United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in How to Complete National Register Forms Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

city, town

nistoric	The Robert Scott/He	ouse		
and/or common				
2. Loca	tion			
street & number	2230 E. Grandview		N,	∠A not for publication
city, town	Mesa	N/A vicinity of	congressional distris t	
state	Arizona code	04 county	Maricopa	code 013
3. Clas	sification			
Category district _X_ building(s) structure site object	Ownership public X private both Public Acquisition N/A in process being considered	Status _X occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible _X yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	<pre>museum park X private residence religious scientific transportation other:</pre>
4. Own	er of Proper	ty		
name	J. Mel Allen			
street & number	2230 E. Grandview			
city, town	Mes a	<u>N∕A</u> vicinity of	state	Arizona
5. Loca	tion of Lega	al Descripti	on	
	stry of deeds, etc. Marico			11517, Page 503-504
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OMB NO. 1024-0018 EXP. 10/31/84

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state

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7. Description

Condition	deteriorated	Check one unaitered	Check one original site
good fair	ruins unexposed	_X_ altered	_X moved date1972

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY/CONTEXT:

The Robert Scott House, constructed in 1909-1910 in Mesa, Arizona, is an intact and exceptionally well preserved example of California Craftsman style architecture. The design is characterized by a broad, asymmetrical, one story profile and a facade punctuated by three moderately -pitched projecting gables and shingled gable roofs. Originally sheathed with redwood clapboards, the house was painted white ca. 1970 altering the historic appearance; however, all of the architectural elements remain intact and the physical integrity of the house is uncompromised. The house initially stood near the historic center of the turn-of-the-century agricultural community of Mesa, a small city ten miles east of Phoenix. The house was moved in 1972 when encroaching commercial development fostered by Mesa's dramatic growth since the mid-1960's threatened its demolition. The commercial expansion in central Mesa had substantially eroded the context of the original downtown site and the house was relocated in a recent residential subdivision which offers a sympathetic environment complementary to the architectural qualities of the building.

ORIENTATION/PLAN:

The layout of the house is based on a "U"-shaped plan oriented around an interior patio. The facade faces south, with an east-west gable-roofed section intersecting with northsouth oriented ells at each end. A pyramidal-roofed second story tower on the west end visually balances the dominant gable roof over the east end.

ELEVATIONS/DETAILING:

The prominent elements of the facade are three moderately-pitched projecting gables and a 3xl bay recessed open porch occupying the western end, characteristic traits of the Craftsman style. The overhanging soffits on each gable are supported by heavy curved brackets with blunt ends that protrude slightly from the wide fascia boards, also typical of Craftsman architecture. Small triangular louvers present in the gable end allow for interior ventilation. Large rectangular windows on the facade had 12/1 sash, including a picture window on the eastern gable wall.

Spanning the western half of the facade, the recessed porch shelters the main entry. One of the main three gables encompasses the entry bay of the porch and emphasizes the entry location. The entry contains an unpainted solid-panel oak door which has a multi-paned rectangular window with bevelled lights, heavy Craftsman-style muntins, and brass strap hinges and hardware. The door is flanked by three-quarter sidelights with leaded tracery, and the whole composition is framed by a redwood surround topped by a splayed lintel. The porch bays are delineated by tapering square posts rising from a brick parapet balustrade, also a common characteristic of Craftsman architecture. French doors open into the interior rooms at each end of the porch.

At the southwestern corner, the pyramidal-roofed tower contains the only second story space. In contrast to the cornice treatment of the gable end, the tower roof has a sloping soffit and exposed rafters. The tower has paired windows with 12/1 sash framed by plain surrounds with splayed lintels, a motif typical of all window and door frames on the house.

The side elevations are of similar design, with 3-sided bay windows and exposed rafters along the lateral eaves as dominant features. Centered along the east elevation is a gabled porte-cochere with Craftsman detailing on the gable ends sheltering a side entry. The porte-cochere is topped by a plain gabled belfry, a 1975 addition. NPS Form 10-900-a (7-81)

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The rear elevation is highlighted by the ornamental gable ends of the two ells. Single and paired windows with 1/1 sash and single rear entrys are randomly placed on the end walls. Also facing the interior patio space are a bay window and a pair of French doors which open into the living room.

When the house was moved in 1972, it was placed on a new foundation of evenly-coursed, narrow, concrete blocks which approximates the original coursed stone foundation. It was given a full basement at that time.

INTERIOR:

The interior of the Scott House also displays its original appearance. The architectural features have all been sensitively restored since the house was moved, and no changes have been made to the floor plan. The woodwork and wainscoting present throughout the house, including the hardwood floors, are treated with a dark walnut stain and have a hand-crafted textural appearance integral to the house's identity with Craftsman style.

The major interior spaces all exhibit architectural elements, both applied and built in, that characterize Craftsman style interior design. The entry hall is finished with paneled wainscoting and is distinguished by a side staircase which features a heavy newel post and slotted balustrade. The entrance to the living room is framed by two tapered piers rising from a partial dividing wall. The living room has a coffered wood ceiling, a window seat recessed into a bay window, and a built-in bookcase with leaded glass doors. Suspended from the ceilings are brass light fixtures with the original Edison light bulbs in operable condition.

The formal dining room features built-in china cabinets with leaded glass doors. The tracery is of an Art Nouveau pattern appropriate to the Arts and Crafts period. The presence and integrity of these elements complement the house's overall value as an example of Craftsman architecture.

SITE/COMPARATIVE CONTEXT:

The Scott House originally stood within the original Mesa townsite on the corner of First and Sirrine Streets, and when completed was among the few large formal residences in Mesa. Commercial expansion and downtown redevelopment projects during the past twenty years have dramatically changed the character of the townsite area. The original site of the Scott House was sold for commercial development in 1972, and the house was subsequently moved six miles to a residential subdivision where it now blends compatibly with the adjacent residences.

8. Significance



Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SUMMARY:

The Robert Scott House in Mesa, Arizona, a city of 150,000 in the Salt River Valley, is significant as the singular local example of the California Craftsman architectural style. Completed in 1910, the house is a prime, well preserved illustration of this major southwestern style prevalent in the early decades of the twentieth century and contributes substantively to the range of architectural resources in Mesa. Its architectural significance is further emphasized by the rarity of other examples of Craftsman architecture in the adjacent cities of Tempe, Chandler, Phoenix and Scottsdale. Designed by California architect, L. E. C. Smith, the house was historically the residence of Robert Scott, a wealthy Mesa sheep farmer and large landowner, who was a co-founder of the Salt River Bank. The Scott House has been moved from its original location in downtown Mesa to an outlying residential neighborhood; however, its exceptional architectural qualities and integrity are sufficient to merit its listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

COMPARATIVE ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT/SIGNIFICANCE:

The California Craftsman style was an outgrowth of the turn-of-the-century Arts and Crafts movement which, in architecture, promoted a return to handmade, rustic embellishment. Originating in California, this movement was partially a reaction to the proliferation of mass-produced Victorian ornamentation during the nineteenth century, as well as the desire of western architects to create an architectural form more integral with the California landscape and western environment. The Arts and Crafts influences were most clearly manifested in architecture by the residential designs of Greene and Greene, noted California architects whose designs were widely imitated by other western architects and builders. Based on the popular success of Greene and Greene's work, the low profile California Craftsman style houses became a standard house type for western residential architecture of the early twentieth century and set the precedent for the Bungalow styles of later years.

The architectural elements of the Scott House, both interior and exterior, well illustrate the California Craftsman style. Although there were many variations within the style, the one-story horizontal form, decorative bracketed gables, broad open porches, clapboard wall sheathing and wood-shingled roofs were universal. The interior possesses extensive woodwork on the walls and ceilings, an ornamental balustrade and newel post, built-in cabinetry and leaded glass, all of which exhibit the rusticated qualities promoted by the Arts and Crafts movement and the ideologies behind the Craftsman style. The presence of these stylistic features distinguish the Scott House as a significant and intact example of Craftsman architecture.

The architect of the Scott House, L. E. C. Smith, was reputedly from Los Angeles, where he would have been exposed to and influenced by Greene and Greene's work and that of the other contemporary Craftsman architects. At this writing, the extent of his other work in California is unknown, but the purity in design of the Scott House indicates his familiarity with the Arts and Crafts style. Smith was also a builder and carpenter and lived in Mesa during the 1909-1910 period when the Scott House was under construction, so it is presumed he may also have been the contractor for the house, as well as architect.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See attached

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List all	states and counties	for properties over	lapping state or o	county bo	oundaries
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The evalu	uated significance of th	his property within the	state is: _X_ local		
aa tha da	reby nominate this pro	perty for inclusion in t	the National Registe	er and certi	ervation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89– fy that it has been evaluated
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Upon completion in 1910, the Scott House was a novel and contemporary structure for Mesa. Constructed for approximately \$7,000, it introduced a progressive architectural design to Mesa where the existing buildings consisted primarily of simple late nineteenth century, Anglo/Territorial style brick dwellings and traditional adobe residences. Further, it was one of the few houses in Mesa to have electric lighting. Today the impact of the Scott House is retained as it is the only stylistically-pure California Craftsman structure in Mesa.

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HISTORIC ASSOCIATION:

The Scott House was commissioned by and built for Robert Scott, an influential Mesa resident, who was a large-scale sheep farmer. He moved to Mesa in 1900 from Show Low in northern Arizona to take advantage of Mesa's better educational facilities. In Mesa, Scott was a co-founder of the Salt River Valley Bank (later incorporated into the Valley National Bank, the largest in Arizona), served in the state legislature and was Mavor of Mesa from 1922-1924. Members of the original Scott family occupied the house until 1972. Although the move changed its historic context, the house remains architecturally indicative of Scott's community status, a fact reinforced by Scott's ability to commission an architect to design the house.

The Scott House has been meticulously restored by the current owner, J. Mel Allen. The sensitive museum-quality restoration, particularly of the interior features, contributes substantially to the property's architectural significance.

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McLintock, James H., <u>Arizona Prehistoric-Aboriginal, Pioneer-Modern</u>, vol.3, Clarke Publishing Company, Chicago, 1916.

Personal Interviews conducted by J. Mel Allen: Robert Scott, Jr. - son of Robert Scott, 1972 Hazel Yoder - daughter of Robert Scott, 1972, March 1982

