

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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

Historic name Menlo Park Historic District

Other names/site number Menlo Park Neighborhood

2. Location

street & number 13 Subdivisions Irregularly Bounded around Grande Ave. & W. Congress St. Intersection not for publication

city or town Tucson vicinity

State Arizona code AZ county Pima code 019 zip code 85745

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide local

Signature of certifying official	Date
<u>State Historic Preservation Officer</u>	<u>Arizona State Parks</u>
Title	State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official	Date
Title	State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:	Signature of the Keeper	Date of Action
<u> </u> entered in the National Register		
<u> </u> determined eligible for the National Register		
<u> </u> determined not eligible for the National Register		
<u> </u> removed from the National Register		
<u> </u> other (explain:)		

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.)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal
<input type="checkbox"/>	private

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
411	224	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
411	224	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 (see Significance Summary Statement)

7

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling/multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store/restaurant

GOVERNMENT/fire station/government office

EDUCATION/school

RELIGION/religious facility/church-related residence

RECREATION & CULTURE/outdoor recreation

LANDSCAPE/city park/public shrine

HEALTH CARE/sanitarium

VACANT/NOT IN USE

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling/multiple dwelling

COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store/restaurant

GOVERNMENT/government office

EDUCATION/school

RELIGION/religious facility/church-related residence

RECREATION & CULTURE/outdoor recreation

LANDSCAPE/city park/ public shrine

HEALTH CARE/clinic

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH & 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Mission/
Spanish Colonial Revival, Pueblo

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY
AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Bungalow/Craftsman,
Commercial style, Prairie School

MODERN MOVEMENT/Ranch style

OTHER/No style (vernacular)

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: CONCRETE, STONE

walls: BRICK, STUCCO, ADOBE, STONE

roof: ASPHALT, TERRA COTTA, METAL

other: _____

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

The Menlo Park Historic District is located west of downtown Tucson, just west of the banks of the Santa Cruz River on a former agricultural plain. At the base of 2,900-foot-high Sentinel Peak, the setting of the neighborhood is striking. This 233.4-acre, primarily residential district incorporates the neighborhood's earliest surviving residence (1877), Tucson's first major west side subdivisions and significant post World War II additions. Although mostly laid out in an early 20th century grid, the cul-de-sac appears in later subdivisions. The presence of Bungalows and Spanish Colonial Revival style residences among more numerous post-War Ranch and Modern style reflects the early sluggish and later flourishing growth of the neighborhood. A thriving commercial strip, an elementary school, a City park, a communal shrine and two churches are significant components of the historic mix. Originally developed for Euroamericans, Menlo Park was instead destined to become the city's most upscale Mexican *barrio*. While most buildings represent "American-mainstream" popular culture, definite markers of Mexican settlement can be found on façade surfaces, along fence lines, in gardens and inside the homes and shops. These multi-cultural attributes add color, distinction and cohesion to the historic district. Menlo Park exhibits good integrity of association, location, setting, design, workmanship and feeling. The condition of the resources is generally fair or good.

Narrative Description

See Continuation Sheets, Section 7

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

1877-1964

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

J. A. Jaastad, William Bray (architects)

H. B. Langers, J.R. Austad, Estes Brothers (builders)

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 period of significance for the Menlo Park Historic District is 1877 to 1964. The year 1877 is when the oldest residence, the Solomon Warner House, was built. The year 1964 is the date of effective neighborhood build-out of pre- and post- World War II historic styles.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The proposed Menlo Park Historic District is significant under Criterion A (Community Planning and Development), for its inclusion of the City of Tucson's first major, west-side subdivisions. Situated in a unique setting between the base of Sentinel Peak and the Santa Cruz River with a view of the city center beyond, this area saw a transition from thousands of years of use as agricultural fields to a residential neighborhood with a variety of architectural styles and residents of differing ethnicity (Photo 1). It is, therefore, of particular geographic and historic value as a key transitional area in the history of Tucson. Originally intended to be a Euroamerican enclave, the early twentieth-century neighborhood was slow to grow because Euroamericans preferred to settle east of downtown. Since World War II the neighborhood has been settled predominantly by residents of Mexican descent and is considered the most upscale of Tucson's major *barrios* (neighborhoods).

[In 1976, the Solomon Warner House was listed in the National Register and in 1992, a thematic multiple property nomination entitled *Historical and Architectural Properties in the Menlo Park Survey Area, Tucson, Arizona*, was listed. At that time, post-War properties (the majority of resources) did not meet the age criterion. The multiple property document nominated six unique, Menlo Park properties. Unique Spanish Colonial Revival style dwellings included the Dodson/Esquivel House (1004 W. Alameda St.) and the Blixt/Avitia House (830 W. Alameda St.) The Bray/Valenzuela House (203 N. Grande Ave.) was a rare, architect-designed Prairie style residence. The Schwalen/Gomez House (217 N. Melwood St.) was chosen for its association with Menlo Park founder Henry E. Schwalen. The Copper Bell Bed and Breakfast (25 N. Westmoreland Ave.) and the Boudreau/Robison House (101 N. Bella Vista Dr.) were included as rare examples of volcanic stone Vernacular buildings using a regionally significant, local construction material.]

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

See Continuation Sheets, Section 8

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

See Continuation Sheets, Section 8

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Menlo Park Historic District
Name of Property

Pima, Arizona
County and State

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Name of repository: Arizona State Historical Society Library (AHS)
Diana Hadley Archives, Neighborhood Association
Archives, J. H. Strittmatter Inc. Archives

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 233.4 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

1	<u>12</u> Zone	<u>500308</u> Easting	<u>3565379</u> Northing	3	<u>12</u> Zone	<u>501537</u> Easting	<u>3565117</u> Northing
2	<u>12</u> Zone	<u>501196</u> Easting	<u>3565559</u> Northing	4	<u>12</u> Zone	<u>501562</u> Easting	<u>3564883</u> Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated on the following USGS map and shown in detail on the enclosed 1"=200' scale Menlo Park Historic District map [Section 7, Page 25 (insert)]. The inventory in Section 7 provides a list of tax parcels included in the district.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The boundary of the Menlo Park Historic District coincides with the entity understood by the City of Tucson as the Menlo Park Neighborhood and includes all properties built within the period of significance.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Ralph Comey & Janet H. Parkhurst, architects, Homer Thiel, archaeologist, Diana Hadley, historian
organization Ralph Comey Architects; Janet H. Strittmatter Inc. date April 28, 2010
street & number 3834 E. Calle Cortez telephone 520-320-9043
city or town Tucson state AZ zip code 85716
e-mail comeyarchitects@earthlink.net; jhparkhurst@yahoo.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive black and white photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Menlo Park Historic District
City or Vicinity: Tucson
County: Pima County **State:** Arizona
Photographer: Homer Thiel, Ralph Comey and Janet Parkhurst
Date Photographed: Various dates in 2007 and 2008

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 44 View from Sentinel Peak of Menlo Park.

Photographer: Ralph Comey

Date: April 3, 2008

Camera Direction: NE

2 of 44 View from Sentinel Peak of Menlo Park.

Photographer: Ralph Comey

Date: April 3, 2008

Camera Direction: N

3 of 44 Streetscape of Congress east of Grande.

Photographer: Ralph Comey

Date: April 3, 2008

Camera Direction: E

4 of 44 Streetscape of N. Melrose below Franklin.

Photographer: Ralph Comey

Date: April 3, 2008

Camera Direction: S

5 of 44 Streetscape of S. Melrose below Congress

Photographer: Ralph Comey

Date: Aug 11, 2008

Camera Direction: S

6 of 44 Streetscape of Casas Estrada cul-de-sac.

Photographer: Ralph Comey

Date: April 3, 2008

Camera Direction: E

7 of 44 Example of "Euroamerican Traditional" yardscape showing Bungalow with central concrete walk minus fence and former lawn.

Photographer: Homer Thiel

Date: September 15, 2007

Camera Direction: W

8 of 44 "Mexican American Influenced" yardscape for Bungalow with front chain link fence.

Photographer: Ralph Comey

Date: April 3, 2008

Camera Direction: W

9 of 44 "Mexican American Influenced" yardscape for Ranch style house with concrete masonry and wrought iron fence.

Photographer: Homer Thiel

Date: September 15, 2007

Camera Direction: N

10 of 44 Handmade concrete yard shrine houses images of the Virgin of Guadalupe and Saint Jude behind a decorative, wrought iron grill; shrine also features ceramic angels and lace wedding decorations.

Photographer: Ralph Comey

Date: April 3, 2008

Camera Direction: W

11 of 44 Interior of Shrine of El Senor de los Milagros adjacent to home of Mrs. Pauline Romo, 374 N. Melwood Ave.; shrine is open to the public.

Photographer: Janet Parkhurst

Date: August 1, 2008

Camera Direction: E

12 of 44 Street shrine of the Virgin of Guadalupe; located on S. Grande Ave., showing offerings of candles and flowers.

Photographer: Ralph Comey

Date: April 3, 2008

Camera Direction: W

13 of 44 1940s concrete sculpture representing the Last Supper; by artist Felix Romero; located in the nearby Garden of Gethsemane (not part of the historic district).

Photographer: Homer Thiel

Date: March 10, 2007

Camera Direction: NW

14 of 44 "Mexican American Influenced" front yard within a typical chain link fence showing geometrically arranged, concrete masonry planters in gravel ground cover with regularly spaced, evergreen shrubs.

Photographer: Ralph Comey

Date: April 3, 2008

Camera Direction: NW

15 of 44 "Mexican American Influenced" front yard within a chain link fence showing geometrically- arranged, concrete-curbed planting beds (now minus plants), concrete pavers with evergreen shrubs; decomposed granite ground cover and a shrub in a container.

Photographer: Janet Parkhurst

Date: April 3, 2008

Camera Direction: W

16 of 44 Modest Bungalow within chain-link fenced yard on Bonita is an excellent example of the Mexican American use of color on facades; note contrasting colors for walls and trim.

Photographer: Homer Thiel

Date: September 15, 2007

Camera Direction: W

17 of 44 *Iglesia Metodista* on Alameda has vibrant, recently-painted façade colors.

Photographer: Homer Thiel

Date: March 18, 2007

Camera Direction: N

18 of 44 Wall plaque mounted near the owner's front door is an uncommon depiction of the Virgin of Guadalupe obtained by the owners in Mexico City.

Photographer: Ralph Comey

Date: April 3, 2008

Camera Direction: W

19 of 44 Decorated, ceramic tile wall plaque of the Virgin of Guadalupe is a commonly depicted rendition; decorations include a string of lights and a colorful floral motif above.

Photographer: Ralph Comey

Date: April 3, 2008

Camera Direction: W

20 of 44 Mural of Virgin of Guadalupe, Menlo Park Video west facade, at Grande and Congress.

Photographer: Homer Thiel

Date: March 10, 2007

View: E

21 of 44 Menlo Park's only Sonoran Transitional example, the Solomon Warner House, on S. Grande in its lush, garden setting.

Photographer: Janet Parkhurst

Date: August 1, 2008

Camera Direction: W

22 of 44 The Bray/Valenzuela House, the only Prairie style house in Menlo Park, is a rare, regionally modified, architect-designed example of the style.

Photographer: Janet Parkhurst

Date: August 1, 2008

Camera Direction: NW

23 of 44 Modest Bungalow of the front-gabled variety.

Photographer: Homer Thiel

Date: September 15, 2007

Camera Direction: W

24 of 44 Bungalow Dwelling Court on S. Cuesta.

Photographer: Homer Thiel

Date: March 25, 2007

Camera Direction: SW

25 of 44 Typical, modest Spanish Colonial Revival style residence on Alameda, with sculpted parapet.

Photographer: Homer Thiel

Date: September 15, 2007

Camera Direction: N

26 of 44 The deteriorating Blixt/Avitia House is one of Menlo Park's few, large Spanish Colonial Revival style residences.

Photographer: Homer Thiel

Date: September 15, 2007

Camera Direction: NW

27 of 44 Modest Pueblo Revival style residence in Menlo Park

Photographer: Ralph Comey

Date: April 3, 2008

Camera Direction: W

28 of 44 World War II era Transitional Ranch style, brick residence.

Photographer: Homer Thiel

Date: September 15, 2007

Camera Direction: W

29 of 44 Typical, modest brick Ranch style residence on narrow lot; in this case, without carport.

Photographer: Homer Thiel

Date: March 10, 2007

Camera Direction: S

30 of 44 Territorial Revival style residence of burnt adobe on S. Melrose Ave. with typical, contrasting, parapet cap.

Photographer: Homer Thiel

Date: March 25, 2007

Camera Direction: W

31 of 44 Modern style residence in Menlo Park of the front gable variety.

Photographer: Ralph Comey

Date: April 3, 2008

Camera Direction: W

32 of 44 Vernacular house on S. Melrose Avenue is a side-gabled, massed-plan type with especially high walls.

Photographer: Homer Thiel

Date: March 25, 2007

Camera Direction: W

33 of 44 Unique Boudreaux/Robison House on Bella Vista Drive is an excellent example of a very early, vernacular residence constructed of local, vesicular basalt.

Photographer: Janet Parkhurst

Date: August 1, 2008

Camera Direction: W

34 of 44 Recent Neoelectic Spanish Colonial Revival style residence in Rio Nuevo Alameda Subdivision.

Photographer: Homer Thiel

Date: September 15, 2007

Camera Direction: N

35 of 44 Unique Copper Bell Bed & Breakfast, formerly a sanatorium; one of Menlo Park's oldest businesses; built of local, vesicular basalt.

Photographer: Homer Thiel

Date: March 18, 2007

Camera Direction: NW

36 of 44 Typical, modest, early Menlo Park Commercial style building (once Sloan's Drug Store) on the northeast corner of Grande and Congress Street.

Photographer: Homer Thiel

Date: March 10, 2007

Camera Direction: N

37 of 44 Abandoned filling station on Congress; a typical, early, vernacular functional form.

Photographer: Homer Thiel

Date: March 10, 2007

Camera Direction: N

38 of 44 Menlo Park Elementary School in its current form; the former Renaissance Revival building was modified into a Modern style

Photographer: Ralph Comey

Date: April 3, 2008

Camera Direction: NW

39 of 44 *Iglesia Bautista del Redentor* (Baptist Church of the Redeemer) on S. Grande; Menlo Park's second church and a Ranch style example.

Photographer: Ralph Comey

Date: April 3, 2008

Camera Direction: W

40 of 44 View of the City of Tucson's Menlo Park, a green oasis.

Photographer: Ralph Comey

Date: April 3, 2008

Camera Direction: N

41 of 44 Reproduction of earliest known image of the Tucson Basin from Sentinel Peak; painted by Boundary Commissioner John Russell Bartlett in 1852, looking NE (courtesy Diana Hadley from AHS).

42 of 44 Mill, Mission Garden North House. Reproduction of early view of agricultural fields showing Warner's Mill to left and the *visita San Agustín del Tucson* in right background, looking NE (courtesy Diana Hadley from AHS).

43 of 44 Copy of early photograph of Menlo Park Elementary School as it appeared in 1917. This simple, Italian Renaissance style building had only two classrooms originally (School archives)

44 of 44 Copy of photograph (ca. 1950s) showing view from Sentinel Peak (courtesy Diana Hadley from AHS).

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District

Name of Property

Pima, Arizona

County and State

Section number 7

Page 1

N/A

Name of multiple property listing

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

Location

The Menlo Park Historic District is located in a unique setting with an important west-side relationship to the City of Tucson. On former cultivated fields near the City's central business district, the district begins ¼ mile beyond the west bank of the Santa Cruz River. It extends west ¾ mile to Silverbell Rd. along the base of low mountains that include Sentinel Peak ("A Mountain") and Tumamoc Hill. (Photo 1, Photo 2.) Menlo Park Historic District extends north from Mission Lane, its southern boundary at the base of Sentinel Peak, to Emery St. and the north edge of Menlo Park Elementary School, its northern boundary. (Between Menlo Park and the river is a small office complex and Santa Cruz River Park. Adjacent to the river park lies the Garden of Gethsemane, a setting for unique religious sculpture. East of the historic district and south of W. Congress St. is the site of Rio Nuevo, a prominent, future civic complex and historic park under construction on the site of a former, city landfill. These nearby features are outside of the historic district.)

The historic district boundaries coincide with that part of the area known by the City of Tucson as the Menlo Park Neighborhood, which includes all properties built between 1877 and 1964, the date of effective build-out. The district comprises 233.4 acres in Sections 11 and 14 of Township 14S, Range 13E of the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

Streetscapes

The Menlo Park Historic District is densely developed with mostly one-story, single- and multi-family residences oriented east and west (except along Congress, Alameda and other cross streets). In the "Menlo Park" entitled subdivisions, narrow, grid-plan lots are commonly 50' x 150' with 20' to 30' front yard setbacks. Most front yards are enclosed by fences of chain link or masonry and wrought iron. The post World War II subdivisions, two of which are built around cul-de-sacs, have wider or wedge-shaped lots to accommodate their more spread-out Ranch and Modern style residences. At the southeast end of the neighborhood, in the P.S. Hughes addition (*Barrio Sin Nombre*), the subdivision layout is less regularly organized.

Typically, the streetscapes present an orderly array of well-maintained houses of styles from different historic eras, within modestly landscaped yards enclosed by waist-high fences along the front property lines. The street frontages are around ten feet wide and include curbs, sidewalks and a few street trees. Some fenced front yards are minimally landscaped but many are planted with small trees, shrubs and flowers. Ground cover is commonly scraped earth but an occasional grass lawn or paved surface exists. The front yards are private yet visible from the streets with clear demarcations between adjacent properties. Menlo Park differs from typical, eastside Tucson neighborhoods of similar vintage homes where front yards are commonly unfenced and streetscapes have the visual continuity of open, informally landscaped panoramas.

Most Menlo Park streets are lightly traveled and serve the neighborhood internally but Silverbell Rd., Congress St., and Grande Ave. have heavy, slow-moving traffic and connect to points beyond. These through-streets are asphalt-paved with two driving lanes, a center turn lane and side bicycle lanes. Their right-of-way strips have curbs, frontages, sidewalks and downward-projecting street lights. (S. Grande Ave. below Spruce St. has no right-of-way improvements.) A few, early palm trees remain along N. Grande Ave. Speed limits of twenty-five to thirty miles per hour minimize the impact of traffic along the through-streets.

[It is worth observing that Silverbell Rd. is part of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail which starts at Tubac, Arizona, south of Tucson, extends along the Santa Cruz River through Tucson, and finally ends in Alta, California, outside of San Francisco.]

In spite of its heavy traffic, W. Congress St., Menlo's through-street to downtown, retains much of its historic mix of commercial and residential properties (Photo 3). At the intersection of Congress and Grande is a small cluster of modest commercial buildings. On

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District

Name of Property

Pima, Arizona

County and State

Section number 7

Page 2

N/A

Name of multiple property listing

the northeast corner, the original Sloan's Drug Store is now a multi-tenant building housing a financial services firm, a sewing studio and a hair salon. On its exterior west wall is a large mural with a western theme. At this time, the vintage of this mural is not known but it is probably a non-contributor due to age. On the northwest corner is a convenience market, dating back to the early 1960s, with a deep, cantilevered, front canopy set back behind a parking area.

On the southeast corner of the intersection, Menlo Park Video, originally a gas station, now rents videos and sells religious paintings and wall plaques. On its west wall is a large mural of the Virgin of Guadalupe. Of recent vintage, this mural is a non-contributing feature in its own right, but nonetheless a significant marker of Mexican settlement. Below the painting is a small, richly-decorated religious shrine.

The north side of Congress St. east of Grande Ave. is lined with historic residences, commercial buildings and the large, recently-built El Rio Medical Center. On the south side of Congress St., outside the historic district boundaries, are a recently-built townhouse complex and the large Rio Nuevo site, under construction. East of the Menlo Park Historic District lies the small Garden of Gethsemane religious shrine and the Santa Cruz River bridge leading to downtown Tucson. Along this portion of Congress St., the viewer experiences little feeling of residential Menlo Park. West of Grande Ave., both sides of Congress are built up with the typical, residential mix of pre- and post-War residences. A landmark, early 1900s, pyramidal residence of local, volcanic stone stands at the intersection of Congress St. and Silverbell Rd.

With "A" Mountain forming a striking backdrop to the south, N. Melrose Ave. at Franklin St. exemplifies a typical, residential Menlo Park streetscape (Photo 4). Here there are two driving lanes with parking on either side. The street view is contained along the front property lines by the row of fencing of various materials and a property or two with no fencing. There are a few short rows of street trees – olives, mesquites, citrus - and mature shrubs in the frontages. Some properties have no street trees. Some yards contain mature trees and shrubs while several yards have only trees and, rarely, grass. Each yard is an individual and self-contained expression with no visual continuity from property to property. Behind the vegetation in the shallow front yards, the historic houses can be seen. Melrose south of Congress presents a similar, residential streetscape (Photo 5).

There are four small, post-World War II subdivisions in Menlo Park. Three of these lie north of Congress St. and include Dávila Addition (1948), Casas Estrada (1955) and Casas Estrada Annex (1956). The two Casas Estrada subdivisions flank Menlo Park Elementary School and Menlo Park, just north of Fresno St. Dávila Addition, located south of Alameda St., has Linda Ave. as its east boundary. Both Casas Estrada and Dávila Addition incorporate cul-de-sacs and rectilinear or wedge-shaped lots, larger in size than found in the earlier subdivisions, to accommodate Modern and Ranch style houses that include carports (Photo 6). Clearwater Addition (1946) is carved out of the heart of P.S. Hughes subdivision and accessed from S. Grande Ave. This addition features a unique collection of Modern style residences constructed of reinforced concrete.

Housescapes

Euroamerican Traditional: Early phase (1906-1930s) front yards tend to include a narrow, straight, concrete entry walk connected to the public sidewalk plus a single-car, side driveway with a garage (if any) located towards the rear of the lot (Photo 7). Vegetation generally comprises shade trees and shrubs. Early Euroamerican front yards probably had lawns and, rarely, fences. The right-of-ways may have contained street trees, like native Arizona ash trees. Unfortunately no photographs have been found to illustrate this. World-War II-era transitional properties tend to replicate the earlier phase layouts. Housescapes featuring post-War Ranch and Modern style dwellings tend to place more emphasis on the driveway, often concrete paved, which also may be combined with the entry walk.

Today, most Menlo Park properties have front yard fences and scraped earth as a ground cover, although there are a few lawns.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District

Name of Property

Pima, Arizona

County and State

Section number 7

Page 3

N/A

Name of multiple property listing

Mexican American Influenced: As illuminated by geographer Daniel Arreola in Section 8, Menlo Park's Mexican-American housescaping may well include front-property enclosure through various fence types, bright pastel color on house exteriors and religious yard shrines and wall plaques as expressions of the Roman Catholic faith. The surveyors have also identified unique garden layouts that add to the character of Menlo Park.

Fences: Most properties in the survey area have a fence of some description enclosing the front yard. The fence is not meant to block the view of the house. (Front yard walling is relatively uncommon among historic properties in Menlo Park but the practice is increasing.) The most common, early fence type is chain link which appeared with the influx of post- World War II settlement (Photo 8). While chain link fences remain, increasingly masonry piers with wrought iron panels are replacing them (Photo 9). There is great variety among the masonry pier/wrought iron fences, from perfectly plain to curvilinear with highly individualized, ornamental iron.

Yard shrines (nichitos): Honoring helpful saints or members of the Holy Family, yard shrines are scattered throughout the survey area. Most appear to have an arched niche shape but they range in complexity from a simple mound of earth with statues on top to an elaborately decorated, elongated, plaster vault. Most are located within the confines of the front yard, facing the street. They are made of stone, concrete, plaster, burnt adobe or brick. The *nichitos* are very individual expressions of faith and are frequently decorated with plastic flowers and small, colored lights.

The surveyors have recorded at least fifty-three yard shrines and wall plaques in Menlo Park. Approximately 64% occur in historic properties. Many may well date back to the post-War era when an influx of Mexican families settled in the neighborhood.

Communal shrines: There are two communal shrines in the historic district. These are located outside yard boundaries along the road or sidewalk. The most elaborate is the Shrine of El Señor de Los Milagros attached to the home of the Romo family in Menlo Park at 374 N. Melwood Ave. (Photo 11). Enclosed in wrought-iron fencing, this shrine was built around an old wooden crucifix from Spain (Romo 2008.) The chapel is a non-contributor due to its age. At 350 S. Grande Ave. is a large, elaborately-decorated niche celebrating the Virgin of Guadalupe (Photo 12). The purpose of this niche has been, in part, to prevent further automobile smashups of the owner's adobe wall. While a non-contributor due to age, this Guadalupe shrine is nonetheless a culturally appropriate expression.

Somewhat related to the communal shrine is a recent, hand-made memorial to "The World's Best Father." It is located in Menlo Park Annex, just south of Congress St. Attached to the sidewalk-side of a fence, the memorial is re-decorated from time to time, to reflect seasonal changes.

[East of the neighborhood and just north of the intersection of Bonita Ave. and Congress St., is a unique, public shrine called the Garden of Gethsemane. The garden contains several, historic, life-sized, concrete statues by artist Felix Lucdero showing episodes in the life of Christ. While located outside the boundaries of the historic district, this shrine, too, reflects the Roman Catholic faith. (Photo 13.)]

Gardening Practices: In the survey area, today's gardening practices among people of Mexican descent appear to be generally oriented towards shade and individual, ornamental expression. Front yards frequently function as tree-shaded, outdoor living areas. There is a continuum with respect to the elaborateness of front-yard garden layouts inside the fence. Plants may be in containers, a very common Mexican practice, or laid out in bordered zones, some of which are configured in precise rectangles or rings (Photo 14, Photo 15). The family's yard shrine may also be incorporated into this scheme.

Façade Color: The use of color on building exteriors can be found throughout the historic district (Photo 16). (However, the practice is neither as widespread nor as vibrant as that found in west-side *barrios* like *Barrio Anita*.) The *Iglesia Metodista* on Alameda St. has recently been painted bright pink on its sanctuary and yellow on its side wing (Photo 17).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District

Name of Property

Pima, Arizona

County and State

Section number 7

Page 4

N/A

Name of multiple property listing

Related to exterior color is the practice of installing ceramic-tile, wall plaques on the front facades of many residences. These plaques usually portray the Virgin of Guadalupe, however may depict Christ and other saints. Most plaques of the Virgin share a common, regionally-produced design but some are distinctive, being either hand-made by family friends or purchased from afar (Photo 18) (Romero 2008). Tile wall plaques may also be decorated with lights and lit up at night (Photo 19).

Murals: Another way of applying color and meaning to wall surfaces is the practice of mural painting. Two contributing, commercial buildings at the intersection of Grande and Congress have striking murals on their west facades. The store at 941-945 W. Congress has a cowboy-theme mural. Menlo Park Video, 974 W. Congress, has a Guadalupe mural (Photo 20). The Chicanos Por La Causa Center, 250 N. Silverbell, has a vibrant Chicano cultural mural. All three murals have been painted recently, thus are not contributors in their own right.

Building/Resources Stock

Resources Count and Statistics: The total number of properties inventoried in the Menlo Park Historic District is 635. Of these, 411 are contributors and 224 are non-contributors (see following Inventory List and Historic Resources Map). Contributors include all properties dating from 1964 and earlier that have retained their integrity. Non-contributors include buildings that do not meet the age criterion, have compromised integrity or front garden walls blocking them from the streetscape view.

The resource count includes mostly single-family residences, but there are a number of duplexes, triplexes and fourplexes because the zoning allows for multi-family residential development throughout the historic district. Also included is a recent, two-story apartment complex. In addition, there are four historic commercial buildings, one ward council building, two churches, one school and two public parks.

Materials: Contributing buildings from the historic period employ a variety of materials. There are facades of stucco, brick, burnt adobe, concrete masonry and reinforced concrete. There are a few examples with stucco-clad, mud adobe walls. A few, early residences are built of siding-clad wood framing. There is exposed wood framing in some of the early Bungalows as well as vesicular basalt, a local volcanic stone, in some of the foundations, porch piers and structural walls. Historic buildings usually have wood double-hung or steel casement windows. Most sloping roofs are covered with asphalt shingles but some, like porch roofs, have Mission tile. Flat roofs have asphalt composition, "built-up" roofing. There are a few residences with replacement, standing-seam metal roofing. The great majority of buildings constructed during the historic period are sturdy examples of masonry construction.

Most recently-constructed, non-contributing buildings are of slump block, burnt adobe, concrete block and stucco-clad frame. They feature aluminum sliding windows.

Residential Buildings: Styles and Types

Sonoran Transitional (1880s +): The oldest standing residence in the historic district, the Solomon Warner House at 350 S. Grande Ave., was constructed in 1877 and is a traditional Sonoran Transitional type house (Photo 21). The high-ceilinged, L-plan house is a single-room wide, is constructed of stuccoed adobe bricks, and has a traditional *viga* and *latilla* roof. The house also features the original, milled wood, double-hung windows. The residence stands in a complex that includes another historic house and a duplex of recent construction. The house retains its integrity, as described in the 1976 National Register Nomination.

Prairie (1900-1920): Menlo Park has one example of a Prairie style residence. It is the formerly nominated Bray/Valenzuela House, 203 N. Grande Ave, designed and built in 1917 by architect William Bray for his family. The house is a rare and unusual, regionally-modified adaptation of the Prairie style (Photo 22). While most Prairie houses have two-stories, this one has one-story. Instead of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District

Name of Property

Pima, Arizona

County and State

Section number 7

Page 5

N/A

Name of multiple property listing

characteristic, low hip roof, this house has parapets and a projecting, horizontal “visor roof” below the frieze level. It is built of an unusual, buff colored brick imported from Texas. (Strittmatter *The Menlo...*1992).

Bungalow (1905-1930): Menlo Park has eighty-seven examples of the Bungalow style. There are representatives of the side-gabled, cross-gabled, and front gabled varieties. Typical of the Bungalow, all feature the deep, partial or full width covered porch that either projects from the front façade or is incorporated beneath the principal roof. (Photo 23.) The Bungalow style is also found among the small cottages in the dwelling court on S. Cuesta Ave. (Photo 24).

Craftsman (1905-1930): Closely related to the Bungalow and pertaining to the same era is a single Craftsman style cottage in Menlo Park Annex. It is lacking the characteristic deep front porch of the Bungalow.

Spanish Colonial Revival (1915-1940): Menlo Park has eighty-one residences of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. They were built concurrently with the slightly more popular Bungalow. Nearly all of the early Spanish Colonial Revival style houses are of the flat-roof/parapeted variety (Photo 25). This variant may feature a Mission tile-clad sloped surface, for example on a shed roof or pent above the entryway. Most are modest in size because they are set, like Bungalows, on the narrow, rectilinear lots of Menlo Park’s earliest plat layouts. Of stuccoed masonry, they may feature sculpted parapets and arches. Their double-hung windows and interior features are laid out like the Bungalows.

More elaborate examples include the two formerly nominated houses, the Blixt/Avitia House, 830 W. Alameda St., and the Dodson/Esquivel House, 1004 W. Alameda St.. The Blixt/Avitia House has been vacant for many years and is in poor condition (Photo 26). It is in danger of losing its integrity as features, like its former, arched *porte cochere*, crumble. The Dodson/Esquivel House appears unchanged except for the addition of a short, stuccoed wall enclosing the property that does not block the view. Another more elaborate example of this style is the rambling Verkest House on Spruce St.

Pueblo Revival (1910-present): Menlo Park has two, modest contributing examples of the Pueblo Revival style. The dun-colored duplex at 131-133 N. Melrose Ave. features the rounded parapet and projecting *vigas* that characterize this style (Photo 27).

Transitional Ranch (WWII era): With forty-four examples, the Transitional Ranch style is well represented in the historic district. This most interesting style pre-dates the fully developed Ranch that flourished after World War II. A typical example can be found at 33 N. Melwood Ave. (Photo 28). This residence is a simple, side-gabled building, similar to a Vernacular, side gabled massed-plan type. Steel casement windows appear on the style. The eave does not overhang deeply as does that of the Ranch style.

Ranch (1935-1970s): The neighborhood has 105 examples of the Ranch style. In the Menlo additions, most lots are relatively narrow and few, characteristic, spreading Ranch style houses are seen here. Most typical examples are modest, side-or cross-gabled, brick residences that sometimes, but not always, incorporate a carport at one end, as seen in 1127 W. Congress St. (Photo 29). Some examples of this style are placed longitudinally on the lot with the gable end facing the street and the entry on the side.

Territorial Revival (1920s-1960): There are only two examples of the Territorial Revival style in the historic district. This style is much more heavily represented in a number of Tucson’s eastside, residential neighborhoods. As is typical for Menlo Park, the examples are modest in size. The residence at 38 S. Melrose Ave. features the parapet-capped, masonry façade characteristic of the style. With a slight L-plan front façade, there is a drop-shed, Mission tile clad porch on masonry posts. (Photo 30.)

Modern (ca. 1940-1980): Menlo Park has 156 Modern style residences. At 24.5% of the building stock, the Modern is the most popular in the historic district. Modest, Modern style residences are distinguished by flat or low-slope front gable roofs with wide fascia bands (Photo 31) An interesting array of Modern style, track houses can be found in both Casas Estrada subdivisions. Built by

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District

Name of Property

Pima, Arizona

County and State

Section number 7

Page 6

N/A

Name of multiple property listing

Estes Brothers Construction Company in 1955 and 1956, these houses feature low, deeply overhanging, side gable roofs that extend beyond to incorporate a single-car carport. Most have painted concrete block walls and steel casement windows.

Vernacular (all time periods): Vernacular types are best described by form (morphology) rather than by historic style. A typical Vernacular residence, of the side-gabled massed-plan type, is found at 35 S. Melrose Ave. (Photo 32). The historic district has eighty properties that are classified as Vernacular types. The neighborhood also has three of Tucson's rare, surviving Vernacular dwellings of comparable antiquity built of vesicular basalt, a local volcanic stone (Strittmatter *The Menlo...* 1992). They are among the oldest remaining buildings in the district and each exhibits a high degree of workmanship.

The one-story Lochner/Mariscal House, 1408 W. Congress St., located at the intersection of Congress and Silverbell, also dates back prior to 1910. It is an excellent example of an early pyramidal type, a squarish-plan residence with a pyramidal hipped roof. Built in 1908, the Beaudreau/Robison House at 101 N. Bella Vista Dr. has stone masonry walls approximately 18" thick at the base (Photo 33). Set into the hillside, the residence is covered with an old trumpet vine. The Beaudreau/Robison House was previously listed in the 1992 nomination.

The first story of the Copper Bell Bed and Breakfast, 25 N. Westmoreland Ave., was designed by noteworthy Tucson architect H. O. Jaastad and probably built prior to 1910. A second story of rubble masonry was added in 1927. This building was also listed in the National Register. Since 1992, the second story has been stuccoed, an alteration that does not compromise integrity. (Photo 34).

Neoelectic (ca. 1965 to present): There are sixty-five Neoelectic style residential properties in the historic district. They are non-contributors due to their recent construction dates. They show a variety of previous stylistic influences, with the Spanish Colonial Revival being the most frequently represented. Materials include stuccoed frame, aluminum sliding windows and small areas of Mission tile roofing. They are largely found as infill on vacant or scraped lots or in recent subdivisions like Rio-Nuevo-Alameda Subdivision (1982), built by the Downtown Development Corporation (Photo 34.) The local Carrera Corporation, with its office in Menlo Park, is responsible for much of the current infill work.

Commercial Types

In the historic district there are five historic Commercial type buildings including three one-part commercial blocks and two former service stations. Historic one-part commercial blocks are single story buildings with front parapets that give the building a taller appearance and large, storefront windows for merchandise display. The former Sloan's Drug Store at 945 W. Congress St. is a good example of the type (Photo 36).

[It is worth noting that the earliest remaining business in the historic district is the Copper Bell Bed & Breakfast which formerly served as a sanatorium and boarding house (Photo 34).]

Institutional Buildings

School: Built in 1917, the Italian Renaissance style, Menlo Park Elementary School building was enlarged numerous times over the years [see Section 8 (Photo 43)]. The modified original portion has been retained. Apparently in 1949 building was remodeled into the Modern style. Facing Fresno St., the school has a projecting front wing on the west side. The plain stucco walls have spaced window openings with parapets above. Although re-stuccoed, the east façade has retained its original form (Photo 38). The school is considered a contributor.

Churches: Formerly mentioned for its vibrant façade colors, the Iglesia Methodista at 1232 W. Alameda St. (Photo 17) is a very simple and unusual example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. Its pink sanctuary end is emphasized by a parapet with a frontal

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District

Name of Property

Pima, Arizona

County and State

Section number 7

Page 7

N/A

Name of multiple property listing

gable flanked by two “towers.” Built in 1960, the *Iglesia Bautista del Redentor* at 102 S. Grande Ave. is Ranch style influenced. It presents its side-gabled, longitudinal façade to Grande Ave. (Photo39). Both churches are contributors.

Cultural Center

The recently built, non-contributing Chicanos Por La Causa building is located on the premises of the apartment complex at 250 N. Silverbell Road. The building is decorated with a mural.

Parks

In the historic district is one City park, Menlo Park, a contributor. The somewhat “L” shaped park encloses the elementary school site on the north and east sides. The park is accessed from N. Grande Ave. This verdant, recreational amenity with its grass turf and shade trees is enclosed by chain link fencing. The 5.6-acre southern end of the park that borders on Alameda St. and Grande Ave. was purchased by the City in 1956. (Photo 40.) The less-visible, 8.86-acre northern portion of the park was purchased in the early 1970s.

Near Menlo Park’s Alameda St. end is an enclosed pool surrounded by concrete decking, concrete walks and zones of grass. Near the pool is a bath house that is a simple, vernacular, rectangular-plan, concrete-block structure. In the northern portion of the park are soccer fields and an asphalt paved parking lot. Menlo Park is bordered on its north east corner by apartment buildings (not located within the historic district boundaries.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District
Name of Property

Pima, Arizona
County and State

Section number 7Page 8

N/A
Name of multiple property listing

INVENTORY LIST - CONTRIBUTORS

#	dir	street	tax parcel	date	C/NC	style
701	W	Alameda Street	116-19-1430	1916	Contributor	Vernacular
705	W	Alameda Street	116-19-1420	1935	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
830	W	Alameda Street	116-19-1790	1923	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
831	W	Alameda Street	116-19-1140	1954	Contributor	Ranch
834	W	Alameda Street	116-19-1920	1951	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
838	W	Alameda Street	116-19-1900	1957	Contributor	Modern
839	W	Alameda Street	116-18-3110	1955	Contributor	Modern
842	W	Alameda Street	116-19-1890	1956	Contributor	Ranch
846	W	Alameda Street	116-19-187A	1951	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
847	W	Alameda Street	116-18-3120	1956	Contributor	Ranch
853	W	Alameda Street	116-18-3130	1956	Contributor	Ranch
859	W	Alameda Street	116-18-3140	1956	Contributor	Ranch
860	W	Alameda Street	116-18-190B	1926	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
865	W	Alameda Street	116-18-3150	1955	Contributor	Modern
916	W	Alameda Street	116-18-1760	1963	contributor	Ranch
921	W	Alameda Street	116-18-2010	1916	Contributor	Bungalow
922	W	Alameda Street	116-18-1770	1917	Contributor	Bungalow
926	W	Alameda Street	116-18-1780	1946	Contributor	Modern
927	W	Alameda Street	116-18-2020	1950	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
935	W	Alameda Street	116-18-2030	1956	Contributor	Ranch
939	W	Alameda Street	116-18-2050	1955	Contributor	Ranch
940	W	Alameda Street	116-18-1800	1929	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
1004	W	Alameda Street	116-18-157A	1921	1992 MPDF	Spanish Colonial Revival
1009	W	Alameda Street	116-18-2290	1954	Contributor	Ranch
1015	W	Alameda Street	116-18-2300	1916	Contributor	Bungalow
1016	W	Alameda Street	116-18-1590	1917	Contributor	Bungalow
1021	W	Alameda Street	116-18-2310	1917	Contributor	Bungalow
1024	W	Alameda Street	116-18-1600	1957	Contributor	Ranch
1028	W	Alameda Street	116-18-1610	1925	Contributor	Vernacular
1034	W	Alameda Street	116-18-1620	1952	Contributor	Ranch
1101	W	Alameda Street	116-18-2570	1947	Contributor	Ranch
1104	W	Alameda Street	116-18-1430	1915	Contributor	Bungalow
1116	W	Alameda Street	116-18-1440	1915	Contributor	Bungalow
1121	W	Alameda Street	116-18-2600	1920	Contributor	Bungalow
1122	W	Alameda Street	116-18-1450	1940	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
1132	W	Alameda Street	116-18-1470	1930	Contributor	Pueblo Revival
1133	W	Alameda Street	116-18-261A	1921	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District
Name of Property

Pima, Arizona
County and State

Section number 7

Page 9

N/A
Name of multiple property listing

1202-1204	W	Alameda Street	116-18-1280	1963	Contributor	Modern
1210	W	Alameda Street	116-18-1290	1942	Contributor	Vernacular
1216	W	Alameda Street	116-18-1300	1918	Contributor	Bungalow
1232	W	Alameda Street	116-18-1330	1925	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
1233	W	Alameda Street	116-18-2900	1927	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
1315	W	Alameda Street	116-21-1760	1964	Contributor	Modern
1322	W	Alameda Street	116-21-1660	1952	Contributor	Ranch
1328	W	Alameda Street	116-21-1640	1954	Contributor	Ranch
1340	W	Alameda Street	116-21-1630	1950	Contributor	Modern
3	N	Bonita Avenue	116-19-1520	1916	Contributor	Bungalow
7	N	Bonita Avenue	116-19-1510	1916	Contributor	Bungalow
9	N	Bonita Avenue	116-19-1500	1917	Contributor	Bungalow
11	N	Bonita Avenue	116-19-1490	1917	Contributor	Bungalow
15	N	Bonita Avenue	116-19-1480	1936	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
21	N	Bonita Avenue	116-19-1450	1916	Contributor	Bungalow
23	N	Bonita Avenue	116-19-1440	1916	Contributor	Vernacular
1133	W	Cedar Street	116-21-0760	1950	Contributor	Ranch
951	W	Clearwater Drive	116-21-2820	1916	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
650	W	Congress Street	116-19-194F	1945	Contributor	n/a
709	W	Congress Street	116-19-1300	1915	Contributor	Bungalow
715	W	Congress Street	116-19-1290	1922	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
843-849	W	Congress Street	116-18-1940	1935	Contributor	Service station
901	W	Congress Street	116-18-2210	1949	Contributor	Modern
905	W	Congress Street	116-18-2220	1924	Contributor	Bungalow
914	W	Congress Street	116-21-0010	1930	Contributor	Commercial
931-937	W	Congress Street	116-18-2260	1926, 1949	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival, Modern
941-945	W	Congress Street	116-18-2270	1925, 1945	Contributor	Commercial
1000	W	Congress Street	116-21-0220	1925	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
1002	W	Congress Street	116-18-250B	1964	Contributor	Commercial
1016	W	Congress Street	116-21-0240	1925	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
1030	W	Congress Street	116-21-0260	1935	Contributor	Vernacular
1038	W	Congress Street	116-21-0270	1954	Contributor	Ranch
1039	W	Congress Street	116-18-254B	1955	Contributor	Ranch
1115	W	Congress Street	116-18-2790	1952	Contributor	Ranch
1121	W	Congress Street	116-18-2800	1920	Contributor	Bungalow
1127	W	Congress Street	116-18-2810	1952	Contributor	Ranch
1130A, B	W	Congress Street	116-21-0480	1945	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
1136	W	Congress Street	116-21-0490	1947	Contributor	Vernacular

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District
Name of Property

Pima, Arizona
County and State

Section number 7

Page 10

N/A
Name of multiple property listing

1202	W	Congress Street	116-21-0660	1950	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
1210	W	Congress Street	116-21-0670	1947	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
1215	W	Congress Street	116-18-3080	1940	Contributor	Vernacular
1217	W	Congress Street	116-18-3070	1931	Contributor	Vernacular
1227	W	Congress Street	116-18-3060	1957	Contributor	Ranch
1228	W	Congress Street	116-21-1030	1964	Contributor	Modern
1236	W	Congress Street	116-21-1040	1950	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
1305	W	Congress Street	116-21-1150	1922	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
1315	W	Congress Street	116-21-200B	1930	Contributor	Vernacular
1335	W	Congress Street	116-21-1180	1955	Contributor	Ranch
1350	W	Congress Street	116-21-1980	1964	Contributor	Modern
1372	W	Congress Street	116-21-1960	1961	Contributor	Ranch
1408	W	Congress Street	116-21-3110	1912	Contributor	Vernacular
n/a	n/a	Corner of Fresno & Grande	116-18-3810	no data	Contributor	n/a
210	N	Cuesta Avenue	116-18-0890	1952	Contributor	Vernacular
228	N	Cuesta Avenue	116-18-0810	1950	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
15-17	S	Cuesta Avenue	116-21-1200	1951	Contributor	Ranch
59	S	Cuesta Avenue	116-21-133A	1950	Contributor	Ranch
60	S	Cuesta Avenue	116-21-1400	1950	Contributor	Ranch
103	S	Cuesta Avenue	116-21-1210	1960	Contributor	Modern
125	S	Cuesta Avenue	116-21-1280	1957	Contributor	Modern
133	S	Cuesta Avenue	116-21-1290	1958	Contributor	Ranch
149	S	Cuesta Avenue	116-21-1360	1925	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
47	N	Davila Circle	116-19-1180	1961	Contributor	Ranch
52	N	Davila Circle	116-19-1190	1961	Contributor	Modern
57	N	Davila Circle	116-19-1160	1958	Contributor	Ranch
62	N	Davila Circle	116-19-1200	1955	Contributor	Ranch
65	N	Davila Circle	116-19-1150	1953	Contributor	Ranch
68	N	Davila Circle	116-19-1210	1954	Contributor	Ranch
74	N	Davila Circle	116-19-1220	1960	Contributor	Ranch
80	N	Davila Circle	116-19-123A	1950	Contributor	Ranch
911	W	Emery Street	116-18-4030	1956	Contributor	Modern
921	W	Emery Street	116-18-4020	1963	Contributor	Modern
931	W	Emery Street	116-18-4010	1956	Contributor	Modern
941	W	Emery Street		1956	Contributor	Modern
951	W	Emery Street	116-18-3990	1956	Contributor	Modern
1318	W	Emery Street	116-18-360A	1945	Contributor	Vernacular
1334	W	Emery Street	116-18-361A	1945	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District

Name of Property

Pima, Arizona

County and State

Section number 7

Page 11

N/A

Name of multiple property listing

1341-1343	W	Emery Street	116-18-365A	1944	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
1203	W	Estrada Place	116-18-3900	1955	Contributor	Modern
1211	W	Estrada Place	116-18-3910	1961	Contributor	Modern
1212	W	Estrada Place	116-18-3880	1955	Contributor	Modern
1220	W	Estrada Place	116-18-3870	1955	Contributor	Modern
901	W	Estrada Street	116-18-4160	1956	Contributor	Modern
902	W	Estrada Street	116-18-4050	1952	Contributor	Modern
921	W	Estrada Street	116-18-4140	1956	Contributor	Modern
922	W	Estrada Street	116-18-4070	1956	Contributor	Modern
931	W	Estrada Street	116-18-4130	1956	Contributor	Modern
932	W	Estrada Street	116-18-4080	1956	Contributor	Modern
941	W	Estrada Street	116-18-4120	1956	Contributor	Modern
942	W	Estrada Street	116-18-4090	1956	Contributor	Modern
952	W	Estrada Street	116-18-4100	1951	Contributor	Modern
841	W	Franklin Street	116-18-185B	1930	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
920	W	Franklin Street	116-18-0190	1958	Contributor	Ranch
930	W	Franklin Street	116-18-0160	1654	Contributor	Ranch
944	W	Franklin Street	116-18-0200	1957	Contributor	Ranch
1215-1217	W	Franklin Street	116-18-1220	1960	Contributor	Vernacular
1301	W	Franklin Street	116-18-1080	1933	Contributor	Vernacular
1303	W	Franklin Street	116-18-1050	1928	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
1327	W	Franklin Street	116-18-113C	1950	Contributor	Vernacular
1346	W	Franklin Street	116-18-092A	1940	Contributor	Vernacular
1361	W	Franklin Street	116-18-117A	1935	Contributor	Bungalow
902	W	Fresno Street	116-18-4170	1956	Contributor	Modern
912	W	Fresno Street	116-18-4180	1962	Contributor	Modern
922	W	Fresno Street	116-18-4190	1956	Contributor	Modern
932	W	Fresno Street	116-18-4200	1956	Contributor	Modern
942	W	Fresno Street	116-18-4210	1956	Contributor	Ranch
952	W	Fresno Street	116-18-4220	1956	Contributor	Modern
1044	W	Fresno Street	116-18-0220	1958	Contributor	Ranch
1100	W	Fresno Street	116-18-380A	1917	Contributor	Modern
1121	W	Fresno Street	116-18-0400	1950	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
1204	W	Fresno Street	116-18-3980	1955	Contributor	Modern
1212	W	Fresno Street	116-18-3970	1955	Contributor	Modern
1220	W	Fresno Street	116-18-3960	1955	Contributor	Modern
1228	W	Fresno Street	116-18-3950	1955	Contributor	Modern
1236	W	Fresno Street	116-18-3940	1955	Contributor	Modern
1302	W	Fresno Street	116-18-3750	1930	Contributor	Vernacular

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District
Name of Property

Pima, Arizona
County and State

Section number 7

Page 12

N/A
Name of multiple property listing

1310	W	Fresno Street	116-18-3700	1959	Contributor	Modern
1319	W	Fresno Street	116-18-076B	1955	Contributor	Vernacular
1320	W	Fresno Street	116-18-3710	1957	Contributor	Modern
1408	W	Fresno Street	116-15-0610	1928	Contributor	Vernacular
1424	W	Fresno Street	116-15-0640	1927	Contributor	Vernacular
1442	W	Fresno Street	116-15-0670	1925	Contributor	Vernacular
25	N	Grande Avenue	116-18-2490	1952	Contributor	Ranch
26-30	N	Grande Avenue	116-18-2170	1959	Contributor	Modern
31	N	Grande Avenue	116-18-2460	1950	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
40	N	Grande Avenue	116-18-2120	1950	Contributor	Ranch
41	N	Grande Avenue	116-18-242A	1960	Contributor	Modern
44	N	Grande Avenue	116-18-2090	1947	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
53	N	Grande Avenue	116-18-2380	1919	Contributor	Bungalow
57	N	Grande Avenue	116-18-2370	1953	Contributor	Ranch
61	N	Grande Avenue	116-18-2340	1951	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
62	N	Grande Avenue	116-18-2080	1945	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
75	N	Grande Avenue	116-18-2280	1960	Contributor	Ranch
117	N	Grande Avenue	116-18-158A	1921	Contributor	Bungalow
124-126	N	Grande Avenue	116-18-1710	1916	Contributor	Bungalow
130	N	Grande Avenue	116-18-1700	1946	Contributor	Bungalow
135	N	Grande Avenue	116-18-1520	1916	Contributor	Bungalow
136	N	Grande Avenue	116-18-1670	1964	Contributor	Modern
144	N	Grande Avenue	116-18-1660	1956	Contributor	Ranch
145	N	Grande Avenue	116-18-1490	1952	Contributor	Ranch
203	N	Grande Avenue	116-18-037A	1917	Contributor	Prairie
222	N	Grande Avenue	116-18-0140	1948	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
223	N	Grande Avenue	116-18-0330	1948	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
225	N	Grande Avenue	116-18-032A	1950	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
228	N	Grande Avenue	116-18-0130	1948	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
234	N	Grande Avenue	116-18-0100	1949	Contributor	Modern
238	N	Grande Avenue	116-18-0090	1956	Contributor	Ranch
239-241	N	Grande Avenue	116-18-0280	1950, 1970	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
242	N	Grande Avenue	116-18-0060	1956	Contributor	Ranch
248	N	Grande Avenue	116-18-0050	1949	Contributor	Ranch
14	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-031B	1925	Contributor	Bungalow
18	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-0320	1925	Contributor	Bungalow
22-24	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-0350	1924	Contributor	Bungalow
25	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-0010	1938	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District
Name of Property

Pima, Arizona
County and State

Section number 7

Page 13

N/A
Name of multiple property listing

26	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-0360	1924	Contributor	Bungalow
31-33	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-0040	1958, 1960	Contributor	Neo-eclectic Spanish Colonial Revival
35	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-0050	1945, 1958	Contributor	Neo-eclectic Spanish Colonial Revival
36	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-0390	1926	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
41-43	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-0060	1945	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
51	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-0070	1945	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
53-55	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-0080	1945	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
59	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-0090	1940	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
60	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-0400	1955	Contributor	Modern
63	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-0400	1945	Contributor	Bungalow
77-79	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-0110	1954	Contributor	Vernacular
102	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-0890	1960	Contributor	Ranch
103-105	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-0120	1945	Contributor	Vernacular
109	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-0130	1958	Contributor	Vernacular
134	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-0966	1935	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
140	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-1000	1943	Contributor	Vernacular
144	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-1010	1946	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
149	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-1210	1930	Contributor	Bungalow
211	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-2850	1929	Contributor	Vernacular
216	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-3270	1920s	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
220	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-3290	1926	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
227	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-283B	1929	Contributor	Vernacular
307	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-3410	1946	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
315	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-3430	1949	Contributor	Modern
327	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-352B	1955	Contributor	Ranch
347	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-353B	1955	Contributor	Ranch
350	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-3500	1877	Contributor	Sonoran
354	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-3510	1946	Contributor	Vernacular
930	W	Grandview Lane	116-21-2700	1940	Contributor	Vernacular
12	N	Linda Avenue	116-19-1340	1921	Contributor	Vernacular
17	N	Linda Avenue	116-20-006A	1915	Contributor	Bungalow
18	N	Linda Avenue	116-19-1350	1927	Contributor	Vernacular
23	N	Linda Avenue	116-20-006B	1948	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
24	N	Linda Avenue	116-19-1360	1921	Contributor	Bungalow
30	N	Linda Avenue	116-19-1370	1927	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
32	N	Linda Avenue	116-19-1380	1916	Contributor	Bungalow
33	N	Linda Avenue	116-19-1280	1954	Contributor	Ranch
36	N	Linda Avenue	116-19-139A	1916	Contributor	Bungalow

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District

Name of Property

Pima, Arizona

County and State

Section number 7Page 14N/A

Name of multiple property listing

25	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-3030	1919	Contributor	Bungalow
29	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-3020	1938	Contributor	Bungalow
30	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-2730	1924	Contributor	Bungalow
36	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-2720	1946	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
41	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-2980	1942	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
42	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-2690	1948	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
45	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-2950	1960	Contributor	Modern
48	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-2680	1931	Contributor	Vernacular
49	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-2940	1957	Contributor	Ranch
55	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-2910	1953	Contributor	Ranch
58	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-2640	1916	Contributor	Bungalow
65	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-2830	1919	Contributor	Bungalow
115	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-1270	1947	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
123	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-1260	1916	Contributor	Bungalow
124	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-1400	1917	Contributor	Bungalow
130	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-1390	1922	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
131-133	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-1230	1947	Contributor	Pueblo Revival
136	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-1360	1955	Contributor	Ranch
143	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-1190	1917	Contributor	Bungalow
144	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-1350	1937	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
201	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-0730	1946	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
211	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-0720	1956	Contributor	Ranch
212	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-0540	1959	Contributor	Ranch
217	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-0690	1918	Contributor	Bungalow
218	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-0500	1923	Contributor	Bungalow
219	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-0680	1955	Contributor	Ranch
221	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-0650	1921	Contributor	Bungalow
224	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-0490	1923	Contributor	Bungalow
232	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-0460	1927	Contributor	Bungalow
239	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-0610	1947	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
241	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-0600	1947	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
248	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-0420	1959	Contributor	Modern
261	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-0570	1958	Contributor	Modern
21	S	Melrose Avenue	116-21-0510	1936	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
22	S	Melrose Avenue	116-21-0700	1964	Contributor	Ranch
30	S	Melrose Avenue	116-21-0710	1957	Contributor	Ranch
35	S	Melrose Avenue	116-21-0550	1957	Contributor	Vernacular
38	S	Melrose Avenue	116-21-0720	1949	Contributor	Territorial Revival
46	S	Melrose Avenue	116-21-0730	1950	Contributor	Vernacular

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District
Name of Property

Pima, Arizona
County and State

Section number 7

Page 15

N/A
Name of multiple property listing

52	S	Melrose Avenue	116-21-0740	1955	Contributor	Ranch
59	S	Melrose Avenue	116-21-0630	1950	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
64	S	Melrose Avenue	116-21-1130	1956	Contributor	Ranch
100	S	Melrose Avenue	116-21-1140	1927	Contributor	Craftsman
108	S	Melrose Avenue	116-21-1420	1946	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
109	S	Melrose Avenue	116-21-0770	1954	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
114	S	Melrose Avenue	116-21-1430	1953	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
118-122	S	Melrose Avenue	116-21-144A	1949	Contributor	Vernacular
123	S	Melrose Avenue	116-21-0180	1950	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
125	S	Melrose Avenue	116-21-0800	1950	Contributor	Ranch
131	S	Melrose Avenue	116-21-088A	1923	Contributor	Vernacular
28	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-1920	1952	Contributor	Ranch
29	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-2150	1916	Contributor	Bungalow
33	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-2140	1947	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
39	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-2110	1947	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
44	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-1910	1945	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
53	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-2070	1922	Contributor	Bungalow
55	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-2060	1922	Contributor	Bungalow
63	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-198A	1923	Contributor	Bungalow
64	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-3170	1956	Contributor	Ranch
77	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-1970	1957	Contributor	Ranch
102	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-1880	1954	Contributor	Ranch
115	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-1730	1918	Contributor	Bungalow
120	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-1860	1954	Contributor	Ranch
123	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-1720	1920	Contributor	Bungalow
124	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-1850	1917	Contributor	Bungalow
129	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-1690	1926	Contributor	Bungalow
135	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-1680	1949	Contributor	Modern
140	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-183A	1923	Contributor	Bungalow
144	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-182B	1923	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
145	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-1630	1941	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
200-202	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-0020	1937	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
201	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-0180	1941	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
217	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-0170	1905	Contributor	Bungalow
220-224	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-001B	1947	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
225	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-0120	1947	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
231	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-0110	1957	Contributor	Ranch
237	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-0080	1950	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
243	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-0070	1950	Contributor	Ranch

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District

Name of Property

Pima, Arizona

County and State

Section number 7

Page 16

N/A

Name of multiple property listing

249	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-0040	1946	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
304	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-4230	1956	Contributor	Modern
314	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-4240	1956	Contributor	Modern
324	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-4250	1956	Contributor	Modern
344	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-4270	1956	Contributor	Modern
333	S	Melwood Avenue	116-21-262A	1916	Contributor	Vernacular - side gable, massed plan
337	S	Melwood Avenue	116-21-261A	1946	Contributor	Vernacular - side gabled square house
401	S	Melwood Avenue	116-21-2600	1946	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
402	S	Melwood Avenue	116-21-0880	1923	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
413	S	Melwood Avenue	116-21-2590	1921	Contributor	Bungalow
415	S	Melwood Avenue	116-21-2580	1921	Contributor	Bungalow
436	S	Melwood Avenue	116-21-289C	1950s	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
447	S	Melwood Avenue	116-21-2520	1948	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
930	W	Mission Lane	116-21-2500	1940	Contributor	Vernacular
970	W	Mission Lane	116-21-352A	1956	Contributor	Sonoran Revival
912	W	Nearmont Drive	116-21-2970	1947	Contributor	Modern
920	W	Nearmont Drive	116-21-2980	1947	Contributor	Modern
923	W	Nearmont Drive	116-21-0790	1930	Contributor	Territorial Revival
928	W	Nearmont Drive	116-21-2990	1947	Contributor	Modern
929	W	Nearmont Drive	116-21-2800	1947	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
933	W	Nearmont Drive	116-21-2810	1931	Contributor	Bungalow
941	W	Nearmont Drive	116-21-3390	1937	Contributor	Bungalow
944	W	Nearmont Drive	116-21-3010	1947	Contributor	Modern
947	W	Nearmont Drive	116-21-3380	1953	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
22	N	Palomas Aveune	116-18-2480	1947	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
25	N	Palomas Aveune	116-18-2750	1927	Contributor	Bungalow
26	N	Palomas Aveune	116-18-2470	1955	Contributor	Ranch
29	N	Palomas Aveune	116-18-2740	1920	Contributor	Bungalow
32	N	Palomas Aveune	116-18-243A	1955	Contributor	Ranch
38	N	Palomas Avenue	116-18-2400	1954	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
42	N	Palomas Avenue	116-18-2390	1954	Contributor	Ranch
45	N	Palomas Avenue	116-18-2660	1952	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
48	N	Palomas Avenue	116-18-2360	1923	Contributor	Bungalow
59	N	Palomas Avenue	116-18-2630	1949	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
62	N	Palomas Avenue	116-18-2350	1949	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
64	N	Palomas Avenue	116-18-2320	1955	Contributor	Ranch
124	N	Palomas Avenue	116-18-1550	1955	Contributor	Modern
135	N	Palomas Avenue	116-18-1370	1918	Contributor	Bungalow
144	N	Palomas Avenue	116-18-1500	1920	Contributor	Bungalow

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District
Name of Property

Pima, Arizona
County and State

Section number 7

Page 17

N/A
Name of multiple property listing

145	N	Palomas Avenue	116-18-1340	1959	Contributor	Modern
222	N	Palomas Avenue	116-18-0310	1950	Contributor	Modern
225	N	Palomas Avenue	116-18-0480	1951	Contributor	Ranch
228	N	Palomas Avenue	116-18-0300	1964	Contributor	Ranch
234	N	Palomas Avenue	116-18-0270	1949	Contributor	Modern
239	N	Palomas Avenue	116-18-0430	1954	Contributor	Ranch
242	N	Palomas Avenue	116-18-0230	1959	Contributor	Modern
21	S	Palomas Avenue	116-21-0290	1926	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
28	S	Palomas Avenue	116-21-0530	1949	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
35	S	Palomas Avenue	116-21-0300	1923	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
37	S	Palomas Avenue	116-21-0330	1925	Contributor	Bungalow
38	S	Palomas Avenue	116-21-0540	1926	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
41	S	Palomas Avenue	116-21-0340	1927	Contributor	Ranch
45	S	Palomas Avenue	116-21-0370	1962	Contributor	Ranch
46	S	Palomas Avenue	116-21-0610	1927	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
49	S	Palomas Avenue	116-21-0380	1926	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
52	S	Palomas Avenue	116-21-0620	1941	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
55	S	Palomas Avenue	116-21-0410	1955	Contributor	Ranch
64	S	Palomas Avenue	116-21-0650	1949	Contributor	Modern
107-109	S	Palomas Avenue	116-21-0900	1955	Contributor	Ranch
115	S	Palomas Avenue	116-21-0940	1955	Contributor	Vernacular
127	S	Palomas Avenue	116-21-0980	1948	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
128-130	S	Palomas Avenue	116-21-0830	1934	Contributor	Bungalow
134	S	Palomas Avenue	116-21-0860	1929	Contributor	Bungalow
140	S	Palomas Avenue	116-21-0870	1936	Contributor	Bungalow
141	S	Palomas Avenue	116-21-1020	1949	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
200	S	Palomas Avenue	116-21-3230	1960s	Contributor	Vernacular
1302	W	Pennington Street	116-21-1850	1962	Contributor	Modern
1334	W	Pennington Street	116-21-1810	1950	Contributor	Modern
1336	W	Pennington Street	116-21-1800	1935	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
124	N	Silverbell Road	116-18-1160	1935	Contributor	Vernacular
1001	W	Spruce Street	116-21-3220	1958	Contributor	Modern
1124	W	Spruce Street	116-21-1610	1946	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
1130	W	Spruce Street	116-21-1590	1946	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
25	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-21-192B	1910	Contributor	Vernacular
36-38	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-3000	1964	Contributor	Modern
44-46	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-2690	1927	Contributor	Bungalow
56	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-2920	1920	Contributor	Bungalow
64	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-2880	1917	Contributor	Vernacular

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District
Name of Property

Pima, Arizona
County and State

Section number 7

Page 18

N/A
Name of multiple property listing

71	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-21-1780	1952	Contributor	Ranch
115	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-1090	1930	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
123	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-1070	1920	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
148	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-1200	1948	Contributor	Transitional Ranch
205	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-0910	1959	Contributor	Ranch
206	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-0740	1955	Contributor	Ranch
211	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-0900	1949	Contributor	Vernacular
215	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-0870	1924	Contributor	Vernacular
218	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-0700	1958	Contributor	Ranch
223	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-0860	1925	Contributor	Vernacular
229	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-0830	1927	Contributor	Vernacular
236	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-0630	1953	Contributor	Ranch
244-246	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-0620	1948	Contributor	Modern
248-250	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-0590	1949	Contributor	Modern
249	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-075B	1947	Contributor	Modern
323	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-3740	1960	Contributor	Modern
333	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-373A	1959	Contributor	Modern
353	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-3770	1959	Contributor	Ranch
363	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-3780	1958	Contributor	Modern
373	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-379A	1959	Contributor	Modern
123	S	Westmoreland Avenue	116-21-1080	1922	Contributor	Bungalow
124	S	Westmoreland Avenue	116-21-1270	1922	Contributor	Spanish Colonial Revival
129	S	Westmoreland Avenue	116-21-1090	1924	Contributor	Vernacular
130	S	Westmoreland Avenue	116-21-1300	1926	Contributor	Vernacular
135	S	Westmoreland Avenue	116-21-1100	1955	Contributor	Ranch
142-144	S	Westmoreland Avenue	116-21-1340	1964	Contributor	Modern
145	S	Westmoreland Avenue	116-21-1110	1949	Contributor	Modern
		NON CONTRIBUTORS				
704	W	Alameda Street	116-19-2080	1983	Age	Modern
710	W	Alameda Street	116-19-2090	1983	Age	Neo-ecllectic Spanish Colonial Revival
720	W	Alameda Street	116-19-2100	1984	Age	Neo-ecllectic Spanish Colonial Revival
730	W	Alameda Street	116-19-2110	1984	Age	Neo-ecllectic Spanish Colonial Revival
740	W	Alameda Street	116-19-2120	1984	Age	Neo-ecllectic Spanish Colonial Revival
750	W	Alameda Street	116-19-213A	1984	Age	Neo-ecllectic Spanish Colonial Revival
800	W	Alameda Street	116-19-214A	1984	Age	Neo-ecllectic Spanish Colonial Revival
808	W	Alameda Street	116-19-2150	1983	Age	Neo-ecllectic Spanish Colonial Revival
811	W	Alameda Street	116-19-124A	1995	Age	Modern
816	W	Alameda Street	116-19-2160	1984	Age	Neo-ecllectic Spanish Colonial Revival
824	W	Alameda Street	116-19-2170	1984	Age	Modern

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District
Name of Property

Pima, Arizona
County and State

Section number 7

Page 19

N/A
Name of multiple property listing

826	W	Alameda Street	116-19-180A	2000	Age	Manufactured home
836	W	Alameda Street	116-19-1910	1970	Age	Modern
844	W	Alameda Street	116-19-1880	1972	Age	Neo-eclectic Territorial
850	W	Alameda Street	116-19-187C	2003	Age	Neo-eclectic Vernacular
854	W	Alameda Street	116-19-187D	2003	Age	Neo-eclectic Spanish Colonial Revival
870-872	W	Alameda Street	116-18-1890	1956	Wall	Modern
873-875	W	Alameda Street	116-18-3160	1973	Age	Modern
908	W	Alameda Street	116-18-174A	1970	Age	Neo-eclectic Ranch
915	W	Alameda Street	116-18-200A	1974	Age	Modern
1033	W	Alameda Street	116-18-2330	1920	Integrity	Bungalow
1109	W	Alameda Street	116-18-2580	1920	Integrity	Bungalow
1111	W	Alameda Street	116-18-2590	1969	Age	Modern
1128-1130	W	Alameda Street	116-18-1460	1965	Age	Ranch
1203	W	Alameda Street	116-18-2840	1937	Integrity	Pueblo Revival
1211	W	Alameda Street	116-18-2850	1926	Integrity	Spanish Colonial Revival
1217	W	Alameda Street	116-18-2860	1926	Integrity	Bungalow
1220	W	Alameda Street	116-18-1310	1994	Age	Neo-eclectic Vernacular
1223	W	Alameda Street	116-18-2870	2005	Age	Neo-eclectic Modern
1309	W	Alameda Street	116-21-1770	1965	Age	Modern
1316	W	Alameda Street	116-21-1670	1950s	Integrity	Ranch
1321-1323	W	Alameda Street	116-21-174C	1970	Age	Neo-eclectic Vernacular
1331	W	Alameda Street	116-21-174B	1990	Age	Neo-eclectic Vernacular
1333	W	Alameda Street	116-21-1730	1954	Integrity	Neo-eclectic Ranch
1343	W	Alameda Street	116-21-171B	2000	Age	Neo-eclectic Vernacular
17	N	Bonita Avenue	116-19-1470	1970	Age	Modern
19	N	Bonita Avenue	116-19-1460	1971	Age	Modern
1002-1004	W	Cedar Street	116-21-0430	1975	Age	Neo-eclectic Sonoran Revival
1101	W	Cedar Street	116-21-0750	1972	Age	Neo-eclectic Ranch
1222	W	Cedar Street	116-21-1120	1966	Age	Ranch
901	W	Clearwater Drive	116-21-2650	1982	Age	Neo-eclectic Sonoran Revival
911	W	Clearwater Drive	116-21-2660	1982	Age	Neo-eclectic Modern
921	W	Clearwater Drive	116-21-2670	1989	Age	Neo-eclectic Sonoran Revival
931	W	Clearwater Drive	116-21-2680	ca. 1916	Integrity	Vernacular
941	W	Clearwater Drive	116-21-2690	1930s	Integrity	Vernacular
701-707	W	Congress Street	116-19-131A	1930	Integrity	Vernacular
801	W	Congress Street	116-20-004A	1974	Age	Modern
839	W	Congress Street	116-21-3020	1977	Age	Modern
910	W	Congress Street	116-21-3040	1921	Integrity	Service station
913	W	Congress Street	116-18-2230	1929	Integrity	Bungalow

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District
Name of Property

Pima, Arizona
County and State

Section number 7

Page 20

N/A
Name of multiple property listing

921	W	Congress Street	116-18-224A	1916	Integrity	Bungalow
1021	W	Congress Street	116-18-2520	1980	Age	Modern
1024	W	Congress Street	116-21-0250	1948	Integrity	Transitional Ranch
1035	W	Congress Street	116-18-254C	2004	Age	Neo-eclectic Vernacular
1108	W	Congress Street	116-21-0450	1977	Age	Ranch
1112	W	Congress Street	116-18-2780	2000	Age	Neo-eclectic Vernacular
1114	W	Congress Street	116-21-0460	1972	Age	Modern
1124	W	Congress Street	116-21-0470	1969	Age	Modern
1216	W	Congress Street	116-21-0680	1972	Age	Modern
1235	W	Congress Street	116-18-3050	1920	Wall	Vernacular
1300	W	Congress Street	116-21-200D	2007	Age	Vernacular
1304	W	Congress Street	116-21-1160	2007	Age	Spanish Colonial Revival
1320-1340	W	Congress Street	116-21-1990	1988	Age	Modern
1325	W	Congress Street	116-21-1170	1965	Age	Modern
1355	W	Congress Street	116-21-1190	1926	Integrity	Bungalow
1360-1362	W	Congress Street	116-21-1970	1987	Age	Vernacular
202	N	Cuesta Avenue	116-18-092B	1973	Age	Modern
214	N	Cuesta Avenue	116-18-0880	1976	Age	Neo-eclectic Spanish Colonial Revival
218	N	Cuesta Avenue	116-18-0850	1975	Age	Modern
234	N	Cuesta Avenue	116-18-076C	1975	Age	Vernacular
119	S	Cuesta Avenue	116-21-1250	1960	Integrity	Modern
150	S	Cuesta Avenue	116-21-1380	2001	Age	Neo-eclectic Spanish Colonial Revival
53	N	Davila Circle	116-19-1170	1982	Age	Neo-eclectic Ranch
901	W	Emery Street	116-18-4040	1956	Integrity	Neo-eclectic Pueblo Revival
1302	W	Emery Street	116-18-359A	1972	Age	Neo-eclectic Ranch
1336	W	Emery Street	116-18-362B	2007	Age	Neo-eclectic Vernacular
1338	W	Emery Street	116-18-362C	2007	Age	Neo-eclectic Vernacular
1349	W	Emery Street	116-18-3660	1972	Age	Modern
911	W	Estrada Street	116-18-4150	1956	Integrity	Modern
912	W	Estrada Street	116-18-4060	1963	Contributor	Modern
951	W	Estrada Street	116-18-4110	1956	Integrity	Modern
1204	W	Estrada Place	116-18-3890	1955	Integrity	Modern
834	W	Franklin Street	116-19-186C	1918	Integrity	Bungalow
835	W	Franklin Street	116-19-1840	1954	Integrity	Modern
843	W	Franklin Street	116-18-0030	1930	Integrity	Spanish Colonial Revival
849	W	Franklin Street	116-18-182C	1977	Age	Modern
929	W	Franklin Street	116-18-1650	1940	Integrity	Modern
1030	W	Franklin Street	116-18-0380	1972	Age	Ranch
1150	W	Franklin Street	116-18-0550	1976	Age	Modern

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District

Name of Property

Pima, Arizona

County and State

Section number 7Page 21N/A

Name of multiple property listing

1305	W	Franklin Street	116-18-110B	1940	Integrity	Spanish Colonial Revival
1307	W	Franklin Street	116-18-111C	1985	Age	Ranch
1309	W	Franklin Street	116-18-111B	1985	Age	Vernacular
1343	W	Franklin Street	116-18-114C	1985	Age	Modern
1001	W	Fresno Street	116-18-0210	1974	Age	Ranch
1101	W	Fresno Street	116-18-0390	1972	Age	Ranch
1135	W	Fresno Street	116-18-041A	1976	Age	Modern
1145	W	Fresno Street	116-18-0418	1976	Age	Neo-eclectic Spanish Colonial Revival
1245	W	Fresno Street	116-18-0580	1974	Age	Neo-eclectic Territorial
1311	W	Fresno Street	116-18-075A	1977	Age	Modern
1321	W	Fresno Street	116-18-077A	1925	Integrity	Vernacular
1341	W	Fresno Street	116-18-078A	1947	Integrity	Bungalow
1402	W	Fresno Street	116-15-0600	1987	Age	Vernacular
1410-1412	W	Fresno Street	116-15-0620	1985	Age	Vernacular
1418	W	Fresno Street	116-15-0630	1925	Integrity	Vernacular
1430	W	Fresno Street	116-15-0650	1928	Integrity	Vernacular
1434	W	Fresno Street	116-15-0660	1926	Integrity	Vernacular
36	N	Grande Avenue	116-18-213A	1980	Age	Vernacular
47	N	Grande Avenue	116-18-2410	1971	Age	Modern
70	N	Grande Avenue	116-18-2040	1972	Age	Modern
216	N	Grande Avenue	116-18-0150	1947	Integrity	Modern
10	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-0280	1991	Age	Vernacular
27-29	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-0030	1966	Age	Neo-eclectic Spanish Colonial Revival
37	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-0050	1940	Integrity	Spanish Colonial Revival
119	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-0140	1970	Age	Neo-eclectic Ranch
137-139	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-017A	1985	Age	Vernacular
141	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-0200	1984	Age	Neo-eclectic Vernacular
145	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-0190	1983	Age	Neo-eclectic Ranch
214	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-3210	1939	Integrity	Spanish Colonial Revival
226	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-3300	1941	Integrity	Vernacular
227	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-283A	1929	Integrity	Vernacular
244	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-3360	1945	Integrity	Neo-eclectic Spanish Colonial Revival
250	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-337A	1940	Wall	Spanish Colonial Revival
300	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-345A	1990	Age	Neo-eclectic Bungalow
305	S	Grande Avenue	116-21-342A	1987	Age	Neo-eclectic Bungalow
934	W	Grandview Lane	116-21-2730	1950	Integrity	Spanish Colonial Revival
37	N	Linda Avenue	116-19-1270	1965	Age	Ranch
47	N	Linda Avenue	116-19-1260	1968	Age	Modern
59	N	Linda Avenue	116-19-1250	1990	Age	Modern

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District
Name of Property

Pima, Arizona
County and State

Section number 7Page 22

N/A
Name of multiple property listing

26	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-2760	1955	Age	Vernacular
35	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-2990	1977	Age	Modern
52	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-2650	1957	Integrity	Bungalow
118	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-148B	1968	Age	Modern
229	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-0640	1973	Age	Modern
240	N	Melrose Avenue	116-18-0450	1980s	Age	Vernacular
102	S	Melrose Avenue	116-21-1410	1976	Age	Neo-eclectic Modern
23	S	Melrose Avenue	116-21-0520	1974	Age	Modern
39-41	S	Melrose Avenue	116-21-0560	1969	Age	Modern
43-45	S	Melrose Avenue	116-21-0590	1971	Age	Modern
51-53	S	Melrose Avenue	116-21-0600	1978	Age	Modern
65-67	S	Melrose Avenue	116-21-0640	1976	Age	Modern
126	S	Melrose Avenue	116-21-1460	1950	Integrity	Vernacular
127	S	Melrose Avenue	116-21-085A	1979	Age	Neo-eclectic Sonoran Revival
23	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-2200	1943	Integrity	Spanish Colonial Revival
24	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-1930	1950	Integrity	Ranch
45	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-2100	1923	Integrity	Bungalow
50-52	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-3190	1979	Age	Modern
54	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-3180	1956	Integrity	Ranch
110	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-1870	1969	Age	Modern
228	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-001D	1995	Age	Modern
254	N	Melwood Avenue	116-19-185F	1980	Age	Modern
258	N	Melwood Avenue	116-19-185E	1980	Age	Modern
334	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-4260	1956	Integrity	Ranch
354	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-4280	1956	Integrity	Modern
364	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-4290	1956	Integrity	Modern
374	N	Melwood Avenue	116-18-4300	1956	Wall	Modern
433	S	Melwood Avenue	116-21-255B	1970s	Age	Neo-eclectic Modern
441	S	Melwood Avenue	116-21-254A	1951	Integrity	Spanish Colonial Revival
443	S	Melwood Avenue	116-21-2530	1936	Integrity	Spanish Colonial Revival
459	S	Melwood Avenue	116-21-2510	1911	Integrity	Vernacular
920, 937	W	Mission Lane	116-21-295B	1987	Age	Vernacular
931	W	Mission Lane	116-21-291A	1983	Age	Modern
980-990	W	Mission Lane	116-21-354B	1984	Age	Vernacular
901	W	Nearmont Drive	116-21-2740	1946	Integrity	Modern
902	W	Nearmont Drive	116-21-2960	1985	Age	Modern
907	W	Nearmont Drive	116-21-276A	1984	Age	Modern
921	W	Nearmont Drive	116-21-2780	1980s	Age	Neo-eclectic Modern
935	W	Nearmont Drive	116-21-3400	1941	Integrity	Bungalow

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District
Name of Property

Pima, Arizona
County and State

Section number 7

Page 23

N/A
Name of multiple property listing

936	W	Nearmont Drive	116-21-3000	1947	Integrity	Modern
31	N	Palomas Avenue	116-18-2710	1998	Age	Vernacular
35	N	Palomas Avenue	116-18-2700	1984	Age	Neo-eclectic Territorial
39	N	Palomas Avenue	116-18-2670	1965	Age	Modern
125-127	N	Palomas Avenue	116-18-1410	1970s	Age	Modern
130	N	Palomas Avenue	116-18-1540	1974	Age	Modern
131-133	N	Palomas Avenue	116-18-1380	1978	Age	Modern
201	N	Palomas Avenue	116-18-0560	1975	Age	Ranch
208	N	Palomas Avenue	116-18-035A	1948	Integrity	Transitional Ranch
211	N	Palomas Avenue	116-18-0510	1924	Integrity	Bungalow
227-229	N	Palomas Avenue	116-18-0470	1948	Integrity	Spanish Colonial Revival
235	N	Palomas Avenue	116-18-0440	1968	Age	Ranch
40	S	Palomas Avenue	116-21-0570	recent	Age	Neo-eclectic Vernacular
42	S	Palomas Avenue	116-21-0580	1927	Integrity	Spanish Colonial Revival
65	S	Palomas Avenue	116-21-0420	1950s	Wall	Ranch
110	S	Palomas Avenue	116-21-0780	1965	Age	Modern
111	S	Palomas Avenue	116-21-0910	1957	Integrity	Ranch
116	S	Palomas Avenue	116-21-0790	1955	Wall	Ranch
847	W	Park Road	116-18-001C	1995	Age	Vernacular
1315	W	Pennington Street	116-21-192D	1950s	Integrity	Modern
1316	W	Pennington Street	116-21-1840	1969	Age	Modern
1322	W	Pennington Street	116-21-1830	1973	Age	Modern
1326	W	Pennington Street	116-21-1820	1981	Age	Neo-eclectic Modern
1329	W	Pennington Street	116-21-3650	1978	Age	Modern
98	N	Silverbell Road	116-21-162C	2005	Age	Neo-eclectic Pueblo Revival
100	N	Silverbell Road	116-21-162B	1998	Age	Neo-eclectic Spanish Colonial Revival
250	N	Silverbell Road	116-18-093A	1985	Age	Modern
302	N	Silverbell Road	116-18-072B	2000	Age	Neo-eclectic Vernacular
304	N	Silverbell Road	116-15-071B	2007	Age	Neo-eclectic Vernacular
306	N	Silverbell Road	116-15-0690	1970s	Age	Neo-eclectic Vernacular
308	N	Silverbell Road	116-15-068A	2007	Age	Neo-eclectic Vernacular
310	N	Silverbell Road	116-15-070A	1970s	Age	Neo-eclectic Spanish Colonial Revival
1126	W	Spruce Street	116-21-1600	1946	Integrity	Bungalow
16-18	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-304A	1977	Age	Neo-eclectic Ranch
26-30	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-3010	1982	Age	Neo-eclectic Ranch
35	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-21-192C	1963	Integrity	Modern
40-42	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-2970	1981	Age	Modern
48	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-2930	1935	Integrity	Transitional Ranch
101-103	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-21-1690	1975	Age	Neo-eclectic Spanish Colonial Revival

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District

Name of Property

Pima, Arizona

County and State

Section number 7

Page 24

N/A

Name of multiple property listing

124	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-125A	2007	Age	Neo-eclectic Modern
126-128	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-1240	1965	Age	Modern
136	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-1210	1975	Age	Neo-eclectic Territorial
145	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-104A	1973	Age	Ranch
212	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-0710	1927	Integrity	Bungalow
224	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-0670	1977	Age	Neo-eclectic Spanish Colonial Revival
230	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-0660	1976	Age	Neo-eclectic
235	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-0820	1984	Age	Vernacular
239	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-0800	1974	Age	Neo-eclectic Vernacular
247	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-0790	1925	Integrity	Vernacular
343	N	Westmoreland Avenue	116-18-3760	1971	Age	Modern
110	S	Westmoreland Avenue	116-21-1220	1922	Integrity	Bungalow
111	S	Westmoreland Avenue	116-21-1050	1967	Age	Modern
118	S	Westmoreland Avenue	116-21-1230	1922	Integrity	Spanish Colonial Revival
119	S	Westmoreland Avenue	116-21-1060	1951	Integrity	Spanish Colonial Revival
121	S	Westmoreland Avenue	116-21-1070	1925	Integrity	Spanish Colonial Revival
122	S	Westmoreland Avenue	116-21-1260	1922	Integrity	Spanish Colonial Revival
150	S	Westmoreland Avenue	116-21-1350	1978	Age	Vernacular

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

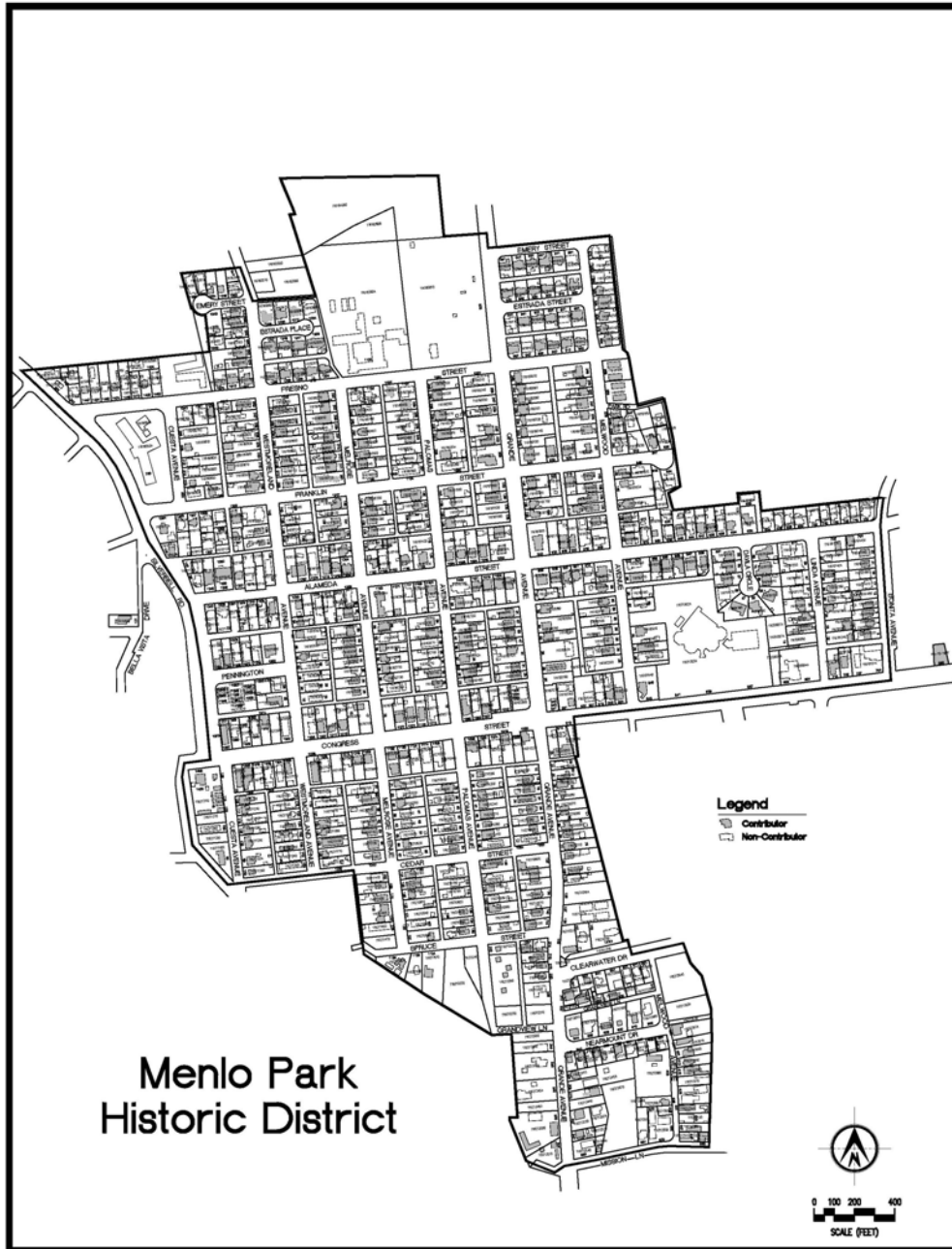
Menlo Park Historic District
Name of Property

Pima, Arizona
County and State

Section number 7

Page 25

N/A
Name of multiple property listing



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District

Name of Property

Pima, Arizona

County and State

Section number 8

Page 26

N/A

Name of multiple property listing

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Early Prehistory and History

Tucson has often claimed that it is the oldest, continuously occupied city in the United States. While the reality of this claim is debatable, recent archaeological excavations immediately to the east of Menlo Park Historic District have revealed that this area has been occupied for over 4,000 years. Prehistoric Native Americans are known to have raised corn and established a small pithouse settlement here. (Mabry 2003.) For centuries thereafter, desert-dwelling natives lived in scattered settlements, raised crops and crafted pottery. The O'odham, occupants when the Spanish Jesuits arrived in 1694, were a farming *ranchería* culture that practiced winter-summer migration and lived in scattered, camp-like areas between cultivated fields and natural desert. They called their settlement "Schoock-son," the origin of the name "Tucson."

Near the future South Menlo Park, in 1770 the Spaniards established a *visita* (visiting mission) and introduced the O'odham to new structural technology and agricultural practices. Here was built a two-story *convento* (a priest's residence, storehouse and granary) with enclosing walls and a nearby walled garden (Hard & Doelle 1978). After the Spaniards departed, within view of the *convento*, Mexican farmers grew crops of wheat, barley and corn on fields irrigated by canals fed by the Santa Cruz River.

In 1852 while surveying the border after the Mexican War, Boundary Commissioner John Russell Bartlett drew the earliest known image of the Tucson Basin (Photo 41). In 1862 Major David Fergusson of the Union Army directed a survey of the fields along the Santa Cruz River. This first detailed map of the survey area reveals that the entire area comprised irregular-shaped, agricultural fields bordered by canals (Map 2).

In the early 1870s, William Tonge built a mill on the eastern base of Sentinel Peak on property acquired in 1871 by New York miller, Solomon Warner. In 1872, Warner claimed water rights at the site and in 1873 he claimed additional property adjacent to the mill. Warner constructed a 7/8-mile long millrace from the Santa Cruz River at the southern end of Sentinel Peak and a tailrace extending from the mill east to the river. Using modern equipment from San Francisco, the gristmill operated from the fall of 1875 until the early 1890s. The mill fell into ruin and today only the stone walls of the bottom story remain. (Hadley files 2009.) (Photo 42.) Erected in 1877, Solomon Warner's, National Register-listed, adobe house, the oldest resource in the historic district, is still occupied at 350 S. Grande (Photo 21).

Early Westside Land Subdivision

By the 1890s the Santa Cruz River could no longer feed the canals and property ownership gradually passed to investors, most of whom were Euroamericans desirous of founding subdivisions. At the base of Sentinel Peak, that imposing witness to millennia of human settlement, land subdivision for twentieth-century residential use stamped a new pattern on the landscape that largely ignored the former field configurations; a pattern of the Euroamerican, vernacular grid of streets and alleys with long, narrow lots and a few promotional Bungalows. (The Hughes addition would have a more irregular plat pattern.)

When platted in 1913, Menlo Park was the first major subdivision west of the Santa Cruz River to be incorporated into the City of Tucson. Within view of Tucson's early central business district, Menlo Park was intended to become a prosperous Euroamerican enclave. As a Euroamerican enclave and with respect to building construction, Menlo's early development was sluggish. Spreading from the original hub, Tucson tended to grow mostly east of the Santa Cruz River and the central business district. East was also the direction of major Euroamerican settlement. People of Mexican descent, once Tucson's majority and later its largest minority population, settled in *barrios* primarily south and west of downtown.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District

Name of Property

Pima, Arizona

County and State

Section number 8

Page 27

N/A

Name of multiple property listing

By 1921 Menlo's developers had appended South Menlo Park and Menlo Park Annex where people of Mexican heritage were allowed to own property. During this decade, the Menlo Park subdivisions remained the major area of platted land west of the Santa Cruz River. However, by 1930 and 1931, the west-side scene changed when two large El Rio subdivisions appeared north of Menlo Park. Laid out by a different developer, El Rio was also intended for Euroamerican settlement. However, by the 1940s and after World War II, El Rio, Menlo Park and other west-side neighborhoods had evolved into thriving *barrios*.

The destruction of the historic, downtown *barrios* in the late 1960s and early 1970s for "urban renewal" resulted in even more Mexican settlement in Menlo Park. Although still predominantly occupied by Mexican Americans, the last twenty years has seen a diversification of the ethnic character of the neighborhood as people come in search of affordable and historic homes.

The expansive entity understood as "Menlo Park Neighborhood" grew by incorporating small subdivisions at its boundaries. Today's historic district combines thirteen subdivisions and some un-subdivided acreage. The largest remain those entitled "Menlo Park." In chronological order the following subdivisions now comprise the Menlo Park Historic District. Those that fall within the period of significance are McKee Addition (1906), West Congress Street Addition (1913), Menlo Park* (1913), P. S. Hughes (1914), South Menlo Park* (1920), Menlo Park Annex*(1920), Hill Side View Addition (1926), Clearwater Addition (1946), Dávila Addition (1948), Casas Estrada (1955), and Casas Estrada Annex (1956). (Map 1.) *These three subdivisions were amended in 1921.

Two subdivisions, Menlo Demonstration Townhouses (1978) and Rio Nuevo-Alameda Subdivision (1982), are too recently built to have contributing properties.

The smallest, early, west-side subdivisions that preceded or were contemporary with Menlo Park (1913) tended to be single plat developments of one or two "blocks", filed by a single Euroamerican or married couples of Euroamerican or Mexican descent. In 1906, just west the future Menlo Park, Frank G. McKee founded the McKee Addition to the City of Tucson (Map 3). It consisted of two very small subdivisions of U.S. patented fractional lots in Sections 11 and 14, called Congress Terrace and West Side Addition. Very little has been found about realtor/developer Frank G. McKee.

Near the Santa Cruz River, the single-block West Congress Street Addition was platted in 1913 (amended in 1921) (Map 4). Its developers were David and Pauline Paul, managers of the nearby Clearwater Swimming Pool.

In 1914, Philip S. Hughes, an early resident of Tucson from California, founded the P.S. Hughes addition (Map 5). This multi-talented individual apparently served Pima County as deputy treasurer and a member of the Board of Supervisors. His addition became known as "*Barrio Sin Nombre*" ("No-Name Neighborhood").

In 1915 third-generation Arizonan and Tucson pavement contractor Jesús María Pacheco and his wife, Gertrudes Bustamente Pacheco, platted Pacheco Addition (Maps 6 & 7). This small subdivision "disappeared" as it was re-platted when incorporated into South Menlo Park in 1920.

The Foundation of Menlo Park Neighborhood

Real estate developer Henry Schwalen (1863-1932) came in 1904 from Wisconsin to Tucson with his wife and children. Schwalen was suffering from tuberculosis and, like many people who came to the community during this time period, sought to regain his health in the dry climate. The nearby St. Mary's Hospital operated a tent house where people stayed while recuperating, and while there Schwalen purchased a piece of land upon which a three room adobe house stood. In 1862 the land was owned by Rafael Herreras (circa 1831-1891), who farmed on the property before selling it to John Sweeney. Schwalen and his family, wife Elizabeth Anne (Bonnes) Schwalen (1861-1931), and four children Harold, Irma, Walter, and Alice, operated a chicken farm with electric incubators. The original purchase of 21.38 acres was later augmented as Schwalen fully recovered from tuberculosis.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District

Name of Property

Pima, Arizona

County and State

Section number 8

Page 28

N/A

Name of multiple property listing

In 1910, the Schwalen family lived on Shady Lane, a street name that did not survive in the subsequent subdivision of Menlo Park. A nearby street name, Santa Cruz Ave., also did not survive. Neighbors included the Waggoner, Robbens, Lowe, Martinez, Valdez, Peyron, and Gradillas families. The heads of these families worked as brick makers, a butcher, a stenographer, and a plumber. Of nine families who lived in the Menlo Park area, five were Mexican-American and four were Euroamerican (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1910).

Schwalen's close friend, Manuel King, owned a nearby parcel and the two donated land for the initial Menlo Park development. King (1867-1954) was a pioneer rancher and businessman originally from San Leandro, California. He was married to Margaret Corra in 1895 and the couple had five children. In 1909 he was one of the founders of the Tucson Iron Works. He and Schwalen joined forces to found a corporation known as the Pima Realty Company in June 1913. Another businessman, F. O. Benedict (1871-?) was also instrumental in the initial development of the neighborhood. Benedict was a New York native who moved into the Menlo Park area prior to 1910 and worked as a real estate agent.

Cirilo Solano Leon (1845-1931) also owned property in the area, immediately to the east of Schwalen's land. Cirilo's father, Francisco Solano Leon (1819-1891), was a soldier in the Mexican military in Tucson and both of his grandfathers served at the Spanish Presidio. A quit claim deed from 1913 was drawn up between members of the Leon family and Henry Schwalen to clarify the boundaries between the Leon property and Block 2 of the Menlo Park subdivision.

Another early settler was Leon J. Boudreaux (1881-1950). Boudreaux was a native of Franklin, Louisiana, who arrived in Tucson prior to 1910. He worked as a builder and contractor and built two structures entirely from local stone at 101 N. Bella Vista Drive (Photo 33) and 25 N. Westmoreland (Photo 34). The latter home became the Las Piedras Rest Home and was Boudreaux's residence during the last years of his life. Leon Boudreaux was married and had six children. He was a member of the City Council and ran for mayor in 1935.

Menlo Park was named by Henry Schwalen after the town of Menlo Park, California. Schwalen had never visited this community, due to his poor health, but had read about it and believed it to be the sort of community he wished to promote. Schwalen had intended to purchase property on Tumamoc Hill, immediately to the west of the historic district, to build large homes but changed his mind and decided to build affordable homes for people of average incomes. The initial homes constructed in Menlo Park sold for about \$2,500 to \$3,000.

Recorded in 1913, "Menlo Park" was the name of the subdivision combining the Schwalen and King properties. Bordered on its north by Fresno St., the addition was laid out north of Congress St., between McKee and West Congress Street Additions. Among several signatures appearing on the map were those of Henry and Elizabeth Schwalen, Cirilio Leon and Manuel and Cleofa Leon.

For Menlo Park, Schwalen and King developed a set of controlled building restrictions. Besides such mundane details as requiring that homes cost at least \$2,000 when constructed and be set back at least thirty feet from the front property line, the restrictions also prevented "Negroes" and Mexicans from purchasing land in the platted area. These restrictions were designed to maintain property values in a time when many Euroamericans did not want to live next door to people of differing ethnicity or race.

In 1920 South Menlo Park, south of Congress St., was subdivided. Signing the plat map were representatives of Knox Realty Corporation (vice president H. S. Corbett and secretary William A. Bell), J. M. Pacheco and Gertrudes B. Pacheco and Henry E. Schwalen as Trustee. As mentioned, Pacheco's Addition was at this time re-platted and incorporated. People of Mexican heritage were allowed to own property in South Menlo Park. It would be interesting to know whether the Spanish-surnamed land owners like the Pachecos and Leones influenced this decision. Also in 1920, Menlo Park Annex was platted. This subdivision was owned by Knox Realty Corporation and located just west of South Menlo Park.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District

Name of Property

Pima, Arizona

County and State

Section number 8

Page 29

N/A

Name of multiple property listing

All subdivisions were then amended as shown on the Amended and Supplemental Map of Menlo Park-Menlo Park Annex and South Menlo Park, August 13, 1921 (Map 8). The numerous signatures on this map included representatives of the Benedict Realty Co., a successor to Schwalen's Pima Realty Co. (a corporation in itself), the Knox Realty Corporation, Manuel and Margaret King (grantees of the interest of Manuel and Cleofa Leon), H. E. and Elizabeth Schwalen, Jesús M. and Gertrudes B. Pacheco and Cirilio and Eloise Leon.

Although some oral traditions suggest that Menlo Park was strictly segregated early on, examination of census records and city directories suggests that segregation increased through time. In 1920, there were eighty-eight household heads listed in the census records for Menlo Park (unfortunately, the census does not provide street addresses for most households except for Melrose Ave.). Of these, sixty-six (75 percent) were Euroamerican households. Twenty-one (24 percent) were Mexican families. One household contained a single Chinese male, G. Leng, who worked as a grocery man (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920).

Tucson City Directories provide a useful resource for identifying early occupants of the neighborhood and discovering when individual structures were built. In Tucson, the city directories are not indexed by address prior to 1918, making research difficult. Between 1918 and 1921, streets in the neighborhood are noted as Menlo Park without providing address listings. Tucson City Directories list Menlo Park residents by street address beginning in 1921.

After the initial survey of the area, Menlo Park became the first subdivision in Tucson with cast iron water lines. Harold Christy Schwalen (1895-1987), the son of Henry Schwalen, was a graduate of the University of Arizona with a degree in civil engineering, specializing in water and soil studies. He was responsible for the layout of all the drainage and water lines in the subdivision. He went on to become head of the University's Agricultural Engineering Department. He lived at 63 N. Melwood Ave. within the historic district. (Amenities like sidewalks, paved streets, and street lighting were not installed until the early 1970s.)

The first residents of Menlo Park were a mixture of middle and working class families. A 1916 newspaper advertisement proclaimed that Menlo Park was "The Pride of Tucson" and was considered "a residence park for refined people" which had "every practical improvement...and atmosphere all its own, and yet [was] in no sense too exclusive." Menlo Park offered residents "[l]arge lots; charming landscape view, prices within the reach of all." ("Menlo Park..." 1916.)

Homes built between 1910 and 1930 were predominately in the Bungalow and Spanish Colonial Revival styles. Following subdivision deed restrictions, homes were set back from the front of the lot, leaving front yard spaces where citrus and other trees were often planted. Backyard areas often contained small outbuildings where chickens were sometimes kept. Streets were unpaved and flooded during monsoon rains.

In 1926, the Hill Side View Addition to Menlo Park was platted (Map 9). Consisting of an irregular-shaped block of thirteen lots on the north side of Fresno St. between Cuesta Ave. and Silverbell Rd., it was developed by a married couple, Henry B. and Mozelle E. Langers, president and secretary of the Langers Seed and Floral Company. The Langers took out several loans from well-known realtor/builder John W. Murphey to build the unique, wood frame cottages found here.

The 1930 U.S. census lists 151 household heads in the Menlo Park neighborhood. Of these, 138 (91 percent) of the heads were Euroamerican. Only twelve household heads (8 percent) were Mexican-American and there was a single African-American family in the neighborhood (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1930). The racial discrimination codified by the Menlo Park deed restrictions was obviously effective in excluding Mexican-Americans and other non Euroamericans from living in Menlo Park.

In 1930 the City of Tucson adopted Ordinance 647, establishing a zoning code for the community. The ordinance divided the city into districts and imposed regulations, restrictions, and prohibitions for the "promotion of the public health, safety, morals, and general welfare." The ordinance governed the erection and use of buildings as well as their alteration, height, bulk, and percentage of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District

Name of Property

Pima, Arizona

County and State

Section number 8

Page 30

N/A

Name of multiple property listing

lot occupancy. It also established yard size, side clearance and set back lines plus created a Board of Adjustment to monitor regulation of the ordinance.

Today the City of Tucson does not use the same designations as those laid out by Ordinance 647. Nearly all of the Menlo Park historic district is zoned R-2, which allows for single- and multi-family residential use. The old designations included CR districts, a residential class for people with communicable diseases like tuberculosis where sanatoria could be built. Portions of the McKee Addition and Menlo Park Annex were zoned CR. Built before 1910 by Leon J. Boudreaux, today's Copper Bell Bed & Breakfast at 25 N. Westmoreland Ave. served as a sanatorium under the names of Las Piedras Rest Home and the Watkins Rest Home. Other original designations within the historic district were BR, which allowed for apartment houses, and CB, which allowed for retail business. (Strittmatter *The Menlo...*1992.)

Early Neighborhood Development

Most historic Tucson neighborhoods contained a mixture of property use and Menlo Park was no exception. Housing dominated the area, but a school, two churches, a handful of businesses, a park and a firehouse also appeared to serve the residents of early Menlo Park.

Businesses: As previously noted, the first business in the neighborhood was a grain mill located at the base of Sentinel Peak. Construction of the mill began prior to 1872, the year that Solomon Warner claimed water rights along the Santa Cruz in a ditch leading to the "old mill" (Pima County Land Claims 1:229).

Beginning in the 1920s, the West Congress St. commercial strip in the Menlo Park neighborhood had several markets, a butcher's shop, a pharmacy and a service station near the Congress St./Grande Ave. intersection. The 'A' Mountain Grocery Store on the southwest corner at 1000 W. Congress St. operates today as a drive-through liquor store. The store was at the front and the owner's residence was at the back. The original Sloan's Drug Store, 945 W. Congress St., had a soda fountain with tulip glasses for sundaes and a pop-up straw container.

Curl's Grocery and Service Station, 910 W. Congress St., was located on the southeast corner of Congress and Grande. Next door, at 25 S. Grande Ave., is a two-story house that once had a café on its first floor.

A large stone quarry operated on the north slope of Sentinel Peak from the late 19th century into the 1930s. Volcanic vesicular basalt, called "malapai" in the archival, assessor's building record cards, was used in the local Tucson area for foundations, fences, and porch pillars. In a few cases entire structures were made from the rock, including several homes in the Menlo Park neighborhood. The quarry eventually closed after the City of Tucson acquired Sentinel Peak as a city park. A second quarry, known as the Welch Quarry, was in operation for only a short period, closing because there was little demand for rock from two quarries (*Unknown* 1925).

Three brick factories were located immediately east of the historic district. The Louis DeVry Brick Company and the Grabe Brick Company were located north of Congress St. The DeVry Company was founded in 1904 and continued in operation into the 1970s. Prior to the 1930s the company made residential bricks, often firing a half million at one time in the 90 ft. by 33 ft. kiln. After the 1930s the company took on more commercial and institutional jobs, remaining in operation until the late 1950s. DeVry was also associated with Pima Brick and Tile, which was located on the north end of Bonita Ave. and in the 600 block of W. Alameda St. W. A. Grabe ran a brickyard located southeast of DeVry's operation, on the north side of Congress St. His Grabe Brick Company opened around 1917 and lasted until 1963. (Diehl and Diehl 1996.)

The Tucson Pressed Brick Company was located immediately east of the historic district, south of Congress St. This factory was opened in the 1890s by architect Quintus Monier, who needed bricks to construct the St. Augustine Cathedral. Afterward bricks

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District

Name of Property

Pima, Arizona

County and State

Section number 8

Page 31

N/A

Name of multiple property listing

manufactured at the plant were used to build many of the structures at the University of Arizona, as well as local homes in Menlo Park. It remained in operation until the 1960s, and many local Menlo Park residents or their family members worked there prior to its closing (Diehl and Diehl 1996). Archaeological investigations of the brickyard in 1995 and again in 2002 revealed scove kilns, a circular kiln, brick drying areas, a clay grinding and mixing area, and other structures, brick and molded tile samples, and portions of brick manufacturing equipment (Diehl and Diehl 1996; Diehl 2003).

Beginning in 1950, the City of Tucson began to deposit trash into the large clay and soil mining holes excavated by the Tucson Pressed Brick Company. These landfill areas, which included a portion of the San Agustín Mission site and much of the area south of Mission Lane, all to the east and south of the historic district, received refuse until about 1960 (Diehl et al. 1997). Today the City of Tucson is using innovative methods to make the organic material within the landfill decompose, reducing the hazard of methane buildup and making the areas suitable for the Rio Nuevo re-development project.

Also located along the south side of Congress St., immediately to the east of the historic district, were a number of businesses. The Carl Monthan Nursery and the Rossi Flower Shop opened in the 1930s. The 1940s saw the Callahan Hatchery, the Horbacher Pumps and Equipment Company, and the Austad Welding Shop, remembered by local residents as the "steel plant." In 1947, a Sports Center opened on W. Congress St., east of the historic district near the Santa Cruz River. Menlo Park residents remember attending boxing and wrestling matches at this venue in the 1950s and 1960s.

School: Menlo Park Elementary School at 1100 W. Fresno St. was constructed in 1917 by E. L. Wilcox. It was a two-room school building with between thirty and fifty students. Before it was constructed, students went to the Homer Davis Elementary School, about one mile to the northeast on St. Mary's Road. Alice (Schwalen) Babby recalled that the land for the Menlo Park school was donated by her father, who realized that a school would draw additional residents into the area. (Strittmatter *The Menlo...*1992.) The school served the Westside community and was racially diverse, although with a predominantly Euroamerican student body, until after World War II. Menlo's students were also in the Safford Junior High and Tucson High School district.

The original building was a stucco-faced, rectangular-plan structure with a horizontal projecting band at the cornice level, exemplifying a simplified Italian Renaissance style (Photo 43). Over time, the school enrollment increased. There were a series of two-classroom additions built between 1921 and 1949, when the school was completely remodeled and two more classrooms and support facilities were built. Most likely, at this time the school exterior was redesigned in the Modern style. Also, four acres were added to the site. In 1955-1956 three classrooms and a library were added but in 1968 the library burned and was rebuilt. In 1972 a new library building was built and the old library became a small classroom with a lounge and workroom. In 1982 the school was remodeled for code compliance. (Menlo Park Elementary School Records.)

Park: Menlo Park, a grass-turfed, tree-bordered city park located at the north end of the neighborhood, just east of Menlo Park Elementary School, was an important, post-War addition. It developed in two eras. In 1956 the City purchased the initial 5.6-acre portion from William and Pauline Mitchell. This portion was developed immediately and today contains a pool, bath house and baseball diamond. The pool and bath house were constructed around 1970. Also around 1970 the City purchased 8.8 acres to complete the northern portion of the park which contains soccer fields and a parking lot. (Comacho 2008.)

Government Services: The current Ward I City Council Office, 940 W. Alameda St., was the Menlo Park Fire Station. The station was constructed in 1929 and provided protection for Menlo Park, St. Mary's Hospital, and the nearby Arizona School for the Deaf and Blind. The site was also donated by Mr. Schwalen. A fire engine and six crew members were stationed there and local residents recall being taken for tours while they were students at Menlo Elementary.

Churches: Historically, churches were located in downtown Tucson. As the town spread out, new churches began in the subdivisions. The San Agustín Mission, located just to the east of the historic district, actually had the first Catholic chapel in Tucson,

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District

Name of Property

Pima, Arizona

County and State

Section number 8

Page 32

N/A

Name of multiple property listing

constructed in 1770 to 1771 and in operation into the 1820s. It took almost 100 years before another church was constructed in the neighborhood.

The Menlo Park Methodist Episcopal Church (later called the Menlo Park Methodist Church/*Iglesia Metodista*), 1232 W. Alameda, was organized November 11, 1923 with nine charter members. A small building was built to be used as a church, later converted into a parsonage. By the early-1930s there were about 150 members, including 40 heads of households. The desire to build a bigger church, to hold the larger congregation, led to the construction of a new church using volunteer labor, locally procured materials, and a small loan. Reverend L. P. Bloodworth, the pastor of this church after 1933, also convinced a local radio station to ask for contributions.

Unemployment was high in Tucson during the early years of the Depression, and skilled laborers from throughout the city volunteered to help construct the church, beginning in 1932. It was completed in early 1935 and constructed on land donated by Mr. and Mrs. F. O. Benedict in 1926 (Menlo Park..."1932; Royalty 1935). The church welcomed worshippers of all faiths. Bloodworth went on to work in a gospel mission and was replaced by Rev. D. G. Recherd, who was in turn replaced by C. L. Cartwright in January 1935 ("Menlo Park..."1935). The Arizona Historical Society recently received a quilt created by parishioners as a fundraising effort to help in the church's construction.

The Ranch style-influenced *Iglesia Bautista del Redentor* (Baptist Church of the Redeemer) is located at 102 S. Grande Ave. According to its pastor, who lives on the premises in a 1958 vernacular residence, the church was built in 1960. It was called *Templo Bautista* until 1993. Little additional information has been found about this church.

Recreational Opportunities: Due to the location between the Santa Cruz River on the east, and the Tucson Mountains on the west, early Menlo Park residents had opportunities to wade in the cottonwood-shaded river, which flowed into the 1940s. There was a large, water-filled mining pit on the east side of the San Agustín Mission. This became a popular swimming hole and a row boat concession was eventually operated.

The Clearwater Swimming Pool opened on the east side of Grande Ave., south of Clearwater Drive, no doubt in the location of the future 1946 Clearwater Addition. It was in use from the 1910s to the 1930s. The oval-shaped pool was about 70 feet long and 40 feet wide and had a springboard and a tower. The pool was built on land owned by the Austad family. The pool was frequently drained because the water wasn't filtered, with the water used to irrigate the Austads' watermelon fields. The pool was surrounded by cottonwood trees, picnic areas, changing stalls, and a concession stand. A dance floor was also present, with dance marathons taking place there until the floor burned down.

Residents could climb Sentinel Peak and Tumacoc Hill, peering at rock art carved onto boulders and prehistoric ruins. In 1915 the University of Arizona freshman class constructed a large 'A' on Sentinel Peak, and since that time most Tucson residents have called it 'A' Mountain. In January 1925 the City Council petitioned the Federal Government to set aside the land as a park ("Sentinel Peak..."1925). This was a pre-emptive measure after a local couple, James and Christine Dodson, filed timber and stone claims for the mountain. In October 1925 local residents testified at a hearing held in the City Council chambers over the issue, with older residents recalling their use of Sentinel Peak for picnics and other activities ("Sentinel Peak..."1925). In 1927 the Interior Department decided in favor of the City of Tucson and against the Dodsons ("Sentinel Peak..."1927). A patent was issued in November 1928 requiring that the city use 'A' Mountain as a park ("Sentinel Peak..."1928). In the early 1930s a road was built to the top of the peak and it has been a popular viewing spot since that time ("Sentinel Peak..."1931).

Menlo Park as a *Barrio* (World War II and Post-War Era)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District

Name of Property

Pima, Arizona

County and State

Section number 8

Page 33

N/A

Name of multiple property listing

As elsewhere in the United States, the end of World War II brought about change to virtually every aspect of life in Tucson and southern Arizona. The 1950s culminated a period of unprecedented growth when Tucson grew from a relatively small community of nearly 45,500 in 1950 to one a decade later of nearly 213,000. Well-established by 1940, Tucson's Mexican *barrios* experienced this population influx as well. As extensions of existing neighborhoods or as relatively recent concentrations, the *barrios* were located by tradition primarily on Tucson's south and west sides while Euroamericans settled north and east (Sheridan 1986). (Map 10.)

Major west-side *barrios* near Menlo Park Neighborhood (Map 11) included *Barrio Anita*, located just north of present St. Mary's Road between the Santa Cruz River and Main St. *Barrio sin Nombre* became the popular name of P. S. Hughes (1914) after it developed its essential Mexican character. *Kroger Lane Barrio* was developed in 1935 on the east bank of the Santa Cruz River opposite Sentinel Peak. *Barrio Hollywood* was the popular name for El Río, developed in 1930 and 1931 by George A. Stonecypher, the founder of the El Río Country Club. *Barrio Sovaco* was located on the north edge of the El Río Golf Course.

Menlo Park, too, grew significantly after World War II. Due to improved economic conditions and the relaxation of discriminatory covenants, many Mexican-American families moved into the neighborhood. Based on oral history evidence, a good many came as young families realizing the American dream of home ownership in what they considered to be an upscale neighborhood. They occupied the existing Bungalow and Spanish Colonial Revival style houses and built or occupied new Transitional Ranch, Ranch and Modern style houses.

Post-War Subdivisions

As shown on a 1952 map of the City of Tucson, the west side had grown considerably by that date (Map 12). Menlo Park's Post-War subdivisions included Clearwater Addition, Dávila Addition, Casas Estrada, and Casas Estrada Annex.

Clearwater Addition (1946): Consisting of one small block (Block A) of six lots, this addition was inserted into vacant land at the upper end of the P.S. Hughes Subdivision (Map 13). The developers included three couples among whom were Johnny R. and Dorothy Austad, the owner/builders. The Austads ran Austad Welding Shop (later Austad Steel & Construction Co.), at 820 W. Congress St. (City Directory 1946.) The subdivision's Modern style residences were unique because of their steel reinforced concrete construction, undoubtedly the result of Johnny Austad's experience with steel. One resident says the houses were sold to veterans.

Dávila Addition (1948): This fifteen-lot addition of brick Ranch style houses, bounded by Alameda St., Linda Ave. and Menlo Park Block 14, was developed by businessman Monte Dávila and his wife Mary for members of the Dávila family. (Map 14.) It is the first Menlo Park subdivision to incorporate a cul-de-sac, Davila Circle, in its layout. Its lots are larger than the earlier Menlo Park lots and some of them are wedge shaped. Monte Dávila (1896-1962) was a successful businessman, civic activist and a beneficent father who was born in Durango, Mexico. He arrived in Tucson in 1920 where he became involved in the pharmacy and liquor store trades. ("Hombres..." n.d., "Monte Dávila" n.d.)

Casas Estrada (1955): This thirteen-lot subdivision is located just west of Menlo Park Elementary on Fresno St. and is bounded on the west by Westmoreland Ave. (Map 15). It, too, has a cul-de-sac called Estrada Place. The builder/developer of this subdivision and nearby Casas Estrada Annex (1956, was a prominent general contractor, William A. "Bill" Estes. At that time, William Estes was the president of Estes Brothers Construction Company. The painted block, Modern style homes of both subdivisions are based upon an identical plan.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District

Name of Property

Pima, Arizona

County and State

Section number 8

Page 34

N/A

Name of multiple property listing

Casas Estrada Annex (1956): Also developed by Estes Brothers Construction Company, This thirty-two-lot subdivision is located on the northeast corner of Grande Ave. and Fresno St., just opposite the park (Map 16). Estrada St. and Melwood Ave. provide interior circulation.

Recent Era

Urban renewal projects in the mid-1960s to early 1970s devastated large portions of the historic urban core of Tucson. Some of the current residents of Menlo Park lost their homes at that time and moved west, across the Santa Cruz River. The City of Tucson passed its first housing code in November 1965 and shortly afterward initiated the Model Cities program. Federal grant and loan money became available to repair homes. The Menlo Park Concentrated Code Enforcement Program was begun in December 1967 within a 110-acre area. A city building inspector checked each house for code violations. Of 355 dwellings in the initial Menlo Park survey, 207 had violations. Home owners were required to make repairs, either on their own or with the assistance of grants or loans. Forty three loans, totaling over \$250,000 were made and thirty-five grants were made, totaling almost \$60,000.

As part of the project, the streets in the neighborhood were paved, street lights installed, trees planted, and sidewalks and storm sewers put in place, with local residents paying one-third of the costs. Storm drainage was a particular problem for the neighborhood and required the City of Tucson to change its policies regarding improvements for specific neighborhoods. Two large drains, one below Congress St. and another beneath Fresno St., as well as a series of check dams along the north side of Sentinel Peak, helped reduce street flooding and allowed for the paving of remaining streets and construction of sidewalks. In January 1968 a neighborhood clean up program took place to remove extensive accumulations of trash in backyard and alley areas. (Mills 1969; Sortone n.d.).

In the early 1980s a plan to develop the Rio Nuevo property, south of Congress St. and west of the Santa Cruz River, with 280 apartments and commercial development, did not come to fruition (Blondin 1987). The mid-1980s saw a failed attempt by the City of Tucson to re-route Mission Road through the center of largely vacant Rio Nuevo parcel. Local residents protested the measure because of the road was to be placed over the locale of the Mission of San Agustín and the prehistoric Native American village site. In addition, it was proposed to compact the landfill areas using giant weights dropped onto the ground. Residents pointed out that the vibration from this effort was very likely to damage nearby adobe and brick homes. Eventually the plans were dropped, as opposition to the project grew, as were plans to use the quarry on the side of Sentinel Peak as a 5,000 seat amphitheater. A number of homes along Brickyard Lane were purchased by the City of Tucson and torn down, angering Menlo Park neighbors (Blondin 1980; Blondin 1987; "City's Birthplace" 1987; Shield 1988).

The Rio Nuevo property south of Congress St. had remained vacant for a number of years. City Manager Luis Gutierrez developed a ballot initiative, Proposition 400, which was placed before the voters in November 1999. The proposition deferred local sales tax money in a long corridor along Broadway Blvd. to the City of Tucson. Major redevelopment on both sides of the Santa Cruz River was to include the reconstruction of portions of the San Agustín Mission and the Mission Gardens, as well as the construction of homes, businesses, a visitor center, and museums. Progress on this project has been sporadic and is far from completion in 2009.

Cultural Center: Located at 205 N. Silverbell Rd., is the recently built, mural-clad, Chicanos Por La Causa building. The Chicano Movement, also called the Chicano Civil Rights Movement (*El Movimiento*), is a 1960s extension of the Mexican American Civil Rights Movement which began in the 1940s with the goal of achieving social liberation and Mexican American empowerment. The term *Chicano* was originally derogatory but was adopted in the 1960s as a symbol of self-determination and ethnic pride. (Wikipedia 2008.) According to the mission statement, Chicanos Por La Causa, Inc. is a progressive, community-based organization recognized locally, nationally and internationally as a model for responsible, integrated human and economic development. CPLC as the benchmark organization is a culturally proficient organization whose unifying voice and advocacy builds alliances, bridges borders and empowers communities. (www.cplctucson.org/about/.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District

Name of Property

Pima, Arizona

County and State

Section number 8

Page 35

N/A

Name of multiple property listing

Recent Menlo Park Subdivisions

Menlo Demonstration Townhouses (1978): This eleven-lot, ten-unit townhouse development of regionally appropriate, stucco-faced block, common-wall residences, was created through a re-subdivision of lots 2 through 5, Block 3, McKee Addition. The townhouse units are rentals, currently owned by Phelps Western Investments of Moraga, California.

Rio Nuevo-Alameda Subdivision (1982): This small, ten-lot subdivision is located on the north side of Alameda St. across from the West Congress Street Addition and the east part of the Dávila Addition. Its Neo-Eclectic Spanish Colonial Revival style residences were built by the City of Tucson for sale to individual owners.

Architectural Significance: Physical Layout, Architecture and Cultural Markers

Platting Patterns in Menlo Park: Just as housing styles changed during Menlo Park's developmental eras, platting patterns also changed. Owing to the relatively flat, flood-plain terrain, very few physical obstacles existed to deter these patterns. The early additions like Menlo Park, South Menlo Park and Menlo Park Annex were laid out in a rectilinear grid of blocks and narrow lots, with blocks divided by alleys.

Undoubtedly not anticipated in 1913 by its developers and a factor in the subsequent sluggish growth, the streetcar never did reach Menlo Park. However, the blocks were laid out in the typical "streetcar suburb," grid pattern with narrow, deep lots. For example, a typical Menlo Park block would have rows of 50' x 160' lots. Menlo Park's blocks are rectangular and have utility alleys which form I or T configurations.

Dávila Addition and Casas Estrada, with their cul-de-sac and double-loaded row of edge lots, are very modest examples of post-War, "curvilinear subdivision" planning. In this case, emphasis was placed on creating a sense of privacy, greater visual interest and safety (Ames & McClelland 2002). Curvilinear streets and cul-de-sacs created a sense of enclosure, considered desirable in platting since the late nineteenth century. The sense of enclosure derived from the pioneering work of landscape architect Frederick L. Olmsted and other designers and theorists.

Architects: It is unlikely that there is much in the way of architect-designed building in the Menlo Park historic district. Tract developments, like the Casas Estrada subdivisions, Menlo Park Demonstration Townhouses, and Rio Nuevo-Alameda Subdivision may have used architects or trained designers to design the units. To date, this information has not been found.

During the early phase (1913-1930s) two well-known, Tucson-based architects designed buildings in the historic district. Henry O. Jaastad was the architect of the first story of the Copper Bell Bed & Breakfast at 25 N. Westmoreland Ave., built before 1910. Born in Hardanger, Norway, in 1872, the family immigrated to the United States in 1886 and settled in Michigan. In 1910 Jaastad moved to Tucson and began work as a journeyman-carpenter. By 1908, he completed a correspondence course in architecture, soon enrolled at the University of Arizona and began private practice in architecture. Jaastad was responsible for the design of thirty-five churches and fifty schools in Arizona as well as over one hundred homes in Tucson and the surrounding areas. (Laird 1987.)

Architect William Bray designed and built Menlo Park's unique Prairie style residence, 203 N. Grande Ave., in 1917. Bray was originally from England, as was his wife Kate. The couple had four children and resided on N. Grande Ave. for approximately five years before the family moved to northern California. Little is known about William Bray except that he is said to have practiced with the Place & Place group, a well-known architectural firm in Tucson. His wife is said to have had a brother, a master of the plaster trade, who was responsible for the ornamental plaster work in the residence. (*Arizona Daily Star* 1917)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District

Name of Property

Pima, Arizona

County and State

Section number 8

Page 36

N/A

Name of multiple property listing

Builders: Throughout its history, construction in the historic district has been practiced on a relatively small scale. As mentioned, the founders of Menlo Park built a few promotional Bungalows at first. The developers of Hill Side View Addition to Menlo Park (1926), Henry B. and Mozelle E. Langers, took out a loan from realtor/builder John W. Murphey to build several small, nearly identical, wood frame cottages. The similar-plan, Modern style residences of the Clearwater Addition (1946) were built by owner/builder Johnny R. Austad, a welding and steel contractor. Scattered throughout the district are small groups of similar residences that appear to be the work of single builders. Further research into this would no doubt yield interesting information.

Casas Estrada (1955) and Casas Estrada Annex (1956) are the only subdivisions in Menlo Park with a significant number of identical-plan, track homes built by one of Tucson's largest and most successful local home builders, the Estes Brothers Construction Company. However, these Menlo Park subdivisions are very modest examples of the Estes brothers work. The firm founded by the Estes brothers is now part of KB Homes.

Residential Buildings: The authors have identified four different eras of residential building development in Menlo Park: A) The Early Phase: Bungalow/Southwest Revival (1913-1930s); B) Transitional Phase (WWII 1940s) style shift to the Ranch and Modern; C) Post-War Phase (1940s-mid 1960s) Ranch and Modern styles; and D) Recent Phase (late 1960s+) Neoelectic and Modern styles. Vernacular types can be found in all the eras.

The Euroamerican Traditional Housescape: Originally regulated by deed restrictions, early phase residences in the Menlo Park entitled subdivisions are "centered" on lots within designated front, side and rear yard setbacks, a traditional Euroamerican practice. (Along S. Grande Ave., front yard setbacks have diminished greatly, probably due to road widening.) Right-of-way strips may have once contained street trees. Transitional phase properties continued the yard pattern of the early phase. Post-War phase properties tended to emphasize the driveway and greater building width to incorporate a carport if built within a post-War subdivision.

Mexican American Influenced Housescape: Geographer Daniel Arreola has described a combination of traits to identify the Mexican American "housescape," a detached, single-family dwelling and its immediate surroundings in an urban *barrio* in the Southwest. Today's Mexican-American-occupied dwelling may well be a Euroamerican, popular type, like a Bungalow, separated by setbacks from the street and neighboring properties, conceptually unlike the typical Mexican "zero-lot-line," courtyard (*bolsa*) house found south of the border.

Mexican Americans place their ethnic stamp first by the practice of front-property enclosure through various fence types. This practice symbolizes the idea of front-property-line, building emplacement. Second, there is a cultural preference for using bright pastel color and other ornamentation (like religious plaques) on house exteriors. Third, there is a tendency for some families to build religious yard shrines as expressions of faith. (Arreola 1988.)

Folklorist Jim Griffith has also identified other ethnic yard markers including a characteristic formal use of borders around trees and planting areas plus the practice of gardening in containers. The preference for container growing may relate to the earlier use of hand watering from a well. The tendency to lay out a yard formally with bordered zones may be a cultural trait with roots going back to Mexico's 18th century Baroque decorative style. (Griffith: 2000). It would be interesting to study whether this trait relates to Moorish Spain as well.

Murals: Used for political, social and cultural representation, murals have played a very significant role in Mexican culture and history. For thousands of years, Mexico's indigenous people, like the Mayans and Aztecs, painted scenes of everyday life on their temples and palaces. During the Mexican Revolution, the great Mexican Mural Movement arose under the leadership of the three masters, Diego Rivera, José Clemente Orozco and David Siqueiros. Their work had a profound international impact. In the United States, the Chicano Movement (part of the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s) adopted the mural to document history, express cultural identity and inspire political social activism.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District

Name of Property

Pima, Arizona

County and State

Section number 8

Page 37

N/A

Name of multiple property listing

Especially common in Tucson's *barrios*, murals likewise reinforce traditional values within the *Mexicano* community and advertise this community positively. Noteworthy cultural murals can be seen on the south wall of the El Rio Neighborhood Center on W. Speedway Blvd., as well as on numerous businesses.

The striking mural of the Virgin of Guadalupe on the west wall of the Casa Video Store reflects the shop owner's strong devotion to the Virgin. Our Lady of Guadalupe is an important Catholic figure with specific significance to Mexicans since many believe that this Virgin appeared to a Mexican Native American in order to join Spaniard and Indian into a new identity. (Griffith 2000.)

The colorful mural expressing Chicano cultural themes appears on the north wall of the Chicanos Por La Causa Center at 250 N. Silverbell Rd. The mural depicting "historic" cowboy figures (as might have lived during Tombstone's silver boom) is located on the west wall of 945 W. Congress St.

INTEGRITY

The Menlo Park Historic District exhibits good integrity. Historic street layouts and lot configurations generally remain the same. The neighborhood is almost completely built-out with cohesion in its eclectic representation of early, transitional and post-War resources in its unique setting. The neighborhood is further unified by the ubiquitous front fence and landscaping that characterizes an upscale Tucson *barrio*.

Sixty-three percent of the buildings retain their historic appearance on their premises. Changes that have occurred since the period of significance (1906-1964) like building alterations, lot scraping, infill and new development, have been neither extensive nor generally visually discordant. However, in the future, lot scraping with new construction could become a threat to the integrity of the historic district.

Association: Menlo Park's contributing properties convey a sense of historic associations; the period in the early twentieth-century when Menlo was first conceived as an upscale, Euroamerican neighborhood through the periods during and following World War II when it evolved into a *barrio*. Menlo Park conveys this hybridization by combining American mainstream domestic and commercial architecture with Hispanic yardscapes and building ornamentation.

Location: Menlo Park has maintained its integrity of location. Its boundaries encompass all historic subdivisions plus some associated, adjacent areas of non-subdivided acreage with contributing properties. Within the district boundaries, only the small Rio Nuevo-Alameda (1987) and Menlo Park Demonstration Townhouses (1978) were built too recently.

Setting: Historic district residents treasure their striking proximity to Sentinel Peak, the Santa Cruz River and downtown Tucson to the east. Many residents are keenly aware of the fact that they reside in part of Tucson's oldest, continuously inhabited region. The neighborhood retains its historic relationship to its macro-setting.

One change within the neighborhood has been the almost complete replacement of lawns with low-maintenance, scraped earth or decomposed granite ground cover in the yards. This trend undoubtedly relates to the cost of water but also may be a cultural preference. There is also a trend to replace the old chain link fencing with masonry and wrought iron.

Rio Nuevo activity has affected the southeast edge of the neighborhood by demolishing some properties along the south side of Congress St. and modifying Clearwater Dr. The earlier vista to a landfill in this location no longer exists and will continue to change as the City-sponsored project progresses.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District

Name of Property

Pima, Arizona

County and State

Section number 8

Page 38

N/A

Name of multiple property listing

Design: The general design aspects of the historic district have remained largely intact. The neighborhood streets and plat layouts, mostly grids, have not changed. The modest, one-story scale and emplacement of single-family, multi-family or shop-buildings within residential or commercial setbacks has been retained. The eclectic mix of early, transitional, and post-War styles on each block has remained. The historic impact of post-War Mexican settlement is also evident throughout the district.

Sixty-three percent of the buildings are historic contributors. Many of the non-contributors are only slightly too recently built. Visually discordant are the few, new, two-story, stuccoed residences that fill a larger percentage of the lot. Altered historic buildings with over 51% of their front facades modified are considered non-contributors.

Except for plant growth and replacement, yardscape design has probably not changed appreciably since the historic period. Many properties retain the original, central concrete sidewalks but have substituted scraped earth or decomposed granite for former lawns. Many have small trees and shrubs. The almost ubiquitous fence was undoubtedly introduced with the influx of Mexican settlers.

In addition to the fence along front property lines to demonstrate the Mexican concept of property enclosure, some properties also feature characteristic elements of décor, religious observance, and garden layouts. Menlo's front yards express a continuum of landscaping treatments, from weed covered abandonment to elaborately manicured gardens with trees, outdoor seating, shrubs, flowers (and sometimes vegetables) in containers and geometric edgings.

Materials: The historic district retains good integrity of previously mentioned materials. In some cases, there has been re-stuccoing of facades and in other cases, window replacement with non-historic types. The standing seam metal roof has also been introduced on a few old Bungalows. These practices are compatible and do not compromise the historic buildings.

For the fence, chain link is the predominant material but masonry pier wall (stuccoed or plain) with wrought iron panels has been introduced recently. Yardscape materials include concrete, paving bricks, scraped earth and a variety of plants.

Workmanship: The good quality of historic workmanship is evident in Menlo Park's residences, commercial and institutional buildings. The early Bungalow and Southwest Revival style houses were well-built of double brick and many, but not all, have been well-maintained. The historic, stone masonry buildings are excellent, well-kept examples of their kind. Likewise, transitional and post-War era houses, modest in budget and simple in detail, were well-constructed. The application of color on numerous stucco-clad and block surfaces is an expression of individual taste. Likewise, Menlo Park's public wall murals are unique, hand-painted creations.

Excellent examples of handcraftsmanship and artistry can be found in many Menlo Park yards and on building facades. Religious yard shrines are very individual, hand-made expressions of devotion. Likewise religious wall plaques not only appear on many facades but can be decorated with lights, plastic flowers, etc. Some ornamental wrought iron work found on scalloped masonry pier walls is unique and exquisite.

Feeling: Menlo Park feels vibrant, colorful and alive, no doubt much as it did during the period of significance. Neighborhood residents continue to work outside in their beloved front gardens, children play, dogs bark, grandparents baby sit and neighbors gather in small groups to chat. This continuing tendency to treat one's front yard and sidewalk as social space differentiates Menlo Park from other Tucson neighborhoods of comparable vintage, especially if located east of downtown. Although the traffic is denser along the arterial roads, the historic character and spirit of the neighborhood remains.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District

Name of Property

Pima, Arizona

County and State

Section number 9

Page 39

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Section number 9

Page 40

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Name of Property

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Section number 9

Page 41

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District

Name of Property

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Section number 9

Page 42

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District

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Section number 9

Page 43

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District

Name of Property

Pima, Arizona

County and State

Section number 9

Page 44

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District

Name of Property

Pima, Arizona

County and State

Section number 9

Page 45

N/A

Name of multiple property listing

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District

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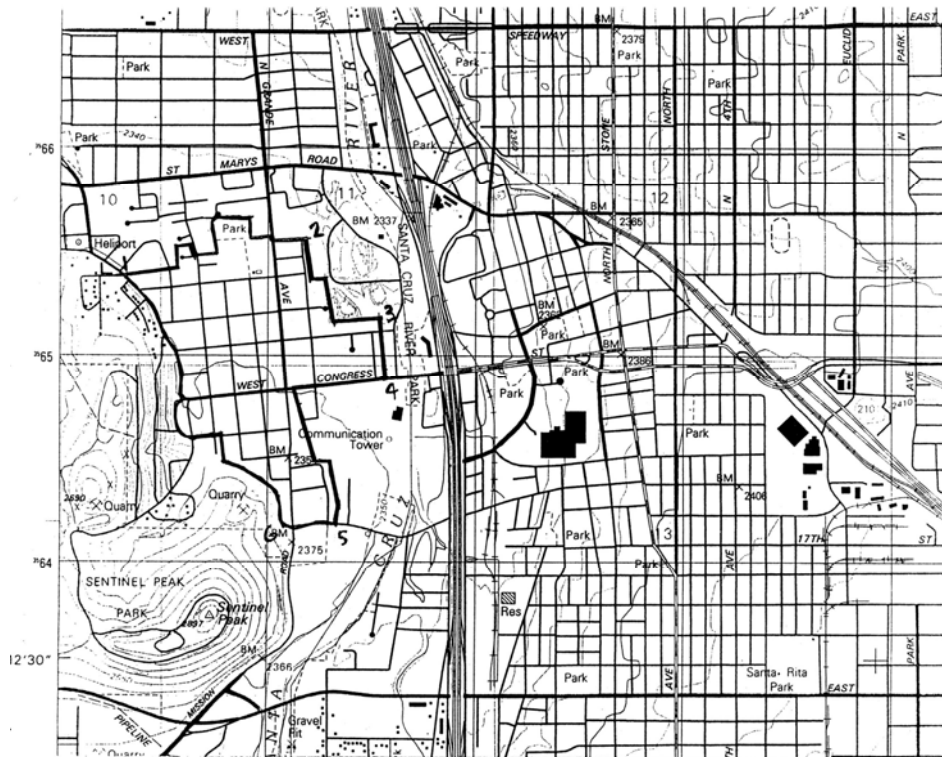
County and State

Section number 10

Page 46

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Name of multiple property listing



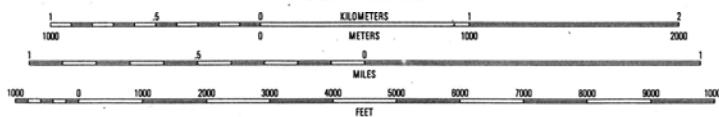
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TUCSON, ARIZONA 7.5 MAP

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- 2 501196E / 3566559N
- 3 501537E / 3565117N
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MENLO PARK NEIGHBORHOOD
HISTORIC DISTRICT
TUCSON, PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETTIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

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National Park Service

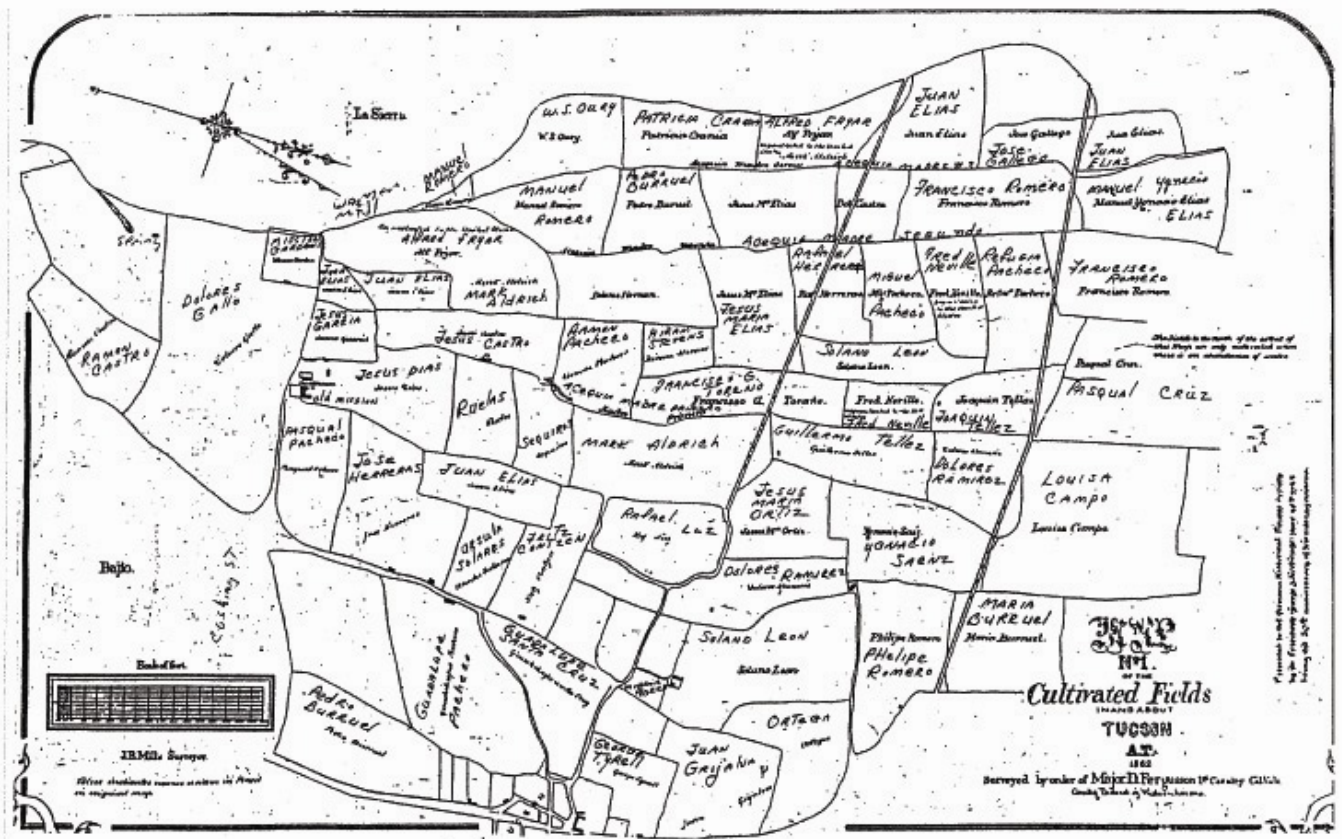
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District
Name of Property

Pima, Arizona
County and State

Section number Maps Page 48

N/A
Name of multiple property listing



Map 2. Map No. 1 of the Cultivated Fields in and about Tucson A.T. 1862. Surveyed by Major D. Fergusson ("Historic Menlo..." n.d. from AHS)

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National Park Service

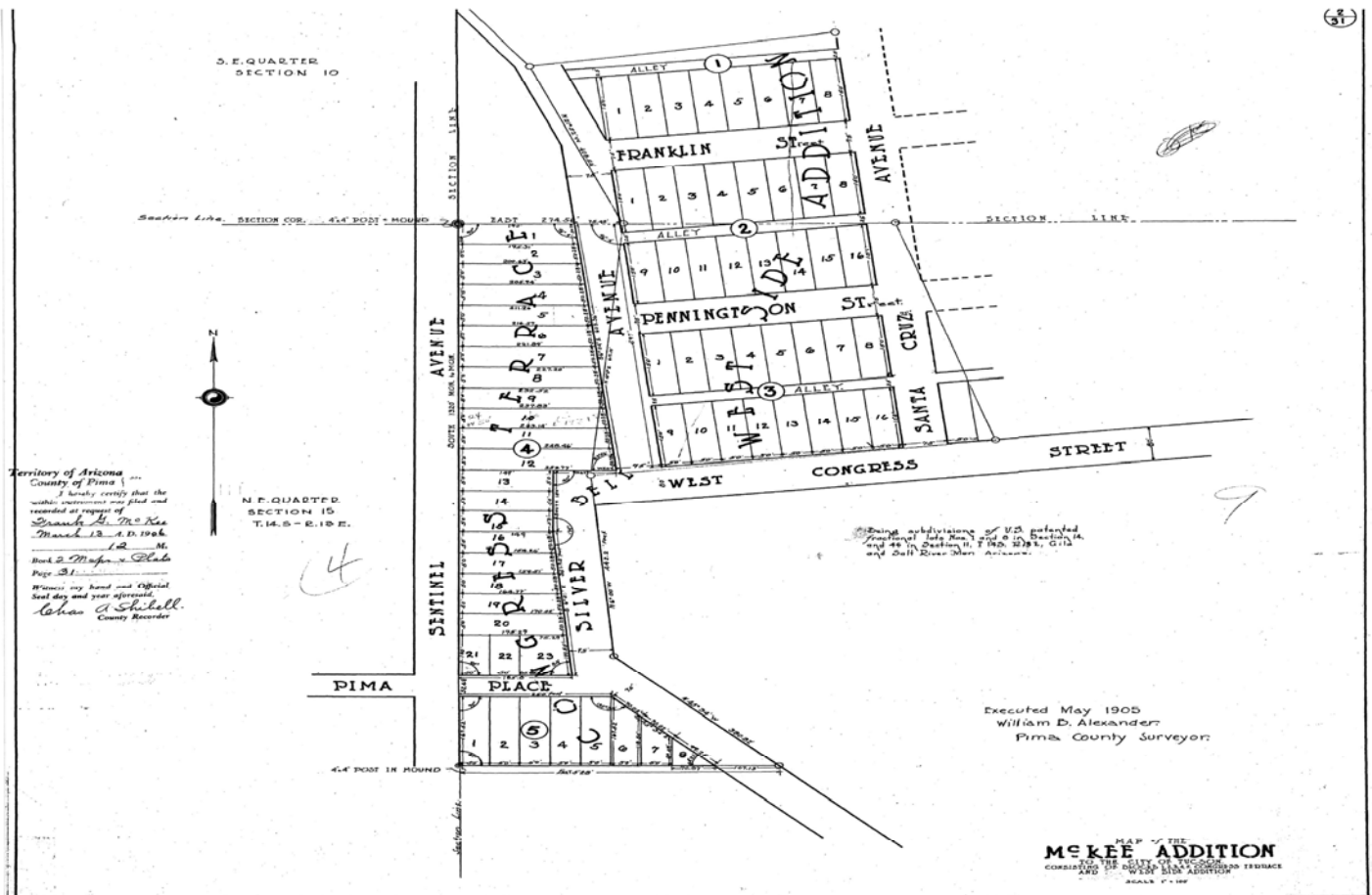
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District
Name of Property

Pima, Arizona
County and State

Section number Maps Page 49

N/A
Name of multiple property listing



Map 3. Map of the McKee Addition to the City of Tucson (PCR 1906)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District

Name of Property

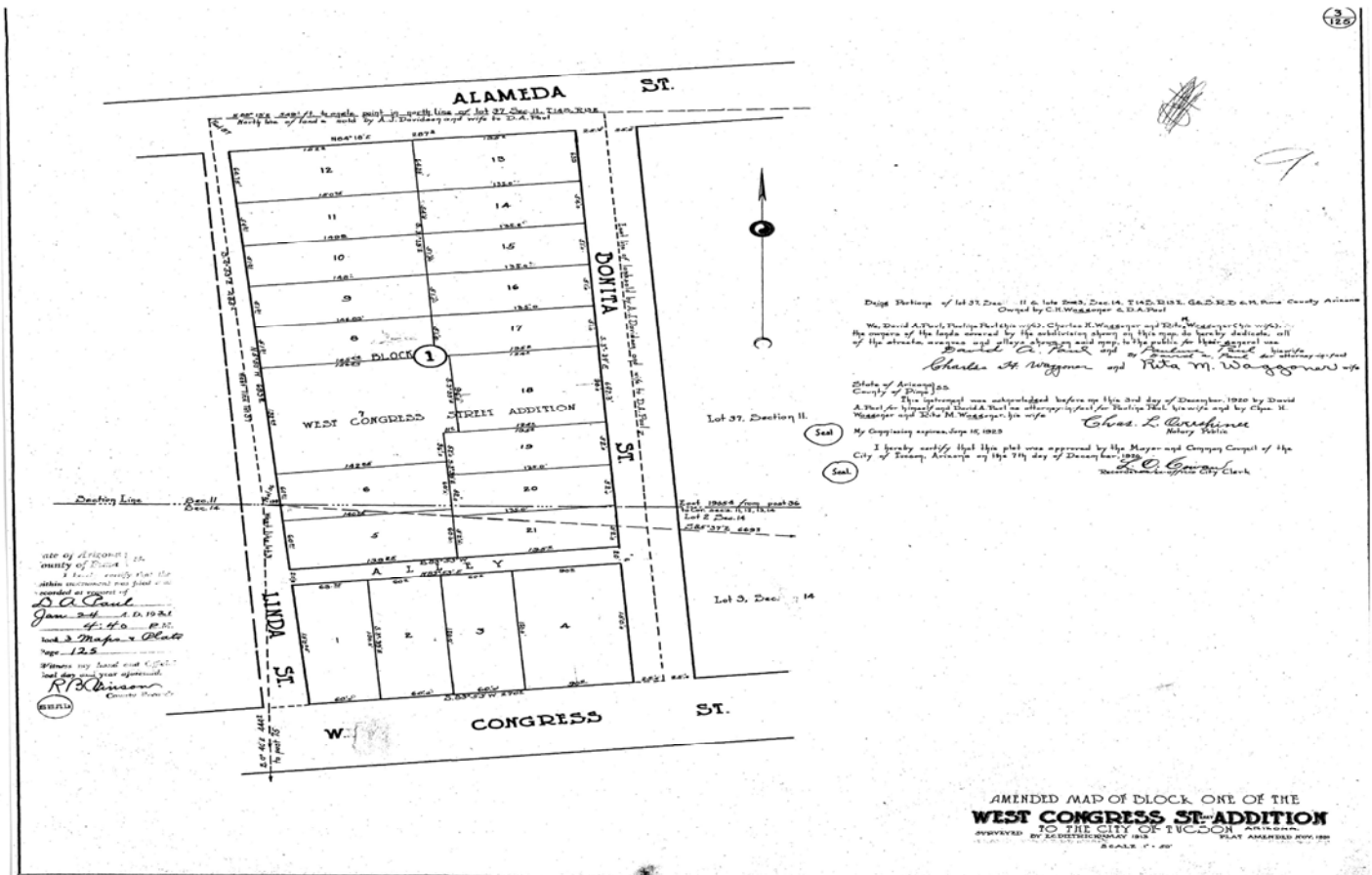
Pima, Arizona

County and State

Section number Maps Page 50

N/A

Name of multiple property listing



Map 4. Amended Map of Block One of the West Congress Street Addition to the City of Tucson, 1920 (PCR 1920)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District
Name of Property

Pima, Arizona
County and State

Section number Maps Page 51

N/A
Name of multiple property listing



Map 5. P.S. Hughes Subdivision (PCR 1914)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

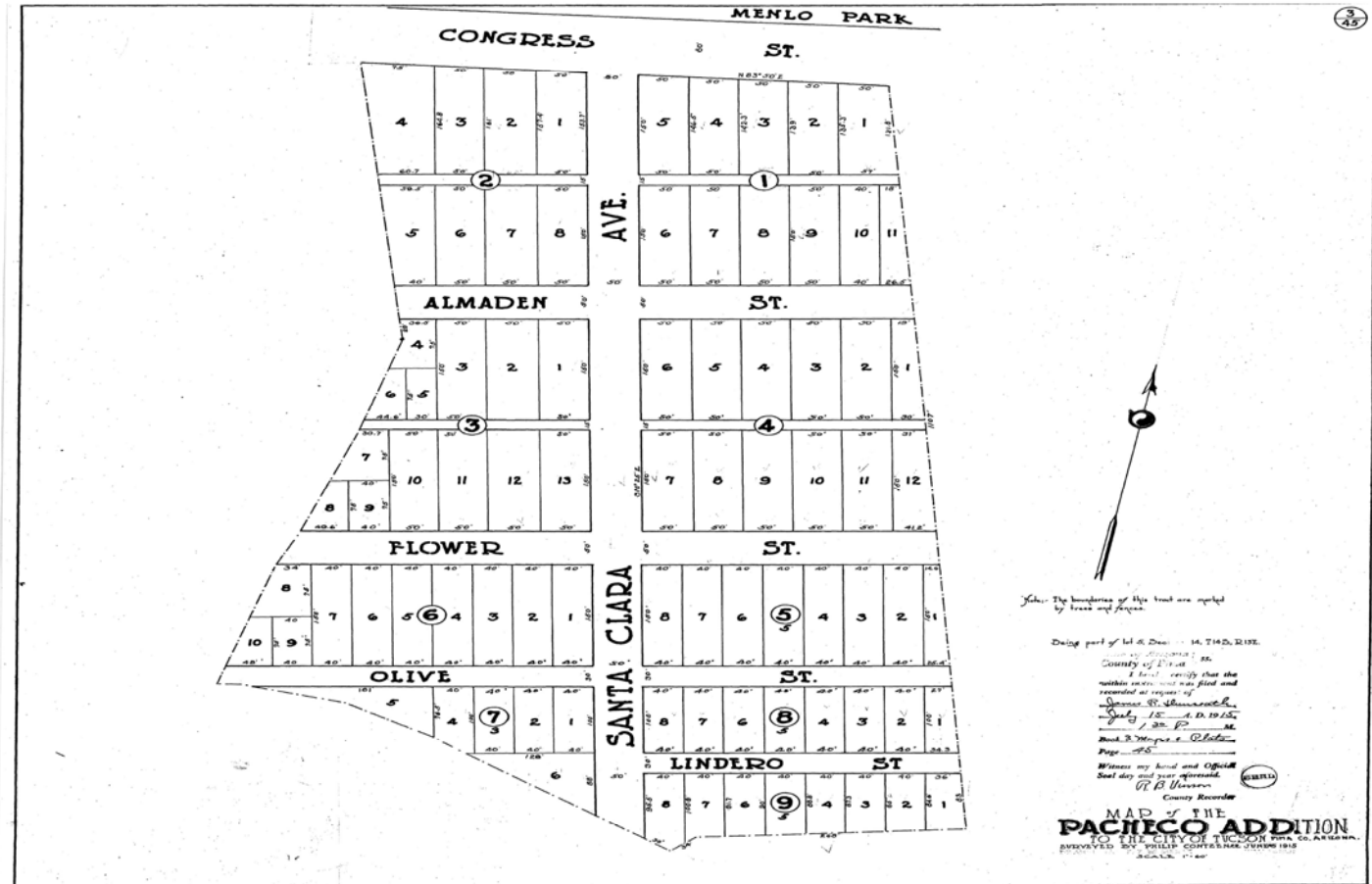
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District
Name of Property

Pima, Arizona
County and State

Section number Maps Page 52

N/A
Name of multiple property listing



Map 6. Map of the Pacheco Addition to the City of Tucson (PCR 1915)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District
Name of Property

Pima, Arizona
County and State

Section number Maps Page 53

N/A
Name of multiple property listing



Map. 7. City of Tucson 1917 (excerpt) showing Menlo Park, West Congress Street Addition, Pacheco Addition and Hughes Subdivision (AHS 1917)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District

Name of Property

Pima, Arizona

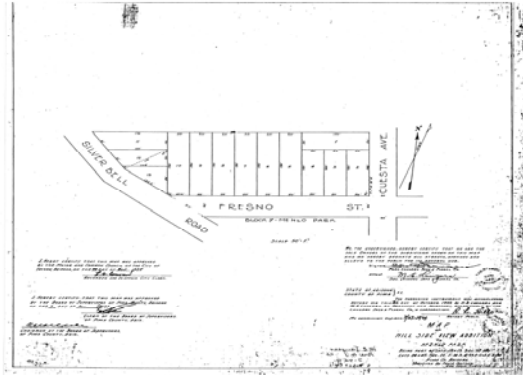
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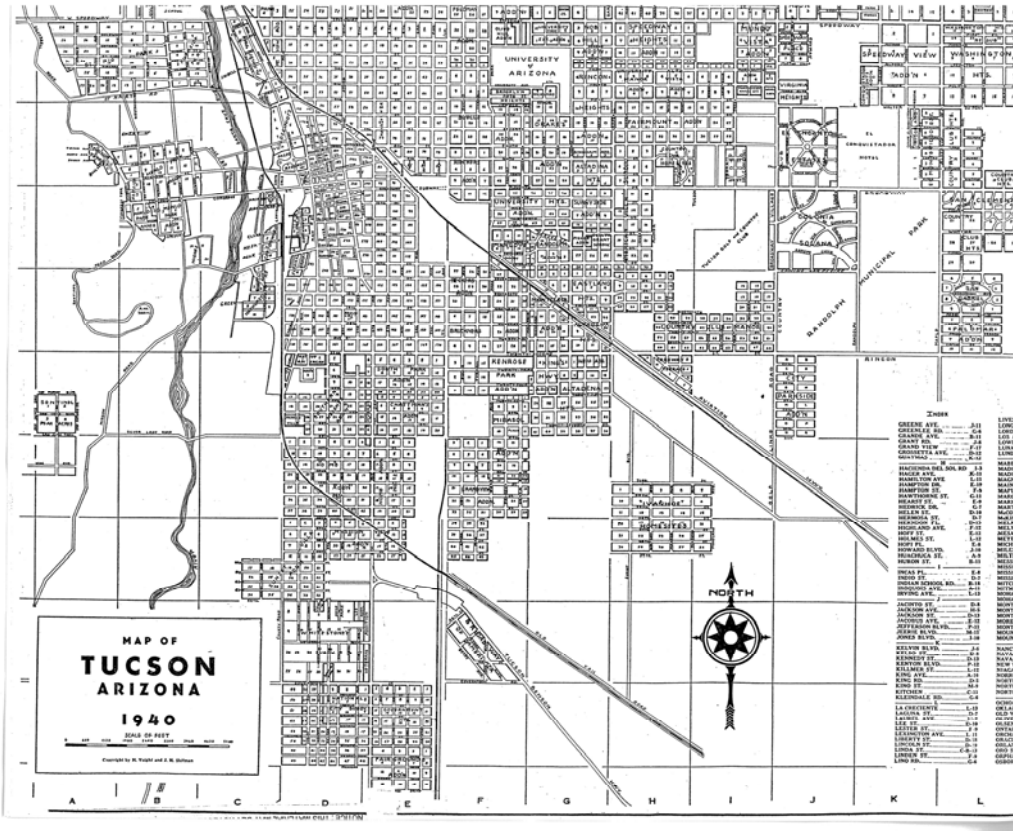
Page 55

N/A

Name of multiple property listing



Map 9. Hill Side View Addition to Menlo Park (PCR 1925)



Map 10. City of Tucson 1940 (excerpt) showing westside growth compared to growth east of the Santa Cruz River (AHS 1940).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

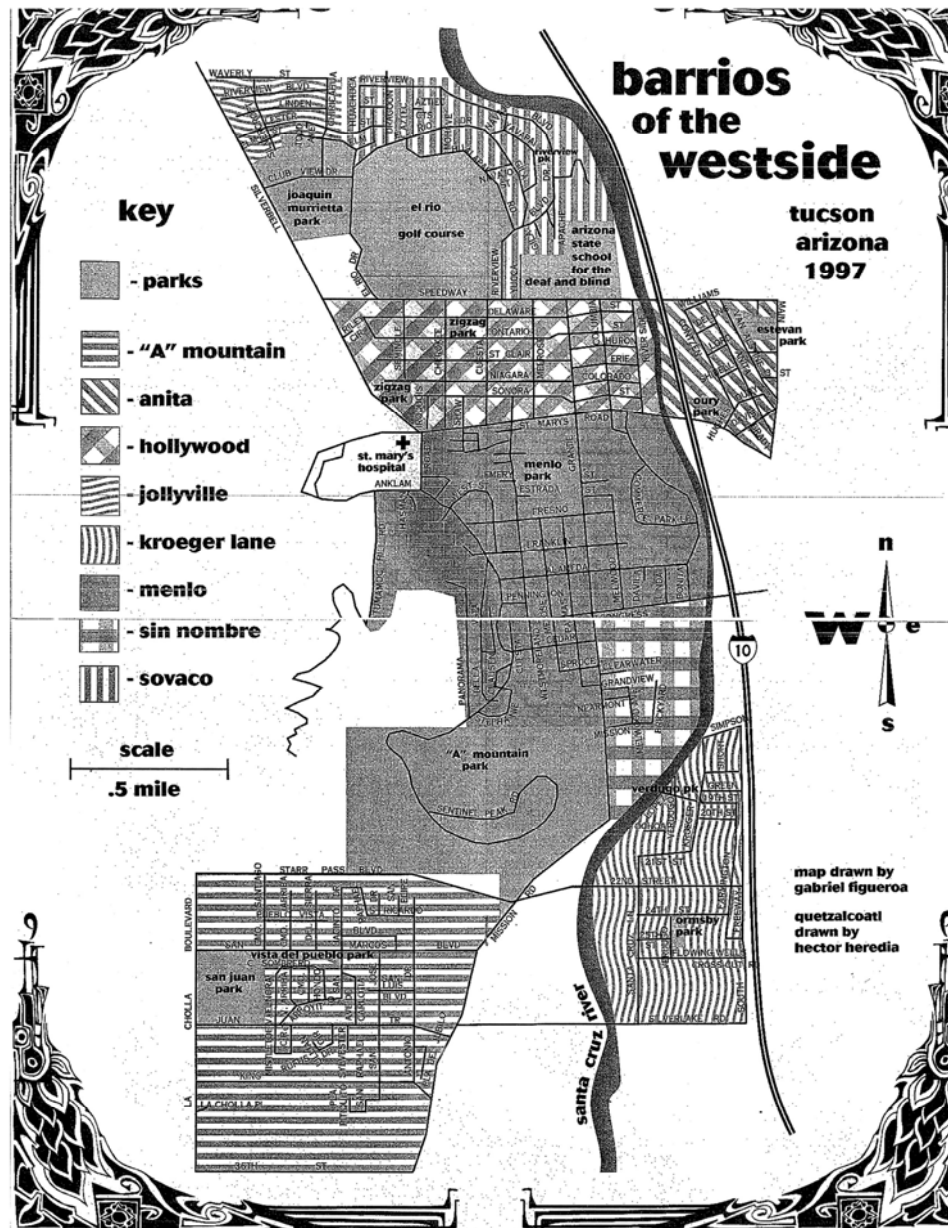
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District
Name of Property

Pima, Arizona
County and State

Section number Maps Page 56

N/A
Name of multiple property listing



Map 11. Major Westside Barrios including Menlo Park and Barrio Sin Nombre ("Looking into..."1997)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District

Name of Property

Pima, Arizona

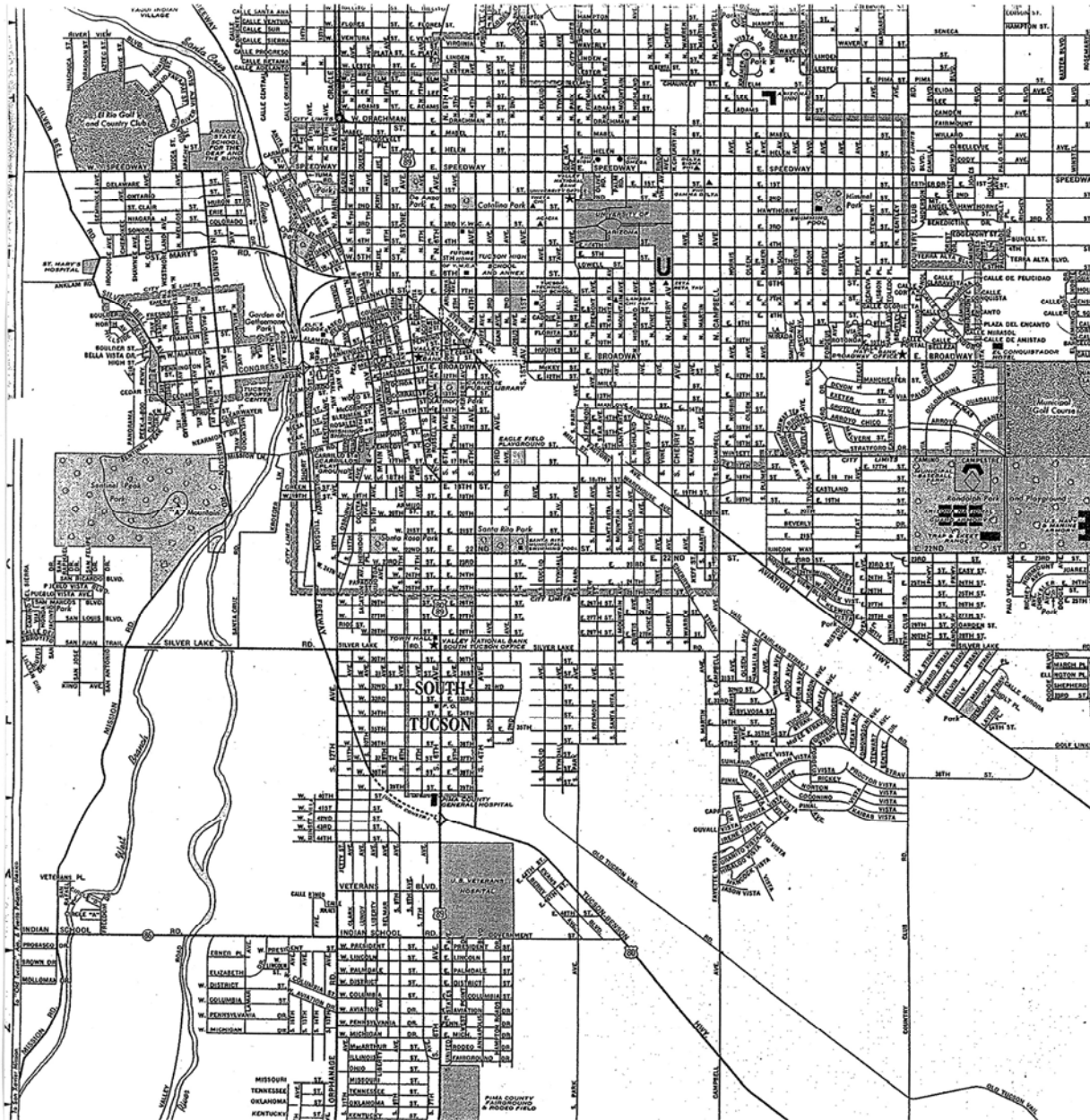
County and State

Section number Maps

Page 57

N/A

Name of multiple property listing



Map 12. City of Tucson 1952 (excerpt) showing westside and eastside post-War expansion. (AHS 1952)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

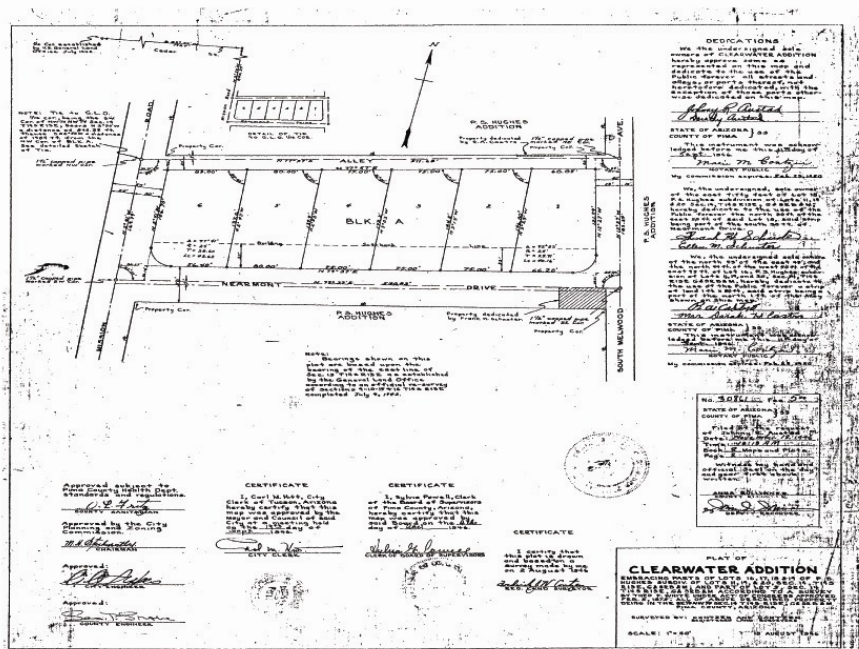
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Menlo Park Historic District
Name of Property

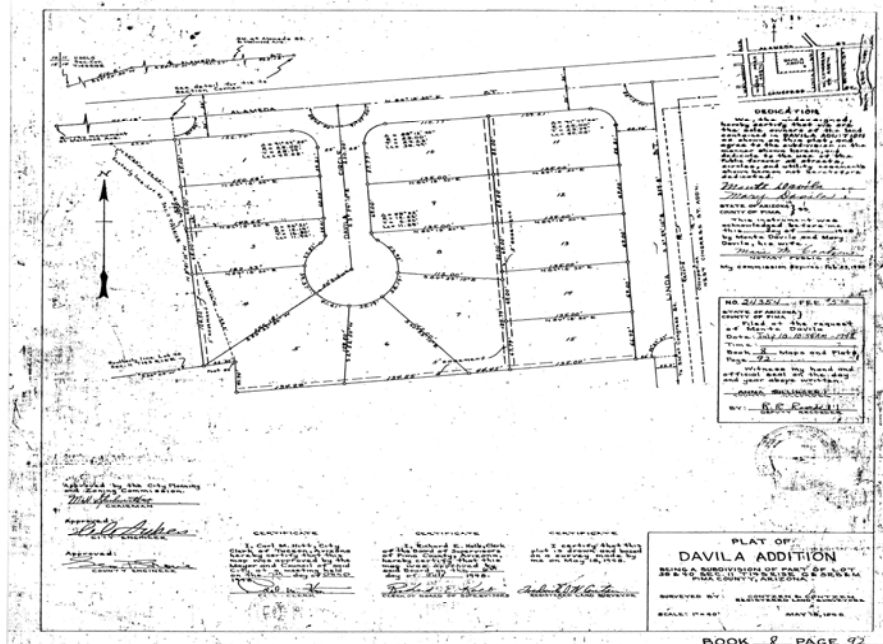
Pima, Arizona
County and State

Section number Maps Page 58

N/A
Name of multiple property listing



Map 13. Plat of Clearwater Addition (PCR 1946)



Map 14. Plat of Davila Addition (PCR 1948)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

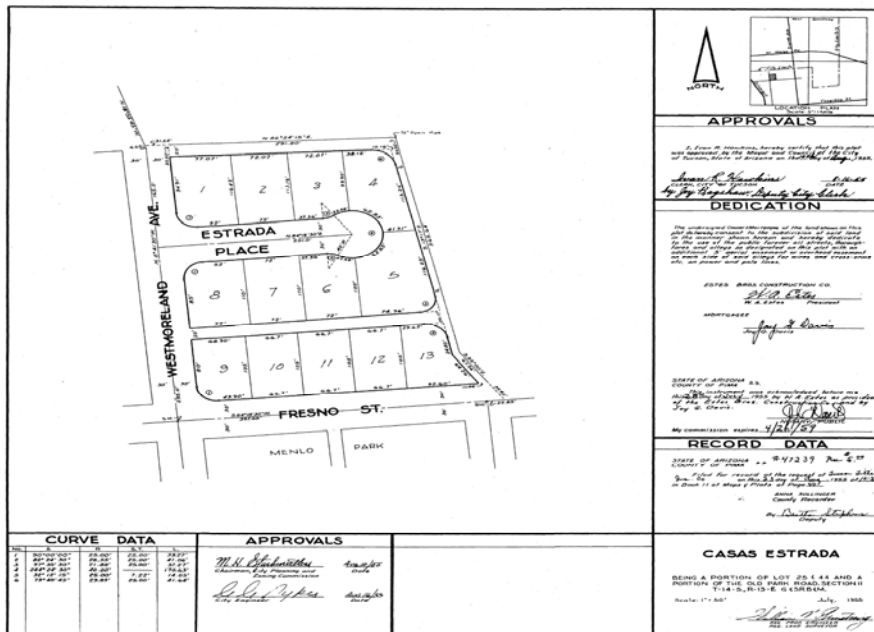
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Menlo Park Historic District
Name of Property

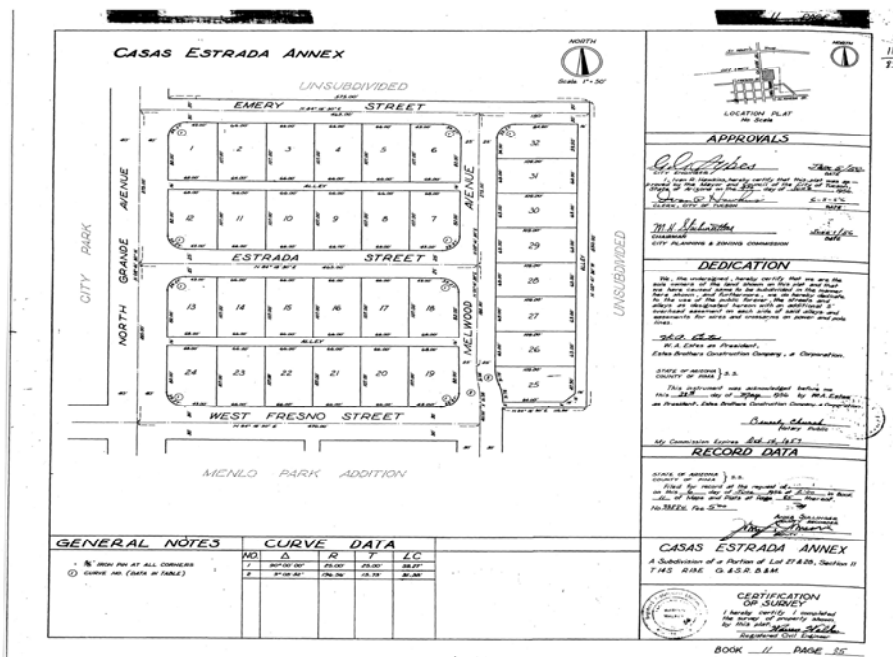
Pima, Arizona
County and State

Section number Maps Page 59

N/A
Name of multiple property listing



Map 15. Casas Estrada (PCR 1955)



Map 16. Casas Estrada Annex (PCR 1956)