

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

For NPS use only

received JAN 10 1985

date entered FEB 8 1985

**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

historic The Lewis Douglas House

and/or common The Bishop Harte House

2. Location

street & number 815 East Orangewood Avenue N/A not for publication

city, town Phoenix N/A vicinity of

state Arizona code 04 county Maricopa code 013

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Bishop and Mrs. Joseph Harte

street & number 815 East Orangewood Avenue

city, town Phoenix N/A vicinity of state Arizona

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Maricopa County Recorder's Office

street & number 111 South Third Avenue

city, town Phoenix state Arizona

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY/CONTEXT

The Lewis W. Douglas House, built in Phoenix, Arizona in 1923, is a large, two-story, brick residence typical of the formal suburban architecture of the early twentieth century. Stylistically, the house exhibits Colonial Revival details, especially in its broad, saltbox-profile roof gables and louvered window shutters.

The property is located in north Phoenix in a historically agricultural area. When constructed, the house was sited in a large citrus grove, but since that time the surrounding lands have been sold and subdivided. The present setting for the Lewis Douglas House is a heavily landscaped tract of land nearly two acres in size, surrounded by a post-World War II development of large, single family homes. When contrasted to the larger desert setting of the Salt River Valley, the lush grounds of the Lewis W. Douglas House have an oasis-like quality. The mature vegetation surrounding the house includes forty-seven olive trees; several carob, bottle brush, palo verde, Italian cypress, acacia, mesquite, and palm trees; a sixty foot high eucalyptus tree; and many shrubs and bushes.

EXTERIOR

The core of the house consists of two intersecting gables (oriented east-west and north-south), creating an asymmetrical massing and an "L"-shaped plan in the main block. The foundation is of poured concrete. A one-story, brick guest house is connected to the west elevation by a covered breezeway. Most gable ends have louvered vents positioned below the ridge. Weathered wood shingles on the roof slopes create a dramatic contrast with the white-painted brick walls on all elevations.

The primary feature on the north elevation is the gable wall of the two-story, north-south wing which creates an extending bay offset to the east. A battered brick chimney rises up to and above the ridge line. The main entry is located in the northwest corner and is sheltered beneath a recessed porch contained below the longer west roof plane of the north-south wing. A small eyebrow dormer projects from the roof slope above the entry. The entry consists of a six panel "Dutch" door flanked by $\frac{1}{2}$ sidelights with rectangular leaded glass panes.

The gable roofed breezeway, supported by square brick Tuscan columns, extends the east-west wing to the west and connects a small, one-story, brick guesthouse. The guesthouse is compatible with the main house and features a tripartite window unit on the rear (south) elevation. The east end of the north elevation is dominated by the north-facing roof plane of the east-west wing. The roof is punctuated by a small eyebrow dormer positioned in the center. A second entry is located on the first level within a screened porch contained below the roof.

The rear elevation features two major elements: an open porch with a pergola on the east, and an early 1930's frame and clapboard servant's quarters addition on the west. The addition extends to the south, and another open porch (L-shaped) is positioned in the corner. The addition is painted white and is topped by a wood-shingled gable roof. Like the guesthouse, its physical characteristics complement those of the main house.

(See Continuation Sheet)

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 1

Item number 7

Page 2

The larger wall planes of the house are broken by double-hung windows -- in some cases set in groupings of three or four. The individual windows feature 3/1 sash, with the upper panes vertically arranged, as was common to early twentieth century residential architecture. An ornamental window into the living room on the first floor features a central panel of leaded glass with diamond-shaped lights flanked by narrow side panels with more intricate design. Many of the windows are flanked by black louvered shutters.

A detached wood frame garage finished with vertical boarding and surmounted by a shed roof is located to the rear of the house. The garage appears to be the same vintage as the servant's quarters addition.

INTERIOR

All of the interior flooring, doors, cabinets, trim, hardware, and plaster walls appear to be original. A single ballustrated stairway made of oak provides access to the second floor. The three upstairs baths still contain the original tubs, lavatories, and faucets. Two of the water closets are original.

INTEGRITY

Due to consistent and careful maintenance over the past sixty-two years, the Lewis W. Douglas House exhibits a high level of architectural integrity throughout. The exterior appears as built except for the early 1930's rear addition. Over time the wood shingle roofing has been replaced, but with identical material.

Furthermore, although the surrounding citrus groves are no longer extant, the vegetation around the house has been nurtured over the years, preserving the immediate historic setting of the property.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1923 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SUMMARY

The Lewis W. Douglas House in Phoenix, Arizona, constructed in 1923, is historically significant for its association with Douglas, a nationally prominent Arizona politician and United States Congressman whose public career extended from 1922 through the years following World War II. During this period, Douglas served his home state and the nation in a number of elected and appointed positions of leadership.

There are no other historic properties extant in the state of Arizona that are known to have been associated with Douglas.

HISTORIC BACKGROUND/CONTEXT

Lewis W. Douglas was born to prominence. Both of his grandfathers, Dr. James Douglas and Lewis Williams, had been responsible for the development of the Copper Queen Mining Company in Bisbee, located in the extreme southeastern corner of the Arizona Territory. The Copper Queen Mine and the adjacent Lavender Pit, an open pit mine, became renowned as the largest copper producers in the Territory and, later, the State.

Dr. Douglas also established the El Paso and Southwestern Railroad in response to a need to supplant the stagecoach and mule team routes which were the only form of transportation in and out of Bisbee. More importantly, he created the town of Douglas on the Mexican border south of Bisbee as a site to smelter the ores from the operations in Bisbee.

Lewis Douglas's father, James Stuart Douglas, rose to prominence in the Phelps-Dodge Corporation, which had been formed by several mergers of which the Copper Queen Mining Company was an important part. He developed the very successful United Verde Extension Mine in Jerome (Jerome is now a designated National Historic Landmark) and, in partnership with W. H. Brophy, founded the Bank of Douglas and the Bank of Bisbee. The banks have since merged and are still in operation today as the Arizona Bank, the third largest bank in the state.

Lewis W. Douglas was born into this distinguished family on July 2, 1894 in Bisbee. His early years were spent in Nacozari, Sonora, Mexico, where his father was general manager of a Phelps-Dodge-owned operation. He later attended boarding schools in New York and New Jersey, and in 1912 he began to pursue his college education in Amherst, Massachusetts, where he was enrolled as a mining student. He graduated cum laude in 1916 and received the Faculty Award for outstanding scholarship and leadership.

(See Continuation Sheet)

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet 5.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 1.66

Quadrangle name Sunnyslope, AZ

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

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Verbal boundary description and justification SEC. LOT 4 TWN BLK 2 W RNG TR 3 E PT W 2 FR W 4 COR RUN 18.5' TH S 88; 18' E 737' TO POB S 88; 18" E 173.31.' TO PT TH S88; 43' E 42.12' S 2; 0' W 338-27' N 89; 15' W 210.14' IV 341.53' TO POB.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Arizona SHPO Staff with information provided by Bishop M. Harte
 organization Historic Preservation Section date October 1984
Arizona State Parks
 street & number 1688 West Adams telephone (620) 255-4174
 city or town Phoenix state Arizona 85007

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *Donna J. Schuber*
 title SHPO date December 26, 1984

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date 2-8-85

Alvoret Byrum
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 2

Item number 8

Page 2

Douglas then enrolled in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for special courses in metallurgy, geology, and science; however, this phase of his education was curtailed when he volunteered in 1917 to serve his country in World War I. After serving with the headquarters staff of General William Johnson in France, he changed the direction of his career, returning to Amherst to teach history and to Harvard to study law. He married in 1921 and returned to Arizona.

During his son's college and Army years, J. S. Douglas had developed the rich United Verde Extension Mine in Jerome. Upon his return from the war, Lewis was employed in the mine as a common day laborer, but an eye injury resulted in his breaking from the family mining tradition to pursue politics as a primary occupation.

His career in this arena began in 1922 when he was elected to the Sixth Arizona Legislature. He moved from Jerome to Phoenix and invested in a citrus farm with a close friend, Frank Brophy. The Lewis W. Douglas House was constructed the next year in the middle of the citrus groves.

Douglas did not completely reject his mining interests, however, and worked to improve the differential flotation process for recovering oxidized lead and silver minerals. He formed the Grand Central Mining Company, which reworked a tailings dump in Tombstone and realized large profits.

After serving a single term in the Arizona legislature, Douglas was elected as Arizona's single representative to the House of Representatives in 1926. He was re-elected to this position three times and quickly rose to political prominence within the state and the nation.

During these years Douglas established a reputation for outspokenness and for refusing to allow political expediency to shape his views. He supported the repeal of the Volstead Act, but "dry" Arizona re-elected him. Also, he stood firm in his belief that the Depression necessitated reductions in veteran's compensations despite the fact that Arizona had a large population of World War I veterans. He was re-elected, nevertheless. During these years he established his reputation and continued to reside in the house at 815 East Orangewood.

On March 4, 1933, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt appointed Douglas as Director of the Budget. At this time he moved to Washington, D.C. after having lived in his Phoenix home for eleven years. His nephew next occupied the property for an undetermined number of years. The Lewis W. Douglas House is currently owned by Bishop and Mrs. Joseph M. Harte. Bishop Harte is well known in Arizona as a Bishop in the Episcopal Church. In 1962 they bought the house which previously had been owned by the Episcopal Diocese of Arizona.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 3

Item number 8

Page 3

In his new position, Douglas labored for eighteen months attempting to balance the federal budget. Inherent in this attempt was a resistance to the New Deal's policy of deliberate excessive spending. Finally, he resigned in protest, and later attacked the New Deal in his book The Liberal Tradition.

Douglas's resignation from this important post did not damage his career. He was appointed the Vice-President of the American Cyanamid Company until 1937 when he became the first American citizen to serve as President of McGill University in Montreal, Canada. In 1940 he became president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and moved to New York City. Shortly thereafter, in 1941, he became deputy expeditor of Lend-Lease and was almost immediately made deputy administrator of the War Shipping Administration upon the entrance of the United States into the war in Europe. The head of the British War Shipping Administration acknowledged his efforts in coordinating the frenetic activity of allocating new American ships to carry war supplies to Europe, stating that "with industry and demoniac energy" he had "a mastery of the factors involved which equalled that of anyone in either London or Washington."¹

Ill health led to his resignation in 1944, but in 1945 he was made special advisor to General Lucius Clay, Deputy Military Governor of Germany. Sensing that the arguments about Germany would be cause of unlimited difficulties, Douglas returned to his position with Mutual Life. His private life was short-lived, however, because on February 27, 1949 he was appointed by President Truman to the Court of St. James, the first far-wester to hold such a prestigious position. This was a particularly difficult assignment during the post-war years due to the complexities of the execution of the Marshall Plan, the establishment of the Federal Republic of Western Germany, the Berlin Airlift, and the organization of NATO. In 1950 he resigned this post due to a severe eye injury.

He returned to Arizona to live in Tucson where he had purchased a substantial interest in the Southern Arizona Bank and Trust Company. In addition to his banking interests, he had also formed the Douglas Livestock Company, based out of a 15,000 acre ranch in Sonoita. With an improvement in health, his activities again expanded beyond his home state. He became Chairman of the American Assembly for the Exploration of the World's Crucial Problems in 1951, and in the same year the National Institute of Social Sciences awarded him a gold medal for "services to humanity".

In 1952 he traveled, supporting the presidential candidacy of General Eisenhower. In 1953, at the request of the President, he met with British leaders in Washington and in London to help develop a long range foreign economic policy.

¹ Pollack, Paul. Arizona's Men of Achievement, Vol. I and II, Privately published. 1958.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 4

Item number 8

Page 4

The man was apparently tireless, because during the 1950's he also served as a Director or the Chairman of the Board of many well known, blue chip corporations. He also served as a trustee of several academic foundations, including the Rockefeller Foundation, the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, and others.

In October of 1957, he was bestowed the Honorary Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire by Queen Elizabeth.

After a lifetime of exceptional contributions to his state and nation, Lewis W. Douglas died in Tucson on March 8, 1979.

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

The Lewis W. Douglas House possesses historic significance for its association with an individual who was born to prominent ancestry and whose outstanding career continued the legacy of grand works established by his progenitors. Although he did not reside in the house during his entire career, the eleven years during which Lewis Douglas lived at 815 East Orangewood were formative, yet crucial, in terms of establishing his reputation on a national level. This reputation provided the context for his expanding role in national and world affairs, a role which continued for nearly thirty years. Because there are no other known historic properties so directly associated with Douglas in Arizona, the house at 815 East Orangewood best embodies his contributions to his home state, his nation, and the world.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only

received

date entered

Continuation sheet 5

Item number 9

Page 1

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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