overnang.
INTEGRITY	
To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, i.e., it must be able to visually convey its importance. To	he outline
below lists some important aspects of integrity. Fill in the blanks with as detailed a description of the property as possible.	<u> </u>
LOCATION Original Site Moved: date: 0 original site:	
DESIGN Describe alterations from the original design, including dates.	
carport addition; side addition; porch addition complementary to vernacular type.	
MATERIALS Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property.	
Walls (structure): Adobe Walls (sheathing): Stucco	
Windows: Alum. Sliding	
Roof: Corrugated metal Foundation: Unknown	
SETTING Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property.	
Dirt yard and grass with mature landscaping surrounded by 3' chainlink fence.	
How has the environment changed since the property was constructed?	
Unknown	
WORKMANSHIP. Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)n.:
Typical example of a gable-front vernacular with gable porch; likely owner-built adobe.	
NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)	
Individually listed Contributor Noncontributor to	Historic District
Date listed: Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register	(date):
RECOMMENDATIONS ON NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or surv	vey consultant)
Property \checkmark is \Box is not eligible individually.	
Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a listed or potential historic district. More in	nfo is needed to evaluate.
If not considered eligible, state reason:	,
	Reversable
FORM COMPLETED BY	
Name and Affiliation: Ryden Architects	Date: 4/5/2005
Mailing Address: 902 W. McDowell Rd. Phoenix AZ 85007	Phone#: (602)253-5381

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Address: _	1127 S. 13 th Street	Sheet No]
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SIGNIFICANCE

B. PERSONS:

This adobe house (as confirmed by a long time friend and neighbor). The homeowners were not available for an oral interview. The Maricopa County Assessor records do not have a date of construction recorded. The house is currently owned by Leo and Concepcion Joya. The property was deeded to them in 1977. This address first appears in the City Directory in 1970 under Leo Joya. A title search or further attempts to obtain an interview is necessary to obtain a building date for this structure.

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property Continuation sheets may be attached if necessasry. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007. PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION For Properties identified through survey: Site No: 1040252 Survey Area: Cuatro Milpas Historic Name (s) House (Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.) Address: 1131 S. 13th Street City or Town Phoenix Tax Parcel No: 11-54-2013 vicinity County: Maricopa Township: [Range: Section: Quarter Section: Acreage <1 0 Lot(s): Block: 0 Plat (Addition) Year of Plat (addition UTM reference: Zone: 12 Easting: 401995 Northing: 3700051 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map: Phoenix ✓ not determined known Source: ARCHITECT BUILDER: ✓ not determined known Source: ✓ known □ estimated Source: County Assessor 1931 CONSTRUCTION DATE: STRUCTURAL CONDITION Good (well maintained; no serious problems apparent) Describe: General deterioration; poor repair methods; roof framing fatigue ▼ Fair (some problems apparent) Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe: Ruin/Uninhabitable USES/FUNCTION Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use. DOMESTIC: residence Sources **PHOTO INFORMATION** Date of Photo: 3/26/2005 View Direction: E Negative No: 2-4

Site No.: Site No.: To be eligible for the National Register, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. The significance of a property is evaluated within its historic context, which are those patterns, themes, or trends in history which a property occurred or go Describe the historic and architectural contexts of the property that may make it worthy of preservation. Addl. sheets should be attached where necess	aìn importan
A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS Describe any historic event/trends associated with the property. Mexican-American Community (A).	
B. PERSON List and describe persons with an important association with the building. See Continuation Sheet	
C. ARCHITECTURE. Style: Good example of Vernacular in Adobe (C)	no style
Stories 1 Basement Roof form: Low-pitch gable	
Describe other character-defining features of its massing, size, and scale.:	2002/2004
Side-gable type: simple rectangular plan with gables toward sides; simple shed porch integrated with main roof.	
INTEGRITY	
To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, i.e., it must be able to visually convey its importance. The outline	
below lists some important aspects of integrity. Fill in the blanks with as detailed a description of the property as possible. LOCATION Original Site Moved: 0 original site:	<u></u>
DESIGN Describe alterations from the original design, including dates.	
Rear addition sheathed with stucco and wood panels; windows replaced.	
MATERIALS Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property.	
Walls (structure): Adobe Walls (sheathing): Stucco; wood siding	<u> </u>
Windows: Alum. Sliding	
Roof: Rolled asphalt Foundation: Unknown	
SETTING Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property.	
Dirt and grass yard with mature landscaping surrounded by 3' chainlink fence.	
How has the environment changed since the property was constructed?	
Unknown	
WORKMANSHIP. Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction.:	
Typical example of a side-gable vernacular house; likely an owner-built adobe.	
NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)	
	District
Date listed: Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date):	
RECOMMENDATIONS ON NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)	
Property \checkmark is \bigcirc is not eligible individually.	
Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a listed or potential historic district. More info is needed to ever	aluate.
If not considered eligible, state reason:	
I I	Reversable
FORM COMPLETED BY	
Name and Affiliation: Ryden Architects Date:	4/5/2005
Mailing Address: 902 W. McDowell Rd. Phoenix AZ 85007 Phone#: (602)2:	53-5381

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

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	<u>1131 S. 13th Street</u>	
Uronorty Address:	1121 C 12" Ctroot	
TIODELLY AUGUESS.	1131 8. 13 80000	

Sheet No.

SIGNIFICANCE

B. PERSONS:

This 1931 adobe house is erroneously listed in the County Assessor Records as being a frame house. Although the owners were not available for an interview the neighbor and long time friend confirmed that this house is constructed of adobe. The house is currently owned by Mary Soto and Alfredo Botello. The house was deeded to them in 1980. This house is not listed in the City Directory which suggests that there has never been a telephone. A title search and/or further attempts to interview the owners would be necessary to establish the building date for this structure.

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property Continuation sheets may be attached if necessasry.

Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007.

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION
For Properties identified through survey: Site No: 1040346 Survey Area: Cuatro Milpas
Historic Name (s) House (Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)
Address: 1402 S. 14th Street
City or Town Phoenix
Township: Range: Section: Quarter Section: Agreage <1
Block: 0 Lot(s): 0 Plat (Addition) Year of Plat (addition 0
UTM reference: Zone: 12 Easting: 402187 Northing: 3699998
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map: Phoenix
ARCHITECT
BUILDER: not determined known Source:
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1936 ✓ known ☐ estimated Source: County Assessor
STRUCTURAL CONDITION Good (well maintained; no serious problems apparent)
Pair (some problems apparent) Describe: General deterioration; poor repair methods
Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe: Ruin/Uninhabitable
USES/FUNCTION Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use. DOMESTIC: residence
PHOTO INFORMATION Date of Photo: 3/26/2005 View Direction: NW Negative No: 2-21

SIGNIFICANC	<u>E</u>				Site No.: 1040	346
			important part of the history or architectu			
~			se patterns, themes, or trends in histo			mportan
1		*	ay make it worthy of preservation, Addl. s	heets should be	attached where necessary.	·
		S Mexican-America	n Community (A).			
Describe any histor						
associated with the			<u>, ing a it a community and a </u>		<u> </u>	
B. PERSON Li persons with an im		See Continuation S	neet.			
with the building.						
C A D CAMPE CO	WIDD 0. 1 15	3		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	·	
C. ARCHITEC		ood example of Verna	cular in Adobe (C)		· no	style
Stories	1 5 Bas	sement Roof form:	Low-pitch gable			
1	<u> </u>	of its massing, size, and so				
Vernacular I-pla	in characteristics:	single row of rooms;	gable roof; shed-roofed additions	,		
<u>INTEGRITY</u>						
			v, i.e., it must be able to visually convey its	=	ie outline	
		Moved: date:	as detailed a description of the property of original site:	is possible.	<u></u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		m the original design	- ·			
***************************************			-filled window; evap cooler throu	oh window		
		·	, 2	5		
	-	rials used in the follov	ving elements of the property.			
Walls (structure	 		Walls (sheathing): Stuc	CO		
§	od DH; Steel CMT					<u></u> ,
Roof: Rolled a	sphalt		Foundation: Unknown			
On the second se			nt around the property.			
Dirt yard with p	otted plants and sn	nall vegetation surrou	nded by low wood picket fence.			
How has the env	ironment changed	since the property wa	as constructed?			
Unknown						
WORKMANSHI	P. Describe the di	stinctive elements, if	any, of craftsmanship or method o	f constructio	n.;	
Rare example of	a vernacular shot	gun plan or I-plan add	be.	<u></u>	<u>ang mang kang ang mga ng mga na mga na mga na mga na mga na mga ng mga na mga </u>	
~						
I NATIONAL DE	CICTED CTATIC	(if listed, check the	anneanuista havi			
		tor \square Noncontribut	<u> </u>	<u></u>	Historic Dis	striat
No.	sted Contribu		•	15		
Date listed:			ined eligible by Keeper of Nation		(date):	
			ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO	staff or surv	ey consultant)	
Property ⊻ is	is not eligible i	ndividually.				
Property is	is not eligible a	is a contributor to a li	sted or potential historic district.	More in	nfo is needed to evalua	ite.
If not considered	eligible, state reas	son:				
					Reve	ersable
FORM COMPLI	ETED BY					
-	ition: Ryden Arch	nitects		<u> </u>	Date: 4/5	72005
	1	vell Rd. Phoenix AZ	85007	<u></u>	Phone#: (602)253-5	* نیسسنسنسن
	17. 17. 1710DOW	, vii r.u. i noonia rizi	00001	1	1002/200-0	201

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Address:1402 S. 14th S	Street	Sheet No1
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SIGNIFICANCE

B. PERSONS:

This adobe house was constructed in 1936. The current occupants have rented the house ever since they were forced to move from the Golden Gate Neighborhood in 1970. The City Directory did not have any entries for this property until 1960. In 1960 the City Directory said that this property may be part of the Sanchez Junk Yard which was located across the street. In 1965 John Daly was listed in the City Directory. Subsequent years through 1985 had no entries for this property in the City Directory. The Maricopa County Assessor's Records show that Emilio and Helen Quinones have owned this property since 1958.

Negative No:

2-17

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property Continuation sheets may be attached if necessasry. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007. PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION For Properties identified through survey: Site No: 1040326 Survey Area: Cuatro Milpas Historic Name (s) House (Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.) Address: 1429 S. 13th Place City or Town Phoenix vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No: 11-54-2078 Range: Quarter Section: Township: Section: Agreage <1 0 Lot(s): [Block: 0 Plat (Addition) Year of Plat (addition 402095 Northing: UTM reference: Zone: 12 Easting: 3699885 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map: Phoenix ARCHITECT not determined known Source: BUILDER: Philipe de Guttierrez not determined known Source: Interview w/Nora Thurman known estimated Source: County Assessor; interview CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1936 STRUCTURAL CONDITION ✓ Good (well maintained; no serious problems apparent) Describe: Fair (some problems apparent) Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe: __ Ruin/Uninhabitable USES/FUNCTION Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use. DOMESTIC: residence Sources PHOTO INFORMATION Date of Photo: 3/26/2005 View Direction: SE

SIGNIFICANCE Site No.:	140326
To be eligible for the National Register, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. The significance of a	
property is evaluated within its historic context, which are those patterns, themes, or trends in history which a property occurred or ga	_
Describe the historic and architectural contexts of the property that may make it worthy of preservation. Addl. sheets should be attached where necessary	ry.
A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS Mex-Am Community (A).	
Describe any historic event/trends associated with the property.	
B. PERSON List and describe See Continuation Sheet	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
persons with an important association	
with the building.	
C. ARCHITECTURE. Style: Rare example of Southwest style in Adobe ©	no style
Stories 1 Basement Roof form: Flat w/parapets	
Describe other character-defining features of its massing, size, and scale.:	
Southwest style characteristics: stepped parapets, symmetry of features on portions of façade, cast concrete ornaments, a	ttic
vents, wing wall gateway, mexican tile porch roof, wrought iron grille.	
INTEGRITY The state of the sta	
To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, i.e., it must be able to visually convey its importance. The outline below lists some important aspects of integrity. Fill in the blanks with as detailed a description of the property as possible.	
LOCATION ✓ Original Site Moved: date: 0 original site:	······································
DESIGN Describe alterations from the original design, including dates.	
None.	
MATERIALS Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property.	
Walls (structure): Adobe Walls (sheathing): Stucco	
Windows: Wood fixed sash	
Roof: Rolled asphalt Foundation: Unknown	
SETTING Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property.	
Grass and various shrubs surrounded by wrought iron fence.	,
How has the anyimpment changed since the property was constructed?	
How has the environment changed since the property was constructed? Unknown	
WORKMANSHIP. Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of constrution.:	
Very good example of Southwest Style in Adobe (owner-built)	<u> </u>
yory good biampte of bound object in redeed (comme camp)	
NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)	
☐ Individually listed ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to ☐ Historic	District
Date listed: Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date):	27011101
RECOMMENDATIONS ON NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)	
Property Z is is not eligible individually.	
Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a listed or potential historic district. More info is needed to evaluate the state of t	aluate.
If not considered eligible, state reason:	
↑ R	eversable
FORM COMPLETED BY	
Name and Affiliation: Ryden Architects Date:	4/5/2005
Mailing Address: 902 W. McDowell Rd. Phoenix AZ 85007 Phone#: (602)25	3-5381

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM ONTINUATION SHEET

Property Addre	ss: <u>1429 S. 13th Place</u>	Sheet No.	_1
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SIGNIFICANCE

B. PERSONS:

Nora Thurman currently owns this property. Her mother and father, Philipe and Rosa de Guttierrez were the original owners. They moved up from Mexico and built this adobe house themselves in 1936. When they passed away they quit deeded the house to their daughter Nora and Granddaughter Dora Rodarte. Dora in turn quit deeded the property back to her mother. Nora stated that the adobe house next door to her, 1427 S. 13th Place, which is very similar in style, was built by that neighbor four years after her house was constructed. The neighbor came over, told her father that he liked his house and asked if he could copy it. He proceeded to build his own house.

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Continuation sheets may be attached if necessasry. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION
For Properties identified through survey: Site No: 30.3428 Survey Area: Light Rail System Survey
Historic Name (s) Levi A. Allen House (Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)
Address: 1430 E. Jefferson St.
City or Town Phoenix
Township: Range: Section: Quarter Section: Acreage: <1
Block: 0 Lot(s): 0 Plat (Addition): Year of Plat (Addition 0
UTM reference: Zone: 12 Easting: 0 Northing: 0
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map:
ARCHITECT
BUILDE
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1930 ✓ known — estimated Source: Maricopa County Assessor
STRUCTURAL CONDITION
Good (well maintained; no serious problems apparent)
Describe: Fair (some problems apparent)
Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe:
Ruin/Uninhabitable
USES/FUNCTION
Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.
Residence; vacant
Sources
PHOTO INFORMATION
Date of Photo: 5/13/2003
View Direction: NW
Negative No: A17

SIGNIFICANCE	Site No: 30.3428
To be eligible for the National Register, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture	
property is evaluated within its historic context, which are those patterns, themes, or trends in history in which a p Describe the historic and architectural contexts of the property that may make it worthy of preservation. Add'l. sh	
A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS This building is associated with the context of Commi	and the second s
falls under the theme of housing - single-family reside	,
Describe any historic event/trends associated with the property.	` ,
B. PERSON List and describe See Attached.	
persons with an important association	
with the building.	
C. ARCHITECTURE. Style: Rare example of Southwest style in Adobe. (C)	no style
Stories 1 Basement Roof form: Flat w/parapets	
Describe other character-defining features of its massing, size, and scale.: The boxlike massing of this building is typical for this style of home. The front wood fram	e awning would have originally had
red clay tile roofing, typical for the Southwest style. The scale of the building is typical for	
	, o
INTEGRITY To be aligible for the National Paginton a property must have integrity in a it must be able to visually accurate in a	unoutones. The outline
To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, i.e., it must be able to visually convey its in below lists some important aspects of integrity. Fill in the blanks with as detailed a description of the property as	
LOCATION ✓ Original Site ☐ Moved: date: 0 original site:	
DESIGN Describe alterations from the original design, including dates.	
Windows boarded up; alum. awnings added above windows; rear addition of red brick with	ı stucco
MATERIALS Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property.	
Walls (structure): Adobe Walls (sheathing): Stucce	
Windows: Unknown	-
	and in the second secon
Roof: Rolled asphalt Foundation: Concrete	
SETTING Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property.	
The building is surrounded by a dirt yard with a few mature trees	
Years has the anxionment charged since the manager was constructed?	
How has the environment changed since the property was constructed? Unknown	
WORKMANSHIP. Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of	constrution.:
This building is a modest example of the Southwest style of architecture. Character-defining	·
walls; a combination of red clay tile roofing set against parapet walls. It is one of few resid Street.	
NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)	
☐ Individually listed ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to	Historic District
Date listed: Determined eligible by Keeper of National	Register (date):
RECOMMENDATIONS ON NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO s	taff or survey consultant)
Property $\overline{\mathbf{Z}}$ is $\overline{\underline{}}$ is not eligible individually.	
Property \square is \square is not eligible as a contributor to a listed or potential historic district.	More info is needed to evaluate.
If not considered eligible, state reason:	
	Reversable
FORM COMPLETED BY	
Name and Affiliation: Ryden Architects	Date: 5/15/2003
Mailing Address: 902 W. McDowell Rd. Phoenix AZ 85007	Phone#: (602)253-5381
E.	

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Address:	1430 E. Jefferson Street	Sheet No]
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SIGNIFICANCE

B. PERSONS:

The main house at this address is constructed in 1930 of adobe masonry. A later addition of red brick, as is evidenced in several locations where the stucco has been compromised, was constructed at the rear. A cement block one story triplex was constructed at a later date at the rear of the property. This property is currently vacant, boarded up, and fenced off. No one was available to interview. In 1988 Arblee and Mary Bishop left this property to Carol and Virgil Berry. The first time this property was listed in the City Directory was in 1930 under the name of Levi and Hattie Allen. Hattie was a janitor at Kenilworth School. The Allen's lived at this address through 1970. In 1960, the City Directory shows three additional persons living in three apartments suggesting an approximate date of 1960 for the construction of the triplex. In 1975 Grace Towns was listed in the City Directory at this address. No one was listed in 1980 and 1985.

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property Continuation sheets may be attached if necessasry. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007. PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION For Properties identified through survey: Site No: 1030087 Survey Area: | Campito House Historic Name (s) (Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.) Address: 800 S. 10th Place City or Town Phoenix Tax Parcel No: 116-39-059a vicinity County: Maricopa Township: Range: Section: Quarter Section: Agreage <1 0 Lot(s): Block: 0 Plat (Addition) Year of Plat (addition 401400 Northing: UTM reference: Zone: 12 Easting: 3700538 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map: Phoenix ARCHITECT not determined known Source: BUILDER: ☑ not determined ☐ known Source: T CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1950 known sestimated Source: County Assessor STRUCTURAL CONDITION Good (well maintained; no serious problems apparent) General deterioration. Describe: ▼ Fair (some problems apparent) Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe: Ruin/Uninhabitable USES/FUNCTION Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use. DOMESTIC: residence

Sources

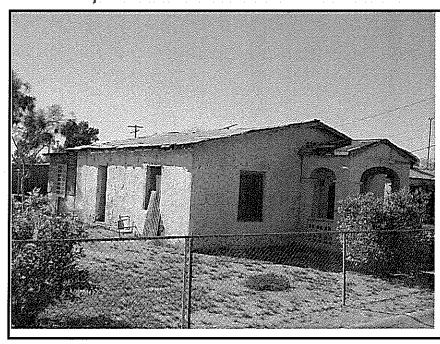
PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of Photo: 3/26/2005

View Direction: NW

Negative No:

3-1a



SIGNIFICANCE	Site No.: 1030087
To be eligible for the National Register, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of a	
property is evaluated within its historic context, which are those patterns, themes, or trends in history wh	
Describe the historic and architectural contexts of the property that may make it worthy of preservation. Addl. sheets	should be attached where necessary.
A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS Mexican-American Community (A).	
Describe any historic event/trends	
associated with the property.	
B. PERSON List and describe See Attachment.	
persons with an important association	
with the building.	
C. ARCHITECTURE. Style: Good example of Vernacular in Adobe (C)	no style
Stories 1 Basement Roof form: Low-pitch gable	
Describe other character-defining features of its massing, size, and scale.:	
Simple rectangular plan with gable toward front; simple gabled porch with high style piers and railings at porch.	l arched openings, balustered
<u>INTEGRITY</u>	
To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, i.e., it must be able to visually convey its impor	
below lists some important aspects of integrity. Fill in the blanks with as detailed a description of the property as poss	ible.
LOCATION 🗹 Original Site 🗌 Moved: date: 0 original site:	
DESIGN Describe alterations from the original design, including dates.	
Rear shed addition in keeping with scale and character; front porch added to up-grade vernacu	lar façade.
MATERIALS Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property.	
Walls (structure): Adobe Walls (sheathing): Stucco	
Windows: Wood DH	i de la companya de l
Roof: Rolled asphalt Foundation: Unknown	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
SETTING Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property.	
Dirt lot with various trees surrounded by 3' chainlink fence.	
How has the environment changed since the property was constructed?	
Unknown	
WORKMANSHIP. Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of con	struction.:
Good example of an adobe gable-front vernacular house, low-pitch gable-front, arched porch a	ddition.
NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)	•
Individually listed Contributor Noncontributor to	Historic District
	300000000000000000000000000000000000000
Date listed: Determined eligible by Keeper of National Re	egister (date):
RECOMMENDATIONS ON NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff	or survey consultant)
Property is is not eligible individually.	
Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a listed or potential historic district.	More info is needed to evaluate.
If not considered eligible, state reason:	
	Reversable
FORM COMPLETED BY	
Name and Affiliation: Ryden Architects	Date: 4/5/2005
Mailing Address: 902 W. McDowell Rd. Phoenix AZ 85007	Phone#: (602)253-5381
	11011011. 1(002)200 0001

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property Continuation sheets may be attached if necessasry.

Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007.

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION
For Properties identified through survey: Site No: 1040286 Survey Area: Cuatro Milpas Historic Name (s) House
(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)
Address: 1401 S. 13th Street
City or Town Phoenix
Township: Range: Section: Quarter Section: Agreage <1
Block: 0 Lot(s): 0 Plat (Addition) Year of Plat (addition)
UTM reference: Zone: 12 Easting: 402006 Northing: 3699999
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map: Phoenix
ARCHITECT
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1956 ✓ known ☐ estimated Source: County Assessor
STRUCTURAL CONDITION Good (well maintained; no serious problems apparent)
Fair (some problems apparent) Describe: General deterioration and non-aesthetic repairs.
Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe: Ruin/Uninhabitable
USES/FUNCTION Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use. DOMESTIC: residence
PHOTO INFORMATION Date of Photo: 3/26/2005 View Direction: E Negative No: 3-8a

SIGNIFICANCE	Site No.: 1040286
To be eligible for the National Register, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area.	
property is evaluated within its historic context, which are those patterns, themes, or trends in history which a p Describe the historic and architectural contexts of the property that may make it worthy of preservation. Addl. sheets should it	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS Mexican-American Community (A).	oe anachea where necessary.
Describe any historic event/trends	
associated with the property.	
B. PERSON List and describe See Attachment.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
persons with an important association	
with the building.	
C. ARCHITECTURE. Style: Good example of Vernacular in Adobe	no style
Stories 1 Basement Roof form: Med-pitch hip	
Describe other character-defining features of its massing, size, and scale.:	and the second s
No ornamentation.	
INTEGRITY	
To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, i.e., it must be able to visually convey its importance.	The outline
below lists some important aspects of integrity. Fill in the blanks with as detailed a description of the property as possible.	
LOCATION Original Site Moved: date: 0 original site: DESIGN Describe alterations from the original design, including dates.	
Rear and carport additions; aluminum windows as replacements	
3	
MATERIALS Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property.	
Walls (structure): Adobe Walls (sheathing): Stucco	
Windows: Aluminum sliding	
Roof: Asphalt shingles Foundation: Unknown	
SETTING Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property.	response to the second state of the second s
Dirt yard with mature landscaping surrounded by 4' chainlink fence.	
How has the environment changed since the property was constructed?	
Unknown	
WORKMANSHIP. Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construct.	ion.:
Rare example of a hipped-roof vernacular house. Unusual roof type for vernacular; gable roofs most to be built in the vernacular tradition	common. Also a late adobe
NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)	
☐ Individually listed ☐ Contributor ☐ Noncontributor to	Historic District
Date listed: Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register	(date):
RECOMMENDATIONS ON NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or sun	rvey consultant)
Property \checkmark is is not eligible individually.	
Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a listed or potential historic district.	info is needed to evaluate.
If not considered eligible, state reason:	
	Reversable
FORM COMPLETED BY	
Name and Affiliation: Ryden Architects	Date: 4/5/2005
Mailing Address: 902 W. McDowell Rd. Phoenix AZ 85007	Phone#: (602)253-5381
	1/44-7-22 2201

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property Continuation sheets may be attached if necessasry.

Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007.

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION
For Properties identified through survey: Site No: Survey Area: 32nd Street
Historic Name (s) House
(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)
Address: 3249 E. Madison Street
City or Town Phoenix
Township: Range: Section: Quarter Section: Agreage <1
Block: 0 Lot(s): 0 Plat (Addition) Year of Plat (addition)
UTM reference: Zone: 12 Easting: 406060 Northing: 3701205
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map: Phoenix
ARCHITECT
BUILDER:
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1933 ✓ known ☐ estimated Source: County Assessor
STRUCTURAL CONDITION Cond. (conf. projects in advance and propert)
✓ Good (well maintained; no serious problems apparent)
Fair (some problems apparent) Describe:
Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe:
Ruin/Uninhabitable
<u>USES/FUNCTION</u>
Describe how the property has been used over
time, beginning with the original use. DOMESTIC: residence
7
The state of the s
Sources
PHOTO INFORMATION
Date of Photo: 3/26/2005
View Direction: SE
Negative No: 3-19a

SIGNIFICANCE Site No.:
To be eligible for the National Register, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. The significance of a
property is evaluated within its historic context, which are those patterns, themes, or trends in history which a property occurred or gain importan
Describe the historic and architectural contexts of the property that may make it worthy of preservation. Addl. sheets should be attached where necessary.
A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS Mexican-American Community (A).
Describe any historic event/trends
associated with the property.
B. PERSON List and describe See attachment. persons with an important association
with the building.
C. ARCHITECTURE. Style: Rare (perhaps unique) Art Moderne in Adobe (C) no style
Stories 1 Basement Roof form: Flat w/parapets
Describe other character-defining features of its massing, size, and scale.:
Art Moderne Characteristics: continuous belt course at ceiling level, rounded corners, quarter-round cantilevered front porch roof, steel casement windows, symmetrically placed attic ventilators, box-like massing, parapets
INTEGRITY
To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, i.e., it must be able to visually convey its importance. The outline
below lists some important aspects of integrity. Fill in the blanks with as detailed a description of the property as possible. LOCATION V Original Site Moved: date: 0 original site:
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
DESIGN Describe alterations from the original design, including dates. Sheathed w/stucco
MATERIALS Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property. Walls (structure): Adobe Walls (sheathing): Stucco
Walls (structure): Adobe Walls (sheathing): Stucco Windows: Steel CMT
Roof: Rolled asphalt Foundation: Unknown
SETTING Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property.
Various cacti, dirt and mature landscaping surrounded by 3' wood picket fence.
How has the environment changed since the property was constructed?
Unknown
WORKMANSHIP. Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of constrution.: Rare (if not unique) example of Art Moderne in adobe
Rate (it not unique) example of Art woderne in adobe
NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)
Individually listed Contributor Noncontributor to Historic District
Date listed: Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date):
RECOMMENDATIONS ON NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)
Property is is not eligible individually.
Property \square is \square is not eligible as a contributor to a listed or potential historic district. \square More info is needed to evaluate.
If not considered eligible, state reason:
Reversable
FORM COMPLETED BY
Name and Affiliation: Ryden Architects Date: 4/5/2005
Mailing Address: 902 W. McDowell Rd. Phoenix AZ 85007 Phone#: (602)253-5381

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Continuation sheets may be attached if necessasry. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

For Properties identified through survey: Si	te No: 30.3423 Survey Area: Light Ra	il System Survey
Historic Name (s) Zoe E. Hayes House		
(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects th	ne property's historic importance.)	
Address: 1412 E. Jefferson St.		
City or Town Phoenix	vicinity County: Maricopa	<u>Tax Parcel No</u> 116-48-015
Township: Range:	Section: Quarter Section:	Acreage: <1
Block: 0 Lot(s): 0	Plat (Addition):	Year of Plat (Addition 0
UTM reference: Zone: 12 Easting:	0 Northing: 0	
USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map:		
ARCHITECT	not determined known Source	:]
BUILDER:	not determined known Source	:]
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1929	known estimated Source: Telepho	ne Directories
STRUCTURAL CONDITION		
Good (well maintained; no serious proble	ems apparent)	
Fair (some problems apparent)	Describe: General deterioration of exterior	finishes.
Poor (major problems; imminent threat)	Describe:	
Ruin/Uninhabitable		
USES/FUNCTION		
Describe how the property has been used over		La CHERTHERMER GROUP CONTROL C
Residence		
		Accounting to the second secon
		A STATE AND A STATE OF THE STAT
Sources		
DIVOTO INTRODUCATION		
PHOTO INFORMATION		
Date of Photo: 5/13/2003		To compare the second s
View Direction: NE		illo
Negative No: A19		All Marie Control of the Control of

	Site No: 30.3423
To be eligible for the National Register, a property must re	present an important part of the history or architecture of an area. The significance of a
Associate the second se	those patterns, themes, or trends in history in which a property occured or gained importance.
·	verty that may make it worthy of preservation. Add'l. sheets should be attached as necessary.
	ling is associated with the context of Community Planning and Development. It
Describe any historic event/trends	r the theme of housing - single-family residence (A).
associated with the property.	
D DDD COX	
B. PERSON List and describe See Attach	ment
persons with an important association with the building.	
C. ARCHITECTURE. Style: Rare example of	f Vamocular two ctory house
Stories 2 Basement Roc	
Describe other character-defining features of its massing,	•
	rpical for the homes along this stretch of Jefferson Street. It is one of the larger
homes remaining in this area.	plear for the homes along this stretch of series on other. It is one of the larger
, -	
INTEGRITY	
	we integrity, i.e., it must be able to visually convey its importance. The outline
	blanks with as detailed a description of the property as possible.
<i>. .</i>	date: 0 original site: 1
DESIGN Describe alterations from the original	<u></u>
Some windows infilled to accommodate smalle	r windows; second floor porch infilled as a room.
MATERIALS Describe the materials used in	he following elements of the property.
Walls (structure): Wood Frame	Walls (sheathing): Wood siding
Windows: Wood DH	<u>,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,</u>
Windows: Wood DH Roof: Asphalt shingles	Foundation - Unknown
Roof: Asphalt shingles	Foundation: Unknown
Roof: Asphalt shingles SETTING Describe the natural and/or built en	nvironment around the property.
Roof: Asphalt shingles	nvironment around the property.
Roof: Asphalt shingles SETTING Describe the natural and/or built en The building is surrounded by dirt yard with 3'	chainlink fence.
Roof: Asphalt shingles SETTING Describe the natural and/or built en The building is surrounded by dirt yard with 3' How has the environment changed since the pre-	chainlink fence.
Roof: Asphalt shingles SETTING Describe the natural and/or built en The building is surrounded by dirt yard with 3' How has the environment changed since the pre Unknown	chainlink fence. operty was constructed?
Roof: Asphalt shingles SETTING Describe the natural and/or built en The building is surrounded by dirt yard with 3' How has the environment changed since the pre Unknown WORKMANSHIP. Describe the distinctive elem	nvironment around the property. chainlink fence. sperty was constructed? ments, if any, of craftsmanship or method of constrution.:
Roof: Asphalt shingles SETTING Describe the natural and/or built en The building is surrounded by dirt yard with 3' How has the environment changed since the pre Unknown WORKMANSHIP. Describe the distinctive elem This building is a good example of early 20th O	chainlink fence. operty was constructed? ments, if any, of craftsmanship or method of constrution.: Century vernacular architecture. The simplistic massing and detailing of this
Roof: Asphalt shingles SETTING Describe the natural and/or built en The building is surrounded by dirt yard with 3' How has the environment changed since the pre Unknown WORKMANSHIP. Describe the distinctive elem This building is a good example of early 20th Cresidence characterize its Vernacular style. The	chainlink fence. chainlink fence.
Roof: Asphalt shingles SETTING Describe the natural and/or built en The building is surrounded by dirt yard with 3' How has the environment changed since the pre Unknown WORKMANSHIP. Describe the distinctive elem This building is a good example of early 20th Cresidence characterize its Vernacular style. The wood trim remains to give the impression of the	chainlink fence. operty was constructed? ments, if any, of craftsmanship or method of constrution.: Century vernacular architecture. The simplistic massing and detailing of this e infill of some of the windows slightly detracts from the original character, but the e original window size.
Roof: Asphalt shingles SETTING Describe the natural and/or built en The building is surrounded by dirt yard with 3' How has the environment changed since the pre Unknown WORKMANSHIP. Describe the distinctive elem This building is a good example of early 20th Oresidence characterize its Vernacular style. The wood trim remains to give the impression of the NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, cl	chainlink fence. operty was constructed? ments, if any, of craftsmanship or method of constrution.: Century vernacular architecture. The simplistic massing and detailing of this e infill of some of the windows slightly detracts from the original character, but the e original window size. meck the appropriate box)
Roof: Asphalt shingles SETTING Describe the natural and/or built en The building is surrounded by dirt yard with 3' How has the environment changed since the pre Unknown WORKMANSHIP. Describe the distinctive elen This building is a good example of early 20th Cresidence characterize its Vernacular style. The wood trim remains to give the impression of the NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, cl Individually listed Contributor None	chainlink fence. operty was constructed? ments, if any, of craftsmanship or method of constrution.: Century vernacular architecture. The simplistic massing and detailing of this e infill of some of the windows slightly detracts from the original character, but the e original window size. meck the appropriate box) contributor to Historic District
Roof: Asphalt shingles SETTING Describe the natural and/or built en The building is surrounded by dirt yard with 3' How has the environment changed since the pre Unknown WORKMANSHIP. Describe the distinctive elem This building is a good example of early 20th of residence characterize its Vernacular style. The wood trim remains to give the impression of the NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, cl Individually listed Contributor None Date listed:	chainlink fence. operty was constructed? ments, if any, of craftsmanship or method of constrution.: Century vernacular architecture. The simplistic massing and detailing of this e infill of some of the windows slightly detracts from the original character, but the e original window size. meck the appropriate box) contributor to Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date):
Roof: Asphalt shingles SETTING Describe the natural and/or built en The building is surrounded by dirt yard with 3' How has the environment changed since the pre Unknown WORKMANSHIP. Describe the distinctive elem This building is a good example of early 20th Cresidence characterize its Vernacular style. The wood trim remains to give the impression of the NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, cl Individually listed Contributor Nonc Date listed:	chainlink fence. operty was constructed? ments, if any, of craftsmanship or method of constrution.: Century vernacular architecture. The simplistic massing and detailing of this e infill of some of the windows slightly detracts from the original character, but the e original window size. meck the appropriate box) contributor to Historic District
Roof: Asphalt shingles SETTING Describe the natural and/or built end The building is surrounded by dirt yard with 3' How has the environment changed since the production of the Unknown WORKMANSHIP. Describe the distinctive elemonary of the Unknown of the Unk	chainlink fence. Operty was constructed? Ments, if any, of craftsmanship or method of constrution.: Century vernacular architecture. The simplistic massing and detailing of this e infill of some of the windows slightly detracts from the original character, but the e original window size. Meck the appropriate box) Contributor to Historic District Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date): GISTER ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)
Roof: Asphalt shingles SETTING Describe the natural and/or built en The building is surrounded by dirt yard with 3' How has the environment changed since the pre Unknown WORKMANSHIP. Describe the distinctive elem This building is a good example of early 20th Cresidence characterize its Vernacular style. The wood trim remains to give the impression of the NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, cl Individually listed Contributor Nonc Date listed:	chainlink fence. Operty was constructed? Ments, if any, of craftsmanship or method of constrution.: Century vernacular architecture. The simplistic massing and detailing of this e infill of some of the windows slightly detracts from the original character, but the e original window size. Meck the appropriate box) Contributor to Historic District Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date): GISTER ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)
Roof: Asphalt shingles SETTING Describe the natural and/or built end The building is surrounded by dirt yard with 3' How has the environment changed since the production of the Unknown WORKMANSHIP. Describe the distinctive elemonary of the Unknown of the Unk	chainlink fence. Operty was constructed? Ments, if any, of craftsmanship or method of constrution.: Century vernacular architecture. The simplistic massing and detailing of this e infill of some of the windows slightly detracts from the original character, but the e original window size. Meck the appropriate box) Contributor to Historic District Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date): GISTER ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)
Roof: Asphalt shingles SETTING Describe the natural and/or built end The building is surrounded by dirt yard with 3' How has the environment changed since the prediction of the prediction of the distinctive elements of the prediction of the pre	chainlink fence. Operty was constructed? Ments, if any, of craftsmanship or method of constrution.: Century vernacular architecture. The simplistic massing and detailing of this e infill of some of the windows slightly detracts from the original character, but the e original window size. Meck the appropriate box) Contributor to Historic District Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date): GISTER ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)
Roof: Asphalt shingles SETTING Describe the natural and/or built end The building is surrounded by dirt yard with 3' How has the environment changed since the production of	chainlink fence. Departy was constructed? Denotes, if any, of craftsmanship or method of constrution.: Century vernacular architecture. The simplistic massing and detailing of this e infill of some of the windows slightly detracts from the original character, but the e original window size. Deteck the appropriate box) Contributor to Historic District Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date): GISTER ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant) Or to a listed or potential historic district.
Roof: Asphalt shingles SETTING Describe the natural and/or built end The building is surrounded by dirt yard with 3' How has the environment changed since the predunknown WORKMANSHIP. Describe the distinctive elem This building is a good example of early 20th Oresidence characterize its Vernacular style. The wood trim remains to give the impression of the NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, cl. Individually listed Contributor None Date listed: RECOMMENDATIONS ON NATIONAL REGISTER Property is is not eligible individually. Property is is not eligible as a contribut If not considered eligible, state reason: FORM COMPLETED BY	chainlink fence. Departy was constructed? Dentury vernacular architecture. The simplistic massing and detailing of this enfill of some of the windows slightly detracts from the original character, but the enciginal window size. Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date): Determined eligible by Keeper of Shational Register (date): District Of Shational Register (date): District Of Shational Register (date): District Of Shational Register (date): District Of Shational Register (date): District Of Shational Register (date): District Of Shational Register (date): District Of Shational Register (date): District Of Shational Register (date): District Of Shational Register (date):
Roof: Asphalt shingles SETTING Describe the natural and/or built end The building is surrounded by dirt yard with 3' How has the environment changed since the production of	chainlink fence. Deperty was constructed? Denents, if any, of craftsmanship or method of constrution.: Century vernacular architecture. The simplistic massing and detailing of this enfill of some of the windows slightly detracts from the original character, but the eoriginal window size. Detect the appropriate box) Contributor to Historic District Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date): GISTER ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant) Or to a listed or potential historic district. More info is needed to evaluate. Reversable

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

Property Address:	1412 E. Jefferson Street	Sheet No
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SIGNIFICANCE

B. PERSONS:

This two story 1930 wood framed house is architecturally unique to the neighborhood. No one was home to interview. The City Directory states that in 1930 Zoe Hayes owned the house and Cora Jones, a teacher at Dunbar School resided there. Cora was listed as the owner and sole occupant in 1935. By 1940, Cora M. Jones(Homeowner) was still a teacher at Dunbar School; along with Elena M Knox, a teacher at Booker T Washington School; and Palmerston Landry, the Principal of Booker T. Washington School all resided at this location. These three lived in the house until 1960. In 1965, Lester B. and Quintella Jacksons owned the house. There were no more entries in the City Directory through 1985. Patrick Brown has owned the house since 1986 according to the Maricopa County Assessor Records.

CITY OF PHOENIX / STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed forms to City of Phoenix Historic Preservation Office, 200 W. Washington, 17th Floor, Phoenix, AZ 85003 for listing on Phoenix Historic Property Register, or Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007 for listing on Arizona/National Register of Historic Places.

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION		
For properties identified through survey: Site No:	AAHPS-001 Survey Area: Africa	n American Historic Property Survey
Historic Name(s): Aubrey & Winstona Ald		
(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the pro	operty's historic importance.)	
Address: 1326 E. Jefferson		AT THREE TO THE TOTAL THREE TO THE TOTAL THREE TOTAL THREE TO THE TOTAL THREE THREE THREE THREE THREE
City or Town: Phoenix	vicinity County: Maricopa	Tax Parcel No.:116-47-040
Township: 1N Range: 3E Sect	tion: 9 Quarter Section: 10-	30 Acreage: 7000 sq.ft.
Block: Lot(s): 19 Plat	(Addition): Collins Phoenix	Year of Plat: 1887
Block: Lot(s): 19 Plat UTM reference: Zone: Easting:	Northing: USGS	7.5' quad map: Phoenix
		* *
Architect:	☑not determined ☐known source:	
Builder: Construction Date: 1951	☑not determined ☐known source:	
Construction Date: 1951	estimated known source:	City Directories. 1951-1970
STRUCTURAL CONDITION: Good (Well-maintained; no serious problem	••	
Fair (Some problems apparent) Describe:		
Ruin/Uninhabitable		
USES/FUNCTIONS Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use: Historic Use: Domestic Single Dwelling Building Type: Individual Residence Present Use:		
Sources:		120
	in bines manifestic	The state of the s
PHOTO INFORMATION		NEW TOWNS AND THE PARTY OF THE
Date of photo: 08/15/04		
View Direction (looking towards):		
North		
Negative No.:		

		AAHPS-001
A Separate L	To	SNIFICANCE be eligible for the Phoenix/Arizona/National Register, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. te: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible.
	A.	HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or the local community.)
	В.	PERSONS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
	C.	ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)
		Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)
	Tol	TEGRITY be eligible for the Phoenix/Arizona/National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. vide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.
	1.	LOCATION Original Site Moved date: Original Site:
	2.	DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made) Transitional / Early French Provincial Ranch style house with hip roof, steel casement windows and red brick walls.
	3.	SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property) Located along major street. Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:
NO TO		Many adjacent residential properties have been replaced by vacant lots and commercial encroachment.
		MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property) Walls (structure): Red brick Foundation: Concrete slab Roof: Asphalt shingles/tile ridges Windows: Steel casement '
		If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? Wall Sheathing: Unpainted brick, running bond pattern
		If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally?
	5.	WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)
		TONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box) Individually listed □Contributor □Non-contributor to Historic District
		Individually listed Contributor Non-contributor to Historic District te Listed: Determined eligible by keeper of National Register date:
]	Pro	OMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of HPO staff or survey consultant) operty is is not eligible individually. operty is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district. More information needed to evaluate not considered eligible, state reason:

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name and Affiliation: David Dean / Athenaeum Public History Group Date: 09/30/04

Mailing Address: 628 W. Portobello Ave, Mesa AZ 85210 Phone No.: (480)251-7177

CITY OF PHOENIX / STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

name of property Aubrey & Winstona Aldridge House

AAHPS-001
Continuation Sheet No.

SIGNIFICANCE

B. PERSONS:

Associated with Historic Context African American History in Phoenix, 1868-1970.

Aubrey Aldridge was an important African American educator in Phoenix. He served as the first principal of Paul Laurence Dunbar Elementary and later Mary McLeod Bethune Elementary School. Winstona Hackett Aldridge was an important teacher first at Dunbar School and then at Booker T. Washington School. Aubrey Aldridge was also one of the first members of the Desert Mashie Golf Club, the first African American Golf Club in Phoenix.

CITY OF PHOENIX / STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed forms to City of Phoenix Historic Preservation Office, 200 W. Washington, 17th Floor, Phoenix, AZ 85003 for listing on Phoenix Historic Property Register, or Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007 for listing on Arizona/National Register of Historic Places.

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION	
For properties identified through survey: Site No: AAHPS-037 Survey Area: African A	American Historic Property Survey
Historic Name(s): W. A. Robinson House (Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.) Address: 1314 E. Jefferson	
City or Town: Phoenix vicinity County: Maricopa	Tax Parcel No.: 116-47-037
Township: 1N Range: 3E Section: 9 Quarter Section: 10-30	Acreage:
Block: Lot(s): 16 Plat (Addition): Collins Phoenix	Year of Plat:
Block: Lot(s): 16 Plat (Addition): Collins Phoenix UTM reference: Zone: Easting: Northing: USGS 7.	5' quad map: Phoenix
Architect:	
Builder: \times not determined \times known source:	*****
Construction Date: 1935 estimated known source: M	aricopa County Assessor
STRUCTURAL CONDITION: □ Good (Well-maintained; no serious problems apparent) □ Fair (Some problems apparent) Describe:	
Poor (Major problems; imminent threat) Describe:	
Ruin/Uninhabitable	
USES/FUNCTIONS Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use: Historic Use: Domestic Single dwelling Building Type: Individual Residence Present Use: Sources:	
PHOTO INFORMATION	
Date of photo: 08/15/04	
View Direction (looking towards):	
North	
Negative No.:	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

			AAHPS-037
e de la companya de l		<u>GNIFICANCE</u>	
Silver Services		be eligible for the Phoenix/Arizona/National Register, a property must represent an important part of the history or a te: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible.	architecture of an area.
	A.	HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or the local community.)	signifîcant historic event or
	B.	PERSONS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in	the past.)
	C.	ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)	f a type, period, or method o
		Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered his	storic.)
	INT	TEGRITY	
	To b	he eligible for the Phoenix/Arizona/National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visual avide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.	lly convey its importance.
	l.	LOCATION 🛛 Original Site 🗌 Moved date:Original Site:	
	2.	DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations v	vere made)
		1 Story; Recessed entry, off-center, late door; Cross-gable roof w/ asphalt shingles; Eaves: exposed rafte	
		detailing at gable wall; Canopy porch	
	2		
	3.	SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)	
and the same	·	Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:	
		MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property) Walls (structure): Wood frame Foundation: Concrete Roof: A	sphalt shingle
		Windows: Unknown, screened, wood-double hung-multi lite, some boarded	
		If the windows have been altered, what were they originally?	- CONTROL OF THE CONT
	,	Wall Sheathing: Stucco	······································
		If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally?	
	5. 1	WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)	
	-		
]	<u>NAT</u>	TIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed; check the appropriate box)	
		Individually listed Contributor Non-contributor to	Historic District
	Dat	ate Listed:Determined eligible by keeper of National Register date:	
_			
<u>1</u>		COMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of HPO staff or survey consultant)	
		operty 🔀 is 🗌 is not eligible individually.	
		operty 🔲 is 🔲 is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district. More information needed to evaluate	
	II II	not considered eligible, state reason:	

Date:

09/30/04

Phone No.: (480)251-7177

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name and Affiliation: David Dean / Athenaeum Public History Group

Mailing Address: 628 W. Portobello Ave, Mesa AZ 85210

CITY OF PHOENIX / STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

name of property W.A. Robinson House

AAHPS-037 Continuation Sheet No.

1

SIGNIFICANCE

B. PERSONS:

Associated with Historic Context African American History in Phoenix, 1868-1970.

W.A. Robinson was an important educator and civil rights activist in Phoenix. In 1945, Robinson became principal of George Washington Carver High School until it closed in 1954. He reorganized the school and heightened its educational standards. Robinson recruited African American teachers from throughout the nation. Some of these outstanding teachers, who all held Master's degrees, included Arlena Seneca, Gussie Wilson, Mattie Hackett Moore, Alice Marriot, Bettye Fairfax, Deloris Adkins, Thelma Shaw, and Estelle Burnette. Robinson held a B.A. from Atlanta University, and a B.S. and M.S. from Columbia University. He wrote education-related articles in journals, and was active in the community. Robinson was one of the first members of the Phoenix Urban League, organized in 1943. He was a "go-getter" who refused to accept cast-off equipment, books and supplies from the Phoenix Union High School District. In a diplomatic, but persistent way, he pushed to improve the facility and supplies at Carver High, in order to build the best possible school. When Carver closed, Robinson took on a new job in administration for the Phoenix Union High School district. W. A Robinson lived in this house for over thirty years and throughout his career as an educator and community leader. With Carver High School associated with so many important individuals, this property is best associated with Robinson in recognition of his achievements and contributions to the African American community through out his professional and personal life.

CITY OF PHOENIX / STATE OF ARIZONA

Northwest
Negative No.:

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed forms to City of Phoenix Historic Preservation Office, 200 W. Washington, 17th Floor, Phoenix, AZ 85003 for listing on Phoenix Historic Property Register, or Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007 for listing on Arizona/National Register of Historic Places.

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION For properties identified through survey: Site No	: <u>AAHPS-014</u> Survey Area: <u>African A</u>	merican Historic Property Survey
Historic Name(s): Calvin and Georgie Goo (Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the pr Address: 1508 - 1510 E. Jefferson		
City or Town: Phoenix] vicinity County: <u>Maricopa</u>	Tax Parcel No.: 116-48-039
Township: 1N Range: 3E Sec		
Block: Lot(s): 15 Pla	t (Addition): Collins Phoenix	Year of Plat:
UTM reference: Zone:Easting: _	Northing:USGS 7.5	' quad map: Phoenix
Architect:	Not determined Tknown source:	
Architect: Builder:	Not determined known source:	
Construction Date: 1951	Sestimated	ty Directories, Calvin Goode records
,, 11 1 1	<u> </u>	
STRUCTURAL CONDITION:		
$^{\prime}$ $oxtimes$ Good (Well-maintained; no serious problen	ns apparent)	
Fair (Some problems apparent) Describe:		
Poor (Major problems; imminent threat)		
Ruin/Uninhabitable		
	AND COMMENTS	
USES/FUNCTIONS		
Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use:		
Historic Use: Domestic		
Duplex		
Building Type: Individual Residence		
Present Use:		
Sources: City Directories, 1956-1970		
PHOTO INFORMATION		
Date of photo: 08/15/04	Commission of the European Management of the sale	Commence of the Commence of th
View Direction (looking towards):	MATTER STATE OF THE STATE OF TH	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O

SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the Phoenix/Arizona/National Register, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or the local community.)
- B. PERSONS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.) C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the 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.) Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.) INTEGRITY To be eligible for the Phoenix/Arizona/National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary. 1. LOCATION Original Site Moved date: _____Original Site: _____ DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made) Duplex in the Early / Transitional Ranch style; I building L-shape plan, the other rectangular. Business side includes "storefront" window and business entrance with off-set projecting porch 3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property) Major street across from Eastlake Park Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property) Walls (structure): concrete block / brick Foundation: concrete slab Roof: low-pitch, gable Windows: steel casement If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? Wall Sheathing: painted concrete block one half of duplex / natural brick the other half of duplex If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction) NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box) Individually listed Contributor Non-contributor to Historic District Date Listed: Determined eligible by keeper of National Register date: RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of HPO staff or survey consultant) Property is is not eligible individually. Property is is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district. More information needed to evaluate If not considered eligible, state reason:

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name and Affiliation: David Dean / Athenaeum Public History Group Date: 09/30/04

Mailing Address: 628 W. Portobello Ave, Mesa AZ 85210 Phone No.: (480)251-7177

CITY OF PHOENIX / STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM CONTINUATION SHEET

AAHPS-014 Continuation Sheet No.

SIGNIFICANCE

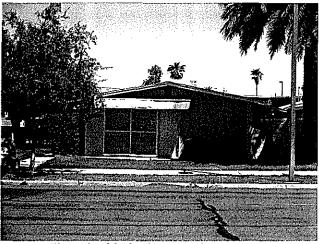
B. PERSONS:

Associated with Historic Context African American History in Phoenix, 1868-1970.

Calvin Goode is a well-known City Councilman, businessman, community activist and neighborhood stalwart. Goode obtained a business degree from Arizona State College and established his own accounting business after 1955. In 1972, Goode ran and was elected to the Phoenix City Council, where he served for over 20 years. He secured many improvements for the Black community, such as the bridge over the Salt River at 16th Street. For years, he ably advocated for jobs and job training, improved programs for youth and a program to ensure that small businesses owned by women and minorities receive a proportionate share of city business. He was the longest-tenured councilman in Phoenix's history, and also served twice as Vice-Mayor.

ELIGIBLE

Although the house was constructed before 1955, Mr. Goode's period of significance is associated with his accomplishments as Councilman and activist in Phoenix after 1970. It is recommended as not eligible for designation until the associated achievements from the period of significance has achieved fifty years



West side of duplex facing North

ARIZONA STATE HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION PHOENIX CITY-WIDE SURVEY OF HISTORIC AGRICULTURAL YEY AREA NAME: AND RURAL BUILDINGS	COUNTY: MARICOPA SURVEY SITE: 644 USGS QUAD: PHOENIX
HISTORIC NAME: W.W. JONES HOUSE	TIN R 3E S 9 / SW & OF THE SW &
ADDRESS/LOCATION: 1008 E BUCKEYE	UTM
CITY/TOWN: PHOENIX, ARIZONA	Description (contd.)
TAX PARCEL NUMBER:	ROOF TYPE: HIP W/ DORMER
OWNER:	ROOF SHEATHING: WOOD SHINGLES
OWNER ADDRESS:	"AMARLES
	EAVES TREATMENT: WD DH 1/1
HISTORIC USE: - RESIDENCE	EXPOSED RAFTERS
PRESENT USE: RESIDENCE	WINDOWS: WD DH 1/1
BUILDING TYPE: HOUSE	<u> </u>
STYLE: VERNACULAR	ENTRY: CENTRAL
CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1879	WOOD
ARCHITECT/BUILDER: UNKNOWN	PORCHES: WRAPAROUND VERANDA
INTEGRITY: ALTERED: MINOR	
CONDITION: FAIR	STOREFRONTS: N/A
DESCRIPTION	
STEES: 1 DIMENSIONS: (1) (w)	NOTABLE INTERIOR: UNKNOWN
STRUCTURAL MATERIAL: ADOBE	
	OUTBUILDINGS:
FOUNDATION MATERIAL: STONE	
	ALTERATIONS:
WALL SHEATHING: STUCCO	
	PHOTOGRAPH
APPLIED ORNAMENT:	PHOTOGRAPHER: WOODWARD/OSMON
KETCH MAP:	

SIGNIFICANCE: AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: COMMERCE COMMUNITY PLANNING ECONOMICS EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT GOVERNMENTAL MILITARY RELIGION SC THEATRE TRANSPORTATION TOURISM OTHER (Specify AGRICULTURE) HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS (be concise): PROMINENT OCCUPANT/HISTORIC ASSOCIATION(S) RELATIONSHIP TO LOCAL DEVELOPMENT Representative of Pre-1911 forming/ogricultural CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS IIIUstrates variabodian design of troditional for anchitectural STYLE acchitecture. MAJOR ARCH. FORM/MATERIAL ENGINEERING/STRUCTURAL DISTRICT/STREETSCAPE CONTRIBUTION DISCUSSION AS REQUIRED: JUBLIOGRAPHY/SOURCES: JUBLIOGRAPHY/SOURCES: JUBLIOGRAPHY/SOURCES: JUBLIOGRAPHY/SOURCES: JUBLIOGRAPHY/SOURCES: JUBLIOGRAPHY/SOURCES: JUBLIOGRAPHY/SOURCES: JUBLIOGRAPHY/SOURCES:	
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