

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

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

=====

1. Name of Property El Montevideo Neighborhood Residential Historic District (Amendment and Boundary Increase, 2006)

=====

historic name El Montevideo Neighborhood

other names/site number N/A

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number 3700, 3800 Blocks between Broadway Blvd. and 5<sup>th</sup> Street not for publication

city or town Tucson vicinity \_\_\_\_\_

state Arizona code AZ county Pima code 019 zip code 85716

=====

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

=====

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. (  See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official                      Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official                      Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register \_\_\_\_\_  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the \_\_\_\_\_  
National Register  
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the \_\_\_\_\_  
National Register
- removed from the National Register \_\_\_\_\_
- other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Keeper

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

5. Classification

**Ownership of Property** (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local (county)
- public-State
- public-Federal

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

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

**Number of Resources within Property**

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>  *18  </u>	<u>  *8  </u> buildings (currently evaluated)	district total: 84 contributors
_____	_____ sites	in 2006      35 non-contributors
_____	_____ structures	119 current houses
<u>  *18  </u>	_____ objects	
	<u>  *8  </u> Total	

(\*this 2006 evaluation)

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register** 68 contributors 35 non-contributors (2000)

**Name of related multiple property listing** N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: domestic Sub: single dwelling

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: domestic Sub: single dwelling  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Modern Movement  
Late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Century Revivals  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation concrete  
roof synthetic roofing: composition tile and roll; wood shakes  
walls brick, fired (burnt) adobe, stuccoed frame, wood siding  
other \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Areas of Significance** (Enter categories from instructions)  
Community Planning and Development  
Architecture  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance** 1930- 1961 1952-1961 (this amendment)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates** 1955  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

**Cultural Affiliation** N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder** (see Section 8)  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

=====

9. Major Bibliographical References

=====

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

- Previous documentation on file (NPS)**
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
  - previously listed in the National Register
  - previously determined eligible by the National Register
  - designated a National Historic Landmark
  - recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
  - recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary Location of Additional Data:**

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

Name of repository: UA College of Architecture, Planning & Landscape Architecture  
El Montevideo Neighborhood Archives

=====

10. Geographical Data

=====

Acreage of Property 44.6

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	_____	_____	_____	3	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

X See continuation sheet.

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

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

=====

11. Form Prepared By

=====

name/title Ralph Comey and Janet H. Parkhurst

organization Ralph Comey Architects and Janet H. Strittmatter Inc. date December 15, 2006

street & number 5215 E. 8<sup>th</sup> Street telephone 520-748-3525

city or town Tucson state AZ zip code 85711

=====

Additional Documentation

=====

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

**Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

=====

Property Owner

=====

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name \_\_\_\_\_

street & number \_\_\_\_\_ telephone \_\_\_\_\_

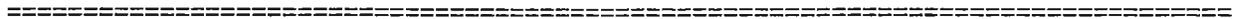
city or town \_\_\_\_\_ state, zip code \_\_\_\_\_

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section   7   Page   1  

El Montevideo Neighborhood  
Residential Historic District  
(Amendment and Boundary Increase,  
2006)



**DESCRIPTION**

**Summary**

This amendment and boundary increase is an enlargement of the El Montevideo Residential Historic District, Tucson, Arizona. While the previous nomination (1994) and amendment (2000) did not establish a clear build-out date for the district, the current nomination has been written to do so. The properties now being added were built between 1952 and 1961 and the new period of significance for the historic district is 1930, the year El Montevideo Estates was founded, to 1961. With the construction of six houses in 1961, this end date capped, with its own minor “construction boom,” a decade of intense growth in the neighborhood, as well as in Tucson as a whole.

The proposed boundary increase allows for the incorporation of Ridge Subdivision (1955), plus additional un-subdivided properties along the principal, interior street, El Camino del Norte. The small, narrow, residential neighborhood has always been a distinct enclave with un-subdivided acreage included and Ridge Subdivision the logical build-out of vacant acreage in the northwest corner. The boundaries now include all contributing residences which date from 1961 or earlier. (See Amended District Boundaries 2006 Map.)

Since its founding in 1930, Tucson’s centrally-located El Montevideo neighborhood has remained a unique enclave of attractive homes and abundant landscaping in an almost “rural” setting. Built during several developmental eras, neighborhood residences vary in style but the district maintains cohesion through its unique setting that contrasts with nearby historic neighborhoods as well as standard grid developments.

The first nomination spanned the years 1930-1945. Most contributors to that era were Southwestern Revivals. The 2000 amendment spanned 1946 to 1950 by adding post World War II era buildings. Demonstrating a great shift in style, most residences were either Modern or Ranch. These styles marked the beginning of an era of rapid growth in Tucson which peaked in the decade between 1950 and 1960.

Now residences from the peak decade are being added which meet the age and other criteria. The current resources are Ranch, Split-level (a Ranch variant), Modern, or Sonoran (Territorial) Revival in style.

**Description**

The El Montevideo neighborhood has always been a unique enclave of attractive homes and abundant landscaping in a rural-like setting. Although laid out in three general platting styles, the majority of El Montevideo has a grid plan, in contrast to other nearby historic neighborhoods with curvilinear layouts. The neighborhood achieves its unique character largely through its sand gravel edged streets without curbs or sidewalks and its landscaping largely of natural desert plants mixed with some imported plants. Due to mature

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section   7  

Page   2  

El Montevideo Neighborhood  
Residential Historic District  
(Amendment and Boundary Increase,  
2006)

=====

landscaping, many of the homes maintain a sense of seclusion not found in standard grid developments, although the houses are visible from the streets. This image is unifying and character defining (Photo #1).

Vegetation on a typical streetscape is informal and variable and occurs in zones; first along the streets, then in the front yards of individual houses, between houses and in the back yards. Generally, the plants in front are natural, volunteer, Sonoran Desert species or deliberately planted species adaptable to the hot, arid climate. Neighbors are inclined to maintain a volunteer tree or shrub that grows in an appropriate location. Ground cover tends to be natural earth or some form of gravel or decomposed granite.

Typical trees include varieties of the palo verde, the mesquite, the pepper, the acacia, the Aleppo pine and the salt cedar. Shrubs include the creosote, the red bird of paradise, the feathery cassia and the brittle bush. Typical cactii and succulents include the saguaro, prickly pear, ocotillo, barrel, desert spoon, century plant, aloe and soap tree yucca. Imported plants include palm varieties, eucalyptus and olive, oleander, rosemary, juniper, Texas Ranger, privet and pyracantha. (See Additional Items for expanded plant list with botanical names.)

The El Montevideo "housescape" includes a house set back from the street in the middle of its lot, an individualized front yard with plants, screened side yards and a walled back yard. The front yard may be open or include along the front property line a low, masonry wall (generally stuccoed), fence or partial hedge. Some but not all residences have an incorporated or free standing carport or garage to the side or rear of the property. Driveways are either straight or semi-circular and generally of natural earth or gravel.

Plantings in the front yards vary but tend to be informal. Some residences are landscaped with natural desert volunteers only. Others feature deliberately planted desert species. Most include a mix of desert and imported species. Most residences have a dividing screen, like a hedge, wall or fence, between them along the side. A walled or fenced back yard is typical. Back walls are commonly stuccoed masonry, painted block or wood. The rear yard is the location of the typical patio, a paved feature for outdoor living. Some back yards include pools.

The neighborhood as a whole is composed of four subdivisions: El Montevideo Estates, Ridge Subdivision, Ridgeland Subdivision and a zone of un-subdivided acreage. This amendment will add historic Ridge Subdivision, recorded in 1955, and some un-subdivided acreage between Calle Cortez and Calle Barcelona, just west of El Camino del Norte, where two contributing properties are located. As mentioned earlier, Ridge Subdivision, a logical build-out of vacant acreage in the northwest corner, plus the un-subdivided acreage, have been commonly conceived as integral to the entity known as "El Montevideo Neighborhood." (See Subdivisions and Ridge Subdivision maps, Additional Items).

Ridge Subdivision has a slightly different footprint (Photo #2). Located in the northwest corner of the neighborhood, its heart includes seven lots situated around the Calle Guaymas cul-de-sac. The street edge is finished with a curb. Since the subdivision slopes towards the east, the curb helps channel drainage flow in that

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7

Page 3

El Montevideo Neighborhood  
Residential Historic District  
(Amendment and Boundary Increase,  
2006)



direction. Residences vary in style, being Ranch, Modern or Sonoran (Territorial) Revival, and include some of the finest, architect-designed examples in the neighborhood.

Landscaping in Ridge Subdivision tends to be simple, combining desert and non-native species, similar to the rest of the neighborhood. Because the residences are similar in style and quality to the rest of the neighborhood with similar setbacks and planting materials, Ridge Subdivision has much the same appearance and feeling as the rest of the neighborhood. A dirt alley runs like a "U" behind the north, west and east sides of this core and provides a break between it and the remaining subdivision lots lining Fifth Street and Calle Fernando.

Within the proposed, amended district boundaries, changes to El Montevideo have been relatively modest. The essential features of the neighborhood character, street pattern and vegetation remain the same. Except for Ridge Subdivision, the streets have retained their unfinished edges without curbs and the landscaping creates a strong, natural desert feeling. Houses are compatible with this landscaping. The alterations which have occurred do not detract from the overall integrity of the district.

Since 2000, the desert plants in the landscaped circles for traffic mitigation along El Camino del Norte have matured and the circles have become attractive features (Photo #3).

Changes at the edges of the proposed historic district are particularly noticeable in the 3700 block, south side, of E. Calle Barcelona. Here, two new residential buildings have appeared on vacant lots and one existing house has been extensively altered. These are large, stuccoed frame residences with decorative touches like porticoes, tile-clad towers and quatrefoil-derivative windows. One of the new houses is the neighborhood's first outsize contemporary dwelling. Located on the corner of E. Calle Barcelona and N. El Camino del Norte, it is very much out of scale with the rest of the neighborhood. Current zoning regulations allow for much greater lot coverage than in previous years and this house covers 60% of its lot.

The commercial strip on Broadway (#133) has become increasingly busy with its restaurant, dry cleaners, UPS and other tenants attracting a great deal of traffic in the rear parking lot. Tenants have been, since the beginning, both commercial and services oriented. The former, modest-sized office building (#130) on the southwest corner of Broadway Boulevard and El Camino del Norte has been greatly enlarged. Now professionally landscaped, stuccoed and accented with cast concrete trim, the building makes an imposing presence.

Since 2000, in the El Con Shopping Center to the west of El Montevideo, a large Home Depot and Target store were built at the east end facing El Montevideo. Prior to their construction, some neighbors in this and surrounding neighborhoods fought the introduction of superstores, in particular a proposed Wal-Mart which was fortunately not built. Every attempt was made, however, to make these two stores compatible with the neighborhood they face with respect to noise, lights, etc., and residents of El Montevideo have become accustomed to using these stores. The tall, concrete masonry unit wall, buffering the neighborhood from the shopping center, remains.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   7  

Page   4  

El Montevideo Neighborhood  
Residential Historic District  
(Amendment and Boundary Increase,  
2006)

=====

Two blocks east of Alvernon, in the Peter Howell Neighborhood is Peter Howell School. Built in 1950, it remains the neighborhood's elementary school as it has for decades. It is an attractant for young families moving into the neighborhood.

**The Housing Stock**

Twenty-six (26) residences are currently being evaluated by this amendment, of which eighteen (18) are contributors and eight (8) non-contributors. [See following Inventory List (2006).] The evaluated properties are single-story residences with the exception of one split-level house. They are located in the middle of their lots facing Calle Guaymas, the Calle Guaymas Cul-de-Sac, Calle Fernando, Calle Ensenada, Calle Cortez, Calle de Soto, Calle Altar, East Fifth Street, El Camino del Norte and Ridge Drive. All resources have concrete foundations and tend to be of brick or burnt adobe masonry although there is some incorporation of stuccoed or wood-sided frame. The use of steel sash fixed and casement windows is common but aluminum sliding windows have begun to make an appearance during this era. Roofing is largely composition tile or rolled roofing although one residence has wood shakes.

Integrity

The current set of eighteen contributing residences has a good level of integrity. In all cases, following the SHPO guidelines, the majority of primary façade features are intact and the few carport modifications are compatible.

The current set of eight non-contributing residences demonstrates integrity compromises like obscuration of the front façade (#48), major façade alterations or additions (#14, #36, #84) and incompatible carport/garage treatment (#00, #01, #64, #121).

Total Resources Count (see Amended District Boundaries map)

In 2000, there were a total of 103 residences in the district with 68 contributors and 35 non-contributors. The current expansion of the boundaries will increase the total to 119 residences. At present, some former properties that were previously determined to be non-contributors due to age have been evaluated along with newly-inventoried properties within the increased boundary area.

The current status of the 119 residences is now as follows:

84 contributors  
35 non-contributors  
119 total current houses

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 5

El Montevideo Neighborhood  
Residential Historic District  
(Amendment and Boundary Increase,  
2006)

=====

**Architectural Styles** (see Section 8)

Among the houses included in this amendment, there are eleven Ranch style houses. Of these, the following six are contributors:

3839 E. Calle Ensenada (#46). This brick house is a side-gabled variant and a good example of the Ranch style in the early 1960s. Its low-pitched, overhanging gable roof extends to shelter the front porch and incorporates a generous double carport on the west end. Its aluminum windows are original, an early use of the material in the neighborhood. (Photo #4.)

3823 E. Calle Cortez (#82). This elongated burnt adobe house is an excellent example of the side-gabled Ranch style. Its three low pitched gable roofs telescope from west to east. One slope extends south to shelter the front porch. Roof framing is visible in the exposed eaves. There are large steel casement windows. (Photo #5.)

3856 E. Calle De Soto (#79). This brick Ranch style house has an overhanging hipped roof with exposed roof framing. A large, custom-designed, wood frame picture window faces the street to the north. The house is unusual in that the elongated façade is a side façade that includes a garage oriented towards Alvernon Way. Its primary façade faces Calle De Soto. The front entry is in a recessed porch on the northeast corner

151 N. El Camino del Norte (#93). Another good example, this long side-gabled Ranch style house of mortar-washed burnt adobe has a low sloping gable roof which extends full width across the east façade to shelter a generous front porch. The carport is incorporated at the south end. Three large steel casement picture windows are located in the burnt adobe façade.

3806 E. Calle Guaymas (#24). This large side-gabled Ranch style house has custom features that set it apart. It has textured, mortar-washed brick walls and a wood shake roof. There are large, wood frame picture windows on either side of the entrance door and a prominent chimney on the east end of the house. There are shutters and scalloped wood trim.

3850 E. Calle Cortez (#99). This compact, brick, Ranch style residence, built around 1952, is an early form of the style minus an incorporated carport. With compound-plan, cross-gabled wings and overhangs, the house has a neat, well-trimmed look. There is a detached carport on wood posts in the rear. From the front, the residence has an L-plan appearance, with a shed-extension open porch over a concrete terrace in the L. There is a large, multi-lite picture window on the flanking wing. Some windows have metal awnings.

Among the houses now being included is one Split Level style residence:

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 6

El Montevideo Neighborhood  
Residential Historic District  
(Amendment and Boundary Increase,  
2006)

=====

3761 E. Calle De Soto (#55). The only example of this style in the neighborhood, this house was designed by architect H.R. Jernigan in 1961 for Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lent, Jr. Larger than most neighborhood residences, this split-level has an L-plan configured primary (south) façade, with the projecting gable having the “2-story” appearance. The burnt adobe house features an open entry porch and large multi-pane casement windows. A substantial reveal surrounds the lower level window. Upper level balconies with curvilinear wood balusters appear on the south and east facades. (Photo #6.)

Also included are eight Modern style residences, among which are two excellent examples of the gabled and flat-roofed subtypes designed by well-known architects.

3730 E. Calle Guaymas (#21). This Modern style house faces the street and has a broad, low-pitched gable roof with generous overhangs supported by pipe columns. The wide façade is mostly glazed with sliding doors and fixed glass panels framed with aluminum supports. There are small areas of light golden colored brick at each side. The gable incorporates a garage on the east end. The house was designed by modernist, Art Brown. (Photo #7.)

3838 E. Calle Fernando (#41). This flat-roofed house is an excellent example of the Modern style. Framed by concrete columns, large wood beams and exposed decking, with non-supporting brick and glazed panels, the house is mostly walled on the north, but opens out with large glazed areas to the south and east. An overhead wood trellis structure extends visually from the recessed entrance area through the house and into the lush garden area to the south. This house was designed by modernist, William Wilde.

325 N. Ridge Drive (#53). This cruciform shaped Modern style house is sited diagonally to the street. Its first wing was built by Forest Barr, developer of Ridge Subdivision. Low-pitched hipped roofs with slight overhangs are supported by brick walls. A solid brick wing extends southeast towards the street. A larger wing ending in the garage extends to the northeast. A recessed entry at the wing juncture is mostly glazed. The house features generous-sized picture windows and a louvered, corner window for the kitchen.

3743 E. Calle Guaymas (#19). This modest, flat-roofed Modern style house is low and spreading in scale with broad roof overhangs supported by beams and pipe columns. It is constructed of brick, with strip steel casement windows. There is a recessed entry porch screened by a small walled patio.

3751 E. Calle Guaymas (#18). Built by Forest Barr, this compact, Modern style residence is built of golden colored brick. There is a very low sloping hipped roof, almost flat, with a generous overhanging eave that projects over the entrance. There is no carport. On the east end of the front facade is a bay window and a large chimney protrudes through the roof. Windows are steel casements with wrought iron security grilles.

111 N. El Camino del Norte (#105). This interesting, modest-sized, gable-roofed Modern style residence was built by a well-known Tucson builder, the Lusk Corporation. The east facade is a gable wall with glazing in

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section   7   Page   7  

El Montevideo Neighborhood  
Residential Historic District  
(Amendment and Boundary Increase,  
2006)

=====

the gable and a heavy chimney. The heavy ridge and side beams are exposed. The entry is from the attached carport to the south. (Photo #8.)

3757 E. Calle Fernando (#34). A very good example of the Modern style, this low-slope, side-gabled residence with a front overhang is built of mixed materials. The front façade has brick end walls with a frame wall infill between, a characteristic Modern trait. The frame front façade consists of a stuccoed spandrel below strip windows and lapped wood siding. The carport is attached to the east.

3733 E. Calle Guaymas (#20). This Modern style residence presents an unusual, double, low-pitch, gable-roofed appearance to the streetscape. Built of burnt adobe, its angled plan includes the original 1961, rectangular-plan, two bedroom residence plus a converted carport later attached. The majority of the façade and massing remains intact.

Three excellent examples of the Sonoran (Territorial) Revival can be found in Ridge Subdivision on the Calle Guaymas cul-de-sac:

3759 E. Calle Guaymas (#17). This house has heavy, soldier-course accented parapets and a flat roof. It is obviously architect-designed but the architect is unknown. The parapet band consists of vertically-installed burnt adobe bricks in a saw tooth pattern. The house has a strong "L" plan with a burnt-adobe walled inner courtyard in the "L." The landscaped courtyard imparts a secluded feeling. (Photo #9.)

3752 E. Calle Guaymas (#23). This house is a generous-sized, burnt adobe example designed by architect Carl LeMar John. It has the flat front façade, capped parapets and flat roof characteristic of the style. The entry is surrounded by a heavy, burnt adobe "frame" with a soldier course above the lintel. There is a heavy chimney on the northeast corner of the house with a battered edge. The residence features an attached two-car carport.

3757 E. Calle Guaymas (#22). Designed by architect Lewis D. W. Hall, this house is an elongated, Sonoran Revival style house of burnt adobe with a carport on the east end supported by heavy, burnt adobe piers. The main entry is recessed between the west carport pier and the principal house wing. Just west of the recess is a corner window of spindled wood.