UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS NAME HISTORIC Globe Post Office and Courthouse AND/OR COMMON Globe Main Post Office LOCATION STREET & NUMBER Hill and Sycamore Streets NA_NOT FOR PUBLICATION CITY, TOWN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 4 Globe NA_ VICINITY OF state Arizona COUNTY Gila CODE CODE 04 007 CLASSIFICATION **CATEGORY OWNERSHIP** STATUS **PRESENT USE** DISTRICT X_PUBLIC X_OCCUPIED __AGRICULTURE _MUSEUM BUILDING(S) __PRIVATE _UNOCCUPIED COMMERCIAL __PARK __STRUCTURE __BOTH ...WORK IN PROGRESS __EDUCATIONAL **__PRIVATE RESIDENCE** _SITE **PUBLIC ACQUISITION ACCESSIBLE** ENTERTAINMENT __RELIGIOUS _OBJECT XGOVERNMENT NA_IN PROCESS _YES: RESTRICTED _SCIENTIFIC X Thematic __BEING CONSIDERED X_YES: UNRESTRICTED _INDUSTRIAL _TRANSPORTATION Group __NO _MILITARY _OTHER: **AGENCY** REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable) United States Postal Service, Western Regional Office STREET & NUMBER 850 Cherry Avenue CITY, TOWN STATE San Bruno NA- VICINITY OF CA 94099 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION COURTHOUSE REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. Gila County Assessor, Gila County Courthouse STREET & NUMBER 1400 E. Ash Street CITY, TOWN STATE Globe. ΑZ 85501 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS TITLE None Known DATE __FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL DEPOSITORY FOR **SURVEY RECORDS** CITY, TOWN STATE

CONDITION

CHECK ONE

X EXCELLENT

__FAIR

__DETERIORATED
__RUINS
__UNEXPOSED

_UNALTERED

CHECK ONE

X ORIGINAL SITE

__MOVED DATE NA

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The two-story Globe Post Office is firmly rooted in the Beaux-Arts architectural tradition. The main entrance is flanked by two pilasters and a wide cornice topped with a cast eagle. The public lobby has a tile floor and the walls have a gray marble wainscotting. The post office is located one block east of the principal business street in the community and is one block southeast of the Gila County Courthouse.

PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The building appears to be in excellent structural condition and is being well maintained. The original bronze and glass doors at the main entrance have been replaced with aluminum frame glass doors. The building has two stories and a full basement and is topped with a flat composition roof. It is constructed of red English bonded brick with poured concrete foundations.

The structure's brick construction is of exceptionally high quality; the alternate courses of headers and stretchers are laid with a rarely seen precision. The architectural style of the building is firmly rooted in the first two decades of this century. The predominant reference is to the Roman Doric style, as seen in the row of dentils below the frieze at the corner and triglyphs above the rusticated Doric columns at the front entrance. Other sources are present in the building. The balustrade above the cornice, S-shaped consoles used as keystones, and rusticated columns at the front entrance are primarily Baroque in origin. In all, the applied ornament is intended to impress and to provide associative values of power, wealth, and a long continuous cultural and aesthetic tradition.

The public lobby has a tile floor and gray marble wainscotting. The original service windows and countertops have been replaced (probably in the 1960s). No information on the originals was available.

Although the original entrance doors and several features of the lobby interior have been replaced, the structure remains in essentially its original condition. It possesses a high degree of integrity as an exCellent example of both its style and type.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

SPECIFIC DAT	ES Built 1926	BUILDER/ARCI	HITECT OSA/Wetmore	
		INVENTION		
X _1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	X_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIEV)
1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
_1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
1600-1699	X_ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
_1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
PERIOD	AF	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Globe Post Office and Courthouse is a particularly well executed example of federal design in the Neo-Classical style. The era in which it was constructed (late 1920s to early 1930s) was essentially the end of federal design in the clearly articulated Beaux-Arts tradition. The buildings that followed, particularly those of the mid- to late-Depression years, were designed with efficiency and standardization as the major criteria. Architecturally, the building is of both statewide and local significance as one of three post offices in the Neo-Classical style within the state. The construction of the post office was a major event locally, one that symbolized the culmination of many years of effort in lobbying the federal government in order to secure their first and only federal building.

ARCHITECTURE

The Globe Post Office, in its finely crafted facade of red brick with contrasting white terra cotta, provides not only an imposing demeanor but additionally, is imbued with appealing visual quality. The post office contrasts with (perhaps) the more imposing stone Old Gila County Courthouse. The post office imparts the sophistication of the federal government whereas the stone courthouse connotes the rugged quality of a frontier community. Both represent the legacy of government in the community and are its major buildings.

The building is one of the rare federal buildings constructed in the West during the 1920s (one of two in Arizona and one of nine in the Western Region). This was a period of reassessment of federal building programs that had begun in the 1910s but was not manifested until the Public Buildings Act of May 1926. Actually, the Globe building represents one of 66 designated buildings nationwide to be constructed in the new wave of federal construction. While it owns its roots to the pre-1920s in both initial funding and design philosophy, it represents the transition to the "modern" buildings to come. Architecturally, the group of buildings constructed in the late 1920s to early 1930s remained firmly rooted in the Beaux-Arts tradition (including the buildings in Douglas, Prescott, and Yuma). The changes in design during this transitional period are subtle, but are generally manifested in flatter facades with less articulation of three dimensional architectural elements.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Weisigner, Marsha. <u>Globe: A Historical Overview</u>, June 1, 1984; prepared for the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office.
Sanborn Map, Globe Arizona, April 1929; p. 3.
Arizona Record (Globe), 1926 through 1928.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA	57 acres			
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3; all of Lot 4; of Block	62. Urigi	nal Globe Townsite	: (see attached	maps).
LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES	FOR PROPERT	IES OVERLAPPING STATE	OR COUNTY BOUNDA	RIES
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STATE	CODE	COUNTY		CODE
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CITY OR TOWN			STATE	
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In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I	hereby nomina	te this property to the Nation	nal Register, certifying t	that the State
Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed	ed 90 days in wh	hich to present the nomination	on to the State Review	Board and to
evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of			Local.	
FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE			·	Y .
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FOR NPS USE ONLY				
I HENEBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY	IS INCLUDED	IN THE NATIONAL REGISTI	ER	
1 (-le le M	1 son	On line	DATE	•
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AN	D HISTORIC PE	ECERVATION		
ATTEST:	P. Hillian Villa	Edunymnach	DATE	
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER				

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POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

The Globe Post Office and Courthouse is the city's first and only federal building. This building along with the Old Gila County Courthouse represent the historical legacy of government in the community. Both are imposing -- one signifying local roots and the other signifying the nation as a whole.

As discussed in the following section which covers local press coverage, the process of securing the building involved a lengthy and agonizing path on the part of local citizens in their experience of participatory democracy. The completion of the building was a major civic event during a period in Globe's history when growth had stagnated. The building symbolizes the recognition of the city as an important regional center in that the building included a U.S. Courthouse as well as the post office. Finally, the building symbolizes "victory" in a successful cooperative effort on the part of Globe's citizens to obtain a federal building.

LOCAL CONTEXT

The seat of Gila County, Globe is located between the Salt River Valley and Gila River Valley, approximately 80 miles east of Phoenix. With a 1984 population of approximately 7,333, Globe's economy is strongly influenced by the copper industry. Other major sectors of the economy include retail trade and various services.

Globe has historically been a mining center which grew from the silver strikes in September of 1873 and eventually turned to copper which has remained the primary mineral resource to the present day. The Globe townsite was surveyed and platted by A.G. Pendleton in the early summer of 1876. The site's abundant water supply and convenience as a distribution point for the nearby silver mines provided the rationale for its location. The new town grew slowly, gradually transitioning from tents to adobe structures. The first post office was established on December 22, 1876 with Edwin M. Pearce serving as the first postmaster. The 1880 census indicated a Globe area population of 704; by January 1881 Globe was incorporated (later to be disincorporated, reincorporated, again disincorporated, and finally reincorporated in 1907).

In the 1880s copper replaced silver as the primary mineral resource. With the establishment of wagon roads and the development of the Old Dominion and United Globe mines, the economy of the community prospered. Globe survived several disasters to the downtown including fire, floods and an earthquake; and with the completion of the Gila Valley, Globe, and Northern Railroad in 1898, the outlook for the new century was bright.

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The first decade of the century was bright indeed. The population rapidly expanded from 1,495 in 1900 to 7,083 in 1910 (making Globe Arizona's fourth largest city). This growth is attributable to the railroad and the construction of Roosevelt Dam. Many of the prominent downtown buildings were constructed during this period. Some of these period buildings which remain today include the Gila County Courthouse (1907), Gila Valley Bank and Trust (1907), Old Dominion Commercial Company (1906), Pioneer Hotel (1907), Elks Lodge (1910), and the former Arizona Eastern Railroad Passenger Depot (1916). These buildings represent a variety of styles and materials. The most imposing is the former Gila County Courthouse constructed of Dacite, a locally quarried stone.

In contrast to the tremendous boom in population between 1900 and 1910, the next two decades saw a leveling of growth. The 1920 population of 7,044 was slightly lower than 1910, but by 1930 it increased slightly to 7,157. In 1931 the Old Dominion Company exhausted its copper lode and ceased operations. Although Globe residents continued to work the mines of nearby Miami, the major era of prosperity had long sinced passed.

The Globe Post Office is located on the northeast corner of Hill and Sycamore streets. Broad Street, the main downtown business street, is located one block west (location of major 1900 to 1920 buildings). Surrounding uses include commercial to the west across Hill Street and south across Sycamore Street (modern, non-descript buildings). Residential uses are located to the east of the post office site. A stone church (circa 1910) is located adjacent to the north of the post office. The block to the northwest of the post office includes the St. John's Episcopal Church (1904-1906), the former Gila County Courthouse (1907), and Old Gila County Sheriff's Office and Jail (1909).

LOCAL NEWS COVERAGE OF THE GLOBE POST OFFICE CONSTRUCTION

January 1st, 1926 ushered in a new year for the citizens of Globe, another year of waiting for their new federal building. They had been waiting since June of 1910 when an appropriation for a site was made for a government building in the city. A site was acquired on March 14, 1911 and \$100,000 was authorized for a building on March 4, 1913. According to a December 26, 1914 article in the Douglas Daily Dispatch, a meeting held by a group of local businessmen appeared to have success in obtaining a promise from the federal government that a new building was forthcoming. This news created an uproar in Douglas, whose citizens felt it unfair that Globe's building would be constructed before theirs. However, the building did not come to Globe. Globe received appropriations in 1915, 1916 (two), 1917, and 1919, but by 1920 still had no building.

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Just a few days after the beginning of the new year, the Arizona Record of Globe carried front page headlines "Post Office Proposed For Globe" (January 9, 1926). A new House bill, presented by Representative Busby of Mississippi, had appropriated over \$187 million for the construction of over 300 post offices in various parts of the country. In the proposed bill, Globe was given an appropriation of \$225,000 while Prescott would receive \$250,000 and Tuscon, \$450,000. According to the press account, when Postmaster Charles J. Alden was shown the Associated Press dispatch, "he jumped straight up and cracked his heels together like a boy with his first pair of long trousers". Postmaster Alden stated "It begins to look like Globe would get its long-promised federal building". The article added that bids had been received on the building's construction some years ago, but the lowest bid had totaled \$80,000, which would not cover the entire cost of the building and furnishings. Hence, the bids were rejected. Globe's citizens had even chipped in and raised \$10,000 to supplement the government's appropriation in hopes that the contract would be let, but first one thing and then another held up the proposition.

The other news of that day was the House's approval of a \$450,000 dam over the Gila River. The appropriation was for the Coolidge Dam, located approximately 25 miles southeast of Globe. The news of the post office overshadowed this announcement, however.

Several months elapsed before news of the post office again reached the press. the building appeared a step nearer when on May 5th the $\frac{Record}{T}$ reported that the public buildings bill was nearing passage in the Senate. The appropriation included \$225,000 for a building in Globe. The next day an article captioned "Senate Passes Public Buildings Bill" greeted Globe readers. Globe would be assured a new federal building under a \$15 million fund to be allocated to completing buildings approved in the last bill passed before World War I.

A month later the <u>Record</u> announced "Prescott To Get Federal Building Under New Bill". The article reported a new \$165 million appropriation under which Prescott would get a building. Funding was also included to complete 66 projects that had been authorized since 1913. Postmaster Alden had been informed by Senator Cameron that Globe would be entitled to a federal building, including a post office under that bill. An article of June 6th reaffirmed the previous news and stated that the federal building would likely begin in the summer.

On June 13th the <u>Record</u> reported the visit of T.W. Naylor, post office inspector, who was in Globe to inspect the post office site. During his visit Naylor stressed that before the United States government proceeds with the project, it would have to be advised by the business interests of Globe as to how the site for the proposed federal building is regarded. W.A. Sullivan, Secretary of the Globe Luncheon Club, assured Mr. Naylor that the site was supported by the local business community.

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The headlines of the June 25th, 1926 issue of the Record announced to the citizens of Globe that "\$165,000 Federal Building for Globe Soon Indicated". According to Mayor William Wills, word had been received from Representative Carl Hayden that the money would soon be available. Both Mayor Wills and Postmaster Alden, according to the article, "were elated".

The year passed without further word on the fate of the federal building. In January of 1927, the proposals to erect two new buildings in Globe were announced. A \$45,000 telephone building and a \$25,000 Methodist church were soon to be erected. A February 8th article reported that the lower House had approved a public buildings bill, but Globe was not mentioned. The following day the eagerly anticipated federal building provided the headlines for the Record: "Globe Federal Building Bids Called". March 11th was set as the deadline for receipt of bids. As reported in the article "Dreams of old-time residents of a splendid federal building came one step nearer realization yesterday when instructions to publish a call for bids were received here yesterday by Postmaster Charles J. Alden". It was also reported that a United States courthouse would be included in the building. An article of March 19th reported that the contract would be let soon.

History seemed to be repeating itself. The bids, as they had been years before, were too high and the project returned to the drawing board. However, the June 7th article added that Dacite, a locally quarried stone might be used for the building material. It was suggested that when bids were called a second time, that the stone might be specified. On June 15th it was reported that the plans were being redrawn. The new specifications were expected on August 1st. August 18th brought the long-awaited news that the construction contract had been awarded. J.H. Weise of Omaha, Nebraska, was awarded the contract with a bid of \$146,300. Further, it appeared that Dacite would be used in the construction.

Excavation for the new building began in September of 1927. On September 7th the Record's headlines announced that "Federal Building Excavation Work To Begin In 10 Days". E.C. Moschel, superintendent of construction for J.H. Weise, gave assurances that work would progress rapidly. He added that local labor and materials would be used as much as possible. The hopes of using Dacite were ended when a September 20th article announced that terra cotta would be used instead. The cornerstone was laid on December 27th without particular fanfare (reported December 28th).

Globe's new Methodist church was dedicated on January 1, 1928. A movement by various Globe civic leaders to purchase the vacant half block across the post office site was reported on February 10th. It was pointed out that "Globe has at present no public park and that no more appropriate site could be elected than opposite the federal building". Another article of the same date reported that work was progressing

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Globe

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rapidly on the federal building. The brick work was nearly complete. Articles of March 10th and 11th reported that two major projects were underway including the Williams dairy plant, the Collin's building, the remodeling of Woolworth's, and that a new \$70,000 theater was proposed. A progress report of May 16th indicated that the plastering on the new post office was nearly complete. Opening was expected in early fall.

An article of July 24th announced that the new post office would be ready for occupancy by August 15th. However, delays in receiving the furniture postponed the opening to mid-September. The building opened for business on September 17th, 1928. the following day's Record headed the front page with "New Globe Federal Building Opened". Hundreds of admiring citizens visited the "beautiful edifice". The accompanying article described the building in detail. It was described as being as elaborately equipped on the interior as it was imposing and beautiful on the exterior. The visitors were filled with enthusiastic praise and admiration.

In addition to the front page article, three full pages of advertisements provided glowing praises for the new building. Page 7 included a photo of the building and a rendering of a knight clad in armor holding a lance that proclaimed "Victory" on its banner. The following adulatory words were offered by Globe's civic clubs:

As in the golden days of old, when the steel clad knight who had conquered on the field of battle or in jousting tournament, carried a banner with "victory" emblazoned on its silky folds, so today the civic clubs of Globe celebrate the completion and occupation of the city's new \$165,000 federal building and post office, which has been opened for the public service.

Modestly, officials and members of these clubs are pleased to claim some share in this great achievement. But they are more than glad at this time to testify to the spirit of co-operation and united effort on the part of all Globe citizens, which after long years, has resulted in victory. The force of this united effort, with the splendid aid rendered by our senators and representatives in congress, has surmounted obstacles, which at one time seemed insuperable.

They are also happy, that the officials and employees of Globe's postal force, a well as federal officials who serve Gila county and the adjacent areas, will have such a splendid home, so perfectly equipped and artistically appointed. There is one lesson, the civic clubs of Globe, wish to leave at this time. It is the power of co-operative effort. It has won this victory, and will win many more for Globe. Let us continue this magnificent spirit of unity and strength, and lead on to many more great victories for Globe.

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Source: Sanborn Map, Globe Arizona, April 1929, Page 3.

