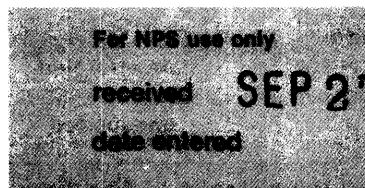


United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

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 Clark Memorial Clubhouse

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Off <sup>North</sup> ~~North-Ninth~~ Street N/A not for publication

city, town Clarkdale N/A vicinity of

state Arizona code 04 county Yavapai code 025

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Town of Clarkdale

street & number P. O. Box 306

city, town Clarkdale N/A vicinity of state Arizona

5. Location of Legal Description

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

street & number Yavapai County Court House

city, town Prescott 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 N/A

city, town state

---

# 7. Description

---

**Condition**

excellent  
 good  
 fair

deteriorated  
 ruins  
 unexposed

**Check one**

unaltered  
 altered

**Check one**

original site  
 moved      date \_\_\_\_\_

---

**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**SUMMARY

The Clark Memorial Clubhouse is the major architectural focus of the Town of Clarkdale, Arizona, a historic mining community located at the base of Mingus Mountain in the Verde River Valley in the central sector of the state. Set back from Main Street (Route 89-A), the Clubhouse stands opposite two historic schools of similar architectural magnitude, a church, and a historic post office. The rear of the site offers a panoramic view of the Verde Valley below, the distant mountains, and the abandoned mining company buildings.

The Clubhouse is most readily characterized as a Spanish Colonial Revival building with a few Neo-Classical variations. The building features a Spanish tile roof, a Classical portico, arched openings, a stucco finish, and numerous other Spanish Colonial Revival elements. Less evident are a few Neo-Classical stylistic traits, most notable of which are Classical pilasters and a balustraded terrace (the original balustrade is no longer present).

The building possesses good architectural integrity. The exterior is virtually unaltered, and the interior is largely intact, with only minor modifications to accommodate different room functions. All original architectural elements (except the balustrade) and finishes remain unaltered, and many accessories, including rugs, furniture, and lamps, are still in use.

DESCRIPTION

Stylistically, the Clark Memorial Clubhouse is best described as Spanish Colonial Revival with a few well-integrated Neo-Classical elements. Typical of the Spanish Colonial Revival style are the building's prominent medium-pitched, hipped and shed roofs, single-story mass (from the entrance facade), asymmetrical plan and principal facades, Classical door surrounds, balconets, lintel- and arch-type window heads, cornices, stucco finish, buff color, iron railings, wood beamed ceilings, and red tile fireplace hearths. Reminiscent of the Neo-Classical style are the east terrace balustrade (now replaced with a wrought-iron railing), prominent pilasters, and a portico derived from the Doric Order.

In general, the building comprises three principal elements (Photos 1 and 2). On the north, or left when looking at the main facade, is a Gymnasium/Auditorium (Photo 3). On the south, or right, is another prominent element, which contains the Men's Lounge (Photo 4). Joining the two principal building masses is a lower element, which contains the Women's Lounge, the Library, and the Kitchen (Photo 1). The building is constructed of concrete masonry units, which the United Verde Copper Company manufactured and furnished to the contractor, and is finished with Portland cement plaster. The architects specified the use of "fine cement and sand splatter-dash for exterior finish except that run moulds, cornice, sills, and reveals of openings will remain sand finish. . . "

(See continuation sheets 1, 2, and 3.)

# 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** 1926                      **Builder/Architect** Fitzhugh & Byron

**Statement of Significance (In one paragraph)**

SUMMARY

The Clark Memorial Clubhouse in Clarkdale, Arizona, is architecturally significant as a regional variation of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture. Constructed in 1926, the building was designed by prominent Phoenix architects, Fitzhugh and Byron. Historically, the Clubhouse is significant for its association with the former U. S. Senator from Montana (1901-1907), William A. Clark, owner of the United Verde Copper Company in Jerome, Arizona, and one of the wealthiest men in the American West. Clark founded Clarkdale in 1911 as a company town for his employees at the mine in Jerome and at the new smelter located in Clarkdale. He bequeathed the funds to construct the Clubhouse to serve as a recreational facility for Clarkdale residents, stipulating that the building would always remain in public use. The building is also socially significant as the primary social center for Clarkdale throughout the building's history and as an example of the philanthropy of a major industrialist.

HISTORY

In 1888, Montana millionaire William Andrews Clark acquired the claims of the United Verde Copper Company in Jerome. The United Verde Mine, originally located in 1880 and abandoned in 1885, did not again cease production until after World War II. It possessed the richest copper vein ever found in American copper mining. By 1911, the United Verde mines had outgrown their smelter in Jerome, so a new one was begun on the Verde River. Along with the smelter, Clark decided to build a company town, to be called Clarkdale. Housing, a sanitation system, a business block, churches, and schools were all erected by, or with the help of, Clark.

In 1926, the Clark Memorial Clubhouse was built with a \$100,000 bequest made by the late Senator and dedicated "in appreciation of the loyalty of his employees during the past forty years." The family of the late Senator added \$50,000 to the bequest for furnishings and a swimming pool. Clark recognized the relative isolation of the area and wished to give his employees facilities enjoyed in the metropolitan areas, from which many of them came.

The Clark Memorial Clubhouse in the Town of Clarkdale, Arizona, is significant as a regional variation of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture that exhibits Neo-Classical characteristics. The Spanish Colonial Revival style, popular from 1915 to about the end of the 1930s, is an adaption of the Mission style, which had preceded it by a generation. The popularity of the Spanish Colonial Revival buildings, and the identification of the style, began with the Panama-California Exposition in

(See continuation sheets 4 and 5.)

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet 6.

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Approximately 3.2 acres.

Quadrangle name Clarkdale, Arizona

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A 

1	2	4	0	3	4	0	0	3	8	4	8	1	0	0
Zone			Easting				Northing							

B 

Zone			Easting				Northing						

C 

Zone			Easting				Northing						

D 

Zone			Easting				Northing						

E 

Zone			Easting				Northing						

F 

Zone			Easting				Northing						

G 

Zone			Easting				Northing						

H 

Zone			Easting				Northing						

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet 7 for legal description of property.

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

state	N/A	code	county	code
state	N/A	code	county	code

state	N/A	code	county	code
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# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dorothy Benatz, Mayor

Revised by Roger Brevoort, Arizona State Parks,  
Historic Preservation Section, April, 1982.

organization Town of Clarkdale

and  
Gerald A. Doyle & Associates, P.C.

street & number P. O. Box 232

Historical Architects  
4331 North 12th Street  
Phoenix, Arizona 85014

city or town Clarkdale, Arizona (602)634-2649

(602)264-3082

# 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

*Ann D. Pitklaff*

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 9/15/82

For NPS use only

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

Entered in the  
National Register

date

10/29/82

Keeper of the National Register

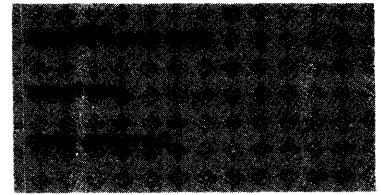
Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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The Gymnasium/Auditorium, which is the dominant element of the Clubhouse, is a 1-1/2 story rectangular structure with asymmetrical main facades. These facades are characterized by a recessed central arcade composed of three semi-circular arches. The arches are framed by projecting Classical moldings and have ornamental keystone medallions. The arches surround multi-paned, paired doors. Framing the central arcade are two projecting flankers articulated by centrally located, round-headed windows with small balconets with cast iron railings in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The north and south elevations contain six bays each, framed by pilasters (Photos 5 and 6) in the Neo-Classical manner. Each bay contains a pair of casement windows, typical of the building, with a transom above.

The interior of the Gymnasium/Auditorium reveals a high-ceilinged room with a "picture booth" and balcony at the west end and a proscenium stage at the east end (Photo 7). The main room is entered through a foyer (Photo 8), which opens onto the entrance sidewalk (Photo 3).

The entire Gymnasium/Auditorium element measures 133 feet by 62 feet; the main room is 90 feet long and 60 feet wide. The walls and ceilings of the foyer are finished with smooth plaster, and the floor with hexagonal brown tile. The main walls of the gymnasium/auditorium room are furred and, like the ceiling, are finished with fiber-board ("Celotex" is noted on the drawings) panels. The panels are heavily damaged, apparently by balls. The hardwood floor is varnished and striped for games. The stage, which is elevated above the main floor, is still exceptionally well equipped with curtains (including the proscenium curtain with the Clark monogram), special lighting fixtures, dressing rooms, and a motion picture screen. However, much of the equipment has not been operated for many years and would require extensive maintenance for use.

The second major element of the building, containing the Men's Lounge, features a 3 X 1 bay, hipped-roof portico supported by four Classical piers. Beneath this portico are three round-headed arches with paired multi-paned glass doors. Immediately to the south (right) of the portico is the Billiard Room (Photo 9), which opens onto the Men's Lounge. The Men's Lounge (Photos 10 and 11), with an elegant fireplace and wood-beamed ceiling, has a simulated stone wainscot and cork tile floor. Above the wainscot, the walls are plastered. The Lounge opens onto the Billiard Room through two archways (Photos 12 and 13). A "Soda Fountain" occupies an area between the Lounge and the Billiard Room. The Lounge also opens onto a swimming pool terrace (Photo 14). The Men's Lounge measures 32 feet by 50 feet, and the Billiard Room 25 feet by 36 feet.

The unadorned south elevation of this portion of the building contains a basement entrance at grade, which leads to the present police department office. This office occupies the area of the original Bowling Alley and associated rooms (Photo 15). The Bowling Alley's wood floor and pin-setting equipment have been removed, and the alley has been subdivided into a jail and storeroom with a concrete masonry unit partition. The jail contains recently installed cells. Several of the original pin lights remain (Photo 16).

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The Women's Lounge, which measures 36 feet by 22 feet, is simply finished with smooth plaster walls and ceiling, and an oak floor. There is a picture molding about a foot below the ceiling, and a fireplace is centered on the east wall. The fireplace is trimmed with unglazed red tile and has a tile hearth and mantle. The original spark screen with the Clark monogram (WAC) remains (Photos 17 and 18). This portion of the building is flanked on the west by a terrace (Photo 19) with a wrought-iron handrail (now partially concealed by an oleander hedge).

Many original furnishings and accessories remain in the Clubhouse, including tables and chairs (Photos 10, 17, and 18), draperies, rugs, cigar ash urns, and plumbing fixtures. Of special interest are a number of apparently custom-made, copper floor lamps (Photo 18), several of which depict mining (Photo 20).

The building's exterior features a number of decorative elements, including plaster moldings and medallions (Photo 21), ornamental iron lighting fixtures (Photo 22), diamond-paned windows and simulated balconies (Photo 3), and exterior doorways framed with plaster moldings (Photos 19 and 23). A wide, flat architrave encircles the roofline of the entire Clubhouse beneath a simple cornice and unifies the three principal building elements. A bronze dedication plaque (Photo 24) records the construction of the building.

The rear elevation is relatively unadorned except for the Men's Lounge, which mirrors the west side. Due to the sloping topography of the site, the rear elevation is two stories. It features an open terrace on the second level, extending almost the length of the building (Photos 14 and 25), which overlooks the swimming pool (Photo 26). The original terrace railing was, at some unknown time, replaced with the extant metal railings (Photo 27). Although the original lighting standards remain, the torch globes are now missing. The original streetlight standards are identical to--but taller than--the terrace lighting standards (Photo 1). It appears that the glassware of the streetlight standards is original.

The concrete swimming pool was constructed soon after the Clubhouse was completed and was probably first used in the summer of 1927 or 1928. The pool measures approximately 75 feet by 36 feet and has a diving board and two diving platforms, a lifeguard station, and a water treatment system consisting of a filter bank and chlorinator. The pool is surrounded by a chain-link fence. The facility is still regularly used for the summer recreation program.

The accompanying reproductions of the original working drawings illustrate the existing (as-found) conditions, with only a few exceptions. The most notable difference between the drawings and the extant conditions is the presence of a Soda Fountain and a Bowling Alley. Both of these were part of the original construction, however. An addendum to the specifications identifies two drawings that show changes in the original plans,

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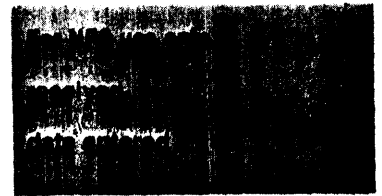
but neither of these drawings has been found. The additions of the Soda Fountain and the Bowling Alley were undoubtedly among the changes (the addition of the Bowling Alley was specifically referenced in the addendum). Both the addendum and the specifications are on file in the State Historic Preservation Office.

An inspection of the building in July 1982 revealed that it is sound and, considering its age, in good condition. A few exterior wall cracks and the deterioration of some exterior doors and windows were noted. In general, the building is receiving sympathetic treatment from its owners. Furthermore, the Clubhouse remains almost in its original condition. In the interior, the Library has been modified for office uses and the Bowling Alley for use by the police department. Other spaces, however, such as the Women's Lounge, the Men's Lounge, and the Billiard Room, are now little used and remain virtually unaltered. The only exterior intrusions are several evaporative cooling units (Photos 14 and 25).

The Clark Memorial Clubhouse, still the most prominent building in Clarkdale, is surrounded by other architectural reminders of the community's past. Toward the north (Photo 28), some of the mining company's now-idle facilities recall an earlier time, while to the south the still-used elementary school (Photo 27) links the past with the future.

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1915. By 1925, Spanish architecture was prevalent in regions with a sub-tropical climate and Hispanic heritage. Notable among these regions are California, Arizona, and Florida. A number of noted architects helped to popularize the style, including Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, Carleton M. Winslow, and the firm of Marston, Van Pelt, and Maybury. In 1916 Goodhue designed the mining town of Tyrone, New Mexico, and William M. Kenyon and Maurice F. Maine designed the mining town of Ajo, Arizona, in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. Although many of the earlier Spanish Colonial Revival buildings, especially those at the Panama-California Exposition, were elaborate almost to the extreme, the later buildings--especially those in Arizona--were greatly simplified. In these buildings, architectural qualities took precedence over decorative, sculptural details. It is this simplification of form and detail that gives rise to the Neo-Classical flavor found in the Clubhouse.

The firm of Fitzhugh and Byron, architects for the Clubhouse, was active in Phoenix from about 1913 to the mid-1930s. They designed buildings in the popular styles of the era, including the Spanish Colonial Revival, Renaissance Revival, and Prairie styles. Lee M. Fitzhugh (1877-1937) and Lester A. Byron (1889-1963) formed one of the first architectural firms in Phoenix in 1913. Byron was a graduate of the University of Illinois and served as the chairman of the advisory board for the City of Phoenix building code for many years. Fitzhugh was largely responsible for the adoption of the first building code in Phoenix and was chairman of the committee which prepared the code. The firm was responsible for the design of many of Phoenix's business and school buildings and residences, including the Lois Grunow Clinic (1931), the Central Arizona Light and Power Building (now the Municipal Building Annex), the Corpstein Duplex (1915), the Christian Fellowship Baptist Church, and portions of Adams (Grace Court) School (listed on the National Register 11/29/79).

The Clubhouse is historically significant for its association with William Andrews Clark, for whom the Clubhouse is named. Clark was born in 1839 in Pennsylvania to a family of farmers. By the 1880s, he had become one of the wealthiest men in the West and a principal figure in Montana, the location of many of his mining claims. He was Chairman of the Montana Constitutional Convention in 1884 and again in 1889, when Montana's statehood became a reality. In 1899, he became a United States Senator from Montana, only to be removed due to well-earned charges of procuring his seat through bribery. Undaunted, he made a successful bid for election by the legislature in 1900, and served one term from 1901 through 1907. Before he was fifty, he was a multimillionaire, making his fortune in commerce, banking, lumber, manufacturing, public utilities, real estate, railroads, ranching, sugar refineries, and coffee plantations. Chief among his enterprises, however, was mining. Of the many mines, smelters, and foundries he owned throughout the West, the United Verde Copper Mine in Jerome, Arizona, was his special project. He prized the United Verde mine so highly that, long before it had attained its peak, he refused an offer of fifty million dollars made by the "Standard Oil Trust"--the Amalgamated Copper Company. As a result of these holdings alone, the inheritance tax paid by Clark's family to the State of Arizona amounted to five million dollars.



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When Clark died on March 2, 1925, every important newspaper in the United States noticed his passing. "The West had lost a remarkable man 'symbolic of true Americanism and true westernism'."<sup>1</sup> He was classed by Senator Robert LaFollette as among the hundred capitalists who ruled America and was named by Bernard Baruch as one of America's richest twelve.

Clark was generous to his company towns and employees; he was the first to introduce the eight-hour day in Montana's mines and claimed to have played an important role in passing a territorial law mandating the eight-hour day in Arizona's mines (this, however, was the result of a successful strike for a reduced workday at the United Verde Mine in 1907). The Clark Memorial Clubhouse is a symbol of this concern for the welfare of his employees.

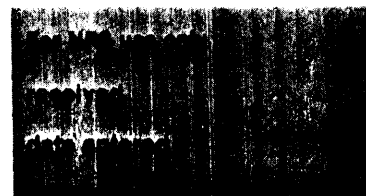
The Clark Memorial Clubhouse is also socially significant as the major social center of Clarkdale. The Clubhouse was immediately the center of social activity in Clarkdale upon its completion. In addition to being the location of many dances, the building was the meeting place for many organizations such as the Clarkdale Women's Club, a little theater group, the Verde Valley Community Concert Group, and the Red Cross. For many years, high school graduation exercises were held in the auditorium, with its 600-person seating capacity. The Clarkdale schools also utilized the auditorium for a gymnasium. The Clubhouse is still the main public building in Clarkdale, serving as a regional community center and as Clarkdale's municipal offices.

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<sup>1</sup>High, James, "William Andrews Clark, Westerner," Arizona and the West, II (Autumn, 1960), p. 263.

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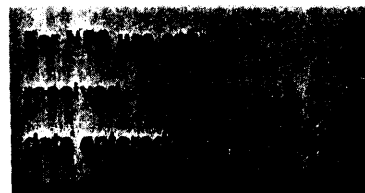
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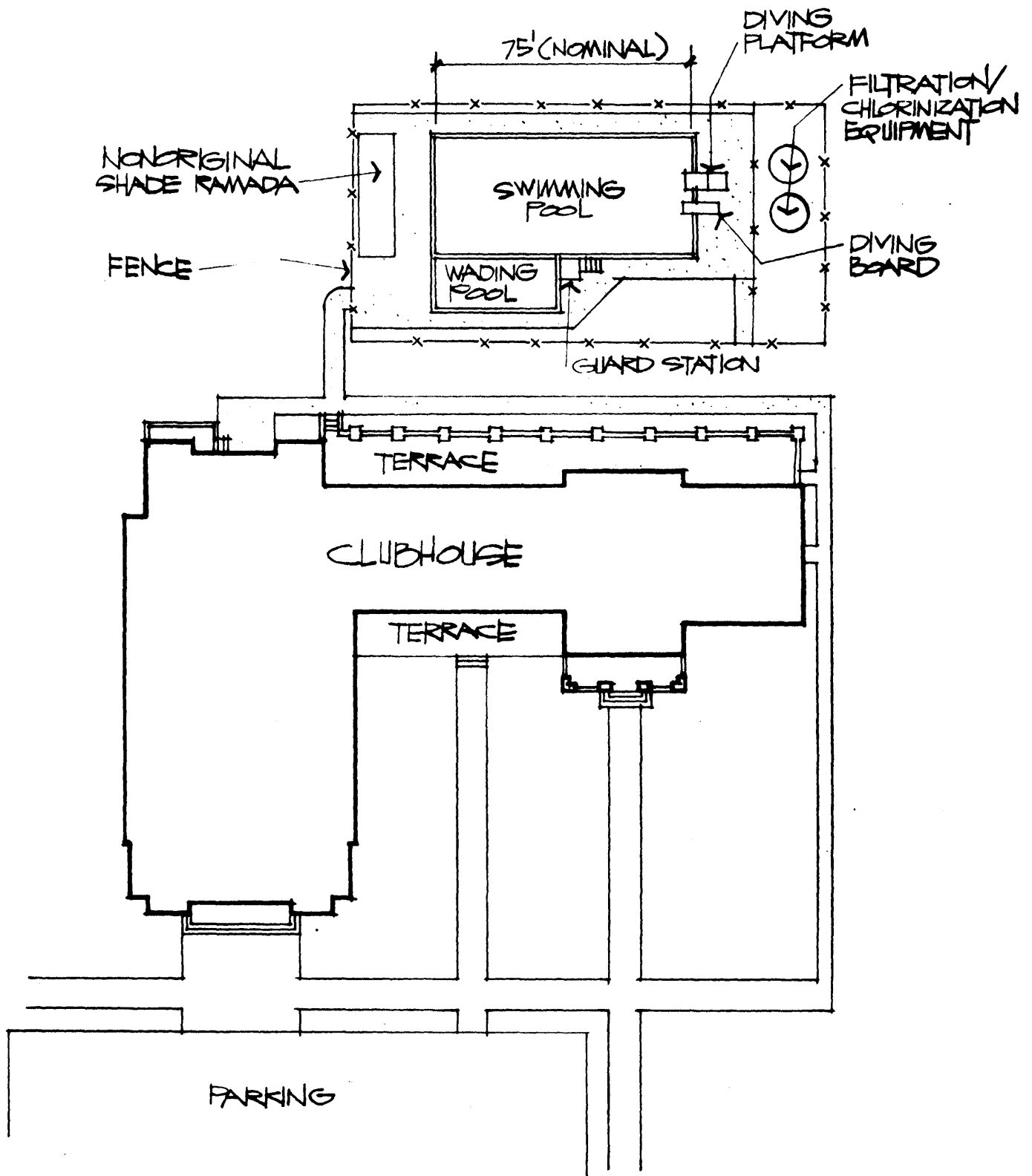


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COMMENCING at the intersection of 9th Street and Main Street within the corporate limits of the Town of Clarkdale, Yavapai County, Arizona; thence North  $8^{\circ}36'$  West, along the centerline of said 9th Street, 333.0 feet to a point; thence North  $81^{\circ}24'$  East, 30 feet to the East right-of-way line of 9th Street, and the true point of beginning; thence North  $81^{\circ}24'$  East, 109.02 feet to a point; thence North  $51^{\circ}24'$  East, 53.6 feet to a point; thence North  $81^{\circ}24'$  East, 70.0 feet to a point; thence North  $36^{\circ}24'$  East, 28.3 feet to a point; thence North  $8^{\circ}36'$  West, 63.32 feet to a point; thence North  $89^{\circ}59'45''$  East, 190.50 feet to a point; thence South  $54^{\circ}38'45''$  East, 169.60 feet to a point; thence South  $8^{\circ}27'50''$  East, 106.45 feet to a point; thence South  $47^{\circ}47'45''$  West, 104.50 feet to a point; thence South  $82^{\circ}21'$  West, 385.34 feet to a point; thence North  $7^{\circ}39'$  West, 29.81 feet to a point; thence South  $81^{\circ}24'$  West, 83.82 feet to a point on the said East right-of-way line; thence North  $8^{\circ}36'$  West, 164.20 feet along said East right-of-way line to the true point of beginning.

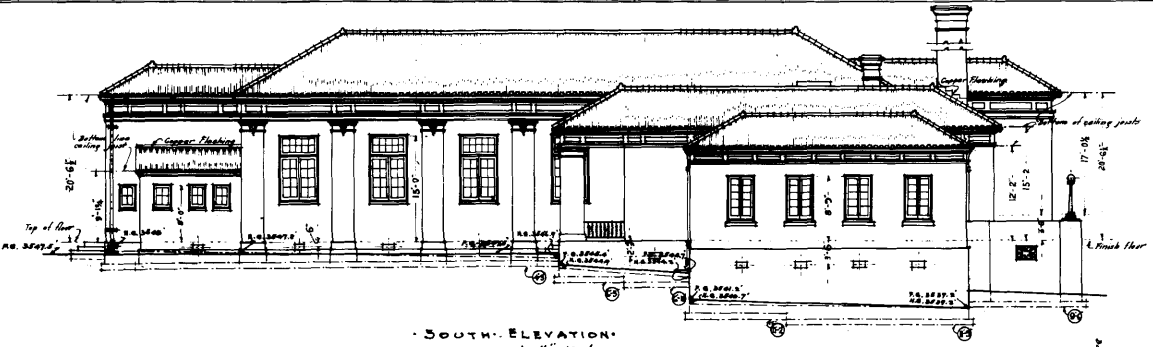


**CLARK MEMORIAL CLUBHOUSE**

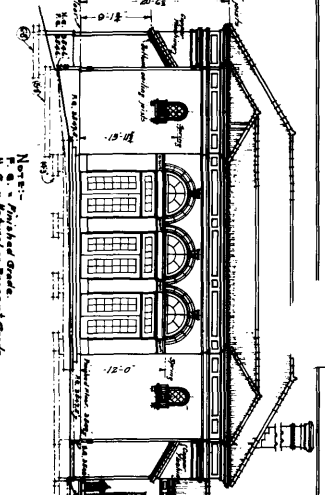
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COMMUNITY CLUB HOUSE

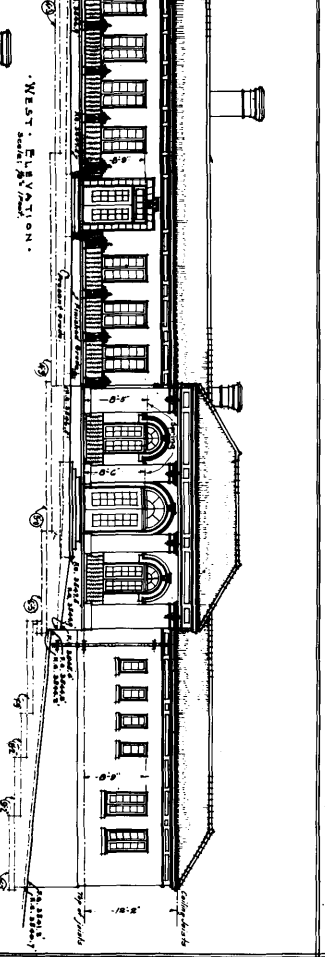
ED. VERDE - COPPER - CO. CLARKDALE - ARIZONA



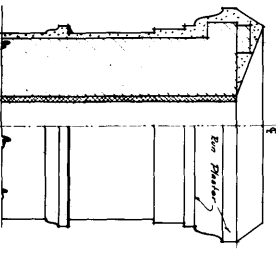
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scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"



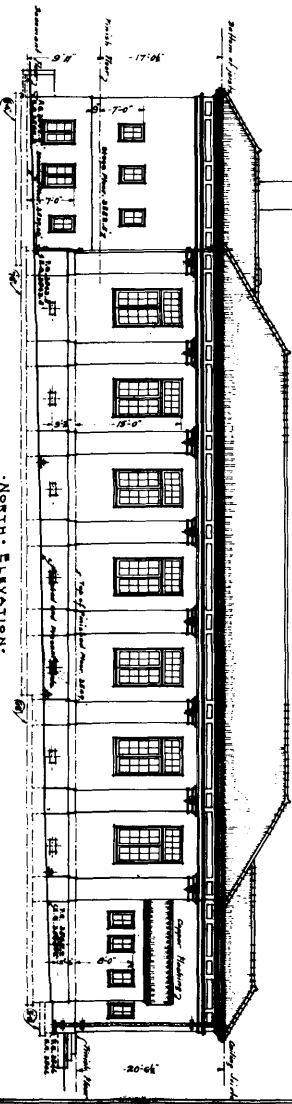
NORTH ELEVATION  
N.B. - Modified Grade  
N.D. - Modified Present Grade.



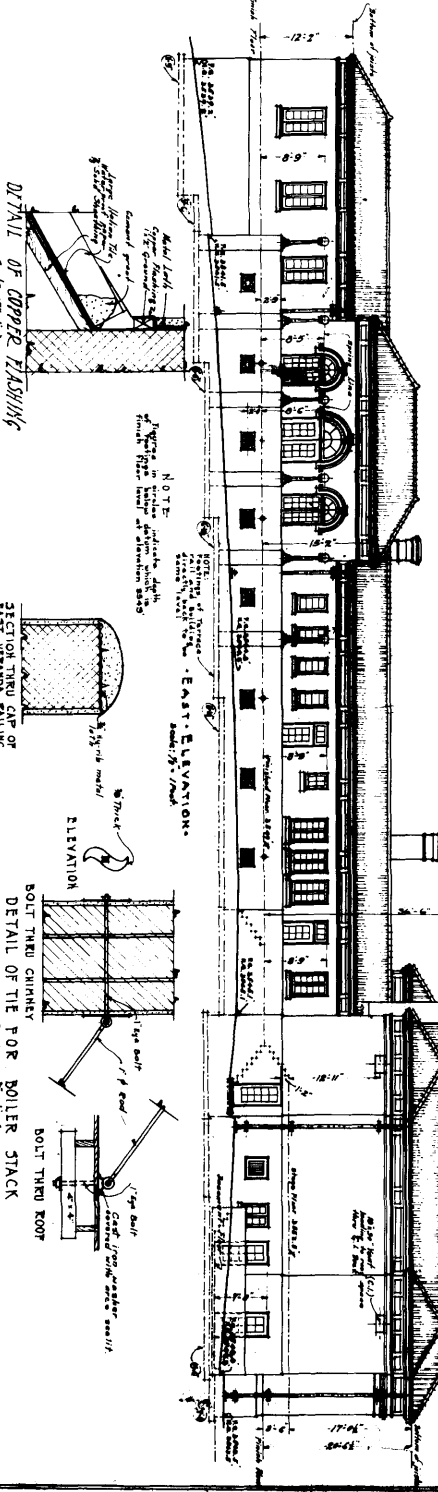
WEST ELEVATION



DETAIL OF CHIMNEY



NORTH ELEVATION



EAST ELEVATION

DETAIL OF COPPER FLASHING

SECTION THRU CAP OF EAST STRAND RAILING

ELEVATION

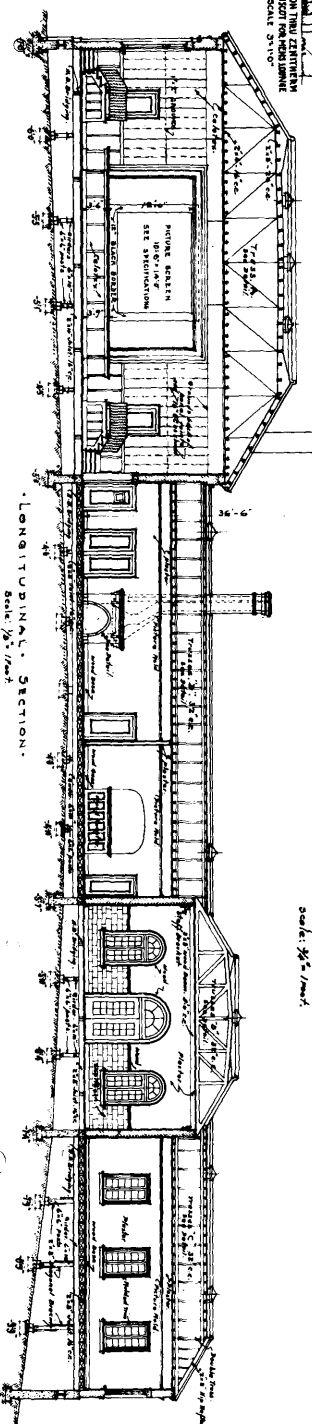
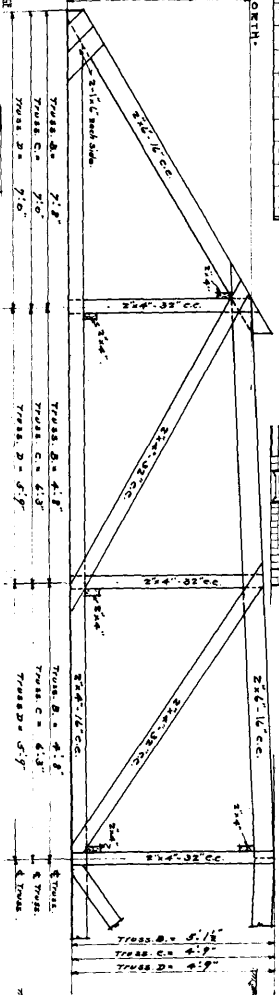
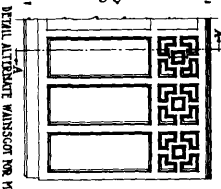
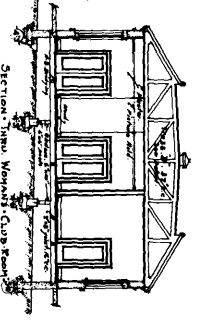
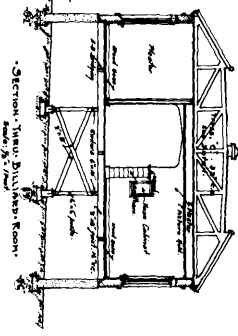
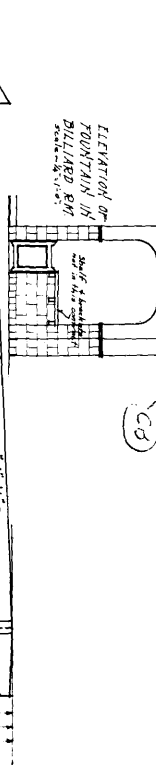
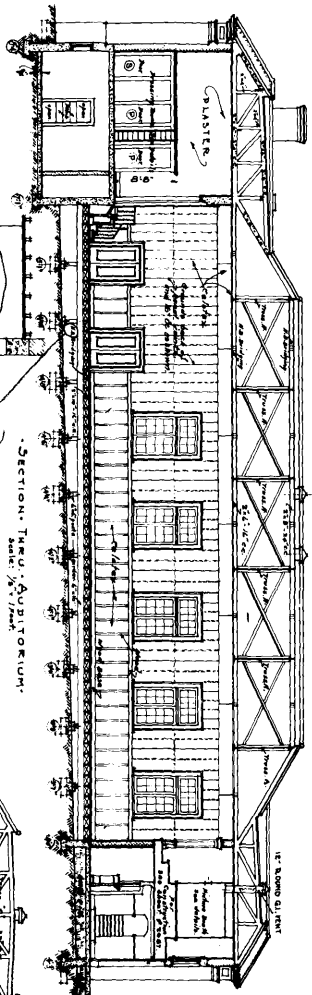
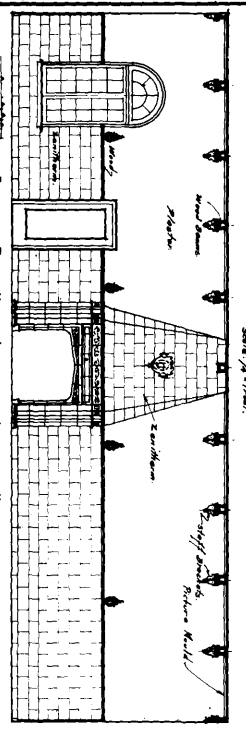
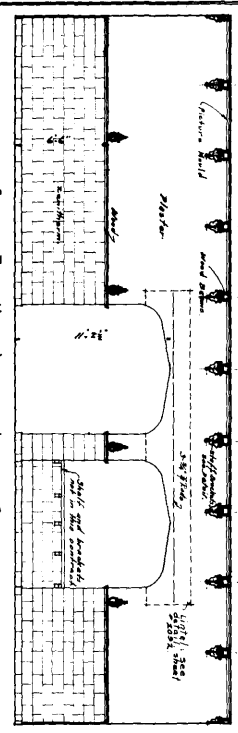
BOLT THRU CHIMNEY

BOLT THRU ROOF

DRAWN BY L.A.B. REAGED BY E.D.V.  
PRINTED 8/24/25 - 6 PRINTS

FITZHUUGH AND BYRON ARCHITECTS  
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2083



SECTION A-A  
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

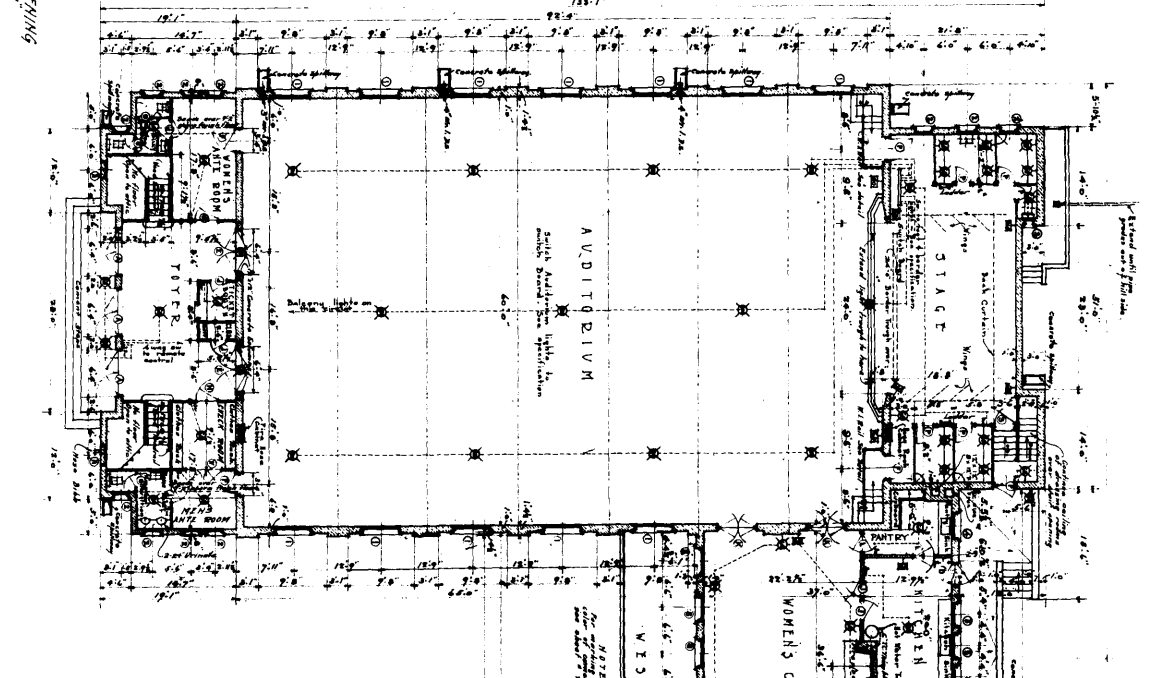
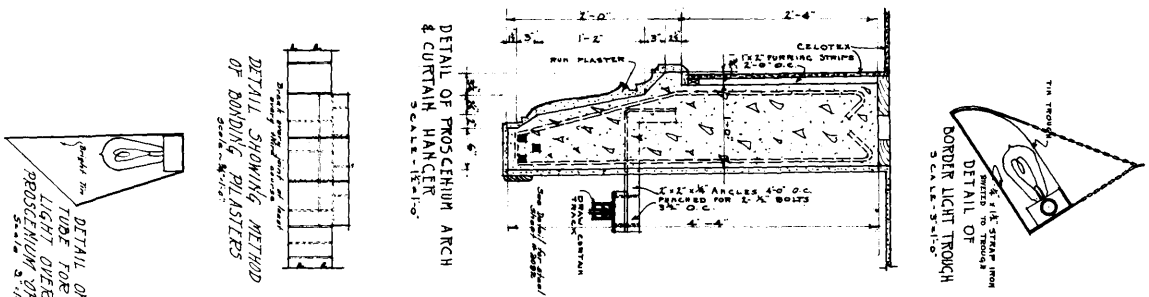
DESIGNED BY L.H. PHINIS 02/22/17  
TRACED BY F.B.F.  
APPROVED BY L.H.P.

FITZ HUGH AND BYRON ARCHITECTS  
THE HOME BUILDERS & PHOENIX ARIZONA

2084

NOTE: IN CONCRETE PORTLAND CEMENT  
WORKING WEIGHT 150 LBS. PER CU. YD.

DETAIL OF PANEL BOARD  
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



WINDOW SCHEDULE		DOOR SCHEDULE	
NO	TYPE	NO	TYPE
1	6\"/>		

DESIGNED BY A. H. ...  
 DRAWN BY ...  
 CHECKED BY ...  
 PRINTED BY ...

FITZHOUGH AND BYRON ARCHITECTS  
 412 HOME BUILDERS AND BUILDERS PHOENIX ARIZONA