

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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86

Continuation sheet

1

Item number

Page

2

The Steinegger Lodging House is significant for its architecture and for its relation to Phoenix commerce between 1889 and 1935.

In terms of architecture, the building was constructed in 1889 with a symmetrical three-bay facade and central entry. To the left of the central entry are the hotel lobby and waiting room. To the right of the entry is a room utilized as a bar. Behind the front rooms on the first floor and on the second floor, individual lodging rooms are located. The use of these spaces (lobby, waiting room, bar, and lodging rooms) has not changed since the building was erected in 1889. It is the oldest continually occupied hotel in Phoenix. The massing, scale, and interior utilization are identical to when the building was constructed. For this reason, the building is significant as the only survivor of nineteenth century commercial hotel architecture in Phoenix.

In 1911, the building was extended to the south. This change was caused by a rising demand for hotel space in Phoenix due to increased urban growth during the 1920's and 1930's. The completion of Roosevelt Dam in 1911 ushered in a new era of prosperity for Salt River Valley farmers and businessmen. Many new migrants flocked to the Valley of the Sun, as it was commonly known, to pursue ventures in agriculture and industry. These newcomers needed a place to stay, and the Steinegger Lodging House served them well. The 1911 addition did not alter the appearance of the building as it consisted simply of placing additional rooms to the rear of the structure. The Victorian plan and design of the building remained, as they do to this day.

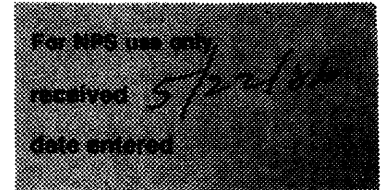
Sometime in the 1930's, probably in 1935 based on design elements, the front facade of the building was remodeled. This consisted of the application of stucco to the upper portion of the building, the application of black Carrera glass to the door surrounds of the central entry and the window surrounds of the central lobby, and the application of ceramic tile to the facade of the bar portion of the front facade. These changes are consistent with stylistic treatments common in the 1930's and represent a type of construction common to that era. The 1935 remodeling of the building is representative of the Moderne influence in Phoenix.

The application of stucco modernized the building for the 1930's time period; however, the essential elements of the Victorian facade remain intact. The emphasis on the central bay remains, and the projecting brick piers still emphasize the vertical facade dimensions and heavy cornice lines typical of late nineteenth century commercial architecture. The one-over-one window sash and projecting lintels also remain. Other than the stucco, the architectural design of the facade still relates strongly to its Victorian era appearance.

The 1930's alterations retain their integrity of workmanship, feeling, and association. Their application does not appreciably alter the perception of the building, because they are compatible with the use of the structure. These alterations have now, in the fifty-year span of time since their completion, achieved significance in their own right.

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Continuation sheet

2

Item number

Page

3

Circa 1940, a small addition was placed to the south end of the building. As with the 1911 addition, this change was tied to increased economic growth in Arizona during a period of prosperity. World War II caused an influx of residents, lured by jobs in defense industries and agriculture. This 1940 addition is not visible from the street and is in keeping with the size, scale, and use of the building.

In the context of Phoenix, the Steinegger Lodging House is a rare surviving example of proportionality, scale, and massing of the Victorian period. Only one other building, the 1885 Frye building, remains relatively intact from this period. The Steinegger Lodging House is therefore a significant example of Victorian era architecture in Phoenix. Although modified, it still retains its essential design characteristics.

ARIZONA STATE HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION

SURVEY AREA NAME: Phoenix Commercial
 HISTORIC NAME: Steinegger Lodging House/Alamo Hotel/St. Francis Hotel/Golden West Hotel
 ADDRESS/LOCATION: 27 E. Monroe
 CITY/TOWN: Phoenix
 TAX PARCEL NUMBER: 112-28-39
 OWNER: Hilda Steinegger Kramer etal
 OWNER ADDRESS: 705 N. 7th Street
Phoenix, Arizona 85006
 HISTORIC USE: Hotel/Store
 PRESENT USE: Hotel/Bar
 BUILDING TYPE: Commercial/Hotel
 STYLE: Moderne Front/Victorian Commercial
 CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1889/facade c.1935
 ARCHITECT/BUILDER: unknown
 INTEGRITY: Original Site/Altered Minor
 CONDITION: Fair-Cosmetic problems

COUNTY: Maricopa SURVEY SITE: 29-10
 USGS QUAD: Phoenix
 T 1N R 3E S 8 N1/2 1/4 OF THE 1/4
 UTM Zone 12 Easting 400335 Northing 370150

Description (contd.)

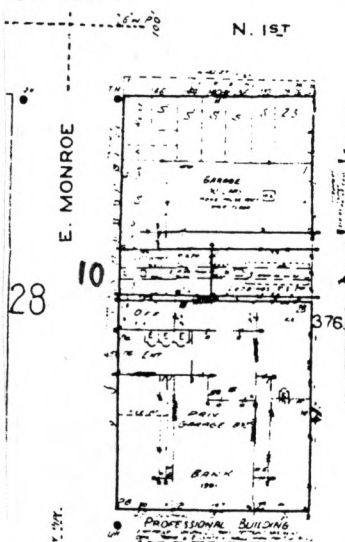
ROOF TYPE: Flat
 ROOF SHEATHING: _____
 EAVES TREATMENT: Parapets
 WINDOWS: Wood/double hung 2/2
 ENTRY: Central
 PORCHES: N/A removed
 STOREFRONTS: remodeled
 NOTABLE INTERIOR: stair, rooms, woodwork
 OUTBUILDINGS: _____
 ALTERATIONS: storefronts
 Building: South Addition 1911 -
c. 1940 Addition

DESCRIPTION

STORIES: 2 DIMENSIONS: (l) 40 (w) 140
 STRUCTURAL MATERIAL: brick
 FOUNDATION MATERIAL: unknown
 WALL SHEATHING: Carrara black glass/Stucco
 APPLIED ORNAMENT: Golden West Hotel Neon Sign
Side wall grills

PHOTOGRAPH _____
 PHOTOGRAPHER: Gaines
 DATE: August 1983 VIEW: South
 NEGATIVE NUMBER: PC Roll 1, Frame 11

SKETCH MAP:



ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION/ANALYSIS (annotated form):

SIGNIFICANCE:

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: COMMERCE x COMMUNITY PLANNING ___ ECONOMICS ___
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT ___ GOVERNMENTAL ___ MILITARY ___ RELIGION ___ SCIENCE ___
THEATRE ___ TRANSPORTATION ___ TOURISM ___ OTHER(specify) Age

HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS (be concise):

PROMINENT OCCUPANT/HISTORIC ASSOCIATION(S) _____

RELATIONSHIP TO LOCAL DEVELOPMENT Earliest remaining lodging building in survey area

CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS _____

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE Earliest remaining example of its type in Phoenix.

MAJOR ARCH. FORM/MATERIAL _____

ENGINEERING/STRUCTURAL _____

DISTRICT/STREETScape CONTRIBUTION _____

DISCUSSION AS REQUIRED:

See MRA text, Item 8, page 52.

See continuation sheet for discussion of alterations and integrity.

CONTEXT: ISOLATED/RURAL ___ RESIDENTIAL STREET ___ COMMERCIAL x CENTRAL SQUARE _____

CBD: x OTHER: Townsite

BIBLIOGRAPHY/SOURCES:

1889-1890 Sanborn Maps
Arizona Republican 7/3/11 4:3
Phoenix City Directories

LISTING IN OTHER SURVEYS: _____

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:

LISTED ___ DETERMINED ELIGIBLE ___ DETERMINED NOT ELIGIBLE ___ NOT EVALUATED _____

COMMENTS/DEVELOPMENT PLANS/THREATS:

SURVEYOR J. Garrison et al SURVEY DATE May 1984 DATE FORM COMPLETED May 1984