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

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# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

received          APR 1 4 1987

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See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

# 1. Name

historic          Globe Commercial and Civic Multiple Resource Area

and or common

# 2. Location

street & number  Portions of Broad Street, Hill Street, Pine Street, Oak Street, Cedar Street, and Mesquite Street          N/A not for publication

city, town          Globe                          N/A vicinity of

state          Arizona          code  04          county  Gila          code  007

# 3. Classification

| Category | Ownership | Status | Present Use | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| X district | ___ public | X occupied | ___ agriculture | X museum |
| X building(s) | ___ private | X unoccupied | X commercial | ___ park |
| ___ structure | X both | X work in progress | ___ educational | X private residence |
| ___ site | **Public Acquisition** | **Accessible** | ___ entertainment | X religious |
| ___ object | N/A in process | ___ yes: restricted | X government | ___ scientific |
| | ___ being considered | X yes: unrestricted | X industrial | X transportation |
| | | ___ no | ___ military | X other: social |

# 4. Owner of Property

name     Multiple - See attached Inventory Forms

street & number

city, town                          N/A vicinity of          state

# 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.  Gila County Courthouse

street & number   1400 East Ash Street

city, town          Globe          state     Arizona

# 6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title   Globe CBD Historic Resource Survey    has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes  X no

date  May 1986          ___ federal  X state  ___ county  ___ local

depository for survey records  State Historic Preservation Office

city, town   Phoenix          state  Arizona

# 7. Description

**Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance**

Summary/Context

The Globe Commercial and Civic Multiple Resource area encompasses the commercial center of Globe, Arizona. The City of Globe is located between the Salt River and Gila River valleys, approximately 80 miles east of Phoenix and 100 miles north of Tucson. The seat of Gila County, Globe is situated on Pinal Creek at the foot of the Pinal Mountains, which tower above the small mining town to reach an altitude of more than seven thousand feet. Globe lies on the northeastern slope of the Pinal range at an altitude of about 3,500 feet.

The Globe Civic and Commercial Multiple Resource Area is the end result of a historic resource survey undertaken by the Gila County Planning Department in 1984. The survey entailed a comprehensive field evaluation of all buildings within an area defined as Globe's original commercial core (see MRA map) conducted by historic research consultant Marsha Weisiger, with volunteer assistance. Following the field inventory, the County again contracted with Ms. Weisiger to conduct complete historic research and documentation of all the buildings in the surveyed area and to prepare a National Register nomination. Historic research included extensive newspaper research in the files of the Arizona Silver Belt, published locally since 1880. Additional research was conducted in county and state archives. Both the survey and nomination projects received assistance from the State Historic Preservation Office.

The properties currently being nominated are those with the highest level of architectural integrity and documented historic associations and architectural significance. These include the Globe Downtown Historic District (see separate form) and two individual properties, the Gila Valley Bank and Trust (GCBD-91) and the Elks Building (GCBD-122). It is expected that additional properties will be appended to this MRA as further historic research is completed. Downtown revitalization efforts may also result in rehabilitation of several properties presently not considered eligible due to facade sheathing or reversible alterations.

Description

The Globe Commercial and Civic Multiple Resource Area centers on Broad Street, historically the city's principal thoroughfare. Although the central business district was developed during the fifty-nine year period between 1876 and 1935, more than three-quarters of the extant historic buildings were erected between 1904 and 1920 during the heyday of the Old Dominion mine. As a result, Broad Street is characterized by two-story, red brick buildings designed in the Neo-Classical Revival idiom, interspersed with one-story concrete structures, many of which were sheathed in stucco, built in a vernacular paneled-frieze expression. In addition, the MRA includes a number of buildings built of stone, principally dacite, a locally quarried volcanic stone. Two buildings were erected of tufa stone, a softer volcanic stone quarried on the nearby San Carlos Indian Reservation. The elaborate terra-cotta Gila Valley Bank (GCBD-91), the pressed-metal-faced adobe International Building (GCBD-65), and two stuccoed adobe buildings, the Arizona Silver Belt/Ryan's Drug Store Building (GCBD-99), and Kinney House (GCBD-121), add variety to the streetscape, as do the four-story Trust Building (GCBD-32) and Gila County Courthouse (GCBD-29), and the three-story Elks Building (GCBD-122) and Van Wagenen/Fiske Building (GCBD-22). Among the most noteworthy buildings within the MRA (including the Globe Downtown Historic District) are:

(See continuation sheet)

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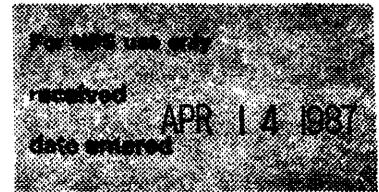
Continuation sheet    1                          Item number    6                          Page    2

The following properties within the Globe Commercial and Civic Multiple Resource Area
are already listed on the National Register of Historic Places:

GCBD-1      U.S. Post Office and Courthouse      Hill and Sycamore Streets
GCBD-9      St. John's Episcopal Church          175 E. Oak Street
GCBD-19     Holy Angels Church                   231 S. Broad Street
GCBD-29     Gila County Courthouse               Oak and Broad Streets

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The First Baptist Church (GCBD-2) was designed in the Gothic Revival style by Lawrence Furniss in 1917. The two-story building is constructed of rock-faced tufa stone in a pavillion plan. The entry bay takes the form of a massive tower with an embattled parapet, the focal point of the building. The Gothic-arched windows and entry feature unusual, concrete, Gothic-arched panels. The picturesque quality of the period revival church is an important element in the Hill Street streetscape.

The Federal Building/Upton's Confectionery (GCBD-25), constructed ca. 1910, is a two-story, red-brick building with a cast-iron storefront, featuring fluted pilasters and a pressed-metal cornice. The storefront is divided into two asymmetrical bays and features recessed, central entries with display windows. The second story is symmetrically arranged with two paired, round-headed, 1/1 double-hung windows, crowned by round-headed, concrete lintels, at center and coupled, 1/1 double-hung windows, with flat, rock-faced concrete lintels, at each end. The two stories are separated by a ribbon of narrow clerestory windows.

The Gila County Courthouse (GCBD-29), built in 1906-07 from a vernacular Neoclassical Revival design by W.R. Norton of Phoenix, is a massive structure, constructed of rock-faced dacite, a locally quarried volcanic stone. The building is roughly square in plan, with a truncated hipped roof. The central portion of the courthouse is four stories in height, flanked by three-storied wings. As a result of the sloping grade of Broad Street, the first floor is partially below grade. Leading to the front entrance at the main (second story) floor, on the west side of the building, is a pyramidal stairway, which accentuates the massiveness of the structure. The entrance is flanked by four dacite pilasters reaching to the top of the third floor. A denticulated architrave splits the third story, which is crowned by a simple cornice. The fourth floor, originally an attic, is expressed as two entablatures supported by brackets and decorated with ornamental panels. The windows of the main floor and the entry door have segmental pediments. Above the entryway are four round windows, and above those, three keyhole windows.

The Trust Building/European Building (GCBD-32) was erected in 1906. The Neoclassical Revival structure was designed with neo-Gothic details by W.R. Norton. The four-story, fired red-brick building was historically one of the tallest structures in Globe and, thus, a focal point for the central business district. The building is divided horizontally at the first and third stories by a stylized entablature composed of decorative, paired, metal moldings. It is crowned by an egg-and-dart frieze and a bracketed, metal, box cornice. One of the most elaborately detailed buildings in the city, the Trust Building features Gothic-arched windows and door openings, dacite lintels with ornamental keystones, and carved, wooden quatrefoils.

(See continuation sheet)

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The terra-cotta Gila Valley Bank & Trust Building (GCBD-91) was built in a Beaux-Arts Classicism expression, albeit on a relatively small scale, in 1909. The two-story building is entered through a semicircular arch, embellished with acanthus flowers at the intrados and a continuous leaf-and-dart molding lining the edge of the extrados, and supported by pilasters with elaborately decorated shafts and Corinthian capitals. Spanning the arch at the impost is an elaborate entablature and a small, triangular pediment, enriched with bead-and-reel and leaf-and-dart moldings, an elaborate frieze, and an olive tree. The building is crowned by a plain entablature and a bracketed, triangular pediment enriched with pearl, leaf-and-dart, and egg-and-dart moldings, and dentils. Scrolled brackets support the pediment. The fixed, semicircular windows are two stories in height and are separated by pairs of elaborately enriched, Corinthian Order pilasters. Identical pairs of pilasters are found at each corner of the building. Because of its exuberant detailing, the Gila Valley Bank & Trust Building is one of the focal points of the Multiple Resource Area.

The Old Dominion Commercial Company Building (GCBD-100) is a two-story structure built of ashlar, rock-faced dacite. Built in 1905-06, it was designed by the Phoenix architectural firm of Lescher & Mahoney in a vernacular Neoclassical Revival expression. The building features a cast-iron storefront. A cast-iron entablature delineates the division of the first and second stories. At the roofline, the entablature features an architrave enriched with egg-and-dart molding and a pressed-metal box cornice. A ribbon of recessed, double-hung 1/1 windows wraps around the second story; those at the corners are set in round-headed openings.

The Hamill Building (GCBD-102) is a two-story, fired red-brick building built in a vernacular Georgian Revival expression in 1906. The storefront is divided into two bays, each with a recessed entry and ca. 1940 display windows. The second story, divided into three bays by simple brick pilasters, features a ribbon of round-headed window openings with projecting keystones. A rabbeted panel frieze and denticulated brick cornice crown the facade.

The two-story Amster Building (GCBD-104) is a brick, vernacular Georgian Revival building, constructed in 1909. The cast-iron storefront is divided into two bays and features a canted corner entry and display windows. The second story, divided into three bays, features a ribbon of wooden, double-hung 1/1 windows with concrete sills. The building is divided horizontally by a cast-iron cornice supported by scroll brackets, which form the capitals of the cast-iron pilasters at the first story. A pressed-metal box cornice, supported by dentils, and a decorative stepped parapet surmount the building.

(See continuation sheet)

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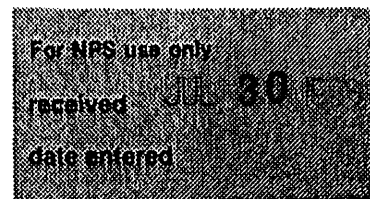
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The <u>Arizona Eastern/Southern Pacific Railroad Depot</u> and <u>Restaurant</u> buildings and
the <u>Wells Fargo Express Office</u> (GCBD-109) were designed as a complex by the El Paso
architectural firm of Trost & Trost.  The fired red-brick buildings, executed in
the Neoclassical Revival idiom, were built in 1916-17.  The two-story Depot is crowned
by a denticulated, pressed-metal cornice, supported by scroll brackets.  A concrete
belt course between the first and second stories forms a continuous sill for the
second-story windows, and the first-story windows feature concrete, paneled lintels.
The Wells Fargo Express Office is essentially a one-story replica of the Depot.
The one-story Restaurant, while similar to the Wells Fargo building, features a relatively
plain cornice and cottage-patterned window sashes.

The <u>Elks Building</u> (GCBD-122) is a three-story, fired red-brick building designed
in the Romanesque Revival style by Holmes Brothers in 1910.  Historically, it was
one of Globe's tallest buildings, made visually taller by a parapet wall that extends
the height an additional half-story and by visually tall windows at the facade.
The building's central entry is set in a semicircular, brick, compound arch with
a projecting, brick keystone.  On either side of the central entry is a side corner
entry, featuring a decorative surround.  The second- and third-story windows appear
visually to be two-story in height, divided by horizontal, brick panels.  At the
second story, wooden casement windows are flanked by sidelights and topped by three-light
transoms.  At the third story, similar windows are crowned by fan-lights; these windows
are set in round-headed arches, with projecting, brick keystones.

In addition to these structures, other noteworthy buildings include the brick U.S.
Post Office and Court House (GCBD-1; NR 1985), designed in the Georgian Revival style;
the dacite St. John's Episcopal Church (GCBD-9, NR 1977), fashioned in the Gothic
Revival style; and the tufa stone Holy Angels Church (GCBD-19; NR 1983), designed
in the Romanesque Revival style.  The Spanish Colonial Revival styled St. Paul's
Methodist Episcopal Church (GCBD-7) and the Art Deco styled Sultan Building (GCBD-30)
illustrate Globe's architectural evolution toward the end of the period of significance.

Complementing these significant buildings are numerous contributing structures, lesser
in size, significance, and detail, yet still essential to the overall integrity and
appearance of the Multiple Resource Area.

Throughout the Multiple Resource Area are structures that date from the historic period
but have been extensively modified or covered by contemporary sheathing.  In most cases,
the older noncontributing structures have had their architectural detailing removed
and windows infilled or replaced.  In some cases, these changes are reversible, and
the buildings could become contributing structures if the contemporary sheathing were
removed.  In particular, the Globe-Miami Furniture Company Building (GCBD-79), the
Cubitto Building (GCBD-88), and the Mine Supply & Hardware Company Building (GCBD-105)
have the potential for becoming individually eligible.  In spite of their alterations,
most of the buildings conform to the contributing structures in terms of form, scale,
and mass; as a result, the streetscape setting is largely intact and cohesive through-
out the Multiple Resource Area.

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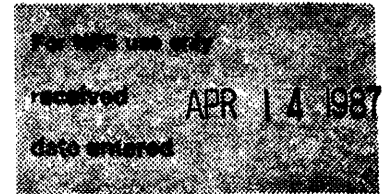
The nominated and identified properties are listed below.   Individual property descriptions, significance statements, and ownership data for the nominated properties are included on the accompanying Arizona State Historic Property Inventory forms.

## NOMINATED PROPERTIES
## GLOBE CIVIC AND COMMERCIAL MRA

| Survey # | Historic Property Name | Address |
|---|---|---|
| GCBD-91 | Gila Valley Bank and Trust | 292 N. Broad St. |
| GCBD-122 | Elks Building | 155 W. Mesquite |
| Multiple | Globe Downtown Historic District | Multiple |

## IDENTIFIED PROPERTIES*
## GLOBE CIVIC AND COMMERCIAL MRA

| Survey # | Historic Property Name | Address |
|---|---|---|
| GCBD-49 | Chinatown Historical Archaeology Site | NE of 471 Broad St. |
| GCBD-52 | Red Light Historical Archaeology Stie | E. of Pinal Creek N. of Chinatown |
| GCBD-53 | Arizona Eastern/So. Pacific RR Bridge | Broad and Willow St. |
| GCBD-64 | McKevitt Building | 646-666 N. Broad St. |
| GCBD-65 | International House | 636-638 N. Broad St. |
| GCBD-67 | Quihuis Saloon/Assoc. Grocery Bldg. | 598 N. Broad |
| GCBD-68 | Sang Tai Restaurant | 576 N. Broad |
| GCBD-70 | Gila Motor Co. | 528 N. Broad |
| GCBD-72/73 | Unknown | 478-492 N. Broad St. |
| GCBD-83 | DeLacy Hotel | 410-424 N. Broad St. |
| GCBD-89 | Unknown | 304-384 N. Broad St. |
| GCBD-98 | Wellington Saloon | 228 N. Broad St. |
| GCBD-121 | Kinney House | 164-178 W. Mesquite |
| GCBD-123 | Arizona Eastern/So. Pacific RR Bridge | Pinal Creek near Baily St. |

*These properties have potential for inclusion in the MRA at a later date, pending additional research and integrity evaluation.

# 8. Significance

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

## Summary

The Globe Commercial and Civic Multiple Resource Area encompasses the city's early twentieth century business and governmental district, which has retained much of its original appearance and historic identity. The Multiple Resource Area was developed between 1876 and 1935 as the seat for Gila County and the trading center for one of Arizona's richest copper mining regions. Although ravaged by fire and floods throughout its history, the Multiple Resource Area comprises three cohesive streetscapes of buildings dating from its beginning in 1876 through 1935. The buildings in the Multiple Resource Area clearly convey the trends and styles of commercial architecture in the American West and represent the economic history of the city. Throughout most of the historic period, the primary economic force in Globe was the Old Dominion Copper Mining & Smelting Company, managed by Phelps, Dodge & Company from 1984 until 1931 when it ceased operation. Unlike many of the state's mining towns, however, Globe was never a "company town"; rather, the downtown developed as an independent commercial center. It continues to function as the economic focal point for the area and as the county seat.

## Historical Background

Since the 1870's, copper mining has been a major economic force in Arizona, the result of a belt of rich mineral deposits that runs diagonally across the state. It was in Clifton-Morenci that the first successful copper mining in modern Arizona took place,[1] followed by the Copper Queen mine in Bisbee, the Old Dominion mine in Globe, and the United Verde mine in Jerome. Later, in the early twentieth century, the New Cornelia mine was opened in Ajo, and the copper smelter towns of Douglas and Clarkdale were established. The operations in Clifton-Morenci, Bisbee, Douglas, and Globe were all owned by Phelps-Dodge early in their histories,[2] and the story of their development is similar; however, unlike its sister cities, Globe was never a "company town." Since the 1920's, Arizona has been the greatest copper producing state in the nation, and Globe has played an important role in the development of that industry.

The history of Globe is inextricably tied to the history of mining in the region. As early as 1864, prospectors in the area proclaimed it to be a highly mineralized district. Few ventured to explore the area, however, until Presidential Executive Orders in 1871 and 1873 established the Fort Apache and San Carlos Indian Reservations, restricting the hostile activities of the Apaches and thereby making the area more accessible to Anglo penetration.

(See continuation sheet)

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property __approx. 35 acres__

Quadrangle name __Globe, Arizona__                    Quadrangle scale __1:24,000__

UTM References

A | 1,2 | 5,1,9,8,8,0 | 3,6,9,5,4,2,0 |
Zone   Easting         Northing

B | 1,2 | 5,2,0,1,8,0 | 3,6,9,4,7,0,0 |
Zone   Easting         Northing

C | 1,2 | 5,1,9,9,2,0 | 3,6,9,4,6,0,0 |

D | 1,2 | 5,1,9,4,7,0 | 3,6,9,5,6,8,0 |

E | | | |

F | | | |

G | | | |

H | | | |

### Verbal boundary description and justification

See attached map and description

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state __N/A__          code          county                    code

state                  code          county                    code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title __Marsha Weisiger/Project Director__

organization __Weisiger & Associates, prepared for the Gila County Board of Supervisors__    date __May 1986__

street & number __221 West Glenhaven Drive__         telephone __405-732-8630__

city or town __Midwest City__                          state __Oklahoma  73110__

# 12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national        __X__ state        ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89–665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _[signature]_

title _State Historic Preservation Officer_  date _april 9, 1987_

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

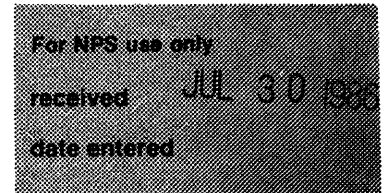_[signature]_                                   date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:                                         date

Chief of Registration

GPO 911-399

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In September 1873, two groups of prospectors filed the "Globe" and the "Globe
Ledge" silver claims in the Maricopa County Book of Mines.  A year and a half
later, the Silver King lode was discovered, triggering a rush of miners to the
Pinal Mountain Country, as it was then called.  Several villages sprang up in
the vicinity of Picket Post, an abandoned army fortification.  By the fall of
1875, there were sufficient numbers of miners and claims to warrant the formation
of a mining district.  With the assistance of Governor Anson P.K. Safford, who
was given an interest in the mines, the Globe Mining District was segregated from
the San Carlos Indian Reservation in November 1875.

Globe was laid out in the early summer of 1876 by A.G. Pendleton, surveyor.  The
site was chosen because of its convenience as a distribution point for the silver
mines and its proximity to an adequate water supply from Pinal Creek.  By early
fall, a colony of miners arrived from Silver City, New Mexico, and Globe became
a thriving mining camp, with a cluster of houses, two stores, and several saloons.
Canvas tents soon gave way to adobe structures throughout the camp.  The first
was a house erected by Charles M. Shannon and Bob Metcalf and later converted
into a store run by A.M. Pierce.  This adobe building, presently sheathed with
contemporary cladding, still stands near the corner of Cedar and Pine streets.
Following the establishment of two saw mills in 1878, frame structures were interspersed
with the adobes.

Within two years, Globe was well on its way to becoming a permanent settlement.
The post office was established in December 1876, and in May 1878, the first newspaper,
the Arizona Silver Belt (GCBD-99), was published by Aaron H. Hackney.  In October
1880, Globe was incorporated,[3] and in March of that year, Gila County was carved
out of Pinal and Maricopa counties, with Globe designated as the county seat.[4]
In later years, the erection of stately masonry and concrete city, county, and
federal buildings (GCBD-116, GCBD-28, GCBD-29, GCBD-25, GCBD-1) were significant
in signaling the transition of Globe from a frontier town to a modern, prosperous
city.

The 1880s ushered Globe into a new era.  By the beginning of the decade, silver
was almost exhausted in the Globe Mining District, and miners turned to copper.
The first copper mining began in 1878 on the Hoosier claim, which originally had
been located for its silver.  In the early 1880s, the first copper smelter was
erected; it was owned by the Old Dominion Copper Mining & Smelting Company of
New York.  In addition, in 1882, the company acquired the Globe and Globe Ledge
claims from the Old Globe Copper Company.  In 1895, the Old Dominion company was
purchased by Lewisohn Brothers of New York.  From that point onward to the Great
Depression, the history of Globe was synonymous with the history of the Old Dominion.

(See continuation sheet)

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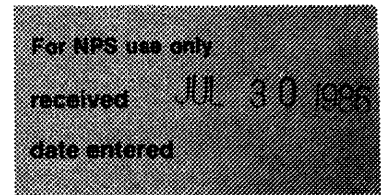
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Concurrent with the development of the Old Dominion, in 1891 and 1892, Dr. James Douglas acquired several mines in the Globe District, including the Hoosier claim, for Phelps, Dodge & Company, owners of the Copper Queen in Bisbee. Together these mines became the property of the United Globe Mines, incorporated in 1893. By 1904, a working agreement combined the operations of the United Globe Mining Company and the Old Dominion Copper Mining & Smelting Company under the management of Phelps-Dodge. Phelps-Dodge became one of the giant industrial corporations of twentieth century America. The two companies continued to operate under separate names, each with its own board of directors, until 1917, when the agreement became a merger.

Phelps-Dodge never opened a mercantile company in Globe, unlike it did in other Arizona cities in which it had copper interests, such as Bisbee and Douglas. In 1910, employees of the Old Dominion petitioned the company, requesting the establishment of a company store. However, local businessmen objected, and the Old Dominion Company rejected its employees' request. This led to the continued development of an independent commercial district.

For the first three decades of the town's development, Globe was remote and almost inaccessible. In the early years, supplies were shipped from San Francisco to Yuma, from whence they were packed on mule teams via Florence. To help move the ore from the mines, several of the mining companies built roads and charged tolls for their use. The first of these was built in 1883. Called the Globe and Pinal Summit Toll Road, it was the first wagon road over the Pinal Mountains.

The opening of the wagon roads, along with the development of the Old Dominion and United Globe mines, brought economic growth to Globe and a boom in commercial establishments along Broad Street. In the 1890s, a handful of commercial buildings were constructed of brick or stone, but the vast majority of the business district was built of adobe or frame. Only a rare few of these buildings are extant (GCBD-65, GCBD-82, GCBD-94, GCBD-99, GCBD-120, and GCBD-121).

Time and again during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, these adobe and frame buildings were devastated by fire and water. Floods in 1891, 1895, 1896, 1901, and 1904 destroyed or damaged adobe and frame buildings. The earthquake of 1887 and a violent wind storm in 1898 also damaged a number of structures. But fire wreaked the greatest havoc. In June 1894, the worst disaster in the history of Globe occurred when the entire business district between Cedar and Pinal streets, constituting more than two-thirds of the business houses, was engulfed in flames. Globe was "in ruins." In July 1901, another fire demolished twenty-five buildings on Broad, north of Bailey.

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Each of these disasters resulted in the rebuilding of portions of the business
district along Broad Street.  Gradually with each rebuilding, the face of the
street began to change.  Although a preference for inexpensive adobe and frame
continued, despite the presence of a local brick kiln as early as 1891, increasingly
buildings of local fired brick were erected.

The new century brought renewed growth and vigor to the City of Globe.  In 1898,
Lewisohn Brothers, then owners of the Old Dominion Copper Mining & Smelting Company,
completed their branch of the Gila Valley, Globe & Northern Railway (GVG&N RR)
from Bowie to Globe.  The GVG&N RR was a spur line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.
This railroad connection with Tucson, Phoenix, Yuma, and the transcontinental
railway system brought increased copper production and economic growth.  In 1910,
the Arizona Eastern Railway acquired the GVG&N RR.  Soon afterward, the track
was rerouted slightly to correct a grade problem, and two new steel deck girder
bridges were built (GCBD-53 and GCBD-123).

After the completion of the railroad, miners poured into Globe.  They included
large numbers of Italians, Slavonians, Cornish, Irish, and Austrians, as well
as Anglo-Saxons and Hispanics.  Many Chinese came to Globe also, working as cooks,
gardeners, laborers, and proprietors of restaurants and laundries, many of which
were located in "Chinatown" (GCBD-49).

As was true in most Western mining towns at the turn of the century, brothels
were an important facet in the social and economic life of Globe.  A number were
located above or behind the saloons on Broad Street, north of Bailey.  Others
were located in "female boarding houses" near Pinal Creek, north of Chinatown.
Adobe ruins loom as the only reminders of this adobe and frame "red-light district"
(GCBD-52).

To counteract Globe's "rough and tough mining camp" image, the early settlers
felt it important to establish the accouterments of "civilized life."  Schools,
churches, and fraternal organizations were established to bridge the chasm between
"mining camp" and "community."  Fraternal organizations were the hub of social
life in many Western communities, including Globe, which hosted, among others,
the Free and Accepted Masons (GCBD-101), the Independent Order of Odd Fellows
(GCBD-103), and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks (GCBD-122).

Events taking place in Phoenix and the Salt River Valley also were significant
to the development of Globe.  In 1902, the passage of the National Reclamation
Act consummated plans to build a dam 35 miles northwest of Globe below the confluence
of the Salt River and Tonto Creek as part of the Salt River Project.  To provide
access to the dam site, during 1904 and 1905 the Apache Trail was constructed
from Phoenix to the Roosevelt Dam site; ca. 1910, it was extended to Globe.  The
first "highway" between the capital city and Globe, the Apache Trail increased
the availability of imported building materials and enhanced Globe's position
as a regional market center.

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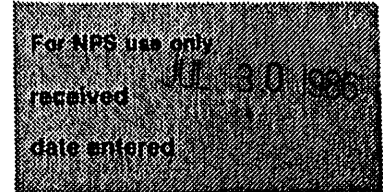
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Moreover, the construction of Roosevelt Dam itself between 1906 and 1911 directly influenced construction activity in Globe's commercial district. Italian stonemasons were brought from Italy to build Roosevelt Dam from sandstone. Many of these stone-cutters were subcontracted to work in Globe constructing civic and commercial buildings of dacite, a locally quarried volcanic stone.

The construction of Granite Reef Dam in 1907 as part of the Salt River Project, as well as Roosevelt Dam, brought with it increased interest in the use of cement and concrete as a building material. In 1908, the Globe Cement and Construction Company plant began manufacturing concrete brick and block, although Portland cement continued to be imported from Phoenix.

The railroad and the construction of Roosevelt Dam brought prosperity to Globe. Between 1904 and 1906, a copper boom resulted in the construction of a number of extant brick and dacite commercial and civic buildings on Broad Street. The Van Wagenen/Fiske Building (GCBD-22), the Gila County Courthouse (GCBD-29), the Trust Building (GCBD-32), the Sang Tai Restaurant (GCBD-68), the Old Dominion Commercial Company (GCBD-100), the Hamill Building (GCBD-102), and the Old Dominion Hotel (demolished) were all constructed during this period. The boom was interrupted in 1907 when the international price of copper tumbled from its peak of 26½ cents per pound in March to 12½ cents in October, causing the Wall Street "Panic of 1907."[5] The panic caused the Globe National Bank to suspend operations, and two weeks later a run closed the First National Bank of Globe.

By the spring of 1908, however, the economy had recovered sufficiently that the Old Dominion Mining Company was again in full swing. The First National Bank reopened, and the construction boom resumed. It was during the period from 1908 through 1910 that the majority of the extant buildings in the business district were built. Among these were the Federal Building/Upton's Confectionery (GCBD-25), the Gila County Jail (GCBD-28), the Sultan Building (GCBD-30), the DeLacy Hotel (GCBD-83), the Gila Valley Bank & Trust Building (GCBD-91), the Amster Building (GCBD-104), the Old Dominion Commercial Company Warehouse (GCBD-111), the Globe Fire Station (GCBD-116), and the Elks Building (GCBD-122). By 1910, Globe had become the state's fourth largest city, with a population of 7,000.

Economic recovery continued through the next decade: By 1920, when Arizona had become the greatest copper producing state in the nation, the Globe Mining District was contributing more than thirty percent of the total output. The increased stability of the community was apparent in the changes wrought in the Globe business district between 1915 and 1920. Two new church edifaces were erected, the First Baptist Church (GCBD-2) and the Holy Angels Church (GCBD-19A; NR 1983). Both were erected of tufa stone, a volcanic stone quarried on the nearby San Carlos Reservation, by Mexican

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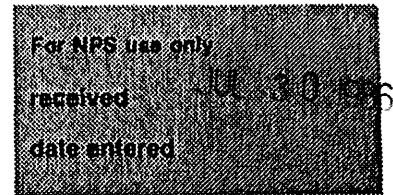
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stonemasons.  In addition, the Arizona Eastern Railway Company commissioned the design of three new buildings by the El Paso architectural firm of Trost & Trost (GCBD-109). This period also saw the advent of the rise in popularity of the automobile.  In response, a number of automobile sales and service buildings were constructed, including the Gila Motor Company (GCBD-70) and Dodge Bros. Motor Cars (GCBD-117).  The Tebbs Street Bridge (GCBD-112) and the nearby concrete footbridge (GCBD-113) were also erected during this period to provide for the safe crossing of Pinal Creek in the Age of the Automobile.

The post-war years brought a number of setbacks to Globe.  A 1919 flood once again put Broad Street under two feet of water, causing $100,000 in property damage.  More importantly, the end of World War I created a local economic depression, the result of a slump in the copper market caused by high wartime stockpiles, the lack of a military market, and the discovery of new copper deposits.  In 1924, the Old Dominion shut down its smelter permanently.  As a consequence of the economic slump, little development took place in downtown Globe.

In 1931, a chapter in the history of Globe was closed.  The Old Dominion Company discontinued operations in November of that year  after exhausting its copper lode. Ten years later, the company was dissolved.  Other mines, such as the Inspiration Mining Company and Pinto Valley mines near the neighboring town of Miami, grew in importance, providing Globe residents with jobs.  But never again did Globe experience the economic boom of the heyday of the Old Dominion.  Population declined from its peak of almost 11,000 in 1930 and has remained static at almost 7,000.  Nevertheless, Globe has remained the governmental and commercial center for the Globe-Miami-Ray-Superior area  to the present time.

Architectural Significance

The Globe Commercial and Civic  MRA                contains a unique collection of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century commercial, public, and ecclesiastical architecture.  The MRA         encompassing buildings dating from 1876 through 1935, illustrates the evolution of commercial architecture in Arizona from simple adobe structures to the Art Deco ornamentation of the late 1930s.  Because the principal period of building activity was from 1904 through 1920, Globe possesses a particularly cohesive assemblage of buildings designed during a revival of interest in Classicism. A concentration of structures built of locally quarried dacite further distinguishes Globe's commercial streetscapes.

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Because Broad Street was repeatedly devastated by fire and floods, few buildings from its early period of development are extant. Keynote buildings from the period are the Arizona Silver Belt/Ryan's Drug Store Building (GCBD-99), the Kinney House (GCBD-121), and the International Building (GCBD-65), all of which are at least partially constructed of adobe. In addition, the International Building has an unusual second-story facade of pressed metal. The south bay of the McKevitt Building (GCBD-64) is also notable as one of Globe's earliest, intact brick commercial buildings.

Whereas functionalism was the principal aim during the early period of Globe's architectural development, the building boom of 1904-1920 focused on style. Eager to project an image of prosperous cosmopolitanism, Globe's citizens engaged a number of the state's best known architects to design stately business blocks and churches in the latest styles, including Neoclassical Revival, Beaux-Arts Classicism, Gothic Revival, and Romanesque Revival. The architects who designed these imposing structures included W.R. Norton and Lescher & Mahoney, both of Phoenix, and Trost & Trost of El Paso, one of the southwestern region's most prominent architectural firms. Three churches--the First Baptist Church (GCBD-2), St. John's Episcopal Church (GCBD-9), and the Holy Angels Church (GCBD-19)--as well as the old Gila County Courthouse (GCBD-29) and the Old Dominion Commercial Company Building (GCBD-100), are particularly noteworthy for their stone construction. Also of particular significance is the exuberant terra cotta Gila Valley Bank & Trust Company Building (GCBD-91).

In the latter years of the period of significance, few new buildings were erected. The most noteworthy of these are the U.S. Post Office and Court House (GCBD-1) and St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church (GCBD-7), which is the only building in the district designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style, one of the most popular architectural styles throughout the state in the late 1920s to the present time. The Sultan building (GCBD-30) was originally erected in 1909 but was severely damaged by fire in 1935. When it was rebuilt, the second story was not replaced, and the present facade was added. One of the first commercial buildings in Globe to incorporate an Art Deco facade, it heralded a trend in facade refashioning that continued through the late 1940s.

## Historical Significance

The Globe Commercial and Civic MRA                    is significant as the central business district and governmental hub of one of Arizona's most important industrial regions. Historically, the district was a multiuse area, encompassing the city's principal commercial, public, and ecclesiastical buildings, as well as private residences, boarding houses, and transportation structures. All of these uses are represented within the boundaries of the MRA.

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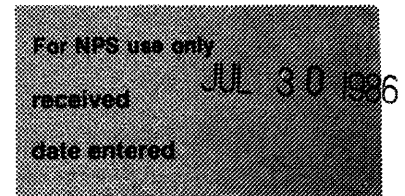
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Moreover, all of the most significant components of Globe's history are embodied
within the MRA.      Its early settlement may be best represented by the Arizona
Silver Belt building (GCBD-99), although a new facade was added to the structure
in 1912, and by the McKevitt Building (GCBD-64), which housed a number of businesses
owned by Yugoslavian immigrant shopkeepers. The Old Dominion mine's period of
booming prosperity, the pivotal arrival of the railroad, and Globe's role as
the Gila County seat are all well depicted.

Three of Globe's commercial buildings are of particular historical importance.
Two are associated with historical figures of exceptional significance. The
Kinney House (GCBD-121) was conducted by Alfred Kinney, Globe's mayor from 1908
through 1910 and from 1922 through 1924, and Senator from Gila County for about
nine years, intermittently, between 1911 and 1930. The Old Dominion Commercial
Company (GCBD-100) was associated with George W.P. Hunt, who became the state's
first governor in 1912, continuing to serve until 1918, then again from 1923
through 1929 and from 1931 until 1933, making him the longest serving governor
in the nation. He also served as Globe's mayor after its second incorporation
in 1900. The Gila Valley Bank Building (GCBD-91) is of statewide historical
significance as it was the fourth branch of the predecessor to the Valley National
Bank, now the state's largest financial institution. Moreover, of the four germinal
banks, the Gila Valley Bank in Globe was the first to erect a building specifically
for its own purposes.

In addition to the buildings and structures in the MRA                    two archaeological
sites represent important facets of Globe's commercial and economic history.
Although a few Chinese-owned businesses, notably the Sang Tai Restaurant (GCBD-68),
were located on Broad Street proper, most were clustered in a small area near
Pinal Creek, known as Chinatown (GCBD-49). Almost nothing exists in the historical
record about this area. Similarly, while a number of brothels were located above
or behind the saloons on lower Broad Street, most of the mining town's prostitutes
did business in the red light district (GCBD-52) north of Chinatown, near Pinal
Creek. With the exception of the legal restrictions regarding prostitution,
no documentary record of the area exists. Excavation of these archaeological
sites has great potential for yielding important data about the material culture
of these common, but little documented, facets of Arizona mining town history.

From its founding in 1876 through the end of the historic period, Globe was the
"capital" of one of the most important copper mining districts in Arizona. The
Globe Commercial and Civic MRA             is a living reminder of the important
role played by Globe in the development of that vital industry.


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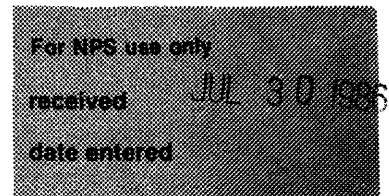
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## Notes

[1]The first large-scale copper mining began in Ajo about 1875.  However, the Ajo operation was unsuccessful until the New Cornelia mine was opened in 1912.

[2]In 1931 Phelps-Dodge acquired the Ajo mine, and in 1935 it purchased the Jerome-Clarkdale operation.

[3]The Village of Globe was incorporated in 1880, with A.H. Morehead as mayor, but the incorporation lapsed after 1888 and was apparently forgotten.  The town was again incorporated as the Town of Globe in May 1900, with George W.P. Hunt as mayor.  Eleven months later, in April 1901, the town was disincorporated. It appears that the townspeople felt that they were getting few services for their money and were dissatisfied with the ordinances passed pertaining to liquor licenses and "saloon girls."  In 1907, the Village of Globe was officially disincorporated, and the City of Globe was incorporated, for the final time.  W.S. Sultan was elected mayor.

[4]In 1889, the remainder of Gila County (about 1,500 square miles) was purchased from Yavapai County.

[5]The panic was precipitated by the crash of the United Copper Company of Montana, a speculative investment company owned by the Augustus Heinze-Charles W. Morse combine, and the failure of the Knickerbocker Trust, controlled by the Heinze-Morse group.

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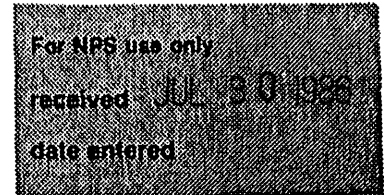
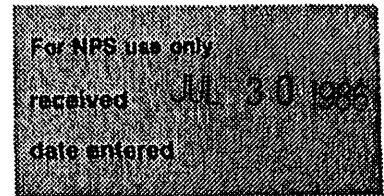Continuation sheet    14                          Item number  9                          Page  2

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# National Register of Historic Places
# Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name _____ Globe Commercial and Civic MRA
State _____ Gila County, ARIZONA

| Nomination/Type of Review | | Date/Signature |
|---|---|---|
| Cover | Substantive Review | Keeper _Linda McClelland 5/28/87_ |
| 1. Gila Valley Bank & Trust Building | | Keeper _Linda McClellan 8/6/87_ |
| | Substantive Review | Attest _____ |
| 2. Elks Building | | Keeper _Linda McClelland 8/6/87_ |
| | Substantive Review | Attest _____ |
| 3. Globe Downtown Historic District | | Keeper _Linda McClellan 5/28/87_ |
| | Substantive Review | Attest _____ |
| 4. International House | for Keeper _Patrick Andrus 3/31/88_ |
| Substantive Review | | Attest _____ |
| 5. | | Keeper _____ |
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