FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

STATE PARKS REPORTS SITE
ADDITIONS TO NATIONAL REGISTER
OF HISTORIC PLACES

Six more sites have been entered on the National Register of Historic Places, according to Dennis McCarthy, State Parks Director.

The six sites are the Calabasas site (Santa Cruz County), the R. L. Rosson Home (Phoenix), the Phelps Dodge General Office Building (Bisbee), the Old Presbyterian Mojave Indian Mission (Parker), the Fremont House (Tucson), and the Old Adobe Patio (Tucson). The sites were nominated to the Register, after state level review, by the State Liaison Officer for Arizona, Dennis McCarthy.

The National Register is a master file of buildings and sites throughout the nation that have at least local significance because of their history, architecture or cultural associations. The National Register is maintained by the National Park Service, which publishes the list in book form every two years.

(more)
Arizona State Parks is the state agency responsible for the National Register program in Arizona. A survey of historically and architecturally significant sites is currently under way. Other nominations to the Register are in various stages of preparation.

Nomination of a site or structure is brought about by the local community first calling the place to the attention of the State Liaison Officer. State Parks staff visit the site, confer with locally interested sponsors and review the known information about the site. A brief evaluation is made by staff to determine the site's Register merits if any. Next, the Parks staff submits information forms on the site to a state level review committee for professional evaluation by architects, historians, and archaeologists.

The review committee then recommends the site to the State Liaison Officer if, in their opinion, it merits National Register nomination. The final step at the state level is the actual nomination by the State Liaison Officer to the Register staff in Washington, D. C.

(more)
Six Additions to National Register  3-3-3-3

Nomination does not mean automatic acceptance, however. The site information must undergo additional screening in Washington. If it is approved, the Chief of the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service, signs his approval and enters the name of the site onto the National Register of Historic Places.

The National Register of Historic Places was expanded in 1966 by Congress when it enacted the National Historic Preservation Act. The expansion of the Register provided eligibility for the fifty states and the territories to nominate locally significant sites and structures to Washington for inclusion in the National Register. Since 1966, each state has begun its own program designed to serve the National Register and its own preservation needs.

-30-

Supplemental information attached: fact sheets.
Properties added to the National Register of Historic Places

ARIZONA

Dr. Ronald Rosson Home
Calabasas (site)

The Old Adobe Patio

Fremont House

Old Presbyterian Church

Phelps Dodge General Office Building

Maricopa County,
Phoenix, Arizona
Santa Cruz County,
Nogales, Arizona
Pima County,
Tucson, Arizona
Pima County,
Tucson, Arizona
Yuma County,
Parker, Arizona
Cochise County,
Bisbee, Arizona
The Old Adobe Patio
Charles O. Brown House

40 West Broadway
Tucson

Arizona
04
Pima
019

Commercial
Industrial
Private Residence
Military
Religious
Entertainment

Agricultural
Government
Park
Private
Public

Public Acquisition:
In Process
Being Considered

Occupied
Unoccupied
Preservation work
in progress

Yes:
Restricted
Unrestricted
No

Transportation
Other (Specify)

Comments

Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society
949 East Second Street
Tucson

County Recorder's Office, Pima County Courthouse

Tucson

Tucson

Tucson Historical Sites Survey
1969

Mayor's Office
City of Tucson

Tucson

Arizona
04
* the interior of the structure has been altered slightly as it now contains spaces for a restaurant and several shops.

The Charles O. Brown House is really two dwellings, each facing a street and opposing each other on a north-south axis. On the east side, the houses are linked by a series of rooms which lie in a straight line. A wall and a carriage house border on the west, thus enclosing a patio in the center.

The Jackson Street house is the oldest of the two houses. It has an uncertain deed history but is thought to contain rooms which have existed since the 1850's. It resembles a typical adobe Mexican style town house, flush with the street. Brown, however, remodeled the house when he acquired the property in 1868.

In 1876, Brown built the house to the rear of the Jackson Street house. Also of adobe, this house was done in the style known as Anglo-Territorial. Connecting the two houses is a row of rooms. The newer section possesses a covered porch with a sloping roof supported by wooden columns and curved wooden brackets. Entry to the Broadway Street House is via a central doorway under the porch. There are six double hung windows and two panel doors on the north (Broadway Street) facade.

The Jackson Street facade has no covered porch nor does it possess any columns. It is flush with the street and has three paneled doors with transoms. In addition, there are six casement windows. Doors open to the street with benefit of only one step. Originally the floors were probably of packed mud.

Both houses have the flat roof common to adobe structures. The vigas and savinas are original. The interior walls are either solid adobe with a plaster coat or are lath and plaster in construction. Together, the houses contain 17 rooms in addition to lesser rooms, a corral, and a large patio.
3. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)
- Pre-Columbian
- 15th Century
- 16th Century
- 17th Century
- 18th Century
- 19th Century
- 20th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1868; 1876

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)
- Aboriginal
- Prehistoric
- Historic
- Agriculture
- Architecture
- Art
- Commerce
- Communications
- Conservation
- Education
- Engineering
- Industry
- Invention
- Landscape
- Literature
- Military
- Music
- Political
- Religion/Philosophy
- Science
- Sculpture
- Social/Humanitarian
- Theater
- Transportation
- Urban Planning
- Other (Specify)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Charles O. Brown House is one of Tucson's oldest territorial houses. The Brown residence has the further distinctions of being in good condition and of representing two distinct styles of adobe architecture common in Tucson. The older section represents a territorial style closer to the Mexican origin. The latter building represents the American-Anglo version of the Mexican adobe with its ornamental wood trim, columns, and increased number of window panes.

Recognizing the Brown residence's architectural significance, the City of Tucson has made the house a City Historic Landmark.
Illustrations and text from the brochure, "Charles O. Brown House," by the Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society.

Tucson Historic Sites Committee report, 1969, pp. 40-42
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

1. NAME
COMMON: Old Adobe Patio
AND/OR HISTORIC: Charles O. Brown House

2. LOCATION
STREET AND NUMBER: 40 West Broadway
CITY OR TOWN: Tucson
STATE: Arizona

3. MAP REFERENCE
SOURCE: Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society brochure
SCALE: none: general location map of site and city streets
DATE: unknown

4. REQUIREMENTS
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS
1. Property boundaries where required.
2. North arrow.
3. Latitude and longitude reference.

Photo
Section 7. (description) continued.

Charles O. Brown House
Circa 1887
no scale

Jackson St.
FACT SHEET

The Old Adobe Patio (Charles O. Brown House), Pima County
Present Owner: Arizona Historical Society, 949 East Second Street, Tucson
Location: 40 West Broadway, Tucson

Historical and Architectural Significance:
The Old Adobe Patio is one of Tucson's oldest surviving territorial houses. Some of the rooms may date to the 1850's.
Actually two houses, each facing a street, the Old Adobe Patio is linked by a series of rooms which lie on the east side of the patio.
In 1876, Charles O. Brown, a saloon owner and City Council member, acquired the property and the house which faced Jackson Street, Brown built the newer adobe house and joined the Jackson St. residence to the newer structure which faced Broadway.
The two houses reflect two different architectural styles. The Jackson Street residence, being older, is of the Mexican territorial style; a flat facade with windows and doors which open directly to the street. The Broadway Street residence reflects the Anglo territorial taste in adobe houses. It has a porch with columns which creates an entry set back from the street. Both houses possess flat roofs typical of the times.

The Arizona Historical Society leases the property
NOMINATION FORM

ARIZONA STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC SITES

1. NATURE AND NAMES OF PLACE  Home, Charles O. Brown
   (Old Adobe Patio)

2. LOCATION  40 W. Broadway, Tucson, Arizona

3. ENDANGERED  No

4. SIGNIFICANCE
   - History
   - Archaeology
   - Architecture
   - Culture

5. INTEGRITY
   - All Original
   - Changes Minor
   - Changes Major
   - Moved or Reconstructed

6. CONDITION
   - Sound
   - Restorable
   - Ruinous
   - Site Only

7. HISTORY OR JUSTIFICATION

   The house is a Registered State Historical Landmark, so authorized by the Legislature. The home spans the period of 1858-1890, in terms of architectural evolution and is considered one of the best examples of Mexican-American Arizona architecture - Brown was a prominent Tucson citizen.

8. Photo

   Old Adobe Patio today.

   See attached ground plan also.