## ARIZONA STATE HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY

HISTORIC PROPERTY NAME Charles H. Dunlap House	nt for its o	COUNTY Maricopa	BP-61 (S)
COMMON PROPERTY NAME Plaza Building	n−place conc. . Dumlap.	QUAD/COUNTY MAP Phoenix Quad	I BP-01 (3)
PROPERTY LOCATION-STREET & NO. V 650 North 1st Avenue	gned in the ca.die20. Ti		
CITY,TOWN/VICINITY OF ASSESSO Phoenix / 111-4	R'S PARCEL NO 0-29	***	
OWNER OF PROPERTY Dunlap- PI DeMund Mansions Partnership	HONE 957-4452	The second	
STREET & NO./P.O. BOX 2525 East Arizona Biltmore, Circ	cle, Ste. 142		61.
CITY,TOWN STATE Phoenix Arizona	ZIP 85016		
FORM PREPARED BY Gerald A. Doyle & Associates	DATE August 1982	17.	
	HONE 264-3082	ONTINE	
CITY,TOWN STATE Phoenix Arizona	ZIP 85014		
PHOTO BY Sue Tilger	DATE July 1982		<u></u>
VIEW Toward W	udant?		ELI
HISTORIC USE Single family residence	.8801 ",		
PRESENT USE Vacant	ACREAGE Less/Acre		
ARCHITECT/BUILDER	c - Aborigina		
CONSTRUCTION/MODIFICATION DATES Constructed ca. 1914	February 24.	and the	THE I
DHARICAL DESCRIPTION			and the user and

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The stuccoed, two-story building at 650 North 5th Avenue was constructed as a singlefamily residence; it has been converted to multi-family use. This fine house, designed in the Mission Revival style, is one of the three oldest buildings constructed of reinforced cast-in-place concrete in the Salt River Valley. The main element of the house has a hipped, Spanish-tile roof with a hipped, tile cupola. Two tall chimneys with battered tops project above the roof. This main element has a porch on the two street facades of the corner lot. A porte-cochere occurs in the interior side yard and leads to a two-story garage. The arcade of the porch, which has a flat roof with a stepped and curvilinear parapet, has, except at the entrance, been infilled with stuccoed panels, which contain large double-hung windows. The infilling has had a major effect on the appearance of the building. The arcade of the front facade contains five identical bays, one of which forms the porte-cochere. The original porch had an enclosing solid railing with a curvilinear top outline, which is repeated in the parapet of the porch roof. The porch roof parapet, the arches of the porch arcade, and the top of the porch railing each have a projecting band that gives the facade a linear quality. These bands are now painted in a dark color, which accen-tuates the linear pattern. The porch arcade is supported from the porch railing by short square columns. The porch roof serves as a deck (open second-story porch). Originally, the rooms at the rear of the house were probably open (or screened) porches. With the exception of the porch arcade and the front entrance door, original

(See continuation sheet)

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE/HISTORY The Charles H. Dunlap House is significant for its outstanding Mission Revival design, its early use of reinforced cast-in-place concrete, and its association with prominent Phoenix businessman, Charles H. Dunlap. Constructed ca. 1914, the house was designed in the Mission Revival style, which was popular in the West from ca. 1893 until ca. 1920. The Mission Revival style was first introduced in 1893 by A. Page Brown at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. The building's simplicity of form, round arches supported by piers, stepped and curvilinear parapet, red-tile hipped roof, and canales all exemplify the Mission Revival style. DeMund Manstons, Partnershin The house was constructed of reinforced cast-in-place concrete and is one of the three earliest extant buildings known to have used this construction material in the Salt River Valley. Other early examples are the Korricks Building (1912) in Phoenix and the San Marcos Hotel (1912) in Chandler. Reinforced cast-in-place concrete in a structural system was not used in the Salt River Valley until after the turn of the century. Consequently, the use of this construction method was quite progressive. Charles H. Dunlap, who resided in the house from about the time it was built until ca. 1930 came to Arizona in 1881, spending a year in Tombstone and Tucson. Following his location in Phoenix, he engaged in the ice business. In 1904, he and Roland C. Baker formed the People's Ice and Fuel Company. The ice industry was vital (See continuation sheet) SOURCES OF ABOVE INFORMATION/BIBLIOGRAPHY Arizona Collection, Arizona State University. Stephen C. Shadegg Collection, "History of Phoenix Wood and Coal Company," 1938. Single family residence Arizona Republican, March 11, 1915, 2:5. Maricopa County Assessor's Records. Less/Acre Maricopa County Recorder's Records. McClintock, James H. Arizona: Prehistoric - Aboriginal - Pioneer - Modern. Vol. III. Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1916. Phoenix City Directories. Phoenix Gazette, January 10, 1916, 3:2; February 24, 1981, PC-36. PC and betourtered Sanborn Insurance Maps. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA/LEGAL DESCRIPTION/VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION family residence: it BLOCK B, LOTS 24 AND 26, BENNETT PLACE. the house has a hipped. Spanish-tile roof with a hipped, tile cupola. Two tall chimnevs with battered tops project above the roof. This main element has a porch on the two street facades of the corner lot. A porte-cochere occurs in the interior side vard and leads to a two-story garage. The arcade of the porch, which has a flat roof with a stepped and curvilinear parapet, has, except at the entrance, been infilled with stuccoed panels, which contain large double-hung windows. The infilling has had GENERAL COMMENTS/FUTURE PLANS FOR PROPERTY OF LOTING OF LOTING LOTING DE LOTING had an enclosing solid railing with a curvilingar top outline, which is repeated The Dunlap House is currently being rehabilitated for office space according to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. As part of this project, the original porch acade a linear quality. These bands are now painted in berotzer gnied erab sprinego tuates the linear pattern. The porch arcade is supported from the porch railing short square columns. The porch roof serves as a deck (open second-story porch).