# 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."

1. Name of Property	
Historic name: <u>Broadmoor Historic District</u> Other names/site number:	
Name of related multiple property listing:	
N/A	
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple p	property listing
2. Location  Street & number: residential subdivision south of and Country Club Rd.  City or town: Tucson State: AZ  Not for Publication: Vicinity:	f Broadway Blvd., between Tucson Blvd.  County: Pima
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
As the designated authority under the National Hi	storic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X nomination required the documentation standards for registering proper Places and meets the procedural and professional	erties in the National Register of Historic
In my opinion, the property X meets does recommend that this property be considered signilevel(s) of significance:	ficant at the following
nationalstatewideX Applicable National Register Criteria:	local
_A _B X_C _D	
Signature of certifying official/Title	Date Date
8	
State Historic Preservation Office, Arizona S	State Parks and Trails
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal G	
In my opinion, the property meets	does not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting official	Date
Title	State or Federal agency/bureau

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Broadmoor Historic District		Pima, AZ
Name of Property		County and State
4. National Park Service	ce Certification	
I hereby certify that this p	property is:	
entered in the Nationa		
determined eligible fo		
	le for the National Register	
removed from the Nat		
other (explain:)		
Signature of the Keeper		Date of Action
5. Classification		
Ownership of Property		
(Check as many boxes as	apply.)	
Private:	x	
Public – Local		
Public – State		
[		
Public – Federal		
Category of Property		
(Check only <b>one</b> box.)		
(encon only one con.)		
Building(s)		
Dunumg(5)		
District	Х	
District		
Site		
Structure		
Strattare .		
Object		
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roadmoor Historic District		Pima, AZ
ame of Property		County and State
Number of Resources within (Do not include previously list		
Contributing  248	Noncontributing _117	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
248	_117	Total
Number of contributing resour	ces previously listed in the N	ational Register <u>n/a</u>
6. Function or Use Historic Functions (Enter categories from instruct DOMESTIC: single dwelling		
Current Functions (Enter categories from instruct DOMESTIC: single dwelling		

Walls: brick; other: concrete masonry; stucco; wood siding

dmoor Historic District	Pima, AZ
of Property	County and State
7. Description	
Architectural Classification	
Enter categories from instructions.)	
MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch Style	
LATE 19 <sup>TH</sup> AND 20 <sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Pueblo	
MODERN MOVEMENT: Art Deco	

# Narrative Description

Foundation: concrete

Roof: asphalt; terra cotta

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

# **Summary Paragraph**

The Broadmoor subdivision is located in central Tucson, Arizona and was primarily constructed between 1944 and 1964. The primary character-defining features of Broadmoor are:

- the development layout, including curvilinear and discontinuous streets, limited access points, inward orientation and landscaping features;
- the collection of post-World War II Ranch houses.

Within the proposed historic district there are 365 residences; 248 properties have been identified as contributing properties to the proposed district. Though many houses have been modified over the years, those modifications have not adversely impacted the overall character of the neighborhood. The subdivision is largely intact and retains and expresses its original character.

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# **Narrative Description**

Broadmoor is a large subdivision of 365 single-family houses that was platted in 1944 and was primarily built-out between 1944 and 1964.

### Location

The Broadmoor subdivision is located in central Tucson, Arizona approximately two miles east of the city's downtown business district. Tucson is located in the southern portion of the state, approximately 60 miles north of the Mexican border, and is surrounded by the Sonoran Desert. The Santa Catalina Mountains are located approximately 9 miles north of the subdivision. The subdivision is located in the northeast 1/4 of Section 17 of Township 14 South, Range 14 East of the Gila and Salt River Meridian.

The subdivision is located southwest of the intersection of Broadway Boulevard and Country Club Road, adjacent to commercial and multi-family residential properties along Broadway Boulevard and suburban residential developments of single-family houses to the north, south, east and northeast. Randolph Park, a 160-acre regional park, is located to the southeast. Adjacent development was primarily built between 1928 and 1972.

Broadmoor was built on property that was previously the Tucson Country Club. The golf course consisted of dirt fairways and oiled sand greens. The rest of the property was largely denuded desert scrubland that had previously been used for cattle grazing.

At the start of construction, Broadmoor was located in unincorporated Pima County, just outside the Tucson city limits. It was annexed into the city in 1952.

#### **Boundaries**

The boundaries of the proposed Broadmoor historic district are defined primarily by the single-family residential sections of the original subdivision configuration. The boundary was selected because the single-family portions of the subdivision were the focus of the distinct planning and architectural character that was identified as historically significant. Commercial, institutional and multi-family residential properties adjacent to Broadway Boulevard and Tucson Boulevard are located within the subdivision but are not included within the proposed historic district boundaries. These properties were not developed as originally intended by the development plan, and many were built after the period of significance.

The proposed district is surrounded by: commercial properties and Broadway Boulevard to the north, Country Club Road and the Broadway Village subdivision to the east, Tucson Boulevard and two schools to the west, and the Country Club Manor subdivision to the south.

The intersection of Broadway Boulevard and Country Club Road has small commercial developments on three corners. Close to the proposed district are several other subdivisions developed both before and during the construction of Broadmoor. Directly adjacent to the east is the Broadway Village subdivision, which includes 21 houses along Country Club Road, and a shopping center. Broadway Village was platted and developed starting in the late 1930s; most of the houses and the shopping center were designed by architect Josias Joesler. East of Country Club Road is Colonia Solana, a neighborhood of high-priced custom houses on large

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lots, with extensive native vegetation. The subdivision was platted in the late 1920s and build out took place over several decades; it is on the National Register of Historic Places. To the northeast is the El Encanto subdivision, another affluent neighborhood that developed over several decades with a formal layout and lush landscaping. It is also on the National Register of Historic Places. North of Broadway are several subdivisions known collectively as the Sam Hughes neighborhood, which is also on the National Register. The subdivision of Country Club Manor is located directly adjacent to the south.

# **Neighborhood Layout**

Broadmoor was laid out as a self-contained neighborhood, with limited access points and most residential front façades facing away from major arterials and the adjacent commercial properties. (fig. 1, 6) There are four primary entrances into the residential portion of the subdivision. The first two are located adjacent to the major intersections of Broadway and Tucson Boulevard and Broadway and Country Club Road, along Stratford and Eastbourne streets, respectively. The Eastbourne entry has a more formal character with a median lined with palm trees. The second two primary entries are located adjacent to the Arroyo Chico wash where it intersects Tucson Boulevard and Country Club Road.

Two secondary access points into the subdivision are located along the Treat Avenue north-south axis; one provides access northward to Broadway Boulevard, and the other provides access southward into the Country Club Manor subdivision.

The primary access streets of Stratford and Eastbourne have T-intersections with other streets in the subdivision.

Streets within Broadmoor are both rectilinear and curvilinear and are generally discontinuous and disconnected from the streets of major thoroughfares and adjacent subdivisions. Streets are primarily oriented in proximity to the east-west axis. The topography is generally flat. The neighborhood has an inward-facing, insular character.

The Arroyo Chico drainage way runs generally from east to west through the neighborhood and was included as a landscaping and entry feature of the overall design. Two separate branches of the Arroyo Chico roadway are located on either side of the drainage wash. Oleanders currently line both sides of the wash for most of its length. The drainage way divides the subdivision into two distinct zones, with approximately 2/3 of the subdivision located north of the wash. Road crossings of the drainageway are located on Stratford Ave. and Eastbourne Ave.

A pedestrian path located along the Treat Ave. axis intersects all of the east-west oriented streets near the center of the subdivision. A pedestrian bridge provides access across the Arroyo Chico drainageway.

Easements provide utility access to the backyards of all houses, which are typically enclosed by masonry walls.

The original neighborhood layout remains intact.

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#### Streetscape

Broadmoor is characterized by asphalt-paved streets with square concrete curbs. Landscaping in the neighborhood reflects a Mediterranean influence (see fig. 10), and is generally characterized by olive, palm, cyprus and juniper trees, along with some broadleaf trees and shrubbery such as oleander, citrus and privet. Large aleppo pine and eucalyptus trees are dispersed throughout the subdivision. Mesquite trees are also common, though many of these trees appear to be more recent plantings. Front yards are usually covered in pea gravel or decorative gravel and typically have concrete, asphalt or gravel driveways. Some houses have semi-circular driveways in front of the house. Some of the houses originally had front lawns, but only a small number of lawns remain. The landscaping originally had a more manicured appearance, but that has been modified by the introduction of more native and low water use plants. Some of the large aleppo pine trees have died in recent years. (photos 1-5)

Individual houses are generally sited near the center of the lot and set back approximately 30-35 feet from the curb, reflecting a 25 ft. front yard setback requirement. Most houses have their broad side parallel to the street. Driveways and attached carports are located in the front or on the side of each house, though some carports have been modified over the years. A handful of houses have carports or garages located in the rear of the property, accessed from the street. The consistent scale and character of the houses, extensive use of brick masonry, and limited plant palette create a sense of identity for the neighborhood. Individual houses are generally distinct, and there is no sense of repetition or uniformity. (photos 9-14)

The small scale and informal character of the houses, irregular landscaping, and absence of sidewalks establish a modest character to the neighborhood. The limited access points and discontinuous streets give an insular feel and a strong sense of neighborhood identity.

Although some carports have been enclosed and some facades have been modified, this is a small proportion of the total number of houses.

The character of Arroyo Chico is distinct from the other streets in the subdivision. A drainage way is located between two branches of the street, and is lined with large oleander shrubbery for most of its length; native desert vegetation is located at the far east and west ends of the drainage way. The oleanders are typically greater than 10 feet in height and create a visual barrier. (photos 6-8)

Eastbourne Avenue has a median for a portion of its length at the entry to the subdivision and is lined with palm trees.

#### Land Use

The proposed historic district is composed of single-family residences located on rectangular and irregularly shaped lots. Most lots are rectangular and are typically just slightly less than 1/4 acre in size. Lots adjacent to intersections are typically larger and irregular in shape. Most homes are centered on the lot with landscaped front yards and driveways. All houses have large, private outdoor spaces in rear yards. 10-foot wide utility easements are located at the center of each block, along the rear property line of each house. A 20-foot wide easement also runs north-south along the Treat Avenue axis. There are alley ways at the perimeter of the subdivision behind houses on Stratford, Eastbourne and Manchester streets.

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There is also one lot in Broadmoor that is vacant and has never been built on.

#### Residential Architecture

The houses in Broadmoor are almost all variations on the 20th century suburban Ranch style house. These variations include conventional Ranch (which accounts for approximately 80% of the houses in the subdivision), Modern Ranch, and Spanish Colonial Ranch, as described in the City of Tucson's 2016 National Register of Historic Places eligibility assessment report and appendix (Evans, Levstik, Jeffery). (fig. 7-9)

The houses vary in size, but typically have three bedrooms and currently average 1700 square feet, though at the time of construction the average house size was smaller.

Houses are typically rectangular or L-shaped, and have their broad side parallel to the street. All of the houses were originally one story, but a few houses have had two-story additions. The houses generally have a horizontal character.

Most of the houses have gable roofs, though there are many hip roofs as well. These roofs typically have a rise-to-run ratio of 3:12. A few houses have a lower profile gable roof, with a slope of 1:12 to 2:12. There are also a handful of houses with flat roofs.

Most houses in the subdivision have carports. Many houses originally had attached one-car carports; some of these have been converted to garages over the years, and some have been expanded to accommodate two cars. A few houses originally had one-car garages. A handful of houses have detached carports or garages located in the rear of the property, accessed from the street.

Brick and mortar-washed brick are the most common wall construction materials in Broadmoor. Painted masonry and stucco are also widely used, although some of the stuccoed houses are not original construction. Roofs are primarily covered in asphalt shingles, but there are also clay tile roofs. Low-slope roofs usually have built-up roofing with a white coating. Other materials include horizontal wood siding, which is primarily found on gable end walls above the masonry and below the roofline.

Most houses have steel-framed fixed and casement windows either with or without divided lights. A few houses originally had aluminum windows. Some windows have been replaced over the years. A common detail are decorative wood shutters that frame the windows on the front facade.

The conventional Ranch houses in Broadmoor (photos 1, 12, 15-20) are generally characterized by:

- a horizontal character
- · brick construction, with or without mortar or lime wash
- painted masonry (brick or concrete masonry)
- gable and hip roofs with asphalt shingles
- one-car carport
- steel windows.

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Most of the Spanish Colonial Ranch houses are a juxtaposition of California Ranch forms and Spanish Colonial materials and details, including stucco and clay tile roofs. (photos 13 left, 21) The Modern Ranch houses are characterized by the use of a flat, or horizontal, roof, or a low-slope gable roof. A few of these houses also have larger windows or windows with a more horizontal configuration. (photo 22)

There are also a few houses in the subdivision that were inspired by pueblo and territorial influences of Arizona's past; these houses are characterized by stucco, parapet wall construction, and a more upright massing. (photos 14 left, 23)

The neighborhood has a cohesive architectural character as a result of the limited range of scales, architectural styles, forms and materials, though the few houses with parapet construction stand out as distinct.

#### Integrity in Broadmoor

The original planning layout of Broadmoor remains intact, and of the 365 residences in the proposed Broadmoor historic district, 248 have been identified as contributing properties, based on integrity and the period of significance.

Most of the houses identified as non-contributors have been modified and no longer retain integrity. The most common modification is the replacement of the original steel casement windows. The replacement of the windows was typically insufficient by itself to cause a house to be classified as a non-contributor, but in combination with other modifications was a primary reason houses were excluded. Other common modifications include carport modifications (including carport conversions to a garage or interior space, and carport expansions from one to two cars), porch additions or modifications, modification of the roof or wall materials, and building additions. In some cases, stucco has been applied over the original masonry. And at a few houses a wall has been added to the landscaping that screens the house from the street. The National Register Bulletin "Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places" and Arizona SHPO's 2011 "Policy Statement on the Recommendations of Eligibility of Buildings" were used as guidance for evaluating property modifications. (See photos 24-25 and descriptions in photograph log for examples of houses that are non-contributors.)

Eleven of the houses within the subdivision that were identified as non-contributors were built after the period of significance. A handful of lots remained undeveloped into the 1960s and beyond, and were subsequently developed during the following decades. These houses are out of character with the rest of the subdivision.

Location: The original layout remains in place.

Design: The layout and spatial organization of the subdivision remains intact. Although there was a wide array of builders in the neighborhood, Broadmoor's houses have a consistent proportion and cohesive character; they were primarily shaped by the period in which they were built, and reflect an early Tucson version of the Ranch style. Houses on larger lots often have a more elongated character, but are consistent with the neighborhood in roof forms and materials. Several builders used the same model within the subdivision, though the similarity is not readily identifiable because the houses are not near to each other, and the houses were typically

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distinguished by roof type or construction material. The most common modifications to individual houses include the replacement of the original steel windows, which are a character-defining feature; and carport modifications.

Setting: The setting surrounding Broadmoor remains largely unchanged. More commercial developments along Broadway Blvd. and Tucson Blvd. have been added since the period of significance, but this is a small percentage of the overall development surrounding the subdivision. Broadmoor's self-contained planning layout and inward orientation limits the impact any perimeter development has had on the neighborhood character. The residential developments that are near Broadmoor were all developed either prior to, or concurrent with, the period of significance. The setting within Broadmoor has evolved somewhat; although a significant majority of the built resources—including streets, curbs, and residences—are intact, and the general spatial character of the narrow streetscape remains, some of the landscaping in front of the residences has been modified.

Feeling: Broadmoor's small-scale houses, irregular landscaping, narrow streets and lack of sidewalks give the subdivision an informal character. The proportions of Broadmoor's early Ranch houses distinguishes the subdivision from most pre-World War II development in Tucson, and from subsequent developments where the Ranch style evolves into a larger and more elongated form. The predominance of brick and painted concrete masonry construction also distinguishes the neighborhood from later Ranch style subdivisions that were often characterized by burnt adobe. The conversion of many of the original broadleaf and Mediterranean-influenced landscapes to a hybrid of Mediterranean and Sonoran plantings has modified the original feeling to some degree; the original landscapes would likely have felt more open and manicured.

Materials: The primary building materials for houses in Broadmoor are exposed red brick, mortar-washed red brick, painted concrete masonry, and stucco over masonry. Houses south of the Arroyo Chico were permitted to be smaller and less expensive by the CC&Rs, and as a result a larger percentage of the houses were built with painted concrete masonry. Houses north of the arroyo tend to be constructed of brick. The original wall construction materials are largely intact throughout the subdivision. A few houses that were originally exposed masonry have been stuccoed over the years.

Workmanship: Simple forms and unadorned surfaces meant that the Ranch style was more affordable. The style was selected in part because it required less skilled labor to build, during an era of high demand for housing; as a result, the lack of workmanship was part of the construction's appeal to home builders. The primary evidence of workmanship in Broadmoor can be found in the masonry brick work and applied mortar or lime wash, which was typically applied to provide an aged patina to a residence. At some houses, evidence of workmanship can also be found in the detailing of wood corbels and exposed rafter tails.

Association/Age: Broadmoor continues to be a single-family residential development that has an identity as a distinct and cohesive neighborhood. Broadmoor's contributing properties are associated with Community Development in Tucson, and the development of the Ranch house in Tucson. The period of significance for this nomination (1944-1964) reflects the primary build out period of the neighborhood.

Broadmoor	Historic	District
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Name of Property

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# **Table of Properties**

C contributor NC non-contributor POS period of significance

Site No.	Addre	ess		Style	Date	C/NC	Reason
B-001	2507	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1950	NC	alterations
B-002	2512	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1994	NC	age
B-003	2534	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1955	NC	alterations
B-004	2601	E.	Arroyo Chico	Sp. Colonial Ranch	1948	NC	alterations
B-005	2602	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1949	С	
B-006	2615	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1948	NC	alterations
B-007	2617	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1952	NC	alterations
B-008	2625	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1947	NC	alterations
B-009	2633	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1947	NC	alterations
B-010	2641	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1947	С	
B-011	2649	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1947	С	
B-012	2650	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1955	С	
B-013	2701	E.	Arroyo Chico	modified	1947	NC	alterations
B-014	2702	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1949	С	
B-015	2709	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1947	С	
B-016	2710	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1951	С	
B-017	2717	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1947	С	
B-018	2718	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1951	С	
B-019	2725	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1951	С	
B-020	2726	E.	Arroyo Chico	post-POS	2009	NC	age
B-021	2733	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1951	С	
B-022	2734	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1950	С	
B-023	2741	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1951	NC	alterations
B-024	2742	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1947	С	
B-025	2801	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1951	С	
B-026	2802	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1947	С	
B-027	2809	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1950	С	
B-028	2810	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1947	С	
B-029	2816	E.	Arroyo Chico	Sp. Colonial Ranch	1947	С	
B-030	2817	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1953	С	
B-031	2825	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1951	С	
B-032	2826	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1947	С	
B-033	2833	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1949	С	
B-034	2834	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1951	С	
B-035	2841	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1947	С	

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B-036	2842	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1951	С	
B-037	2901	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1950	NC	alterations
B-038	2902	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1952	С	
B-039	2909	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1947	С	
B-040	2910	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1952	NC	alterations
B-041	2918	E.	Arroyo Chico	Pueblo Revival	1948	С	
B-042	2925	E.	Arroyo Chico	Ranch	1951	С	
B-043	2934	E.	Arroyo Chico	Sp. Colonial Ranch	1951	С	
B-044	3020	E.	Arroyo Chico	post-POS	2008	NC	age
B-045	2601	E.	Croyden St.	Ranch	1951	С	
B-046	2602	E.	Croyden St.	Ranch	1949	NC	alterations
B-047	2609	E.	Croyden St.	Art Deco	1947	С	
B-048	2610	E.	Croyden St.	modified	2011	NC	alterations
B-049	2617	E.	Croyden St.	Ranch	1949	С	
B-050	2618	E.	Croyden St.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-051	2625	E.	Croyden St.	Ranch	1948	NC	alterations
B-052	2626	E.	Croyden St.	Ranch	1947	NC	alterations
B-053	2633	E.	Croyden St.	Pueblo Revival	1948	С	
B-054	2634	E.	Croyden St.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-055	2641	E.	Croyden St.	Ranch	1947	С	
B-056	2648	E.	Croyden St.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-057	2649	E.	Croyden St.	Pueblo Revival	1947	С	
B-058	2701	E.	Croyden St.	Ranch	1947	С	
B-059	2709	E.	Croyden St.	Ranch	1951	С	
B-060	2710	E.	Croyden St.	Ranch	1948	С	
B-061	2717	E.	Croyden St.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-062	2718	E.	Croyden St.	Ranch	1948	NC	alterations
B-063	2725	E.	Croyden St.	Modern Ranch	1950	С	
B-064	2726	E.	Croyden St.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-065	2733	E.	Croyden St.	Ranch	1949	С	
B-066	2741	E.	Croyden St.	Ranch	1950	NC	alterations
B-067	2742	E.	Croyden St.	Ranch	1949	С	
B-068	2750	E.	Croyden St.	Modern Ranch	1947	С	
B-069	2801	E.	Croyden St.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-070	2802	E.	Croyden St.	Ranch	1946	С	
B-071	2809	E.	Croyden St.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-072	2817	E.	Croyden St.	modified	1946	NC	alterations
B-073	2820	E.	Croyden St.	Modern Ranch	1955	С	
B-074	2826	E.	Croyden St.	Ranch	1948	С	
B-075	2834	E.	Croyden St.	Ranch	1948	С	
B-076	2841	E.	Croyden St.	Ranch	1947	С	
B-077	2842	E.	Croyden St.	Ranch	1948	NC	alterations
B-078	2901	E.	Croyden St.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-079	2902	E.	Croyden St.	Ranch	1948	NC	alterations

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B-080	2909	E.	Croyden St.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-081	2910	E.	Croyden St.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-082	2917	E.	Croyden St.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-083	2918	E.	Croyden St.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-084	2925	E.	Croyden St.	Ranch	1952	NC	alterations
B-085	2926	E.	Croyden St.	modified	1949	NC	alterations
B-086	2933	E.	Croyden St.	Ranch	1949	С	
B-087	2934	E.	Croyden St.	Ranch	1948	NC	alterations
B-088	2601	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1961	С	
B-089	2602	E.	Devon St.	modified	1950	NC	alterations
B-090	2609	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1951	С	
B-091	2610	E.	Devon St.	Sp. Colonial Ranch	1950	С	
B-092	2615	E.	Devon St.	Sp. Colonial Ranch	1948	С	
B-093	2618	E.	Devon St.	Pueblo/Moderne	1947	NC	alterations
B-094	2625	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1962	NC	alterations
B-095	2626	E.	Devon St.	Sp. Colonial Ranch	1948	С	
B-096	2629	E.	Devon St.	Sp. Colonial Ranch	1951	С	
B-097	2634	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1949	С	
B-098	2637	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1946	С	
B-099	2642	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1947	С	
B-100	2645	E.	Devon St.	Sp. Colonial Ranch	1948	NC	alterations
B-101	2650	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1948	С	
B-102	2655	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1948	NC	alterations
B-103	2702	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1946	С	
B-104	2705	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1948	С	
B-105	2710	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1947	NC	alterations
B-106	2715	E.	Devon St.	Sp. Colonial Ranch	1949	С	
B-107	2718	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-108	2725	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1951	С	
B-109	2726	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-110	2733	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1951	С	
B-111	2734	E.	Devon St.	Modern Ranch	1948	С	
B-112	2741	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1951	С	
B-113	2742	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1946	С	
B-114	2801	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1949	С	
B-115	2802	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-116	2809	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1949	С	
B-117	2810	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-118	2817	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1949	С	
B-119	2818	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1948	NC	alterations
B-120	2825	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1947	NC	alterations
B-121	2826	E.	Devon St.	Sp. Colonial Ranch	1951	NC	alterations
B-122	2833	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1947	С	
B-123	2834	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1948	С	

Broadmoo		c Dis	trict				Pima, AZ
Name of Prop	perty						County and State
B-124	2841	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1949	NC	alterations
B-125	2842	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-126	2901	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1948	С	
B-127	2902	E.	Devon St.	Modern Ranch	1948	С	
B-128	2909	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1948	NC	alterations
B-129	2910	E.	Devon St.	Modern Ranch	1948	С	
B-130	2917	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1948	С	
B-131	2918	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1947	С	
B-132	2925	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1946	С	
B-133	2926	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-134	2933	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1950	NC	alterations
B-135	2934	E.	Devon St.	Ranch	1951	С	
B-136	201	S.	Eastbourne Ave.	Ranch	1948	С	
B-137	207	S.	Eastbourne Ave.	post-POS	1991	NC	age
B-138	217	S.	Eastbourne Ave.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-139	225	S.	Eastbourne Ave.	Sp. Colonial Ranch	1949	С	
B-140	233	S.	Eastbourne Ave.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-141	241	S.	Eastbourne Ave.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-142	249	S.	Eastbourne Ave.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-143	257	S.	Eastbourne Ave.	Ranch	1951	NC	alterations
B-144	301	S.	Eastbourne Ave.	modified	1948	NC	alterations
B-145	311	S.	Eastbourne Ave.	Modern Ranch	1954	С	
B-146	321	S.	Eastbourne Ave.	Ranch	1949	NC	alterations
B-147	332	S.	Eastbourne Ave.	Ranch	1952	NC	alterations
B-148	333	S.	Eastbourne Ave.	Ranch	1955	С	
B-149	345	S.	Eastbourne Ave.	Ranch	1947	С	
B-150	355	S.	Eastbourne Ave.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-151	401	S.	Eastbourne Ave.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-152	415	S.	Eastbourne Ave.	modified	1948	NC	alterations
B-153	423	S.	Eastbourne Ave.	Modern Ranch	1948	С	
B-154	431	S.	Eastbourne Ave.	Ranch	1951	С	
B-155	432	S.	Eastbourne Ave.	Ranch	1948	NC	alterations
B-156	439	S.	Eastbourne Ave.	Ranch	1948	NC	alterations
B-157	447	S.	Eastbourne Ave.	Ranch	1948	С	
B-158	455	S.	Eastbourne Ave.	Ranch	1953	С	
B-159	2601	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1948	С	
B-160	2602	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1951	С	
B-161	2609	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-162	2610	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1948	С	
B-163	2617	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1948	С	
B-164	2618	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1948	NC	alterations
B-165	2625	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-166	2626	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1951	С	
B-167	2633	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1947	С	

Broadmoo	r Histori	c Dis	trict				Pima, AZ
Name of Prop							County and State
B-168	2634	E.	Exeter St.	Art Deco	1947	NC	alterations
B-169	2641	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1952	NC	alterations
B-170	2642	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1947	С	
B-171	2649	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1948	С	
B-172	2701	E.	Exeter St.	Sp. Colonial Ranch	1948	С	
B-173	2702	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1947	С	
B-174	2709	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1948	С	
B-175	2710	E.	Exeter St.	Pueblo Revival	1947	С	
B-176	2717	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1948	NC	alterations
B-177	2725	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1948	NC	alterations
B-178	2726	E.	Exeter St.	Pueblo/Sp.Col. Rev.	1947	С	
B-179	2733	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1948	С	
B-180	2734	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1949	NC	alterations
B-181	2741	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-182	2742	E.	Exeter St.	Pueblo Revival	1947	С	
B-183	2750	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1951	С	
B-184	2801	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1948	NC	alterations
B-185	2802	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1951	С	
B-186	2809	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1949	NC	alterations
B-187	2810	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-188	2817	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1950	NC	alterations
B-189	2818	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1950	NC	alterations
B-190	2825	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-191	2826	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1948	С	
B-192	2834	E.	Exeter St.	Modern Ranch	1948	NC	alterations
B-193	2835	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1963	С	
B-194	2841	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1947	NC	alterations
B-195	2842	E.	Exeter St.	Modern Ranch	1948	С	
B-196	2901	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1951	С	
B-197	2902	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1949	С	
B-198	2909	E.	Exeter St.	Pueblo Revival	1947	NC	alterations
B-199	2910	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-200	2917	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-201	2918	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-202	2925	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1948	С	
B-203	2926	E.	Exeter St.	Ranch	1949	С	
B-204	2933	E.	Exeter St.	Modern Ranch	1948	С	
B-205	2934	Ε.	Exeter St.	Modern Ranch	1955	С	
B-206	2610	Ε.	Malvern St.	Ranch	1947	С	
B-207	2618	Ε.	Malvern St.	Ranch	1949	С	
B-208	2626	Ε.	Malvern St.	Ranch	1947	NC	alterations
B-209	2634	Ε.	Malvern St.	Ranch	1948	C	10
B-210	2702	Ε.	Malvern St.	Ranch	1947	NC	alterations
B-211	2707	E.	Malvern St.	Ranch	1956	С	

Broadmoo	r Histori	c Dis	trict				Pima, AZ
Name of Prop							County and State
B-212	2709	E.	Malvern St.	Ranch	1950	NC	alterations
B-213	2710	E.	Malvern St.	Ranch	1947	С	
B-214	2717	E.	Malvern St.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-215	2718	E.	Malvern St.	Ranch	1947	NC	alterations
B-216	2725	E.	Malvern St.	Ranch	1947	С	
B-217	2726	E.	Malvern St.	Ranch	1947	С	
B-218	2733	E.	Malvern St.	Ranch	1947	С	
B-219	2734	E.	Malvern St.	Ranch	1947	С	
B-220	2741	E.	Malvern St.	Ranch	1947	С	
B-221	2742	E.	Malvern St.	Ranch	1947	С	
B-222	2801	E.	Malvern St.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-223	2804	E.	Malvern St.	Ranch	1954	С	
B-224	2809	E.	Malvern St.	Ranch, Thematic	1947	С	
B-225	2810	E.	Malvern St.	Ranch	1947	С	
B-226	2817	E.	Malvern St.	Modern Ranch	1948	С	
B-227	2818	E.	Malvern St.	Ranch	1947	NC	alterations
B-228	2825	E.	Malvern St.	modified	1947	NC	alterations
B-229	2826	E.	Malvern St.	Ranch	1947	NC	alterations
B-230	2833	E.	Malvern St.	Ranch	1952	NC	alterations
B-231	2834	E.	Malvern St.	Ranch	1948	NC	alterations
B-232	2841	E.	Malvern St.	Ranch	1950	NC	alterations
B-233	2842	E.	Malvern St.	Ranch	1948	С	
B-234	2901	E.	Malvern St.	Ranch	1947	С	
B-235	2902	E.	Malvern St.	Ranch	1949	С	
B-236	2909	E.	Malvern St.	Ranch	1951	С	
B-237	2910	E.	Malvern St.	Ranch	1947	С	
B-238	2917	E.	Malvern St.	Ranch	1947	С	
B-239	2918	E.	Malvern St.	Ranch	1948	С	
B-240	2925	E.	Malvern St.	Ranch	1948	С	
B-241	2926	E.	Malvern St.	Ranch	1951	NC	alterations
B-242	2933	E.	Malvern St.	Modern Ranch	1948	NC	alterations
B-243	2934	E.	Malvern St.	Modern Ranch	1950	NC	alterations
B-244	2610	E.	Manchester St.	Sp. Colonial Ranch	1951	NC	alterations
B-245	2615	E.	Manchester St.	Ranch	1955	С	
B-246	2617	E.	Manchester St.	Ranch	1951	С	
B-247	2618	E.	Manchester St.	Ranch	1951	NC	alterations
B-248	2625	E.	Manchester St.	Modern Ranch	1947	NC	alterations
B-249	2626	E.	Manchester St.	Ranch	1949	С	
B-250	2633	E.	Manchester St.	Ranch	1951	NC	alterations
B-251	2634	E.	Manchester St.	Sp. Colonial Ranch	1950	NC	alterations
B-252	2641	E.	Manchester St.	Ranch	1948	С	
B-253	2702	E.	Manchester St.	Sp. Colonial Ranch	1949	С	
B-254	2703	E.	Manchester St.	Ranch	1958	NC	alterations
B-255	2709	E.	Manchester St.	Ranch	1950	С	

Broadmoo	r Histori	c Dis	trict				Pima, AZ
Name of Pro		<u></u>					County and State
B-256	2710	E.	Manchester St.	Sp. Colonial Ranch	1948	С	
B-257	2717	E.	Manchester St.	Ranch	1952	С	
B-258	2718	E.	Manchester St.	Ranch	1951	С	
B-259	2725	E.	Manchester St.	Ranch	1949	С	
B-260	2726	E.	Manchester St.	Ranch	1950	NC	alterations
B-261	2733	E.	Manchester St.	Ranch	1951	С	
B-262	2734	E.	Manchester St.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-263	2741	E.	Manchester St.	Ranch	1951	С	
B-264	2742	E.	Manchester St.	Ranch	1948	С	
B-265	2750	E.	Manchester St.	Ranch	1951	С	
B-266	2801	E.	Manchester St.	Ranch	1950	NC	alterations
B-267	2802	E.	Manchester St.	Ranch	1953	NC	alterations
B-268	2809	E.	Manchester St.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-269	2810	E.	Manchester St.	Ranch	1949	NC	alterations
B-270	2817	E.	Manchester St.	modified	1948	NC	alterations
B-271	2818	E.	Manchester St.	modified	1948	NC	alterations
B-272	2825	E.	Manchester St.	Ranch	1951	С	
B-273	2833	E.	Manchester St.	Ranch	1951	С	
B-274	2834	E.	Manchester St.	Ranch	1951	NC	alterations
B-275	2841	E.	Manchester St.	Ranch	1947	С	
B-276	2848	E.	Manchester St.	Ranch	1953	NC	alterations
B-277	2901	E.	Manchester St.	modified	1948	NC	alterations
B-278	2902	E.	Manchester St.	Ranch	1947	С	
B-279	2909	E.	Manchester St.	Ranch	1947	NC	alterations
B-280	2910	E.	Manchester St.	Ranch, Thematic	1947	С	
B-281	2917	E.	Manchester St.	Modern Ranch	1950	С	
B-282	2918	E.	Manchester St.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-283	2925	E.	Manchester St.	Ranch	1949	С	
B-284	2930	E.	Manchester St.	Ranch	1949	С	
B-285	2934	E.	Manchester St.	Ranch	1951	NC	alterations
B-286	210	S.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1951	NC	alterations
B-287	218	S.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1959	С	
B-288	226	S.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1953	С	
B-289	234	S.	Stratford Dr.	Modern Ranch	1958	С	
B-290	242	S.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1949	С	
B-291	250	S.	Stratford Dr.	modified	1949	NC	alterations
B-292	302	S.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1952	С	
B-293	310	S.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1948	NC	alterations
B-294	318	S.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-295	326	S.	Stratford Dr.	Sp. Colonial Ranch	1948	С	
B-296	334	S.	Stratford Dr.	Modern Ranch	1949	С	
B-297	342	S.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1947	NC	alterations
B-298	350	S.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-299	409	S.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1947	С	

Broadmoo	r Historio	Dis	trict				Pima, AZ
Name of Prop	perty						County and State
B-300	410	S.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1948	С	
B-301	417	S.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1947	С	
B-302	418	S.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1947	С	
B-303	425	S.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1947	NC	alterations
B-304	426	S.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1948	С	
B-305	433	S.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1949	NC	alterations
B-306	434	S.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1949	С	
B-307	441	S.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1948	С	
B-308	442	S.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1948	NC	alterations
B-309	449	S.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1949	С	
B-310	450	S.	Stratford Dr.	Sp. Colonial Ranch	1948	С	
B-311	458	S.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1948	NC	alterations
B-312	466	S.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1947	С	
B-313	2672	E.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1964	С	
B-314	2684	E.	Stratford Dr.	post-POS	2015	NC	age
B-315	2694	E.	Stratford Dr.	post-POS	2015	NC	age
B-316	2701	E.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1951	NC	alterations
B-317	2702	E.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1948	С	
B-318	2709	E.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1948	С	
B-319	2710	E.	Stratford Dr.	Modern Ranch	1949	С	
B-320	2717	E.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1948	NC	alterations
B-321	2718	E.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1947	С	
B-322	2725	E.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1948	С	
B-323	2726	E.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1949	С	
B-324	2733	E.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1947	С	
B-325	2736	E.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1959	С	
B-326	2741	E.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1947	С	
B-327	2746	E.	Stratford Dr.	Modern Ranch	1958	NC	alterations
B-328	2749	E.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1947	С	
B-329	2750	E.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1952	С	
B-330	2758	E.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1947	С	
B-331	2766	Ε.	Stratford Dr.	modified	1951	NC	alterations
B-332	2801	E.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1949	С	
B-333	2802	Ε.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1948	NC	alterations
B-334	2809	Ε.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1948	NC	alterations
B-335	2810	E.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1956	С	
B-336	2817	Ε.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1951	NC	alterations
B-337	2818	Ε.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1947	NC	alterations
B-338	2825	Ε.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1960	С	
B-339	2826	Ε.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1950	NC	alterations
B-340	2833	Ε.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1951	С	
B-341	2834	Ε.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1951	С	
B-342	2842	Ε.	Stratford Dr.	modified	1947	NC	alterations
B-343	2901	E.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1947	С	

Broadmooi Name of Prop		c Dis	trict				Pima, AZ County and State
B-344	2902	E.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1949	С	
B-345	2909	E.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1948	C	
B-346	2910	E.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1947	NC	alterations
B-347	2917	E.	Stratford Dr.	Modern Ranch	1949	С	
B-348	2918	E.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1951	С	
B-349	2925	E.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-350	2926	E.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1947	С	
B-351	2934	E.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1951	С	
B-352	2942	E.	Stratford Dr.	Ranch	1949	С	
B-353	215	S.	Tucson Blvd.	Ranch	1951	NC	alterations
B-354	221	S.	Tucson Blvd.	Ranch	1951	С	
B-355	227	S.	Tucson Blvd.	Ranch	1978	NC	age
B-356	233	S.	Tucson Blvd.	Ranch	1978	NC	age
B-357	241	S.	Tucson Blvd.	post-POS	1977	NC	age
B-358	249	S.	Tucson Blvd.	Ranch	1952	С	
B-359	303	S.	Tucson Blvd.	Ranch	1954	С	
B-360	309	S.	Tucson Blvd.	Ranch	1958	NC	alterations
B-361	317	S.	Tucson Blvd.	Ranch	1950	С	
B-362	325	S.	Tucson Blvd.	Modern Ranch	1949	С	
B-363	329	S.	Tucson Blvd.	Ranch	1951	С	
B-364	341	S.	Tucson Blvd.	Ranch	1951	NC	alterations
B-365	425	S.	Tucson Blvd.	post-POS	1995	NC	age

	oor Historic District	Pima, AZ
Name of Pr	roperty	County and State
8. S	Statement of Significance	
	<b>licable National Register Criteria</b> k "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for g.)	or National Register
	A. Property is associated with events that have made a signification broad patterns of our history.	nt contribution to the
	B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in	our past.
х	C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, property construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose conditional distinction.	high artistic values,
	D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information imporhistory.	tant in prehistory or
	eria Considerations k "x" in all the boxes that apply.)	
	A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purpos	es
	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 p	ast 50 years

Broadmoor Historic District Name of Property	
talle of Froporty	
Areas of Significance	
<ul><li>(Enter categories from instructions.)</li><li>C: Community Planning and Development</li></ul>	
C: Architecture	_
Period of Significance	
_1944-1964 <sup>~</sup>	
<del></del>	
Significant Dates	
_n/a	
<u> </u>	
C1 10 10	
Significant Person  (Complete only if Criterion P is marked shaye)	
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.) n/a	
11/4	
Cultural Affiliation	
<del></del>	
Architect/Builder	
T. N. Stevens	
Charles Malowney	
Sam Witt	
Lamar Cotten	
Andrew Young Sewell Yarbrough	
_ Jewell I albibugii	

Robert Young

Pima, AZ
County and State

Broadmoor Historic District	Pima, AZ
Name of Property	County and State

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Broadmoor subdivision is eligible under Criterion C at the local level of significance as an early and outstanding example of mid-20th century subdivision design and development. The subdivision was one of the first post-World War II developments in Tucson, and was one of the first to eschew the city's rectilinear street grid and embrace modern planning concepts for mid-priced residential development. The subdivision was also one of the first cohesive collections of Ranch style houses in Tucson.

The primary character-defining features of Broadmoor are:

- the development layout, including curvilinear and discontinuous streets, limited access points, inward orientation and landscaping features;
- the collection of post-World War II Ranch houses.

These forms are associated with local and national trends of the period. The period of significance relates directly with the period of the subdivision's design and construction, 1944 to 1964.

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

#### **Background--Tucson Region**

Tucson is located in Pima County in the southern portion of the state of Arizona, approximately 60 miles north of the Mexican border. It is located within the Sonoran Desert and surrounded by several mountain ranges, including the Rincon Mountains to the east, the Santa Catalina Mountains to the north, and the Tucson Mountains to the west.

The Tucson region was continuously inhabited for millennia by native people, but the Spanish first established the town of Tucson in the 18th century. After becoming part of Mexico during the Mexican Revolution, the region was incorporated into the U.S. as part of the Gadsden Purchase in 1853. The harsh environment and remote location limited Tucson's growth until the arrival of the railroad in 1880. The late 19th and early 20th century saw Tucson become a destination for the cattle industry, agriculture, mining interests, tourists and respiratory health seekers.

After World War II, Tucson evolved from a small town into a busy metropolis. Like many cities in the southwest, the Tucson region grew dramatically in the post-war period from a population of less than 70,000 in 1940 to more than 250,000 in 1960. Tucson's sunny climate was the primary draw for veterans and others, and particularly for people seeking respite from the severe winters of the upper Midwest. The expansion of the military and the defense industry in the region along with the expansion of the University of Arizona all fostered population growth.

Broadmoor Historic District	Pima, AZ
Name of Property	County and State

The growth exacerbated an existing housing shortage; there had been little residential construction between the start of the Great Depression and the end of the war and veterans returned to find a serious housing shortage. The production housing industry emerged and expanded to accommodate the demand for single-family housing, and from 1945-1975 more than 50,000 houses were built in Tucson.

Because of the geography of the Tucson basin the city primarily expanded eastward, although there was expansion to the south as well. Expansion to the east provided easy access into the downtown business district via Broadway Boulevard.

## **Property Background and Development History**

The Broadmoor subdivision was located on nearly 150 acres of land that was originally homesteaded by Tucson businessman Joseph Durr in 1885. The Durr land patent was located approximately two miles east of Tucson. In the early 20th century, the land was utilized for grazing Hereford cattle. In 1914, the owners of the existing Tucson Country Club purchased 120 acres of the cattle ranch to build a new club and create a larger golf facility.

The new Tucson Country Club included an 18-hole "skinned" golf course (which was characterized by dirt fairways and oiled sand greens), along with a clubhouse, swimming pool and tennis court. The facility was intended to serve Tucson's affluent citizens and winter visitors.

In the early 1920s, the Tucson Municipal Golf Course opened to the public at nearby Randolph Park, making golf available to a broader segment of the community. And in 1929, The El Rio Country Club golf course was constructed and was one of the first in the state with grass. El Rio's lush fairways, in combination with the weakness of the economy at the onset of the Great Depression, siphoned much of the patronage from Tucson Country Club, and as a result the club struggled to survive. There were efforts to install grass, but to no avail. The clubhouse was leased to a gambling venture in 1936, and the property eventually went into foreclosure in 1937.

Builder and developer John Murphey purchased approximately 13 acres at the eastern edge of the property in 1939 and developed the Broadway Village Shopping Center and subdivision. The shopping center was the first of its kind in Tucson outside of downtown, and was intended to provide services for the expanding and affluent population east of downtown. The residential portion of the subdivision consisted of 21 lots fronting on Country Club Road.

In 1943, the Broadmoor Realty Company was created to acquire and develop the remaining acreage. Broadmoor was created and developed by the H. C. Tovrea Company, headed by Harold Tovrea (1902-1988). Tovrea, an Arizona native, was involved in real estate and insurance in Tucson for more than 40 years, from the 1920s into the early 1970s. He developed several other subdivisions in Tucson; in the early 1950s he followed the success of Broadmoor with the Eastmoor subdivision, located approximately one mile directly south of Broadmoor. Other subdivisions Tovrea was involved in included Prince Addition and Western Hills.

The plat survey and layout were completed by T. N. Stevens. Stevens was one of a handful of local surveyors, and was involved in subdivision survey, design and layout in Tucson from the mid-1920s into the 1950s. Other subdivisions of note included Catalina Vista, Tanque Verde Country Estates, San Fernando Village and the Leonora Addition.

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In 1944, plans for the Broadmoor subdivision were submitted to and approved by Pima County. The plans were lauded for their quality and adherence to the Tucson Regional Plan, which had been developed to implement modern urban planning principles in anticipation of the city's future growth and expansion. The Tucson Regional Plan was funded by the city to develop long range planning goals during the late 1930s and early 1940s. Areas of concern included zoning, transportation, utility infrastructure, blight, redevelopment and storm water management.

H. C. Tovrea began offering lots for sale in early 1945, in anticipation of the end of the war. Lots were priced from \$700, and the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) had provided approval for loans equal to 90% of the cost of a house built within the subdivision. Lots were sold to individuals and to small builders.

Broadmoor took its name from a famous Colorado resort hotel, in an attempt to convey an association with a symbol of luxury, recreation, and resort living. The Broadmoor resort in Colorado Springs was established in the early 20th century with the intent to provide European elegance in the United States, and was widely known for its golf facilities designed by Donald Ross (Tovrea was an avid golfer). The property also had thousands of acres of landscaped grounds designed by the landscape architecture firm established by Frederick Law Olmsted.

Continuing the theme, Broadmoor's streets shared their names with distinguished hotels and resorts across the United States, each of which had, in turn, taken the name of an English town, many of which were seaside or spa communities. (These included the Malvern in Maine, the Exeter in New York and Seattle, the Devon in New York and Chicago, the Croyden in Chicago and New York, the Stratford in New York, Philadelphia and San Francisco, and the Manchester in New York. The Eastbourne was a hotel in Atlantic City but was also the name of a leading seaside resort in England.) The use of English names may have been an attempt to establish an air of British sophistication while at the same time associate with iconic names of travel and leisure. It may also have reflected the kinship felt at the time between the U.S. and Britain during World War II.

Advertising focused on the extensive planning, immediate access to utilities, paved streets, minimum dwelling size, proposed park, community restrictions and plan review. The advertising also highlighted the subdivision's proximity to downtown, the adjacent Broadway Village shopping center, and neighboring high quality and affluent residential developments.

The CC&Rs for Broadmoor required plans to be submitted to the developer for review and approval prior to construction, and established minimum house sizes of 1000 to 1200 s.f. and minimum home values of \$5000 to \$6000, depending on location within the development. Houses built south of the Arroyo Chico were permitted to be smaller in size and less expensive.

Broadmoor was essentially an infill project, and, in comparison to contemporaneous developments, was much closer to Tucson's downtown business district.

Prior to the end of the war, the developers installed paved streets. Development of the subdivision utility infrastructure also began before the completion of the war.

As the war came to a conclusion, the moratorium on non-essential construction was lifted, and the construction of houses began in earnest in October of 1945 in Broadmoor. Construction

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volume accelerated quickly, to address the pent-up demand in the community. Custom houses were built, as well as speculative homes by small builders. Home prices typically ranged from \$10-15,000, but a few larger houses on larger or combined lots were also on the market and priced up to \$25,000. Construction in Broadmoor mirrored the frenzied efforts elsewhere in the city to meet the demand, and by early 1947 more than 85 houses were under construction or already completed.

Builders in Broadmoor included Charles Malowney, Robert Young, Andrew Young, Sewell Yarbrough, JC Carte, KC Construction Services, Sam Witt, Lamar Cotten, AC Building Co., Bill Estes, Tom Gist, Grant Construction Co., John Joynt and Carter Henrisey, among others. Malowney was the most prolific of these builders, having built at least 20 houses in the first four years of the development, primarily along Stratford, Malvern, and Arroyo Chico streets.

When construction first started, Broadmoor was beyond the city of Tucson's infrastructure for water and sewer, so the subdivision relied on groundwater pumping and cisterns. In subsequent years, Broadmoor was connected as the city's infrastructure expanded. Broadmoor was connected to Tucson's water system starting in the late 1940s, and connection to the city sewer began in 1950. Broadmoor Realty Co.'s water franchise was eventually transferred to the city in 1953. This process was common practice during the city's post-war expansion.

The Arroyo Chico wash was channeled and rerouted as part of the subdivision development, and was constructed in response to the Regional Plan's stormwater management guidelines, to address flooding in and around Tucson that was being exacerbated by expanding development and inadequate infrastructure. However, efforts along Arroyo Chico proved insufficient during a flood event in 1948, which inundated many houses in Broadmoor with water, and caused severe flooding downtown.

Properties within the subdivision that were adjacent to Broadway Boulevard, including the original country club building, were zoned for multi-family housing and some small commercial use as part of the development plan. Many of these properties were sold by the H. C. Tovrea Company in the early years of the build-out, and were subsequently rezoned for higher density commercial use. The country club remained in use as a meeting facility for the Shriners organization until the mid-1960s, when it was demolished.

Most of the lots in Broadmoor were sold by 1950, and more than 300 hundred houses had been built by the end of 1951. The pace of construction slowed during the 1950s, and primary build out continued through 1964. A handful of lots remained vacant for the next decade, and were built out in the years after 1977. 365 houses were eventually built.

The City of Tucson annexed Broadmoor in 1952. In 1953, citing the inadequacy of the existing infrastructure, the city assessed bonds in the amount of \$250 for new paving, curbs and water connections.

The original plan for a 9-acre park at the southwest corner of the property never came to fruition. This may have been because of the subdivision's proximity to Randolph Park, a large regional facility of 160 acres located just to the southeast of the neighborhood. Instead the property was sold to Tucson Unified School District, which built a school on the site in the mid-1970s.

United States Department of the Interior	
National Park Service / National Register	of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10-900	OMB Control No. 1024-0018

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# **Subdivision Planning**

In the early 20th century, the layout of Tucson was characterized by a grid of streets that had slowly grown and evolved since the community's founding in the 18th century. "Most subdivisions that were platted before World War II were an extension of the city's rectilinear street grid. In contrast, most post-war subdivision planning embraced modern concepts that had emerged in the late 19th and early 20th century from the Garden City and City Beautiful movements that focused on creating picturesque environments reminiscent of an idealized image of country living." (Evans, Levstik, Jeffery, 2016; p. 12). Landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted and others advocated for landscape and open space to play a more central role in the development of cities. Beauty and aesthetics were conceived as tools to foster an improved quality of life and improve social conditions. Developments such as Riverside, outside of Chicago, were designed to be a landscaped suburban alternative to the realities of higher density urbanism.

These planning concepts were first introduced to some of Tucson's more affluent subdivisions in the late 1920s and 1930s. Developers looking to attract more affluent homebuyers sought to distinguish their subdivisions from the paved monotony of the urban grid, which had become firmly associated with the small lots and modest houses of middle class living (Jeffery, 2002). El Encanto Estates and Colonia Solana were the first developments to embrace these new planning concepts in Tucson.

El Encanto was characterized by a symmetrical plan, with concentric streets and cul-de-sacs radiating outward from a central circular cactus garden. The layout gave the neighborhood an inward orientation. Streets were lined with palm trees, and lush Mediterranean landscaping and lawns gave the neighborhood an oasis-like feel in the desert. The formal arrangement of landscape elements reinforced the formal layout of the subdivision.

Instead of regrading the entire property, the design for Colonia Solana retained its natural desert landscape setting and topography, and embraced it as part of a unique concept of luxury estate living in the desert. Existing arroyos were incorporated as community open space, and the large, one-acre lots allowed for the preservation of extensive natural desert vegetation. In addition, "non-native landscaping was used sparingly." (Fox, et. al., 2002) The subdivision also had narrow, winding and curvilinear streets, irregularly laid out in broad sweeping arcs.

El Encanto and Colonia Solana were examples of comprehensive community planning that included deed restrictions and covenants that were intended to protect property values, maintain quality of life in the neighborhood, and provide architectural and aesthetic continuity within the development by regulating construction and property uses within the subdivisions. Even after the introduction of county zoning regulations and annexation into the city, these restrictions provided additional legal protection that were not subject to political jurisdiction.

The developers of EI Encanto Estates and Colonia Solana also sought to provide amenities to attract homebuyers. Both subdivisions were located adjacent to the neighboring EI Conquistador Hotel and the Tucson Country Club, both of which offered wealthy homeowners recreational and social activities. (Jeffery, 2002, p. 52).

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Developers would also create neighborhood themes to establish a neighborhood identity. Themes were established in the subdivision name, street names and landscape features. Both El Encanto and Colonia Solana used Spanish language names to exploit "the romantic image of Tucson's relationship to its Spanish heritage." (Nequette and Jeffery 2002, p. 27).

Two subsequent developments created in the 1930s, Catalina Vista and San Clemente, also employed these new planning concepts, and had a mix of both affluent and middle-class homes. In both subdivisions, the more affluent sections had larger lots, parks and curvilinear streets, whereas the middle-class houses tended to be located in areas with a more conventional grid of streets.

In the post-war period "innovation in subdivision planning started with the introduction of these picturesque design layouts to middle and lower priced housing projects; this was largely done through the use of curvilinear streets and landscaping features." In addition, "to address issues associated with the emergence of the automobile in American suburban living," developments began to reflect FHA guidelines intended to minimize pass-thru traffic, traffic speed and noise within neighborhoods. Recommendations included "curvilinear and discontinuous streets, culde-sacs, the elimination of 4-way stops, and limited entry points into each neighborhood. Discontinuous streets and limited access points also helped to create cohesive and inward-focused communities and establish neighborhood identity. The FHA embraced and promoted these ideas to create safer and more attractive environments." (Evans, Levstik, Jeffery 2016; p. 12)

As indicated in the City of Tucson's 2016 National Register of Historic Places eligibility report, Broadmoor was the first subdivision development that applied these planning innovations to a more modest middle-class development. It was also essentially the first post-war development of custom and speculative houses in Tucson. (p. 12)

The planning at Broadmoor was characterized by curvilinear and discontinuous streets, limited access via formalized entry points, and landscaping features at entries and along the drainage way that bisected the subdivision. The plat provided zoning for higher density housing and commercial development along the Broadway corridor at the perimeter of the subdivision. Zoning helped to insulate single family residential development from busy arterial street traffic and noise. These planning concepts became central to post-World War II middle class residential subdivision development in Tucson. (Evans, Levstik, Jeffery 2016)

The minimal access points and discontinuous, curvilinear streets not only provided a more picturesque and informal quality to the neighborhood, they also helped to reduce traffic speeds, minimize pass thru traffic and create a more insular community.

As noted previously, Broadmoor also had a neighborhood theme associated with travel and leisure that helped to create identity and a cohesive character.

#### Architecture

In the decades prior to World War II, Tucson's residential architecture was primarily defined by period revival and craftsman styles, particularly Spanish Colonial Revival and bungalow forms. But most houses in the post-war period reflected the influence of the suburban Ranch form.

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The Ranch style had first emerged in California in the 1930s and evolved from a romanticized image of the historic ranch houses and haciendas of the west. This image grew into an idea of western living that was characterized by simple, low-profile building forms on wide lots, with gable or hip roofs, traditional materials, and outdoor living spaces. The Ranch concept also addressed significant issues that usually went overlooked in pre-existing styles, including functional planning, informal living, privacy, daylight and ventilation. The rise in automobile ownership resulted in attached and integrated carports and garages in most developments. The popularity of the Ranch can also be traced to its lower construction costs, reduced construction times and FHA incentives that favored simple building systems. The simple forms and unadorned surfaces were in contrast to the picturesque forms, elaborate details, ornamental features and labor-intensive construction (that required skilled craftsmen) of period revival and craftsman styles. This made Ranch houses an affordable choice for an expanding middle class nationwide, and in Tucson. By the 1950s, it was the dominant style in single family residential construction. (Evans, Levstik, Jeffery 2016; p. 13)

The Ranch and its variations were the dominant form for single family homes in Tucson from the late 1940s to the 1970s.

The houses of Broadmoor are representative of the early post-World War II Tucson version of the Ranch style, and were one of the first cohesive collections of mid-priced Ranch houses in Tucson. The early Tucson version of the conventional Ranch in Broadmoor was generally characterized by:

- a more horizontal character than earlier architectural styles (but less elongated than later versions of the Ranch)
- brick construction, with or without mortar or lime wash--the wash was a technique that created a lighter, more monochromatic surface but also gave the wall an aged patina.
- painted masonry (brick or concrete masonry)--white or light-colored paint reduced heat gain from direct sunlight on brick surfaces
- gable and hip roofs with slopes of 3:12
- asphalt (or asbestos) shingle roofs
- steel casement and fixed windows, with and without divided lights.

Attached carports were also common in the 1940s, but were not ubiquitous until the early 1950s. Most houses in the subdivision have carports, though there are a few houses with 1-car garages.

In the early-mid 1950s the Ranch form in Tucson evolved into a version that was shaped by regional influences; this included a low-profile gable roof with a rise-to-run ratio of 1:12 to 2:12, which became common for Tucson housing. (Evans, Levstik, Jeffery 2016; p. 18) This influence is seen in some Broadmoor houses built in the 1950s that have lower-sloped gable roofs.

Nearly 95% of the houses in Broadmoor are variations on the Ranch form; conventional Ranch houses account for approximately 80%, while Spanish Colonial Ranch and Modern Ranch forms account for most of the balance. Most of the Spanish Colonial Ranch houses were a juxtaposition of California ranch forms and Spanish Colonial materials and details. The Spanish Colonial Ranch style was an uncommon thematic variation in Tucson in the first years of the post war period, usually found in more affluent subdivisions. There are also a few houses in Broadmoor that show the influence of the Modern Movement; the primary expression is in the use of a flat, or horizontal, roof.

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There are also a small percentage of houses inspired by pueblo and territorial influences of Arizona's past, with stuccoed masonry walls and parapet construction. These houses were built in the first few years of the development, and were vestiges of architectural styles that pre-dated World War II and the onset of the Ranch style. The more elongated character and lower profile of most of these houses likely reflects the rising influence of the Ranch style at the time of construction.

#### Conclusion

Per the National Register Bulletin "Historic Residential Suburbs: Guidelines for Evaluation and Documentation for the National Register of Historic Places", Broadmoor meets Criterion C as a "suburb (that) reflects principles of design important in the history of community planning," and as a "collection of residential architecture (that) is an important example of a distinctive period of construction." Broadmoor's significance under Criterion C is in 1) community planning and development, which "applies to areas reflecting important patterns of physical development, land division or land use;" and 2) architecture, where "significant qualities are embodied in the design, style, or method of construction."

The Broadmoor subdivision is significant as an early and outstanding example of post-World War II subdivision design and development in Tucson. It was the first subdivision to apply a variety of planning innovations to a more modest middle-class development, and was the first new subdivision of the post-war development era. It was also one of the first cohesive collections of mid-priced Ranch houses in Tucson.

In the Tucson Historic Preservation Office's 2016 eligibility assessment report "Post-World War II Residential Subdivision Development in Tucson, Arizona 1945-1975" which evaluated nearly 400 subdivisions, Broadmoor was identified as a top tier candidate for listing on the National Register of Historic Places and a "highest priority" subdivision for the city's preservation efforts. (p. 27, 30) Broadmoor was one of only 11 subdivisions so identified.

admoor Historic District	Pima, AZ
Name of Property	County and State

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):	
preliminary determination of individual listing (36 C previously listed in the National Register previously determined eligible by the National Regis designated a National Historic Landmark recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #	ster

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Broadmoor Historic District Name of Property		Pima, AZ County and State
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5. Zone: 12	Easting: 506840	Northing: 3564800
6. Zone: 12	Easting: 506850	Northing: 3564190
7. Zone: 12	Easting: 506290	Northing: 3564190
8. Zone: 12	Easting: 506200	Northing: 3564430
9. Zone: 12	Easting: 506130	Northing: 3564440

# Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the proposed Broadmoor historic district is shown on the accompanying sketch map.

# **Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the historic district is the extent of single-family housing development within the Broadmoor subdivision. The boundary was selected because the single-family portions of the district were the focus of the distinct planning and architectural character that was identified as historically significant. Commercial, institutional and multi-family properties along the perimeter of the subdivision were also excluded because they were not developed as originally intended by the development plan, and many were built after the period of significance.

roadmoor Historic District		Pima, AZ
ame of Property		County and State
11. Form Prepared By		
/::1 Ol : E		
name/title: <u>Chris Evans, architect</u>		
organization: Chris Evans, Architect		
street & number: <u>3220 e. Terra Alta Blv</u>	/d. #9	
city or town: Tucson	state: AZ	zip code: <u>85716</u>
e-mail <u>evansarch@hotmail.com</u>		
telephone: 520.319.8835		
date: 22 December 2020		

### **Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- Maps: A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- Additional items: (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

### **List of Figures**

- 1. Broadmoor plat map.
- Aerial photograph from the south showing Broadmoor subdivision during construction. Photograph dates from the late 1940s. Courtesy Broadmoor-Broadway Village Neighborhood Association.
- 3. Aerial photograph of Broadmoor from the northeast, late 1940s. The intersection of Broadway Blvd. and Country Club Rd. and the Broadway Village shopping center and subdivision are in the foreground. Courtesy Broadmoor-Broadway Village Neighborhood Association.
- 4. Advertisement for the Broadmoor subdivision in the *Tucson Citizen* newspaper; 6 Oct. 1945
- 5. Advertisement for the H. C. Tovrea Company in the *Tucson Citizen* newspaper; 1951.
- 6. Google aerial photograph.
- 7. Reference guide for identifying Ranch houses from Appendix of the 2016 National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Assessment Report "Post-World War II Residential Subdivision Development in Tucson, Arizona 1945-1975."

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- 8. Reference guide for identifying Ranch houses from Appendix of the 2016 National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Assessment Report "Post-World War II Residential Subdivision Development in Tucson, Arizona 1945-1975."
- 9. Reference guide for identifying Ranch houses from Appendix of the 2016 National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Assessment Report "Post-World War II Residential Subdivision Development in Tucson, Arizona 1945-1975."
- Reference guide for identifying Mediterranean landscapes from Appendix of the 2016 National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Assessment Report "Post-World War II Residential Subdivision Development in Tucson, Arizona 1945-1975."

# **Photographs**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

# Photo Log

Name of Property: Broadmoor Historic District

City or Vicinity: Tucson
County: Pima
State: AZ

Photographer: Chris Evans
Date Photographed: 2017-2019

# Photo 1

View of Manchester Street from the intersection with Eastbourne Ave., looking southwest. 2019

#### Photo 2

View of Eastbourne Ave. from the intersection with Arroyo Chico, looking north. 2019

# Photo 3

View of Malvern Street, looking southeast. 2017

# Photo 4

View of Exeter Street, looking east. 2019

#### Photo 5

View of Croyden Street, looking west. 2019

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10-900
OMB Control No. 1024-0018

Broadmoor	Historic	District
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### Photo 6

View of oleanders along Arroyo Chico drainageway from the intersection of Stratford Ave., looking north. 2019

### Photo 7

View of the northern side of Arroyo Chico, looking southwest. Drainageway is screened from view by oleanders on the right. 2017

#### Photo 8

View of landscaping along the east end of Arroyo Chico drainageway, looking northeast from the intersection with Eastbourne Ave. 2019

#### Photo 9

View of Croyden Street, looking west-southwest. 2019

#### Photo 10

View of Devon Street houses, looking southwest. 2019

#### Photo 11

View of Stratford Ave. houses, looking southwest. 2019

#### Photo 12

View of houses along Stratford Ave., looking northeast. 2019

### Photo 13

View of houses along Devon Street, looking northeast. 2019

#### Photo 14

View of houses along Devon Street, looking southwest. 2019

#### Photo 15

Ranch style house located at 2801 E. Croyden Street. 2018

#### Photo 16

Ranch style house at 2809 E. Manchester Street. 2018

### Photo 17

Ranch house located at 2702 E. Exeter Street. 2018

#### Photo 18

Ranch house located at 410 S. Stratford Ave. 2019

#### Photo 19

Ranch house located at 355 S. Eastbourne Ave. 2018

### Photo 20

Ranch house located at 2809 E. Malvern Street. 2018

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Photo 21

Spanish Colonial Ranch house located at 2615 E. Devon Street. 2019

Photo 22

Modern Ranch house located at 2842 E. Exeter Street. 2018

Photo 23

Pueblo Revival house located at 2710 E. Exeter Street. 2018

Photo 24

Example of a non-contributor at 2801 E. Manchester Street. The windows have been replaced, carport converted to interior space, and a patio wall has been added. 2018

Photo 25

Example of a non-contributor at 442 S. Stratford Ave. The windows have been replaced and roofing materials modified. 2018

**Broadmoor Historic District** Pima, AZ Name of Property County and State ANNOTATED 100 **COPY** 100-S 200-S 200°S 300-S 300-400 400-S 500-S. BROADMOOR SUBDIVISION CITY OF TUCSON MAP 2

Figure 1: Broadmoor plat map.

ZONE R-1, R-R-4, R-5, B-1

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Figure 2: Aerial photograph from the south showing Broadmoor subdivision during construction. Photograph dates from the late 1940s. Courtesy Broadmoor-Broadway Village Neighborhood Association.

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Figure 3: Aerial photograph of Broadmoor from the northeast, late 1940s. The intersection of Broadway Blvd. and Country Club Rd. and the Broadway Village Shopping Center are in the foreground. Courtesy Broadmoor-Broadway Village Neighborhood Association.

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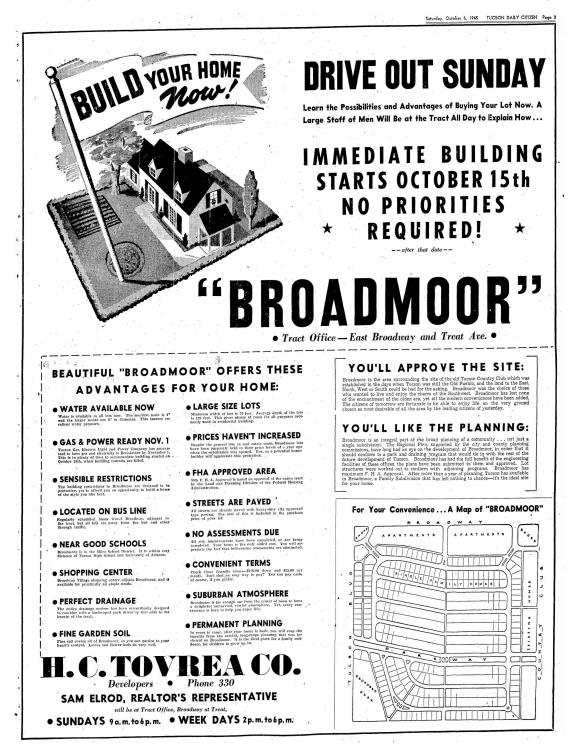
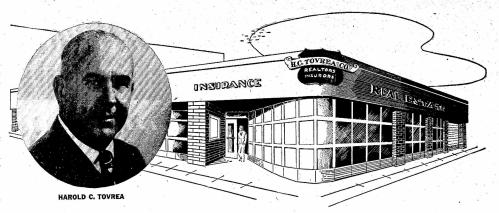


Figure 4: Advertisement for the Broadmoor subdivision in the *Tucson Citizen* newspaper; 6 Oct. 1945.

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# H. C. Tovrea Company Proudly Celebrate Their TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY and Opening of Their New Offices at 62 S. Stone Ave.



Figure 5: Advertisement for the H. C. Tovrea Company in the Tucson Citizen newspaper; 1951.



Figure 6: Google aerial photograph, 2015.

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### ranch (tucson)

timeframe: 1940s - late 1960s

plan: elongated rectangular floor plan most common; typically broad side

parallel to street; transverse orientation less common

roof: simple gable roof with low slope most common, hip roof less common; low or medium pitch; asphalt shingles most common for

common; low or medium pitch; asphalt shingles most common for highly visible (steeper sloped) roofs; built-up roof typical for low-

slope roofs

exterior walls: brick, burnt adobe most common; painted block in late 1940s and

early 1950s; slump block in 1960s

windows: steel casement (1940s and early 1950s); aluminum horizontal

sliding (mid-1950s onward); rectangular configuration

carport: integrated, typical; 1 or 2 car; some garages in 1960s notes: houses generally have a horizontal character

example subdivisions: Colonia Allegre, Yale Estates, Terra Del Sol, Estes Park



Figure 7: Reference guide for identifying Ranch houses from Appendix of the 2016 National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Assessment Report "Post-World War II Residential Subdivision Development in Tucson, Arizona 1945-1975."

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ranch, thematic variation (spanish colonial, colonial revival, storybook, character)

timeframe: 1940s - early 1970s

plan: rectangular floor plan; typically broad side parallel to street roof: gable or hip roof most common, but wide variation in roof forms; spanish colonial has tile roof; others have asphalt shingle or built-

up roof

exterior walls: brick, burnt adobe, stucco, wood siding

windows: steel casement (1940s and early 1950s); aluminum horizontal

sliding (mid-1950s onward); rectangular configuration

carport: integrated, typical; 1 or 2 car

notes: forms, decoration or details of theme usually applied to the surfaces

of the ranch style, including roof materials, fascia and window trim

example subdivisions: Enchanted Hills, El Cortez Heights, Braewood Terrace



Figure 8: Reference guide for identifying Ranch houses from Appendix of the 2016 National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Assessment Report "Post-World War II Residential Subdivision Development in Tucson, Arizona 1945-1975."

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#### modern ranch

timeframe: 1940s - early 1970s (uncommon after early 1960s)

elongated rectangular plan common, but wide variation; transverse plan:

orientation also common

flat, shed or gable roof, or in combination; typically low-slope (2:12 roof:

or less); built-up roofing

brick, burnt adobe; painted block (1940s) and slump block (1960s exterior walls:

and 1970s) less common; wood siding rarely used

steel fixed and casement (1940s and early 1950s); aluminum fixed windows:

and horizontal sliding (mid-1950s onward); wood-framed fixed in combination with aluminum; wide variation in configuration-- large windows, floor-to-ceiling window walls, ribbon windows, gable-end

clerestory

integrated, typical; 1 or 2 car carport:

wider variety of forms; transverse orientation more common than in notes:

other building types; construction often 'systematic' -- a composition

of discreet elements; often identified as 'contemporary' in

preservation contexts

example subdivisions: Country Club Manor (17th, 18th and Eastland Streets),

Windsor Park

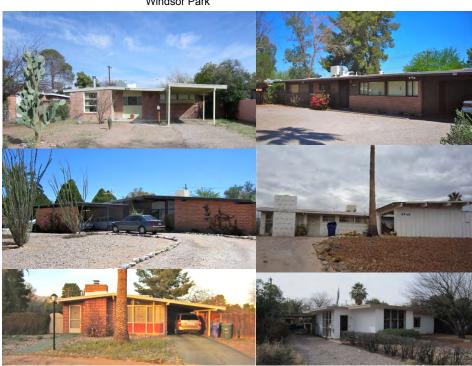


Figure 9: Reference guide for identifying Ranch houses from Appendix of the 2016 National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Assessment Report "Post-World War II Residential Subdivision Development in Tucson, Arizona 1945-1975."

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#### mediterranean landscape

timeframe: 1940s - 1960s

character: moderately lush--decorative plantings; plants tend toward gray-

green in color; moderately informal

plantings: wide variety including broadleaf plants (citrus, privet, oleander,

etc.), palm, aleppo pine, juniper, cyprus, olive

ground cover: lawns (original), decorative gravel

driveway: n/a

notes: water intensive, originally reflected california landscapes; most

lawns have been replaced; in some locations, native sonoran plants are also part of the plant pallette; these landscapes have often

evolved toward a mediterranean-sonoran hybrid

example subdivisions: Poet's Corner, Kingston Knolls, Clara Vista



Figure 10: Reference guide for identifying Mediterranean landscapes from Appendix of the 2016 National Register of Historic Places Eligibility Assessment Report "Post-World War II Residential Subdivision Development in Tucson, Arizona 1945-1975."

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**Photo 1**View of Manchester Street from the intersection with Eastbourne Ave., looking southwest. 2019

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**Photo 2**View of Eastbourne Ave. from the intersection with Arroyo Chico, looking north. 2019.



View of Malvern Street, looking southeast. 2017.



Photo 4 View of Exeter Street, looking east. 2019.



Photo 5 View of Croyden Street, looking west. 2019.

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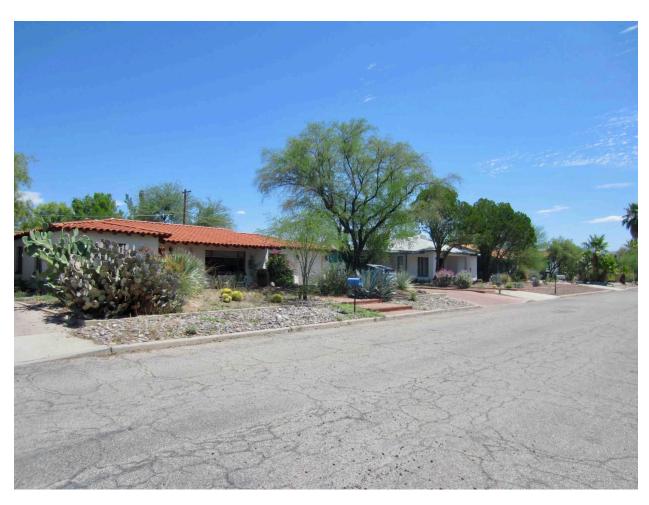


Photo 13 View of houses along Devon Street, looking northeast. 2019.

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**Photo 14** View of houses along Devon Street, looking southwest. 2019.

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Photo 15 Ranch style houses located at 2801 E. Croyden Street. 2018.



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