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

# **National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet**

Sec	tion number	_ Page	<del></del>		
		SUPPLE	MENTARY LI	STING RECORD	
	NRIS Reference	Number:	950001082	Date Listed:	9/11/95
	Sirrine House Property Name				
	<u>Maricopa</u> County	<u>AZ</u> State	<u> </u>		
	N/A Multiple Name				
h	subject to the	ordance with following g the Nation ion documen	the atta exception onal Park otation.	ched nominations,	on documentation , or amendments, fication included
1	"Exploration/S	ettlement" on was conf	is remove firmed wit	d as an Area d h Reba Grandru	f Significance, of Significance.  In the Arizona
		Register pr g Authority		le nomination at	ctachment)

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United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

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 Howered Market Spaces Mark Spaces Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Market Spaces Spaces Mark Spaces Spaces Spaces Mark Spaces Spaces Mark Spaces Spaces Mark S
1. Name of Property
historic name Sirrine House
other names/site number Sirrine House Historic Museum; Joel E. Sirrine House
2. Location
street & number 160 North Center Street not for publication N/A city or town Mesa vicinity N/A state Arizona code AZ county Maricopa code 013 zip code 85201
3. State/Federal Agency Certification
As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that thisx_ 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 nationally statewide _x locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)  Signature of certifying official Date

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

			=====
4. National E	Park Service Certification		
I, hereby cer	tify that this property is	s:	
See	in the National Register continuation sheet.  ned eligible for the al Register	Chetaicoti 1 bea	
See determin Nationa	continuation sheet.  ned not eligible for the al Register from the National Registe	er	÷
other (e	explain):	<u>.                                    </u>	
		9/11/45	
	Signature of Keeper	Date of Action	
5. Classifica	ation		
Ownership of	Property (Check as many be	oxes as apply)	
	private _X_ public-local public-State		
	public-Federal		·
Category of E	Property (Check only one be _X_ building(s) district site structure	ox)	
	object		
Number of Res	sources within Property		
Contr 1 	sites1 structu	gs res	
		usly listed in the National Register	N/A
Name of relat	ed multiple property listi	ing (Enter "N/A" if property is not pa	rt of
6. Function of	or Use	****************	
Historic Func	tions (Enter categories f		
Cat: _Do	omestic	Sub: _single dwelling	

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)  Cat: _Recreation and Culture Sub: _museum
7. Description
Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
_Late Victorian
Materials (Enter categories from instructions) foundation _Brick
roofWood Shingle wallsBrick
other2 Wood Porches 3 Brick Chimneys
Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)
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.
_X 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.)
A. owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
B. removed from its original location.
C. a birthplace or a grave.
D. a cemetery.
E. a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F. a commemorative property.
G. less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance	(Enter categories from instruct	
	_Architecture	<del>-</del>
		-
		- -
		-
		-
		-
		-
Period of Significance	1896 - 1905	_
		-
		-
Significant Dates189	96	
Dignificanc baces10.	J 0	
	mplete if Criterion B is marked	labove)
N,	/A	-
Cultural Affiliation	N/A	
		-
		·
Architect/BuilderS:	irrine, Joel E	-
		•
Narrative Statement of	Significance (Explain the sign	ificance of the property on
one or more continuation	on sheets.)	arreames or one property on
9. Major Bibliographica		
	es, and other sources used in p	
more continuation sheet	ts.)	
Previous documentation		
preliminary determ; requested.	ination of individual listing (	36 CFR 67) has been
	in the National Register	
	ned eligible by the National Re	gister
designated a Natior	nal Historic Landmark	<b>3</b>
recorded by Histori	ic American Buildings Survey	#
recorded by Histori	ic American Engineering Record	#
Primary Location of Add	litional Data	
State Historic Pres		
Other State agency	, or vacion of from	
Federal agency		
Local government		
University		
_X_ Other Name of repository: M	loca Couthwast Museum 50 W W-	double Wass July 5-55
dame of repository:m	lesa Southwest Museum, 53 N. Mac	donaid, Mesa, Arizona 85201
		•

10. Geographical Data
Acreage of Property Approximately two-thirds of an acre
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing  1 _124226703697905_ 3  2 4
Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)
11. Form Prepared By
name/title Jane Johnson/Sirrine House Educator
organization City of Mesa, Mesa Southwest Museum date November 30, 1994 street & number 53 N. Macdonald city or town Mesa state Arizona zip code 85201
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 FPO for any additional items)
Property Owner
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)  name
street & numbertelephone
city or townstatezip code

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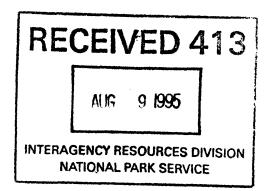
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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

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Sirrine House name of property Maricopa, Arizona county and State



#### SUMMARY

The Sirrine House, 160 N. Center, Mesa, Maricopa County, Arizona, is an 1896 Queen Anne style detached house. The residence is an one-story brick building distinguished by a large wooden encircling veranda elevated on a lattice-like porch base, with a cross gable roof over a "T" floor plan interior. As one of the oldest homes left in Mesa's original square mile, the Sirrine House is a distinctive example of a working class home at the turn of the century. The home rests on the original site of construction on a portion of the same land parcel platted in 1878, when Mesa was first subdivided. It is across the street from the Mesa Arts Center, Centennial Hall and the Mesa Community Center, in a downtown area known as Mesa Town Center. Following restoration, the house exhibits a high degree of integrity in architectural design, materials and workmanship. It was obtained by the Mesa Historical and Archaeological Society and the City of Mesa in 1980. architectural additions, which included several small bedrooms, a modern kitchen and two bathrooms, have been removed. As a result of the historic archaeological methods utilized to restore the home to its original appearance, every detail was painstakingly recorded to insure its 1896 to 1905 integrity. This work was completed, and the Sirrine House Historic Museum was opened to the public in 1986 as the best preserved local example of a Vernacular house type built in the Queen Anne Cottage style.

#### DESCRIPTION

#### Construction:

The Sirrine House Historic Museum is a one-story brick constructed T-shaped house on a brick foundation, however the high (fourteen foot) ceilings in this onestory home give the impression of a two-story residence from the exterior. brick was produced by the Shill family of Lehi, a small community north of Mesa, and is called Lehi brick. The brickwork is decoratively laid at vertical angles on both sides of the parlor door, creating a bay-like entrance. The reconstructed encircling veranda on wood posts is distinguished by wooden balusters on a latticelike porch base. The one inch tongue-and-groove wraparound ceiling within the veranda is ninety-eight percent original, thus the wooden veranda replication is consistent with the 1896 original. The eave treatment includes a boxed cornice with frieze, cornice returns and a pent roof. The smaller porch, accessible from the kitchen (west side), was completely reconstructed and is historically and architecturally compatible. The Sirrine House Historic Museum is accessible from three (wood panel with glass) doors on the encircling veranda, one central and two offset. Above all the doors and double hung sash windows are arched brick lintels. Transoms are above each door. The gabled roof is covered with wood shingles and has three chimneys. Porthole ventilators are visible in each gable with diagonal pattern shingles covering the front gable and a decorative inverted fan trim at the gable peak. Fish scale shingles cover the side gables.

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county and State

Original and Current Appearance:

A series of room additions/alterations were made to the house through the 1950's, however the original three room Lehi brick building was left entirely The south side of the porch was enclosed and screened. Another three rooms, with several closets, were added to the back (west portion) of the home. Interior plumbing for the kitchen and bathrooms had also been added. Rectangular windows replaced the round wood vents on the gables. After the Mesa Historical and Archaeological Society and the City of Mesa acquired the Sirrine House in 1980, extensive documentation and research was conducted to restore the residence to its 1896 time period with craftsmanship consistent with the original home. detail was carefully recorded with photographs and scale drawings to insure its 1896 to 1905 integrity. Samples of paint and wallpaper were taken in order to better replicate the original house interior. The wallpaper today very closely resembles the samples recovered by the archaeologists. Paint samples were taken by an historic paint curator and the colors were matched to the originals. details as small as nail holes in the picture rails were recorded to historically depict the Sirrine House when Joel and Caroline lived there from 1896 to 1905.

The fenestration pattern is original to the residence and consists of double hung 1/1 pane windows. Double sets of these windows are located on both sides of the main parlor door, creating a projecting bay-like entrance. A double set of the windows are on the north side of the bedroom, as well. Single windows are throughout the rest of the home, each located across from another, or a door, to provide ventilation in this arid climate. This pattern is original to the 1896 structure.

The restoration work has involved the removal of a screened porch on the south side of the house. Three additions on the west, interior closets, a modern kitchen and two bathrooms were also removed as part of the restoration project. The roof was in very poor condition and, in order to prevent weather damage, it was completely replaced with wood shingles similar to those removed.

A Restoration Committee was developed during the 1980 through 1986 renovation. It included City of Mesa officials, members of the Mesa Historical and Archaeological Society, two historic architects and the administrator of the Mesa Southwest Museum. The Restoration Committee, in its quest to return the Sirrine House to its original appearance, decided that the many layers of exterior white paint should be removed, in order to reveal the red Lehi brick. They tested some small areas with acid wash and found the results unsatisfactory. Next a trial area was sandblasted and this was determined to produce minor abrasion with the best effect. Consequently, the building was sandblasted to remove the white paint and this has led to some spalling of the patina on the soft Lehi brick. The integrity of the building is still intact, in terms of historic wall materials and mass.

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Sirrine House name of property Maricopa, Arizona county and State

The Sirrine House Historic Museum is continuously monitored for structural and architectural problems associated with the administration of a restored historic home. The Southwest Archaeological Team and Mesa Southwest Museum staff have met with the Arizona State Historical Preservation Officer, Jim Garrison, to determine the most critical of these problems. We are currently working to replace and repoint the bricks that have been affected by sandblasting with compatible bricks and lime mortar consistent with the craftsmanship of the original construction. Contributing to the spalling, also, is a situation of rising damp caused by rain drainage toward the home and a drip irrigation system immediately surrounding the foundation of the building. The drip system has now been removed. These adverse moisture problems are included in the stabilization project. The Sirrine House is structurally sound and these issues are being addressed, in order to preserve the historic fabric of the building.

To meet fire codes and other city requirements, additional restoration work was needed. The electrical wiring in the home is in the original location but fire codes mandated that the wires be replaced. Heating and air conditioning were necessary modifications in order to allow for public access and the protection of the artifacts. The ductwork was put in the basement with floor air vents. The floor grates are historically accurate reproductions. The attic also had to be insulated, again to meet city fire codes. None of these changes are significantly adverse to the integrity of the Sirrine House.

#### <u>Interior</u>

The "T" interior floor plan of the Sirrine House Historic Home Museum contains three rooms and 857 square feet. The east facing porch entrance leads directly into the parlor. The bedroom, accessed from the kitchen or parlor, is located in the northwest portion of the house. The kitchen, accessed from the parlor or bedroom occupies the southwest portion of the house. All rooms have exterior access doors as well, with the kitchen having two such doors. The parlor contains a small brick interior chimney, while the bedroom and kitchen have end-wall chimneys on the north and south, respectively.

The interior trim consists of Ponderosa pine freighted from Prescott, Arizona via the Black Canyon Trail. This wood was brought to Mesa by Joel E. Sirrine and his brother Warren LeRoy Sirrine. George Warren Sirrine, Joel's father, had the tools that were used to plane the one by twelve inch baseboards, double hung 1/1 sash windows and sills, all the doorcases featuring roundels and the wainscotting in the kitchen. The floors are three inch tongue-and-groove pine boards. At least ninety-five percent of this original wood interior is intact.

#### Site

The Sirrine House occupies the initial parcel of construction, platted in 1878. At that time, the lot was one and one-quarter acre, however presently the

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grounds contain about two-thirds of an acre. A gazebo, southwest of the home, was added to enhance the Sirrine House Historic Museum grounds for special activities and events. Although this structure was not part of the original site, it is reflective of the period. As a noncontributing structure it does not adversely affect the overall integrity of the house and grounds. It supplies a location for special events, public activities and enhances public use. The gazebo is beneficial to the Sirrine House by providing a shaded waiting area to preserve the interior from large crowds, as well.

Also on the grounds of the Sirrine House Historic Museum is a stucco-covered adobe building that was plausibly a garage. From researching Mesa Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, this building was built after 1923 and was part of the property when the City of Mesa took possession in 1980. Historical archaeologists are uncertain as to the exact date it was constructed. The west portion of this structure currently houses a permanent exhibit about the restoration of the Sirrine House with photographs, text and artifacts depicting the process of stabilizing and restoring it to its current condition. A restroom necessary for public access and staff comfort are located in the east portion of the garage. As a non-contributing building this adobe building does not adversely affect the overall integrity of the nouse and grounds and provides a "Before and After" restoration exhibit and a necessary restroom facility.

The current landscaping also does not completely reflect the 1896 appearance of the Sirrine House grounds. Although the Mesa Southwest Museum staff has substantial documentation of the original landscape, City of Mesa water conservation standards required certain changes. Consequently, an orchard and small pond are not part of the current landscape, although the northwest location of the citrus trees is representative of the original orchard location. It is possible that, following future archaeological investigation and an exemption for vater usage, the grounds could be restored to their appearance during Joel and laroline Sirrine's occupation.

The Sirrine House is included in the proposed West Second Street Historic District. The area contains 42 primary buildings along West Second Street bounded by North Center Street and North Robson Street. This historic district is significant for its architectural merits and its historic association with the evolution of Mesa's most prominent pre-1940 middle and upper class neighborhood, per the City of Mesa's Historic Building Survey of May 1993. As one of the oldest nomes left in Mesa's original square mile, the Sirrine House Historic Museum is the only distinctive example of a working class Queen Anne style home at the turn of the century remaining in this neighborhood.

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Sirrine House name of property Maricopa, Arizona county and State

#### SUMMARY

The Sirrine House, constructed in 1896, is significant under National Register Criterion C as one of the best preserved working-class Queen Anne architectural style homes to survive in the City of Mesa, Arizona. It clearly conveys the spirit of Victorian architecture, along with the Mass Vernacular characteristics of the builder. Since its restoration between 1980 and 1986, the Sirrine House exhibits a high degree of integrity in architectural design, materials and craftsmanship. The residence is historically associated with Joel E. Sirrine, an early Mesa pioneer. Sirrine's occupancy of this home in Mesa extended only from circa 1896 to 1905. For this reason, the property is not being nominated under Criterion B.

#### APPLICABLE CONTEXTS

Two historic contexts are directly applicable to the Sirrine House Historic Museum. These two contexts at the local level are: the Queen Anne Cottage architectural style represented in Mesa's early years and the establishment and the settlement of Mesa in 1878 by a group known as the Mesa Company. Joel E. Sirrine arrived in Mesa at the age of about ten. Joel's father, George Warren Sirrine, is considered to be one of Mesa's founding fathers, as is his maternal grandfather, Charles Crismon. They and two other men and their families were the driving forces behind the Mesa Company. Joel's first cousin, Theodore C. Sirrine, platted the original Mesa town site in 1878.

#### <u>Historic Context</u>

Mesa was settled as a result of Brigham Young's desire to organize a party to settle southern Arizona for the Church of the Latter-Day Saints (Mormons). On May 15, 1877, George W. Sirrine (Joel's father) and Charles Crismon (Joel's grandfather) were "called" to organize this group. Francis M. Pomeroy, Charles I. Robson and about eighty others, including women and children, joined in this trek. Joel E. Sirrine was about ten at the time he made this five-month journey by wagon. The Mesa Company, as the settlers became known, arrived on February 14, 1878.

They implemented a system of canals utilizing prehistoric (1 to 1450 A.D.) Hohokam aqueducts. By April the canal was opened enough to supply water to raise crops. The canals reached the town site by October of 1878. The irrigation system prought about by the expansion of the canal system provided agricultural and development opportunities to Mesa. Within several years Mesa's population expanded rapidly. By the turn of the century Mesa had 722 residents and today has over 330,000.

Joel's cousin, Theodore C. Sirrine, filed for possession of Mesa's Section 22, Township 1 North, Range 5 East, as the original townsite of Mesa City. He deeded this section to George W. Sirrine, Francis M. Pomeroy and Charles I. Robson. The NPS Form 10-900-a (8-86)
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land was held in trust and was later divided among the men working on the canal. Joel E. Sirrine was mechanically inclined and worked on the canal as a large dredge operator, keeping the canals open for the Consolidated Canal Company.

#### <u>Architectural Context - Local</u>

The first homes in Mesa consisted of brush sheds and tents. Early adobe dwellings were built soon after that. With the advent of the first railroad in Mesa in 1895, materials and lumber were more accessible and less expensive. During that time late Queen Anne Victorian styles emerged, based on designs imported from San Francisco. Often the traditional Mormon house of this period was "T" shaped in plan, with design references to the Queen Anne style. Some residences from this era still exist in Mesa. The Joel E. Sirrine House and the Ellis Johnson House, located near the Sirrine House at 49 W. 1st Street, are considered to be outstanding examples of brick Queen Anne Cottage style homes.

The Sirrine House was built by Joel E. in 1896 upon the occasion of his marriage to Caroline Simkins. George W. Sirrine deeded the property where the Sirrine House is located to Joel E. on March 21, 1896, just seventeen days after his marriage to Caroline. From the Mesa Free Press of May 8, 1896, "Joel Sirrine's new brick residence is about completed." This Queen Anne style home is representative of the types of homes that graced the Mesa community in the early years of its development. The home represents a working class family residence.

#### Architectural Integrity

In form and design, the Sirrine House Historic Museum exhibits characteristics of the Queen Anne style of architecture built in early Mesa. The exterior Lehi prick integrity of the residence is ninety-eight percent original. The room additions that had been added were carefully leveled, in order to preserve the initial three room home built in 1896. As a result, the historic wall materials, letails, massing and openings are intact and visible. Throughout the restoration process, historic archaeological methods were employed to preserve this distinctive /ictorian home and its clear identity with early Mesa residents.

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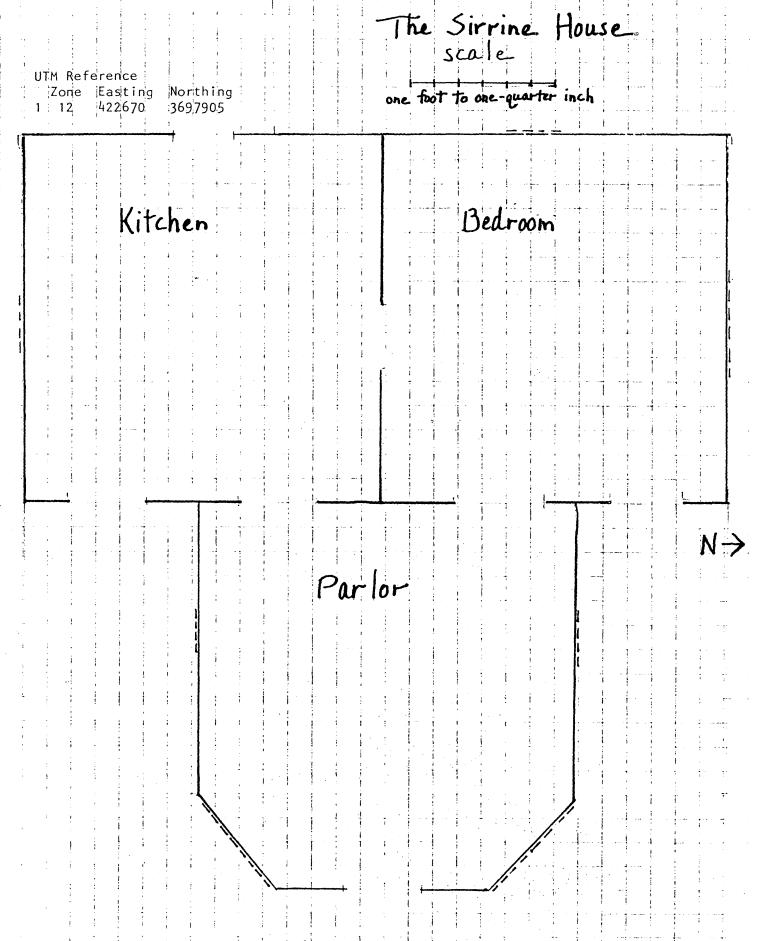
Section 10	Page'	Sirrine house
		name of property
		_Maricopa, Arizona county and State
	•	

Verbal Boundary Description

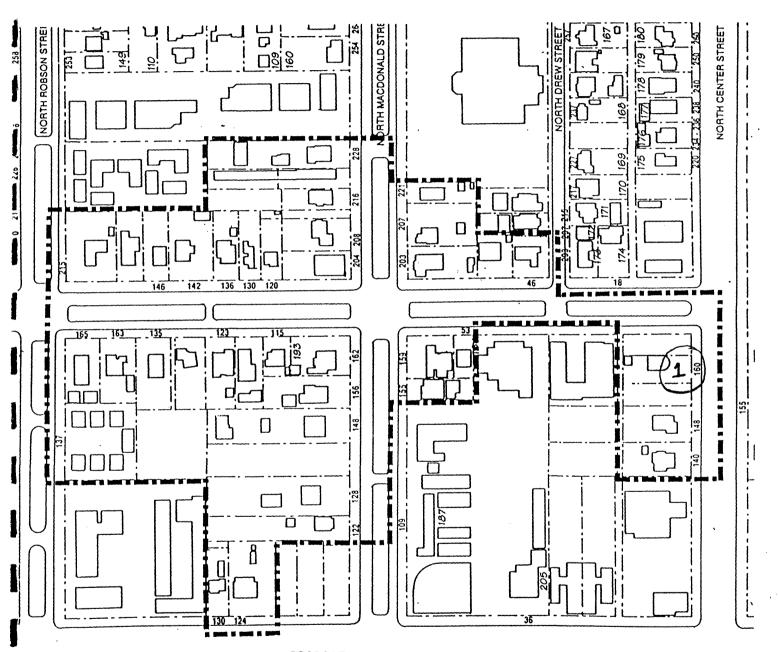
The South 65 feet of the North 115 feet of the East 159 feet of Lot 6, Block 3, of Mesa, according to Book 3 of Maps, page 11, records of Maricopa County, Arizona.

Boundary Justification

The nominated property includes the Sirrine House Historic Museum and the property surrounding it that has historically been part of the original Sirrine property and that maintain historic integrity. The parcel of the original property west of the alley has been excluded because it has been developed into an apartment complex.



The Sirrine House; The South 65 feet of the North 115 feet of the das the decoration of Lot 6, Block 3, of Mesa, according to Book 3 of Maps, page 11, records of Maricopa County, Arizona.



PROPOSED

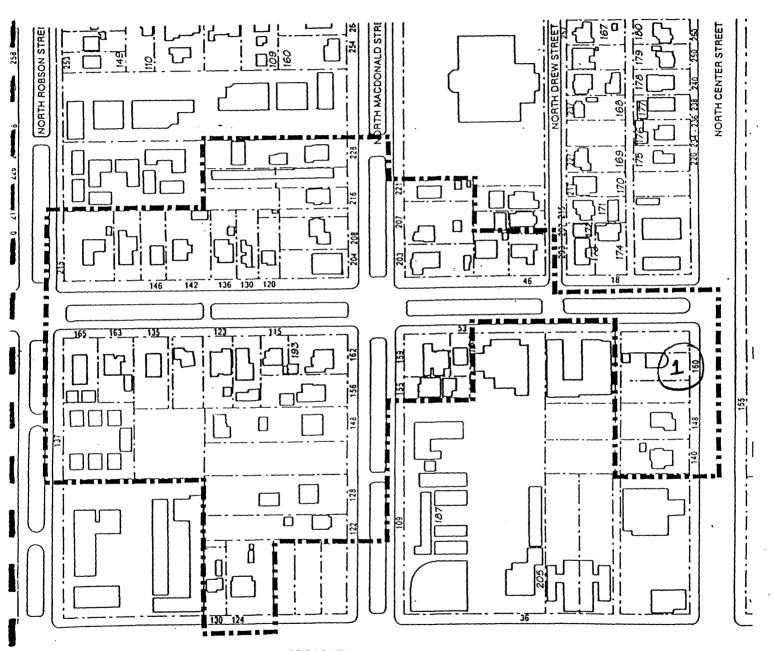
### **West Second Street Historic District**



1. Sirrine House, 160 North Center Street, Mesa, Arizona 85201

The Sirrine House scale UTM Reference one foot to one-quarter inch Zone Easting Northing 422670 1 : 12 :369,7905 Kitchen Bedroom Parlor

The Sirrine House; The South 65 feet of the North 115 feet of the cas the see of Lot 6, Block 3, of Mesa, according to Book 3 of Maps, page 11, records of Maricopa County, Arizona.



PROPOSED

## **West Second Street Historic District**



1. Sirrine House, 160 North Center Street, Mesa, Arizona 85201