

**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: 93001141

Date Listed: 11/1/93

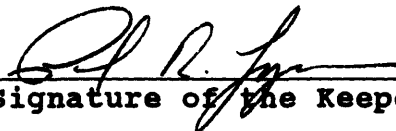
Spangler--Wilbur House
Property Name

Maricopa
County

AZ
State

N/A
Multiple Name

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.

for 
Signature of the Keeper

11/1/93
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Significance:

The area of significance was inadvertently left off the original cover form. The correct area of significance is Architecture.

This information was confirmed with Reba Wells of the Arizona SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

1141

RECEIVED

SEP 21 1993

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 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 any item does not apply to the property being documented, 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 Spangler — Wilbur House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 128 North MacDonald Street not for publication
city or town Mesa vicinity _____
state Arizona code AZ county Maricopa code 013 zip code 85201

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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. O'Connell AZSHPD 13 SEPT 1993
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]
for Signature of Keeper

11/1/93
Date of Action

=====
5. Classification
=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 1 </u> buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u> sites
<u> </u>	<u> 1 </u> structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u> objects
<u> 1 </u>	<u> 2 </u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

 N/A

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single Dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC Sub: Single Dwelling

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Colonial Revival w/Italian Renaissance Revival influence

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
roof Red Spanish tile
walls Double brick

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.)

- 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)

Period of Significance 1915

Significant Dates 1915

Significant Person (Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder Home Builders, Inc., Phoenix

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: _____

=====
10. Geographical Data
=====

Acreage of Property Less than one acre

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>12</u>	<u>422450</u>	<u>3</u>	_____	_____
2	_____	_____	4	_____	_____

____ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)
Por. NW4 Sec. 22 T 1N R 5E, Mesa Block 4; Maricopa County Book 138, Map 34.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)
The boundary includes the land that has historically been associated with the property.

=====
11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Robt. F. Anderson/ed.by Wm. S. Collins, Intern & Reba N. Wells, Historian, AZ SHPO

organization _____

date 8/31/93

street & number 128 North MacDonald telephone 964-0057

city or town Mesa state Az zip code 85210

=====
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 Robert F. Anderson, M.D.

street & number _____ (same as above) telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7

Page 1

Spangler-Wilbur House
name of property
Maricopa, AZ
county and State

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SECTION 7: PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY

The Spangler-Wilbur House is a two-story brick building located in the City of Mesa, Maricopa County, Arizona. Constructed in 1915, it remains in excellent condition and has undergone only minor alterations.

DESCRIPTION

Construction: The 1915 Spangler-Wilbur House was constructed by Home Builders, Inc., a firm from Phoenix. It is a two-story building with a partial basement. The exterior walls are of double brick construction, the outer being of wire-struck brick in three shades of tan. This brick was imported from Texas. The foundation is of poured concrete as is the floor of the basement. The dimensions of the house are 45' x 45'.

The roof is low-pitched pyramidal with red clay tile sheathing. The fascia and soffit are plain and decorative brackets are below the overhanging eave. A low, hipped attic dormer faces the front (east). There are three tall chimneys, two on the south and one on the west.

A full-width porch extends across the front facade of the house. It is a hipped roof, clay tile veranda on brick piers. A balcony is centered on the veranda roof and has a balustrade and piers. A centered double door opens out onto the balcony. The porch has been enclosed by metal bars which are an extension of the front yard fence. The front entrance is raised above grade by the partial basement and is approached by a series of four concrete steps, each eleven feet in width. On both sides steps on the concrete stair cheeks are two large, carved, stone lions, placed there by the current owners.

The door on the west side of the house has a plain, flat opening, a straight concrete stair (three steps) with no railing, and no porch. On the south side of the house is a portico over the driveway.

All of the windows openings are plain, flat rectangular openings with plain, brick lugsills. There are a variety of window forms. On the first level, there are paired multi-paned windows, eight on the north side, nine on the west, and eight on the south. The front has a large (45" x 82") plate glass window with 12 rectangular beveled glass leaded panels above. Other window forms include wood, 10-light casement; wood, double hung, 12/1; wood, double hung, 18/1; and, wood, 1/1 (side by side) casement.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 2 Spangler-Wilbur House
name of property
Maricopa, AZ
county and State

=====

Current Appearance: The basic massing of the house places it stylistically in a Colonial Revival format. It is square in plan, symmetrical, with a pyramidal roof and full-width porch. The construction date of 1915 makes it a relatively late example of this house form. The decorative elements ornamenting the fundamental form give the house an Italian Renaissance Revival feeling. The clay tile sheathing on both the main roof and the porch roof is the primary feature giving the house its suggestion of Italian Renaissance Revival. In addition, below the overhanging eaves are decorative pairs of brackets.

Alterations: The house has undergone few alterations since its construction. The only significant change has been the enclosure of two second floor, west side, sleeping porches. The date of this alteration is unknown. Other changes have only been minor interior alterations.

Landscaping and Outbuilding: A broad concrete walkway leads straight from the street and sidewalk to the front steps of the house. Two antique-style street lamps have been placed by the current owners on either side of the walkway. They are mounted on pedestals and surrounded by brick planters. Ivy and yellow trumpet vines cover a large part of the external walls. There are many types of trees surrounding the house, as well as hedges and planters.

The property originally had a wood frame carriage house and tack room to the rear of the main house. The carriage house was converted into a garage in the 1920s and the tack room into a small living area. During World War II, the room was remodeled as living quarters for military personnel. In 1981, the current owners made the building into a one-bedroom guesthouse with a three-car carport attached on the west.

In addition to the guesthouse and attached garage at the rear of the lot, there is another outbuilding, a gazebo added in the 1980s by the current owners, thirty-three feet away from the house in the back. It is octagonal in shape with poured concrete footing, one course of cinder blocks, and the remainder of the walls of framing over which are siding and cedar shingles. It measures fifteen feet from wall to wall. The roof is bell shaped and the underpaneling is covered with cedar shingles.

Setting: The Spangler-Wilbur House was built on Lot 6, Block 4 of the original plat of Mesa, which is located in the NW1/4 of Section 22, Township 1 North, Range 5 East. This section is the original Mesa Townsite. This portion of the townsite is significant for its architectural merits and its historic association with the evolution of Mesa's most prominent pre-1940 middle and upper class neighborhood. The neighborhood around the house is a good representation of the development of the townsite from the turn of the century to the mid 1930s. This neighborhood contains a range of architectural styles and construction demonstrating a high degree of workmanship. The house is located less than two blocks north of a major downtown Mesa intersection (Main and MacDonald Streets). North MacDonald Street is broad road, 110-feet in width, divided in the center by a 36-foot wide area of grass and Osage orange trees. The layout of the lots and streets follows the traditional platting of Mormon communities (see Section 8).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 3 Spangler-Wilbur House
name of property
 Maricopa, AZ
county and State



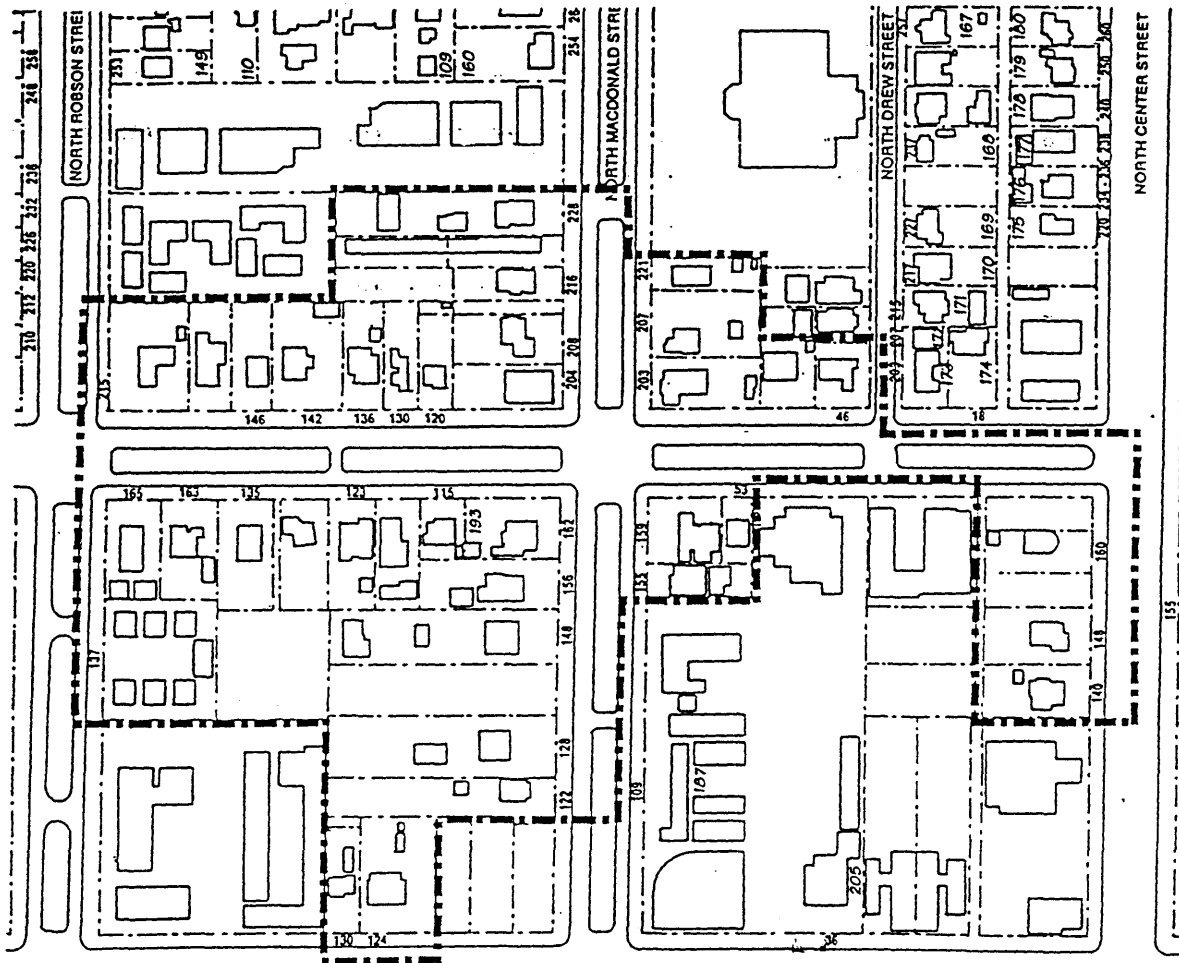
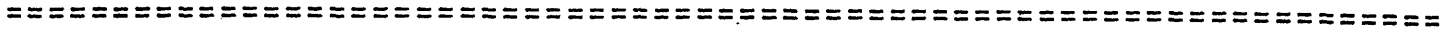
Two National Register listed properties are located in the immediate vicinity of the Spangler-Wilbur House. The Fuller/Strauch House (listed 7/31/91), a 1906 Spanish Mission Revival House, is next door to the Spangler-Wilbur House (on the lot to the north, see map, p. 7.4). Further north at 204 North MacDonald Street is the Mesa Woman's Club building (listed 8/5/91). The final report of the "City of Mesa Original Townsite Historic Building Survey" (1993) suggested the creation of a West Second Street Historic District. Roughly bounded by North Robson Street on the west and North Center Street on the east and extending along West Second Street and portions of North MacDonald Street, the proposed district would include forty-two primary buildings, including the Spangler-Wilbur House (see map).

Condition and Integrity: The Spangler-Wilbur House stands in excellent repair and retains a high level of its original integrity. It continues to serve as a single-family residence. The house visually conveys its significance as a unique example of Colonial Revival architecture with Italian Renaissance Revival influences.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 7 Page 4 Spangler-Wilbur House
name of property
Maricopa, AZ
county and State



West Second Street Historic District

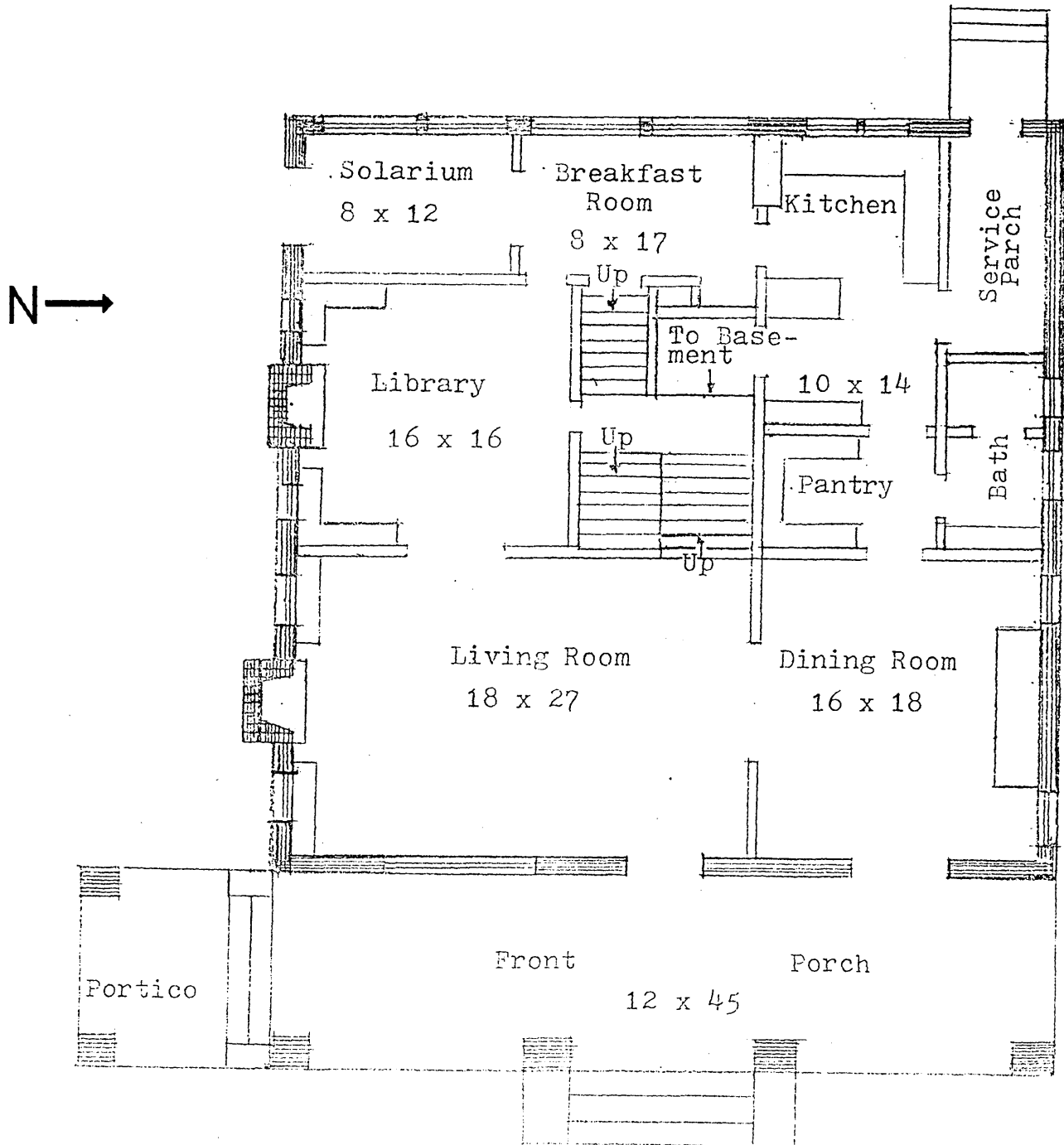


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National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

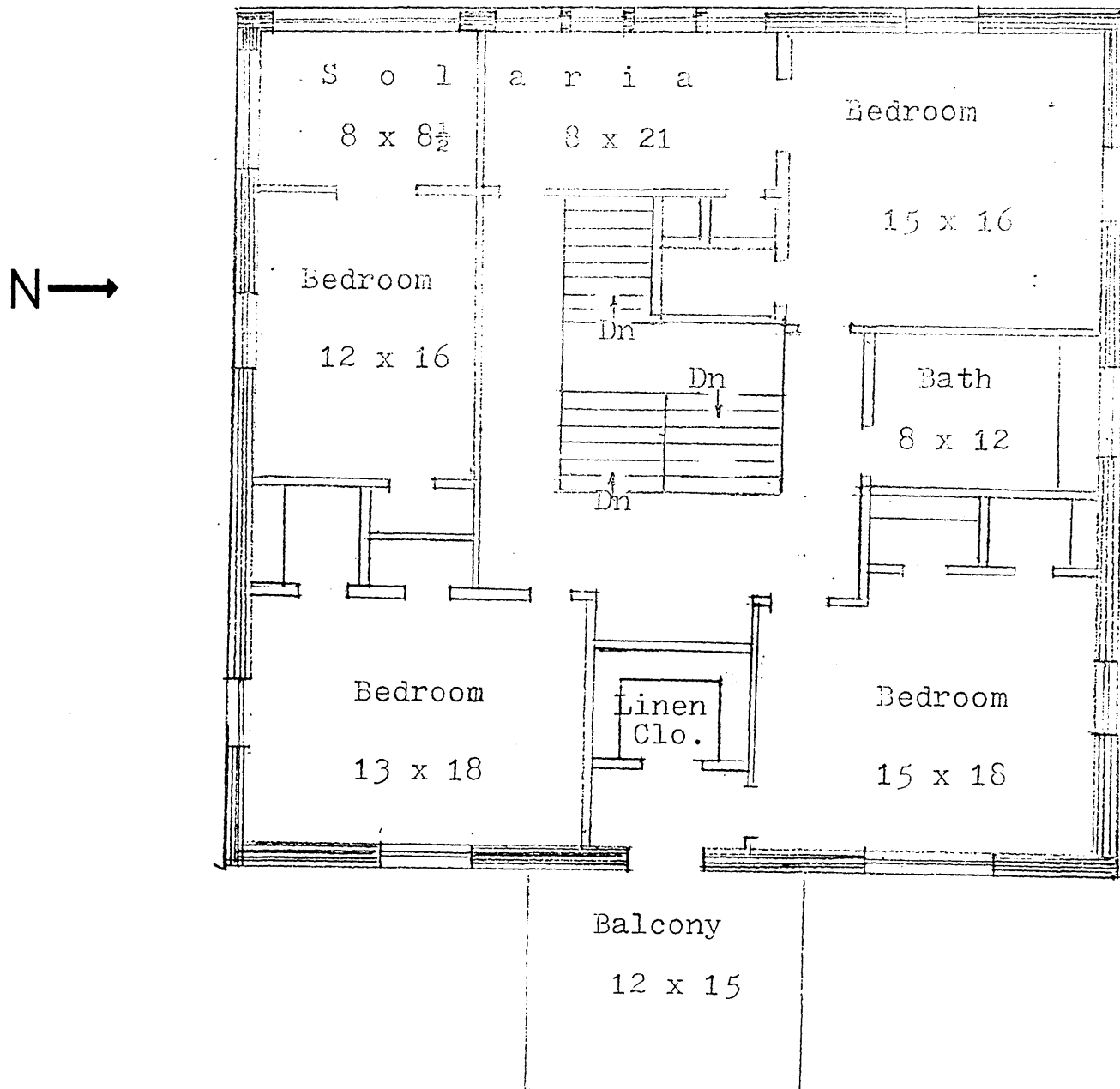
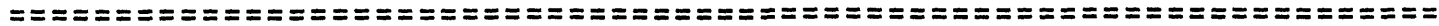
Section 7 Page 5 Spangler-Wilbur House
name of property
Maricopa, AZ
county and State



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 6 Spangler-Wilbur House
name of property
Maricopa, AZ
county and State



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 1 Spangler-Wilbur House
name of property
 Maricopa, AZ
county and State

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SECTION 8: STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The Spangler-Wilbur House is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a unique example of Colonial Revival architecture with Italian Renaissance Revival influences in the City of Mesa. Constructed in 1915 during Mesa's second building boom, the house illustrates the development of a middle to upper class neighborhood in the northwest portion of the original Mesa townsite.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING¹

Initial Settlement of Mesa: The origin of the city of Mesa relates directly to the expansion of Mormon settlement out of Utah and into the surrounding territories. Mesa was founded by a company of Latter-Day Saints as an agricultural settlement in 1878. Two significant events in the early history of Mesa include the construction of the Mesa Canal, which secured an essential water source, and the selection and establishment of Section 22, Township 1 North, Range 5 East, as the original townsite of Mesa City. The founders of Mesa City were the second group of Mormon colonists to establish themselves in the Salt River Valley, the first being nearby Lehi, settled by the Daniel Jones party.

A second company, composed primarily of the extended families of Charles Crismon, George W. Serrine, Francis Martin Pomeroy, and Charles I. Robson, arrived in the Salt River Valley between January 26 and February 15, 1878. Traditionally referred to as the "four founding families of Mesa," this group of approximately 76 persons began the process of settling what would become Mesa City. Between 1878 and 1882, a fairly regular stream of additional Mormon colonists arrived to settle in or near the townsite. As the leaders of the initial company, Crismon, Serrine, Pomeroy, and Robson were instrumental in the creation of the settlement and the construction of the Mesa Canal. George Serrine, his nephew Theodore C. Serrine, F. M. Pomeroy, and Charles Crismon were the original incorporators of the Mesa Canal Company. Organized in March 1878, the company secured the necessary water rights to divert water for irrigation purposes from the Salt River and began construction of the canal.

¹This context of Mesa's community and architectural development is derived largely from Woodward Architectural Group, City of Mesa Original Townsite Historic Building Survey, May 1993.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 2 Spangler-Wilbur House
name of property
Maricopa, AZ
county and State

=====

Additionally, Theodore C. Serrine, filed for a homestead on Section 22 in the spring of 1878. The section was surveyed and lots laid out for a townsite by October 1878. A. M. Jones, an assistant to Phoenix townsite surveyor Capt. William A. Hancock, and Charles I. Robson were the persons responsible for the townsite plan and initial survey. When the Mesa Canal construction had reached the northwest corner of Section 22 in October 1878, the group of settlers began establishing themselves in the townsite.

The community was called by several names, Mesa Ward or Mesa City or just Mesa. But Mesa was not allowed by the United States Post Office because of a similar name, Mesaville, in nearby Pinal County. So, the settlement was called Hayden for about three years, in honor of Charles Trumbull Hayden, respected area pioneer and ferry operator. That name was often confused with Hayden's Ferry (later Tempe) so the town was renamed Zenos for a prophet in the Book of Mormon. Then in 1888, the preferred name of Mesa was finally officially bestowed.

The Plan of the Townsite: As with nearly all planned towns created by the Latter-Day Saints from the 1840s to the 1890s, Mesa was laid out according to a design that Mormon leader Joseph Smith first created in 1833 for the intended "City of Zion," near Independence, Missouri. Two of the distinguishing features of the Mormon town plan were a grid of wide streets in a one square mile townsite and the dividing of the ten acre blocks into building sites so that the resulting lots ran north-south in one and east-west in the next. (The lots in the block containing the Spangler-Wilbur House run east-west.)

The plan for Mesa was very close to Smith's forty-five year old design. Road widths were established at 132 feet and the blocks, each with eight 1 1/4 acre lots, measured 660 feet square. As with the City of Zion, the lots also faced in alternating directions from one block to the next. Town townsite plat was officially recorded by Charles I. Robson on February 9, 1883.

Growth and Change: During the 1880s, Mesa was consistently described as a community of large spacious lots, planted extensively in orchards and vineyards with tree lined streets and "neat, comfortable adobe houses." By 1884, the number of houses in the townsite numbered approximately thirty-seven, and by the end of 1890, that number increased by seventy-eight.

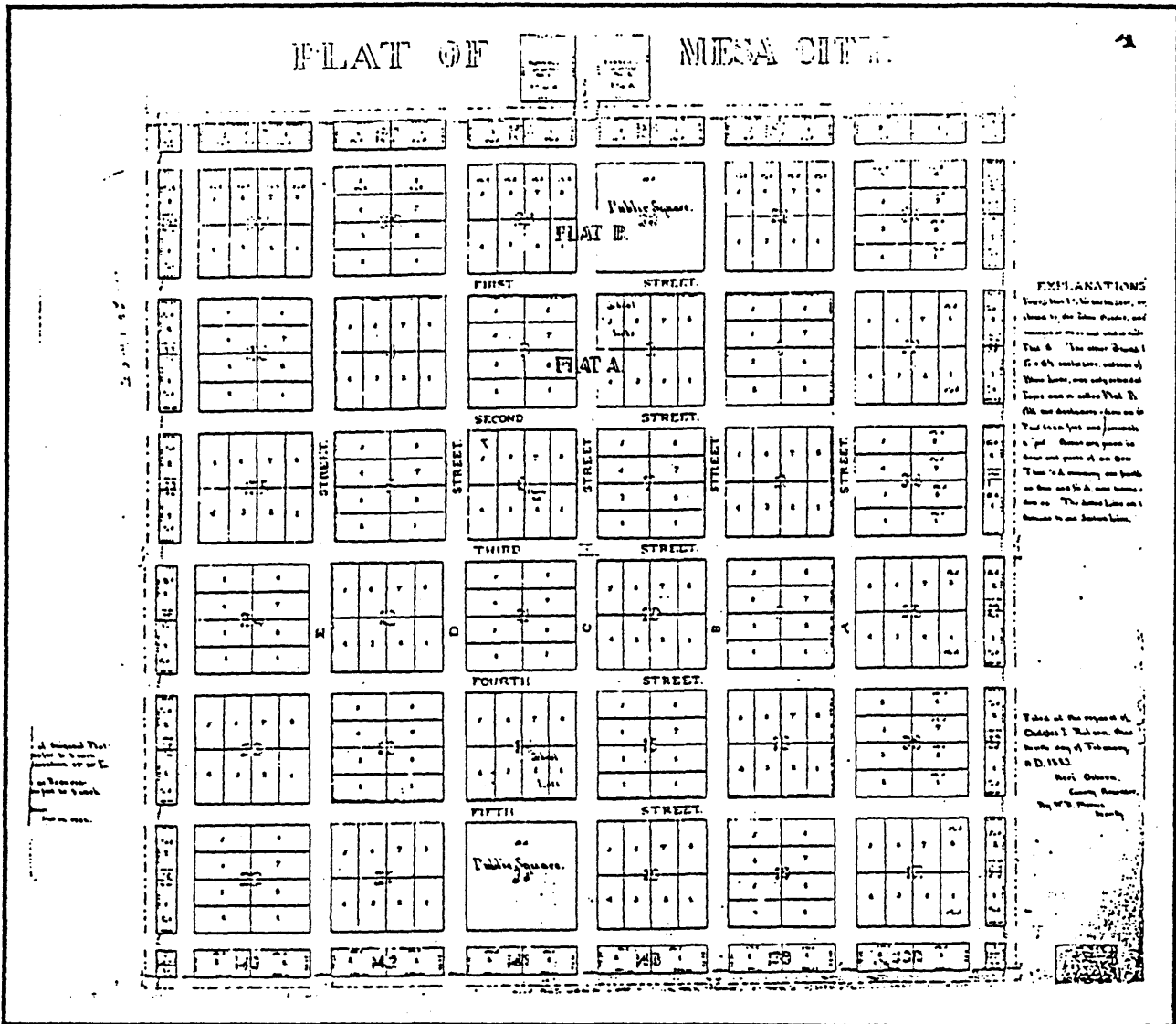
With the decade of the 1890s came dramatic changes for Mesa, not only in population, but in the composition of the original townsite. In that regard, the image of the Mesa townsite as a traditional self-sustaining Mormon settlement of large garden lots was at its peak by 1890. The character of Mesa began to change slowly in the 1890s and was well underway by 1909 when the first formal resubdivision plats of the original lots and blocks were filed.

Mesa experienced its first substantial boom during the 1890s. Its population increased dramatically with both Mormon and non-Mormon inhabitants. In 1894, the population was recorded at 648, with nearly 100 buildings located in the townsite. By 1900, the population was 722.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 3 Spangler-Wilbur House
name of property
Maricopa, AZ
county and State



Original Plat of Mesa City
Filed February 9, 1883
(Located at the Maricopa County Records Office, Phoenix, Arizona)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 4 Spangler-Wilbur House
name of property
 Maricopa, AZ
county and State

=====

Important events during this period included the arrival of the Phoenix, Tempe, and Mesa Railroad in 1895, the construction of the first LDS Maricopa Stake Tabernacle in 1896, the establishment of the Methodist Church in 1893, and the Baptist Church in 1895. Between 1898 and 1905 the Salt River Valley experienced a period of drought, with very little irrigation water available to sustain agriculture and growth of the previous decade. During that time, very little development activity occurred in Mesa.

Mesa's Second Economic Boom, 1905-1911: The great spur to Mesa's early twentieth century growth was the construction between 1906 and 1911 of Roosevelt Dam on the Salt River. The passage of the National Reclamation Act in 1902 led directly to the formation of the Salt River Valley Water Users Association which pressed for a major federal reclamation project. The result of nearly two decades of planning, boosting, and lobbying, Roosevelt Dam was to be the solution to Mesa's and other Salt River Valley communities' pressing water problems. Federal legislation authorizing the dam passed in 1903, but construction did not begin until 1906.

Mesa benefitted in two ways from the Roosevelt dam construction project. First, the town served as the major distribution point for goods and materials going up to the construction site. This role as a distribution point generated a variety of opportunities for the Mesa businessmen which fueled the local economy and created new jobs. The population of Mesa doubled between 1900 and 1910 and the residential construction industry boomed. When the dam was completed Mesa received a more reliable source of irrigation water. From 1911 to the 1940s, irrigated agriculture would be Mesa's leading industry.

At the time of the construction of the Spangler-Wilbur House in 1915, Mesa farmers were quite diversified, producing a variety of crops including alfalfa, oranges, grapefruit, and cantaloupes. It was after the United States' entry into World War I when the price of cotton was rising that Mesa's farmers began concentrating on a single crop. The town suffered significantly when the bottom finally dropped out of the cotton market and prices fell from as much as \$1.25 per pound to twenty-eight cents. Mesa, which alone produced about half the valley's cotton, suffered greatly in the national depression of 1921.

The 1905-1919 building boom changed the shape of Mesa. Between 1909 and 1922, a total of twenty-two subdivisions of original lots and blocks in the townsite were platted and recorded. The leading developers in Mesa were W. R. Stewart, a banker and realtor, Dr. W. W. Wilbur, and W. S. McMannon. This period, when the old blocks were being subdivided, saw the transformation of Mesa from a "City of Zion" settlement town to a fast growing, denser urban area.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 5 Spangler-Wilbur House
name of property
 Maricopa, AZ
county and State

=====

ARCHITECTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Early Development: The period from 1878 to 1910 saw one primary residential architectural type which can be generalized as Vernacular. Preferences for specific house forms, availability of building materials, functional requirements, the traditions and experiences of the Mormon builders, and the artistry and craftsmanship afforded by the Queen Anne and Carpenter Gothic Styles, all combined to create this unique type of architecture. Houses from this period are classified either as Folk Vernacular or Mass Vernacular.

Early Mesa buildings were characterized by thick adobe walls, gabled roofs, high ceilings, and a central entry. In 1890, window glass became available in Mesa and locally produced bricks increasingly replaced adobe throughout the 1890s.

Twentieth Century Architecture: Two distinctive architectural themes are associated with Mesa's growth in the first three decades of the twentieth century. Each theme represents a period in architectural history that was dominated by one or more styles.

The first architectural theme is the evolution of Colonial Revival, Craftsman Bungalow, and Mission Revival Styles in architecture from 1895 to 1933. The chronological evolution of styles used for residential architecture during that period was common to all of the American southwest. The influence of those trends on the development of Mesa can be seen in the number of remaining examples of Colonial Revival, Craftsman Bungalow, and Mission Revival style houses. The Colonial Revival style house, with its rectangular, box-like plan, hipped roof, and strong attention to symmetry was the preferred residential style between 1895 and about 1910. The Craftsman Bungalow was by far the most popular residential style from the first decade of the twentieth century until about 1930. Mission Revival became a regionally popular style about 1905 and evolved over the ensuing decades to become symbolic of southwestern residential architecture.

The second architectural theme is the trend following World War I towards a range of eclectic styles intending to represent picturesque images of early American, European, or Mediterranean domestic architecture. In general, these Period Revival stylistic treatments were either reminiscent of medieval English houses (Tudor Revival) or drew from Mexican, Spanish, and Indian Pueblo cultures. These last elements were often combined to form what is called the Spanish Eclectic style. Tudor and Spanish Eclectic styles became the leading residential architectural forms during the growth period of the 1920s.

The Spangler-Wilbur House was built during the transition years between these two architectural themes. While its elemental form is a "Classic Box" Colonial Revival, its builders apparently felt the oncoming trend to Period Revival. This house is unique in Mesa for drawing on the Italian Renaissance Revival for its period flavoring.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 8 Page 6 Spangler-Wilbur House
name of property
 Maricopa, AZ
county and State

=====

THE SPANGLERS AND THE WILBURS

Constructed in 1915, the Spangler-Wilbur House was built for John G. Spangler, a Mesa banker and entrepreneur. Spangler was born in west Van Wert County, Ohio, in 1875. At the age of 20 he relocated to the growing city of Phoenix, Arizona, where he was Secretary to the Board of Trade for three years. He married Helen Leyhe in 1898 and they had two daughters, Lurah and Martha.

In 1900, Mr. Spangler bought an interest in the Mesa City Bank and served as head cashier. In 1910, he was elected President of the Arizona Banker's Association. As an active business leader in Mesa, he was involved in a number of civic and financial endeavors. He served as chairman of the Waterworks Board of Mesa, president of the Mesa Dairy & Ice Company, secretary and treasurer of the Mesa Egyptian Cotton Company, resident agent of the Orient Insurance Company, and owner of a 640-acre ostrich ranch.

The Spanglers were active members of the Christian Science Church and Mr. Spangler was the moving force behind the establishing of the church in the Mesa area. Mrs. Helen Spangler was listed in the Journal of 1917 as "The first Christian Science Practitioner in Mesa." Christian Science Religious services were held sometimes in the Spangler home until a permanent church building became available at the northeast corner of First and MacDonald Streets, one-half block south of the Spangler residence.

In 1918, the severe illness of one of his daughters forced the Spanglers to leave Mesa to find better medical treatment back east. The house was sold to George H. Wilbur. Wilbur was a member of another prominent Mesa family, also noted for their business and civic activities and the family for which Wilbur Street in central Mesa is named. George was the son of Dr. Ethelbert Willis Wilbur, a founder and president of Mesa City Bank, and a colleague of John Spangler. Dr. Wilbur had been instrumental in the activities that had eventually led to the Reclamation Act of 1902 and the beginning of the Salt River Project Irrigation District. He and his son, George, were active promoters of agricultural affairs in the Valley. In 1905, George had married Elizabeth Jacoby, and in 1918 they purchased the Spangler residence. Their only child, Ethel Rose Wilbur, grew up in the Spangler-Wilbur House and was married there to Benjamin Moeur, the son of Arizona governor, B. B. Moeur. A later marriage was to Twain Clemans, a prominent cattle rancher in Pinal County.

George Wilbur was a leading sheep raiser and was prominently identified with livestock and agricultural organizations. He was a director of the Arizona Wool Growers Association and a member of the State Sheep Sanitary Board. He served on the Mesa City Council from 1932 to 1938. The Wilbur family continued to live in the house until 1975.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 1 Spangler-Wilbur House
name of property
 Maricopa, AZ
county and State

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Personal interview and correspondence with Mrs. Lurah (Spangler) Beelby, who furnished many old newspaper clippings and a photograph of the Spangler-Wilbur House taken in 1916.

Personal interview with Mrs. Mary Strauch, next door neighbor and personal friend of the Wilbur family for 51 years.

Personal interview with Mrs. Laura Marsh, next door neighbor and personal friend of the Wilbur family for 48 years.

Personal interview with Mrs. Melpha (Shill) MacDonald, long time friend of the Wilbur family.

Personal interview with Richard Johnson, Mesa native, and personal friend of Rose (Wilbur) Clemans.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9

Page 2

Spangler-Wilbur House

name of property

Maricopa, AZ

county and State

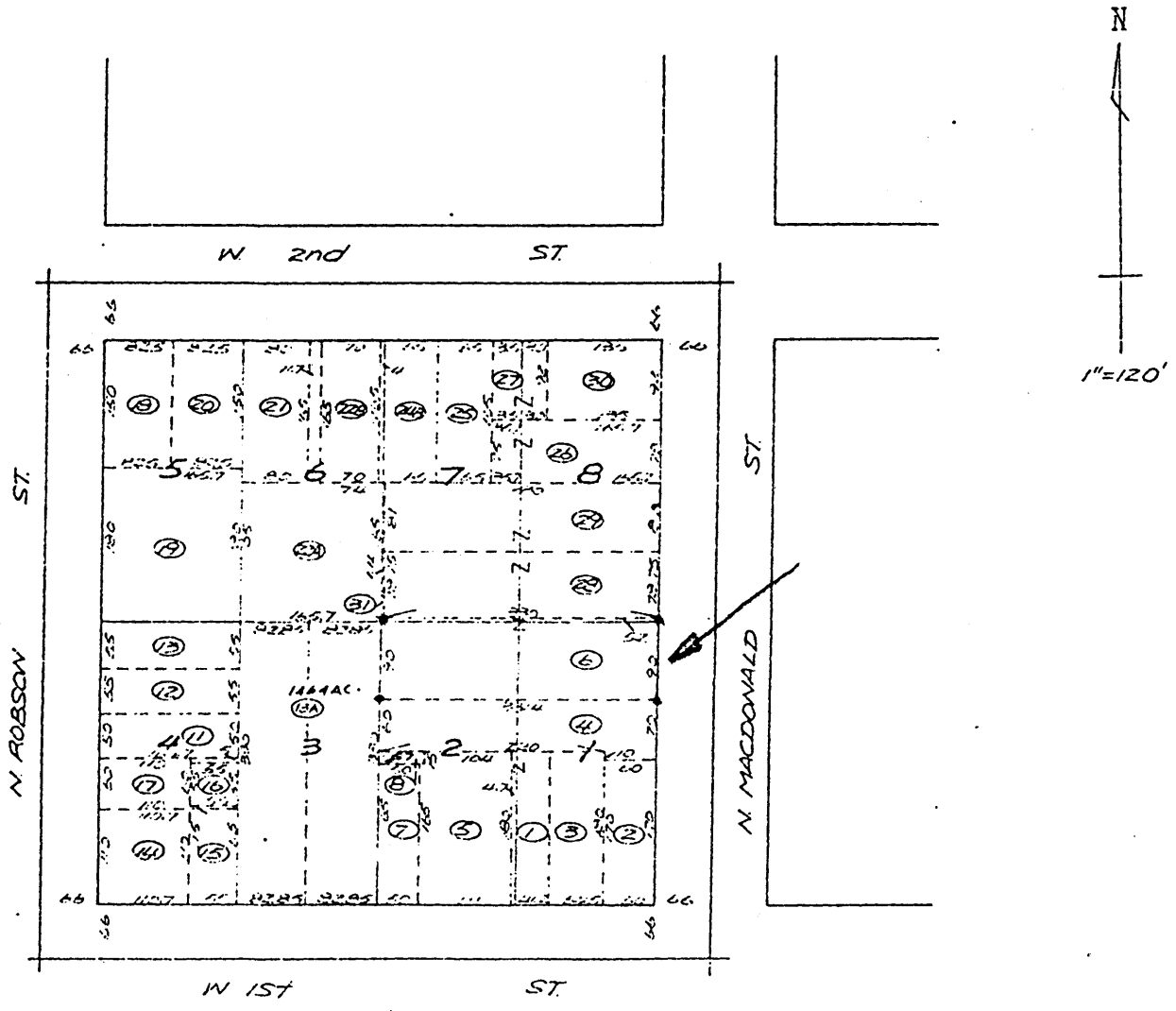
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Telephone interviews and personal correspondence with Rose (Wilbur) Clemans.

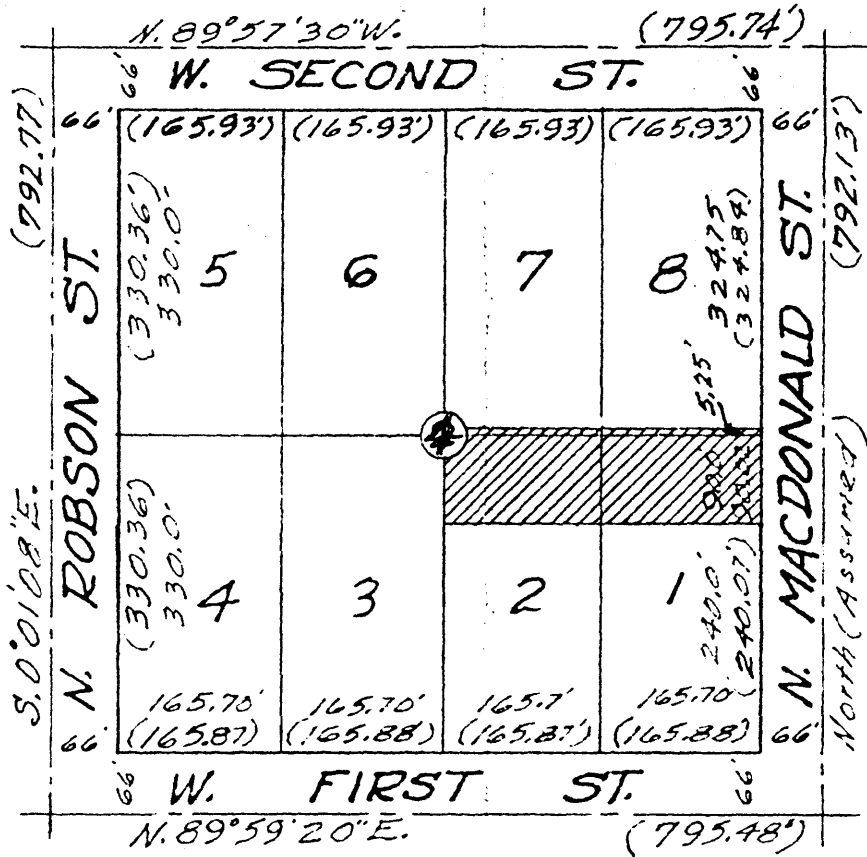
Woodward Architectural Group. City of Mesa Original Townsite Historic Building Survey. May 1993.

POR. NW4 SEC.22 T-1N R-5E
MESA, BLOCK FOUR

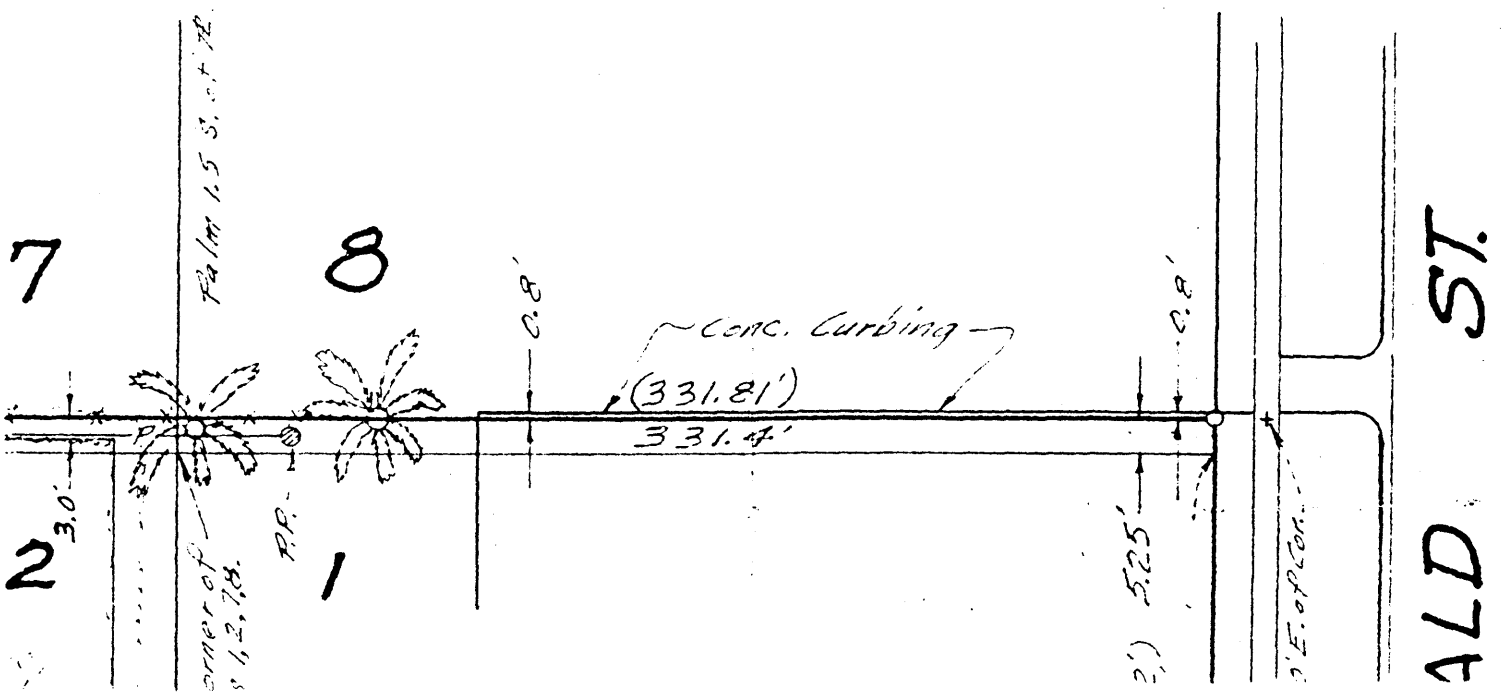
BOOK 138
MAP 34



12/2/80



LOCATION PLAT
Scale 1"=200'



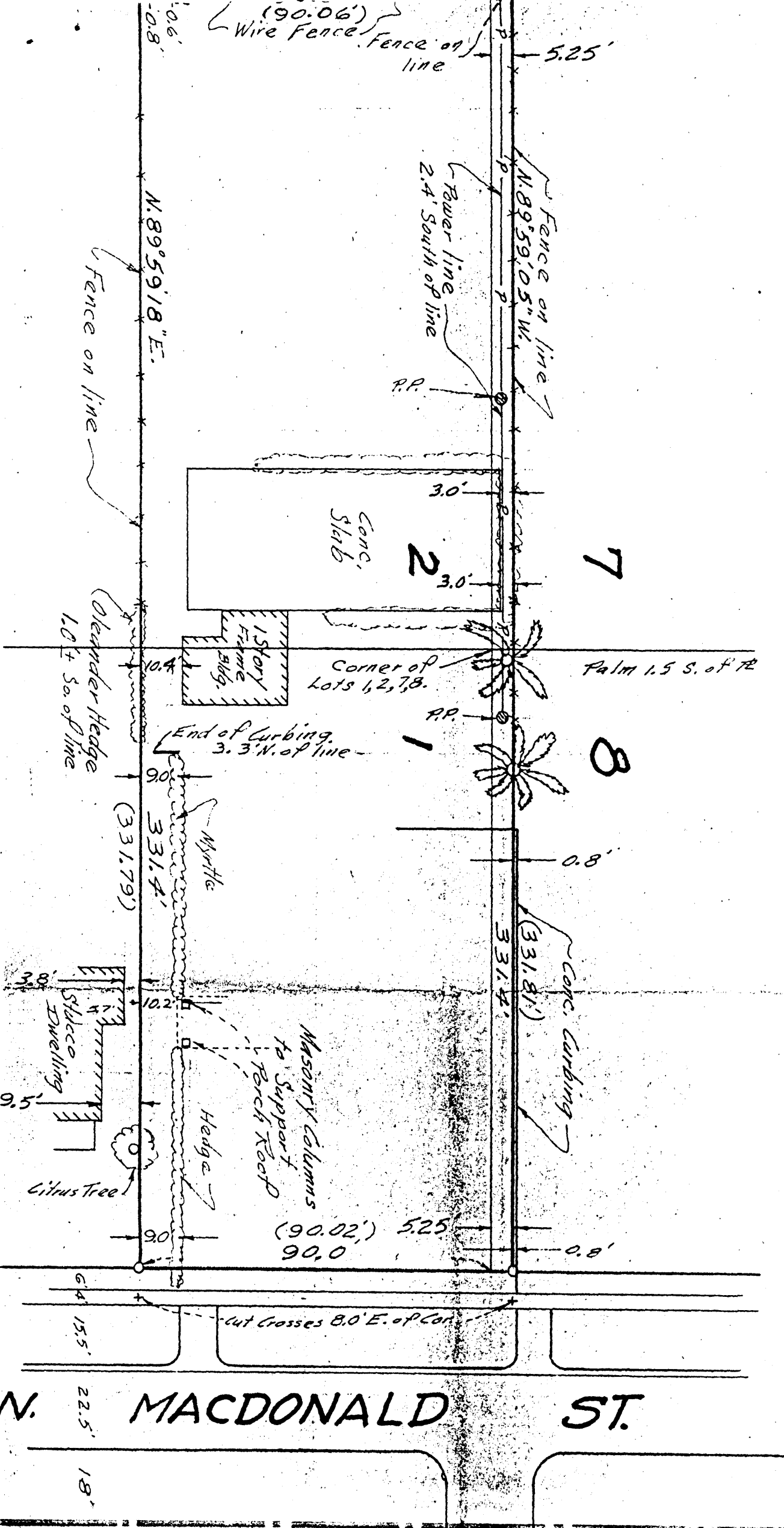
Scale 1" = 50'

() Indicates Chained Dist.

66'	(165.87)	(165.88)	(165.87)	(165.88)	66'	N
8' W FIRST ST.						
N. 89° 59' 20" E. (795.48')						

LOCATION PLAT

Scale 1" = 200'



N. MACDONALD ST.