



## TOUR 1 - DOWNTOWN & ARMORY PARK

Guides: Jennifer Levstik & Jonathon Mabry



**A. The Second Southern Pacific RR Depot – 400 E. Toole Ave. 1907** On the National Register of Historic Places. The station was commissioned in 1905 as a result of high passenger volume and was completed in 1907. It replaced the original wooden train depot on this site (1880) which was lost to fire. (See also Tour 4.) *NRHP*



**B. Julian Drew Block (Lewis Hotel) – 178-188 E. Broadway Blvd. 1917** The ground floor of this two-story brick building has the large picture windows typically associated with commercial use. The second floor, originally a hotel with screened porches for guests, is now used as apartments. *NRHP*



**C. Hotel Congress – 311 E. Congress St. 1919** The location directly across from the Southern Pacific Railroad depot made it an ideal hotel and residence for winter visitors. Exposed brick bearing wall construction on the exterior joins with a gracious lobby with high ceilings opening onto a restaurant, bar, and shops available to hotel guests and the public.



**D. Carnegie Library (Tucson Children's Museum) – 200 S. 6th Ave. 1900-01** This Neoclassical Revival building has survived numerous trials, including fire that destroyed the lofty central dome. The piers and Ionic columns at the entry, quality of materials and fine craftsmanship convey a sense of solidity and dignity. *NRHP*



**E. Scottish Rite Cathedral – 160 S. Scott Ave. 1915** A surprising variety of Neoclassical stylistic influences are combined in this Masonic temple. The symmetrical exterior façade of brick and terra cotta weaves together the large scale of the Roman Revival with a restrained Greek Revival ornament. *NRHP*



**F. & G. Marist College and St. Augustine Cathedral Complex. 1915-1916** (St. Augustine Cathedral – 192 S. Stone. 1896) (Marist College – 72 W. Ochoa St. 1915)

The Marist College, Our Lady's Chapel, and Cathedral Parish Hall represent the only remaining unmodified historic adobe buildings of the original downtown headquarters of the Roman Catholic Diocese. The three buildings are located within the St. Augustine Cathedral Complex and were built between 1915 and 1916. Marist College is the tallest extant adobe building in Arizona. *NRHP*



**H. U.S. Courthouse – 55 E. Broadway Blvd. 1929** (Post-Statehood). Originally built as a ground-floor post office with courtrooms on the second floor, the building presents a restrained Neoclassical façade with Roman and Greek ornamentation. *NRHP*



**J. Chicago Store – 130 E. Congress St. 1903** Built for the Los Angeles Furniture Company, this is an example of 20th-century main street commercial architecture, with brick bearing walls and a cornice carried on brackets, supported by pilasters and capitals. A new roof structure was added in 1999 above the pressed tin ceilings and original oak staircase. *NRHP*

## TOUR 2 - EL PRESIDIO

Guide: R. Brooks Jeffery



**A. Wright Zellweger House – 288 N. Church Ave. 1900** Tucson's best remaining interpretation of the Neoclassical style. The flat roof carries a balustrade with finials, and the curved entry porch has Ionic columns with matching pilasters at the door. The original redwood clapboard siding was discovered in 1976 under a stucco coating. *NRHP*



**B. Leonardo Romero House – 104-108 W. Washington. ca. 1868** Based on this building's skewed alignment with the modern street, construction materials and methods, it may embody a portion of the original presidio wall. Otherwise, it is a typical transformed Sonoran rowhouse with a pitched roof. *NRHP*



**C. Sam Hughes House – 221-223 N. Main. ca. 1864** The original abobe house was expanded several times for the Hughes' 15 children. The shallow wood pediments show influences from the then-fashionable Greek Revival style. The main part of the house originally had a *zaguán* for circulation from room to room. *NRHP*



**D. J. Knox Corbett House – 179 N. Main Ave. 1907-08** An excellent example of Mission Revival style, this house is open to the public as part of the Tucson Museum of Art. The plain wood trim at the interior contrasts with light walls, indicative of Craftsman interiors which were often found in Mission Revival houses. *NRHP*



**E. Cheyney House – 252 N. Main Ave. 1905** A Mission Revival house typical of residences in the affluent "Snob Hollow" neighborhood at the turn of the century. This building has a living room bay window projecting from the two-story west facade, facing the Tucson Mountains and Santa Cruz River. *NRHP*



**F. Johnson (Manning-Johnson) House. 450 W. Paseo Redondo. 1916** This mansion, built for one of the original Owl's Club members, features a turreted cylinder in the center and at the south end. Much changed now, an open arched loggia once joined the two halves of the building. *NRHP*



**G. El Paso & Southwestern RR Depot – 419 W. Congress. 1912-13** This Beaux Arts classical building was built by the Phelps Dodge Company 'to serve their copper interests in Bisbee and Douglas' after disagreements with the Southern Pacific RR. The central rotunda is visible, topped by a stained glass dome. *NRHP*



**H. Hinchcliffe House and Court – 330 N. Granada Ave. 1910-11** The house is a "Western Stick" style of bungalow with a spacious front porch. A small back apartment is a miniature of the main house. Hinchcliffe Court was Arizona's first resort catering to automobile travel. It is laid out as a horseshoe of ten small wooden bungalows. *NRHP*



**J. Jules le Fein House (El Charro Restaurant) – 311 N. Court Ave. 1900** Number 311 is at the south end of the restaurant group. le Fein, also known as Julius Flin, was a stonemason from France. The house has a central plan with a stairway down to a basement that is lined with stone. *NRHP*

## TOUR 3 - WEST UNIVERSITY

Guide: Demion Clinco



**A. Warehouse – 439 N. 6th Ave. date unknown** (appears on 1909 Sanborn Fire Insurance Co. map) This warehouse at the corner of 6th Street and 6th Avenue is good example of adaptive reuse. Note the steel sash window that curves around one corner and the large canopy on 6th. Street. *NRHP*



**B. Warehouse – 450 North 6th Avenue, date unknown.** This warehouse is another good example of adaptive reuse. Note the original design of the attractive sidewalk canopy supported by steel cables. The adaptive reuse retained the original canopy and the original steel sash windows. *NRHP*



**C. Ronstadt House – 607 North 6th Avenue. 1904** Built on a double lot for Frederico and Lupe Ronstadt the two-story stucco house has protruding roof slabs and decoration on the face of the balcony that reflect the influence of the Chicago Architect Louis Sullivan on the home's architects. *NRHP*



**D. Bayless House – 145 East University Boulevard. 1905** An unusual entry is perpendicular to the dominant gabled roof, causing the two curvilinear Mission Style pediments to form bookends on the sides of the house. Two unique dormers curve slightly upward. The home had a full five-room basement used for summer living quarters before air-conditioning. *NRHP*



**E. Residence (Law Offices) – 35 E. University Blvd. ca. 1905** Graceful proportions are evident in the south-facing porch, made of five semicircular arches with decorative medallions marking the spandrels. The exterior finish material is stucco. Transformation from residences to offices was easily made owing to the simplicity of the floor plan. *NRHP*



**F. Quaker Meeting House – 931 N 5th Ave. ca. 1910** This two-story brick Federalist-style house has porches on the east and south with white columns and Ionic capitals. The east porch also forms a balcony over the entrance. The privacy of the front yard is defined by a low wrought-iron fence and gate. *NRHP*



**G. Residence – 341 E. 1st Street. ca. 1915** House in "Western Stick" style with characteristic exposed rafters supporting deep overhangs on multiple gabled roofs. This house is a simpler version of the type made popular by the California architects Greene and Greene in their Gamble House. *NRHP*



**H. Santa Catalina Apartments (Udall Center) – 803-811 E. 1st Street. ca. 1910** Originally a boarding house, these two stuccoed brick buildings have gabled roofs supported by slim wooden posts, creating a continuous porch on all sides of each structure. Segmental arches at many exterior doors and windows are typical of this early residential type. *NRHP*



**J. Tucson High School (Roskrige Bilingual Middle school) – 501 E. 6th Street. ca. 1908** The first high school for Tucson, this two-story structure was originally Neoclassical in style with exterior walls of exposed brick. Two subsequent expansions brought the building to its present size; the portico and stucco covering were added in 1931. *NRHP*

## TOUR 3 - WAREHOUSE DISTRICT

Guide: Corky Poster



**A. The Second Southern Pacific RR Depot – 400 E. Toole Ave. 1907** The original structure was in an ornate Mission Revival style. A 1941 modernization to a more austere Spanish Colonial revival style, stripped away its ornamentation, and expanded its size. Later modifications by Southern Pacific were added, especially on the interior. (See also Tour 1.)



**B. Heidel Hotel/MacArthur Building – 345 E. Toole Ave. 1907** This flatiron structure served passengers of the Southern Pacific Railroad. The hotel originally included a restaurant, barber shop and saloon. A 1984 renovation gutted the building and built a new structure within the façade. The building later lost its National Register listing.



**C. Barker Brothers Warehouse – 119 E. Toole Ave. 1904** This structure is one of a series of workman-like warehouses designed to front the railroad for off- and on-loading of commerce. It housed wholesale produce and seed and grain. Hooks in the basement ceiling attest to its meat-packing history. Listed as "Tucson's first cold storage warehouse." *NRHP*



**D. Baffert-Leon Warehouse – 1 E. Toole Ave. 1923** This structure (post-Statehood) represents another of the series of warehouses built along the SP tracks 1905-1930. It was built for partners Baffert and Leon, in the wholesale grocery business for 35 years. It supplied many of the Chinese grocery stores in Tucson. *NRHP*



**E. Steinfeld Warehouse – 101 W. 6th Street. 1907** The leading example of early warehouse development associated with the Southern Pacific Railroad. Built for the mercantile Steinfeld family, this warehouse was served by the adjacent freight-cars. The building is made of local brick and is divided by firewalls into three sections. *NRHP*



**F. Gustav Hoff House (now Gadsden Co.) – 127 W. Franklin St. 1880** This structure is a hybrid design style, with elements of transformed Sonoran architecture (including a classic *zaguán* plan), but set on the lot as a free-standing building in a more American territorial traditional. The hip roof and the A Mountain stone porch were added circa 1895. *NRHP*



**G. Office. – 317 N. Court Ave. 1871** The original adobe structure was two row houses built in Sonoran style. A 1926 aerial photo shows a hip roof added, making this a transformed Sonoran style structure. In 1939, two more brick row houses were added to the west. *NRHP*

*NRHP* indicates that the property is listed on the National and State Registers of Historic Places or contributes to a National Register District.

Sources of building descriptions include our guides; much information was also derived from *A Guide To Tucson Architecture* by Annie Nequette and R. Brooks Jeffery. University of Arizona Press, 2002.

Map composite generated by Kelly Rehm from digital excerpts of 1909 Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps (*ProQuest Information and Learning Co., ©2001*) and Pima County MapGuide.