

JUN 26 1989

NATIONAL REGISTER

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Glendale Woman's Club clubhouse
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 7032 N. 56th Avenue not for publication
city, town Glendale vicinity
state Arizona code AZ county Maricopa code 013 zip code 85301

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u>	<u> </u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>1</u>	<u> </u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Shereen Decker June 22, 1989
Signature of certifying official Date

Arizona State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

Andrew Byers 7/27/89
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Social/Club House

Social/Civic

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Social/ clubhouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and Early 20th Century

American Movements

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Weatherboard

roof Other (Composition Shingles)

other Redwood Board and Batten Siding

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Glendale Woman's Club clubhouse is a detached, rectangular one-story building of wood frame construction with redwood board and batten siding and a medium sloped gable roof. The building, at the southwest corner of Glenn Drive and 56th Avenue, faces east onto 56th Avenue. An offset gabled corner entry porch draws attention to this corner location. Stylistically, the building reflects residential themes with Bungalow massing and Craftsman details.

As originally constructed in 1913, the clubhouse consisted of a 12 x 14 foot entry, a 38 x 64 foot meeting hall with vaulted ceiling, and a raised stage, 12 x 30 feet, which extended to the west. All construction was of wood with a raised main floor level, 1 x 12 redwood board and batten vertical siding and half timbering at the main east gable eave and in the entry off-set gable. The entry porch retains the original craftsmen grouped boxed columns with overlapping half-timbering beams. The main east windows are Chicago style with fixed central lights and operable side casements in eight-light craftsman design. The north (side) facade has two-leaf casement windows that are similar. All original windows have beveled exterior casings. The original front door and wooden entry porch deck have been replaced. The original wood shingle roof has been replaced with composition shingles, but the original craftsmen cut exposed rafter tails and 4 x 4 eave corner brackets remain intact.

Prior to 1925, a 16 x ±40 foot shed roof addition was added along the south facade at the southwest corner. This addition is early because all of the apron and board and batten details match the original construction and all elements show signs of longevity. This area was used for a kitchen and restrooms.

In c1957 a second shed roof addition measuring ±26 x 16 feet was constructed on the south facade east of the earlier addition. This addition is of concrete block, but is set-back and blends well with the earlier building's massing. It is a reversible element which has not adversely impacted the rest of the building's integrity.

The interior of the building retains T & G wood flooring and 1x T & G vertical pine wall sheathing.

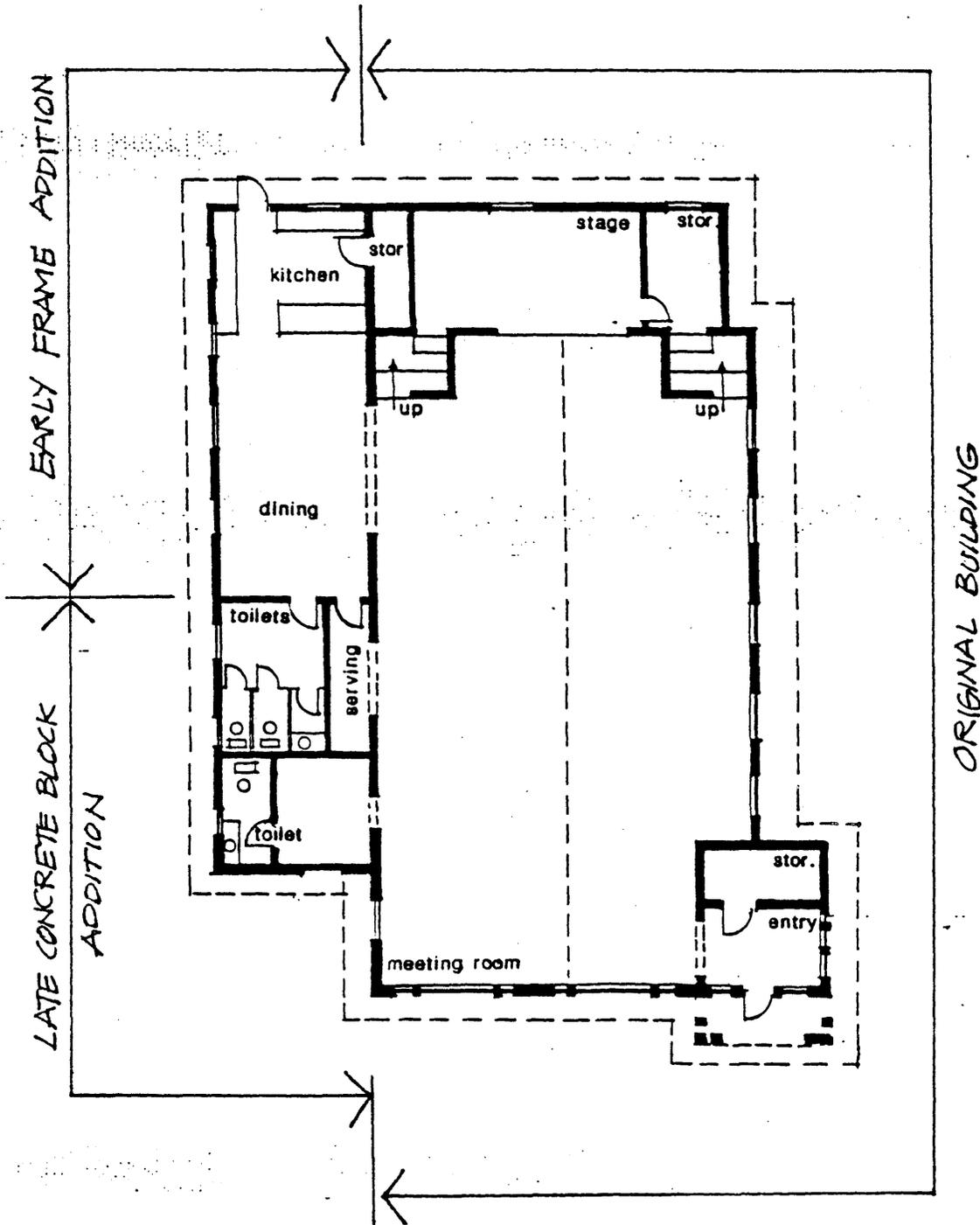
The building retains most of its original integrity through careful maintenance and the pride the Woman's Club has taken in its preservation and community appearance.

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SKETCH MAP



GLENDALE WOMEN'S CLUB
GLENDALE, ARIZONA

FLOOR PLAN scale: 1/16" = 1'-0"



8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Social History

Period of Significance

1913 - 1939

Significant Dates

1913

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Thornton Fitzhugh, Architect

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Summary

The Glendale Woman's Club clubhouse is significant, under criterion "a", for its contribution in providing a place for women to gather and to assess their roles and further their contributions to the development of early twentieth century Glendale. In continuous use by the Woman's Club since its construction in 1913, the clubhouse stands as a reminder of Glendale's history and the importance of women to that history. The clubhouse is also noteworthy as an unusual and early example in Glendale of the bungalow design (rarely used except for residences), and for its extensive use of redwood, the design theme and material both imported from California. The clubhouse was designed by noted Arizona architect, Thornton Fitzhugh. The period of significance for the clubhouse of the Glendale Woman's Club dates from 1913, the year it was constructed, to 1939, which reflects its continued function and importance as a meeting place up to the end of the historic period, as defined by the National Register.

Historic Context

Women's Clubs in Arizona

Women's clubs have existed in Arizona since the late 1880's. Two of the earliest women's clubs included the Prescott History Study Club formed in 1891 and the Safford Improvement Club formed in 1896. On November 18, 1901, five women's clubs met in Phoenix and formed an alliance called the Arizona Federation of Women's Clubs. The charter members of this Federation were the Woman's Club of Bisbee, the Ladies Village Improvement Club (Florence), the Monday Club (Prescott), the Woman's Club (Phoenix), and the Woman's Club (Tucson). The Self-Culture Club of Glendale (the Glendale Woman's Club) sent its first delegate to the Federation's yearly convention in 1904.

In 1916 The Arizona Federation of Women's Club's boasted forty-four affiliated clubs with a total membership of 2,227 women. While each club had its own priorities concerning its mission or goals, according to Margaret Wheeler

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Ross, President of the Arizona Federation of Women's Clubs between 1914 and 1916, there were several common themes. She states that club women:

"have had their part in the making of the laws for the protection of women and children; and for the betterment of the state morally. They have ever been on the lookout for the raising of the educational standard; and have always worked for civic improvement. While the federation has never assumed to be a charitable organization, its work along the lines of philanthropy has been extensive."

The local clubs subscribed to the philosophy of their parent national organization, the General Federation of Woman's Clubs, which asked its members to "Open your club doors, make all women welcome, make of them social centers".

Ironically, the General Federation of Woman's Clubs' emphasis on self-culture and self-improvement stopped short of political involvement. The subject of women's suffrage was officially excluded from the realm of topics allowed to members for debate. Allegations from the press that the Federation was composed of "disciples of suffrage" were met with indignant denials from its leaders. While a woman was not barred from joining the Federation for her political views, she was not allowed to "agitate the question". In fact, the issue was perceived as so volatile, that in 1915, the Constitution of the General Federation incorporated an amendment which stated that: "Clubs shall not be eligible for membership in this federation which are political or sectarian in purpose." Nonetheless, woman's suffrage in Arizona was granted in 1912, eight years before women got the vote nation-wide.

The Glendale Woman's Club

In 1901 a group of eight pioneer women, interested in the betterment of themselves and the growing community, organized the "Self-Culture Club of Glendale". Established as a temperance town, Glendale was primarily a farming community until 1907 when industry came with the opening of the sugar beet factory. This provided the employment to new settlers, and as the town grew, so did the "Self-Culture Club". By 1907, the membership had increased to fifty members, making it impossible to meet in private homes any longer.

The club women had been given a lot which they sold for \$500. and this was used as a nucleus for a fund toward building a clubhouse. The first private donation toward this fund was the \$5 prize money won by a member at the State Fair for the best cake baked with Glendale sugar from the Glendale sugar beet factory. Shares of stock were sold at \$5 a share and by 1912 the money had been raised to build one of the earliest Woman's Club clubhouses in Arizona. Erected on two lots donated during a real estate promotion, the total cost of the building was \$2,947. and it was dedicated in 1913. By 1917, there were still only eight Woman's Clubs in Arizona that had their own buildings.

(see continuation sheet)

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In 1912 the club became a formal organization of eighty-five members and the community owes much of its achievements from social, civic, cultural and philanthropic activities to it. Since 1914, the clubhouse has provided a Sunday meeting place for many church denominations. During World War I the Red Cross used the building for sewing, bandage making, and packing supplies. In 1918 the Woman's Club took over the local library which had been neglected during the war. It was later moved to a municipal building but continued to be served by the women of the club until 1922.

Philanthropic endeavors were accomplished by fund-raising activities held in the clubhouse. These included raising monies for the library, the first drinking fountain in the City Park, Liberty Bonds, food for the benefit of ex-servicemen, and the Camp Fire Girls, all during the 1920s. On October 19, 1928, the first high school dance, sponsored by the club, was held in their clubhouse. This led to regular Teen Dances in the building and the clubhouse became the social center for the local youths.

For many years the clubhouse of the Glendale Woman's Club served as the largest meeting hall in the community where town meetings, concerts, plays, church services, dances, as well as weddings and funeral services occurred. The clubhouse is still owned and utilized by the Glendale Woman's Club, and continues to serve the community as a meeting place for local groups, including the Historical Society, the London Society, candidates' forums for the public, wedding receptions, church and service groups, and city meetings. For having been the focal point of so many of the community's social events throughout its long 75 year service to Glendale, this unique and well cared for historic community landmark merits both recognition and preservation.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Arizona State Parks Board
Phoenix, Arizona

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property Less than one

UTM References

A

1	2	3	9	0	3	8	0	3	7	1	1	5	6	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property occupies Lots 1 and 2, Block 15, Park Addition Glendale, Arizona

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the two city lots donated to the Woman's Club in 1912. They measure 30.0 M. x 43.3 M. and are located on the Southwest corner of 56th Avenue and Glenn Drive, Glendale, Arizona.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title James Garrison ; edited SHPO staff 2/89
organization Janus Associates date January 10, 1989
street & number 602 North 7th Street telephone (602) 254-0826
city or town Phoenix state Arizona zip code 85006

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Cureton, Mrs. T. H., "The Part That Women's Clubs Play in the Life and Up-Building of the State", Arizona, vol. 13, no. 6 (January, 1924), pp 1,2.

From Crossroads to Metropolis. Glendale, Arizona, 1965 (unpublished manuscript).

Glendale Historic Building Survey. Glendale, Arizona, 1980 (unpublished manuscript).

Ross, Margaret Wheeler, "The Arizona Federation of Women's Clubs", Arizona, vol. 6, no. 2 (September, 1916), pp. 3, 4, 14.

Ross, Margaret Wheeler, "Women's Club Buildings of Arizona", Arizona, vol. 7, no. 1 and 2 (November, December, 1916), pp. 3, 4, 5.

Scrapbooks and Minutes of the Glendale Woman's Club at the Glendale Historical Society, Saguaro Ranch, Glendale, Arizona.

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PHOTOGRAPHS 1
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Information for photos #1-4:

Glendale Woman's Club clubhouse
Glendale, Arizona
photographer: Lynn Boyd
photos taken: April, 1988
negatives: Glendale Woman's Club

#1 southwest view

#2 west view

#3 south view

#4 east view

#5 Glendale Woman's Club clubhouse
photo taken in 1913
photo owned by Glendale Historical Society
west view