

Harold Bell Wright Estates Historic District
 Name of Property

Pima County, Arizona
 County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
 other (explain:)

 Signature of the Keeper

 Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box)

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

- private
 public - Local
 public - State
 public - Federal

- building(s)
 district
 site
 structure
 object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
73	39	buildings
		district
2		site
		structure
		object
75	39	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC – Single Dwelling
RECREATION AND CULTURE/Outdoor
 Recreation/park

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Modern Movement - Ranch Style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: concrete

walls: Brick, other- burnt adobe

roof: Asphalt, other

other: wood

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

Harold Bell Wright Estates is located in the eastern suburbs of the City of Tucson, within an area roughly bounded by N. Wilmot Rd. on the west, E. Speedway Blvd. on the north, El Dorado Hills subdivision on the east, and St. Joseph's Hospital and private parcels on the south. The subdivision, which covers 116 acres and contains 112 single-family dwellings, has a site-specific street plan that is part grid and part curvilinear. The 99 dwellings built during the neighborhood's period of significance fall under the general rubric of Ranch style; a majority of these are constructed of burnt adobe. Landscaping is a major feature of the subdivision, and includes substantial portions of retained desert vegetation. The neighborhood retains a high degree of integrity and includes 112 homes, of which 73 or 65% are contributing, as well as 2 parks.

Narrative Description

Harold Bell Wright Estates is located in eastern Tucson within an area bounded by N. Wilmot Rd. on the west, E. Speedway Blvd. on the north, El Dorado Hills subdivision on the east, and St. Joseph's Hospital and private parcels on the south. Geographically, the subdivision is situated in the eastern portion of the Tucson Basin; the native biotic community is that of the Sonoran Desert. Elevations within the subdivision range from 2,540 to 2,590 feet. The subdivision lies on the *bajada* of the Rincon Mountains to the east; *bajada* is the term used for the low-sloping zone between the mountain foothills and the basin floor. On the north are the Santa Catalina Mountains. To the west is the north-flowing Santa Cruz River, the basin's principal drainage, with the Tucson Mountains beyond. The Santa Cruz Valley continues to the south as far as the state of Sonora, Mexico, 60 miles away.

The neighborhood's name derives from American author Harold Bell Wright. Born in Rome, New York in 1872, Wright, in the years from 1903 to 1942, was the author of nineteen books, and saw at least fifteen movies made that were based on his work, many of whose productions involved Wright and one of which, The Mine with the Iron Door, he arranged to have make its world premier at Tucson's Rialto Theatre.

While his work was never well received by literary critics either during his time or after, Harold Bell Wright was wildly popular with a large, broad-based reading public throughout the Western World. He was in fact, one of the most popular American writers of his time, being for example, the first American ever to write a novel that sold over a million copies. In 1930 The New York Times termed Wright ... "the narrator of the hopes and dreams of the great mass of American readers from New York to California."

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The subdivision covers most of the northwest quarter of Section 7, Township 14 South, Range 15 East. Harold Bell Wright bought this quarter-section in 1920 and built a home there by 1922. In 1936, Wright sold the property to Charles and Mary Gardner; in 1950, Mary Gardner and L. A. Romine, a local developer, filed the subdivision plat for Harold Bell Wright Estates (Figure 1). The plat excluded approximately 17 acres surrounding Wright's former home (listed in the National Register in 1985). The plat's design conformed to the existing natural topography and combined both conventionally gridded and curvilinear streets, providing a variety of lot shapes and sizes. The subdivision contains lots that face to arterial streets of Speedway and Wilmot, as well as lots that face interior streets. Harold Bell Wright Estates is a "themed" subdivision with the names of the interior streets being associated with characters and places from Wright's novels: Barbara Worth, Brian Kent, Corinth, Marta Hillgrove, Natachee, Printer Udell, and Shepherd Hills. There are four access points: two on North Wilmot Road and two on East Speedway Boulevard. At each point, wood signs display the street names. The southernmost access is off North Wilmot Road on East Brian Kent Street. Proceeding east, Brian Kent intersects North Corinth Avenue and continues east. Turning south on Corinth, the street curves east to become East Shepherd Hills Drive. Continuing east, the street begins to curve uphill, where it becomes North Shepherd Hills Drive. The largest lots and houses, as well as the largest expanses of native Sonoran Desert vegetation, are on the east side of the drive. The drive crests the hill, then descends to the intersection of North Barbara Worth Drive. This street runs north-northwest past East Printer Udell Street to intersect with East Marta Hillgrove Street, which in turn continues east to meet North Natachee Avenue. South of the intersection, Natachee dips to cross a small arroyo and ends in a cul-de-sac. To the north it curves around to exit the neighborhood at Speedway. Finally, there are houses with addresses on Speedway and on Wilmot. The plat also included several areas designated as "park," consisting of Wright Park, in the southwest corner of the subdivision, and portions of retained desert: a triangular parcel at the northern end of Barbara Worth, buffer zones along Wilmot, and roundabouts at the intersections of Barbara Worth with Marta Hillgrove and Brian Kent. In 1953, the Episcopal parish of St. Philip's in the Hills obtained the large parcel in the southwest corner of the plat for a mission church, which was subsequently elevated to a parish (St. Michael and All Angels), with a parochial school.

Gardner and Romine intended the subdivision for relatively affluent homeowners. The conventional rectangular lots were 100 feet wide and ranged in depth from 238 to 275 feet (23,800 to 27,500 square feet, or 0.55 to 0.63 acre, in area). Irregular lots on corners and curved streets were larger; the largest, on North Shepherd Hills, was 4.67 acres. Shortly after development began in 1951, several of the 100-foot-wide lots were merged to create lots 125 and 150 feet in width. Like the lots, the ninety-nine homes built during the neighborhood's period of significance were considerably larger than the Tucson average at the time. At a minimum, the houses were 1,600 square feet and many were well over 2,000 square feet. Setbacks vary widely, from a minimum of 30 feet to as much as 300 feet on North Shepherd Hills; most are in the range of 50 to 70 feet. The usual orientation of the house is broadside to the street; twenty-seven are sited at an angle to the street, from slightly skewed to fully perpendicular, and they are all one-story, with a distinct low-profiled horizontal emphasis to their massing, except where altered by later additions. Massed plans are the most common (68). These are rectangular, with a width and depth of more than one room; because most of the dwellings are ranch houses, the width is typically greater than the depth. The next most common plan type is compound, with wings forming an L, T, or other right-angled configuration. Eleven houses have splayed compound plans, in which the wings are joined at an oblique angle.

Foundations are slab-on-grade. Walls are burnt (kiln-fired) adobe (67) or conventional brick (32); four homes also have wood siding as an exterior material in addition to brick. Window materials changed over time: the earlier homes were built with steel windows (casement sash and fixed glass). Aluminum (horizontal sliding sash and fixed glass) came into use in the late 1950s and gradually superseded steel. A small number of homes (13) have wood lintels over the windows. With the exception of two flat-roofed houses, roofs are gabled (85), hipped (10), or shed (2). Roofing materials depend largely upon slope. Houses with roofs of very low (less than 4 in 12) slope have built-up roofs with reflective surfaces. Originally, these were white or light-colored gravel or marble chip; most now have proprietary acrylic coatings. Houses with moderately low slopes are mostly roofed with asphalt shingles; a few (11) are roofed with Mission or Spanish ceramic tile. A dozen of the houses with asphalt-shingle roofs have Mission tiles capping the ridges, a treatment common in Tucson.

Originally, only three of the houses included garages. Most had carports: integral (82), attached (8), or detached (6); 60 of these carports have been converted to garages or rooms. Half of the homes have recessed entries. Integral front porches (covering three-quarters or more of the front) are present on 35 homes; another 12 have smaller entry porches. Porch supports are usually wood posts, often corbelled. Residences without porches have at the minimum an entry terrace. Twelve residences have front patios, enclosed with a brick wall averaging 3 feet in height. Very few properties have conventional front yards. In most cases, there is a broad curving gravel drive, with a landscaped "island" in the

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center. Front walls and fences are rare in the neighborhood; the former are usually low brick walls less than 3 feet in height and the latter are rustic split-rail.

Architectural Styles

Stylistic categories for the ninety-nine residences built during the subdivision's period of significance are based generally on a preliminary typology of Ranch substyles and related styles common to Tucson developed for a study of postwar residential development done for the City of Tucson by Akros, Inc. (2007). The examples used in the Akros typology are drawn from typical lower middle- to middle-class dwellings. Because Harold Bell Wright Estates has higher-end versions, the generic term "Custom Ranch" is used here rather than Akros' "Simple Custom Ranch" (which actually was often built "on spec" to a developer's common model). The breakdown of styles, as originally built, in Harold Bell Wright Estates is as follows (six of the original Custom Ranches have recently been altered to the extent that stylistically they are now Neo-Eclectic):

Custom Ranch	80
Tucson Ranch	12
Spanish Colonial Ranch	3
Postwar Territorial	2
Contemporary	<u>2</u>
<i>Total</i>	99

Custom Ranch

Stylistically, the Custom Ranches in the subdivision can be defined by the following attributes. Seventy-three percent have rectangular massed plans, 17.5 percent compound-L or -T, and 9.5 percent compound splayed. With the exception of three original garages, all had carports, most of them integral. Burnt adobe was used for exterior walls in over two-thirds (68 percent) of the Custom Ranches; conventional brick was used in 32 percent. In four of the latter, brick is combined with wood siding on the exterior walls, a feature that is popularly associated with the "California Ranch." Window materials, as noted above, depend on age. Corner or ribbon windows are rare.

Side-gabled roofs are predominant; only 11 percent have hipped roofs. A few of the side-gabled houses have a cross gable on the right or left side of the front. Well over half (57 percent) of the roofs have a moderately low slope. Most of these are roofed with asphalt shingles; 10.5 percent have Mission or Spanish tile. The remaining 32.5 percent have very low slopes with built-up reflective roofs. Treatment of entries and the use of porches is varied:

Porch	25	34%
Porch with recessed entry	6	8%
Entry porch	10	13%
Entry porch with recessed entry	2	3%
Recessed entry only	22	30%
Entry terrace only	9	12%
<hr/>		
Total	74	100%

Representative examples of the subdivision's Custom Ranches are 6441 East Shepherd Hills (Figure 2), 6402 Brian Kent (Figure 3), 831 Corinth (Figure 4), 6531 East Shepherd Hills (Figure 5), 6536 Speedway (Figure 6), and 6625 Marta Hillgrove (Figure 7). Six of the houses that originally corresponded to this category have recently been altered to the extent that stylistically they are now what McAlester and McAlester (1997) call Neo-Eclectic.

Tucson Ranch

The primary character-defining feature of this Ranch substyle is an very low-pitched, almost flat gabled roof with a reflective surface. As noted above, the reflective surface originally consisted of white or light-colored gravel or marble

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chips; later, proprietary acrylic coatings came into use. The roofs have deep overhangs that serve in lieu of a porch. Walls are usually burnt adobe. Most commonly, Tucson Ranches have basic rectangular massed plans, although in upscale subdivisions compound plans appear. Of the dozen examples of Tucson Ranch in the neighborhood, eight have rectangular massed plans, three have compound L- or T-plans, and one has a compound splayed plan. Seven have recessed entries and two have ribbon windows, emphasizing the horizontal massing. Figure 8 shows 902 Barbara Worth, which has a recessed entry and a 5-foot overhang.

Spanish Colonial Ranch

The three residences that conform to this Ranch substyle have splayed compound plans, burnt adobe walls, and gabled roofs clad with Mission or Spanish tile. The fronts of the homes have recessed entries with entry porches; full porches are located on the side or back. The gables have emphasized structural members, including scrolled rafter ends. Other decorative details such as polychrome tile door surrounds are also present. Figure 9 shows a detail of 802 N. Shepherd Hills; note the scrolled wood lintel, decorative brickwork in the chimney, and wrought-iron weathervane.

Postwar Territorial

Akros (2007) defines this style as a continuation of the building type that began in the nineteenth century as a fusion of Hispanic and Anglo-American building practices. After World War II, "the 'Territorial' was a model advertised in most upscale subdivisions and marketed to the new resident who wanted a Southwestern look for their home" (Akros 2007:54). The primary character-defining feature is a parapeted flat roof with brick coping. Walls are burnt adobe or brick; windows and doors often have wood lintels or arches. Of the two homes in the subdivision that represent this style, one has a rectangular massed plan, the other compound. Both have walls of burnt adobe, with recessed entries and porches in the rear. Figure 10 shows 702 N. Shepherd Hills, which has an arched entry and window surrounds topped with wood lintels.

Contemporary

The two residences in the subdivision that are classified as Contemporary have compound plans, brick walls, and moderately low-sloped roofs with gable ends fronting the street. Entries are within the integral carports. In contrast to the conventional "punched" fenestration of the conventional Ranch style, areas of fixed glass fill the gable and portions of the wall. The structural members of the gable are emphasized, as is the fact that the interior space reaches to the rafters (what builders call a "cathedral" ceiling). Figure 11 shows 6507 E. Shepherd Hills, a characteristic example of this type.

Neo-Eclectic

This is the term used by McAlester and McAlester (1997) to define houses built from the late 1960s to the present that rely loosely on traditional forms and imagery, such as Neo-Colonial, Neo-French, Neo-Tudor, and Neo-Mediterranean. In Harold Bell Wright Estates, most of the dwellings that postdate the neighborhood's period of significance are Neo-Eclectic. Neo-Spanish is preferred variant, as is the case throughout southern Arizona.

Landscaping

The design of the subdivision, with its use of natural topography and large lots, allowed landscaping to assume a major role in defining its character. The Akros (2007) study for the City of Tucson developed a typology of landscapes used in Tucson's postwar subdivisions; the types that occur in Harold Bell Wright Estates are described as follows.

Retained Desert

This consists of natural (unbladed) areas of the vegetation native to this part of the bajada. Creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*), an evergreen shrub with distinctively resinous leaves, is the most common plant. The principal cacti are nopal or prickly pear (*Opuntia* spp.), cholla (*Cylindropuntia* spp.), and barrel (*Ferocactus wislizenii*). Other vegetation includes mesquite (*Prosopis velutina*), bursage (*Ambrosia* spp.), ocotillo (*Fouquieria splendens*), and Spanish bayonet (*Yucca baccata*). The ground plane is the native desert floor. Retained desert is the predominant landscaping in 19 properties, particularly along North Shepherd Hills, where the largest lots are located; these provide habitat for many species of native fauna (Figures 12 and 13).

Enhanced/Ornamental Desert

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Enhanced desert landscaping uses the plants listed above, together with saguaro (*Carnegiea gigantea*), palo verde (*Cercidium microphyllum*), and agave (*Agave lechugilla*) from the upper bajada and foothills. Sonoran Desert vegetation from areas outside the Tucson Basin is also used, particularly cacti such as organ pipe (*Stenocereus thurberi*) and senita (*Lophocereus schottii*), as well as vegetation common to adjacent desert regions, such as palmillo or soap tree yucca (*Yucca elata*) from the Chihuahuan Desert and Joshua tree (*Y. brevifolia*) from the Mohave Desert.

These are combined with appropriate imported drought-resistant shrubs and ground covers in a planted, designed layout. The design is "purposefully organic, with sense of foreground, mid-ground, and background" (Akros 2007:75). The ground plane is decomposed granite or gravel. In the islands created by the curved gravel drives, ornamental desert landscaping is used, where saguaros and similar accent plants are "placed for maximum visual effect" (Akros 2007:71). Enhanced/ornamental desert is the predominant landscaping in 47 properties. Representative examples are 835 Barbara Worth (Figure 14), 6407 Printer Udell (Figure 15), and 6532 Speedway (Figure 16).

Mediterranean Exotic

This type is characterized by vegetation native to the Mediterranean and similar temperate areas. Trees include palm (both date and fan), Aleppo pine, eucalyptus, olive, citrus, and Italian cypress. Shrubs are broadleaf flowering evergreens like bougainvillea and pyracantha. The ground plane is usually decomposed granite or gravel. Although Mediterranean Exotic predominates in only seven properties, some of its signature trees—specifically, palm, Aleppo pine, and eucalyptus—are present throughout the subdivision. The landscaping at 6402 E. Shepherd Hills (Figure 17) is a good example of this type.

Pastoral and Mixed

Pastoral is term Akros (2007) uses for the suburban landscape type imported to Tucson from the East and Midwest, characterized by lawns and non-native shrubs and trees. The only full example of this type in Harold Bell Wright Estates is Wright Park in the southwest corner of the subdivision, which is shared by the neighborhood with the parochial school. Mixed landscaping incorporates both native and non-native vegetation, usually with a decomposed granite or gravel ground plane, but does not conform to a formal type. It characterizes the landscaping of 26 properties.

Streetscapes

As indicated by the street names, Harold Bell Wright Estates is a "themed" subdivision, with four access points: two on Wilmot and two on Speedway. At each of these points and at intersections within the neighborhood, wood street signs display the street names. The streets have no curbs or sidewalks, which imparts a rural feel to the neighborhood. The southernmost access is off Wilmot, onto Brian Kent (Figure 18). On the left is the subdivision's portion of Wilmot, shielded from the main thoroughfare by a buffer strip of retained desert, one of the designated "park" areas on the 1950 plat (Figure 19). Turning south at the intersection of Brian Kent and Corinth (Figure 20), Corinth soon turns to the east to become East Shepherd Hills (Figure 21). Continuing east, the street begins to curve uphill, where it becomes North Shepherd Hills (Figure 22). The street crests a rise, then descends to the intersection with Barbara Worth and Brian Kent (Figure 23). Barbara Worth runs north-northwest (Figure 24) past Printer Udell (Figure 25) to intersect with Marta Hillgrove, which runs east to meet Natachee (Figures 26 and 27). South of this intersection, Natachee dips to cross a small arroyo and ends in a cul-de-sac; to the north, it curves downhill (Figure 28) and exits at Speedway. The streetscapes give an idea of how important a role topography and landscaping play in the subdivision. They also emphasize the subdivision's geographical setting close to the Santa Catalina and Rincon Mountains. Each street forms a vista, framed by the cacti at ground level and the towering palms and Aleppo pines that form the overstory, with the mountain ranges forming the backdrop. The subdivision retains its original low-density appearance and this should be considered as a character-defining feature of the neighborhood.

Assessment of District Integrity

Location

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The district boundary is the same as that of the 1950 plat, with the exception of two parcels containing recent commercial development in the northwest corner and the parcel containing St Michaels and All Angels Church and School in the southwest corner. Harold Bell Wright Estates thus retains a high degree of integrity of location.

Design

There have been no changes to the original subdivision street plan. As noted on page 1, the configuration and size of several lots have changed by lot mergers, but this was done within the period of significance. After the period of significance, there have been only four lot splits to provide lots for new construction and one "tear-down." Almost all of the neighborhood's homes have been expanded over the years, but in the majority of cases this has been in the form of rear additions not visible from the street. Over 70 percent of the original carports have been converted to garages or rooms, but most of such conversions are compatible and have not resulted in the loss of historic integrity. Relatively few homes postdate the period of significance. As a result, Harold Bell Wright Estates retains a high degree of integrity of design.

Setting

This has changed over the years. On the east, El Dorado Hills, a dense subdivision of tract housing, was platted in 1963. On the south, St. Joseph's Hospital has been enlarged by successive building programs. On the west and north, both Wilmot and Speedway have become major traffic arteries, which has affected the dwellings along those thoroughfares but not the rest of the neighborhood. The area originally excluded from the plat has not changed significantly. Besides Harold Bell Wright's former home, it contains one house built in 1945 and two built in the 1980s; all are surrounded with retained desert. Overall, Harold Bell Wright Estates retains a high degree of integrity of setting.

Materials

The key exterior materials of the neighborhood's residences—particularly burnt adobe—are mostly extant. The only major change has been in roofing materials. As noted above, most of the houses that originally had built-up roofs surfaced with white or light-hued gravel or marble chips now have more thermally efficient white acrylic coatings. Because of the very low slope of the roofs, the visual impact of this change is minimal. Most of the neighborhood's landscaping—particularly the retained desert—is still extant. Thus, Harold Bell Wright Estates retains a high degree of integrity of materials.

Workmanship

The high quality of construction is still evident in the neighborhood's residences, and the landscaping has been maintained appropriately. As a result, Harold Bell Wright Estates retains a high degree of integrity of workmanship.

Feeling

Harold Bell Wright Estates preserves the sense of a self-contained, semi-rural entity, and thus retains a high degree of integrity of feeling.

Association

The neighborhood has retained the essential physical features that convey its historic identity as one of Tucson's most distinctive postwar suburban developments, significant under Criteria A and C. Harold Bell Wright Estates retains a high degree of association.

Contributing and Noncontributing Resources

The following list provides the construction date, style, and status of the dwellings in Harold Bell Wright Estates. Of the 112 homes in the neighborhood, 73 are contributors. Thirteen houses postdate the neighborhood's period of significance. Most of these can be classified as Neo-Eclectic; a typical example is 821 Barbara Worth (Figure 29). Of the 99 houses

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built within the subdivision's period of significance, 25 are noncontributing because of inappropriate alterations resulting in loss of historic integrity. Six of these cases are solely the result of inappropriate carport conversions using incompatible forms and/or materials (Arizona State Historic Preservation Office Carport Integrity Policy, adopted 2005). A typical example is 920 Wilmot (Figure 30), where an incongruous material (wood siding) has been used to enclose the carport. Most of the other cases involve carport conversions plus other alterations affecting the home's form, massing, and character-defining elements. In six cases, these alterations have been extensive enough to change the style of the home to Neo-Eclectic (Figure 31, 6521 Marta Hillgrove). One house is a non-contributor because of a high front wall that obscures it from the street (Arizona State Historic Preservation Office Guidelines Regarding Front Yard Walls/Fences, adopted 2003). The two contributing sites are parks within the residential subdivision, noted in the count of contributing / non-contributing resources, are shown on the district map as "park" and "Wright Park." These two sites bring the count of contributing resources to a total of 75.

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<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Street Address</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>National Register Status</i>
001	821 N. Barbara Worth Dr.	2006	Neo-Eclectic	noncontributing (postdates period of significance)
002	835 N. Barbara Worth Dr.	1959	Tucson Ranch	contributing
003	845 N. Barbara Worth Dr.	1954	Custom Ranch	contributing
004	901 N. Barbara Worth Dr.	1970	Modernist	noncontributing (postdates period of significance)
005	902 N. Barbara Worth Dr.	1956	Tucson Ranch	contributing
006	915 N. Barbara Worth Dr.	1951	Custom Ranch ¹	noncontributing (inappropriate alterations)
007	930 N. Barbara Worth Dr.	1956	Custom Ranch	noncontributing (inappropriate alterations)
008	999 N. Barbara Worth Dr.	1978	Late Ranch	noncontributing (postdates period of significance)
009	6310 E. Brian Kent St.	1963	Custom Ranch	contributing
010	6311 E. Brian Kent St.	1968	Custom Ranch	contributing
011	6336 E. Brian Kent St.	1955	Custom Ranch	contributing
012	6341 E. Brian Kent St.	1956	Custom Ranch	contributing
013	6342 E. Brian Kent St.	1957	Custom Ranch	contributing
014	6402 E. Brian Kent St.	1955	Custom Ranch	contributing
015	6411 E. Brian Kent St.	1955	Custom Ranch	contributing
016	6412 E. Brian Kent St.	1959	Custom Ranch	contributing
017	6422 E. Brian Kent St.	1955	Custom Ranch	contributing
018	6425 E. Brian Kent St.	1958	Tucson Ranch	contributing
019	6432 E. Brian Kent St.	1955	Custom Ranch	contributing
020	6442 E. Brian Kent St.	1955	Custom Ranch	contributing
021	6445 E. Brian Kent St.	1972	Late Ranch	noncontributing (postdates period of significance)
022	6452 E. Brian Kent St.	1962	Custom Ranch	contributing
023	6502 E. Brian Kent St.	1952	Postwar Territorial	contributing
024	6512 E. Brian Kent St.	1955	Custom Ranch	contributing
025	701 N. Corinth Ave.	1958	Custom Ranch	contributing
026	802 N. Corinth Ave.	1961	Custom Ranch ¹	noncontributing (inappropriate alterations)
027	821 N. Corinth Ave.	1961	Custom Ranch	contributing
028	831 N. Corinth Ave.	1958	Custom Ranch	contributing
029	836 N. Corinth Ave.	1956	Custom Ranch	contributing
030	841 N. Corinth Ave.	1958	Custom Ranch	contributing
031	850 N. Corinth Ave.	1956	Custom Ranch	noncontributing (inappropriate alterations)
032	851 N. Corinth Ave.	1959	Custom Ranch	contributing
033	864 N. Corinth Ave.	1959	Custom Ranch	contributing
034	920 N. Corinth Ave.	1959	Custom Ranch ¹	noncontributing (inappropriate alterations)
035	963 N. Corinth Ave.	1957	Custom Ranch	contributing
036	6421 E. Marta Hillgrove St.	1978	Neo-Eclectic	noncontributing (postdates period of significance)
037	6431 E. Marta Hillgrove St.	1952	Tucson Ranch	contributing
038	6441 E. Marta Hillgrove St.	1953	Tucson Ranch	contributing
039	6501 E. Marta Hillgrove St.	1952	Custom Ranch	contributing
040	6511 E. Marta Hillgrove St.	1959	Custom Ranch	noncontributing (inappropriate alterations)
041	6521 E. Marta Hillgrove St.	1951	Custom Ranch ¹	noncontributing (inappropriate alterations)
<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Street Address</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>National Register Status</i>

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042	6531 E. Marta Hillgrove St.	1956	Custom Ranch	noncontributing (inappropriate alterations)
043	6541 E. Marta Hillgrove St.	1952	Custom Ranch	contributing
044	6555 E. Marta Hillgrove St.	1962	Tucson Ranch	contributing
045	6601 E. Marta Hillgrove St.	1955	Custom Ranch	contributing
046	6620 E. Marta Hillgrove St.	1971	Neo-Eclectic	noncontributing (postdates period of significance)
047	6625 E. Marta Hillgrove St.	1951	Custom Ranch	contributing
048	860 N. Natachee Ave.	1953	Custom Ranch	contributing
049	870 N. Natachee Ave.	1984	Neo-Eclectic	noncontributing (postdates period of significance)
050	880 N. Natachee Ave.	1951	Custom Ranch	noncontributing (inappropriate alterations)
051	925 N. Natachee Ave.	2000	Neo-Eclectic	noncontributing (postdates period of significance)
052	933 N. Natachee Ave.	1965	Custom Ranch ¹	noncontributing (inappropriate alterations)
053	1002 N. Natachee Ave.	1971	Neo-Eclectic	noncontributing (postdates period of significance)
054	1030 N. Natachee Ave.	1953	Custom Ranch	contributing
055	1033 N. Natachee Ave.	1954	Tucson Ranch	contributing
056	1050 N. Natachee Ave.	1959	Custom Ranch	contributing
057	6313 E. Printer Udell St. 1955		Custom Ranch	noncontributing (inappropriate alterations)
058	6320 E. Printer Udell St. 2006		Neo-Eclectic	noncontributing (postdates period of significance)
059	6323 E. Printer Udell St. 1955		Custom Ranch	contributing
060	6333 E. Printer Udell St. 1959		Tucson Ranch	contributing
061	6375 E. Printer Udell St. 1955		Custom Ranch	noncontributing (inappropriate alterations)
062	6380 E. Printer Udell St. 1953		Custom Ranch	contributing
063	6391 E. Printer Udell St. 1964		Tucson Ranch	contributing
064	6407 E. Printer Udell St. 1952		Custom Ranch	contributing
065	6410 E. Printer Udell St. 1968		Custom Ranch	contributing
066	6423 E. Printer Udell St. 1952		Custom Ranch	noncontributing (inappropriate alterations)
067	6426 E. Printer Udell St. 1951		Custom Ranch	noncontributing (inappropriate alterations)
068	6401 E. Shepherd Hills Dr.	1958	Custom Ranch	contributing
069	6402 E. Shepherd Hills Dr.	1960	Tucson Ranch	contributing
070	6411 E. Shepherd Hills Dr.	1963	Custom Ranch	contributing
071	6412 E. Shepherd Hills Dr.	1953	Custom Ranch	contributing
072	6421 E. Shepherd Hills Dr.	1952	Custom Ranch	noncontributing (inappropriate alterations)
073	6422 E. Shepherd Hills Dr.	1954	Custom Ranch	noncontributing (inappropriate alterations)
074	6431 E. Shepherd Hills Dr.	1952	Custom Ranch ¹	noncontributing (inappropriate alterations)
075	6432 E. Shepherd Hills Dr.	1953	Custom Ranch	contributing
076	6441 E. Shepherd Hills Dr.	1952	Custom Ranch	contributing
077	6442 E. Shepherd Hills Dr.	1956	Custom Ranch	noncontributing (inappropriate alterations)
078	6451 E. Shepherd Hills Dr.	1955	Custom Ranch	noncontributing (inappropriate alterations)
<i>Site No.</i>	<i>Street Address</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Style</i>	<i>National Register Status</i>

Harold Bell Wright Estates Historic District

Pima County, Arizona

Name of Property

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079	6452 E. Shepherd Hills Dr.	1954	Custom Ranch	noncontributing (inappropriate alterations)
080	6502 E. Shepherd Hills Dr.	1956	Custom Ranch	noncontributing (inappropriate alterations)
081	6507 E. Shepherd Hills Dr.	1952	Contemporary ²	contributing
082	6512 E. Shepherd Hills Dr.	1956	Custom Ranch	contributing
083	6521 E. Shepherd Hills Dr.	1958	Custom Ranch	contributing
084	6524 E. Shepherd Hills Dr.	1955	Custom Ranch	noncontributing (inappropriate alterations)
085	6531 E. Shepherd Hills Dr.	1956	Custom Ranch	contributing
086	6536 E. Shepherd Hills Dr.	1955	Custom Ranch	contributing
087	6537 E. Shepherd Hills Dr.	1953	Tucson Ranch	contributing
088	6547 E. Shepherd Hills Dr.	1955	Tucson Ranch	contributing
089	6552 E. Shepherd Hills Dr.	1955	Custom Ranch	contributing
090	702 N. Shepherd Hills Dr.	1962	Postwar Territorial	contributing
091	722 N. Shepherd Hills Dr.	1952	Spanish Col. Ranch	contributing
092	750 N. Shepherd Hills Dr.	1952	Custom Ranch	contributing
093	801 N. Shepherd Hills Dr.	1956	Spanish Col. Ranch	contributing
094	802 N. Shepherd Hills Dr.	1951	Spanish Col. Ranch	contributing
095	809 N. Shepherd Hills Dr.	1960	Custom Ranch	contributing
096	820 N. Shepherd Hills Dr.	1968	Custom Ranch	noncontributing (inappropriate alterations)
097	6432 E. Speedway Blvd.	1956	Contemporary	noncontributing (obscured by high front wall)
098	6442 E. Speedway Blvd.	1957	Custom Ranch	contributing
099	6502 E. Speedway Blvd.	1978	Neo-Eclectic	noncontributing (postdates period of significance)
100	6520 E. Speedway Blvd.	1964	Custom Ranch	contributing
101	6532 E. Speedway Blvd.	1951	Custom Ranch	contributing
102	6534 E. Speedway Blvd.	1959	Custom Ranch	contributing
103	6536 E. Speedway Blvd.	1955	Custom Ranch	contributing
104	6602 E. Speedway Blvd.	1959	Custom Ranch	contributing
105	6610 E. Speedway Blvd.	1979	Neo Eclectic	noncontributing (postdates period of significance)
106	820 N. Wilmot Rd.	1958	Custom Ranch	contributing
107	830 N. Wilmot Rd.	1955	Custom Ranch	noncontributing (inappropriate alterations)
108	836 N. Wilmot Rd.	2007	Neo-Eclectic	noncontributing (postdates period of significance)
109	840 N. Wilmot Rd.	1954	Custom Ranch	contributing
110	850 N. Wilmot Rd.	1955	Custom Ranch	contributing
111	910 N. Wilmot Rd.	1954	Custom Ranch	contributing
112	920 N. Wilmot Rd.	1955	Custom Ranch	noncontributing (inappropriate alterations)

¹originally Custom Ranch, these properties have been recently altered and are now partly or entirely Neo-Eclectic in style.

²originally Custom Ranch, this was remodeled in Contemporary style in 1964.

Harold Bell Wright Estates Historic District
Name of Property

Pima County, Arizona
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Period of Significance (justification)

The beginning date (1950) is the date the subdivision was platted, the end date (1968) is the date beyond which architectural styles and major development activity changed significantly. Although 1968 takes the period of significance some eight years beyond the usual 50-year threshold, it is justified because only 13 residences out of 112 in the district date from 1961 to 1968. In all respects, these homes reflect the styles, materials, form and scale of those constructed in the previous decade and thus should be included in this period of significance. The eight dwellings built in the succeeding decade differ significantly in design and materials from the other residences in the neighborhood.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

Architecture

Period of Significance

1950-1968

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Arthur Brown, Cook and Swaim, Tom Gist (designer)

Jaastad and Knipe, Ann Rysdale.