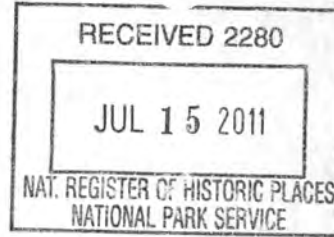


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



572

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Hall, Lewis D. W. House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 3160 East Via Celeste

city or town Tucson

state AZ code AZ county Pima code 19 zip code 85718

	not for publication
	vicinity

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 meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

James W. Gordon 7 JULY 2011
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

AZ STATE PARKS / SHPO
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Sandra M. Durant 8/30/11
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		district
		site
1		structure
		object
2	1	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

MODERN MOVEMENT: Ranch Style

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BURNT ADOBE

roof: TERRA COTTA; ASPHALT

other: WOOD; METAL: Steel

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Lewis D. W. Hall House was designed by architect Josias T. Joesler in 1953 and built by architect/builder Lewis Hall either to occupy or to sell. Situated on its original parcel in Catalina Foothills Estates No. 3, the property includes a contributing residence and carport plus a non-contributing studio building, all placed in a richly-vegetated, native desert setting not far from Hacienda del Sol Wash. The Hall House is oriented to capture Joesler's favorite mountain and city views. A 2,550-square-foot, single-story residence with a semi-attached carport, the Hall House represents Joesler's interpretation of the Ranch style. An imaginative and well-executed example thereof, it presents a striking image in its desert setting. Major character-defining features include its simple, elongated, box-like form of white-painted, burnt adobe masonry, its pattern of large window openings, its overhanging, hipped roof covered with red mission tile and its large, imposing chimney. The house is also noteworthy for the quality of its construction, for its well-designed, commodious interior and for its high-quality, appropriate landscaping. The residence was remodeled and site features added in 1957 by architect Anne Jackson Rysdale. (At one time, Lewis Hall worked in Rysdale's office.) Although occurring one year after Joesler's death, the Rysdale work is considered important. The house has been well maintained through the years and its current condition is excellent. The integrity of both site and residence is excellent.

Narrative Description

Location and Setting

The Lewis D. W. Hall House is located on East Via Celeste approximately 1.5 miles north of East River Road and three quarters of a mile east of North Campbell Avenue, as the crow flies. It is commonly accessed from North Camino Real. Described as Lot 303, Catalina Foothills Estates No. 3, the property is 2.3 acres in size. (In 1951 John W. Murphey platted Catalina Foothills Estates No. 3.) On its own relatively flat, desert site not far from the Hacienda del Sol Wash, the property is set in the foothills of the Santa Catalina Mountains, an upland region of the Sonoran Desert. House construction minimized disturbance to the natural desert vegetation, and most of the property remains unchanged. Native plants include prickly pear, cholla, staghorn cactus, creosote bush, palo verde trees and more than 40 saguaro cacti. The house is oriented to the northeast with characteristic Joesler/Murphey siting to take advantage of the two major views—the Santa Catalina Mountains to the north and Tucson's city lights to the south.

The Hall property includes one contributing residence (1953) plus one contributing carport (1957) and one 1965 office building (originally a guest house and a non-contributor due to its vintage). The immediate residential zone is enhanced and sheltered by abundant trees, garden walls, covered walkways and *ramadas* (shade structures). Set back somewhat to the south, the carport stands near the east side of the residence. The office building is located in the backyard, near the southeast end of the house. Due to roof connections, both buildings and the carport are semi-detached.

A gravel entrance driveway loops to create two desert "islands," a larger one at the northeast end of the parcel and second one in front of the residence. This driveway connects East Via Celeste to a dirt drive that borders the east side of Lot 303. In front of the house, it curves along a guest parking bay and a small entrance patio. Here, among a few arid zone plants and shrubs, a gravel walk connects the house to the carport. Mature date palms and a pepper tree rise near the northeast corner of the residence. At this end is a small patio enclosed by a high, curved wall of white-painted, burnt adobe brick, dating back to 1957 modifications to the house and site by Tucson architect Anne Jackson Rysdale. Inside, the patio retains its original paving of ornamental, Mexican concrete tile. At the east end of the residence is the semi-detached carport of wood frame on pipe posts that is connected by the roof of a covered walk bordering the south side of the house.

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A four-foot-high, white-painted, burnt adobe wall with a brick cap encloses the backyard. The wall extends in a gentle curve from the southeast corner of the guest house to the northwest corner of the main residence. Within the rear yard on the west side of the house is a small garden area with a few arid zone plants. Close to the south side of the house, a tall L-plan, timber-framed, shade structure supported on brick columns shelters a tiled cooking counter, an adjacent terrace and a dining area. Planting beds with flowers and arid zone shrubs border the south façade and lawn. A few planters are grouped close to the house.

Also in the rear yard is the non-contributing, semi-detached office building, once a guest house. It is located southeast of the house just beyond the covered walk that extends from the yard to the carport.

Exterior

The Lewis D. W. Hall House is a Ranch style residence with a bold and distinctive Joesler-designed image. The residence has a simple, shoebox-like form emanating from an elongated, rectangular plan. Approximately 2,550 square feet in plan, it has a low horizontal scale capped by a low-pitched, overhanging, hipped roof. A strong design feature is the large brick chimney on the front facade that extends above the roof. Flat-roofed, frame structures to the rear connect the house to both the carport and the office building. The exterior appearance incorporates Joesler's 1953 design and Anne J. Rysdale's historic 1957 modifications.

The walls of the house are burnt adobe brick, informally laid to create a textured face, and painted white. The windows are typically steel casements with mullions, some with picture units, and painted dark brown. They are large and some of them very tall, extending from lintel level to brick sills just above the finished floor. Inconspicuous, white-painted steel angle lintels support most openings. However, on both north and south facades are some wood framed openings.

The overhanging roof has open soffits that reveal brown-stained, plank-and-beam, timber framing consisting of 4-inch-by-8-inch rafters and 6-inch-wide decking. The brown-painted 8-inch wood fascia forms an edge below the red mission tile roofing. [Joesler's plan specified pink "Bermuda tile roof," which was a flat tile (Joesler 1953). The assessor's records indicate this early roofing material was light-weight concrete without perlite (PCA ca. 1965). The current mission tile is a replacement, no doubt a necessity, and is considered an acceptable rehabilitation.]

The primary facade of the residence is the north façade. (Although it actually faces northeast, henceforth façades will be named by the simple cardinal points.) Overlooking the small entrance patio is the main entrance, a recently-installed, dark-stained, wood-paneled door with obscure glass sidelights. West of the door, for the recreation room inside, is a broad, steel casement window with a fixed picture unit and a wood lintel. East of the door, to light the living room, is a similar window (with a typical steel lintel), and further east, for the bedrooms, are three tall, steel casement windows.

The rear (south) face of the residence continues the elongated, box-like appearance seen in front. Most early features, like steel casement windows, remain, although they are smaller here than in front. There are several one-lite, wood French doors, either single or in pairs. Also remaining are the original, louvered, wood doors for the furnace room and glass block windows for the master bathroom. Relating to the historic 1957 remodel of the west end are a pair of glass jalousies and a window wall of fixed and operable French doors.

The east façade, the narrow end of the boxlike form of the residence, has a central opening with a pair of dark-stained, wood French doors with mullions opening from the master bedroom to the enclosed patio. The west facade contains a broad steel casement window with a fixed picture unit and with a wood lintel. Other features are typical.

Most modifications date back to Anne J. Rysdale's 1957 work and affect the facades of the west third of the residence where a lanai and garage were converted to indoor living space. No changes were made to the building footprint or roof. Exterior opening modifications, most of which remain, reflect these interior changes. A large window replaced the brick grille of the north garage wall. Brick fill and another large window enclosed the west garage door opening and glass jalousies and a window wall replaced original features on the south façade. Recently the current owners replaced the

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deteriorated, 1950s entrance door with a compatible door assembly. Also, there are minor alterations to the walls and soffits on the southeast side of the house done in 1985 by Valley Design Associates.

The two-car carport stands beyond the high, curved patio wall at the east end of the residence. Supported on steel pipe columns, it is framed with wood beams, rafters and wood decking, all painted dark brown. This carport is shown on the Rysdale drawings of 1957 and is considered a contributing structure.

With a workshop in its east end, the 608-square-foot office (former guest house) is a low, rectangular-plan, flat-roofed building with overhangs and wood soffits painted dark brown to match those of the house. The walls along the walk and carport area are faced with vertical wood boards, painted white. The walls that face the patio are white-painted, adobe brick with dark aluminum sliding windows. The entrance door, painted brown, is located on the west wall. This 1965 building is considered a non-contributor.

Interior

The Hall House has an elongated, rectangular floor plan in keeping with its Ranch Style shape. In the design of this residence, Joesler demonstrated his usual skill in sequencing and locating core social, private, and utility spaces in zones. The residence has a spacious feeling that typifies the 1950s Ranch style, due in part to the openness caused by the visual connection between the living/dining space and the kitchen. Also, high ceilings and generous, light-filled window openings contribute to the feeling. Two thirds of the house retains Joesler's original spatial organization while the west end experienced a change of use in the 1957 remodel. (Joesler 1953, Rysdale 1957.)

The interior materials create an interesting juxtaposition of textures. There is much use of exposed or white-painted adobe brick, wood and concrete. Most ceilings are the open, structural framing of the roof rafters and tongue-and-groove sheathing, stained a soft brown color or painted. Most floors are exposed concrete, dark tan in color and polished. The concrete is either plain, as in the east bedrooms and hall, or scored, as in the living/dining space. Bathrooms feature ceramic tile flooring. In the entry hall and other areas pertaining to the 1957 remodel, the floors are saltillo tile, a later modification not shown on the Rysdale drawings. The interior faces of exterior walls are mostly natural or painted, burnt adobe brick. The hallway and hall bathroom have dropped ceilings made from 1-inch-by-6-inch wood boarding stained natural or painted white. In the west end of the residence, partition walls and ceilings are white-painted gypsum board. The house contains many built-in wood cabinets and shelves.

The observer enters the front door, faces a wall then passes into a 6'-0"-wide entry hall (1957) oriented along an east-west axis into an L-plan space that incorporates living and dining areas. Where the entry hall meets the living area, there are pocket doors for privacy. From the living/dining space, a 3'-0"-wide internal hall serves the east portion of the residence. Double-loaded, on its south, the hall is lined by the kitchen, second bathroom and furnace room/linen closet, and on its north, by the second and third bedrooms. The hall culminates in the master bedroom suite which occupies the full width of the east end of the house.

West of the wide entry hall is a study, bath/laundry room and recreation room, re-uses of spaces created in 1957. [These spaces were initially a master bedroom, a bath/laundry room and a living room (Rysdale 1957).]

The living/dining space constitutes the major social core with the dining area to the south nearest the kitchen. The open plank and beam ceiling in this core rises from 8'-6" at the outside wall to almost 12'-0" at the ridge. The main focal point of the living area is the dramatically-sloped, half-wall showcasing the fireplace and recessed built-ins as well as the structural framing above. The skillfully-designed and slightly projecting, adobe brick fireplace and masonry wall behind are painted white. The fireplace has a firebox opening approximately 4-foot-wide-by-3-foot high with an 8-inch raised hearth of red brick that extends in front and continues along the wall. The mantel is wood and extends back to the wall for display. Adjacent to the north side of the fireplace is a recess of built-in wood cabinets and shelves.

The visual connection between the dining room and kitchen occurs through a wide, rectangular opening with a raised, pass-through counter in a wall that slopes in an opposing direction from that of the fireplace wall. This pass-through wall

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is clad in white-painted, wood planking. To enhance spaciousness and fill the space with light, the living area has an expansive picture window with side casements overlooking the Santa Catalina Mountains. The dining area has a large window and a pair of French doors, both of which face the patio outside.

The kitchen has been remodeled recently by previous owners. With its use of light-stained, natural wood cabinets and neutral colors, the remodel is a necessary rehabilitation that is tasteful and compatible with the existing, historic fabric of the house. The counter tops are off-white colored ceramic tile. The cook top and oven are built in.

The master bedroom suite occupies 297 square feet in plan, fills the entire east end of the residence and includes a 134 square-foot bedroom with a bathroom and built-in wardrobe at the south end. The exposed hip-roof framing and tongue-and-groove walls and the polished concrete floor are strong design statements in this space. The outer walls are white-painted, burnt adobe brick. There is a tall casement window on the north wall and a pair of French doors opening to the walled patio (1957) to the east. The recently refurbished master bathroom has a tiled countertop with a lavatory sink and with wood cabinets and drawers below. The bathtub/shower has tiled walls. The tile color is peach. The flooring is white paver tiles and there is a skylight above.

The two smaller bedrooms that line the north side of the hall are noteworthy for their tall windows, walls of natural burnt adobe or wood paneling. Each room features on its east wall and flanked by closets, a unique, built-in dresser with a counter and recessed mirror.

In the remodeled west side of the house, the study has wood bookshelves and storage closets with wood sliding doors. The recreation area east wall has wood base cabinets with built-in bookcases above.

The west bathroom appears to have its original, 1957 fixtures and finishes. There is a lavatory sink in a tiled countertop with an adjacent toilet and bathtub/shower with tile walls. The tile color is blue with pink trim. The floors are gray vinyl tile.

Integrity

Although occurring one year after Joesler's death, the 1957 remodel of the west end of the residence is the work of early Tucson architect Anne Jackson Rysdale. The Lewis D. W. Hall House has been well-maintained through the years and retains excellent integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In 1985 there were non-contributing minor alterations to the southeast wall and modifications to the front entrance. However, to a very large degree, the house retains its historic appearance.

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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.
- C 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.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1953

Significant Dates

1953

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Josias T. Joesler and Lewis D. W. Hall

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance is the construction date.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Lewis D. W. Hall House is significant under Criterion C. It is an excellent example of a Ranch style house designed by Joesler in its original desert setting. The Ranch Style was popular nationally, as well as in Tucson, during the post World War II period and Joesler designed a few interesting variations of the style. This one has a unique, bold simplicity. Catalina Foothills Estates was one of the premiere subdivisions in Tucson and the homes were designed to attract a wealthy clientele. Because of the expiration of deed restrictions in the 1980s, few Catalina Foothills Estates properties retain their original acreage and natural landscape like this one does. The Lewis D. W. Hall House represents Context 1 and Context 2 of the Multiple Property document entitled "The Architecture and Planning of Josias Joesler and John Murphey in Tucson, Arizona 1927-1956." Context 1 is "Subdivision Planning of John Murphey in Tucson, Arizona 1927-1956." Context 2 is "The Architecture of Josias Joesler in Tucson, Arizona 1927-1956." It is an excellent example of property type Single Family Residences (B) in Outer Subdivisions (1) Catalina Foothills Estates (c) Modified House on Intact Lot. The residence meets all registration requirements.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

The Lewis D. W. Hall House was designed by Joesler and built by architect/builder Lewis Hall in 1953, either briefly for Hall's own use or for a client. This house enhances the features of the Ranch style and makes a bold statement. It has been placed in its desert setting to take advantage of the spectacular views. Located in Catalina Foothills Estates No. 3, a subdivision developed by Murphey in 1951, the Hall House reflects the same outstanding design and superior construction quality found in Joesler's earlier houses. Architect Rysdale, Arizona's only practicing, licensed female architect at that time, specialized in the design of Ranch style residences. In addition, she shared her office space with Lewis D. W. Hall.

Ranch Style

The Ranch style originated in California in the 1930s and gained popularity in the 1940s to become the dominant style throughout the country during the 1950s and '60s. Likewise, it was popular in Tucson. The popularity of the spreading Ranch style houses on large suburban lots was made possible by increased use of the automobile. An attached built-in garage further increased facade width. The style is based loosely on early Spanish Colonial precedents and modified by certain Craftsman and Prairie School early 20th century influences. It is also based partly on the forms of early indigenous west coast ranch and homestead architecture.

The style is expressed by one-story buildings with low-pitched roofs in hipped or gable forms. Eave overhangs usually are generous, often with rafters exposed. Recessed front entrance porches shaded by the overhanging eaves are common. Wood and brick wall surfaces with ribbon and picture windows, sometimes with shutters, are typical, and sometimes touches of traditional Spanish or English Colonial inspired detailing are used. Decorative iron or wooden porch supports are typical, and private courtyards or rear patios are a common feature. In the southwest, the Spanish Colonial Revival or Sonoran style influence is recognizable. Fired adobe brick walls, sometimes stucco walls, with grouped windows under overhangs and blank walls facing the east or west solar exposure are frequently seen. Some houses have mission tile roofs.

Joesler Ranch Style

In this version of the Ranch style, Joesler uses the pure form of the style which he emphasizes with simplicity and boldness.

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Registration Requirements

The Lewis D. W. Hall House is significant under National Register Criterion C by possessing excellent integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association, and by visually conveying this significance. As an excellent example of a modified residence on an intact lot, the property epitomizes Joesler and Murphey's intentions for Catalina Foothills Estates.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Lewis D. W. Hall (1914-1998)

Acclaimed Tucson designer/builder Lewis D. W. Hall came to his life's work in a round-about way. Hall was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1914. He suffered breathing problems as a child, and when he was a teenager, his family moved west on his doctor's advice to find a better climate. He attended the Southern Arizona School for Boys for a year, where he regained his health and began his enduring relationship with the Sonoran desert. Financial difficulties forced him to join his parents in Santa Barbara, California, for his senior year in high school.

He returned to Tucson to attend the University of Arizona, where he studied business and played polo. After two years, he quit to work at a variety of occupations, intending to complete his education later. He never did go back to school. In 1937, Hall got a break from John Murphey, a fraternity brother at the University. Murphey was a builder, and he hired Hall as a draftsman to work with the firm's architect, Josias Joesler. Hall spent a year working with Joesler and Murphey. A slow-down in the construction business led Hall to once again try his hand at another career, this time working for a time in a gold mine in California.

Before long, he became disenchanted with mining and he returned to Tucson, where he began designing and building on his own. His only training had been during the year he worked in Murphey's firm, but his talent was quickly recognized and thus began the life-long career at which Hall thrived. Hall's work was interrupted in 1942 by a four-year stint in the Army.

Hall worked with noted architect Anne J. Rysdale in 1953 and 1954, but for most of his more than half century career, he was an independent builder, designing and building over 200 projects. He preferred to design residences, but he also built churches and commercial buildings.

Hall started his projects by walking the site first. He strived to save all the existing trees and cactus on the site, and he preferred that every room have a view. He used local materials extensively whenever possible, and no two designs were ever alike. In his own words, "I have an affinity for the Hispanic style—that's my best and my favorite" (McCormick 1995). His designs often incorporated arches, high ceilings, large fireplaces, central courtyards, fountains and bell towers. An avid cook himself, Hall's houses had larger kitchens than typical Joesler residences, and more closet space.

Hall not only designed distinctive buildings, but he also oversaw their construction. He even helped with the manual labor building his first three projects. Hall's explanation: "Why go to the trouble of drawing all that stuff, and then not go through with it?" (McCormick 1995).

Some of Hall's more well-known projects were the baptistery at St. Philip's in the Hills Episcopal Church (while working with Joesler and Murphey), the Tohono Chul Tea Room (built in 1963 as a private residence), St. Mark's Presbyterian Church, Las Campanas Restaurant, and some units at the Lodge on the Desert. He spent four years designing and building a home for developer Donald Diamond and his wife, Joan. Diamond has stated that Hall built him "the most beautiful house in the world" (Eppinga 1994). At the age of 80, Hall was still working part-time, taking on one or two projects a year and staying active in the Tucson Presidio Trust. He died in May 1998.

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Anne Jackson Rysdale (1921-unknown)

A Tucson native, Rysdale was born in 1921 as Barbara Anne Nicholas. She graduated from the University of Arizona in 1940 with a degree in engineering and fine arts since the University did not yet offer an architecture degree. For a short time she worked under Tucson architect Henry Jaastad. Rysdale then left Tucson for Seattle to become a naval officer during World War II. While in Seattle she obtained her architecture degree at the University of Washington. Upon her return to Tucson in 1945, she received additional training under architect Arthur Brown before setting up her own practice.

During her early career from 1949 into the early 1960s, Rysdale was the only practicing, registered female architect in Arizona. She felt that in order to compete effectively in a male dominated field, she had to produce more and better work. She initially worked on residential designs with her most active period being the early 1950s into the mid 1960s when she designed numerous residences in upscale Tucson subdivisions like Winterhaven, Colonia Solana, El Encanto, Country Club Estates, Highland Manor and Palo Alto Village. Rysdale was proud of her Ranch style homes that displayed a high level of understanding regarding the complexities of residential design.

Rysdale's later career focused on the design of commercial structures. This work included the Flamingo Hotel on Stone Avenue and the now demolished downtown Myerson's department store on Congress Street. In 1976 she completed the new Gila County Courthouse in Globe. When the University of Arizona opened its architecture program under the College of Fine Arts in 1958 (it became its own college in 1964), Rysdale served as an adjunct lecturer. Subsequently Rysdale relocated to Florida where she worked as an architect and consultant.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

- Eppinga, Jane, "Best Years Architect Lewis Hall Remembers," *Desert Leaf*, vol. 8, no. 11., December 1994. Arizona Historical Society, Tucson.
- Eppinga, Jane. Telephone interview by Ralph Comey about Lewis Hall, Tucson, AZ. 29 August 2010.
- Hollar, Troy and Katherine Pew, conversations and site visits with owners by Ralph Comey or Janet Parkhurst, Tucson, AZ. 7 January 2010, 18 August 2010, and 23 September 2010.
- Huss, Mercy. Telephone interview by Ralph Comey with Lewis Hall's daughter, Tucson, AZ. 29 August 2010.
- Joesler, Josias T., "House for Lewis D. W. Hall," 1953. Partial drawing set, owner's archives.
- McCormick, Suzanne, *Arizona Daily Star*, Jan. 1, 1995. Arizona Historical Society, Tucson.
- Pima County Assessor (PCA), Assessor's Record Map. Catalina Foothills Estates, No. 3. Accessed online at www.asr.co.pima.az.us.
- Rysdale, Anne, Untitled drawing for remodel, 1957. Owner's archives.
- Rysdale Collection, Arizona Architectural Archives, College of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, University of Arizona.
- Social Security Death Index.
- Tucson City Directory. Spring 1953 and Fall 1954. Arizona Historical Society, Tucson, Arizona..

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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 # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: Arizona Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.3 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>12</u>	<u>507065</u>	<u>3573980</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The subject property is bordered on the southern margin of East Via Celeste in the Catalina Foothills just north of the city of Tucson. The property is identified by the Pima County Assessor as Pima County Tax Identification No. 108-14-0030. The parcel is described in the legal description as Catalina Foothills Estates No. 3 Lot 303 within the Catalina Foothills Estates subdivision.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries match those of the legal description.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet H. Parkhurst, Ralph Comey, Kristi Jenkins
organization J.H. Strittmatter Inc., Ralph Comey Architects date 9 June 2011
street & number 3834 E Calle Cortez telephone 520-748-3525
city or town Tucson state AZ zip code 85711
e-mail jparkhurst@yahoo.com, comeyarchitects@cox.net

Lewis D. W. Hall House
Name of Property

Pima, Arizona
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **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. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Lewis D. W. Hall House

City or Vicinity: Tucson

County: Pima State: AZ

Photographer: Ralph Comey

Date Photographed: 18 and 19 August 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo #1	View of site looking west.
Photo #2	View of north (primary) facade looking towards main entrance.
Photo #3	View of east facade and carport looking southwest.
Photo #4	View of south facade and patio shade structure looking north.
Photo #5	View of west facade looking northeast.
Photo #6	View of living room fireplace looking east
Photo #7	View of recreation room looking southeast.
Photo #8	View of child's bedroom looking southeast towards built-in dresser unit.

Property Owner:

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

name Troy Hollar and Katherine Pew

street & number 3160 East Via Celeste

telephone 520-615-9838

city or town Tucson

state AZ

zip code 85718

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

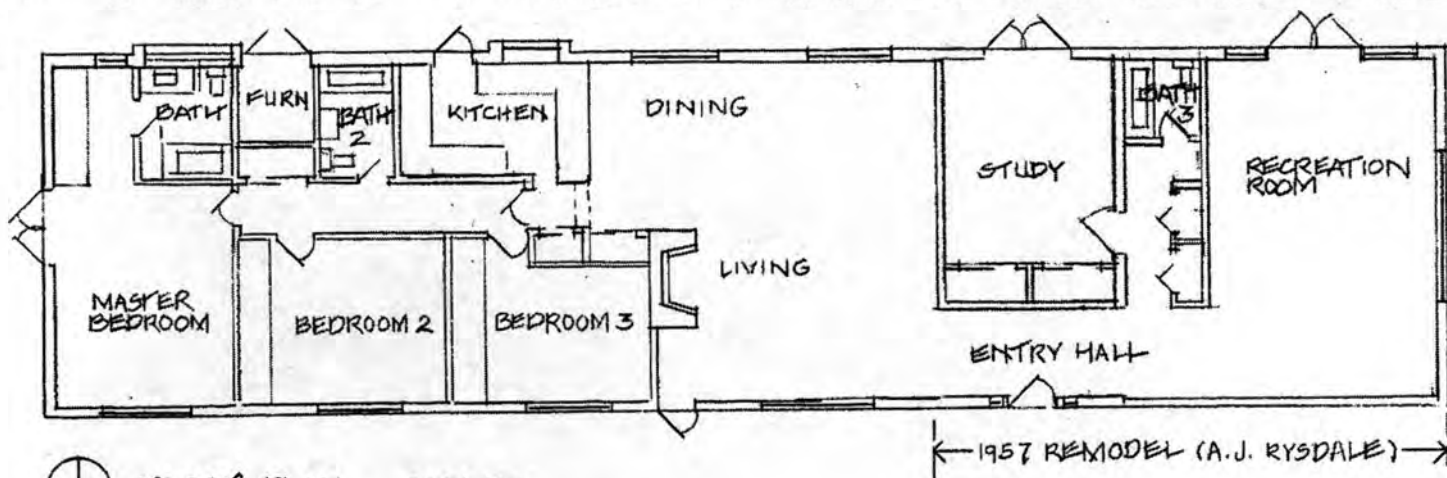
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Maps Page 14

Lewis D. W. Hall House
Name of Property Pima, Arizona
County and State N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Lewis D. W. Hall House Floor Plan on following page.



FLOOR PLAN

SCALE:
0 8 16

LEWIS D. W. HALL HOUSE
3160 E. VIA CELESTE
TUCSON, AZ 85718

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Lewis D. W. Hall House
Name of Property Pima, Arizona
County and State N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs

Page 16



Photograph #1
View of site looking west



Photograph #2
View of north (primary) facade looking towards main entrance



Photograph #3
View of east facade and carport looking southwest



Photograph #4
View of south facade and patio shade structure looking north

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Lewis D. W. Hall House
Name of Property
Pima, Arizona
County and State
N/A
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs

Page 17



Photograph #5
View of west facade looking northeast



Photograph #6
View of living room fireplace looking east



Photograph #7
View of recreation room looking southeast



Photograph #8
View of child's bedroom looking southeast towards built-in dresser unit

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Name of Property

County and State

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Numbers: 11000572

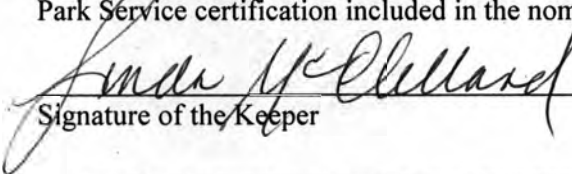
Property Names: Hall, Lewis D.W., House

County: Pima

State: AZ

Multiple Property Name: Architecture and Planning of Josias Joesler and John Murphey in Tucson, AZ, MPS

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

August 30, 2011 _____
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 5: Name of Related Multiple Property Listing

The name of the MPS, "Architecture and Planning of Josias Joesler and John Murphey in Tucson, AZ, MPS," is, hereby, entered and "N/A" dropped.

The Arizona SHPO Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Hall, Lewis D.W., House

MULTIPLE NAME: Architecture and Planning of Josias Joesler and John
Murphey in Tucson, AZ MPS

STATE & COUNTY: ARIZONA, Pima

DATE RECEIVED: 7/15/11 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 8/08/11
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/23/11 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/30/11
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 11000572

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

 ACCEPT RETURN REJECT _____ DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept
REVIEWER LM Clallan DISCIPLINE _____
TELEPHONE _____ DATE 8/30/11

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR (Y/N)

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



LEWIS D. W. HALL HOUSE

PIMA CO. AZ

1 of 8



LEWIS D. W. HALL HOUSE

PIMA CO. AZ

2 of 8



LEWIS D. W. HALL HOUSE

PIMA CO. AZ

3 of 8



LEWIS D. W. HALL HOUSE

PIMA CO. AZ

4 of 8

1994
Pima County 1-800-888-0110
1994
PIMA COUNTY
2004/7/1004



LEWIS D. W. HALL HOUSE

PIMA CO. AZ

5 of 8



LEWIS D. W. HALL HOUSE

PIMA Co. AZ

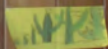
6 of 8

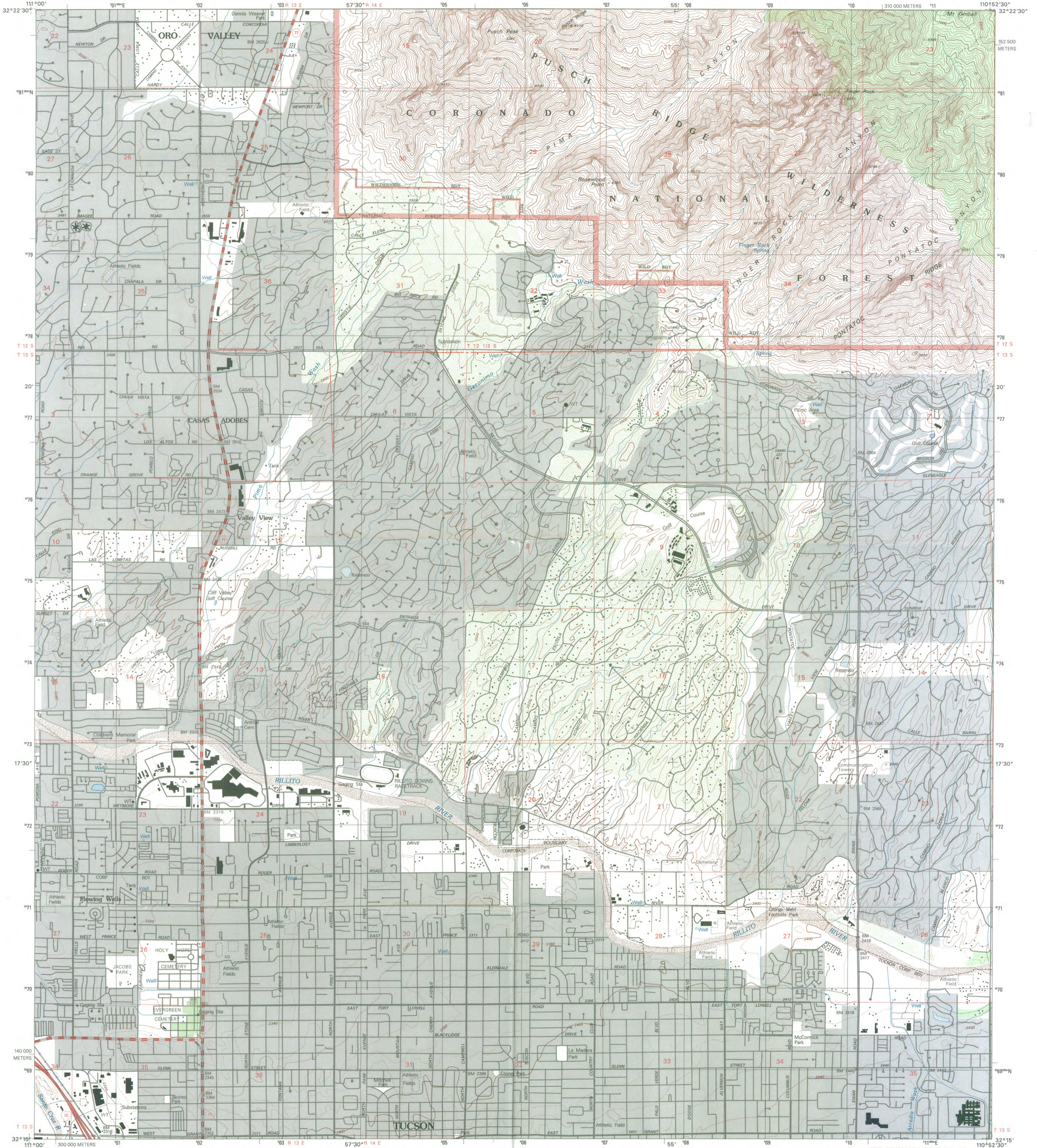


LEWIS D. W. HALL HOUSE

PIMA CO. AZ

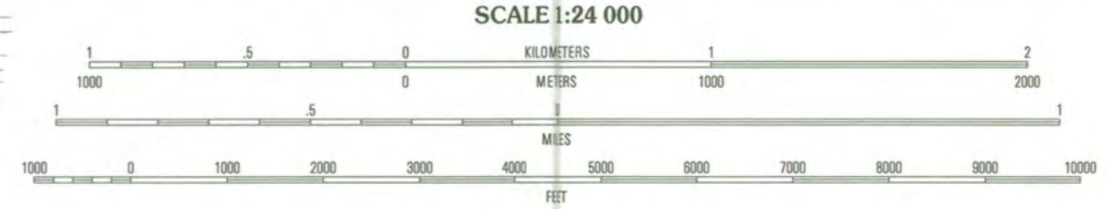
7 of 8





Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Topography compiled 1966. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1996 and other sources. Public Land Survey System and survey control current as of 1981. Boundaries current as of 2000
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83). Projection and 1 000-meter ticks: Universal Transverse Mercator, zone 12
2 500-meter ticks: Arizona Coordinate System of 1983 (central zone)
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27) is shown by dashed corner ticks. The values of the shift between NAD 83 and NAD 27 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software
There may be private inholdings within the boundaries of the National or State reservations shown on this map
Houses of worship, schools, and other labeled buildings verified 1966

ZONE 12 507069E 3573980N
LEWIS D. W. HALL HOUSE
2160 VIA CELESTE
TUCSON, AZ 85719



CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
SUPPLEMENTARY CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3	1 Ruelas Canyon
2	3	4	2 Oro Valley
3	4	5	3 Mount Lemmon
4	5	6	4 Jopson
5	6	7	5 Sabino Canyon
6	7	8	6 Cat Mountain
7	8		7 Tucson
8			8 Tucson East

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLE NAMES

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway
Secondary highway
Interstate Route
U.S. Route
State Route

Light-duty road, hard or hard surface
Improved surface
Unimproved road

TUCSON NORTH, AZ
1996

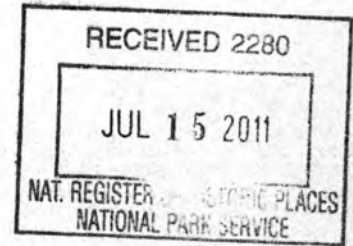
NIMA 3848 IV SW-SERIES V898



ISBN 0-607-94812-4
9 780607 948127



July 8, 2011



Carol Shull
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th Floor (MS2280)
Washington, D.C. 2005-5905

RE: THE ARCHITECTURE AND PLANNING OF JOSIAS JOESLER & JOHN MURPHEY IN TUCSON, ARIZONA, 1927-1956 MPDF

Dear Ms. Shull:

I am pleased to submit the National Register of Historic Places Registration Forms for the following properties:

- Van Schaick, Nellie Mae Kellogg House – Tucson, Pima, AZ
- Tout, Edwin I. and Gladys M. House – Tucson, Pima, AZ
- McFadden, Phillip G. House – Tucson, Pima, AZ
- Hall, Lewis D.W. House – Tucson, Pima, AZ
- Hall, Arthur C. and Helen Neel House – Tucson, Pima, AZ
- Fletcher, P.W. House – Tucson, Pima, AZ
- Corcoran, John P. and Helena S. House – Tucson, Pima, AZ
- Adams, James P. and Sarah House – Tucson, Pima, AZ

Accompanying documentation is enclosed, as required. Should you have any questions or concerns please contact me at vstrang@azstateparks.gov or at 602.542.4662.

Sincerely,

Vivia Strang, CPM
National Register Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office

Enclosures

VS:vs

Janice K. Brewer
Governor

State Parks
Board Members

Chair
Tracey Westerhausen
Phoenix

Walter D. Armer, Jr.
Vail

Reese Woodling
Tucson

Larry Landry
Phoenix

Alan Everett
Sedona

William C. Scalzo
Phoenix

Maria Baier
State Land
Commissioner

Renée E. Bahl
Executive Director

Arizona State Parks
1300 W. Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Tel & TTY: 602.542.4174
AZStateParks.com

800.285.3703 from
(520 & 928) area codes

General Fax:
602.542.4180

Director's Office Fax:
602.542.4188