

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED DEC 3 1980  
DATE ENTERED MAR 25 1982

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

Henry Goldwater House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

217 East Union St.

N/A NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Prescott

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

3

STATE

Arizona

CODE

04

COUNTY

Yavapai

CODE

25

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

OWNERSHIP

STATUS

PRESENT USE

DISTRICT

PUBLIC

OCCUPIED

AGRICULTURE

MUSEUM

BUILDING(S)

PRIVATE

UNOCCUPIED

COMMERCIAL

PARK

STRUCTURE

BOTH

WORK IN PROGRESS

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE RESIDENCE

SITE

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

ACCESSIBLE

ENTERTAINMENT

RELIGIOUS

OBJECT

N/A  IN PROCESS

YES: RESTRICTED

GOVERNMENT

SCIENTIFIC

BEING CONSIDERED

YES: UNRESTRICTED

INDUSTRIAL

TRANSPORTATION

NO

MILITARY

OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

William J. Feldmeier and Alfred Cruz

STREET & NUMBER

127 N. Marina

CITY, TOWN

Prescott

STATE

Arizona 86302

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Yavapai County Recorder's Office

STREET & NUMBER

Yavapai County Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

Prescott

STATE

Arizona 86301

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Prescott Historic Buildings Survey

DATE

1978

FEDERAL  STATE  COUNTY  LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Yavapai Heritage Foundation

CITY, TOWN

Prescott

STATE

Arizona 86302

# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

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## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Henry Goldwater House is a two and one-half story structure of wood frame construction facing north on Union Street. Stylistically reminiscent of the Queen Anne mode, the massing of the house is irregular off a basically rectangular plan.

The roof form is steeply pitched with the ridge beam parallel to the main (north) facade and the street. An offset gabled extension projects from the front facade and features a conical roof form above the rounded northwest corner of the building. Two gabled dormers are located on the rear roof slope of the house and a single story, hipped roof, enclosed frame porch extends the length of that facade. Roof surfaces are covered with original wood shingles.

The main entrance is offset to the east side of the north facade and is approached through a small porch. Above this porch, on the second floor, is a balcony with a wood railing. A bay window below this balcony features a central single light sash with a denticulated cornice at the transom bar. A similarly detailed window exists flush with the wall plane under the gabled extension of the main facade.

At the balcony above the front porch, a hexagonal hipped dormer roof projects from the eave line over a small bay window. A third bayed window is located centrally from the first level of the west facade.

Other windows on the first level are independently situated one-over-one light sash. The windows on the second level feature multiple pane over one light sash. A notable exception on the east wall is a large multipane window opening with a cut glass semicircular fan light. This window transects the first and second floor levels at an interior stairway landing.

Each gable on the north, east and west contains a pair of single light windows with moulded surrounds and shingled gable heads with narrow louvered ventilators.

Wall planes are finished in horizontal siding and floor lines are articulated by cornice bands along the north and west facade.

Modifications to the interior of the building are limited to improvements necessary to convert the house to apartments. Original room configurations and details can be recovered. Anachronistic elements on the exterior of the house, such as a metal fire escape at the rear, are considered to be reversible. The current owners are involved in a phased restoration of the structure.

# 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 type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES	Constructed 1894	BUILDER/ARCHITECT	W.R. Norton/Architect S.E. Patton/Builder
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**STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE**

The Henry Goldwater House is significant as a fine example of the Late Queen Anne Style designed by one of Territorial Arizona's most noteworthy architects, W. R. Norton. The house is also significant for its historic associations with Henry Goldwater and his wife Julia Goldwater, prominent Prescott citizens during the late 19th century.

The house was constructed in 1894 in a prestigious location on the Union Block (Prescott's "Nob Hill") between Marina and Alarcon Streets. It is one of four similar structures on Union Street which embody the lifestyle of Prescott's wealthiest citizens at the turn of the century. These four prominent houses face north on Union Street, the Goldwater House being situated between the Lawter/Hetherington Double House to the east and the C. A. Peters and Jake Marks Houses to the west. The Lawter/Heatherington House was constructed by John "Jack" Lawter, a miner, capitalist and real estate developer who transformed the Union Block into "Nob Hill." The two and one-half story house adjacent to the west of the Goldwater House was built by C. A. Peters, cashier of the Bank of Arizona. Completing the foursome on the corner of Marina and Union Streets is the Jake Marks House, also designed by Architect Norton. It is the only other structure known to be associated with the architect in Prescott. All three houses are currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the "Prescott Multiple Resource Area Nomination--Partial Inventory, Territorial Buildings" (December 1978).

The Henry Goldwater House is exemplary of upper class housing of that period designed in the Late Queen Anne mode. With more attention paid to the enveloping qualities of the external surfaces, the architect's design has subdued the more characteristic features of the style such as turrets and gables. Although enriched with a variety of textures, the gable walls are a continuation of the building wall planes, demarcated only by a dentiled cornice line, and are nearly flush with the eaves. A conical roof form and curved wall on the northwest corner suggest the presence of a turret without actually generating one.

The architect, W. R. Norton was a prolific designer of Victorian and Neo-Classical Revival Architecture in Arizona between 1894 and 1917, although most examples of his work, especially those in residential design, have been lost. Of the remaining structures, he was responsible for the original design of the Carnegie Public Library in Phoenix (National Register 1974), and the Second Gila County Courthouse in Globe (National Register 1975), which was his largest commission in Arizona. Norton was born in Massachusetts and formally educated in architecture in the east. In 1880 he

(See continuation sheet)

**9 MAJOR BIOGEOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

1. Arizona Silverbelt, May 17, 1906.
2. Arizona Weekly Journal Miner, Various issues 1894, 1895, 1902.
3. Goldwater, Barry, "Pants and Politics", Journal of Arizona History, Arizona Historical Society, Winter 1973.

**ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED**

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

**UTM NOT VERIFIED**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Less than 1

QUADRANGLE NAME Prescott Quadrangle

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24,000

UTM REFERENCES

A 12 36.553.0 3.8228.9.0  
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B           
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C         

D         

E         

F         

G         

H         

**VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION**

Lots 33, 35, 37, Block 16, Original Townsite

**LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES**

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
<u>N/A</u>			
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
<u>N/A</u>			

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME / TITLE

Jim Woodward, Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION

Janus Associates

DATE

1 July 1980

STREET & NUMBER

2121 South Priest, #127

TELEPHONE

(602) 967-7117

CITY OR TOWN

Tempe

STATE

Arizona 85282

**12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION**

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL   

STATE X

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

*James L. Ayles*

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

14 November 1980

**FDR NPS USE ONLY**

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

*James L. Ayles*  
 KEOPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Entered in the National Register

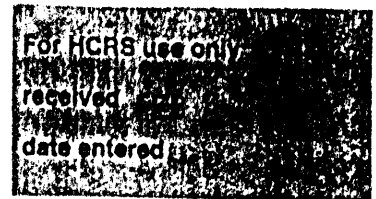
DATE 3/25/82

ATTEST: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

United States Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

moved to Los Angeles where he carried on a large and successful practice for 15 years. The remainder of his career was spent in Arizona and the Henry Goldwater House was among his first commissions in the State. He died in 1917 in Sunnyslope, a townsite he founded, which is now a suburb of Phoenix.

Henry Goldwater was one of the Goldwater brothers who were among the territory's most distinguished merchant families. The Goldwaters settled in Prescott in 1876 after having established their first Arizona business in Ehrenberg some 14 years earlier.

Henry Goldwater was associated with the Arizona business until 1902 when he moved to California. He was described by his nephew, Senator Barry Goldwater, as "... the rolling stone in our family -- there is one in most large families. He never seemed to completely settle down, but followed the booms and his own dreams from one place to another."

During their residence in Prescott, Henry Goldwater's wife, Julia, was significantly associated with the cultural development of that city. For example, as a member of the Prescott Library Association, it was Julia Goldwater's letter to Andrew Carnegie in 1899 (suggesting that the young men of Prescott "... have no recourse but the saloons and 'dives', for there are no innocent amusements in the town") which prompted the philanthropist to endow the Prescott Public Library.

Despite some modifications to the interior of the house for use as apartments, the Henry Goldwater House is a noteworthy example of upper class Territorial residential architecture in Prescott and is an integral complement to the three existing National Register properties on "Nob Hill".