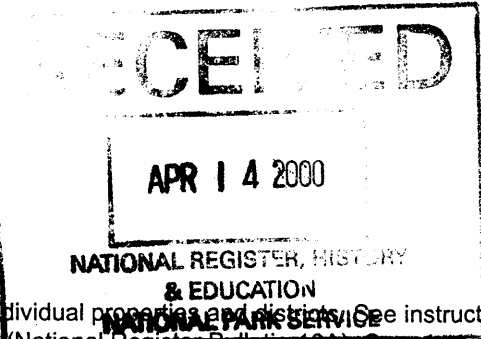


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form



405

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 10A). 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 Soderman Building
Other names / site number Delvan's Drawing Room

2. Location

Street & number 55 Chisholm not for publication
City or town Miami vicinity
State Arizona Code AZ County Gila Code 007 Zip code 85539

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Thomas W. Gorman ASSTPO 7 APRIL 2000
Signature of certifying official / Title 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 / Title 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): _____

Edson A. Beall 5.11.00
Signature of the Keeper 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.)

Table with columns: Contributing, Noncontributing, buildings, sites, structures, objects, Total. Values: 1, 1, 1, 1.

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.)

domestic : multiple dwelling
commerce/trade : specialty store

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

domestic : single dwelling
domestic : hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

no style

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation concrete

walls concrete

roof built-up

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

architecture

Period of Significance

1917-21

Significant Dates

1917-21

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Matti (Matt) Soderman

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 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.

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

Acreege of Property less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	12	511930	3695310	3			
2				4			

See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

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

11. Form Prepared By

Name / Title Mark E. Pry
 Organization Southwest Historical Services Date 3 April 2000
 Street & number 315 E. Balboa Drive Telephone (480) 968-2339
 City or town Tempe State Arizona Zip code 85282-3750

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 Delvan Hayward
 Street & number 55 Chisholm Telephone (520) 473-9045
 City or town Miami State Arizona Zip code 85539

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

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

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Soderman Building
Gila County, Arizona

Narrative Description

Summary

The Soderman Building is a two-story, rectangular-plan, reinforced concrete commercial building originally used as a store (ground floor) and rooming house (second floor). Lacking any significant ornament, it is a simple, vernacular example of the two-part commercial block. Constructed circa 1917 by its owner, Matti Soderman, the building remained in the Soderman family until the 1970s and was left virtually unchanged during that period. Recently renovated and now being used as a private residence and bed-and-breakfast, it still retains its important historic features.

Setting

The Soderman Building is located on the western edge of the central commercial district of Miami, in an area of mixed building types that range from two-story commercial buildings to residences. Chisholm Street, a narrow thoroughfare that begins just south of the Soderman Building and follows Red Springs Canyon north to a dead end, is lined with two-story boarding houses (many of them built in whole or in part of reinforced concrete) and one-story residences.

The building, which is 25 feet wide and 75 feet long, fills most of its long, narrow lot. Like most commercial buildings from this era, it has no setback, so that the display windows and front entries abut the sidewalk. The rear of the lot is occupied by a two-story, reinforced concrete building erected several years before the Soderman Building. This outbuilding, which originally contained two apartments, has been remodeled and is considered a noncontributing building. To the left (south) of the Soderman Building is a one-story residence, with no sideyard between the two properties; on the right (north) is a vacant lot used by the Soderman Building's owner for off-street parking and as a garden and terrace.

Exterior

The facade of the Soderman Building, like all two-part commercial blocks, consists of a storefront with display windows on the first floor and standard-size windows on the second floor. The display windows, which have wood sash, flank a single entry door (panel-and-frame with two glass windows, plus an operable transom). Below the display windows are wood kickplates (panel-and-frame); above them is a row of fixed transom windows with wood sash. To the left of the display windows is a second entry door (also panel-and-frame with two glass windows and a fixed transom) that opens to a stairway leading to the upper floor. Above this entry, on a line with the fixed transom windows, is a two-light metal casement window. On the second floor there are two pairs of 1/1 wood double-hung windows, symmetrically arranged on the facade.

There is no permanent ornamentation on the facade of the Soderman Building except for two concrete copings, one on the parapet and one between the two stories. The current owner has added light fixtures (one between the second-floor windows, and one on each side of the display windows); a canvas awning that covers all of the ground-floor doors and windows, including the transoms; wrought-iron bars over the display windows; and metal security screens on the doors.

The reinforced concrete walls are covered with plaster on the facade but left uncovered elsewhere, so that the form imprints are still visible, as are some of the metal wires used to hold the forms together. Also visible on the north wall are electrical, plumbing, and HVAC services that have been added since the building's construction. The flat roof, which consists of two sections (each with its own drain), is hidden by a parapet. There are only two windows on the

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Soderman Building
Gila County, Arizona

south wall of the building (a pair of 1/1 wood double-hung windows, on the first floor); there are five 1/1 wood double-hung windows on the north wall, all on the second floor, as well as two wooden casement windows on the ground floor (both of which are new). Entry to the side of the building is afforded by a single doorway located near the rear; like the front entry, it has an operable transom and is covered with a metal security screen.

The single rear entry is found at the second floor level and is reached by a concrete stairway adjacent to the north wall of the building. This stair leads to a concrete terrace connecting the rear of the Soderman Building with the front of the outbuilding. In fact, this terrace is the roof of a ground-level sauna and shower, access to which is possible only through an iron trap door set in the terrace floor. The terrace also provides access to the rear outbuilding, either through a ground-floor door that faces the Soderman Building, or a side door on the second floor that is reached by an extension of the exterior concrete stairway.

Interior

The main floor of the Soderman Building consists of a single room originally intended for use as a store. Whether it ever had a rear mezzanine (a common feature of similar commercial buildings in Miami) is unknown; none was in place when the current owner acquired the building. The distinguishing feature of this room, which has a concrete floor and no ornamental trim or woodwork, is the pressed tin ceiling, which is in excellent condition after restoration (including repairs using sections from a ceiling scavenged from another building) and refinishing with copper paint.

Upstairs, most of the original woodwork (doors, baseboards, chair-rail molding, and stair balustrade) remains, as does an original skylight located over the stairway. As described below, several changes have been made to the upper floor's layout by the current owner. Originally the second floor contained nine rooms: six along the north wall, one in the southeast corner, and two in the southwest corner. Now it features three guest rooms and a bathroom along the north wall; a kitchen in the southwest corner; and a two-room apartment (with its own bathroom and kitchen facilities) on the front (east) end of the floor.

The building has a small basement (approximately 19 feet by 12 feet) situated toward the front of the building; it is accessed by stairs located directly under the stairway connecting the first and second floors. It also has a four-room sauna (entry room, sauna, shower, and changing room); this is located on the ground level (behind the rear wall of the main room) but is not accessible from the interior of the building.

Construction History

The best available evidence suggests that the Soderman Building was erected in 1917, when Matti Soderman demolished an existing frame building on the lot and replaced it with the reinforced concrete building that stands today.¹ Working most of the time with two assistants, Matti built the forms and set the iron reinforcement bars in place while his helpers mixed and poured the concrete.

Very little is known about the subsequent history of the building. According to his grandson, Bill Soderman, when the building was finished the ground floor was configured for use as a store and the second floor was left

¹ The construction date for the Soderman Building has been determined based on a photograph of Miami from January 1917 (currently hanging in the Miami Town Hall), which shows the frame building, and the 1917 Sanborn map, which shows the reinforced concrete building. According to his grandson (Bill Soderman), Matti Soderman also built the frame building, which (according to a photograph dating from 1913, now hanging in the Miami Public Library) was standing in 1913; this could not be verified, as Matti does not appear in the Miami city directory of 1913-14 and did not purchase the lot until 1914.

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Soderman Building
Gila County, Arizona

undivided and available for rent as a meeting or dance hall. As far as can be determined, Soderman did not divide the second floor into rooms until about 1921. It also appears that the sauna was constructed at this time as well. By 1922, when the next Sanborn map was published, the second floor of the building was divided into rooms and functioning as a rooming house.²

No other significant changes appear to have been made to the building during the ownership of the Soderman family. When it was acquired by the current owner, it had no modern indoor bathroom. Two toilets were located in a frame-and-stucco addition at the rear of the second floor, attached to what is now the utility room (these may have been added when the sauna was built), and shower facilities were available in the sauna.

After buying the property in 1995, the current owner, Delvan Hayward, made a number of modifications so that the building could be used as a residence and bed-and-breakfast. A small bathroom was added on the first floor (in what appears to have originally been a storage room or closet) and two more bathrooms were added on the second floor. New HVAC systems were installed, one for the ground floor and two for the second floor, and new wiring was installed. On the ground floor, kitchen facilities were installed at the rear of the main room and a storage room topped by a balcony was constructed along the south wall of the main room.

The most substantial changes have been made to the second floor. A front apartment was created out of three of the original rooms; it now includes a bedroom, bathroom and, as part of the living area, a compact kitchen. The rear room on the north wall was converted into a bathroom, and the rear room on the south wall was converted into a kitchen with a breakfast nook. Finally, one room on the south wall (adjacent to what is now the kitchen) was removed to expand the parlor area.

² This chronology is based on oral testimony from Bill Soderman, and on the available Miami city directories, which show no listings for a rooming house at this address until 1923, when the Sodermans were listed as proprietors of the Chisholm Rooms.

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Soderman Building
Gila County, Arizona

Narrative Statement of Significance

Summary

The Soderman Building is being nominated for the National Register under Criterion C, at the local level of significance, as a noteworthy example of vernacular commercial architecture. In addition to being a well-preserved example of the two-part commercial block, the Soderman Building is also significant as an example of the vernacular use of reinforced concrete, which was still considered a relatively new and unfamiliar construction material at the time this building was erected (1917). Two-part commercial blocks built of reinforced concrete were once the mainstays of Miami's commercial and rooming house districts; now many of these buildings are gone or significantly changed by remodeling, making the Soderman Building one of the few remaining two-part commercial blocks in Miami to retain its original character and features.

Two-part Commercial Blocks in Miami

The two-part commercial block was popular in business districts large and small across the United States from the early 1800s until about the 1940s. The term "part" refers to a zone of use: a two-part building like the Soderman Building has one such zone on the ground floor (a store) and another on the second floor (rooms that originally were rented to lodgers).¹ During its heyday, downtown Miami was filled with two-part commercial blocks, most of them with stores or restaurants on their ground floors, and rooms on the second floor that were rented to single men, either miners or clerks who worked downtown. Now many of these buildings are gone or significantly changed by remodeling, making the Soderman Building one of the few remaining two-part commercial blocks in Miami to retain its original character and features.

All of the two-part commercial blocks in Miami originally shared common features: large glass display windows with kickplates (a foot-high wall space) underneath; glass transom windows in a row above the display windows, to provide interior light and sometimes ventilation; one or two wood-framed glass doors, typically set into a recessed entry and with small transoms overhead; and a separate entrance for the upstairs, which typically had 1/1 wood double-hung windows, placed individually or in pairs. The Soderman Building differs from this common configuration in only one respect: rather than a recessed entry, it has an entry that is flush with the facade.

Like most commercial buildings in downtown Miami, the Soderman Building does not follow a recognizable architectural style but instead is a simple vernacular structure. In part this reflects the choice of material, for reinforced concrete does not lend itself to ornamentation as easily as does brick or wood. But more importantly this reflects Miami's origins as a mining town. In response to Miami's rapid early growth and boomtown conditions, which included chronic housing shortages, a premium was placed on speed of construction, thus favoring the construction of utilitarian structures like the Soderman Building. Furthermore, Miami was never a wealthy town, and many of its buildings were erected by their owners, as was the case with the Soderman Building—two more factors that tended to encourage the construction of simple, unadorned buildings.

Yet even the plainest commercial building more often than not contains some design element intended to suggest or imitate more fashionable buildings. In the case of the Soderman Building, there are two copings—raised

¹ For a more detailed discussion of this building type, see Richard W. Longstreth, *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture* (Washington, D.C.: Preservation Press, 1987), from which the term "two-part commercial block" has been taken. Other terms commonly used to describe this building type include "19th-century commercial" and "early 20th-century commercial."

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Soderman Building
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bands of concrete—found at the top of the facade wall (near the roof) and lower down on the same wall, between the first and second stories. In addition to serving a practical purpose (keeping rain from dripping down the facade), these copings also provide visual relief by breaking up the otherwise unadorned wall and, most importantly, echoing the molded cornices found on more elaborate commercial buildings (such as the Price Building and the Miami Townsite Building in downtown Miami).

Reinforced Concrete Construction in Miami

At the time the Soderman Building was erected, reinforced concrete was the building material that Miami property owners turned to when they sought to erect a substantial building. In a 1996 survey of historic structures in Miami that concentrated on the central business district and adjoining rooming-house districts, nearly two-thirds of the 105 surveyed buildings were found to be built in whole or in part of cast-in-place concrete. Virtually all of these concrete buildings were originally commercial structures, public buildings, or apartments; only four residences were built of concrete.

The preference for concrete was not entirely voluntary. In 1914, almost immediately after Miami's incorporation in 1914, the town council passed an ordinance establishing a fire district in which frame structures were banned. Property owners in the district, which encompassed all of the downtown area, were required to obtain town permits before undertaking any construction or remodeling projects.² When Miami reincorporated in 1918, the fire district ordinance was one of the first to be re-enacted.

Even without the incentive provided by the fire district ordinance, however, there were other factors that tended to encourage the use of reinforced concrete in Miami. In part its local popularity reflected national trends. During the period of Miami's founding and early growth (1909-1917), reinforced concrete was rapidly gaining popularity among contractors and architects as a building material suitable not only for bridges and industrial structures (for which it had been in wide use for some time) but also commercial buildings and substantial residences. However, it appears that most of this enthusiasm—one historian described concrete construction as “an exciting novelty” that was embraced in the early 1900s in the same way cast iron had been in earlier years—was confined to the upper levels of the building trades and professions, in particular to architecture magazines that catered especially to “progressive” architects.³ In vernacular construction, in contrast, builders seem to have preferred more conventional materials such as brick, stone, and wood.

In Arizona, reinforced concrete buildings built prior to the First World War were something of a novelty, with most examples being industrial structures (warehouses and bridges), mining and railroad facilities (such as depots), and substantial architect-designed buildings (both commercial and residential). In a quick survey of the Arizona SHPO database conducted for this project, only 135 reinforced concrete buildings erected before 1920 could be identified; of this number, 53 are located in Miami and 45 in other towns (Bisbee, Warren, Jerome, and Kingman) whose development was closely associated with the mining industry, which had long used concrete as a building material. The remainder of reinforced concrete buildings in Arizona from this period, while including some noteworthy structures (such as the San Marcos Hotel in Chandler, built in 1912, and the Luhrs Central Building in Phoenix, erected in 1913-14), were scattered across the state and thus were isolated examples of their type rather than indicators of a new trend

² The Soderman Building was just outside the limits of the fire district, which ran down the center of Chisholm.

³ Carl W. Condit, *American Building: Materials and Techniques from the First Colonial Settlements to the Present* (2d ed.; Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982), 241.

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Soderman Building
Gila County, Arizona

in local building methods. Even in Clarkdale and Ajo, two mining towns founded at about the same time as Miami—construction began there in 1914 and 1916, respectively—brick and clay tile won out over reinforced concrete as the preferred material for commercial buildings and substantial residences. And in Cottonwood, where development was spurred by the copper boom in Jerome and Clarkdale, concrete block (both rusticated and hollow-core) was used much more often than reinforced concrete.

Thus the preference for reinforced concrete in Miami remained unusual in Arizona and reflective of local conditions more than national or statewide trends. Being adjacent to two of the largest industrial enterprises in Arizona—Miami Copper Company and Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company—the town had engineers and contractors who specialized in concrete construction, as well as many residents whose jobs in the mines gave them a familiarity with cast-in-place, reinforced concrete that would have been unheard of only a generation before. (This is probably why most of the town's buildings—even simple frame structures—have concrete foundations.) In addition, reinforced concrete buildings were relatively easy to put up and were economical. According to one local contractor quoted in a 1910 newspaper article, T. H. Arnold, a concrete building in Miami cost 20 percent less than a comparable structure made of brick. This cost advantage of concrete was increased by the fact that there was no brickyard in Miami and that shipping costs for lumber and other building materials remained high owing to the town's distance from manufacturing centers and from the Southern Pacific railroad's main line.

History of the Soderman Building

When Matti (Matt) Soderman purchased the lot on which the Soderman Building now stands, in February 1914, the lot was already occupied by a two-story frame commercial building. Of unknown origins, this frame structure was home to the La Paz Grocery operated by Damaso Lopez and his wife Maria. Soon after buying the lot—almost certainly in 1914—Soderman erected the two-story concrete building that still stands on the rear of the lot, renting one of the apartments to tenants and occupying the other with his wife Eva and sons William and Oliver. In 1917, Matti demolished the frame building and replaced it with the reinforced concrete building that stands there today and is identified as the Soderman Building.

The history of the occupants and uses of the Soderman Building is difficult to trace, as few of the ground-floor occupants advertised their businesses or were listed in the local business directory. The first tenant appears to have been Damaso Lopez, who continued to run the La Paz Grocery in the Soderman Building until at least 1919. By 1920, though, Lopez had quit the grocery business and gone to work for the mines. In 1923, the ground floor was occupied by the Miami Grocery, which was owned by three men, Vincent Glavinic, Vincent Kasser, and A. S. Mitrovich. That was the last year that any store at this address was advertised in the city directory. According to Matti's grandson, Eva Soderman ran her own store in the building, but there are no surviving records or advertisements to provide any information about her business.

Meanwhile, Matti was pursuing a typical mining-town career as he moved from one job to another. Prior to erecting the Soderman Building, he operated a soft-drink parlor on Sullivan Street. At some time during this period he also owned an establishment called the Waasa Bar, after the region in Finland from which Matti came.⁴ Two years

⁴ According to Bill Soderman, the Waasa Bar was operated by Matti in the frame building demolished to make way for this building's construction in 1917. However, the only listing for Matti in the Miami business directory that would correspond to this time period was the soft-drink parlor at 721 Sullivan, which was listed in the 1916-17 directory. It is possible the soft-drink parlor was called the Waasa, and that it was located for a time in the frame building on Chisholm but was moved to Sullivan while Matti built the Soderman Building.

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Soderman Building
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later, after he had erected this building, he was working as a miner. In 1921, he was listed in the city directory as a carpenter. By then, it appears, Matti had set his sights on being a landlord, for it was about this time that he partitioned the second floor of the Soderman Building into rooms that could be rented to lodgers.

By 1923, Matti and Eva were in business as the proprietors of the Chisholm Rooms. Except for at least one year during which Matti returned to the mines to work (1928), the Chisholm Rooms, combined with Matti's work as a carpenter or contractor, provided the Sodermans with an income sufficient to support themselves and raise a family.⁵ In fact, the experience was agreeable enough that during this period Matti built a similar reinforced concrete building in Superior—the Belmont Hotel—which he leased to tenants.⁶

In addition to their sons William, who was born in 1908 during Eva's first marriage, and Oliver (born in 1913), the Sodermans had two other children, one daughter (who died as an infant) and a third son, John. William went on to college in Flagstaff and returned to Miami in the 1930s to teach at the Bullion Plaza School before leaving for Phoenix, where he pursued a career as an accountant; he died in 1990. Oliver spent his whole life in Miami, where he was known as Uncle Finn, and died in 1967. The youngest, John, was born in 1925 and is still living in Lakeside, Arizona.

Matti died in 1944 and Eva passed away the following year. After her death, the store and rooming house were both closed but the property stayed in the family, with Oliver living there until his death twenty-some years later. The family sold the building sometime in the 1970s. It appears to have remained vacant until its purchase in 1995 by Delvan Hayward, the current owner, who has renovated the property for use as a residence, studio, and bed-and-breakfast.

⁵ Matti was never listed in the Miami directory as a contractor, and he never advertised his services as such, but according to Bill Soderman, his primary occupation was building contractor.

⁶ The attribution of the Belmont Hotel to Soderman comes from Bill Soderman. According to a survey of historic resources in Superior done in 1988, the Belmont Hotel (which is strikingly similar to the Soderman Building in appearance) was erected in 1928 by an unknown builder; see survey no. 386.

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Soderman Building
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Soderman Building
Gila County, Arizona

Verbal Boundary Description

Lot 55, block 37, Red Springs Addition to the Town of Miami.

Boundary Justification

The property consists of the lot on which the nominated building stands.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

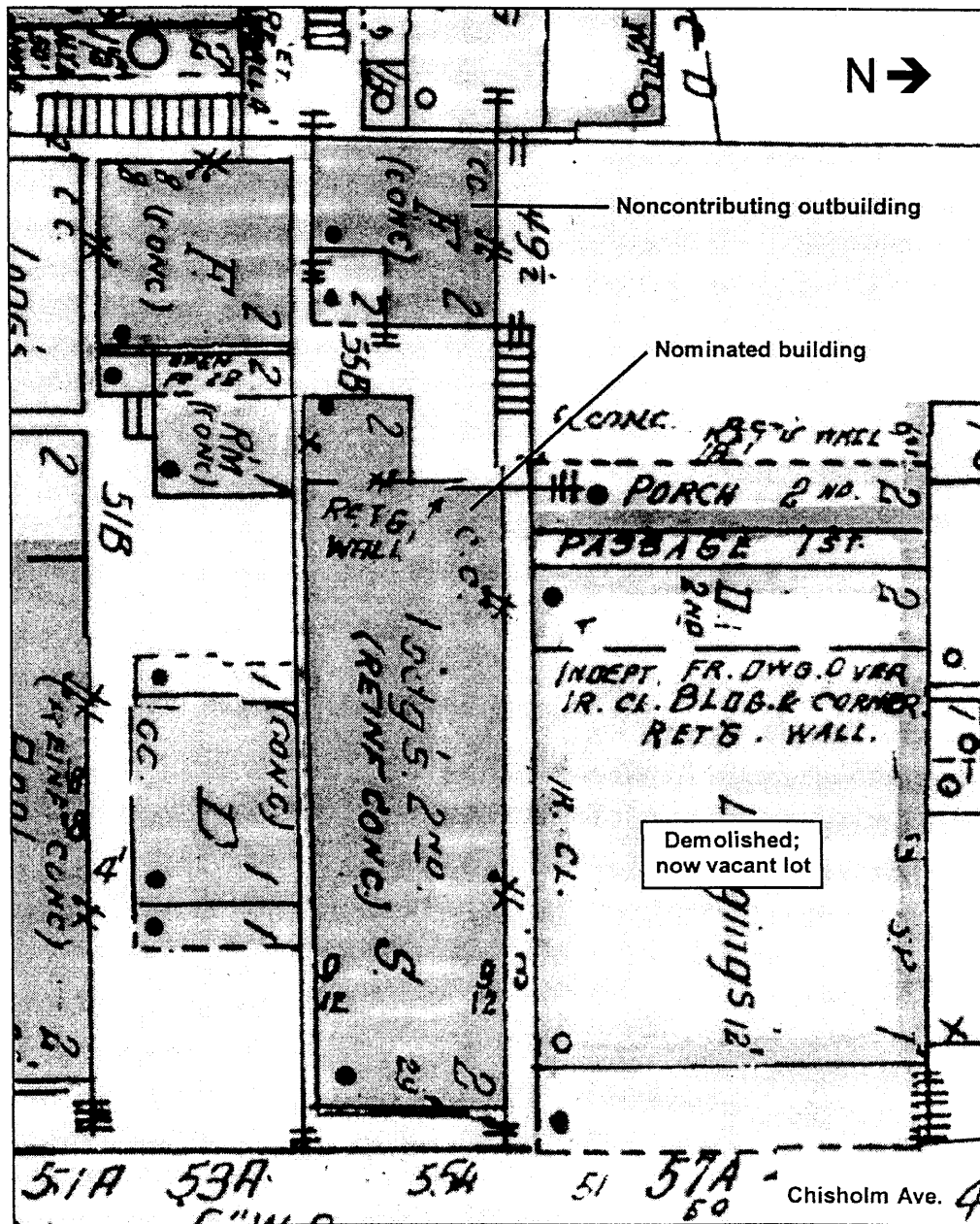
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Additional Documentation

Page 1

Soderman Building
Gila County, Arizona

Sanborn Map Showing Soderman Building and Adjacent Properties, 1922 (amended 1939)



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

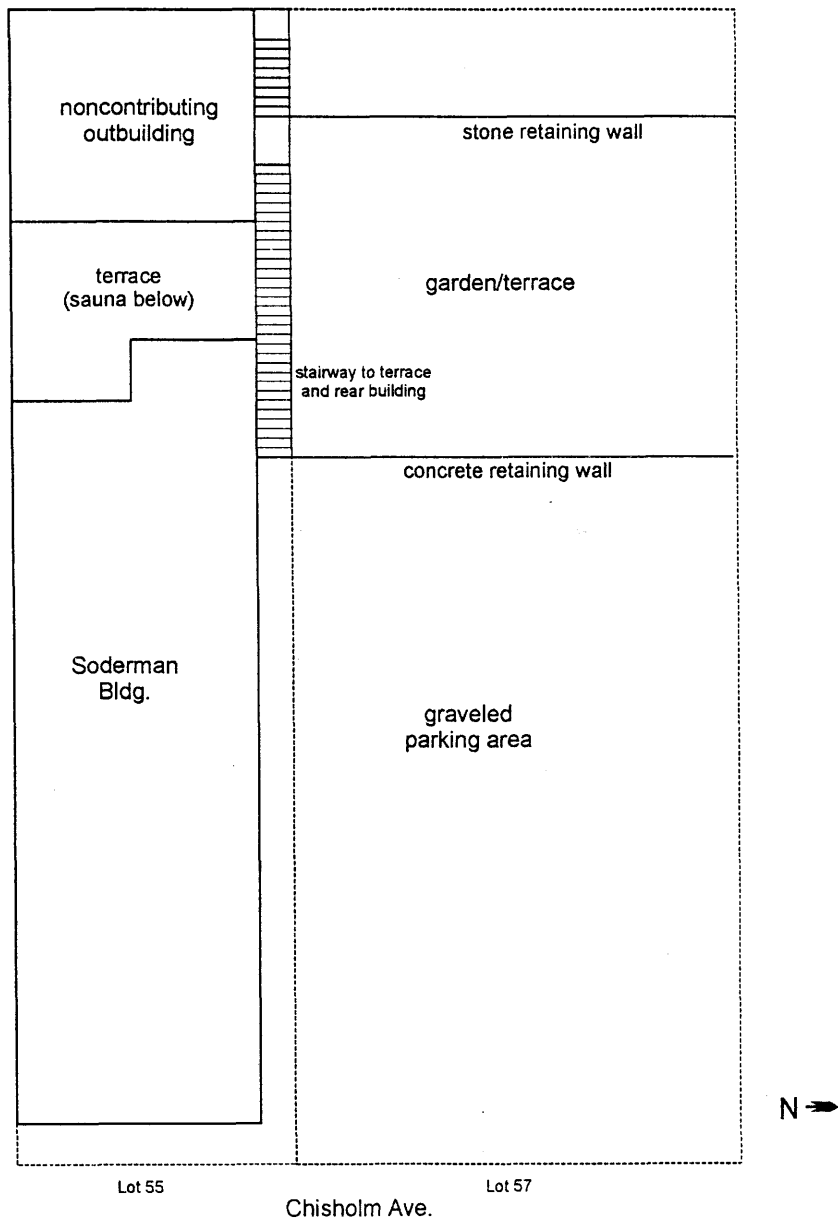
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Additional Documentation

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Soderman Building
Gila County, Arizona

Site Plan, April 1999



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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

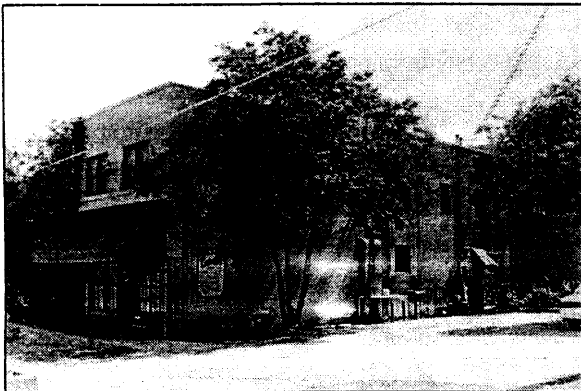
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Soderman Building
Gila County, Arizona

List of Photographs

For all images

Photographer: Mark E. Pry
Date taken: April 1999
Location of negatives: Delvan Hayward, owner



No. 1 : Overall view of building: east facade and north elevation,
looking southwest from Chisholm



No. 2 : Front of house: east facade, looking southwest from
Chisholm

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

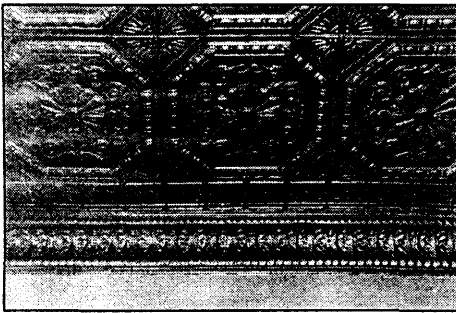
Additional Documentation

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Soderman Building
Gila County, Arizona



No. 3 : Interior view: from rear of first floor toward front windows, looking east



No. 4 : Interior view: detail of tin ceiling on first floor

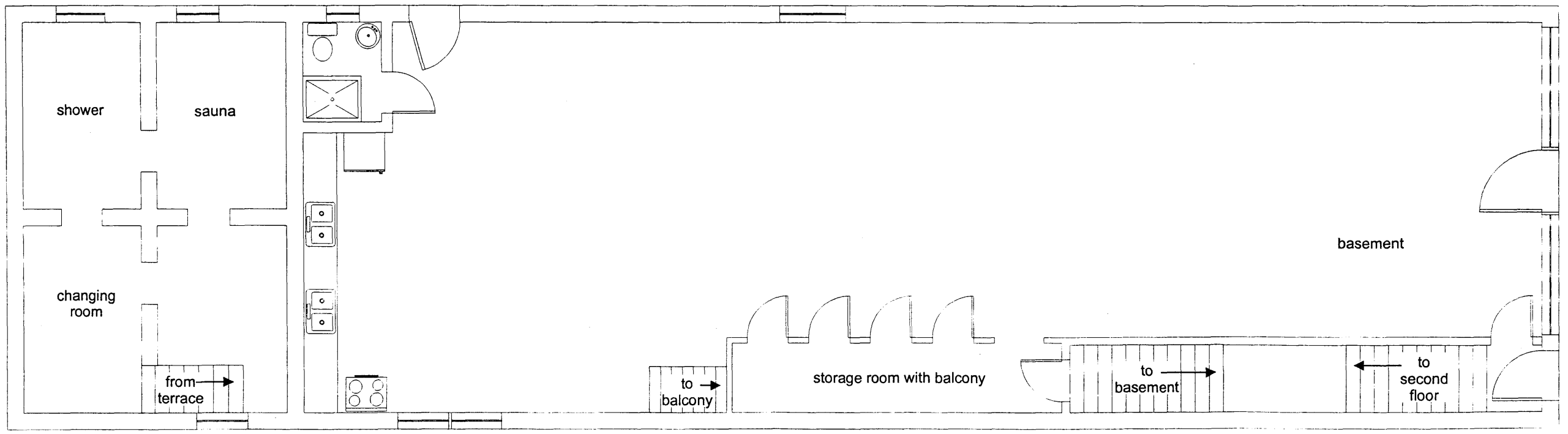


No. 5 : Interior view: from rear of second-floor hallway toward front, looking east (apartment visible at end of hallway)



No. 6 : Interior view: from front of second-floor hallway toward rear, looking west

Soderman Building
Miami, Arizona
1st floor
April 1999



Soderman Building

Miami, Arizona

2d floor

April 1999

