

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 06000326

Property Name: Glendale High School Auditorium

County: Maricopa State: Arizona

Multiple Name: N/A

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

May 02, 2006
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

Section 3

The SHPO's certification, hereby, indicates that the *nomination* meets the documentation standards and procedural and professional requirements for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The SHPO also believes the property *meets* the National Register criteria and recommends the property be considered significant *locally*.

Section 5

The Number of Resources is, hereby, corrected to indicate one contributing building and a total of one contributing resource. Note the property does not contain any non-contributing resources.

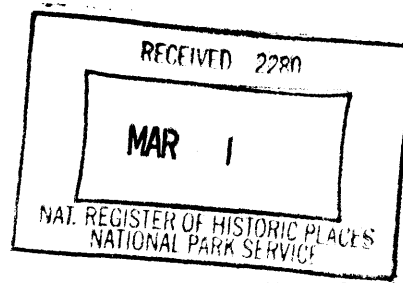
The Arizona State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being nominated, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Glendale High School Auditorium

other name/site number _____

2. Location

street & number: 6216 W. Myrtle Avenue N/A not for publication
city/town: Glendale N/A vicinity
state: Arizona code: AZ county: Maricopa code: 013 zip code: 85301

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).

James W. Staniewicz ARIZONA 3/20/06
Signature of certifying official Date

ARIZONA STATE PARKS
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments).

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. 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): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

Jenna McClure 5/2/06

Glendale High School Auditorium
Name of Property

Maricopa County, Arizona
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property Category of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

(Check only one box)

- building (s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
0	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing).

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Auditorium

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/Auditorium

7. Description

Architectural Classification

MODERN MOVEMENT

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation

Stucco

walls

Stucco

roof

Rolled Asphalt

other

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or a grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

Period of Significance

1939-1950

Significant Dates

1939

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Lescher & Mahoney

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

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

Name of Repository:

Glendale High School Auditorium

Name of Property

Maricopa County, Arizona

County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than 1 acre

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>12</u>	<u>389173</u>	<u>3711482</u>	3	_____	_____
2	___	_____	_____	4	___	_____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert Graham, AIA / Douglas Kupel, Ph.D.

organization Metropolis Design Group LLC date December, 2004

street & number 2601 N. 3rd St. #308 telephone (602) 274-9777

city or town Phoenix state: AZ zip code 85004

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **Black and White photographs** of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instruction, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Glendale High School Auditorium
Maricopa County, AZ

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY

The Glendale High School Auditorium is prominently located along Glendale Avenue in central Glendale, Arizona. The Auditorium is a one-story Modern style building with Spanish Colonial affectations. The original Auditorium has an addition on the north, rear side. The predominant exterior material is stucco over the brick structural walls. The interior, originally simple with little adornment, has been modernized in the lobby and main hall but reflects the original character in the stage and basement.

DESCRIPTION

Glendale High School lies approximately ½ mile west of the Glendale central business district, on the north side of Glendale Avenue. The site has been used as a high school since 1913, but most of the buildings that make up the school today are modern. The school has an open campus character typical of Arizona high schools. The site is characterized by individual classroom buildings and special-purpose buildings such as the Cafeteria, Gymnasium, Auditorium, and Administration arranged around open exterior walkways, many of which are covered. The spaces between buildings are generally landscaped with mature trees and shrubs and turf ground cover.

The Auditorium is the oldest intact building on the campus. It is sited facing Glendale Avenue near the center of the School's frontage on that street. The Auditorium's site is bordered by classrooms on the east, the Gymnasium on the north, and a parking lot on the west side. Immediately adjacent spaces on the south and west are landscaped or are paved walkways. Areas to the north and east are surfaced with concrete.

The building originally had a roughly rectangular plan measuring 145 feet by 68 feet, with the long dimension running north-south. This original building contains a lobby, restrooms, the main hall, and the stage, with dressing rooms under the stage. The footprint has been augmented by a rear addition extending 78 feet to the north, containing music rooms and backstage shop areas. The building is one-story high with only a partial basement below the stage. The building is 35 feet high at the highest point.

Construction materials used in the Auditorium are typical for the time and use. Walls are brick masonry with stuccoed wall surfaces and cast stone details. The roof structure is composed of bowstring trusses (noted as "Summerbell type" on original drawings) supporting wood joists and a composition roof. The floor system is a concrete slab on grade.

The exterior composition features a symmetrical entry façade facing south consisting of a central entry mass with walls on either side receding toward the back. The entry mass is edged in cast stone molding forming a curvilinear parapet and continuing down the sides to terminate in whorls. A round headed arch executed in cast stone frames two pairs of doors at the entry. The original doors and transom windows have been replaced with flush steel doors and the plaster panel above has been covered in mottled brown ceramic tile. The entry stairs are centered on the building façade flanked by planters and a ramp to improve accessibility. The entry was originally reached by a three-sided stairway. The east and west sides of the building are punctuated by plastered masonry piers topped with decorative cast stone details. Spaces between the piers each originally contained a door or a window as interior needs dictated. All of the windows have been infilled and patched to match the surrounding walls. The curved roof, surfaced in asphalt composition and now painted white, is also visible from the sides, terminating in a shallow overhang at the tops of the piers. The north side of the building possessed no significant visual features. It is now completely obscured by the modern additions.

The additions made to the north side of the building take the form of several boxy masses finished in matching stucco and painted the same buff color as the original building. The additions are simple, clearly differentiated from the original, and do

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not visually compete with its architecture.

The building interior was simply organized and was executed in inexpensive materials. The south entry doors led into a small lobby. Rest rooms were placed to either side of the lobby, and ticket sales windows were placed flanking the entry doors. Two more pairs of doors led from the lobby into the main hall. While finishes and fixtures in the lobby have been modified and modernized, the original layout of uses survives. The main hall has been similarly updated. Original finishes included exposed concrete floors, wall surfaces of acoustical board with plaster wainscots, and flat ceilings covered in acoustical board separated by dropped beams. Floors are now carpeted, walls are painted gypsum board and the ceilings have been dropped in angular shapes intended to improve the acoustics of the room. Fixed seating has been replaced following the original pattern of seating. The proscenium was flanked by plaster piers terminating in whorls at the top. These features have been removed or covered. The stage and dressing rooms below have been altered only by the addition of a slight thrust at the edge of the stage and the addition of an orchestra pit below the edge, reached from the dressing rooms. Backstage and below the stage, the building retains most of the original fabric including stairs, doors, and flooring.

CONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS

NONCONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS

Glendale High School Auditorium

None

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NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The Glendale High School Auditorium is significant as a physical legacy of the New Deal in Glendale, Arizona. The building is considered significant under National Register criterion "A" for its association with community development in Glendale as a rare surviving example of a New Deal Public Works Administration project. The period of significance for the Glendale High School Auditorium starts in 1939 with its construction and continues until the construction of Sunnyslope High School in 1950 marked the start of a new, modern era for Glendale high schools.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

High School Education in Glendale, 1911-1950

The expanding population of Glendale in the second decade of the twentieth century resulted in a demand for educational facilities to meet the needs of older students. Prior to that time, students wanting to continue their education in high school usually traveled to Phoenix. In early 1911, parents in the Glendale, Washington, and Peoria elementary school districts signed a petition asking the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors to create a high school district. The petition carried 119 signatures and parents delivered it to the county on April 28, 1911, asking for a union high school for the three elementary school districts. The county board granted the petition and set an election.

On May 19, 1911, voters created the Glendale Union High School District. The vote total was ninety-six in favor and only three against. School opened in the fall of 1911 in the storeroom of the Hill Building near Glendale Avenue and Grand. School began with 17 students, but there were 21 pupils by the end of the year.

The high school board decided on January 17, 1912, to ask the voters to approve bonds for construction of a dedicated high school building. The voters approved \$30,000 in bonds on February 10 for the buildings, site, and grounds. Designed by the architectural firm of Jones and Westcott, the building cost \$20,000. Completed late in 1912, students and teachers officially dedicated Glendale Union High School on Wednesday, February 12, 1913. Vice-President elect Thomas R. Marshall, visiting relatives in the Scottsdale area, took time off from his schedule to officiate at the ceremony.

Enrollment at the high school increased rapidly. By 1920, population in the Peoria area rose so much that voters there created a separate high school district, alleviating for a time the demand on Glendale Union facilities. For years the only building on the campus was the "main" building, erected in 1912. This changed in 1919 when the manual training building was completed. Four more buildings were added in 1922, including a banquet hall. Seventeen years passed before the auditorium and gymnasium were added in 1939. In 1946, the district demolished the old main building and replaced it. Also added that year was a football field and stadium.

The years since 1950 have witnessed a tremendous growth in Glendale's educational facilities. In order to alleviate overcrowding at the old Glendale High School, officials opened Sunnyslope High School in 1950. Glendale Union had served as the only high school for a large surrounding area until that time. By the 1960s, two additional high schools were added in the Glendale area: Apollo and Independence.

Construction of the Glendale High School Auditorium, 1939

The Glendale High School Auditorium is associated with the Public Works Administration (PWA). This Federal agency,

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part of President Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal, had as its goal the employment of workers to help lift America out of the Great Depression of the 1930s. The PWA constructed a number of educational facilities across the nation as a way to give unemployed workers jobs while erecting needed community facilities. At Glendale High School, PWA funds allowed for the construction of the Auditorium (the subject of this nomination) and the gymnasium, both completed in 1939.

Officials at Glendale High School began working with the PWA in the summer of 1938 to develop a program for using funds to construct needed buildings. On August 19, high school Superintendent Claude Yeoman announced that PWA Regional Director K.A. Goodwin had agreed to provide \$49,000 in federal funds to build an auditorium and a gymnasium at the school. The PWA grant had to be matched by \$60,000 in district funds. Yeoman stated he expected to schedule a bond election for early November to gain voter approval for the matching funds. Plans called for an auditorium 68 feet by 132 feet, which would hold an audience of 750.

On Wednesday, August 24, 1938, the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors set the date of the bond election as September 17, 1938. This action resulted in a request from the high school district board, which consisted of President H.D. McKee, Clerk W.A. Van Sant, and members E.B. Thurman, H.D. Betts, and Walter L. Smith. Because of federal budget concerns, voter approval was needed before the start of the PWA fiscal year on October 1. This meant that the original November date for the election had to be moved up.

The Glendale News newspaper treated voters with a drawing of the proposed auditorium in the edition published on September 2, 1938. Prepared by the architectural firm of Lescher and Mahoney, the drawing showed a building very similar to the one that was eventually completed. The only notable difference was the inclusion of two decorative windows that flanked the front entrance. These were eliminated in the final design. The newspaper reporter that wrote a story accompanying the drawing observed that the new auditorium was needed for assemblies and lectures.

The day before the election, on September 16, 1938, a front page article in the Glendale News encouraged voters to turn out for the election. The newspaper reporter reminded residents that they had to be registered voters and property owners in order to participate in the election. The newspaper printed a large full-page ad showing the architect's renderings of the auditorium and gymnasium. Superintendent C.A. Yeoman stressed the importance of the project, stating: "We have no place suitable or even acceptable for bringing our group together often, something that is essential to any good educational program. We need an auditorium."

Glendale voters responded with enthusiasm to the proposal, approving it on September 17 by a count of 250 in favor and 162 against. The high school board wasted little time in getting the project started. At a meeting on September 20, the board approved the advertisement for bids. The advertisement first appeared in the Glendale News on September 23. One of the specifications was that the job be completed in seventy days. On November 10, 1938, the board approved the final plans and specifications prepared by the architectural firm of Lescher and Mahoney. The drawings were their Commission No. 871. The federal government designated the project as PWA Docket No. 1058-F.

On Monday night, December 5, the board opened the sealed bids. Contractors had submitted nine bids. Of these, that of the William Peper Construction Company was lowest in the amount of \$85,565 for construction of both the auditorium and the gymnasium. The final step in the selection process was to forward the bids to the regional PWA office in San Francisco for approval. This took place in January of 1939, and Peper was soon ready to begin work.

Actual construction started in the first week of February, 1939. At that time the William Peper Construction Company had 43 men employed on the auditorium and gymnasium projects. The first task for the workers was finishing the foundation and basement walls of the auditorium. Concrete for this job was poured.

By the first week in April, the Glendale News reported that both new buildings at the high school were nearing completion. A reporter for the newspaper listed some statistics for the auditorium: It would seat 799 (more than the

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original estimate of 750), had central heat, a concrete floor, acoustical plastered walls, acoustical board ceiling, and a dressing room and cast room beneath the stage.

Workers finished the job in the early part of June in 1939. Although this was too late to see any use during the school year, the auditorium would be ready for use in the fall when students returned to school. The final total cost of both buildings (auditorium and gymnasium) came in at \$83,733. In addition to the features listed above, other unique elements of the auditorium building were a proscenium that projected out into the audience, a promoter's box constructed in the footlight section, and emergency power for lighting. Contemporary observers described the style of the building as a "distinctive southwestern mission architectural design." The finished building included an appropriate plaque that carried the completion date, 1939, along with the names of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Public Works Administrator John M. Carmody.

Students christened the building with the first light opera ever staged at Glendale High School. On February 27 and 28, 1940, students performed Robert Planquette's "Chimes of Normandy." Teacher David Murdock directed the operetta.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT STATEMENT

New Deal Public Works Administration Construction in Arizona, 1933-1939

The Glendale High School Auditorium is significantly associated with New Deal Public Works Administration (PWA) construction in Arizona from 1933 to 1939. Created by President Franklin D. Roosevelt and authorized by Congress, the PWA was an important New Deal work relief agency. It was created as part of Title II of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Passed on June 16, 1933, the act established the Public Works Administration and appropriated \$3.3 billion for hiring the unemployed to build roads, sewage and water systems, public buildings, ships, naval aircraft, and a host of other projects. The main purpose of the PWA was to prime the economic pump to spur recovery.

The general consensus among Arizona historians is that the Great Depression which began with the stock market crash in October of 1929 left the Salt River Valley relatively unscathed. This judgment is drawn primarily from the work of Jay Niebur who studied the effects of the depression in Phoenix. Niebur concluded that the diversified economy of the Salt River Valley, based on agriculture with a strong underpinning of transportation and commercial activities, enabled residents of the Salt River Valley to avoid the worst effects of the depression.

While this conclusion seems to be supported by the history of Glendale, the depression curtailed residential home construction in the city. Previous to the economic downturn, many property owners had constructed residences on speculation with the hope that the house could be rented or easily sold when completed. With many out of work during the depression, the market for speculative housing diminished. Property owners were content to let lots sit vacant. Families that needed additional room because of the arrival of extended families added on to existing structures for additional space rather than construct new buildings.

A lack of confidence in the leadership of President Herbert Hoover contributed to the severity of the problem. As Hoover's leadership faltered, the negative effects spared no area of the country. Soon Glendale was hit hard by the depression.

The inauguration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt in March of 1933 brought a new sense of confidence to the country. Warning Americans that they had nothing to fear except fear itself, Roosevelt guided the Federal government through a series of actions to alleviate unemployment conditions and stimulate the economy. Much of Roosevelt's program was by "trial and error," but he kept experimenting until he hit upon a successful combination of programs.

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By 1935, government-sponsored public works programs began to have an effect in many parts of the nation, including Glendale. The projects increased the amount of money in local circulation by providing work to residents and markets to merchants. Glendale received its fair share of Federal public works projects. As a means to combat the depression, the Federal government, under the direction of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, created a number of public works projects designed to get people back to work and increase the amount of money circulating in local economies.

A government program that benefited Glendale was the Public Works Administration. Public Works Administration funds allowed Glendale residents to improve their library, elementary school, water works and sewage disposal plant. However, the most significant PWA project in Glendale was the construction of the auditorium and gymnasium at Glendale High School.

New Deal programs such as the PWA had an important impact on states in the West, including Arizona. Up to the depression decade of the 1930s, the economy of Arizona was based on the extraction of resources. The profits made from these industries most often made their way into the hands of eastern investors. The New Deal changed the economic equation, and for the first time revenues flowed west back to Arizona and began to replenish the local economy. This change was most evident in the construction of public buildings, including the Glendale High School Auditorium.

Beyond the economic and scholastic benefits provided by school construction, PWA projects emphasized community betterment. Project focused on educational, recreational, and government buildings which could be used to uplift the social and educational status of residents. In addition to its building programs, PWA programs stressed educational and vocational skills, thus giving residents a means to combat unemployment through personal growth.

Arizona has a definitive context for New Deal properties in the state, written by William S. Collins and published by the Arizona State Parks Board in 1999. Titled *The New Deal in Arizona*, this book is a comprehensive examination of Federal programs designed to combat the Great Depression. As such, it is a scholarly work that provides a basis from which to evaluate the significance of the Glendale High School Auditorium. In the chapter titled "Preserving New Deal Era Properties," Dr. Collins recommends that nominations for New Deal properties should "include an explicit statement of comparison between the subject property and properties with a similar association" (p. 405).

In Glendale, the Federal government constructed a number of properties associated with the New Deal. As noted above, PWA projects in Glendale not on the High School grounds included a library, a water works, a sewer plant, and a school addition. The government also constructed a New Deal housing project in Glendale, created under the auspices of the Farm Security Administration (FSA). Called the Glendale Tract, the FSA project is the subject of a separate National Register nomination.

The Glendale High School Auditorium is the only PWA project remaining in Glendale that retains its integrity. The library, school addition, water works, and sewer plant have all been demolished and replaced. The High School Gymnasium no longer retains its integrity. In comparison to other properties in Glendale that have an association with the PWA, the High School Auditorium is thus a rare surviving example and the only one that retains integrity. As such, it is the last remaining remnant of the PWA's physical legacy in Glendale.

The legacy of the PWA on community planning and development in Glendale was significant. The construction of the Glendale High School Auditorium is evidence of the multifaceted impact of PWA programs on urban communities such as Glendale. Its construction provided jobs for local residents and brought money into the community. The choice of a school and auditorium as a project is representative of the PWA emphasis on community buildings that would have a social and educational benefit for the community. In addition to serving as a place to bring the school community of teachers and students together, the Glendale High School Auditorium also served as a community center for Glendale as a whole. Large public meetings such as candidate forums, debates, and holiday celebrations took place in the building. It was a source of

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Maricopa County, AZ

pride for the Glendale community. Today, the Glendale High School Auditorium is a significant example of the impact Federal public works programs such as the PWA had in small urban communities in Arizona.

INTEGRITY

The Glendale High School Auditorium is in its original location, with its setting modernized over the years but retaining the same character. Its placement facing Glendale Avenue and its context within a high school campus are intact and important to conveying its significance to the community.

A number of changes to the original building have been made since it was constructed. The most significant of these is that the original side windows have been removed to reduce the amount of light entering the building. The original windows were small relative to the wall mass in which they were placed, and from a visual standpoint mainly accentuated the rhythm of the side bays. These original openings were in-filled with brick and covered with stucco to match the finish of the rest of the building. The loss alters the appearance of the architectural statement but does not compromise the building's identity as an assembly venue.

A second major change is that the front entry has been modified. The original doors, transom windows, and period light fixture have been removed. The original 7-foot doors have been replaced with 9-foot modern examples, with the resulting elimination of the transom windows. Other changes in this area include the addition of ceramic tile above the entry doors and the addition of a handicap accessibility ramp and planter at the front steps. While these changes do compromise the architectural integrity of the building, the important design aspects that reflect its historical associations remain, such as the overall symmetry of the façade; the central location of the entry; and the size and prominence of the entry. In addition, the main detailing of the façade in cast stone is entirely intact.

One final exterior modification is an addition that was constructed on the north side of the building. This addition serves as a stage shop for the construction and storage of props and for musical instruction and rehearsals. This addition is in keeping with the massing and scale of the original building. Being on the stage end, it is relatively unobtrusive. It also represents minor change to make the facility more usable as a performing arts venue. The addition does not compromise the integrity of the building.

The interior of the building largely represents remodels of the 1970s and 1980s. The originally spare materials have been covered to enhance the quality and acoustics of the space. The plan of the building remains relatively unaltered, and the rooms retain the characteristics of their uses.

The building continues to reflect its place in the historical development of the campus and the city through its location, setting, and design. In addition the historic feeling and association are intact. While compromised, the building retains adequate integrity to qualify for listing.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Primary Sources and Archival Collections

Arizona Historical Society, Tempe

Lescher and Mahoney collection of architectural drawings. Commission No. 871, PWA Docket No. 1058-F, November 10, 1938.

Glendale Historical Society, Glendale

Glendale Historic Building Survey Inventory file.
Vertical files, schools.

Interviews:

Pete June, February 23, 2005

Newspaper Articles:

Glendale News

August 19, 1938
August 26, 1938
September 2, 1938
September 16, 1938
September 23, 1938
December 2, 1938
December 9, 1938
February 3, 1939
April 7, 1939
July 9, 1939

Books, Manuscripts, and Articles:

Abbitt, Jerry W.

History of Transit in The Valley of the Sun. Phoenix: Phoenix Transit System, 1990.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The southern boundary is the north curb line of Glendale Avenue adjacent to the Auditorium, The western boundary is defined by the curb line of the parking lot west of the Auditorium, extended north and south to the adjacent boundary lines. The northern boundary is defined by a line 10 feet to the north of the northern exterior wall of the Auditorium, which is the wall of the addition, and parallels the northern wall of the addition. The eastern boundary is defined by a line 10 feet to the east of the eastern wall of the Auditorium, measured from the face of the piers, and parallel to the Auditorium wall.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The stated boundary includes the entire Auditorium Building, including additions, as well as important features of the building's landscape setting on the south and west. The north and east side boundaries include an arbitrary 10 feet of sidewalks related to campus circulation while excluding adjacent non-historic buildings.

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Glendale High School Auditorium
Maricopa County, AZ

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Photographer: Robert & Roberta Graham
Date: May, 2005

Photographs were taken in digital format conforming to NRHP Expanded photo policy dated March, 2005. A digital compact disk with the original digital photograph files has been submitted as a part of this nomination.

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>View to</u>	
1	NE	Overview ¾ view of facade
2	SE	Overview ¾ view showing original building and rear addition
3	S	Exterior view of north façade and addition
4	W	Interior of lobby
5	NW	Interior view of Main Hall and Stage
6	E	Interior of hall in basement dressing area



E-301
HIGH SCHOOL PHOTOGRAPH BY PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Additional Information 1 of 6

1. Glendale High School Auditorium.
2. Maricopa County, Arizona.
3. Photographer unknown.
4. Date ca. 1940.
5. Arizona State Archives photo no. 96-4008.
6. Front façade, view north.
7. Photo no. 1.



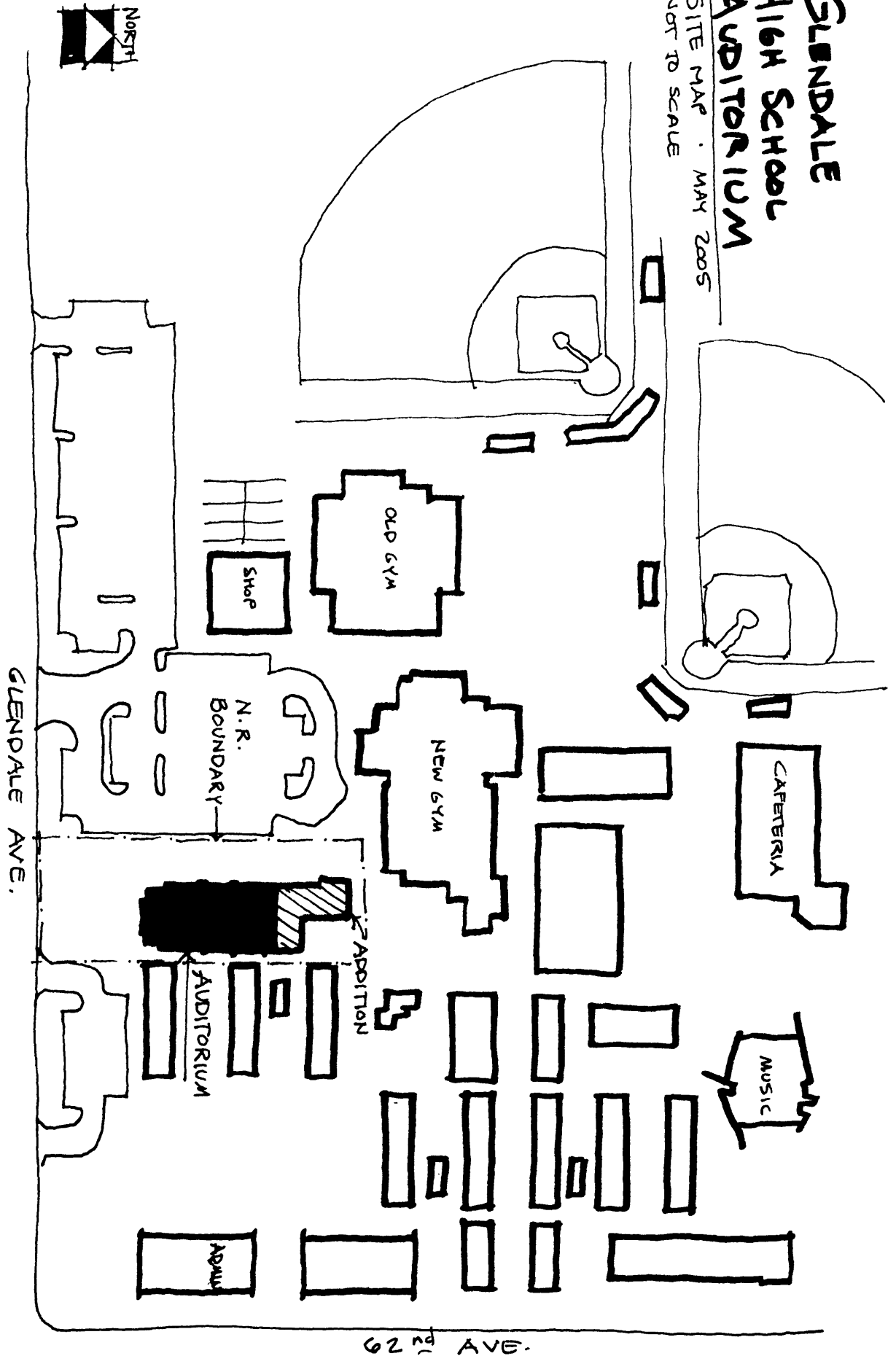
N-13
HIGH SCHOOL AND GYM, GLENDALE, ARIZ.

Additional Commercial 8-46

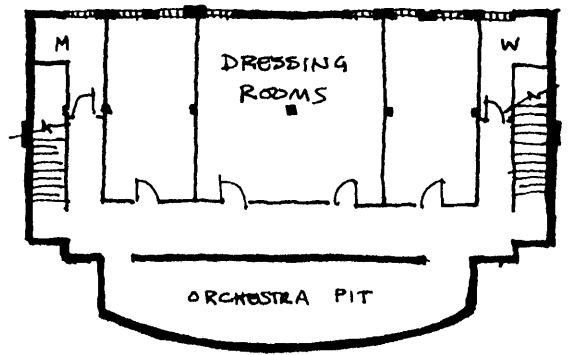
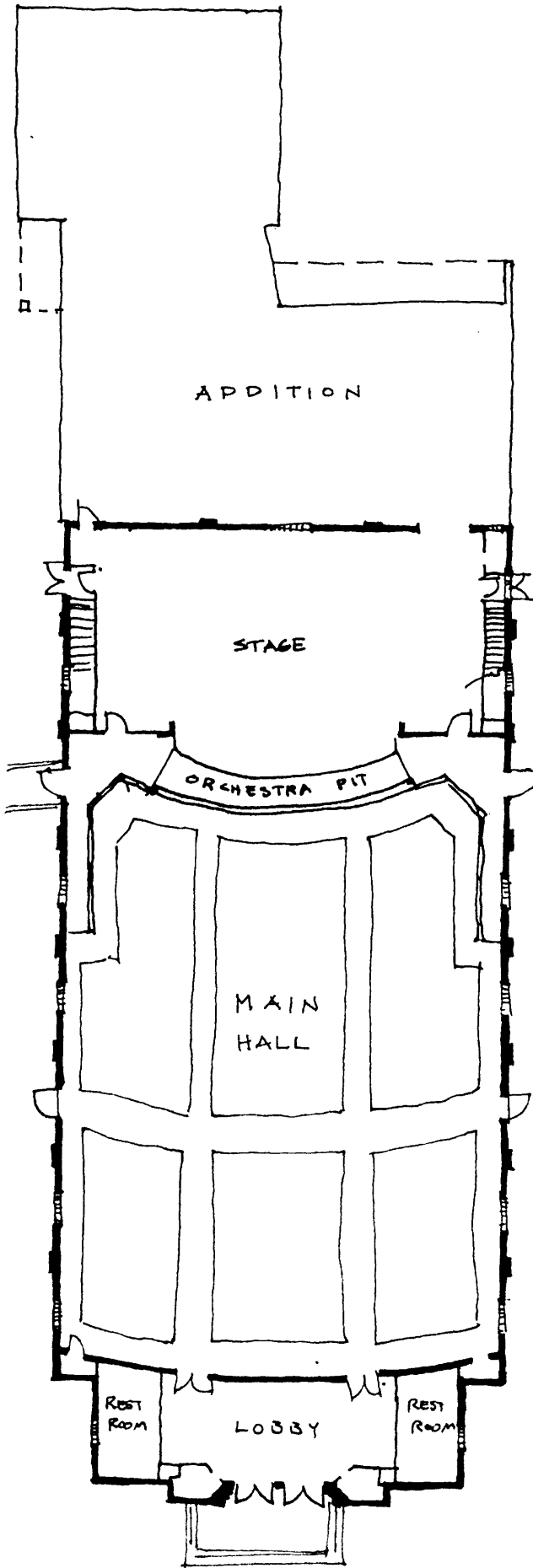
1. Glendale High School Auditorium.
2. Maricopa County, Arizona.
3. Photographer unknown.
4. Date ca. 1940.
5. Arizona State Archives photo no. 96-4013.
6. Front façade of Auditorium (right); Gymnasium in background (left), view north.
7. Photo no. 2.

GLENDALE HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM

SITE MAP · MAY 2005
NOT TO SCALE

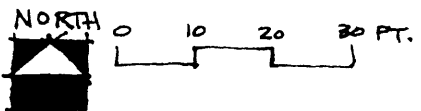


Project Documentation 2 of 6



GLENDALE HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM

EXISTING CONDITIONS FLOOR
PLANS - MAY 2005



Additional Information 4 of 8

Additional Rooms with View E & S

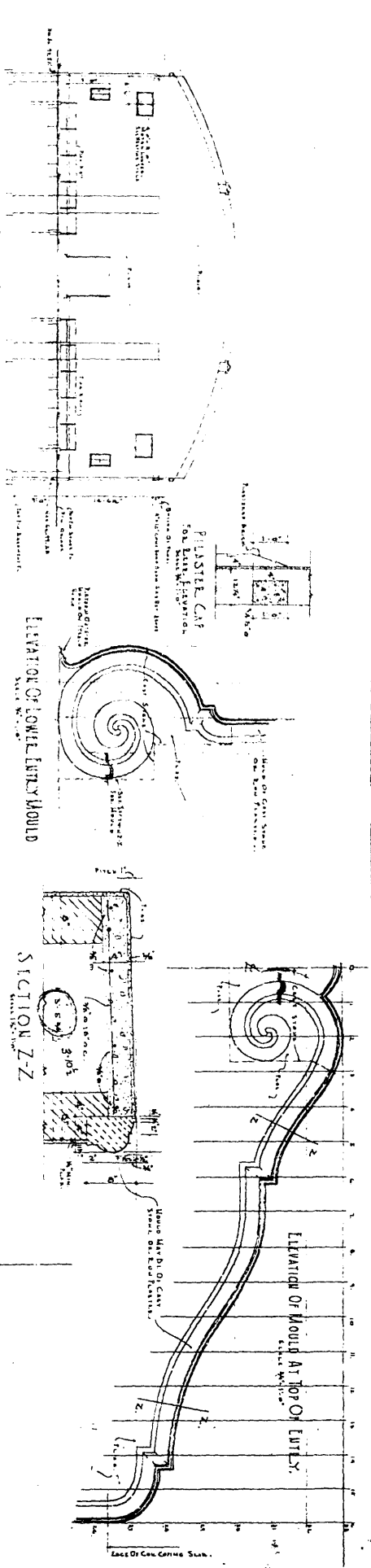
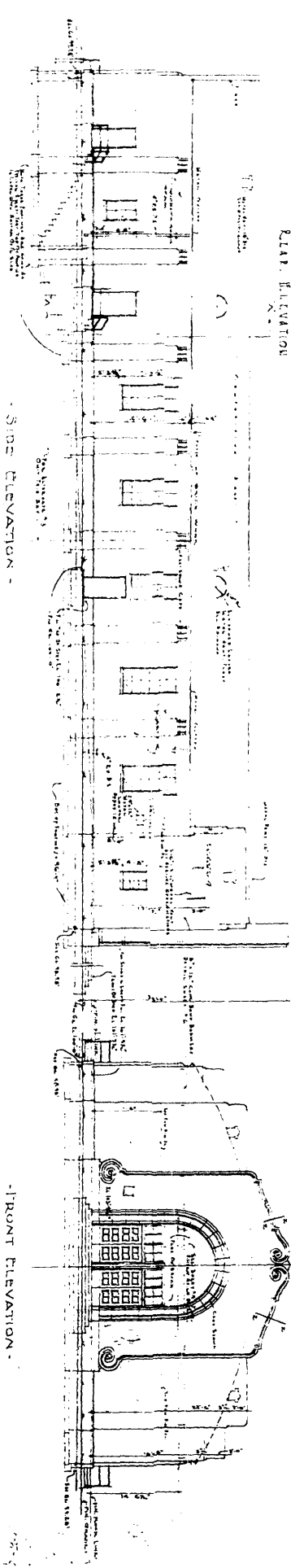
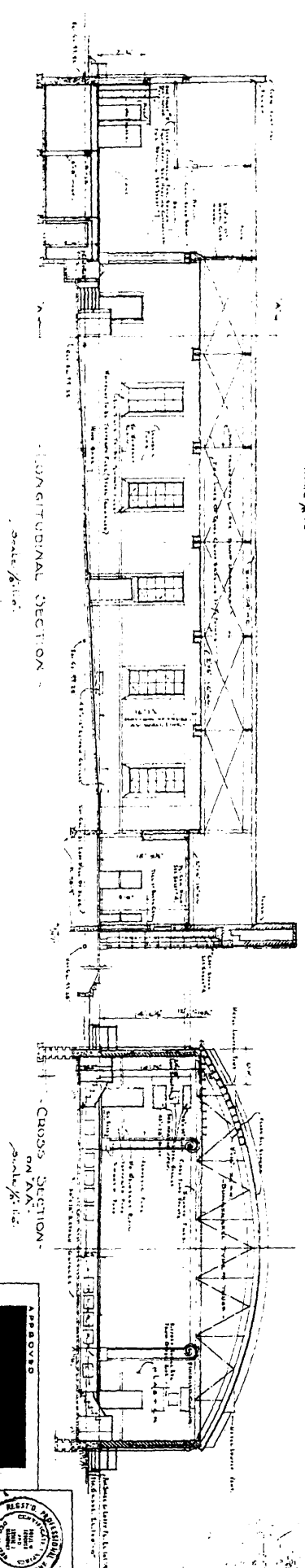
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AN AUDITORIUM BUILDING FOR
 GLENDALE UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT OF
 MARICOPA COUNTY - ARIZONA

P. W. A. DOCKET
 No. A. D. I. Z. 1058-F

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 ARCHITECTS
 1100 TITLE & TRUST BLDG
 PHOENIX, ARIZONA



APPROVED

LESCHER & MAHONEY
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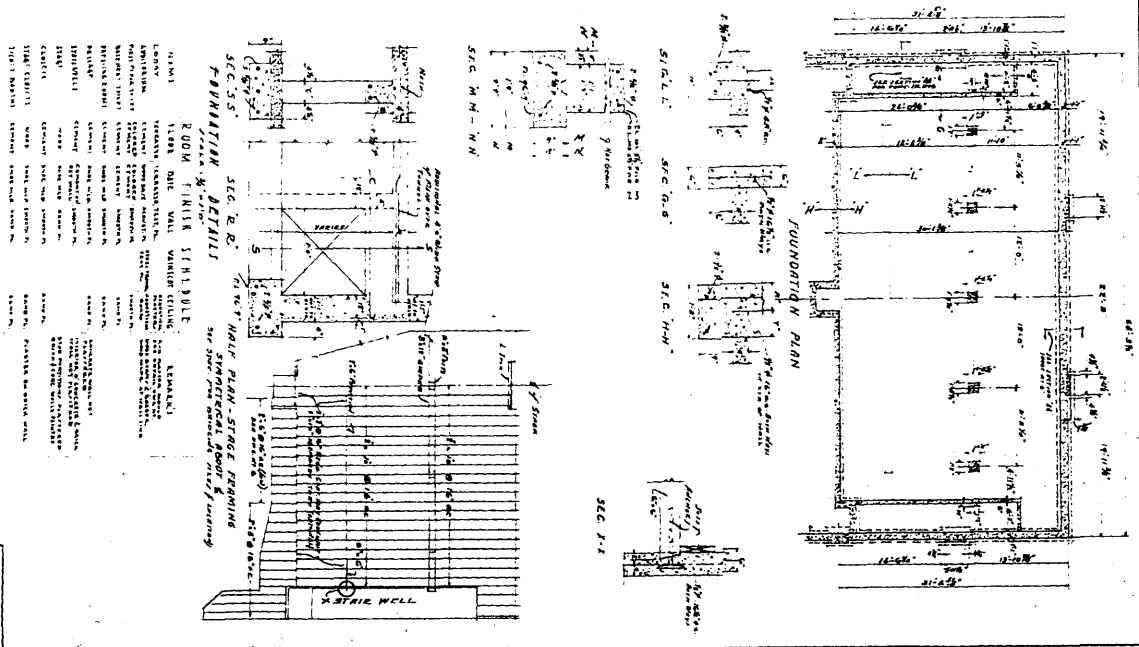
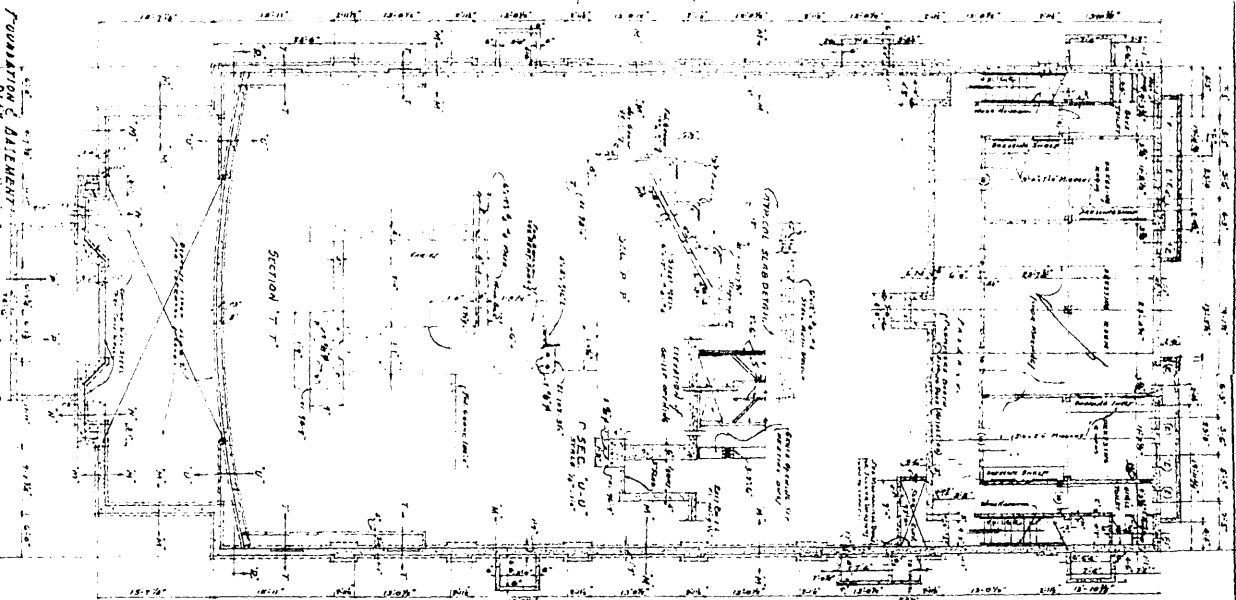
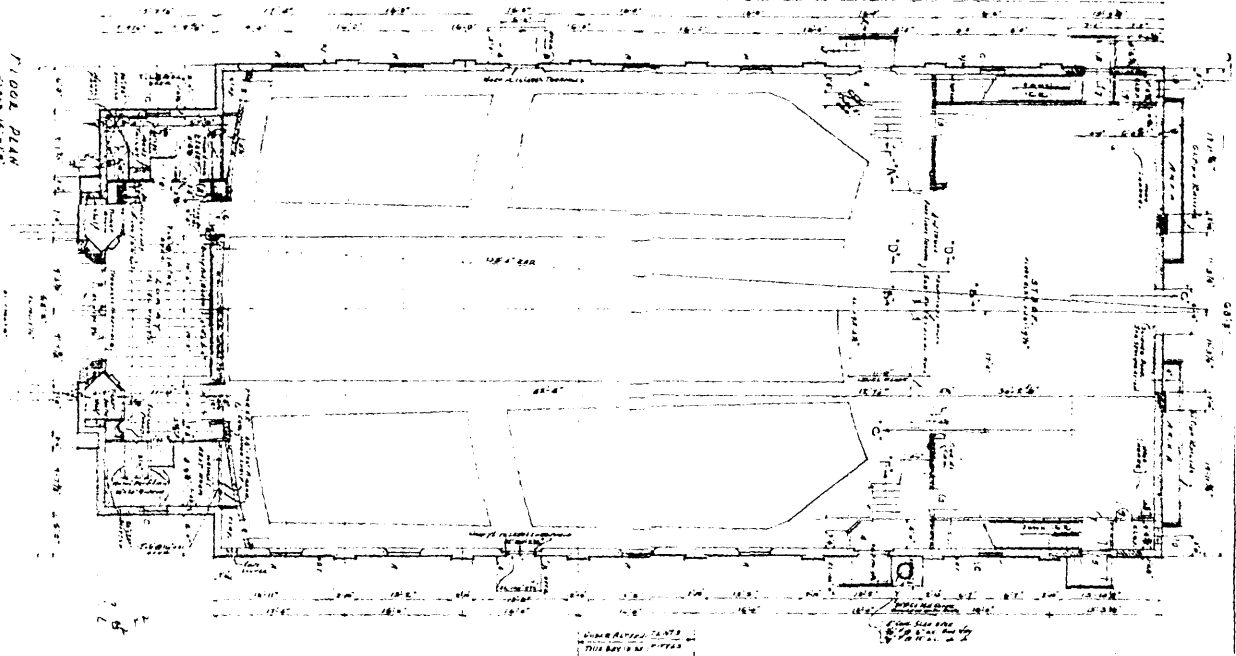
REGISTERED ARCHITECTS
 STATE OF ARIZONA

Addressed Communication to 6 of 6

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 CHECKED BY
 APPROVED BY

BOARD OF EDUCATION
 PRESIDENT
 MEMBERS

AN AUDITORIUM BUILDING FOR
 GLENDALE UNION HIGH SCHOOL DISTRICT OF
 MARICOPA COUNTY - ARIZONA



P. W. A. DOCKET
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APPROVED
 CONTRACTOR

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