

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 98000052

Date Listed: 2/23/98

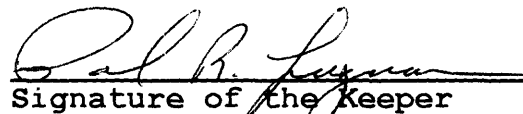
Greenway, John and Isabella, House
Property Name

Pima
County

AZ
State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

2/23/98
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

State Certification:

The appropriate level of significance is: *local*.
[The current nomination justifies significance at the local level of significance only.]

Significance:

Isabella Greenway is deleted as a Significant Person under Criterion B.
[The documentation fails to adequately justify Ms. Greenway's significance in the area of Politics/Government in association with this particular property. Although owned by Greenway during her period of political activity, the property lacks strong connections to her important contributions in the field. Mere ownership alone is not sufficient to establish significance under Criterion B, particularly when other more directly associated properties still exist. (NR Bulletin 15)]

The period of significance is revised to read: 1924-1926. [This period reflects the period in which the property attained its current physical condition and was associated with locally prominent industrialist John Greenway. As noted above, Isabella Greenway's period of continued ownership is not sufficiently justified to merit National Register eligibility at this time.

Politics/Government is removed as an area of significance.

This information was confirmed with Bill Collins of the AZ SHPO.

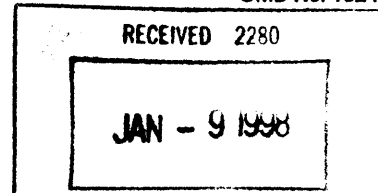
DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being nominated, enter "N/A" for "not applicable". For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

Historic Name Greenway John and Isabella House

Other name/site number

2. Location

1. Greenway House Dr. not for publication

city/town: Ajo vicinity

state Arizona code: AZ county: Pima code: 019 zip code: 85321

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property Xmeets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally Xstatewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).

[Signature] Arizona State Parks Az SHPO 12/26/97
Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

meets does not meet their National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
- See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other(explain): _____

Signature of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 2/23/98

Property Name

Greenway House

County, State

Pima, Arizona

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1.....	buildings
.....	sites
.....	structures
.....	objects
1.....	0.....	total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A.....
.....

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A.....
.....

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

7. Description

Architectural Classification

Pueblo Revival.....
.....
.....

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Rock (stone).....
walls Stucco over adobe.....
roof Slate; asphalt over copper; Spanish tile.....
other N/A.....
.....

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Property Name

County, State

Greenway House

Pima, Arizona

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "X" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.
- D

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
a birthplace or a grave.
- C a cemetery.
- D a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- E a commemorative property.
- F less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.
- G

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets).

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing
- (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register.
- previously determined eligible by the National Register.
- designated a National Historic Landmark.
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey.
- # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record.
- # _____

Primary location of Additional Data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other state agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of Repository:

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture.....
 Community Planning and Development.....
 Politics/Government.....

Period of Significance

1924 - 1948.....

Significant Dates

1924.....

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

John C. Greenway.....
 Isabella S. Greenway.....

Cultural Affiliation

N/A.....

Architect/Builder

George Washington Smith.....

Property Name

County, State

Greenway House

Pima, Arizona

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 5.3

UTM References

(Place additional UTM References on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	<u>12</u>	<u>324140</u>	<u>3582400</u>	C
B	D

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) See Continuation 10-17

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) See Continuation Sheet 10-18

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Douglas Kupel, Ph.D. - historian

organization date 12/20/97

street & number 2201 N. 10th St. telephone 258-3428

city or town Phoenix, AZ 86005

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map**(7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **Black and White photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FHPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name George and Emma Skinner

street & number P.O. Box 727 telephone 520/683-2231

city & town Gila Bend state AZ zip code 85337

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Section Number 7 Page 1

Greenway House
Ajo, Pima County, AZ

SUMMARY

The John and Isabella Greenway House at 1 Greenway House Drive in Ajo, Arizona, is a one-story stuccoed adobe single-family dwelling. Built in 1924, the house is an excellent example of the Pueblo Revival style. It is distinguished by such Pueblo Revival features such as a flat roof with parapeted walls, tile-covered shed roofs over two front verandas, casement windows, and elaborate chimney tops. Designed by well-known Santa Barbara, California, architect George Washington Smith, this historic building is visually prominent because of its size, placement, and styling. While there have been some changes to the building over the years, its integrity remains good. Landscaping is minimal and in close proximity to the building, in keeping with the desert environment of Ajo.

Geographic Setting

In western Pima County, Arizona, the once-thriving copper mining town of Ajo lies in a valley partially encircled by the small, rugged Little Ajo Mountains. Isolated from major population centers, the town is 130 miles west of Tucson and 118 miles southwest of Phoenix. The growth and development of the town is directly related to Arizona's copper industry. Ajo originated in the early 20th century as a company town planned by the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company. Company officials strived to create a productive environment to attract, satisfy, and retain an adequate labor force. Ajo reached its peak population of some 6000 residents in 1984. The Greenway House is constructed atop a small hill south of Ajo, and its design reflects the hilly terrain of the site.

Current Appearance

The Greenway House is a particularly good example of the Pueblo Revival variant of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture because it exhibits an early experimentation with the style. While it includes a number of design elements considered hall marks of the Pueblo Revival style, it lacks others. It also contains some vestigial elements of the Spanish Colonial Revival style.

The house gives a strong impression of horizontality. Its facade is irregular, following the natural terrain of its site. The roof is flat, hidden behind a parapet. It is constructed with adobe, and its walls are covered with stucco plaster. Fenestration throughout the house consists primarily of 3/3 casement windows. The master bedroom suite contains a unique multipaned picture window.

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Greenway House
Ajo, Pima County, AZ

Although the house does not have exposed vigas, it does have heavy timbers which support the shed roof over the front veranda and patio. This creates a sheltered walkway which provides access to each of the individual rooms. The shed roofs are covered with red Spanish clay tile. Chimney tops have bell-shaped pediments typical of Spanish Colonial Revival styles.

The lack of vigas or canales on the house, along with the shed roof, are vestigial elements of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The attached guest quarters and garage, constructed in 1925, is detailed with both vigas and canales. While the Greenway House represents a transition from the Spanish Colonial, it gives a strong impression of the Pueblo Revival style.

Interior

Constructed with a view toward entertaining guests, the house has a large kitchen, pantry, bedrooms, bathrooms, a large main room used as a living room and reception hall, and a spacious dining room. The main room, or sala, contains two of the building's five beehive fireplaces. Massive exposed wooden ceiling beams are used throughout the structure. Hand-hewn logs were used on the secondary front veranda to support the porch roof. The front veranda and the sala are floored with the original red angulo tiles. Pieces of copper ore pave the floor of the secondary veranda. The remainder of the flooring in the house, once polished concrete, has been covered by modern asphalt tile. The kitchen wing and pantry contain its original cabinetry.

Landscaping

The grounds are landscaped with indigenous plant life including saguaro and ocotillo cacti. Set on the highest point within the town of Ajo, the house overlooks the now inactive open-pit copper mine. The rear of the house features a small walled courtyard overlooking a steep drop-off.

A flagstone stairway topped with a wrought iron lantern leads from the driveway up to a small enclosed side yard featuring a mosaic tile fountain. The fountain is backed by the foundation of the house. A second set of stairs, connected to the first set by a flagstone walkway, leads up to the main porch. A large piece of "semi-gem quality" copper ore is embedded in the stucco above the front portico to symbolize the importance of copper in the lives of John and Isabella Greenway.

Near the front of the residence is a small prominence that contains the stonewalled burial site of John Greenway. After his death in 1926, John

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Greenway House
Ajo, Pima County, AZ

Greenway's body rested here until October 30, 1995, when the family had it disinterred and moved to the Dinsmore family plot near Burlington in Boone County, Kentucky. The burial site is also marked with a cross erected by Isabella Greenway in 1926 to mark her husband's untimely death. The former grave site and associated features are considered part of the landscaping and not a separate design element.

Construction and Original Appearance

In 1924, John C. Greenway and his wife Isabella constructed a "dream house" for their small family. As the General Manager for the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company, John Greenway had the means and ability to make his dream a reality for his wife and infant son. The substantial one-story stuccoed adobe building was built for "solid comfort and good life." It was a palatial home by regional standards, with a driveway winding up the hillside to the house. This road is now known as Greenway House Drive.

Well-known Santa Barbara, California, architect George Washington Smith worked closely with Isabella Greenway to reproduce many elements of a traditional Mexican hacienda. The entire building was roofed with wooden beams. Substantial tiled front verandas provided covered walkways which allowed sheltered access to each of the individual rooms. Walls were constructed with thick adobe, and covered with white stucco. This construction provided significant natural insulation against the intense heat of the surrounding Sonoran Desert. Utilization of the low, horizontal massing and stair-step levels which characterize the house allow the structure to conform to its hilly building site.

In 1925 the house was enlarged with the addition of a second-floor servant's quarters over the kitchen. Along with this change, that same year a small garage and guest house addition was attached at the lowest level of the structure. This addition has a rounded adobe fireplace with a significant blue and white tile insert which incorporates elements of the Pueblo Revival style. The addition has a flat roof atop the garage, which acts as a "patio" for the master suite.

After the death of John Greenway in 1926, Isabella Greenway left Ajo, never to return as a resident. For the next twenty-seven years, until her death in 1953, she employed caretakers to meticulously tend the property. Son Jack G. Greenway transferred the property to the Tucson Diocese of the Catholic Church in 1956. The Catholic Church used the building as a convent. It was also used during church ownership for meetings of the local Knights of Columbus organization. The Phelps Dodge mining corporation acquired the

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Greenway House
Ajo, Pima County, AZ

property in the 1960s. After the closure of the mine in 1984, Phelps Dodge sold the property to the current owners, George and Emma Skinner.

Alterations

In the 1950s the second-story servant's wing was removed. Doorways were added at this time to connect interior rooms which had previously been accessible only from the outside. The original French doors in the interior were replaced with utilitarian doors. All of these changes in the 1950s are related to security and privacy needs when the building was used as a convent and Knights of Columbus meeting hall. The present owners added the current wrought iron grillwork in front of the windows in 1990 for much needed security against break-ins. The grillwork is designed to complement the home's original wrought iron decorative elements.

Integrity

There have been changes over the years, some in the historic period, but the house maintains its historic integrity. The original window openings throughout the house, consisting primarily of double casements with three panes on each side, are intact. The elimination of the 1925 second story servants quarters returned the building to its original appearance as originally designed by Smith. The 1925 addition which remains is in keeping with the overall style of the house. The loss of historic doors on the interior of the house is regrettable, as is the addition of internal doorways which were not in the original plan, but these changes are not visible from the exterior.

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Greenway House
Ajo, Pima County, AZ

SUMMARY

The John and Isabella Greenway House is a significant representative example of the Pueblo Revival architectural style in Arizona, and a significant work of master architect George Washington Smith. It is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a significant representative of a type of architecture and as a significant work of a master architect. The Greenway House was the family home of John C. and Isabella S. Greenway, two important individuals who are significantly associated with Arizona's community and political development. It is being nominated to the National Register under Criterion B for its association with these two significant individuals. The Greenway House is considered significant at the local level.

The John and Isabella Greenway House is closely associated with John and Isabella Greenway. John Greenway, a prominent mining engineer and community planner, married Isabella Selmes Munro-Ferguson in 1923. Isabella S. Greenway was prominent in Arizona politics, serving as one of Arizona's representatives to Congress during the 1930s. The couple constructed the Greenway House in Ajo as their family home in 1924. The building is associated with the significance area of community planning and development because of John Greenway's prominence in the development of the community of Ajo. The building is associated with the significance area of politics because of Isabella Greenway's important contributions as an Arizona political figure.

In addition to its association with two prominent Arizonans, the Greenway House is a significant example of Pueblo Revival architecture. Designed by master architect George Washington Smith, the house is representative of the work of an important American architect. Design features utilized in the Greenway House are evidence of the unique skills and abilities which made Smith prominent.

The period of significance for the Greenway House dates from 1924 to 1948. The former date marks the construction of the building. The latter date marks the end of the historic period as measured by the fifty-year limit of the National Register. Mrs. Greenway owned the house after the death of her husband until her own death in 1953. Her association with the property continued throughout the productive portion of her adult life.

Historic Contexts

The significance of the Greenway House is best understood in relation to four historic contexts. Two of the contexts relate to Criterion B and two

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Greenway House
Ajo, Pima County, AZ

relate to Criterion C. The importance of John C. Greenway to Arizona is defined in Context One: John C. Greenway and the Development of Ajo, 1912-1926. The significance of Isabella S. Greenway is described in Context Two: The Political Career of Isabella S. Greenway During the Twenties and Thirties. It is important to note that while Mr. and Mrs. Greenway were a married couple, each achieved individual significance. Significance under Criterion C for architecture is described in Context Three: Pueblo Revival Architecture in Arizona, 1915-1940. The work of master architect George Washington Smith is delineated in Context Four: George Washington Smith and the Pueblo Revival Style, 1918-1930.

Context One: John C. Greenway and the Development of Ajo, 1912-1926.

John Campbell Greenway was born in Alabama in 1872. After receiving a Ph.D. in engineering from Yale University in 1895, Greenway served in the famed Rough Riders unit with his close friend, Theodore Roosevelt, during the Spanish American War. Following this first stint of military service, he began his distinguished mining career.

Working in Minnesota and Arizona, Greenway became not only an accomplished mining engineer and manager, but a significant civic leader. He encouraged the development of five mining communities over the course of his life: Coleraine, Taconite, and Marble in Minnesota, Los Lamentos in Sonora, Mexico, and what became Greenway's home town: Ajo in southern Arizona. Ajo, Arizona, represents one of John Greenway's most significant achievements. It exemplifies the planned company town, developed through enlightened planning and socially responsible town management.

John C. Greenway started his career working for Carnegie Steel Company, becoming an Assistant Superintendent of Mines after its acquisition by US Steel. By 1905, Greenway rose to the General Superintendent of the Oliver Iron Mining Company in Minnesota. While at Oliver, Greenway distinguished himself with his managerial skills and was rewarded by the offer of becoming the General Manager of the Calumet and Arizona Copper Company (C&A) in Bisbee, Arizona.

After arriving in Bisbee, Greenway began the exploration of new copper deposits in the Ajo area. Evidence of copper deposits were ample, and three competing companies had already staked claims in the area. Transportation problems, a lack of water, and difficulty of concentrating the low-grade oxide ore frustrated Greenway's competitors.

Greenway had confidence he could make a success with Ajo. He began in 1912 by acquiring for the C&A the majority stock in Ajo's New Cornelia Copper

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Greenway House
Ajo, Pima County, AZ

Company. Greenway worked to bring a railroad line to the isolated area so that copper and supplies could be more easily transported from the remote site. To provide water for the mine and town, he oversaw the drilling of a 650-foot well. Over the next four years, Greenway devoted his remaining energies to developing an economical process to concentrate the low-grade ore of the Ajo area. With the assistance of another brilliant mining engineer, Dr. L.D. Ricketts, Greenway patiently tried one experiment after another.

Early in 1916, Greenway presented his plan to the C&A Board of Directors. It called for a system of leaching copper from the ore with acid and concentrating the remaining solution through a process known as electrowinning. This system proved very successful at Ajo, and was widely applied in Arizona.

Greenway's process to economically extract copper from low-grade oxide ores changed the way Americans lived. The process opened abundant supplies of low-grade ores to open pit mining and extraction. The ready availability of the red metal facilitated the expansion of the nation's electric system and provided needed raw materials for 20th century military conflicts. John C. Greenway's Ajo experiment is a significant achievement.

Beyond his accomplishments in the engineering field, Greenway also had a vision for establishing an attractive residential community. As early as 1914 he commissioned two Minnesota architects to design a townsite at Ajo. Developed from 1914 to 1918, Ajo was widely lauded as an example of enlightened community design. The Ajo plan was based on the classic and aesthetic ideals of the City Beautiful movement. Greenway conceived the town plan as a means of attracting, satisfying, and retaining a labor force for the mine. Greenway's persistence and vision literally made the desert blossom with a beautiful Spanish Colonial Revival town plaza and a number of architect-designed homes for mine and town managers, supervisors, and other administrators. A modern hospital, school, and other amenities were added to broaden the appeal of the community to the average worker.

Despite the demands placed upon him by his mining and community planning activities, Greenway felt the need to serve his country during World War One. At his own request, Greenway was commissioned as a major in 1917 and was sent to France with the Army Corps of Engineers. He was later awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the Legion of Honor, and the Croix de Guerre. In later years, he was made a Brigadier General following his active military service.

In 1923, after a long stint of bachelorhood, Greenway married Isabella Selmes Munro-Ferguson, a long-time friend and widow of one of his fellow Rough Riders. Together, he and Isabella planned their dream home. They

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Greenway House
Ajo, Pima County, AZ

constructed it atop the highest spot in the town of Ajo. Although John Greenway resigned his position of General Manager of the C&A in May of 1925, he planned to remain in Ajo. Writing to a friend, Greenway summarized his feelings for Ajo and Arizona: "...both Mrs. Greenway and myself prefer to live here than any other part of the world. One of the main reasons for my resignation was that I want to have the time to get my roots deeper into the soil of Arizona." Tragically, he and Isabella had less than a year together to enjoy that home.

John C. Greenway died on January 19, 1926, in New York City due to complications following gall bladder surgery. To honor his great accomplishments in the field of mining and community planning, the State of Arizona chose Greenway as one of two Arizonans deserving national recognition. On May 24, 1930, a statue of Brigadier General John Campbell Greenway designed by master sculptor Gutzon Borglum was unveiled in the Statuary Hall of the United States Capitol in Washington, D.C.

John C. Greenway played a significant role in the defined area of planning and development for the community of Ajo. As General Manager of the C&A, Greenway was in a position to create Ajo as a desirable place to live. He achieved that aspiration. When compared to others in the field, Greenway was a recognized leader. In addition to being the subject of Arizona's contribution to the Statuary Hall in the US Capitol, Greenway was the subject of an in-depth study by noted mining historian H. Mason Coggin. Although the association of Greenway with the property was brief, cut short by his untimely death, the Greenway House is clearly associated with the productive life of Greenway. Its construction symbolized his attachment with his planned community of Ajo. It amply represents his accomplishments as a town planner from its perch atop a high hill overlooking the community. While Greenway is honored with a presence in Statuary Hall, as well as an American Legion Post and several schools which carry his name, no other property in Arizona associated with Greenway has been listed on the National Register. His dream home, representing as it does his hopes and aspirations for Ajo, is an excellent representation of Greenway's historic contributions.

Context Two: The Political Career of Isabella S. Greenway During the Twenties and Thirties.

Isabella Selmes Ferguson Greenway King was born on the farm of her maternal grandparents, "Dinsmore Farm," in Boone County, Kentucky, across the Ohio River from Cincinnati. It was there that she spent her summers until she was grown and she is buried there. Isabella's father, Tilden Selmes, was general counsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad in St. Paul, Minnesota, until his death when Isabella was nine. In 1901 Isabella went with her

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Greenway House
Ajo, Pima County, AZ

mother to New York to complete her education, first at Miss Chapin's School and then at Miss Spence's School. A friendship between Isabella's father and Theodore Roosevelt, which had started many years before when the two men were operating adjoining ranches in the Dakota Territory, led to continued associations and important connections in young Isabella's life.

Isabella was a bridesmaid at Eleanor Roosevelt's marriage to Franklin Roosevelt in 1905 and the two women became lifelong friends. That same year, Isabella married Robert Munro Ferguson, who was a co-trustee of the Astor estate and who had been one of Roosevelt's Rough Riders. Three years later, Mr. Ferguson became ill with tuberculosis. The couple, along with their two small children, then homesteaded a ranch in Tyrone, New Mexico, in the hopes that the climate there would be beneficial. As Mr. Ferguson's condition worsened, the family moved to Santa Barbara where Isabella had a house constructed. The family lived there for a year until Mr. Ferguson died in 1922.

In 1923, Isabella and John C. Greenway were married. The ceremony took place on November 4 in Santa Barbara, California. The former bachelor and the widow with two children planned to live in Warren, a Bisbee suburb. As Mr. Greenway was frequently in Ajo, the members of his new family often visited there. Mrs. Greenway became enchanted with the possibilities of building up her new husband's planned community. When Mr. Greenway deliberated over the design for the churches facing the town plaza, Isabella enlisted the help of her architect friend from Santa Barbara, George Washington Smith.

Captivated by the town, and her husband's vision for its future, Isabella became an enthusiastic participant in the design of the family's new home. She worked closely with Smith to design a modest-sized Mexican-style hacienda. Although modest in scope, its position atop the highest hill in Ajo gave it a commanding view of the town, mine, mill, and plant. To complement what Isabella termed the "bleakness" of the site, she insisted that the house remain plain and unadorned. This concept fit well with the Pueblo Revival style as executed by Smith. When completed, the modest and simple house became a pure white, regal hacienda.

Following the death of her husband in 1926, Isabella could not bear to remain in Ajo. She purchased a ranch near Williams and took up residence in Northern Arizona for a time. In 1928 she relocated to Tucson, where she embarked on her political career. Although Isabella never returned to Ajo to live, she continued to painstakingly maintain the house she and her husband constructed during her lifetime.

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Greenway House
Ajo, Pima County, AZ

After her move to Tucson, Isabella became active in politics. She was elected as a Democratic National Committee Woman from Arizona. Starting from the early stages of her career, she devoted her energy to veteran's issues. Her background and familiarity with the military made her a natural advocate. Her intelligence, dedication, energy, and charm earned her respect.

Isabella founded a veteran's workshop called "The Hut" in Tucson where veterans from World War One could make household furnishings. To provide the necessary "privacy, space, and community" for the veterans, and to provide a showcase for their work, she began construction of the Arizona Inn in 1930. Robbed by death of another collaborator, George Washington Smith, Isabella turned to noted Tucson architect Merritt H. Starkweather to design the buildings. Under Isabella's influence, Starkweather executed the design of the Arizona Inn with her familiar favorite: the Pueblo Revival style.

Along with her activity at the Arizona Inn, Isabella continued an active interest in politics. She supported Al Smith in 1928 because of his stand on a woman's right to vote and support of widow's pension issues. She was proposed for Governor of Arizona in 1930. At the 1932 Democratic convention, she gave the first seconding speech for Franklin Roosevelt. Mrs. Greenway was also honored by a nomination from Nellie Bush to become Vice-President with Roosevelt.

In 1933, Mrs. Greenway ran for Congress to fill out the unexpired term of Louis Douglas. Campaigning with ease, she became the first Congresswoman elected from Arizona. She was very effective in promoting Arizona's mining, ranching, and veteran's issues. She was reelected in 1934, but refused to run again in 1936. One of her reasons for declining was her opposition to Roosevelt's bid for a third term, but the two remained close friends.

In 1939 Isabella married Henry O. King, an industrialist who had been a friend while she was in Congress. During World War Two she was head of Women's Voluntary Services while her husband was head of the War Production Board in Washington. After the war, she returned to Tucson where she continued an active role in business and civic affairs. She died in Tucson on December 18, 1953, at the age of 67.

In recognition of her political achievements, Isabella Greenway was honored by being the first person selected for inclusion in the Arizona Women's Hall of Fame. Her selection was made by the Arizona Women's Commission and the Arizona Historical Society in recognition of her lifetime of outstanding service and her contributions to the state of Arizona. Isabella Greenway was tremendously significant to the history of the state, particularly in the area of politics. She was a leader for women in this field, paving the way for other significant Arizona women in politics: US

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Greenway House
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Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor, Arizona Supreme Court Justice Lorna Lockwood, and Arizona Governors Rose Mofford and Jane Dee Hull. When compared to other women in Arizona politics, Isabella Greenway stands first as a leader to those who followed.

Although her tenure in residence at the property was brief, Mrs. Greenway was directly associated with its design and construction. She was responsible for selecting and working with Smith. Although she left the property after the death of her husband, Mrs. Greenway continued to own and maintain the property during her lifetime. As the location of her husband's tomb, it was a responsibility she felt it was her duty to uphold. She continued an association with the property during the productive years of her career, during her rise to prominence in Arizona politics, and during her years as a Congressional Representative. Political demands and grief kept her from living in Ajo but her ties to the property remained strong. It represented the culmination of her hopes and dreams with John Greenway. Those dreams were cut short by death, but the Greenway House remains to represent the contributions of Mrs. Greenway. While the Arizona Inn in Tucson is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, partially for its association with Mrs. Greenway, the Greenway House is also a good representative of her contributions. Representing as it does the aspirations of her early life, and her careful devotion to maintaining that dream over the years, the Greenway House in Ajo has its own significance, equal to and unique from other properties associated with Isabella Greenway.

Historic Context Three: Pueblo Revival Architecture in Arizona, 1915-1940.

The years from 1915 to 1940 are characterized as the Period Revival era for Arizona architecture. This period matched a large expansion in population, building activity, and the number of architects practicing in Arizona. Architects and builders looked to three historic periods as a source of inspiration. These included Spanish and Mediterranean Revival, English and French Revival, and American Colonial Revival. Within these three broad categories of revival styles, architects utilized a wide variety of stylistic variants.

Of the three revival styles, Spanish Colonial and Mediterranean variants proved the most popular in Arizona. Although the rise in popularity of revival styles can be traced to a number of influences, including American exposure to European architecture during World War One, the interest in the Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style is customarily traced to the Panama-California Exposition held at San Diego in 1915. The beauty and grace of the Spanish Colonial Revival buildings constructed in San Diego's Balboa

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Park generated a nostalgic interest in Old World Spanish architectural traditions, as modified by conditions in the Spanish Southwest. Variants within this style included Spanish Colonial, Monterey, Mission Eclectic, Mediterranean Eclectic, and Pueblo Revival.

The Spanish Colonial Revival style formed the basis for all later variants. The chief architect of the 1915 Panama-California Exposition, Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, studied the Spanish Colonial architecture of Mexico and had written a major study prior to his selection. This experience formed the source of his inspiration. Other architects, taking their guidance from Goodhue and the Spanish Colonial Revival style, later added additional influences to create the newer variants. Prominent Arizona architect Leslie J. Mahoney noted in an interview with Robert R. Frankeberger that Goodhue "influenced us a great deal and after those first buildings were done, I began to verge over into the Spanish because I felt that the historical background of Arizona was Spain and Mexico."

Architects and community planners in Arizona felt a desire to develop an architectural style that would reflect the Spanish and Mexican heritage of the area. Architect George Washington Smith, familiar with Spanish Colonial revival styles from his work in California, adopted the Pueblo Revival variant for Ajo. This simple and unadorned style fit in well with the harsh landscape of the Ajo area.

The Pueblo Revival style had its roots in the late eighteenth and nineteenth century Southwest Pueblos of New Mexico. It contained a blend of both Native American pueblos and early structures built by Spanish colonists in New Mexico. It first developed as a revival architectural style in California and quickly spread to Arizona, particularly southern Arizona. The prolific work of El Paso architect Henry Trost in Tucson, where he executed many designs in the Pueblo Revival style in the twenties, provided ample inspiration for others.

Pueblo Revival characteristics include an element of horizontality with an irregular rectangular plan. Facades are asymmetrical with rounded forms and an overall natural or organic feeling. Roofs are flat and hidden behind level or irregularly rounded parapets. Adobe is a preferred construction material, and walls are plastered with stucco. Window openings are square or rectangular, and often topped with heavy timber lintels. The ends of log roof beams are exposed (vigas). Roofs are frequently drained with scuppers (canales).

The Greenway House is a particularly good example of the Pueblo Revival variant of Pueblo Revival architecture because it exhibits an early experimentation with the style. While it includes a number of design

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Greenway House
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elements considered hall marks of the Pueblo Revival style, it lacks others. It also contains some vestigial elements of the Spanish Colonial Revival style.

The house gives a strong impression of horizontality. Its facade is irregular, following the natural terrain of its site. The roof is flat, hidden behind a parapet. It is constructed with adobe, and its walls are covered with stucco plaster. Window openings are square or rectangular. Although the main house does not have exposed vigas, it does have heavy timbers which support the shed roof over the front veranda and patio. This roof is covered with red Spanish clay tile. The lack of vigas or canales on the main house, along with the shed roof, are vestigial elements of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The attached guest quarters and garage, constructed in 1925, is detailed with both vigas and canales.

Context Four: George Washington Smith and the Pueblo Revival Style, 1918-1930.

The Greenway House is a rare example of the work of master architect George Washington Smith in Arizona. Smith died on March 16, 1930, in California. According to extant records regarding Smith's works, the vast majority of his designs were constructed in California. In Arizona, Smith is known to have designed only the Ajo Catholic Church in addition to the Greenway House. The Greenway House is the only known example of Smith's residential work in Arizona.

The increasing use of the Pueblo Revival style in Arizona is credited to a California architect, George Washington Smith. A well-known architect based in Santa Barbara, Smith became famous for his execution of the Pueblo Revival style, a variant of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. Born in 1879 in Pennsylvania, he attended Harvard University and later spent a number of years traveling in Europe and studying European architecture. After the end of World War One, Smith returned to the United States and settled in Montecito, California. Here, Smith designed and built his first house as his personal residence. He began to specialize in residential buildings and soon developed a national reputation for his distinctive designs. In 1920, Isabella Ferguson (later Mrs. Isabella Greenway) commissioned Smith to design her Santa Barbara home.

Isabella Greenway's selection of Smith in 1923 as the architect for her new home was natural, given their previous association and the appropriateness of the Pueblo variant of the Spanish Colonial Revival style for Ajo. The Greenway House in Ajo represents the growing confidence and familiarity of Smith with the Pueblo Revival style. Rather than adhering to

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the "H" and "U" shaped plans that characterized the Spanish Colonial designs of his earlier work, Smith designed the Greenway House with an "L" shaped plan. Another departure for Smith was the placement of the fountain at the center of his garden design. For the Greenway House, the site dictated the placement of the wall at the front entrance of the home, reducing its role as the central garden element.

The most defining characteristic of the shift toward the Pueblo Revival style in Smith's work is the roof of the Greenway House. His previous designs featured low-pitched gable and shed roofs, typical of the Spanish Colonial Revival style. For the Greenway House, Smith utilized the flat roof and parapeted walls of the Pueblo Revival style. Following the construction of the Greenway House, Smith began to use the Pueblo Revival style with increasing frequency in his designs. The Greenway House is clearly an early venture into the Pueblo Revival style for Smith. It lacks the vigas and canales typical of his later work, and indeed, even of the attached guest quarters and garage constructed on the site one year later. The shed roof covering the veranda and patio are a bit atypical for the Pueblo Revival style, but are a needed capitulation to the intense sun and heat of the Ajo area. The shed roof also represents a vestigial element of Smith's earlier Spanish Colonial Revival designs.

In addition to using the design of the Greenway House to refine his skills with the Pueblo Revival style, Smith also experimented with the interior plan of his designs. In a 1926 interview, Smith described it as a "a contemporary modern house in three units. Three houses will be built together to form one." The three elements of the interior space were the living area, consisting of bedrooms, bath, and library; entertainment area, consisting of living room and dining room; and service area consisting of kitchen, servants quarters, and laundry. The Greenway House fits this pattern as well, with its living, entertainment, and service sections clearly delineated.

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Greenway House
Ajo, Pima County, AZ

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Greenway House
Ajo, Pima County, AZ

Verbal Boundary Description

that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Townsite of Ajo, Pima County, Arizona, described as follows:

That part of Parcel F, New Cornelia Addition, Ajo, Pima County, Arizona, as recorded in Book 39 of Maps and Plats, Page 57, Sheet 14, more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the Southeast Corner of said Parcel F:

THENCE South 00 degrees 01 minutes 07 seconds West a distance of 2705.70 feet;
THENCE North 89 degrees 58 minutes 59 seconds West a distance of 349.55 feet;
THENCE South 63 degrees 39 minutes 54 seconds West a distance of 512.87 feet to a point of curve;
THENCE along a curve to the left having a radius of 1075.00 feet, a central angle of 008 degrees 39 minutes 50 seconds, an arc length of 162.55 feet, and a chord which bears South 59 degrees 19 minutes 59 seconds West to its point of tangency;
THENCE South 55 degrees 00 minutes 04 seconds West a distance of 700.71 feet to THE POINT OF BEGINNING;
THENCE South 55 degrees 00 minutes 04 seconds West a distance of 124.33 feet to Point "A";
THENCE North 39 degrees 33 minutes 24 seconds West a distance of 630.44 feet;
THENCE North 49 degrees 23 minutes 20 seconds East a distance of 478.33 feet;
THENCE South 30 degrees 03 minutes 57 seconds East a distance of 186.67 feet;
THENCE South 04 degrees 43 minutes 39 seconds East a distance of 566.48 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING, and containing 230791.57 square feet or 5.2982 acres of land, more or less,

Including an easement for ingress and egress described as follows:

BEGINNING at said Point "A";
THENCE South 55 degrees 00 minutes 04 seconds West a distance of 50.16 feet;
THENCE North 39 degrees 33 minutes 24 seconds West a distance of 416.01 feet;
THENCE North 50 degrees 25 minutes 36 seconds East a distance of 50.00 feet;
THENCE South 39 degrees 33 minutes 24 seconds East a distance of 420.00 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING.

Excluding an easement for ingress and egress twenty feet wide, the center line of which is described as follows:

Commencing at said Point "A";

THENCE North 39 degrees 33 minutes 24 seconds West a distance of 370.78 feet to the POINT OF BEGINNING;
THENCE North 29 degrees 57 minutes 45 seconds East a distance of 246.17 feet;
THENCE North 60 degrees 16 minutes 20 seconds East a distance of 154.13 feet;
THENCE North 16 degrees 50 minutes 31 seconds East a distance of 82.24 feet to the end of said easement.

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Greenway House
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Boundary Justification

The boundary of the nominated property includes the building and surrounding parcel historically associated with the Greenway's ownership and residence. The parcel being nominated represents the actual land in active use by the Greenway family during the period of significance.

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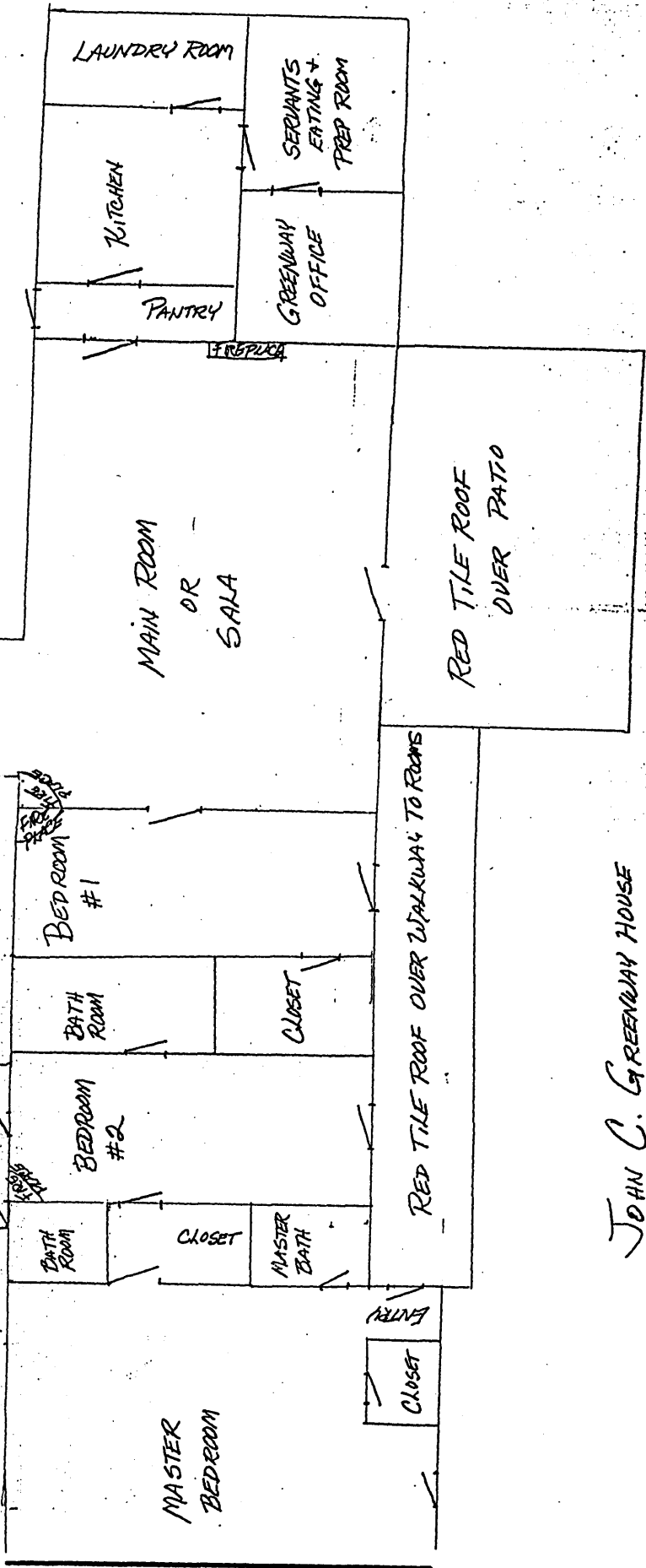
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Greenway House
Ajo, Pima County, AZ

Photographer: Jessica A. LaClair
Date: August 16, 1995
Location of Original Negatives: George and Emma Skinner
Gila Bend, Arizona
Photo # One
View to: Northeast, showing southwest exposure of house

Photographer: Jessica A. LaClair
Date: August 16, 1995
Location of Original Negatives: George and Emma Skinner
Gila Bend, Arizona
Photo # Two
View to: North, showing south-facing front facade of house



JOHN C. GREENWAY HOUSE
 #1 GREENWAY HOUSE DR.
 AJD, AZ.

NOT TO SCALE
 DIMENSIONS ADAP

RESULTS OF SURVEY FOR PHELPS DODGE

THIESSEN SURVEYING SERVICES

721 GOLF COURSE ROAD
THATCHER, ARIZONA 85552 (602) 428-0831

PART OF PARCEL F - NEW CORNILIA ADDN

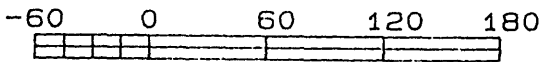
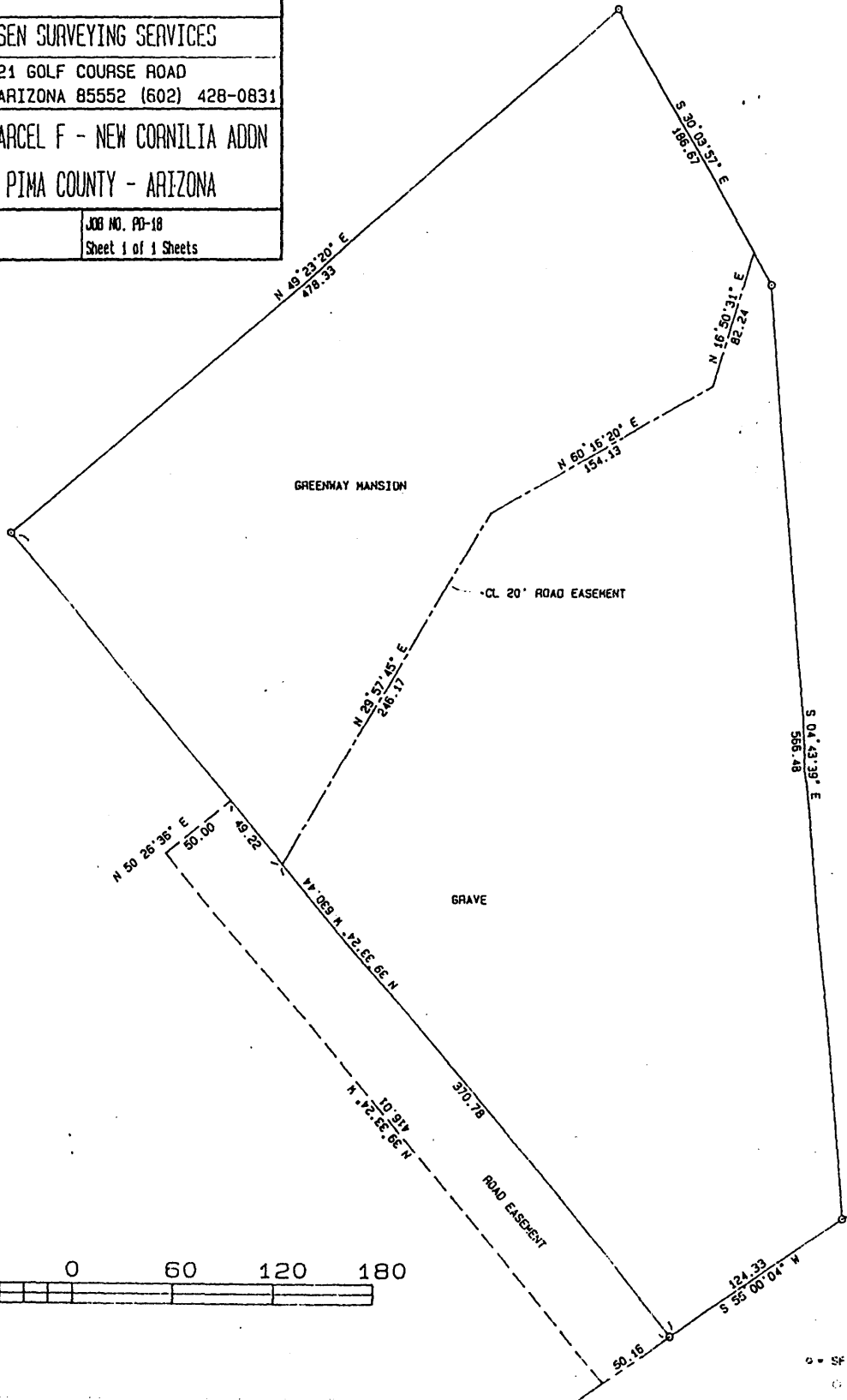
AJO - PIMA COUNTY - ARIZONA

SCALE 1" = 60'

DATE 6/22/1989

JOB NO. PD-18

Sheet 1 of 1 Sheets



o = SPT