

The Roosevelt Neighborhood

The Anglo history of Phoenix traditionally begins in 1867 when John William (Jack) Swilling and a party from Wickenburg settled along the lower Salt River. Swilling organized the Swilling Irrigating Canal Company to construct a series of irrigation ditches by excavating the ancient Hohokam canals and to cultivate hay for sale to the U.S. Army at Fort McDowell.

In 1871, the townsite of Phoenix was surveyed and lots were platted by Captain William Hancock. The surveyed area was one mile in length and a half mile in width, containing 232 acre lots out in a north-south grid pattern. The townsite was bounded by Van Buren on the north, by Harrison (now the railroad tracks) on the south, and by Seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, on the east and west, respectively.

The completion of the transcontinental railroad through Arizona in 1884 contributed to the accelerated expansion of the new city by making processed building materials easily available and affordable. Painted lumber, plate glass, stone, prefabricated components and pressed and cast metal had become common in constructing Phoenix's early buildings. Moreover, after the establishment of a local brick kiln in 1878, builders began erecting brick commercial buildings and residences.

The devastating floods of 1890 and 1891 altered the established growth pattern of Phoenix, an uneven but radial pattern of growth. In February 1891, the Salt River overflowed its banks, covering the lower valley horizontally and forcing the evacuation of families to higher ground. Floodwaters came as far as Jackson Street and as far west as First Avenue and threatened residences in the Collins, Murphy, and Linnville additions. As a result of this flood, the elite left the southern area of the city and its outlying areas and moved to higher ground north of the Grand Central Avenue, westward along Washington Street, and adjacent to the city along diagonal. This northward movement was a major impetus to the development of the residential additions that constitute the Roosevelt Neighborhood.

The Roosevelt Neighborhood is significant as a microcosm of the development patterns that shaped Phoenix in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The neighborhood was one of the first to begin Phoenix's northward pattern of development, which continues today. This development was influenced by the proximity of Central Avenue—the primary thoroughfare throughout the Phoenix Railway line, creating "street car suburbs." Prior to the development of streets, Phoenix residents generally lived within walking distance of their places of employment. By 1900, the importance of the street car gave way to the automobile. The construction of Kenilworth School, one of Phoenix's major elementary schools, also spurred development.

A number of important milestones are represented in the Roosevelt Neighborhood, both Chelsea Place and the Kenilworth Addition were "developers' subdivisions," the former

developed by Home Builders and the latter by Southwestern Building & Investment Company (and, later, Home Builders). These developers offered custom-designed homes, which could be bought with the land on an installment plan. Prior to this practice, prospective homeowners had to pay for the land in full before a house could be constructed. The "low down, low monthly installment plan" offered by Home Builders and Southwestern Building & Investment Company made home ownership possible for the average family for the first time. The Chelsea Place and Kenilworth additions in the Roosevelt Neighborhood were among the first in the City of Phoenix to be developed according to such a plan.

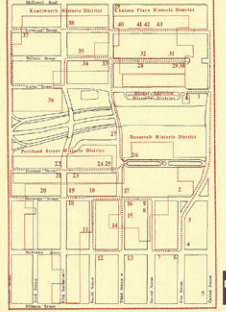
By the end of World War I, realtors were expressing a need for more housing for new residents and winter visitors. To accommodate this demand a number of major apartment buildings were erected in the Roosevelt Neighborhood. Additionally, post-war property, along with the rise of the automobile as a form of rapid, personal transportation, made it possible for thousands of Americans to visit the Southwest. The Hotel Westward Ho was one of the first resort hotels constructed to meet the growing demand for luxurious tourist accommodations. Tourists continued to be one of the city's largest sources of income.

To serve the winter visitors and tourists in the Roosevelt Neighborhood, enterprising developers built the Gold Spar Marketing Center, one of the first shopping centers in Phoenix built to serve a specific residential area. This marketing center was an early development in a trend that has continued throughout the city's history and has had a marked effect on the commercial development of the city. The trend has emphasized the development of smaller neighborhood shopping centers rather than a centralized commercial shopping district.

Architecturally, the Roosevelt Neighborhood has some of the finest examples of early twentieth century residential architecture in the City of Phoenix. Among the relatively plain California Bungalows, which dominate the landscape, are finely detailed Craftsman Bungalow and Period Revival houses (including Mission Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, Italian Villa Revival, French Provincial Revival, and English Cottage Revival). Many of these are the most notable examples of their styles in Phoenix. Furthermore, the neighborhood includes important assemblages of vernacular Neoclassical Revival cottages and Prairie School buildings. Trinity Cathedral, Kenilworth School, and the Hotel Westward Ho are also outstanding examples of their building types and styles in the City of Phoenix.

In addition to its importance in the developmental and architectural history of Phoenix, the Roosevelt Neighborhood was home to many of the city's elite during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A governor, mayors, city commissioners, supreme court justices, doctors, lawyers, and entrepreneurs all made the neighborhood their home. These pioneers helped shape Phoenix during its infancy. Today, however, most of these early leaders have been forgotten. It is hoped that this tour guide will help develop a new awareness of the city's history and a respect for the role the Roosevelt Neighborhood played in that past.

TOUR MAP



The Historical Tour Series is an outreach program of the Central Division of the Arizona Historical Society. This Guide was produced in cooperation with the Roosevelt Action Association.

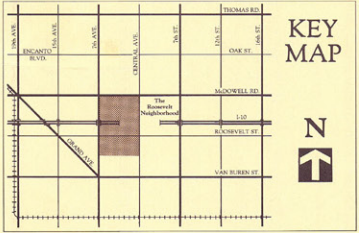
Additional information about the Roosevelt Neighborhood can be found in the National Register nomination prepared by Gerald A. Doyle & Associates, and from Bossons, Smarand, and Bungalow by Martha Weinger. Information from those sources is used by permission of the Roosevelt Action Association.

For further information regarding tours and other programs, contact the Arizona Historical Society at (602) 235-4470.

Design and illustration of this Guide by Don W. Ryden, AIA/Architects, Inc.

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Driving Tour time is approximately 60 minutes.

THE ROOSEVELT NEIGHBORHOOD



- 1. **Ellis Shackelford House**
1245 N. Central Avenue
The Ellis Shackelford House is notable as an excellent example of a Craftsman-style home and the only remaining intact Central Avenue residence in the Roosevelt Neighborhood. The house built in 1915, was designed by R.A. Cross, architect. It featured a solar water heater, automatic gas valves, a dual hot and cold water plumbing system, and a central vacuum system. W.C. Ellis, who had the house built, was the medical staff at Arizona Duncanson Hospital (now Ochsman Hospital), which he had organized. He served as Phoenix City Commissioner from 1920 through 1931.
- 2. **Trinity Episcopal Cathedral**
114 W. Roosevelt
One of the city's best designed churches, Trinity Cathedral was built between 1915 and 1920 in three distinct phases. The Mission Revival style church, with Spanish Renaissance Revival details, is the work of Charles A. Coulter, the chief of the noted Boston architectural firm of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge. In 1921, the building became the official cathedral of the Missionary District of Arizona for the Episcopal Diocese of Arizona. Bishop W. Atwood, who was the primary force behind the Cathedral's construction, founded St. Luke's Hospital, later St. Luke's Hospital, in 1907.
- 3. **Knights of Pythias Castle**
823 N. 1st Avenue
Fraternal organizations played an extremely important social role in Phoenix and other Western settlements. They were the focus of social gatherings and often served as benevolent societies, providing pensions for widows of members. In addition, lodge meetings were important settings for business and political transactions. Numerous fraternal and societal organizations, in addition to the Knights of Pythias, met here. The building was designed in 1920 by prominent local architect, Leach and Mahoney.
- 4. **Colton Stockade/Leon Hartman House**
801 N. 1st Avenue
This ca. 1910 house is distinguished by a ground floor arcade that wraps around the south side of the building, curvilinear porches, and a hipped tile roof. All the elements of the Mission Revival style. The Stockade/Leon Hartman House is one of the best, and most intact, examples of this popular style remaining in Phoenix.
- 5. **Charles Martin Stockade**, who resided in the house from 1920 until ca. 1918, was prominent Phoenix financier and developer. Stockade was a member of the State Senate from 1911 until 1912 and not successfully in the Republican candidate for governor in 1928.



Historical Society. The museum contains displays of early Arizona art and offers many public education programs. In the backyard stands the last surviving remnant of the Phoenix Railway Company.



The DeMond House, constructed ca. 1910, exhibits a unique mixture of architectural styles popular at the time of its design. Note the Mission Revival parapet and the Neoclassical Gothic than capital. DeMond was a prominent Phoenix businessman.



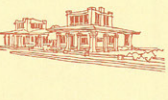
About 1922, the house was purchased by Leon L. Stockade, who was a member of the State Senate from 1911 until 1912 and not successfully in the Republican candidate for governor in 1928.

- 5. **Hotel Westward Ho**
6418 N. Central Avenue
The construction of the Hotel Westward Ho in 1928 signalled the city's transformation from a "dirt town" to the center of the Southwest. At the time it was built, it was reportedly the tallest reinforced concrete building in the Southwest. It is also the first multiple-story building in Phoenix to use refrigeration rather than evaporative cooling. The hotel was built to serve the city's increasing need for a luxury hotel for winter visitors and summer tourists. Originally designed by Los Angeles architect Hubert Lusk and Trevor, it was modified by architect Louis L. Dorr. The building combines Moderne lines with Spanish Colonial Revival details.
- 6. **Charles H. Dunlap House**
656 N. 1st Avenue
Constructed ca. 1914, the Dunlap House is an outstanding example of Mission Revival residential architecture. The building's simplicity of form, round arches, stepped and colonnaded porches, and red-tile roof are typical of this style. Additionally, the house is one of the earliest construction of the Valley made of cast-in-place concrete. Charles H. Dunlap was one of the founders and people's first and last mayor of Phoenix.
- 7. **Herman P. DeMond House**
641 N. 2nd Avenue
The DeMond House, constructed ca. 1910, exhibits a unique mixture of architectural styles popular at the time of its design. Note the Mission Revival parapet and the Neoclassical Gothic than capital. DeMond was a prominent Phoenix businessman.
- 8. **Neoclassical Cottages**
840 and 841 N. 2nd Avenue
These cottages, constructed ca. 1907, are outstanding examples of the Neoclassical style. The style was popular in Phoenix from the late 1890s to 1900 until the end of the territorial period, 1912.

- 9. **O.C. Thompson House**
850 N. 2nd Avenue
Constructed ca. 1921, the Thompson House is the oldest remaining residence in the Roosevelt Neighborhood. The Victorian style features Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, and Eastlake details. New State House architect and later a general agent of the Santa Fe railroad and later a U.S. Postmaster was a prominent civic leader.
- 10. **W.S. Goldsworthy House**
1023 W. Roosevelt
The unique roof form and carpentry detailing distinguish this house as a Japanese Bungalow. The rafter tail carpentry is highly original at the time. The house was built for a prominent Phoenix lawyer and banker, W.S. Goldsworthy, former general agent of the Santa Fe railroad and later a U.S. Postmaster was a prominent civic leader.
- 11. **Regene Hackett House**
822 N. 4th Avenue
This house is a prime example of Prairie School residential architecture. Its low-pitched hipped roof, stepped-out foundation, and hand-hewn emphasis the horizontality of the house, the essence of Prairie style. Regene Hackett, a prominent Phoenix physician, lived in the house until his death in ca. 1913 until his death in 1936. He served as chairman of the County Highway Commission and ran successfully for mayor in 1919 and 1920. Hackett owned most packing houses, the Hackett Market.
- 12. **The Greystone Apartments**
648-649 N. 4th Avenue
This pair of two-story buildings, built ca. 1930, exhibit some Spanish Colonial Revival details in the form of a Southwestern Vernacular design. The buildings are irregular in plan and block-like in form. The flat roof and arched windows and porches, which have several different stepped levels, are typical of the Mission Revival style. The Greystone Apartments are architecturally significant for their unusual type of concrete block exterior walls. These hollow-core, naturally colored concrete blocks closely resemble the color and texture of stumpy blocks, widely used in residential construction in the Southwest.
- 13. **Elizabeth Seargent Oldaker House**
649 N. 4th Avenue
Mrs. Oldaker was one of the grandmothers of the city's cultural institutions. She helped found the Arizona Museum, of which she served as president, and First Families of Arizona. She was also responsible for a prominent Phoenix architect, Dr. Eugene Montgomery. Her husband, Mr. Oldaker, died in 1909, and she died in 1975.
- 14. **Reverend Henry M. Campbell House**
621 N. 1st Avenue
The Campbell House is an extraordinary example of early California style architecture in the Roosevelt Neighborhood. The use of natural materials abounds in this 1910 house. These materials, including the rusticated, pressed concrete block foundation, wood-shingle gables, interior dark-stained oak woodwork, and leaded glass, demonstrate a conscious effort to follow the ideas of the Arts and Crafts movement. Reverend Campbell served as minister of the First Presbyterian Church from 1900 until 1916. The house also was the residence of A.L. Moore, undertaker (ca. 1924-25), and James Jones, Postmaster (ca. 1925-31).
- 15. **Roosevelt Park**
N. 1st Avenue near Roosevelt
Roosevelt Park was developed in 1934 on four lots which had remained vacant through the developmental history of Roosevelt. The park is a landmark of the Roosevelt district. As a long-time focal point for recreation and neighborhood events, it is an important public space in the Roosevelt Neighborhood.
- 16. **Dover Apartments**
245 W. Roosevelt
Built in 1919, the Dover Apartments was one of Phoenix's earliest apartment buildings. Each apartment had its own private entrance, the most modern and up-to-date apartment house ever built in the city, according to the newspaper. It is designed in the Federal Revival style by architect Puckaday and Smith.
- 17. **French Provincial House**
69 W. Willetts
After World War I, American doughboys returned from Europe with a taste for the exotic colors and picturesque villages they had seen abroad. As a result, the French Provincial Revival style became popular, and about 1935, the style is characterized by steeply pitched, arched double doors, and decorative ironwork openings. This example was constructed about 1925 (note the dated newspaper).
- 18. **Barrett E. Marks House**
33 W. Willetts
The Marks House is a unique Mission Revival design. Constructed in 1914, the house combines slightly pitched arched openings, thick walls, a curvilinear parapet, and arched windows to create a striking silhouette. Barrett E. Marks was a prominent Phoenix attorney who served as Assistant U.S. District Attorney for the District of Arizona. He was also a prominent figure in the Jewish community.
- 19. **H.E. Shaw House**
120 W. Willetts
Built in 1914 by Home Builders, H.E. Shaw designed this house in the English Cottage Revival style. In 1913, it was described as an "English Cottage Revival" in an issue of the Phoenix Gazette. The house features a prominent column with decorative fluting.
- 20. **Craftsman Bungalow**
38 W. Willetts
Home Builders featured this Craftsman Bungalow, built in 1912, as advertisements for Chelsea Place. It is an outstanding example of the Craftsman style, with its low lines, arched openings, and dark grey walls with black metal joints. The Craftsman style emphasized simplicity and the use of natural materials to make the Bungalow a harmonious part of the grounds surrounding it.

- 21. **Robert R. Breckenfield House**
503 W. Portland
One of the earliest houses built in Kenilworth, the Breckenfield House is an excellent example of a mixture of architectural styles that was popular in the Kenilworth Addition. The house was built ca. 1914 and purchased in 1915 by Dr. Robert R. Breckenfield. Dr. Breckenfield had a national reputation as an eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist, having treated several medical luminaries in private care during his life. Dr. Breckenfield was also director of the Phoenix Country Club.
- 22. **Marellin L. Vines House**
508 W. Portland
Built in 1915, the Vines House was designed by architect C. Eugene Van Arman. The architect designed many important public buildings in Phoenix, including the Phoenix Convention Center. The house is a rare example of Italian Villa style architecture in Phoenix. Marellin L. "Freddy" Vines was a prominent contractor, who was responsible for thousands of feet of sidewalk. As a contractor, through the neighborhood, keep your eye out for the "signature" of Freddy Vines stamped in the sidewalks. Several signature designs can be found.
- 23. **Portland Apartments**
343 W. Portland
The Portland Apartments, constructed in 1923 by H.C. Thomas, are noteworthy as an outstanding example of the Craftsman Bungalow style as applied to a multi-family dwelling. Features include heavy ironwork, glass cut facias, and decorative cast-iron details at the front porch, as well as white stucco and limestone at the central arched entrance. Thick and tapered columns and "decorative brackets" decorate the facade. The use of natural finishes and complex masonry and carpentry details such as these are typical of the Craftsman Bungalow style.
- 24. **Franklin T. and Anamath Altheim House**
618 W. Portland
Franklin T. Altheim was a prominent businessman and farmer, who helped found the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association. He helped write the organization's constitution and bylaws and was one of the original members serving in 1903. Anamath Altheim helped found the same first Farmers Truck Association and was a leader in the movement to elect wives to protect women and children. The house is notable for its secondary sleeping level. Originally screened on all sides, it provided cool breezes during Phoenix's hot summer nights.
- 25. **McDonald/Build House**
1102 W. Portland
This was the home of Malcolm G. McDonald, vice president and director of the Phoenix National Bank (now First Interstate). After 1919, he became the home of R.E. Bell, a prominent cattle rancher and real estate developer. Bell was president of the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association from 1920 until 1930. The Water Users' Association built the Salt River Project. Designed in 1912 by Rev. Leach and Trevor, prominent architect, the house is an outstanding example of Mission Revival architecture.
- 26. **Fred E. Winslow House**
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The Winslow House stands in the Simms Addition, which was conceived in 1913. That year, the City Board of Commissioners was instructed by the American Public at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Although only a remote remnant, the Simms Addition was the first attempt in Phoenix to develop a neighborhood according to the tenets of the City Beautiful movement. The broad boulevard mediates down the center of Portland St., once lushly landscaped with trees, but so clearly together that the early row rarely generated the lively, pedestrian park-like setting for the nearby houses that flanked the street.
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- 29. **Marion V. Warren House**
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The Warren House, built about 1911, is one of the best, and most intact, examples of a two-story Spanish Bungalow. The style, popularized by Pasadena, California, architect Charles and Henry Greene, was a variation on the Santa Catalina with Oriental motifs. Note the details along the gables.
- 30. **Albert C. Hanson, Jr. House**
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The Hanson House, constructed in 1923 by Dwight B. Hard Investment Company, exemplifies Southwest vernacular architecture. It differs from the Mission Revival and Spanish Colonial Revival styles because of its deep awnings, angular lines, and Art Deco details.
- 31. **Helen Anderson House**
149 W. McDowell
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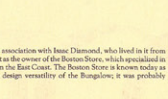
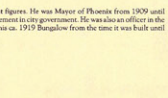
- 17. **Gold Spar Marketing Center**
225 W. Roosevelt
The Gold Spar, built in 1925, was the first Phoenix shopping center built to serve a residential area. It was an early development of a trend away from a central commercial shopping district, which has continued to have a marked effect on the commercial development of Phoenix. It was designed by local architect Lee Knapp with Spanish Colonial Revival and Mission Revival. Note the curvilinear parapet.
- 18. **Carpenter Duplex**
417-421 W. Roosevelt
The Carpenter Duplex was designed by prominent local architect Lester Bream about 1920. It is architecturally significant as one of four outstanding examples of Prairie School buildings in central Phoenix. The second floor sleeping levels were screened on all sides to each other and to the sun on a hot summer night.
- 19. **Kenilworth Apartments**
420 W. Roosevelt
The Kenilworth Apartments are architecturally noteworthy for the careful blending of Prairie School details. Constructed ca. 1921, it is one of the few buildings in the Kenilworth Addition that survived after World War I for winter visitors. Originally, each of the residential units was furnished, complete with silverware. Maldiverie was provided to accommodate the winter visitor.
- 20. **Louis L. Steward House**
522 W. Roosevelt
The Steward House is a notable example of a combined Victorian meeting with Prairie School design. The house was designed by prominent local architect, Louis L. Steward, moved to Phoenix in 1910 and became Steward's residence. He subdivided and developed the F.O. Story Addition, one of the earliest subdivisions in the Kenilworth Addition. He was also a prominent Phoenix businessman and a director of the Citizens State Bank.



- 21. **Lloyd B. Cheney House**
68 W. Willetts
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- 22. **Tucker Revival House**
312 W. Willetts
The neoclassical Tucker Revival style is characterized by steeply pitched gables, half-hipped and diamond-pane windows. This style was designed by prominent architect Lathrop G. Coxe in 1919.
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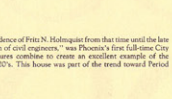
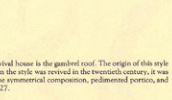
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- 34. **Ina Diamond House**
323 W. Willetts
Constructed ca. 1915, this house is noteworthy for its association with the Ina Diamond, who lived in it from about 1920 until about 1928. Diamond was prominent as one of the best Boston, which specialized in the design of important goods and a fashionable appearance. In 1922, he had the Spanish Colonial Revival house designed by Thomas B. Stewart, contractor.
- 35. **Charles A. Stauffer House**
323 W. Willetts
As publisher of the Arizona Republic, Charles Stauffer was one of the city's most influential citizens. He served as publisher from 1929 until he retired in 1946. Stauffer was on the Phoenix City Council from 1900 through 1910 and was active in numerous organizations. In 1922, he had the Spanish Colonial Revival house designed by Lee Puckaday, prominent local architect. Stauffer continued to live here until about 1949.



- 32. **Lloyd B. Cheney House**
68 W. Willetts
Lloyd B. Cheney was one of the city's most prominent figures. He was Mayor of Phoenix from 1909 until 1916 and the leader of the Progressive reform movement in city government. He was also mayor in the Valley Buck from 1903 until 1914. Cheney lived in this ca. 1919 Bungalow from the time it was built until about 1911.
- 33. **Tucker Revival House**
312 W. Willetts
The neoclassical Tucker Revival style is characterized by steeply pitched gables, half-hipped and diamond-pane windows. This style was designed by prominent architect Lathrop G. Coxe in 1919.
You are now in the Kenilworth Addition, one of the city's "street car suburbs." From the fall of 1911 until 1947, the Kenilworth residents can enjoy the view of the Kenilworth Addition, which was developed by Home Builders and Southwestern Building & Investment Company and a director of the Citizens State Bank.
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- 36. **Kenilworth School**
1210 N. 5th Avenue
The opening of Kenilworth School in 1920 spurred the growth of the residential area. Early Kenilworth schools included Phoenix High School, which was located on Grand Central Avenue, and the Kenilworth School, which was located on Harrison Street. The school, designed by V.O. Walford, is an outstanding example of the Neoclassical Revival style, popular for public buildings in the early twentieth century. Note the building's symmetry and the classical portico with columned Roman Ionic columns.
- 37. **Harry J. Fish House**
925 W. Linswood
The most striking feature of this Dutch Colonial Revival house is the gambrel roof. The origin of this style was in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. When the style was revived in the twentieth century, it was often combined with Georgian details, as found in the symmetrical, colonnaded portico, and Tuscan columns. The house was constructed ca. 1927.
- 38. **F.N. Holmgren House**
344 W. Linswood
This house was constructed ca. 1922 and was the residence of F.N. Holmgren from that time until the late 1930s. Holmgren, regarded in his time as the "Dean of civil engineers," was Phoenix's first full-time City Engineer, serving for two years. The house's features combine to create an excellent example of the Neoclassical Revival style as interpreted in the 1920s. This house was part of the trend toward Period Revival houses after World War I.
- 39. **Helen Anderson House**
149 W. McDowell
The Anderson House is, perhaps, the best example of English Cottage Revival architecture in Phoenix, with its simulated Dutch roof, arched windows, green gables, and red-tile roof. The English Cottage Revival was one of many Period Revival styles popular after World War I.



- 9. **O.C. Thompson House**
850 N. 2nd Avenue
Constructed ca. 1921, the Thompson House is the oldest remaining residence in the Roosevelt Neighborhood. The Victorian style features Colonial Revival, Queen Anne, and Eastlake details. New State House architect and later a general agent of the Santa Fe railroad and later a U.S. Postmaster was a prominent civic leader.
- 10. **W.S. Goldsworthy House**
1023 W. Roosevelt
The unique roof form and carpentry detailing distinguish this house as a Japanese Bungalow. The rafter tail carpentry is highly original at the time. The house was built for a prominent Phoenix lawyer and banker, W.S. Goldsworthy, former general agent of the Santa Fe railroad and later a U.S. Postmaster was a prominent civic leader.
- 11. **Regene Hackett House**
822 N. 4th Avenue
This house is a prime example of Prairie School residential architecture. Its low-pitched hipped roof, stepped-out foundation, and hand-hewn emphasis the horizontality of the house, the essence of Prairie style. Regene Hackett, a prominent Phoenix physician, lived in the house until his death in ca. 1913 until his death in 1936. He served as chairman of the County Highway Commission and ran successfully for mayor in 1919 and 1920. Hackett owned most packing houses, the Hackett Market.
- 12. **The Greystone Apartments**
648-649 N. 4th Avenue
This pair of two-story buildings, built ca. 1930, exhibit some Spanish Colonial Revival details in the form of a Southwestern Vernacular design. The buildings are irregular in plan and block-like in form. The flat roof and arched windows and porches, which have several different stepped levels, are typical of the Mission Revival style. The Greystone Apartments are architecturally significant for their unusual type of concrete block exterior walls. These hollow-core, naturally colored concrete blocks closely resemble the color and texture of stumpy blocks, widely used in residential construction in the Southwest.

