**R. BROOKS JEFFERY**

allows us to also honor the diversity of cultural influences that created them, recognition and preservation of Tucson’s historic neighborhoods featured on in these Tucson neighborhoods.

By the 1920s, Tucson developers began promoting regional revival styles – Mediterranean Revival (1920-1930), Prairie/Wright (1900-1920), and Craftsman Bungalow (1900-1915). The philosophy of the Craftsman style, an expression of the Arts and Crafts movement, broke away from historical precedent and emphasized simplicity of form, local materials, and craftsmanship. Hallmarks of the bungalow form are found above all, spacious sunrooms with spread-out supports, oversized windows, and double-hung wooden windows. The style of the Craftsman bungalow has exposed structural systems and Japanese-influenced porches.

**AMERICAN VERNACULAR STYLES**

National Folk (1880-1915)

Not designed by professional architects, vernacular houses have been modeled on structures found in their communities. The National Folk style, with balloon-frame construction usually clad with wood clapboard siding, spread across the country during the Civil War, and in turn became the national movement that shaped the folk tradition. This style has cross-gable, shed, or hipped roofs, simple window and door openings, and good quality construction.

**MINIMAL TRADITIONAL (1920-1950)**

With the onset of the Depression, this style emerged to reflect the drop in housing starts. Characteristics include compact size and simple floor plan; construction of brick, concrete block, or wood; small porches; low relief decorative elements; and limited ornamentation.

**EARLY MODERN STYLES**

Art Deco (1920–1940)

This style is an expression of Modernity through decoration with geometric forms and motifs from Art Deco (short for Art Decorative) industrial design, emphasizing horizontal and vertical lines. Other characteristics include flat roofs, symmetrical façades, rectilinear forms and horizontal ornamentation, glass, block and round “communications” windows.

**STREAMLINE MODERN (1930–1945)**

This streamlined version of Art Deco borrowed from aeronautical, industrial design, emphasizing horizontal and vertical lines. Other characteristics include flat roofs, smooth and unornamented wall surfaces, steel cainment windows, glass block and round “communications” windows.

**INTERNATIONAL (1925–present)**

Like the other Early Modern styles, this style intentionally broke away from historical references and is generally tied to location, site, and climate. Like Streamline Modern it celebrates properties of materials rather than ornament and treats houses as ‘machines for living.’ Characteristics include one or two stories, symmetrical façades, masonry walls, flat roofs, smooth and unornamented wall surfaces, steel cainment windows, glass block and round “communications” windows. The style of the Craftsman bungalow has exposed structural systems and Japanese-influenced porches.

**POST-WAR MODERN AND REVIVAL**

Ranch (1950–1970)

Housing development blossomed in Tucson after World War II, and in response to the need for inexpensive housing the modern Ranch style was introduced. By 1950, the form of these houses was horizontal emphasis and expanses of glass interspersed with solid walls. Houses were of brick, stone, or wood with arched doorways, flat and simple gabled roofs. Unornamented or barely clad with brick or stucco panels, some have patterns of the latter, but with arched openings and small gabled or shed-roofed entries with flat tile.

**Post-war Revivals (1955–1965)**

This style closely resembles the Ranch Revival style of the 30s and 50s, but houses are often smaller than those of the earlier period, and with applied decorative vases and cornices.

**MID-CENTURY MODERN (1950–1960)**

Known as “Contemporary” during the height of its popularity, this style is more properly known as a transition to the International style. Characteristics include horizontal emphasis and expanses of glass interspersed with solid walls. Houses were of brick, stone, or wood with arched doorways, flat and simple gabled roofs. Unornamented or barely clad with brick or stucco panels, some have patterns of the latter, but with arched openings and small gabled or shed-roofed entries with flat tile. Some features include entry courtyards, wide walls and windows, and attached garages or carport.

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TUCSON’S HISTORIC NEIGHBORHOODS

ALDIE LUBA

The subdivision, its former name “Beautiful small village,” was founded in 1896 by Tornillo Arizona Governor Samuel P. Goddard, Jr. In effect it was deed restrictions protecting the neighborhood and guaranteeing that the area, with its large lots, will remain residential. The majority of the 5,100 residents between 1940 and 1960 and almost post-World War II styles, including Ranch and Modern, as well as Mediterranean Revival and Spanish Colonial Revival. The neighborhood center, a four-lane gridiron highway, and out-of-town schools have raised the rate of home sales in this area.

ARMORY PARK

The firstwealthy district in Tucson to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places, this neighborhood, the layout of the 21 block radius farmland district was established in the 1890s. The neighborhood is named after the old armory that served the Tucson National Guard.

BARBIE ANITA

Roof plans proposed, over 80 percent of the houses in the historic Barbie Anita barrio were built by 1977, with the remainder built up to World War II. Early neighborhood developments were constructed in the Sorano style with stone walls and flat roofs, and homes are still being built in the Sorano style today. The neighborhood is known for its large desert-landscaped lots. Architectural styles range from Spanish Colonial Revival to post-World War II Ranch style. Important landmarks include the Tucson Women’s Museum.

BARBIE EL HOTO

El Hoto (The Hill) was named because it is lower than the surrounding land. Originally part of the floodplain of the Santa Cruz River, El Hoto is a hill with large trees and small ponds. It later became an agricultural area and was later part of the Tucson city limits. The neighborhood is a partially conserved and historically significant area.

BARBIE SANTA ROSA

This neighborhood lies directly south of Barbie Atom. Part of the urban civic core of the city, its history began in the 1930s and 1940s. The neighborhood is known for its large desert-landscaped lots. Architectural styles range from Spanish Colonial Revival to post-World War II Ranch style. Important landmarks include the Tucson Women’s Museum.

BAYERLING ELM

Malmheim house of the Heise-AM Rheinland, the Arizona Inn; (see 1903), as well as Sanborn Elementary School (1904). The neighborhood consists of 17 styles of homes popular between the early 1920s and the mid-1940s. The neighborhood is known for its large desert-landscaped lots. Architectural styles range from Spanish Colonial Revival to post-World War II Ranch style. Important landmarks include the Tucson Women’s Museum.

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BARRIO DEL MUNDO

Until the early 20th century, the area was known as “Los Huesos,” or the bone yard. This neighborhood is named after the Kino Indian Chief who lived here in the 17th century. The neighborhood is known for its large desert-landscaped lots. Architectural styles range from Spanish Colonial Revival to post-World War II Ranch style. Important landmarks include the Tucson Women’s Museum.

COLONIAL PARK

This neighborhood was established in 1914 by the Colonial Park Corporation. The neighborhood is known for its large desert-landscaped lots. Architectural styles range from Spanish Colonial Revival to post-World War II Ranch style. Important landmarks include the Tucson Women’s Museum.

FOUR LOLLIE

This neighborhood is located in the center of Tucson’s main historic district. It is a neighborhood of modern Ranch style residences. Important landmarks include the Tucson Women’s Museum.

HAROLD BELL WRIGHT ESTATES

In the center of one of the subdivisions in the neighborhood of popular American Revival style. Important landmarks include the Tucson Women’s Museum.

HARRISON HEIGHTS

This new sub-division was established in the neighborhood of popular American Revival style. Important landmarks include the Tucson Women’s Museum.

MELODI PARK

Nestled dramatically between downtown Tucson and the Santa Cruz River to the east, and Sentinel Peak and Tanque Verde hills to the west, this neighborhood is distinguished by the presence of the historic St. John the Baptist Church, the Arizona Inn, and the area’s networking for the mission of San Agustín del Del, the Tucson Mission, for the mission of Tucson, and the area’s networking for the mission of San Agustín del Del, the Tucson Mission, and the area’s networking for the mission of San Agustín del Del, the Tucson Mission.

PIE ALLER

Named for homeowner and former mayor, John Blacker, Pie Aller was known for its elegant design. The neighborhood is known for its large desert-landscaped lots. Architectural styles range from Spanish Colonial Revival to post-World War II Ranch style. Important landmarks include the Tucson Women’s Museum.

RIFOR Heights

This neighborhood is located in the center of Tucson’s main historic district. It is a neighborhood of modern Ranch style residences. Important landmarks include the Tucson Women’s Museum.

SAM HUGHES

This early suburban development between the 1930s and 1940s consisted of a number of large homes designed by Josias Joesler, which included the Josias Joesler-designed Don Martin Apartments (1929) and Roy Place’s Coronado Hotel (1928), two examples of mid-20th-century subdivisions. The majority of the area was turned over to residential use.

SAW CLEMENT

In 1923, developer Stanley Williamson named this east-central subdivision after the seacoast town of Santa Monica, California. The neighborhood is known for its large desert-landscaped lots. Architectural styles range from Spanish Colonial Revival to post-World War II Ranch style. Important landmarks include the Tucson Women’s Museum.

WEAT UNIVERSITY

This new subdivision was established in the neighborhood of popular American Revival style. Important landmarks include the Tucson Women’s Museum.

AUGUSTINE HILLS

One of the first suburban subdivisions in the neighborhood of popular American Revival style. Important landmarks include the Tucson Women’s Museum.

CASA DE LA RUSI

One of the first suburban subdivisions in the neighborhood of popular American Revival style. Important landmarks include the Tucson Women’s Museum.

COLUMBUS SOLAR

One of the first suburban subdivisions in Arizona. Columbus Solar is located in midtown on the border of the Arizona Inn. This neighborhood is known for its large desert-landscaped lots. Architectural styles range from Spanish Colonial Revival to post-World War II Ranch style. Important landmarks include the Tucson Women’s Museum.

ELMWOOD

One of the first suburban subdivisions in Arizona. Elmwood is located in midtown on the border of the Arizona Inn. This neighborhood is known for its large desert-landscaped lots. Architectural styles range from Spanish Colonial Revival to post-World War II Ranch style. Important landmarks include the Tucson Women’s Museum.

FORT LOWELL

This neighborhood is located in the center of Tucson’s main historic district. It is a neighborhood of modern Ranch style residences. Important landmarks include the Tucson Women’s Museum.

JEFFERSON PARK

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