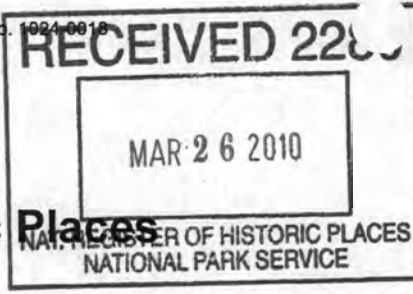


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

234



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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Northfield Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Bounded by W. State Avenue (S), N. 59th Avenue (E),
W. Orangewood Avenue (N), and N. 59th Lane (W) not for publication

city or town Glendale 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 at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

James W. Garrison
Signature of certifying official

25 MARCH 2010
Date

State Historic Preservation Officer
Title

Arizona State Parks
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register

other (explain:)

Joe Eshen H. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

5-10-10
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
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
28	7	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
28	7	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

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MODERN MOVEMENT / Ranch Style

/American International

LATE 19th & 20th AMER. MOVEMENT/
Craftsman/Bungalow and Minimal Traditional

OTHER/Folk/No Style

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation: CONCRETE

walls: BRICK

roof: ASPHALT (composition shingles)

other: STEEL (casement window frames)

WOOD (doors, columns, trim)

GLASS (window glazing)

7. Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary

The Northfield Historic District comprises four contiguous city blocks northwest of the original townsite of the city of Glendale, Arizona. The neighborhood lies just west of one of Glendale's main north-south thoroughfares, N. 59th Avenue (originally Central Avenue), adjacent to the western boundary of the amended (2004) Catlin Court Historic District. The district is entirely residential and retains the character of an early, ranch-style home neighborhood. Platted in 1946, Northfield was developed piecemeal through sales of individual properties, and by home builders who built very small tracts (of two to three houses) on adjoining lots. Nearly all of the homes were built between 1946 and 1955. The district encompasses 35 properties, none previously listed on the National Register.

Narrative Description

The Northfield Historic District is one-half mile north of downtown Glendale's central intersection of 59th Avenue and Glendale Avenue. The neighborhood is abutted by the Floralcroft Historic District (NRHP listed 2006) on the south and the Glendale Townsite-Catlin Court Historic District (NRHP listed 1992/amended 2004) across 59th Avenue to the east. Other post-WWII tract home subdivisions extend to the north and west.

Northfield consists of four short blocks, each of six to twelve lots, arranged in a rectangular grid pattern. Lots are typically 60' wide and 125' deep (7500 s.f.) with rear access via alleys that bisect each block. Platted streets within Northfield have 60'-wide rights-of-way, typically paved 30' wide, curb to curb. Sidewalks, adjacent to the square curbs and typically 5' wide, occur on all the north-south streets, and along most of the east-west rights-of-way with the exception of parts of Gardenia Ave. (the west end, and northeast side). Front setbacks, measured from the curb, average 40'. Most front yards are turf and are, or could be, flood-irrigated. Mature trees and shrubs are on most lots, though others are devoid of plant life. Despite the gaps, the streetscape appears "grown in" and typical of early ranch-style neighborhoods in the region.

Ranch-style homes, of modest size, with minimal detail, predominate. Most of the original homes were 800-1200 s.f., with a few larger exceptions, notably a Spanish Colonial Ranch on a double lot (23-14-072). The general distribution of architectural styles within the district is detailed in the following chart.

Representative Styles in Northfield:	# in district	percent of total
<i>Late 19th & 20th Century American Movement</i>	2	6%
Craftsman/Bungalow	1	3%
Minimal Traditional	1	3%
<i>Modern Movement</i>	32	91%
Early/Transitional Ranch	5	14%
Ranch	19	54%
<i>French Provincial</i>	5	14%
<i>Spanish Colonial Revival</i>	1	3%
American International	2	6%
<i>Other</i>	1	3%

Folk/No style

1

3%

INTEGRITY SUMMARY

Of the 35 properties in Northfield, 28 (80%) retain the full range of integrity (see below). Additions, if any, have generally been to the rear of homes, and most window replacements do not alter the original openings.

Properties not considered contributing due to loss of integrity have large intrusive additions, and/or alterations of window openings and sheathing material. Most of the non-contributing homes have not been altered to an extent that diminishes the character of the streetscape, or the district's sense of place.

Quotes and approaches below on the Northfield Historic District's integrity are from the NPS description of each aspect in *National Register Bulletin [15]* on Criteria and integrity (Savage 1995:44-45).

- Location:* All of the homes in the district retain integrity of location in that their dominant contributing buildings occupies their original sites from the period of significance, 1946–1954, through the present.
- Design:* The Ranch Style homes' design characteristics are intact and represent considerable integrity. As historic residential resources, the Contributing resources retain their "spatial relationships between major features."
- Materials:* The physical components of the Historic District, forming the configurations and patterns of Ranch Style residences, "retain the key exterior materials dating from the period of...historic significance" and "reveal the preferences of those who created the property and indicate the availability of particular types of materials and technologies." Most exterior materials are original to the 1946-1954 construction of the subdivision, notably brick or stucco walls, steel casement windows, concrete foundations, and exterior wooden features such as eaves and porches.
- Workmanship:* Through preservation of the materials present during the period of significance, workmanship in the Historic District retains "evidence of the crafts" in the postwar Salt River Valley building boom, and illustrates "the aesthetic principles of [this] historic period." In addition, workmanship here reveals "individual, local, [and] regional...applications of both technological practices and aesthetic principles."
- Setting:* The physical environment of the Northfield Historic District is very much intact, particularly through its flood-irrigation vegetation, and the "relationships between [other subdivision] buildings and other features [and] open space." Setting is retained within the district boundary, and also "between the property and its surroundings."
- Association:* The Historic District's physical setting is "sufficiently intact to convey" its period of significance for "an observer," particularly anyone familiar with the neighborhood between 1946 and 1954. Integrity of association draws strength from other exhibited aspects of integrity, particularly design, materials, workmanship and setting.
- Feeling:* The physical features of the Historic District, "taken together, convey the property's historic character." The neighborhood's retention of original design, materials,

workmanship, and setting relate the strong feeling of postwar residential subdivision development in the Salt River Valley.

PROPERTY LISTING

Description				Eligibility			
Site #	Street Address	Year	Style	NR Listed	Contributor	Non-Contributor	Reason for NOT Eligible
23-14-074	5902 W. State Av.	1955	Ranch		X		n/a
23-14-200	7310 N. 59th Av.	1948	Ranch			X	INTEGRITY LOSS
23-14-075	5910 W. State Av.	1945	Ranch			X	INTEGRITY LOSS
23-14-076	5914 W. State Av.	1946	Transitional Ranch		X		n/a
23-14-078	5920 W. State Av.	1946	Ranch		X		n/a
23-14-201	5924 W. State Av.	1947	French Provincial Ranch		X		n/a
23-14-202	5928 W. State Av.	1948	Ranch			X	INTEGRITY LOSS (porches and additions)
23-14-081	5938 W. State Av.	1947	Minimal Traditional		X		n/a
23-14-080	5944 W. State Av.	1945	French Provincial Ranch		X		n/a
23-14-203	5948 W. State Av.	1950	Ranch		X		n/a
23-14-204	5947 W. Gardenia Av.	1950	Ranch		X		n/a
23-14-068	5943 W. Gardenia Av.	1949	Ranch		X		n/a
23-14-205	5937 W. Gardenia Av.	1949	Transitional Ranch		X		n/a
23-14-206	5929 W. Gardenia Av.	1950	French Provincial Ranch		X		n/a
23-14-207	5923 W. Gardenia Av.	1948	Ranch		X		n/a
23-14-071	5919 W. Gardenia Av.	1948	Transitional Ranch		X		n/a
23-14-208	5913 W. Gardenia Av.	1948	Ranch		X		n/a
23-14-209	5909 W. Gardenia Av.	1947	Ranch		X		n/a
23-14-073	5901 W. Gardenia Av.	1945	French Provincial Ranch		X		n/a
23-14-072	5902 W. Gardenia Av.	1945	Spanish Colonial Ranch		X		n/a
23-14-211	5916 W. Gardenia Av.	1952	Ranch			X	INTEGRITY LOSS (alterations to character)
23-14-212	5920 W. Gardenia Av.	1949	Ranch		X		n/a
23-14-070	5924 W. Gardenia Av.	1948	French Provincial Ranch		X		n/a
23-14-069	5930 W. Gardenia Av.	1950	Ranch		X		n/a
23-14-067	5938 W. Gardenia Av.	1946	Ranch		X		n/a
23-14-213	5944 W. Gardenia Av.	1960	Ranch		X		n/a
23-14-214	5948 W. Gardenia Av.	1947	Transitional Ranch		X		n/a
23-14-215	5947 W. Orangewood Av.	1920	Bungalow			X	INTEGRITY LOSS
23-14-050	5943 W. Orangewood Av.	1948	Ranch			X	INTEGRITY LOSS
23-14-049	5937 W. Orangewood Av.	1947	(no style)			X	INTEGRITY LOSS
23-14-216	5929 W. Orangewood Av.	1950	American International		X		n/a

Description				Eligibility			
Site #	Street Address	Year	Style	NR Listed	Contributor	Non-Contributor	Reason for NOT Eligible
23-14-217	5919 W. Oranewood Av.	1947	American International		X		n/a
23-14-048	5915 W. Oranewood Av.	1953	Transitional Ranch		X		n/a
23-14-218	5909 W. Oranewood Av.	1949	Ranch		X		n/a
23-14-047	5901 W. Oranewood Av.	1955	Ranch		X		n/a

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. (See Page 10)
B removed from its original location.
C a birthplace or grave.
D a cemetery.
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
F a commemorative property.
G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

Architecture

Period of Significance

1946-1954

Significant Dates

1946

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown

Period of Significance (justification)

1946 through 1954 is the range of dates from the subdivision plat and first housing through the buildout of neighborhood with single-family homes occupying every platted lot.

8. Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

Glendale, Arizona, transformed by World War II from a small farming center to a fast-growing postwar suburban community in the sun-blessed Salt River Valley, from 1946 hosted a rapid succession of new housing plats radiating from its compact downtown. The Northfield subdivision, one-half mile north of downtown, was one of the earliest postwar subdivisions platted for Glendale to satisfy the increasing demand for new residences in modern homes. Glendale homebuyers took advantage of generous mortgages backed by the Federal Housing Administration through large lenders led by Valley National Bank, and local savings and loans, to purchase newly available lots and to construct neatly aligned Ranch-style houses. Subdivided from former irrigated farmlands in 1946 by developers Harold D. White and Ernest Cook, Northfield attracted a variety of middle-class Glendale residents ranging from plumbers and teachers to business owners and bankers. Northfield today is a well-preserved neighborhood eligible for the National Register at the local level of significance during the period 1946 through 1954. The Historic District is eligible in the area of Community Planning and Development under Criterion A as an early and intact representative of the immediate postwar population and housing boom in Glendale, hosting the influx of local professionals who led, managed, and contributed to the community's major institutions, including large school districts, for a pivotal decade of growth after the war. Under Criterion C, the neighborhood is eligible in the area of Architecture, containing the best cluster of Ranch-style homes in Glendale of the immediate Post-WWII period, as well as a few unusual Modern Movement home designs for Glendale.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

The narrative history in *Glendale Historic Resource Survey* (Graham et al. 1997), produced by the city and the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, provides a comprehensive summary of Glendale community development from its city charter in 1910 through the 1940s. Although from different backgrounds and in some cases different ethnic groups and religions, the residents of Glendale came together to form several groups devoted to the betterment of their town and lives. Citizens founded the first library in 1897 and the women's "Self-Culture Club of Glendale" in 1901. As the town's recreation focus shifted to the W.J. Murphy Park area just east of downtown, residents built a new library and flagpole in the park. In the 1920s, local businessmen founded the Glendale Rotary Club and the Glendale Chamber of Commerce. In 1945, Glendale hired its first city manager and "organized a professional fire department, expanded the sewer system, constructed a water storage tank, and opened new roads" (Graham et al. 1997). As the population grew in the 1950s and 1960s, a new hospital was built and Glendale Community College was founded.

In the nearby state capital of Phoenix, primarily large commercial banks and regional savings and loans provided money for home mortgages. Beginning in the 1930s, commercial banks took advantage of loan insurance from the Federal Housing Administration (FHA). During the Great Depression, the FHA was set up by Congress with the passage of the National Housing Act of 1934 to provide insurance on home mortgages for banks to encourage lending and home ownership (Federal Housing Administration 2009). In its early days, most FHA loans in the Phoenix area, presumably including Glendale, were handled by Valley National Bank run by Walter and Carl Bimson (Doti and Schweikart 1989). Carl Bimson was one of the primary lobbyists for the National Housing Act and was a driving force behind mortgage lending in Arizona. By 1945, Valley National Bank was the largest FHA lender in the state, yet the bank developed a reputation of serving an exclusive list of borrowers. To address a larger market by 1950, the A.B. Robbs Agencies (later known as

the A.B. Robbs Trust Company), organized as thrift lenders, subsequently capturing a huge share of FHA loans and other residential development loans during the decade (Doti and Schweikart 1989).

COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Glendale's Northfield subdivision resulted from this postwar convergence of financing, developer entrepreneurs, population growth, employment opportunities, and available land in an attractive desert climate with plenty of water. Subsequently, the neighborhood's resident businessmen, politicians, and entrepreneurs owned many of the local contracting companies, cotton gins, ranches and farms, and shops that facilitated Glendale's rapid postwar residential growth. The Historic District is a surviving and well-preserved representative of Glendale's planning and development after World War II, and its homeowners were a professionally diverse group who formed the community's leadership profile. Significantly, several important local businessmen and community activists, as well as a large number of teachers and tradesmen made Northfield their first postwar home. The history of the neighborhood is best told through the profiles of many of its original and early residents:

Businessmen and Community Activists:

W. N. "Jack" Shawver and his wife Patricia lived at 1 W. E Avenue, which is now 5902 W. State Avenue. Jack Shawver was born in Tolleson, Arizona and served in the Air Force from 1942-1945. Although he was a farmer, he was also a successful business man. He owned Shawver Bros Tillage Contractors, served as chairman of the board of Sonora Development Co., was president of the land development company ARDECO, Inc., was president of Shawver Investment Co., vice-president of Arizona Telephone Co. and a partner of Shawver Farms. He apparently bought the house sometime around 1957 possibly from a C.H. Riley.

George W. and Helen(a) Crawford lived at 5920 W. State Avenue, which was once 17 W. E Avenue. Mr. Crawford moved to the valley in 1927 and was the owner of Banks Electric Co.

Neale and Martha Irvine lived at 5937 W. Gardenia Avenue, formerly 100 W. F Avenue. The couple purchased the lot from W. D. McNeely in 1947 who purchased the lot from Ernest and Elizabeth Cook in 1946. Neale Irvine was co-owner of the Valley Gin Company.

Bishop and Marion Patterson lived at 2 W. F Avenue, now 5901 W. Gardenia Avenue. The Pattersons purchased two lots from Ernest and Elizabeth Cook in 1947. Bishop Patterson was born in Texas and moved to Arizona in 1924. Mr. Patterson owned Patterson Cotton Gin in Peoria and a cattle ranch near Wagoner in Yavapai County. Mr. Patterson worked as a manager for the Anderson-Clayton Cotton Co. for 15 years. He was a member of the Arizona Cattle Growers Association, the Paradise Valley & Phoenix country clubs, and a charter member of the Maricopa County Sheriff's Posse. He played semi-professional baseball in the West Texas League and managed the Glendale Grays, which won the Arizona state championship in 1938.

Roque & Jacoba Gonzalo lived at 5916 W. Gardenia Avenue, formerly 13 W. F Avenue from 1954 onwards. They purchased the lot from Harold and Irene Kamp in 1951; the Kamps had purchased the lot in 1950 from J. V. and Zenona Barrett. Mr. Gonzalo moved from Spain to Glendale in 1922 at the age of 20. His wife also came from Spain. He was a sheep rancher & member of the Arizona Wool Growers Association. He was also a partner in Mud Lake Live Stock Co. in Gilbert.

Claude L., Jr., & Olga Conway lived at 43 W. F Avenue, later 5930 W. Gardenia Avenue from the late 1940s. They later moved to Thunderbird Estates. Claude Conway was born in Albuquerque, New Mexico. He received his BA and DDS from the University of Arizona. After he graduated, he and his wife moved to Kansas where he practiced dentistry for two years (1944-46). They then moved to Glendale where he opened his practice in 1947. Mr. Conway served in the Army during the Korean War and Mrs. Conway was a 25-year volunteer at the Northwest Hospital in Glendale.

Donald and Barbara White and his wife purchased their lot at 105 W. F Avenue, now 5938 W. Gardenia Avenue from Harold White in 1947. Donald was probably the brother of Harold White, who platted Northfield, and a partner in H. W. White Contracting.

Sherman and Christine A. Frederick purchased their lot at 5944 W. Gardenia Avenue, formerly 109 W. F Avenue, from Bob and Rubye Phillips in 1958. Sherman Fredrick was the assistant manager of the Glendale office of Valley National Bank.

Walt B., Sr., and Ethelyn Adams lived at 111 W. F Avenue, now 5948 W. Gardenia Avenue, which they purchased in 1948 from Howard and Eunice White. The Adams moved to Arizona in 1938. Mr. Adams started Walt Adams Buick in 1948. He was a member and past master of the Masons, a member of the Glendale Rotary Club, and a member of the Glendale Chamber of Commerce, as well as the Arizona Automobile Dealers Association, the board of directors of Faith House, and the Glendale Fraternal Order of Police. Walt B. Adams, Sr. was also a founding member of the Thunderbird Bank.

Raymond M. and Helen M. Armstrong lived at 119 W. E Avenue, now 5948 W. State Avenue. Mr. Armstrong was a retail representative for Union Oil Co. The Armstrongs purchased their lot from Charles and Phillis Quinn in 1948, who purchased the lot from Alfred and Margaret Murphy earlier that year. The Murphys bought the lot from Ernest and Elizabeth Cook in 1947.

George E. and Ruth Coffelt lived at 5920 W. State Avenue, originally 17 W. E Avenue, by 1949 or 1950. Mr. Coffelt was born in Glendale and was a member of the Mesa Lions Club and the Arizona Pioneer Society. He worked as a salesman for Webster's & Beatrice dairies and Best Foods for a combined 35 years.

Robert Q. and Rayma Wilson lived at 26 W. F Avenue, which is now 5919 W. Gardenia Avenue. The couple bought the lot from Ernest and Elizabeth Cook in 1947. Mr. Wilson served in the Army during WWII and worked as a driver for Webster's ADP Co. (dairy?). He also served 1 ½ terms on the Glendale City Council, was a member of Sheet Metal Local 359, and served as president of the Glendale Rotary Club.

Winter D. & Pauline White lived at 5913 W. Gardenia Avenue, formerly 18 W. F Avenue. Mr. White came to the valley with his parents from Texas in 1928. He served in the Army during World War II. At the time of his retirement, he was a real estate evaluator for the State of Arizona.

Fannie M. Peck purchased her lot at 10 W. F Avenue, now 5909 W. Gardenia Avenue, from Daniel and Mildred O'Brien in 1948. Mrs. Peck came to Glendale in 1910 from Vermont and worked as a sales clerk for 40 years in various stores in the area. She was a charter member of Glendale Chapter 20, Order of the Eastern Star and the Peoria Women's Club. Her son Byron W. Peck became mayor of Glendale and was instrumental in bringing the first hospital to the area, Northwest Hospital.

Teachers:

Mrs. Mable Payne was a teacher in Glendale Grade School Unit 2. Beginning in 1949, she lived at 15 W. E Avenue, which is now 5914 W. State Avenue.

Earl L. and Almyra Englehart lived 106 W. F Avenue, which is now 5943 W. Gardenia Avenue. They purchased their lot from Jethro and Lurlene Atkinson in 1948. The Atkinsons bought the lot from Ernest and Elizabeth Cook in 1947. Mr. Englehart came to Arizona in 1939. He received both bachelors and masters degrees from Arizona State University (1948 & 1962) and worked as a teacher for the Glendale Elementary School District for 32 years.

Stanley and Mary Francis Poes lived at 24 W. G Avenue, now 5929 W. Oranewood Avenue. They purchased their lot from the Whites in 1947. Mr. Poe was assistant superintendent of Glendale Grade School.

Madeline Champie lived at 42 W. F Avenue, now 5929 W. Gardenia Avenue. She purchased the lot in 1945 with her former husband. Mrs. Champie was born in Baltimore, Maryland and was a graduate of Johns Hopkins University. Mrs. Champie taught school at Castle Hot Springs from 1930-1942. She then taught at Peoria Grammar School and Wilson and Longview Schools in Phoenix. She was active in the Phoenix Little Theatre from 1953-1960.

Robert E. & Louise Crouch lived at 34 W. F Avenue, now 5923 W. Gardenia Avenue. They purchased their lot from Joseph and Agnes Paxton in 1947. The Paxtons bought the land from Ernest and Elizabeth Cook in 1946. Mr. Crouch was born in Tombstone. He served in the Navy during WWII. He taught and coached sports at Glendale Union High School eventually serving as Athletic Director.

Mrs. Alice M. Baker lived at 17 W. F Avenue, now 5920 W. Gardenia Avenue. She was a teacher for the Glendale Elementary School District.

Tradesmen and Professionals:

Joe C., Sr., and Vera Harrison lived at 25 W. E Avenue, now 5928 W. State Avenue. Joe Harrison was a carpenter. The couples purchased the lot in 1947, but were not listed as residents until 1949-1950.

Carl E. and Mary Vogt lived at 5944 W. State Avenue, formerly 111 W. E Avenue. Carl E. Vogt worked as a yardman at O'Malley Lumber Co. They purchased their lot in 1947 from Leroy D. and Carrie Young Chase and were listed as residents on the property by 1949-1950.

Ralph Ed and Ardis Lake lived at 110 W. E Avenue, which is now 5947 W. Gardenia Avenue. Mr. Lake worked as a carpenter for H. D. Tumbleson Contractors.

Charles C., Jr., and Kathryn Gale lived at 102 W. G Avenue, now 5937 W. Oranewood Avenue. The couples purchased their lot from Ernest and Elizabeth Cook in 1947 and are listed as residents in the 1949-1950 city directory. Mr. Gale came from Michigan to Arizona in 1935; he worked in the hardware department of the Kosier Welding Shop. At the time of his death, he was a gunsmith.

Willis Frederick and Doris Decker lived at 5919 W. Oranewood Avenue, formerly 18 W. G Avenue, which they purchased in 1947. Willis Frederick Decker was a contract representative with the Veterans Administration.

Clarence R. and Betty L. Spitler lived at 12 W. G Avenue, later 5915 W. Oranewood Avenue. According to the city directories. They are not listed as living in Northfield until 1957. Mr. Spitler worked as an electrician for DeBerge Electrical; Mrs. Spitler worked for the Glendale office of Valley National Bank.

Virgil and Sue Carter lived at 10 W. G Avenue, later 5909 W. Oranewood Avenue. They purchased their lot from Clarence Norris in 1949. Mr. Carter came to Arizona with his parents in 1915; he later became co-owner of Century Auto service. When he retired, he was working as a mechanic in the federal civil service, perhaps at Luke Air Force Base.

ARCHITECTURE

The Northfield neighborhood was the first residential subdivision in Glendale completely platted and developed after World War II. The architecture and planning of the neighborhood represents a transition between pre-war and post-war styles and planning concepts in the greater Phoenix area, including Glendale.

Architecturally, the neighborhood is dominated by early and transitional versions of the Ranch style, with a few representatives of International Style variants included. The lone exception, an altered Bungalow at the northwest corner of the district (5947 W. Oranewood Ave.), almost certainly predates the subdivision of the neighborhood. While the Ranch style in residential building in Arizona made its first appearance in the 1930s, not until after World War II did the Period Revival styles (or occasional throwbacks to even earlier styles) largely disappear from new construction. Most of the homes in Northfield are relatively modest examples of the Ranch style: compact, simply designed, and often speculatively built. A few homes stand out for their architectural qualities.

The largest home in the neighborhood, 5902 W. Gardenia Ave., is a Spanish Colonial Ranch style home on a double lot. The Ranch style massing is elaborated with Spanish tile roofing, arched recessed entry porch, picture window, and hovelled chimney.

The home at 5924 W. Gardenia is a fine example of a Transitional Ranch house, with many distinctive details, such as corner steel casement windows, exposed red Flemish bond brickwork, cornice overhangs, and glass block window adjacent to the entry.

Another large Ranch style home is found at 5938 W. Gardenia Ave. Features include broad, horizontal massing; hipped central entry porch, projected bay and corner steel casement windows.

A pair of adjacent homes on Oranewood Ave., (5929-5919) are the district's lone examples of the American International style. Defining features include relatively flat roofs with overhanging eaves, strip windows, and pipe columns. Houses of this style are relatively rare in Glendale, and in Arizona generally.

From a planning perspective, Northfield represents a continuation of pre-war development patterns. While fully-developed planning ideals in the later Ranch era of the 1950s and 1960s usually included curvilinear streets with lots wider than deep, Northfield's plat continues the earlier practice of straight streets and narrow, deep lots. This may have been simply due to the limitations of the relatively small, 9-acre development parcel, but also is likely caused by the subdivider's lack of awareness of the current trends in land development practice. At any rate, the plat's impact on architectural design was to limit the possibility of using the newer Ranch house designs with long, rambling facades that would later become the standard of the development industry in the region.

CONCLUSION

Glendale after 1946 quickly grew from a small farming center into a post-World War II suburban community of the Salt River Valley, just as it became a nationally popular destination for sunbelt living and retirement. To accommodate this growth, the city hosted a rapid succession of new housing plats radiating from its half-century old commercial center immediately after the war. The Northfield subdivision, .5 mile north of downtown and near the first settlers' plats that formed Glendale in 1892, was one of the first postwar subdivisions platted for Glendale to satisfy the increasing demand for new residences in modern, appliance-filled homes. Glendale homebuyers took advantage of generous mortgages backed by the Federal Housing Administration through large lenders led by Valley National Bank, and local savings and loans, to purchase newly available lots along Glendale's only example of curving residential streets at the time, and to construct neatly aligned Ranch Style houses. Subdivided from former irrigated farmlands in 1946 by developers Harold D. White and Ernest Cook, Northfield attracted a variety of middle-class Glendale residents ranging from plumbers and teachers to business owners and bankers (see numerous examples above).

The Northfield Historic District today is a well-preserved neighborhood eligible for the National Register at the local level of significance during the period 1946 through its buildout in 1954. The intact subdivision is eligible in the area of Community Planning and Development under Criterion A as an early and intact representative of the immediate postwar population and housing boom in Glendale, hosting the influx of local professionals who led, managed, and contributed to the community's major institutions, including large school districts, for a pivotal decade of growth after the war. The district is also eligible under Criterion C as the best collection of Ranch style homes in Glendale of the period immediately following World War II.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Development of Glendale, Arizona, 1892-2009

The Glendale Temperance Colony headed by B.A. Hadsell officially populated the settlement of Glendale in 1892 with about 70 families probably from the Midwest (Graham et al. 1997). Hadsell had been attracted to the area through efforts of entrepreneur W.J. Murphy and his Arizona Improvement Company. Murphy in turn had been contracted in 1880 by the Arizona Canal Company to construct its irrigation waterway along the Salt River's north slopes, terminating at the New River arroyos in the northwest of present Glendale. He subsequently founded several enterprises with investors to bring water and people to the west Salt River Valley. Murphy particularly hoped to attract settlers northwest of the State Capitol in Phoenix to create an agricultural community that he named Glendaleⁱ to romanticize the converted desert for small farms and citrus groves. Murphy directed Hadsell and his presumably strict-living, alcohol-banning colony to Glendale, about 2.5 miles southwest of the new Arizona Canal and centered on the intersections of what are now West Glendale Avenue, North 59th Avenue (both following section lines), and Grand Avenue (cutting diagonally through section surveys). Murphy platted and roughly constructed Grand Avenue to connect his projected settlement with the state capital 10 miles southeast (Graham et al. 1997). Hadsell platted and settled his followers on thirty 20-acre lots at today's 61st and Orangewood Avenues, just west of today's 1946-platted Northfield subdivision (Historic Preservation 2009).

ⁱ "Glendale," roughly meaning fertile valley in Gaelic, might have been a popular new-town name in the 1880s because of well publicized labor strife during that decade around the Scottish township of Glendale on the Isle of Skye. That Glendale's tenant farmers (crofters) famously won farming concessions including the right to pass their tenancies (crofts) on to succeeding generations (Scotland 2009, Crofters Struggle 2009).

In 1895, the Santa Fe, Prescott, and Phoenix Railway (SFP&P) completed construction from Ash Fork, Prescott, and Wickenburg, following the last 10 miles into Phoenix along Murphy's Grand Avenue tangent (Graham et al. 1997). The railroad established a station near Glendale's center, just southeast of the Hadsell lots, and subsequently facilitated the town's development through efficient transportation and promotion of further settlement. Glendale's population increased and the development company platted new lots to accommodate arrival of farmers and others taking advantage of the water and arable land, plus the road and railroad connections. A devastating Salt River flood in 1895 was followed by a three year drought from 1897 to 1900. Then the U.S. Reclamation Service, established by Congress and President Theodore Roosevelt in 1902, constructed Roosevelt Dam on the Salt River between 1905 and 1911 to hold seasonal flood waters and distribute them uniformly throughout each agricultural year. This reliable supply of water further encouraged development of citrus, cotton, and sugar beet crops by new settlers, processors, and investors along Salt River Valley irrigation systems and communities, including the Arizona Canal and Glendale (Graham et al. 1997).

The success of farming early in the 20th century around Glendale encouraged still more people to make Glendale their home. After 1907 the development company platted several subdivisions including the Orchard, Park, and Sugar Additions. In 1910, Glendale incorporated as a town with about 1,000 population, leading to the creation of new school districts and new businesses such as the Glendale News newspaper and the Glendale Ice Company south of downtown along the railroad (demolished in 1990) (Graham et al. 1997, Historic Preservation 2009).

During World War I from 1914 through 1918, the demand for cotton and produce from Glendale resulted in a time of posterity for the community (Graham et al. 1997). Unfortunately, once the war ended, crop demands plummeted and Glendale suffered an economic recession that lasted through the late twenties. Yet during the twenties, many of Glendale's farmers diversified their crops and the agricultural community eventually recovered. In 1928, the city platted its new Floralcroft subdivision at what was then Central (now 59th) and Myrtle Avenues, three miles (and 3 sections distant) from downtown.

Glendale was hurt again by the stock market crash in 1929 and the resulting Great Depression, although not as badly as U.S. industrial areas and the drought-stricken Dust Bowl region of the Midwest. Glendale benefited from several employment programs of the New Deal, as did most other towns in Maricopa County. Significantly, Congress passed the National Housing Act in 1934 creating the Federal Housing Administration (FHA), giving greater access to home mortgages by insuring private lenders against losses. Home buyers throughout the valley took advantage of the new program spurring demand for residential lots vacant since the 1920s (Graham et al. 1997).

The beginning of World War II in Europe in 1939 signaled the end of the Depression in the Salt River Valley and Glendale as demand for cotton and other agricultural products again grew in the U.S. and abroad. U.S. military spending also increased as the government established several new air bases and training schools in the valley. The Army Air Corps built two major flying instruction installations in the vicinity of Glendale: Thunderbird Field school for the Civilian Pilot Training Program, on a quarter-section six miles north of downtown, and Luke Army Air Field, ten miles west at the terminus of Glendale Avenue, both then outside the city limits (Graham et al. 1997).

After the war ended in 1945, a nonprofit group converted the former Thunderbird base to a business schoolⁱⁱ and Luke Field drastically cut staff, then closed. But many military men and women who came to Arizona for

ⁱⁱ Thunderbird Field's new 1946 occupant "American Institute for Foreign Trade" evolved into today's Thunderbird School of Global Management, a renowned provider of MBA programs in international business (Thunderbird 2009)

training came back after the war because they enjoyed the region's climate and modern settlement opportunities. They joined others who had come to the valley during the war to work on the military bases, at manufacturing plants, and in agricultural fields. Once the war and rationing of building materials ended, new investors began platting subdivisions to accommodate the influx of people. Starting in 1946, Glendale added twenty-three subdivisions over the next four years (Graham et al. 1997). These new subdivisions included Northfield, subdivided by Howard White and Ernest Cook in 1946. By 1948 Glendale claimed to be the only city in Arizona with 100% paved streets (History 2009).

In 1951, the U.S. Air Force reactivated Luke Air Force Base, formerly Luke Army Air Field, to train fighter pilots for the Cold War beginning with the Korean Conflict. Luke attracted a new wave of service personnel, employees, and their families to nearby Glendale (Smith and Ilardo 2000). This dramatic shift from a primarily farming, then military service community assisted commercial development in overtaking agriculture in the decade after World War II. Many farms that radiated from the growing town's center sold to developers for housing, commercial buildings, and schools. New manufacturing also came to Glendale including the knit underwear maker E.L. Gruber Company in 1954, to take direct advantage of locally grown cotton (St. Clair and St. Clair 2006). In 1957, the Salt River Project—the public-owned utility managing the waters and power from Roosevelt Dam and the valley's vast irrigation-water distribution system—completed the first oil- and gas-fired unit of its Agua Fria Steam Generating Station in nearby Peoria, to provide increased power to the valley and its growing cities. The upscale Thunderbird Estates subdivision, offering large California Ranch-style homes on curving streets and generous lots, opened in 1955 by developers Alvin Rankin and William Roylance one mile north of downtown on 59th and Northern Avenues. Glendale's first medical facility, Northwest Hospital at 61st Avenue and Northern (not extant), just northwest of downtown, opened its doors in 1961 (St. Clair and St. Clair 2006).

Glendale's population rose from 4,500 in 1940 to almost 8,200 in 1950 and then to more than 15,000 by 1960 (Smith and Ilardo 2000). Rapid growth constantly demanded new housing, and associated financing and consumer products to fill the houses and their driveways. The burgeoning Maryvale master-planned mass-produced community, started in 1954 by merchant-builder John F. Long, commenced from nearby Phoenix in phases just south of Glendale. As Long approached the city limits of Glendale, he extended Maryvale onto irrigated farming lands formerly owned by Louis Sands. Glendale annexed these Maryvale subdivisions in 1961, instantly doubling the city's population to 30,000. By 1970 its population had surpassed 50,000 (St. Clair and St. Clair 2006, History 2009).

Cold War expansions of personnel and missions for Luke Air Force Base (annexed by Glendale in 1995 to protect the base's flight paths) and the newly established Glendale Community College in 1965, attracted more and more people to the area. The influx of people, new businesses, and new housing developments created a constant demand for more schools and infrastructure in the 1950s and 1960s. Glendale has continued to grow over the last few decades and as of April 2009 is home to about 250,000 people (Planning 2009).

Residential Architecture in Glendale, Arizona, 1929-1954

When compared to other geographic areas, the residential neighborhoods of Glendale are marked by a number of distinctions. These characteristics could be a result of the agricultural nature of early Glendale as well as its relative isolation from the "city life" as represented in Phoenix and Tucson, and other cities out-of-state noted for architectural innovation. They may also be a simple result of expediency or more modest aspirations due to the lesser level of affluence of Glendale compared to the larger towns.

The most obvious example of Glendale's uniqueness is the relative simplicity and economy of the homes. Unlike historic neighborhoods growing up in more urbanized areas of the Salt River Valley, homes in Glendale built before World War II were predominantly built of wood frame, often with clapboard siding. Wood framing was more readily available in Glendale through local lumber yards than was brick, as well as being less costly. The house styles also carry a generally lesser degree of architectural detail compared to their urban counterparts. In fact, "Folk" vernacular houses, with little or no stylistic detail at all, were very popular.

Another distinguishing characteristic of early Glendale neighborhoods is the survival in popularity of the Bungalow style long after it had gone out of style in other areas of the valley, while Period Revival styles appear to have been summarily ignored. Nationally, the Bungalow style grew in popularity after about 1905 with its zenith in the late teens. World War I brought the Period Revival influences to American culture that spelled the death of the Bungalow as the style of choice, a process that was complete in most areas of Arizona by the late 1920s. In part due to the influence of local builders and material suppliers, Bungalow style homes were built in Glendale well into the 1930s. At the same time, the Tudor Revival, English Cottage Revival, and Spanish Colonial Revivals that were the rage in Phoenix made few appearances in the Glendale streetscape. Only the Spanish Colonial Revival style made even a modest showing. The California Ranch style and its variants, however, were very popular from the time of recovery in the home construction market following the Great Depression.

Modern Era Residential Styles

The period from the beginning of the Great Depression in 1929 until the beginning of World War II in 1941 was relatively quiet, in regard to residential development in the Salt River Valley. Some homes continued to be built for several years after the stock market crash into the early 1930s, but this activity soon died out. In the late 1930s, America began to pull out of the Depression, partly in response to the New Deal policies of the Federal Government. Slowly at first, house construction resumed in the late 1930s and launched into full production upon the return of GIs from the war looking to start families.

Beginning just prior to World War II, popular architectural styles once again began to shift. A variety of influences dictated a change in the popular styles, including the need for inexpensive, mass-produced housing; the rise of a massive middle-class interested in a suburban lifestyle; Federal policies for VA and FHA financing of home ownership; and a general architectural trend away from romantic revivalism and toward Modern-movement architecture and the machine esthetic.

In the western U.S. these influences combined to form the California Ranch house. The Ranch style once again emphasized horizontality and simplicity in design. Built in subdivisions recognizing the rising importance of the automobile and the decline of pedestrian travel, the houses were generally oriented with the long dimension parallel to the street. This gave the homes a horizontal massing and made them appear larger (hence the "rambling Ranch"). As ultimately executed, the Ranch style homes were sheathed in various materials, including brick, concrete block, and board-and-batten siding. In the Phoenix area the Ranch style also became synonymous with modern materials and construction methods which were not used during the Period Revival era, including concrete block, concrete slab-on-grade floor construction, and steel casement windows. Ranch houses were economical, suburban, and mass-produced.

In established neighborhoods such as in Glendale, Ranch style houses were also used as infill homes despite the narrow lots typical of early 20th century subdivisions. Between about 1935 and 1950, houses were built in these areas which, while clearly not Period Revival homes, were not yet archetypal Ranch houses either. These homes often attempted to achieve the Ranch style esthetic while using materials held over from earlier types of construction, or incorporated Period Revival forms or details while using the newer, Ranch house construction methodologies. These half-breed styles have been termed Transitional Ranch houses. They are abundant within downtown Glendale,

After World War II, the Ranch style became better defined as a style and purer examples were built. Several subtypes of Ranch houses were developed by combining the basic Ranch form and construction details with other stylistic influences. The most common variant is the French Provincial Ranch, which is identified by its hipped roof form with shallow or no overhangs. The American Colonial Ranch combined Ranch features with symmetrical massing, accentuated entries, and Colonial ornamentation. The Spanish Colonial Ranch added Spanish tile roofs, exposed brick construction, and details such as *rejas* (grilles) over the windows.

During the same time period that the Ranch style gained in prominence, the influence of the International Style in modern architecture was also being felt in the residential market. The International Style was developed in Europe beginning in the 1930s and 40s, led by influential ateliers such as Germany's Bauhaus, led by Walter Gropius and Mies Van de Rohe among others. With the coming of the war, many of these influential architects fled to the U.S. and helped to popularize the style. The International Style was founded on principles of using modern materials to their best advantage, that structure was in itself beautiful, and that all references to historical styles should be eschewed. In practice, when the principles of the International Style were translated to middle-class American housing, only certain elements of the esthetic were implemented. These elements were manifested as boxy forms, flat roofs, corner steel windows, steel pipe columns and a general lack of ornament. When these features are combined with an overhanging flat roof, the resulting house style has been termed "American International."

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form)

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1989 "Financing the Postwar Housing Boom in Phoenix and Los Angeles, 1945-1960." *Pacific Historical Review*. May 1989. Pages 173-195. Pacific Coast Branch, American Historical Association.

Glendale, Arizona City Directories (with reverse listings)

For the years: 1949/50, 1954, 1955, 1957, 1961, 1963, 1965-69, 1972

High School

2009 Electronic document: <http://glendale.guhsdaz.org/>. Accessed 28 July 2009.

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Accessed 28 July 2009.

History of Glendale

2009 Electronic document: <http://www.goglendaleaz.com/about/history.html>. Accessed 28 July 2009.

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2009 *Santa Fe to Phoenix, Railroads of Arizona, Volume 5*. Signature Press. Berkeley and Wilton, California.

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Thunderbird

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http://programs.thunderbird.edu/index.php?content=schoolwide&campaign=Google&adgroup=Brand&keyword=Thunderbird%20School&_vsrefdom=GoogPPC&gclid=CK31xoL3wZsCFRwpawod_GI
TAQ. Accessed 20 July 2009.

US Highways

2009 Electronic document: <http://www.gbcnet.com/ushighways/US60/index.html>. Accessed 28 July 2009.

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
X Local government
University
X Other
Name of repository: Glendale Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 9
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Table with 4 columns: Reference Number, Zone, Easting, Northing. Contains 4 rows of UTM coordinates.

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundaries of the Northfield Historic District correspond to the area included within the original plat map for Northfield, defined in Book 30 of Maps, Page 45, records of Maricopa County.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The district boundary corresponds with the original plat of Northfield.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert Graham and Roberta Graham, Motley Design Group
Donna Reiner, Historian
James Steely and Adrienne Tremblay, SWCA Historians
organization Motley Design Group, LLC date July 31, 2009
street & number 1114 Grand Avenue telephone 602-254-5599
city or town Phoenix state AZ zip code 85007
e-mail rgraham@motleydesigngroup.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location. (Attached)
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map. (Attached)
- **Continuation Sheets** (Sections run continuously through the Registration Form)
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. (See Pages 7, 8 and 9)

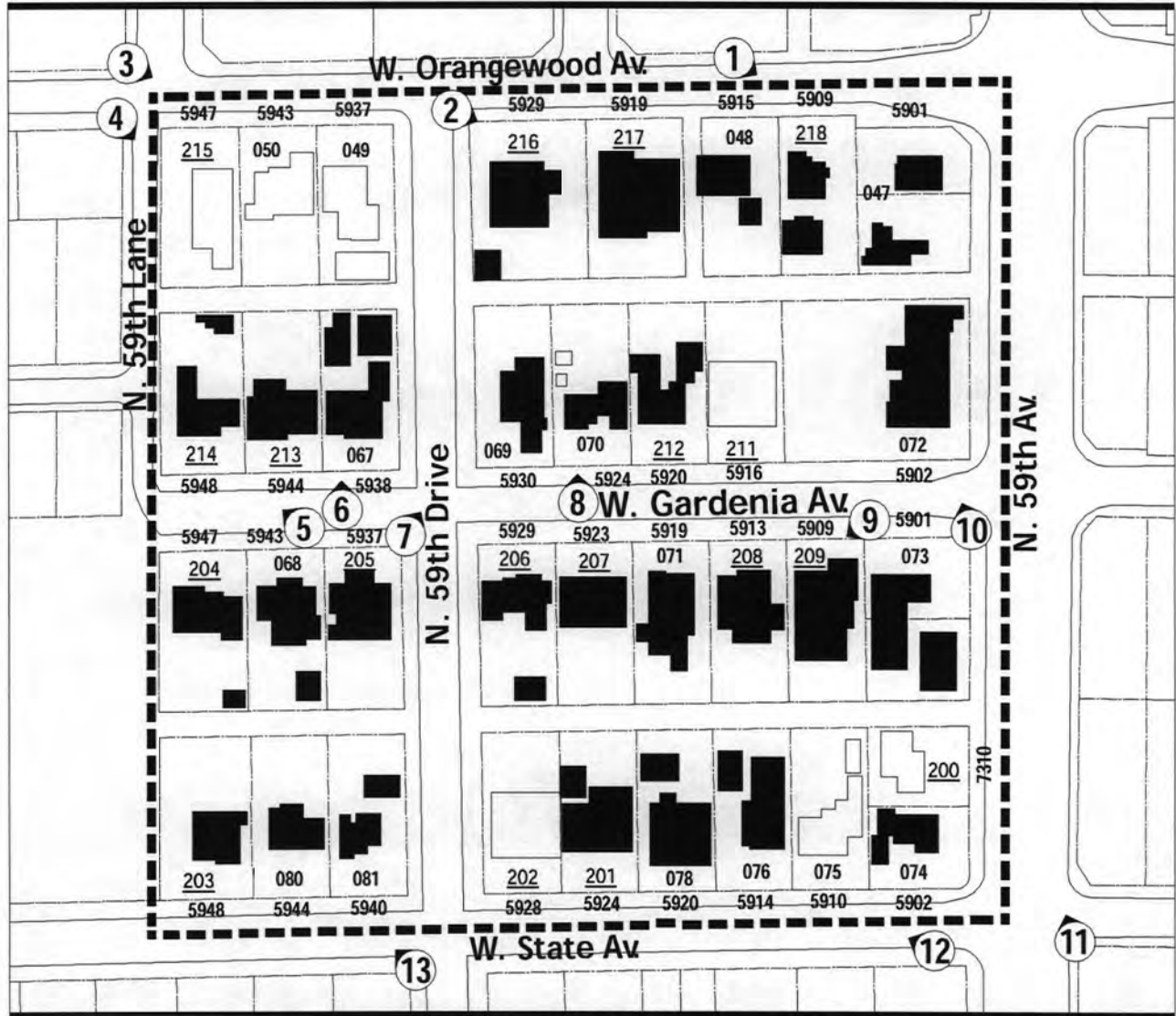
The following information applies to all photographs:

Name of Property: Northfield Historic District
City or Vicinity: Glendale
County: Maricopa
State: Arizona
Photographer: Robert Graham
Date Photographed: January 28, 2009

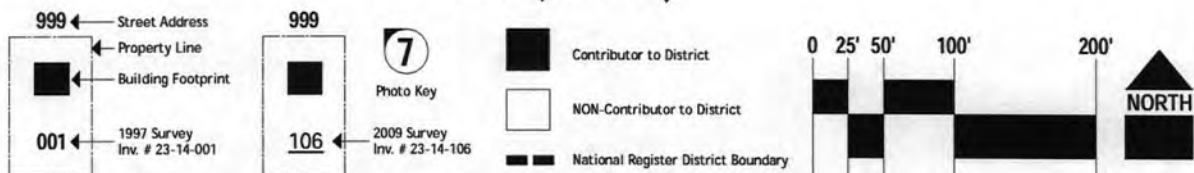
Photo #	Description	View direction
1	Streetscape, north boundary of district (Orangewood Ave.)	SE
2	Streetscape, north boundary of district (Orangewood Ave.)	SE
3	Streetscape, north boundary of district (Orangewood Ave.)	SE
4	Streetscape, west boundary of district (59 th Lane)	SE
5	Streetscape, Gardenia Ave.	NW
6	5938 W. Gardenia Ave.	N
7	Streetscape, Gardenia Ave.	NE
8	5924 W. Gardenia Ave.	N
9	Streetscape, Gardenia Ave.	W
10	5902 W. Gardenia Ave.	N
11	Streetscape, eastern boundary of district (59 th Ave.)	N
12	Streetscape, southern boundary of district (State Ave.)	NW
13	Streetscape, southern boundary of district (State Ave.)	NW

Northfield

Historic District Map - Glendale, Arizona



Map Key



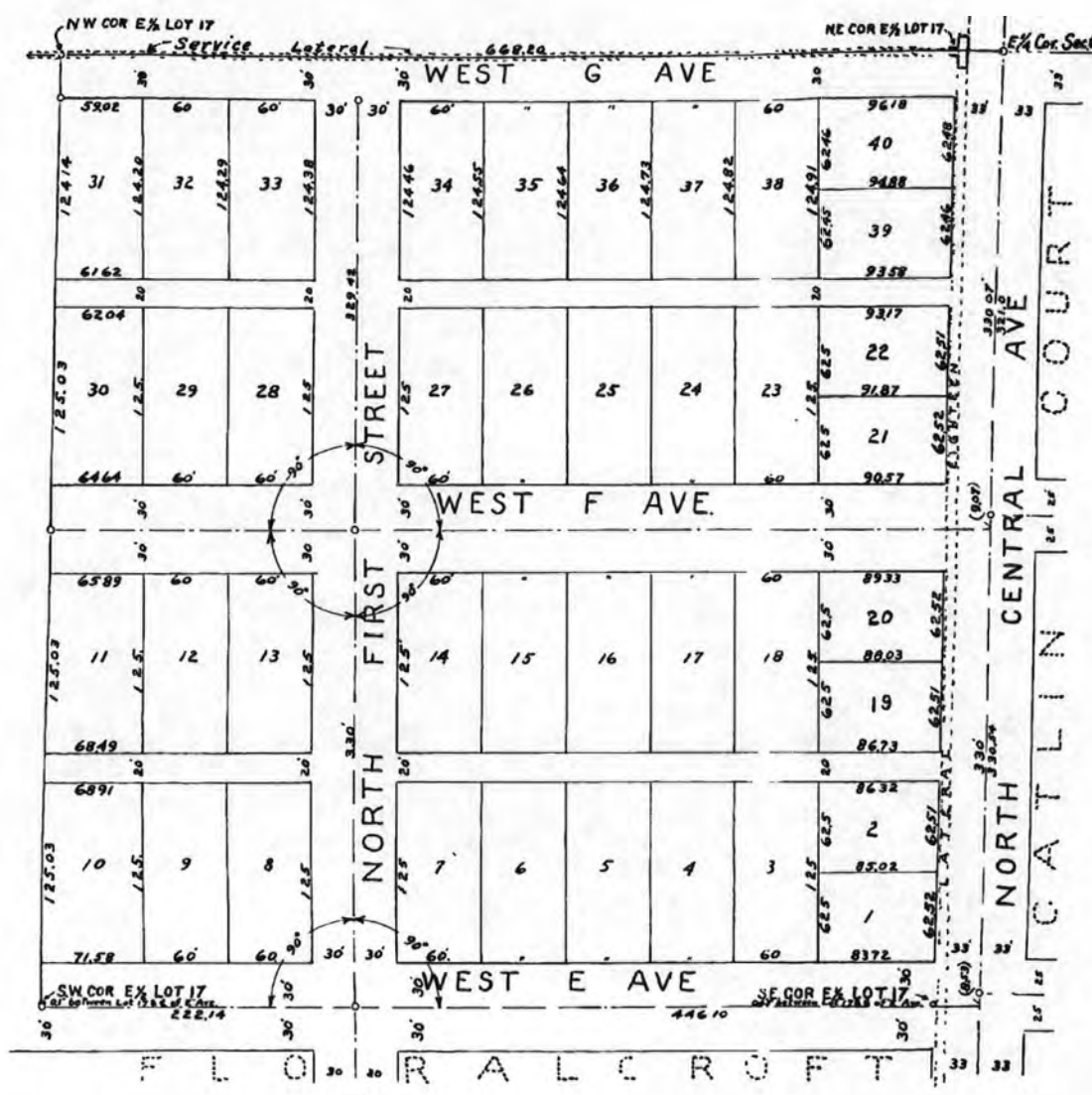
MOSLEY

Design Group, LLC

Architect, Historic Preservation Planner, Landscape Designer

1114 Grand Avenue Phoenix AZ 85007

602.254.5599 mosleydesigngroup.com



CERTIFICATE OF SURVEY
 I hereby certify the Survey and the Plat thereof
 as shown hereon, was made by me in the month
 of April, 1945

Wm. H. Burt
 REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR
 31 So. 1st Ave., PHOENIX, ARIZONA

DEDICATION

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That the undersigned, ERNEST E COOK and ELIZABETH H. COOK, his wife, owners of all the E 1/2 of LOT 17 of HADSELL'S ADDITION TO GLENDALE, in Sec 6, T2N-R2E, G&SRB&M, Maricopa Co, Arizona, as recorded in the office of the Recorder of said County, in Book 2 of Maps at page 10 thereof, have caused the foregoing described property to be surveyed, subdivided and platted as shown hereon, which property, so subdivided and platted, shall hereafter be known as NORTHFIELD, and said plat sets forth the location, gives number and dimensions of each Lot, and the name and dimension of each Avenue, Street and Alley, which Avenues, Street and Alleys, as show hereon, are hereby dedicated to the use of the public

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, We have hereunto set our hands and seals this day of April 1945

Ernest E. Cook
Elizabeth H. Cook

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

STATE OF ARIZONA }
 COUNTY OF MARICOPA }
 The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me by ERNEST E COOK, and ELIZABETH H COOK, his wife, this 24 day of April 1945

My Commission will expire June 1, 1947

NOTARY PUBLIC
Howard D. White

APPROVAL

This PLAT, as shown hereon, is hereby approved by the Common Council of the CITY OF GLENDALE 4-24-1945

Wm. H. Burt
 CITY CLERK

#16592

NORTHFIELD
 A SUBDIVISION OF E 1/2 OF LOT 17, HADSELLS ADDITION TO GLENDALE
 IN SEC. 6, T2N-R2E, G&SRB&M, MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA

FILED
 APR 28 1945
 4:55 P.M.
 30 Maps
 Roger G. Lavee
R. G. Lavee

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY Northfield Historic District
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARIZONA, Maricopa

DATE RECEIVED: 3/26/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 4/26/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 5/11/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 5/10/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000234

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 5.10.10 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

**Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places**

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



NORTHFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT
MARICOPA COUNTY, AZ
PHOTO 1



NORTHFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT
MARICOPA COUNTY, AZ
PHOTO 2



NORTHFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT
MARICOPA COUNTY, AZ
PHOTO 3



NORTHFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT
MARICOPA COUNTY, AZ

PHOTO 4



NORTHFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT
MARICOPA COUNTY, AZ
PHOTO 5



NORTHFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT
MARICOPA COUNTY, AZ

PHOTO 6



NORTHFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT
MARICOPA COUNTY, AZ
PHOTO 7



NORTHFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT
MARICOPA COUNTY, AZ

PHOTO 8



FOR
RENT

OPEN HOUSE

NORTHFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT
MARICOPA COUNTY, AZ
PHOTO 9



NORTHFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT

MARICOPA COUNTY, AZ

PHOTO 10



NORTHFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT
MARICOPA COUNTY, AZ
PHOTO 11



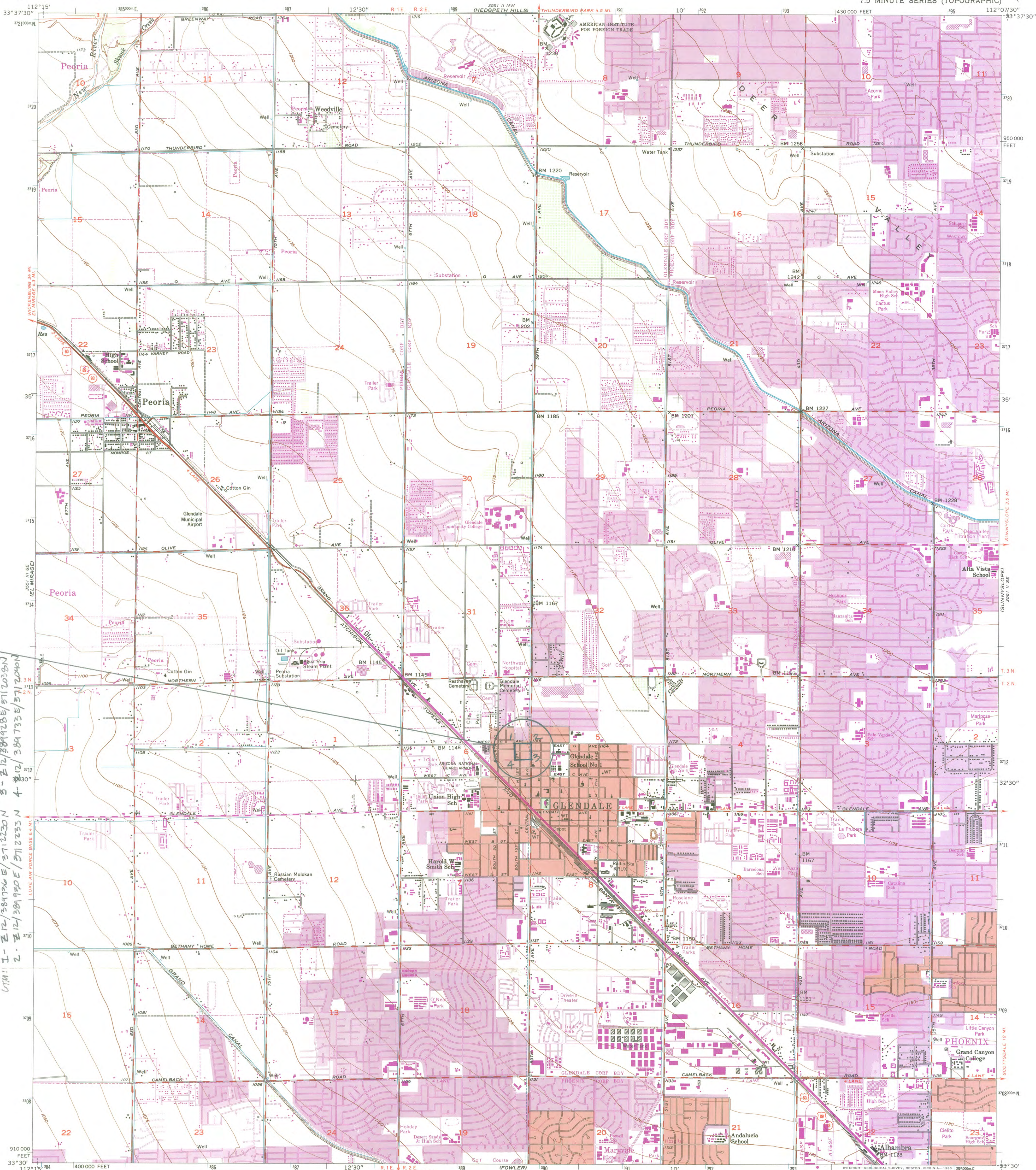
NORTHFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT

MARICOPA COUNTY, AZ

PHOTO 12



NORTHFIELD HISTORIC DISTRICT
MARICOPA COUNTY, AZ
PHOTO 13



NORTHEAST HISTORIC DISTRICT MARICOPA COUNTY, AZ UTM: 1 - E 12 / 389726 E / 3712230 N 2 - E 12 / 389733 E / 3712040 N

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Culture and drainage compiled from aerial photographs taken 1954. Topography by planetable surveys 1957

Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Arizona coordinate system, central zone 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 12, shown in blue. 1927 North American Datum To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983 move the projection lines 2 meters south and 65 meters east as shown by dashed corner ticks

Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown Revisions shown in purple and woodland compiled from aerial photographs taken 1978 and other sources. This information not field checked. Map edited 1982

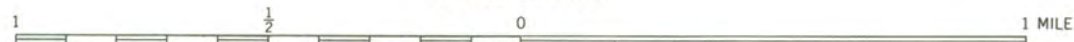
Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas

UTM GRID AND 1982 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



26% TOTAL RECOVERED FIBER

SCALE 1:24,000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 5 FEET NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

- Heavy-duty, Medium-duty, U.S. Route, Light-duty, Unimproved dirt, State Route

GLENDALE, ARIZ. N3330-W11207.5/7.5

1957 PHOTOREVISED 1982 DMA 551 II SW-SERIES Y888

NORTHEAST HD GLENDALE AZ



RECEIVED 2280

MAR 26 2010

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

March 22, 2010

Carol Shull
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th Floor (MS2280)
Washington, D.C. 2005-5905

**RE: NORTHFIELD Historic District
Glendale, Maricopa County, AZ**

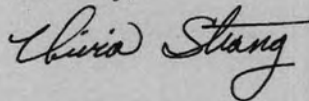
Dear Ms. Shull:

I am pleased to submit the National Register of Historic Places nomination form for the property referenced above.

The Northfield Historic District nomination has 28 contributing buildings and 7 noncontributing buildings.

Accompanying documentation is enclosed, as required. Should you have any questions or concerns please contact me at vstrang@azstateparks.gov

Sincerely,



Vivia Strang, CPM
National Register Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office

VS:vs

Enclosures

Arizona®
State Parks



Janice K. Brewer
Governor

State Parks
Board Members

Chair
Reese Woodling
Tucson

Tracey Westerhausen
Phoenix

Larry Landry
Phoenix

Walter D. Armer, Jr.
Vail

Arlan Colton
Tucson

William C. Scalzo
Phoenix

Maria Baier
State Land
Commissioner

Renée E. Bahl
Executive Director

Arizona State Parks
1300 W. Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Tel & TTY: 602.542.4174
AZStateParks.com

800.285.3703 from
(520 & 928) area codes

General Fax:
602.542.4180

Director's Office Fax:
602.542.4188





March 30, 2010

Linda McClelland, Historian
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th Floor (MS2280)
Washington D.C. 2005-5905

Dear Ms. McClelland:

Thank you for calling my attention to the signature line....I will try not to forget this important step again! Enclosed are the following signed cover sheets:

Janice K. Brewer
Governor

State Parks
Board Members

Chair
Reese Woodling
Tucson

Tracey Westerhausen
Phoenix

Larry Landry
Phoenix

Walter D. Armer, Jr.
Vail

Arlan Colton
Tucson

William C. Scalzo
Phoenix

Maria Baier
State Land
Commissioner

Renée E. Bahl
Executive Director

Arizona State Parks
1300 W. Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Tel & TTY: 602.542.4174
AZStateParks.com

800.285.3703 from
(520 & 928) area codes

General Fax:
602.542.4180

Director's Office Fax:
602.542.4188

- North Central Phoenix Farmhouses and Rural Estate Homes, 1895-1959 (MPDF)
- Asbury, Cline R./Riney B. Salmon House
- Converse, Ralph, House
- Olney, George A/Everett E. Ellinwood House
- Vradenburg, George H., House
- Sarah and Jack Harelson House (not part of the North Central MPDF)
- Kerr, Louise Lincoln, House & Studio
- Thunderbird Estates and The McDonald Addition Historic District
- Northfield Historic District
- Village Grove 1-6 Residential Historic District
- Old Bisbee Historical Residential District

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Vivia Strang".

Vivia Strang, CPM
National Register Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
602.542.4662 (p)
602.542.4180 (f)
1300 West Washington Street
Phoenix AZ 85007

Only when the PAST lives in the PRESENT does it have a FUTURE.

Enclosures