

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received JUL 16 1985
date entered AUG 29 1985

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

1. Name

historic Nogales Multiple Resource Area

and/or common Nogales Multiple Resource Area

2. Location

street & number Bounded by the International Boundary on the south; Oak Street, Plum Street, Quarry Street, and Ellis Street on the north; Wayside Drive and Summit Street on the east; and Grinell Street, Grand View, West Street, and Chenoweth Street on the west. not for publication

city, town Nogales N/A vicinity of

state Arizona code 04 county Santa Cruz code 023

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> park
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership: See appended property inventory forms

street & number various

city, town _____ vicinity of _____ state _____

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Santa Cruz County Courthouse

street & number Morley Avenue

city, town Nogales state Arizona

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Nogales Historic Properties Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1984 federal state county local

depository for survey records State Historic Preservation Office

city, town 1688 West Adams, Phoenix state Arizona 85007

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

(An introductory preface is provided on a continuation sheet.)

Physical Development

The city of Nogales is located at the southern edge of Arizona, in Santa Cruz County, adjacent to the International Boundary between Mexico and the United States. Santa Cruz County is geographically composed of a number of fertile alluvial valleys lying between rugged mountain chains. The principal valley in the region is the Santa Cruz Valley, which extends from the border with Mexico northward to Tucson in Pima County. It is bounded on the east by the Patagonia, San Ceyatano, and Santa Rita mountain ranges. On the west the valley is defined by the Atascosa, Tumacacori, and Pajarito mountains. The Santa Cruz River flows northward through the valley and receives the drainage from numerous tributaries flowing from the broad, finger-like alluvial hills of the adjacent mountain ranges.

Nogales, Arizona, lies in the upper end of the Santa Cruz Valley at a point along the Nogales Wash, an intermittent tributary of Potrero Creek which flows into the Santa Cruz River seven miles north of the city. The area is characterized by moderate to steeply sloping hills rising from the small alluvial floor of the Nogales Wash. This watercourse provided the north-south axis of the city's physical development. The hills on either side of the arroyo further defined Nogales' development, with most residential areas located on the gentler slopes or along secondary washes and canyons which cut through the hills and drain into the Nogales Wash. The small alluvial plain along the arroyo provided the location for the first buildings erected at Nogales, in addition to the twenty acre railroad reservation. The "flat", as it is known, varies in width from 450 feet at the border to 800 feet one-half mile further north at the former location of the Railroad roundhouse near the mouth of Beck Canyon.

Two primary roadways were developed along the flat on either side of the arroyo. On the east is Morley Avenue, the earliest roadway through the townsite, which is separated from the Nogales Wash by the railroad right-of-way. The second roadway is Grande Avenue, formerly known as Railroad Avenue, which grew in importance as hillside land on the west side of the arroyo was developed.

Between 1880 and 1888 almost all of the settlement's construction efforts were wedged between the railroad right-of-way and the steep hillside 300 feet to the east, adjacent to the international border. Here, Morley Avenue narrows and extends south to the border. Nelson Avenue parallels Morley against the hillside to the east, creating a block of land which formed the nucleus of the settlement. Commercial development focused on the east side of Morley Avenue across from the Railroad freight and passenger depots. A small triangle of land, referred to as the "wedge", between Morley Avenue and the Railroad yards at the border was also built up with commercial enterprises. Business blocks in Nogales, Sonora, were constructed along the southern extension of Morley, Calle Elias, further strengthening the settlement's commercial nucleus. Some intermittent early development also followed Morley Avenue northward to Beck Canyon.

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and the Railroad yards, several residential subdivisions were opened. Most of these were developed with street plans which conformed more to a grid pattern than to the physical limitations of the topography. Many roadways which were platted to provide access to residential lots or connections with existing streets were never built due to the steepness of some hillsides. Therefore, development of these subdivisions was limited to the flatter, more accessible areas usually at the floors of canyons or along the washes. These subdivisions, almost all platted in 1915, included the Herold Subdivision; Spargus Heights, the Smelter Tract, the Subdivision of the Ellis Ranch, and Mountain View Subdivision along Wayside Drive. These subdivisions, in addition to the pre-1910 development area of Nogales south of Oak Street, comprises the Multiple Resource Area Survey Boundaries. The boundaries include almost all of the pre-1935 development area of Nogales.

Architectural Styles and Construction Materials

Located within the Nogales Multiple Resource Area can be found the widest range of representative architectural styles of the late 19th Century and early 20th Century as can be found anywhere in the state. The most dominant and character defining of these styles are the Sonoran Style, the Queen Anne Cottage, and the Neo-Colonial mode of the Georgian Revival. Examples of the Neo-Classical Revival Style, Mission Style, Second Renaissance Revival, Second Empire Style, Gothic Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, Pueblo Revival, Spanish Mission or Mediterranean Style, Commercial Style, and Bungalow Style can be seen in a variety of residential, commercial and public buildings within the Multiple Resource Area.

Buildings of the Sonoran Style, characterized by single story, lineal row house configurations, are usually constructed of adobe. Their parapeted walls conceal flat roofs and the facades are depicted by a rythm of alternating door and window fenestrations. The best streetscape of Sonoran Style houses exists along Bradford Street in the Crawford Hill Historic Residential District. Built between 1890 and 1909, these row houses display all of the traditional characteristics of the style. Other examples of the style include the houses at 412 Elm (16-48) and 205-209 Elm (17-45) which show the influence of American architecture with the addition of hipped roofs. The dwellings at 334 Rodriguez (17-25) and 150 Sonoita (21-7) are examples of modest residences built in the Sonoran Style.

The Queen Anne Cottage is represented with some fine examples within the Multiple Resource Area. Most are included within the Crawford Hill Historic Residential District. The subdued character of the buildings designed in this style are defined by assymetrical plans or major facades, a turrett, or at least a curving porch at a front corner, bay windows, and gable roof projections from the main (usually hipped) roof form. Residences built between 1890 to 1908 which exemplify this style include the Leeker/Tidwell House (18-17), the Avery/Pascholy House (16-62), W.F. Overton House (16-60), the E.E. Noon House (16-8),

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and the Frank F. Cranz House (14-21). Each have a characteristic turret, assymetrical facades with projecting eaves, and a sufficient amount of Victorian detailing such as spindlework, jig-cut barge boards, ornamental shingles, pedimented window hoods and other Classical detailing.

The Neo-Colonial mode of the Georgian Revival in its evolved form, the Western Colonial style, is the most prolific residential style in Nogales. It is especially well represented in the Crawford Hill Historic Residential District as well as the Marsh Heights Historic Residential District. The range of design and detailing of these buildings from palatial residences to modest cottages is witness to the popularity of the style at the turn of the century.

The largest examples of this style are found along Crawford Street on the west side of the arroyo, and in Marsh Heights on Courthouse Hill. The style is defined by an obvious attention to symmetry, simplified massing, usually with no projections or projections included under the main roof structure. Hipped roofs are the standard, although examples with Gambrel roofs (541 Crawford, 15-3), and double pitched roofs, can be seen. Roofs are penetrated symmetrically with hipped or gabled dormers. Classical detailing is present usually at porch columns and roof eaves.

On Crawford Street, near its intersection with West Street, are found several fine examples of the Neo-Colonial residential style. The H.M. Claggett House (20-5), the N.B. Wales House (20-8), and the Bowman/Nolan House (21-5), all display the major characteristics of the style built with a high degree of craftsmanship. In Marsh Heights, five residences exemplary of the Neo-Colonial style exist. The Marsh/Marstetter House (19-14), the Otto Herold House (19-15), the Van Mourick House (19-19), and the Phil Herold House (19-32) are large, hip roofed structures employing a range of Neo-Colonial elements including recessed verandas supported by Classical columns, facade windows or bays symmetrical about a central entry, eaves detailed with boxed cornices and simplified modillions. The Marstetter House (19-29) is one of only two gambrel roofed Neo-Colonial houses in Nogales.

Other residences of particular note include the house at 532 Crawford (15-7), which is unique in its use of eyelid ventilator dormers on the principal facade. The Joseph Thompson Flats (18-16) and the Dos Naciones Company Boarding House (19-33) are excellent examples of two-story Neo-Colonial style residences. Distinctive as well for its unique architectural characteristics is the house at 665 Morley (11-5). Its massing, roof form, and eave detailing are taken from the Neo-Colonial while its window treatments and pedimented dormer design is High Victorian Italianate.

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Well preserved, modest examples of Neo-Colonial style influenced residential construction include houses at 523 Crawford (15-9), 502 Elm (15-19), 508 Elm (15-20), 406 Sonoita (16-5), 416 Sonoita (16-6), as well as the Thomas Gittens House (17-13) and the Dr. W.F. Chenoweth House (16-65).

Representative examples of a wide range of architectural styles exist in Nogales, although fewer in number than the more popular styles. Singular examples exist for some styles such as the Second Empire style R.F. Ekey House (16-79) and the Gothic Revival influenced Methodist Church (21-12), both located within the Crawford Hill Historic Residential District. Neo-Classical Revival style in residential construction is equally as rare and is seen only in the Wirt G. Bowman House (22-53). The Santa Cruz County Courthouse (19-13) is the only public building executed in the style, and the exemplary F.W. Woolworth Company Building (22-5) is the only commercial building of this style.

A few examples of the Second Renaissance Revival Style exist in Nogales, including two residences. The Nogales High School (14-37) is the largest example and embodies the major elements of the style in a public building. The design of the Sacred Heart Church (17-40) is also strongly influenced by this style. The houses at 334-38 Walnut Street (13-26) and 528 Crawford (20-3) are built with symmetrical bays at the main facade, each defined by pilasters, central entry, Classically detailed cornice, and attic parapet. The house at 334-338 Walnut is richer in its classical detailing and includes a portico at the entry.

Styles representing the revival of Southwestern architecture are found throughout Nogales. The Theodore Gebler Memorial Building (21-29) with its rich Churrigueresque detailing is the finest example of the Spanish Colonial Revival Style. The Mission Revival style was used to some degree in residential construction. The best example is the house at 218 Sonoita (16-61) with its curvilinear parapets at the gable walls, sloping red tile roofs and stuccoed wall surfaces. Other unique interpretations of the style are seen in the Spink/Barnett House (16-51), especially its crenelated parapet and floral plaster relief at the porch pier capitals. The house at 250 Court (19-18) in the Marsh Heights Historic Residential District is a late version of the Mission Revival and shows the influence of the International Style in its simplified massing and detailing. The Nogales City Hall and Fire Station (18-33) is an outstanding example of the Mission Revival style in a public building. The only other public building designed in the Mission Revival style is the Elm Street School (17-41) in the Crawford Hill Historic Residential District.

The Pueblo Revival Style was used in the design of only one residence in the Crawford Hill residential area. It is an apartment building located at 527 Crawford (15-8) with symmetrical massing and stuccoed walls, parapets detailed with vigas, and wood detailed balconies and balustrades.

The Spanish Mission, or Mediterranean style is represented by a few very fine examples. Two notable houses of this style located within the Crawford Hill

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Historic Residential District are the Catholic Rectory (17-43) and the house at 534 Crawford Street. The latter's low-pitched clay tile roof, simple detailing, and unique turret-like entry contribute to its stylistic interpretation. The Rectory is distinctive for its colorful glazed tile ornament at the pedimented entryway and window surrounds. In the Marsh Heights Historic Residential District, three houses exemplify the Mediterranean style. The house at 155 South Court (19-26), "L"-shaped in plan, is built with a heavy timber entry veranda with Period detailing; the house at 143 S. Court (19-30) is a locally rare two-story version of the style; and the house at 301 Summit is designed with simple symmetrical massing and has distinctive cloverleaf cutouts built into the parapet walls.

The finest example of the Mediterranean style is the house at 116 Walnut Street (14-20). It exhibits a high level of detailing and craftsmanship in its window treatments and wall surfaces and other elements characteristic of the style. The adjacent house at 124 Walnut (14-19) is also a fine example of the same style, but is especially noteworthy for its unique artistic treatment of the basic stylistic elements. In particular, are the design of the parapet shapes, the tre-foil window shape at the main facade, and the use of floral ornamentation in plaster relief along the wall surfaces. The three cottage complex at 102-104 Pajarito (9-20) is a locally unique, well-crafted example of the Mediterranean style.

The Bungalow style, popular during the second decade of the twentieth century, is well represented in Nogales, although most are modest in size and level of characteristic detailing. Two very well crafted examples exist, one in the Crawford Hill Historic Residential District, and one constructed in the Ellis Subdivision to the north. The latter, the Hugo Miller House (22-66) is noteworthy for its Bungalow design built on a cobble stone base with concrete brick walls. On Crawford Street, the large E.K. Cummings House (20-9) displays some fine qualities of the Bungalow style including a broad, steeply pitched roof with exposed rafters and purlins detailed at the fascia with a simulated tenon connection, field stone base, porch piers and chimney, and multiple light over one light double hung windows.

The Commercial style was frequently used in the designs of the buildings along Morley and Grande Avenues, especially as original commercial structures were replaced with more substantial buildings. The best example of the characteristics of this style is the Kress Building (22-6). It contains the basic facade elements: pedimented parapet, cornice, discrete windows, and uniform storefront bays, and is especially noteworthy for its brick masonry and cast stone detailing.

Four primary construction materials were used during the historic period in Nogales: brick, stone, adobe, and concrete. Although many of the earliest buildings in Nogales were of frame construction, only five structures built of this material are located within the Nogales Multiple Resource Area. Three of these properties are included within the two historic districts.

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The most widely used construction material throughout all of Nogales' history is brick. Of the total number of properties nominated (either as contributors to one of the districts, or individually eligible) 52% (108) are brick. Brick was used in all types of building construction including residential, commercial and industrial. The largest commercial building constructed of brick is the Marsh Building (18-34). The most substantial industrial brick building is the Arizona and Sonora Manufacturing Company Machine Shop (10-9). The Sacred Heart Church (17-40) is the largest quasi public brick building in Nogales. The Bowman Hotel (17-8) is locally unique in its use of glazed brick on its facade, and the F.W. Woolworth Building (22-5) is the only example of a terra cotta facade on a brick building.

Adobe, the most traditional regional building material, was used extensively throughout Nogales' historic period. Twenty-five percent of the buildings nominated are built of adobe. This represents 55 of a total of 134 adobe structures located within the Multiple Resource Area. The most prolific use of adobe was in residential construction, usually associated with the Sonoran style, but residences designed in other styles were also constructed of adobe. Adobe was also popularly reintroduced in the late 1920s as an appropriate material for some Period Revival styles such as Mission Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, and the Mediterranean style. Unusual use of adobe is seen in a few buildings in the Crawford Hill Historic Residential District. The Boarding House at 338 Rodriguez (17-34) is the largest of only two two-story adobe buildings in the Multiple Resource Area. The other, the Harry Renshaw House (18-2), is a much smaller, but earlier example of two-story adobe construction. The cottages at 102-104 Pajarito (9-20) are the best example of a Period Revival use of adobe.

Locally available tufa stone is the third most widely used building material in Nogales. Large stone quarries located within the Nogales Townsite provided this building material as early as 1888. Fifteen percent of the buildings nominated are built of tufa stone. This represents 32 buildings of a total of 58 located within the Multiple Resource Area. Most stonework is quarry-faced ashlar, either coursed or uncoursed. The range of building types constructed of stone ranges from the large Santa Cruz County Courthouse (19-13) to the modest G.M. Castro Row House (17-34). The oldest commercial building constructed of stone is the Levy Building (22-2), and the best preserved example of a stone commercial building is the Jose Piscorski Building (19-3).

The use of concrete as a building material became a popular alternative to traditional materials beginning around 1909. Compared to similar towns in Arizona, Nogales has a relatively high percentage of concrete buildings. Eight percent of the nominated properties are constructed of concrete. This represents 18 buildings of a total of 37 located within the Multiple Resource Area.

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Concrete, either formed into blocks or bricks, or cast-in-place, was used in commercial, industrial, and residential construction.

Unusual examples of residences constructed of cast-in-place concrete include the house at 334-338 Walnut (13-26) and the 10-cottage complex (22-33) located on the hill near the end of East Street. The former is distinguished by the level of detailing executed in cast-in-place concrete, such as the broad cornice and fluted pilasters. The Pueblo Revival apartment building (15-18) on west Crawford Street is the best local example of a two-story residence built of cast-in-place concrete.

Five other residences, all constructed of concrete brick, are also included in the nomination. Three exist in the Crawford Hill Historic Residential District, including the first house built of the material, the Nolan/Bowman House (21-5). One concrete brick Bungalow (19-17) is located in the Marsh Heights Historic Residential District, and one house, the George Dunbar Residence (22-54), is located on Sierra Street near the north edge of the Multiple Resource Area. The Dunbar House is an excellent example of the use of concrete bricks in residential construction.

The only industrial building constructed of concrete bricks remaining in the Multiple Resource Area is the Nogales Steam Laundry Building (22-47). The Burton Building (17-07) is the only existing commercial building which utilized this material.

Cast-in-place concrete was used frequently in construction of commercial buildings, especially in 1910-1912. Excellent examples of its use is seen in the Ephraim Building (19-2), Theodore Gebler Memorial Building (21-29), the Hotel Blanca (11-31), and the Montezuma Hotel (22-11). All except the Hotel Blanca employ primarily a concrete frame structural system with cast curtain walls. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company Warehouse (17-49) is the largest, as well as the only example of cast-in-place construction in an industrial building. Of the total buildings nominated as individual properties, 35% are built of concrete.

The residence at 220 Walnut Street (14-9) is nominated for its artistic values as an example of regional folk art. Constructed circa 1909, the house was altered prior to 1930 when a stucco coating was applied and Spanish tile inlaid along the roofline of the entry porch. The stucco was uniformly ornamented by an exaggerated fan pattern. Both treatments were intended to highlight the house and make it locally unique for the artistic effect of its detail.

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Preface to Item 7

Nogales Multiple Resource Area

The Nogales Multiple Resource Area, which includes two historic districts and thirty-one individual properties, is the result of a comprehensive architectural survey of the urban area of Nogales conducted in 1984 according to the Arizona SHPO survey guidelines. The survey intensively covered a one-half square mile area, encompassing the portion of the original Nogales townsite platted in 1880 and fully developed by the early 1930's.

The two historic districts, the Crawford Hill Historic Residential District and the Marsh Heights Historic Residential District, contain the notable concentrations of residences constructed in the survey area during the historic period. The contributing and non-contributing properties are as follows:

	<u>Crawford Hill</u>	<u>Marsh Heights</u>
Contributing	164	17
Non-contributing	52	5
Total	216	23

One contributing property in the Marsh Heights District, the Santa Cruz County Courthouse, is already listed in the National Register (12-7-77).

Also included within the MRA nomination are thirty-one individual properties, including residential, commercial, and industrial buildings related to the development of Nogales. One of these buildings, the Old Nogales City Hall, is already listed in the National Register (4-3-80).

The characteristics and significance of both districts and the individual* properties are discussed within the main text of the nomination. Brief statements are provided for both districts, and inventory forms are provided for each of the individual properties.

Additional research on one section of the survey area may result in a future nomination of a third residential historic district.

* All individual sites are less than one acre.

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INDIVIDUALLY ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES

9-20	Mediterranean Style Cottages	102-104 Pajarito
9-32	Nogales Electric, Light and Power Company	498 Grande Avenue
10-9	Arizona-Sonora Mfg. Company	Grande Avenue
11-5	Residence	665 Morley
11-31	Hotel Blanca	701 Morley
12-26	U.S. Post Office	505 Morley
12-29	Senator James A. Harrison House	449 Morley
13-26	Residence	334-338 Walnut
14-9	Residence	220 Walnut
14-19	Residence	124 Walnut
14-20	Residence	116 Walnut
14-21	Franklin Cranz House	408 Arroyo
14-37	Nogales High School	209 Plum
17-7	Ed Burton & Son Building	322-324 Grande Avenue
17-8	Bowman Hotel	Grande Avenue
17-47	Southern Pacific Company Freight Depot	120 Court
18-33	Nogales City Hall	205-207 Grande Avenue
18-34	Marsh Building	213-225 Grande Avenue
18-37	Noon Building	246 Grande Avenue
19-3	Jose Piscorski Building	315 Morley
19-6	Los Dos Naciones Cigar Co.	331 Morley
21-26	U.S. Customs House	Terrace/International Streets
21-27	Wise Building	134 Grande Avenue
22-5	F.L. Woolworth & Company	115-117 Morley
22-6	S.H. Kress & Company Building	119-121 Morley
22-11	Montezuma Hotel	217 Morley

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22-33	10 Concrete Cottages	117-126 Short Street
22-47	Nogales Steam Laundry Building	219-223 East Street
22-53	W. G. Bowman House	112 Sierra
22-54	George W. Dunbar House	Sierra
22-66	Hugo Miller House	750 Potrero

CURRENTLY NON-ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES

The following properties are discussed in the text but are not included in the present nomination due to a lack of integrity or the presence of contemporary sheathing. If rehabilitated or restored, they could be nominated in the future.

19-2	L. Ephriam Building	309 Morley
21-29	Theodore Gebler Memorial Bldg.	124-128 Grand Avenue
19-4	Lyric Theatre Building	321 Morley
21-42	Ephriam Building	116 Morley
22-2	Levy Building	107-109 Morley

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1880 - 1935 **Builder/Architect** various

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Nogales Multiple Resource Area encompasses a majority of the historic resources directly associated with the settlement of Nogales and the development of that city as a major transnational shipping center. The history of Nogales holds local and state significance for its association with the pioneer settlement of southern Arizona as a key point along a major exploration and trade route and as the American terminus of the first railroad to connect with the west coast of Mexico. Nogales' unique heritage is exemplified by its significant commercial, residential, and industrial architecture, which is contained within two historic districts, and a number of individually eligible properties. The following contextual discussion is geared directly to the National Register criteria.

I. Association with Events That Have Made a Significant Contribution to the History of Nogales.

A. Founding and Settlement

As a major north/south exploration route, the Nogales Pass, leading down into the Santa Cruz River Valley, is documented as having been used by Spanish explorers as early as 1539. By 1690, the route was an established corridor used by Spanish missionaries, most prominently Father Francisco Kino, who had founded the Mission of San Gabriel de Guevavi near present-day Nogales in 1692.

When the region was a part of Mexico, Don Jose Elias and his parents petitioned the treasurer of Sonora for a land grant of 7½ square leagues (22½ square miles) in the area of Nogales Pass. The grant was given on January 7, 1843, and the ranch subsequently developed was called "Los Nogales de Elias" after the walnut grove existing in the flat at Nogales Pass. The earliest map of the area in 1859 shows the existence of a ranch as "Rancho Nogales".

The road north from the west coast Mexican seaport of Guaymas to Tucson had also been established as a major trade route by this time, again passing through Los Nogales and into the Santa Cruz River Valley.

The Gadsden Purchase, ratified by the United States and Mexico on June 30, 1854, put the area of Los Nogales within the newly created territory of New Mexico. The purchase was initially conceived to give the United States a seaport at the Gulf of California but, more importantly, was intended by the United States, despite the opposition of Mexico, to insure the possession of the territory required for a southern transcontinental railroad route.

The International Boundary Commission, headed by Major William H. Emory, located marker 26 in Los Nogales Pass in 1855. The area of Los Nogales along the international border remained simply a point along the north/south trade and stage route until 1880.

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With the Gadsden Purchase, the area was also opened up to exploration and settlement initially by prospectors and miners who discovered or rediscovered rich silver mines in the Patagonia and Pajarito Mountains on either side of the Santa Cruz Valley near the border. Such mines as the San Antonio Mine (1862), the Patagonia Mine (1858), the Oro Blanco Mine (1873) and the Harshaw Mine (1873) drew many people to the area and increased travel and trade through Los Nogales Pass.

In 1880, Juan Jose Vasquez opened a road house near boundary marker 26 on the Sonoran side of the line. This is the first building located at Los Nogales and represents the beginning of permanent settlement in the location of the present-day twin cities. In August, 1880, the Mexican government created a customs office to be located at Los Nogales. Sources indicate that the establishment of the customs office was in anticipation of the location of the northern terminus of the Sonoran Railroad at Los Nogales then being constructed north from Guaymas. This is perhaps premature since the route at that time was planned to intersect the border farther east at Juarez. The decision was more probably the result of increased trade along the Santa Cruz Valley route.

The construction of the New Mexico and Arizona Railroad by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, and eventual connection with its affiliate, the Sonora Railway Company, Ltd., at Nogales is significant as the first outlet of the AT&SF Railroad on the Pacific Coast. It is also important as the first trans-national railroad to the west coast of Mexico, opening up increased trade between the two countries.

The construction of the 88-mile long NM&A Railroad from Benson to Nogales was the result of about three years of planning by the Santa Fe Railroad to find the most available route from Deming, New Mexico, to Guaymas, Mexico. Negotiations from 1879 to June, 1881, between the Southern Pacific (who had completed its line east to Tucson in March, 1881), and the Santa Fe (who at the same time was building south from Santa Fe toward Deming) were underway to find a way of not duplicating trackage in the southern part of the state. A resolution of the matter was reached in June, 1881, which called for the joint use of Southern Pacific tracks from Deming west but only to Benson and not to Tucson. At Benson the Santa Fe was to construct its own line to Mexico.

The New Mexico and Arizona Railroad Company was incorporated on June 17, 1881, and the construction was begun at Benson on July 20. Chief Engineer A.A. Robinson of the AT&SF Railroad and William R. Morley had not determined the entire route at the time construction began. Morley was the AT&SF's Chief Location Engineer and had previously earned distinction for his decision to locate the AT&SF Road over the Great Divide through Raton Pass.

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From Benson the line was graded to the confluence of the Babocomari River with the San Pedro River. From there, three alternatives were contemplated by Robinson and Morley. One route continued south along the San Pedro to the Mexican border near Ochoaville; another would intersect the line at Lochiel, near the Washington Mining District. The third would follow the Babocomari west to Sonoita Creek and then to Calabasas on the Santa Cruz River. From there, the Mexican border was only ten miles away along Potrero Creek and the Nogales Wash to Los Nogales. The decision to select the latter route was made in August of 1881.

The first permanent settlement on the Arizona side of the international border at Los Nogales was begun in 1880 with the establishment of a trading post by Jacob Isaacson. Isaacson was a traveling merchant who had arrived in the Arizona Territory by way of San Francisco in 1879 or 1880. Operating his business out of Tucson, he supplied mercantile goods and medicine on the road and at the various mining camps in the areas south and east of Tucson. Isaacson also traveled along the route of the Southern Pacific Railroad line from one construction camp to the next, not an uncommon practice for such mercantile pioneers.

In June, 1880, a Jacob Isaacs was listed as "on the road" near the Empire Mining District by the U.S. Census taker. He was described as a white male, 33 years old, salesman from New York. He most probably established his trading post (a crude adobe structure near Marker 26) at the Nogales Pass in late 1880 or early 1881.

Two motives prompted Isaacson to settle at the southern edge of the Arizona Territory. First, Nogales Pass had, for years, been a favorite stopping point by travelers along the Guaymas-Tucson stage route. An interview with Isaacson, published in a 1910 Douglas newspaper, indicates he was drawn to the location because of the stage route and the opportunity to "serve the needs of the passing public in a business way." The construction of the railroad line south along the Nogales Wash and through the pass is the other motive most associated with Isaacson's permanent establishment at the border, but the final route for the railroad line wasn't determined until the late summer of 1881.

By the early spring of 1882, a construction terminus was being established by the railroad surveyors at the border near Isaacson's trading post. The tent city eventually housed between 400 and 800 workers by the time the line was completed in September, 1882. Mail for the construction crews had been forwarded to "Isaacson" in early 1882 and on May 31, 1882, a post office was formally established under that name with Isaacson as first postmaster.

The construction of both the north and south railroads was completed in October, 1882, and on October 25th, the lines were formally opened with a brief silver spike ceremony attended by a trainload of Tucson citizens as well as their Mexican counterparts from Guaymas and Magdalena. The spike was driven by Mrs. Morley, wife of the SPRR Chief Location Engineer, and C.C. Wheeler, general manager of the Santa Fe Railroad.

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The event is significant to the history of Nogales because it signaled the permanence of the settlement established by Isaacson, and, with the eventual location of substantial improvements by the Santa Fe within their 19-acre reservation at the border, forecast Nogales' future role as a regional center of commerce and transportation.

In 1883, Jacob Isaacson left "Isaacson", which had simultaneously been called Line City, Villa Riva - Mexican side, and Nogales. On June 4, 1883, the post office name was officially changed to Nogales. During the first ten years of the history of Nogales, its growth was steady, typical of a railroad boom town with the added incentive of prosperous regional mining. It reached a population in 1893 of 1,700, almost double its 1883 estimation of 900.

According to the earliest written record of the town's history, published in the Oasis in 1899, Isaacson's settlement attracted additional inhabitants once the construction of the railroad was an assured fact. These included Elliot and Donney, merchants who established a store in the spring of 1882; Douglas Snyder, prominent merchant from Harshaw and member of the Twelfth Legislative Assembly, who had established a large store by December, 1882; and S.F. Nelson who had established the town's first brewery by the end of 1882 and operated the Nelson House Hotel. The population of the settlement in late 1882 included 200 permanent residents and about as many railroad workers.

In 1883, the town doubled in size and among the new arrivals were persons who were to become some of Nogales' most important merchants and citizens. The list includes J.T. Brickwood, Captain L.W. Mix, Louis and Anton Proto, James Darling, Leopold Ephraim, Theodore Gebler, John Dessart, James Breen, G.A. Avery, E.B. Hogan, and Dr. A.H. Doherty.

Development of the town prior to 1893 extended north along Morley Avenue and Nelson Avenue and to the area west of the railroad reservation between the international line and intersection of Sonoita and Avery Avenues with Crawford Street.

The physical and civic development of Nogales during its first ten years included churches, hotels, electricity, water storage facilities, seven newspapers, and several mercantile establishments. The first church built in Nogales was the Trinity Congregational Church, constructed in 1886, and a year later the Sacred Heart Catholic Church was established. In 1885, a tannery was built in Nogales, the first such establishment in Arizona.

By early 1892, an "electric light plant" was being built, water was supplied by the railroad water tank and a private well owned by Leopold Ephraim. The Nelson House Hotel was the first constructed in Nogales and was followed shortly by the International Hotel and the original Montezuma Hotel. Both were in operation prior to 1889. The largest store building by 1889 was the two-story stone structure of Levy and Raas (22-2), now the oldest commercial building in Nogales.

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By 1892, Nogales, unlike many other towns created by the development of the railroads in Southern Arizona, had emerged as the most important commercial, transportation and political focal point in the Territory south of Tucson.

B. Community Development

On July 23, 1893, the Pima County Board of Supervisors incorporated the town of Nogales. The request for incorporation came from the community's leading businessmen including Dr. H.W. Purdy and Charles Meehan. After ten years of continued economic development and growth, Nogales had become the only center of commerce on Arizona's border, an international shipping point on a major rail line, and the hub of the regional mining activity in the surrounding mountains, but Nogalians had no singular control over improving their own community. Prominent Nogales businessmen, who would provide the driving political force in Nogales through the early 1920s, concluded that such things as street improvements, sanitation, and local law enforcement were necessary if the town, and their businesses, were to continue to grow. The incorporation of Nogales was significant as the beginning of the town's long, and strongly independent political history.

The first city council appointed by the Pima County Board of Supervisors included Theodore Gebler, Anton Proto, J.B. Mix, George B. Marsh and Edward Hogan, all influential pioneer businessmen of Nogales. J.B. Mix was elected by his peers as the first Mayor of Nogales.

The political assertiveness of Nogalian businessmen was again demonstrated when the County of Santa Cruz was established in 1899. The new county was created from the southern portion of Pima County. A year later Nogales was officially designated as the county seat, only six years after it had been incorporated.

In 1899, a delegation of Nogales businessmen, most notably George B. Marsh, H.K. Chenoweth, Nogales "Oasis" publisher A.T. Bird, and T.F. Brodrick, actively supported several bills in the Territorial Legislature which involved the creation of a county from Southern Pima County. Their rationale was logical and their motives obvious. First, Nogales was the southern center of trade in Pima County, and frequently required travel to the county seat at Tucson (135 miles by rail) by Nogales businessmen for legal, governmental or other business matters, was expensive. Equally, travel costs for County officials to and from Nogales was also expensive, and being paid by tax dollars.

Second, the businessmen argued that the county revenues were not being spent on the southern portion as witnessed by the terrible conditions of the roads. Tax dollars, they accused, were being spent on improvements around Tucson, hardly beneficial to all taxpayers.

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Three successive bills were introduced during the Twentieth Territorial Assembly. One which would have created Grant County, another for the creation of a county called Papago, and a third which finally passed by a narrow vote, for the creation of Santa Cruz County. During the legislative session, H.K. Chenoweth addressed the Assembly in favor of the Grant County Bill. He did not hesitate to place the importance of Nogales, in particular Nogales businesses, squarely in perspective for the legislators. The present county seat, he asserted, did not "meet the needs of a thickly settled business community." Nogales was the terminus of two railroads, was the headquarters for the Collector of Customs of the Arizona District, and had a brisk local and foreign trade. It was the gate city to the southwest and, he insisted, it was "by far the most important city in Arizona." Chenoweth spoke clearly of the business interests of Nogales and their motives to form a separate county with Nogales as the seat of government. "The businessmen of this section are energetic, liberal and far seeing, but all their industry, all their trade, all their real estate, and in fact all values and business is kept back and hampered by being so far away from the county seat."

The Grant County Bill failed but another, introduced by F.A. Stevens of Pima County, eventually would pass. Demonstrating their intense support for the bill, Nogales businessmen, headed by George B. Marsh, sponsored a tour of Nogales in February, 1899, for several legislators. The legislators returned to the capitol of Phoenix, convinced that "the situation, importance of Nogales, its business interests and public service all demand" home rule. In March, 1899, Governor Murphy signed the bill creating Santa Cruz County. All but two of the first county officials appointed by Murphy were from Nogales. The other two positions were filled within a year by Nogalians. By 1900, home rule for county and local government was clearly in the hands of the pioneer business interests. The list included Dr. A.H. Noon, A.L. Peck, and R.F. Ekey, supervisors; T.F. Brodrick, Sheriff; W.P. Harlow, district attorney; Fred Herrera, treasurer; and W.N. Cummings, recorder.

Platting of the town site of Nogales, which had grown since 1880 with only minor uniformity along the international line and on either side of the Santa Fe Railroad reservation in the flat, wasn't officially recorded until 1895, and clear title to the town site patent wasn't given until 1899. The major complication was the validity of the Los Nogales de Elias Land Grant, claimed by the Camou family of Sonora, Mexico.

The grant, which encompasses 32,763 acres was submitted to the Court of Private Land Claims in 1892. The Court declared that the claim did not run north of the international boundary. The claimants appealed to the United States Supreme Court in 1894, but final decision was not reached until 1896. The Supreme Court upheld the decision of the Lower Court and vested title to the land with the United States. Significant local support for the litigation on behalf of the United States was provided by prominent Nogales businessmen. Clear title to their real estate was obviously important, as was the future growth of the town site. Louis Proto, F.G. Hermosillo, G.A. Avery, and Capt. J.J. Noon provided

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financial support for retaining lawyers and evidence, as well as legal opinions of prominent Mexican attorneys related to Mexican land laws during the course of litigation.

Prior to the issuance of a town site patent, an official survey map of the town site was required so that correct deeds could subsequently be issued by the Mayor, in trust, to the lot holders. Several maps had been produced of the developed area of the town since 1888. The first official commission for a town site map was given by the town council in 1895 to Henry O. Flipper, ex-cavalryman, civil engineer, first black graduate of West Point, and Deputy United States Mineral Surveyor. He surveyed only the boundaries of the one-square-mile town site, but his work proved valuable to William Bradford, Jr., who was commissioned by the town council in 1899 to provide a detailed survey of all lots within the town site.

Attempts to have the town site surveyed by Bradford, who was a surveyor for the New Mexico and Arizona Railroad, had begun as early as 1897, when the railroad offered his services free of charge. In return the railroad would receive clear title to the 100-foot right-of-way from centerline of the tracks and railroad yard in the flat, consisting of about 19 acres. In December, the town council agreed and hired Bradford as City Engineer. During 1898, however, several businessmen, concerned that the best land in the town site would be given away to the railroad, stonewalled the council's decision until it was clear that the railroad had a right to such a reservation by previous federal legislation.

The patent of the town site was deeded in trust to Mayor Overton on December 27, 1898, but the titles to lots could not be issued until the maps had been completed.

Finally, on March 11, 1899, a new council with W.F. Overton, Mayor; George B. Marsh; Anton Proto; W.F. Schumacher; and Ramon Vasquez approved the previous proposal and "elected" William Bradford as town surveyor. Bradford completed his work in nine months and the "Bradford Map" was adopted by the town council on December 12, 1899.

The significance of the survey and the resultant Bradford Map is two-fold. First, it allowed clear title to be taken by property holders for the first time in the twenty-year history of the town. Secondly, it was the final element necessary to make Nogales equal in terms of municipal accomplishments and status with most of her sister cities throughout the Territory.

Within the nine years prior to the turn of the century, Nogales, through the efforts of its prominent and politically active businessmen, had been incorporated as a town, been named county seat of the newly created Santa Cruz County, had disposed of the Mexican Land Grant Claim, had its town site patent granted, and had the town site officially platted. Nogales could finally conduct its affairs in the same manner that most Arizona towns of the same age had been doing for years.

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Development of commerce in Nogales during this period was closely tied to the Railroad and resultant customs house trade, and regional mining. Although the panic of 1893 effectively curtailed eastern investments in mining development in the Sonoran and Arizona districts around Nogales, it did not signal the end of mining as an important regional commerce. The Oro Blanco Mining District, and the mines in the area of Harshaw continued to produce after the national economy stabilized. At the turn of the century, the mineral wealth of Santa Cruz County was touted as the oldest known mineral and mining district in Arizona. The regional mines, despite their fluctuation in activity, provided a strong impetus for local merchants to continue to support the industry.

In December, 1894, the New Mexico and Arizona Railroad moved their main offices to Nogales from Benson. A few months later, the employee houses were moved as well, thus marking the importance of the line city to the railroad's general operations. The last years of the nineteenth century were prosperous for the Benson to Guaymas line. Freight traffic was largely international or related to local mines. Fruit and beans from Sonora were shipped as well, to the East, South, and even Europe.

The New Mexico and Arizona Railway Company's parent company, Santa Fe, however, had gone into receivership in 1893, and when the reorganized Santa Fe Railroad emerged in 1895, it viewed the New Mexico and Arizona and its affiliate, the Sonoran Railway, Ltd., as less important to the overall Santa Fe scheme. The Santa Fe began the staged process of relinquishing control of the railroad in 1897 by turning over management of the system to the Southern Pacific. A year later, they leased the two railroads to Southern Pacific on a long-term basis.

In 1911, the Southern Pacific purchased both the lines from the Santa Fe. A direct line from Tucson to Nogales, which had been contemplated since the mid-1880s, was completed in 1910, and the majority of the New Mexico and Arizona line from Benson to Calabasas became even less important.

During Southern Pacific's control of the line up to 1910, many improvements were made, including replacement of wood trestles with steel, regrading the lines along the water channels to higher ground, construction of the Nogales station in 1906 (which replaced the earlier frame station burned in 1904), and installation of a 30,000 barrel oil tank within the Nogales Railroad reservation.

Nogales as a jobbing center and the business directly associated with that industry, provided the development of local commerce with an added dimension not found in other railroad oriented towns. Aside from the usual businesses such as hotels, restaurants, banks, saloons, and mercantile establishments, Nogales was a natural jobbing point for all the Sonora, Sinaloa, and Lower California trade. From 1893 to 1910 several jobbing houses or customs brokerage houses operated in Nogales. In 1898 the value of imports was \$1,188,000 and by 1906 the value of imports had grown to almost \$8,000,000. The businessmen of Nogales enjoyed the added trade of jobbing houses even through the depressed economy of the early 1890s.

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In 1898, the School Census Marshall enumerated fifty-one businesses in Nogales, including two hotels, three lodging houses, thirty stores, three banks, three saloons, four restaruants, two newspapers and ten jobbing warehouses. The number of dwellings was listed as 273.

Important local and regional industries established at the turn of the century included the large hardware, machinery, and exporting firm of Roy and Titcomb, Inc., which became the biggest local employer in Nogales for the first two decades of the twentieth century. The Arizona and Sonora Manufacturing Company (10-9) was founded in 1901, financed largely by Edward Titcomb. It became the largest foundry and machine shop in Arizona and supplied mining machinery, including the first hoisting engines manufactured in Arizona, for most of Southern Arizona, Southwestern Mexico, and Lower California. The Dos Naciones Cigar Company (19-6) was established in 1899 and by 1906 was the largest cigar factory in the Southwest, employing over 70 people.

In addition, the first regional hospital was established in 1895 by Drs. H.K. Chenoweth, W.F. Chenoweth, anf F.H. Welles. Completed in 1897, the International Sanitarium (21-11), also known as the Nogales Sanitarium, was operated by the doctors until financial difficulties forced conversion of the facility to a lodging house about 1902. By 1906, it was again operating as a health facility, as St. Joseph's Hospital and continued with expanded facilities through 1930.

As early as 1895, the prominent businessmen of Nogales recognized the need for organization of the business interests to improve the town of Nogales, the extension of trade in the town, and the attraction of outside capital. An organization was created called the Commercial Club of Nogales and included businessmen such as J.B. Mix, John Dessart, Theodore Gebler, and Edward Titcomb. The club was shortlived, however, and other attempts at similar organizations were not successful until 1901. That year the Nogales Board of Trade was formed with almost all of the prominent businessmen in the community as charter members.

In 1894, the Nogales Building and Loan Association was formed which was successful in contributing to the economic development of the community through loans to its members. The total value of shares issued in 1906 had grown to over \$100,000.

From the time of incorporation in 1893, through the first decade of the Twentieth Century, all major civic functions and public institutions had been established. This framework included the utility systems; water, telephone, electricity and gas; the establishment of both major newspapers; fire protection; expansion of the school system and construction of the first hospital.

The establishment of a uniform water works system began in 1893 when H.K. Chenoweth sank two wells, installed a windmill and power pump on his property on Crawford Hill. He offered water services to other property owners on the Hill "who wish to beautify their homes with trees and shrubs". By 1895, Chenoweth and his brother, W.F., had formed the Nogales Water Company, installed a new pump and increased the capacity of the system to 450,000 gallons per day. The following

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year, the first private water storage tank was installed on Crawford Hill. In May of 1896, the Nogales Town Council authorized H.K. Chenoweth to construct, operate and maintain a water works system in the town. The Nogales Water Company expanded its system accordingly over the next several years to service most of the property owners in the town site.

The Nogales Electric Light, Ice and Water Company was formed in 1892, with Colonel William Roy, L.W. Mix, Ed Titcomb, and A.J. Griswold as directors. In February of that year, a power generator was installed, producing the first electricity for the town. By 1897, the company had increased its capacity with larger equipment and expanded its service to the residential areas on Crawford Hill.

An important element in most pioneer communities was the establishment of an organized fire company. As early as 1881, Nogales had a volunteer "bucket brigade" known as the Independent Hose Company. It terminated existence in 1889 and seven years later a new volunteer fire fighting organization was formally created. The organization was called the Papago Hose Company No. 1 and L. W. Mix was first chief. The New Mexico and Arizona Railroad donated ground for a fire house and the department purchased three pieces of equipment from the Tombstone Fire Department. By 1901, fire hydrants were installed along the Nogales Water Company lines. The Nogales Fire Department continued to operate under Chief L.W. Mix's tenure until 1910 when the Department was incorporated.

The first telephone system was installed in Nogales in 1897, providing limited service between Nogales and Duquesne, a growing mining center. The system was operated as the Nogales and Duquesne Telephone and Telegraph Company with C.E. Hoff of Tucson holder of the franchise. In 1899, Hoff extended lines to other mining camps in the Patagonia Mountains, principally at Washington Camp. In 1901, the Sunset Telephone Company, operating franchises throughout Arizona, installed a long-distance line from Tucson to Nogales, allowing the line city to communicate with Tucson, Phoenix, and as far north as Prescott. By 1904, Sunset Telephone had acquired the Nogales and Duquesne franchise. By 1911, the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company assumed ownership of the Nogales exchange.

Important to any growing community established during the settlement of the West were local newspapers, whose function was to boom the town which they represented. Two substantial papers were established shortly after incorporation of the town in 1893, which would survive longer than any of the previous newspapers had.

They both appeared almost simultaneously in 1894. One was the Border Vidette, and the other was the Nogales Oasis, operated by Allen T. Bird. Bird's editorialism, "boom" reporting, and political "watchdogging" during the 26-year life of the paper provided a significant contribution to the development of Nogales, its exposure to the rest of the region and state, and its political independence.

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The Vidette, which changed ownership several times prior to 1898, was operated by Emory D. Miller through the historic period until 1924.

The population at the turn of the century for Nogales, Arizona, was given by the U.S. Census Bureau as 1,720 exclusive of Chinese. Ten years later, the population had doubled to 3,514.

Nogales entered the second decade of the Twentieth Century as a developed community with substantial businesses, important regional industries, public and private school systems, a regional hospital, a well managed government, and unique commercial and social ties to its sister city across the border. Beginning in 1910, it would embark on its greatest historic period of growth since the town was created.

C. Period of Growth

From 1910 to 1933 the history of Nogales was highlighted by one common denominator; the existence of a military post at the northern edge of the town site. Until its abandonment in 1933, Camp Steven D. Little was an integral part of the social and economic life of Nogales.

The presence of U.S. military troops at Nogales and other border towns from El Paso to California evolved initially to insure the international boundary was respected at the outbreak of the Mexican Revolution in 1910. Military activities focused on these border outposts were again highlighted during the Mexican Punitive Expedition, 1915-1917, headed by General John Pershing. In 1918-1919 these camps were also used as training facilities for troops headed for Europe during World War I. Military facilities although fewer in number, were maintained along the border through the 1920s.

The first troops arrived in Nogales in November 1910, during the overthrow of the Porfirio Diaz dictatorship. Skirmishes on the border at Nogales occurred in 1913 and 1915. In 1913 after a battle confined to the Mexican side of the line, defeated Federalist Troops withdrew from their positions in Nogales, Sonora, retreated into Nogales, Arizona, and surrendered their arms to the U.S. Military Commander. The only actual fighting between Mexican Revolutionary Forces and American Troops occurred on November 26, 1915. Villista soldiers were evacuating Nogales, Sonora pending the siege of the town by the Carranza-Obregon forces. During the withdrawal, Villas troops occasionally fired toward U.S. defensive positions across the border. Troops were ordered to return fire at those soldiers not respecting America's neutrality. In the course of the confrontation, seventy-five to one hundred Villistas died and one American soldier, Private Steven D. Little, was killed.

The conflict resulted in two significant events. Private Little was honored posthumously with the renaming of the military post in his honor, and the first fence in the history of the twin cities was erected along the border at Nogales by U.S. forces.

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During the early occupation of the Camp through 1917 when the population of the soldiers at Nogales peaked at 12,000 troops, military presence was singularly the most important factor in the economic growth of Nogales. The monthly military payroll in 1917 was \$380,000 and local merchants enjoyed a majority of their business from the soldiers. The economic relationship between the military and local merchants was strained briefly in August of 1919, when the commanding officer at Camp Little charged the merchants with "outrageous profiteering" and accused the Town Council and Chamber of Commerce with ignoring his letters of protest. He ordered the town off limits to soldiers for two days and began purchasing supplies outside the city. Social life was never strained and much interaction centered around the soldiers with military balls alternating with dances hosted by the Nogales Athletic Club.

Commensurate with the presence of troops in Nogales was the expansion of the developed area of the town. This expansion, which occurred between 1914 and the end of WWI, and also just prior to the Great Depression, was the most extensive growth of Nogales during its historic period. From a population in 1910 of 3,500 people, the town grew to 5,200 inhabitants by 1920. By 1930 the population was about 6,000, almost double its size twenty years previously. By contrast, from 1930 to 1970, the population rose to only 8,946.

As major contributor to the physical expansion of Nogales was George Dunbar who arrived in Nogales about 1914. By 1919 he had directed the development of the four major subdivisions in Nogales; the Ellis Tract, a subdivision of W.C. Ellis' Nogales ranch; the Silver Bell Addition; the Smelter Addition; and the Mountain View Addition along Wayside Drive. By the end of WWI, he had also constructed over seventy-five houses or subdivided lots in other city blocks. Dunbar encouraged time payments for the houses and the easy installments created a new class of home owners in Nogales.

Along with the increase in population and housing, Nogales' businesses prospered and new businesses were created. One of the most important was the Mexican produce shipping industry, in particular shipping of winter vegetables. The idea of exporting Mexican grown tomatoes and other perishable vegetables began in the Spring of 1908 when tomatoes from Guaymas were shipped to Tucson to fill the off season market. By 1918 over 400 railroad cars of tomatoes were shipped into the United States from Nogales. In 1930 that figure rose to between 5,000 and 6,000 cars annually. Today the vegetable distribution industry at Nogales supplies about half of the United States' winter demand.

Other businesses were created resulting from the population growth. In 1914, longtime Nogales contractor, W.N. Lester, founded the Nogales Concrete Construction Company. The use of this inexpensive "modern" building material was a popular alternate to brick, adobe, or stone construction. The rare use of the concrete in brick-size units in local construction is relatively unique in the history of Arizona architecture. A proportionately high number of residences and business buildings were constructed of concrete bricks or cast-in-place concrete in Nogales during the second and third decades of the twentieth century.

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Between 1914 and 1917 two utility companies were operating in Nogales, the Arizona Gas and Electric Company, and the Nogales Electric Light and Power Company (9-32). By 1920 the city had five hotels, three banks, two weekly and two daily newspapers, and five churches.

The first permanent school building built in 1899, burned in 1918 and a new school was erected by 1920. The Elm Street School (17-41) had an opening enrollment of over 600 students. A High School (14-37) was constructed in 1916 and a gymnasium built in 1922 (8-1).

The Town Government expanded with the construction of the Town Hall by the Nogales Volunteer Fire Department. Financial difficulties prompted the fire department to sell the building to the town in 1921. Two years earlier, Nogales had officially been proclaimed a city. The City Government immediately expanded its city services to keep up with the pace of development and passed bonds totaling over \$400,000 for the school gymnasium, the water system, and road improvements. Progressive citizens of Nogales including Duane Bird and Harry Karns were elected to the city council in 1924 and framed the present charter form of City Government which was adopted in 1926.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company had completed a direct line from Tucson to Nogales in 1910. This more direct line to Nogales, together with expensive grade washouts, forced the eventual abandonment of most of the New Mexico and Arizona Railroad from Benson to Nogales. Between 1926 and 1962, all but 9.8 miles of the line between Calabasas and Nogales was abandoned. In 1927 a major international railroad line was completed, linking Nogales to Mexico City. This allowed more Arizona passenger service bound for Mexico City to go through Nogales rather than traveling via El Paso.

The business and expansion boom which characterized the mid teens and nineteen twenties came to an end during the Great Depression. Several industrial undertakings and many substantial businesses significant to the era before 1929 were affected by the Depression and went out of business. These included Roy and Titcomb, Inc., the Arizona and Sonora Manufacturing Company, the Dos Naciones Cigar Company, and the Concrete Construction Industry.

The First National Bank of Nogales survived and remained solvent during the Depression. Other local financial institutions closed. City employees agreed to a 15% reduction in pay during the hard economic times.

In the early 1930s, Work Project Administration funding for city projects such as the WPA Retaining Wall (9-40), helped relieve unemployment in Nogales. In addition, a large project sponsored by the International Boundary and Water Commission in 1933 did much to keep the local economy from complete collapse. The project was the construction of flood conduit through the twin cities along the Nogales Wash watercourse.

Nogales emerged from the Depression with a population of about 5,500 persons and a damaged local economy. The shipping industry would remain modest through the WWII years, but a new industry, tourism, began to take its own place as a major positive factor for the regional and local economy.

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II. Association With The Lives Of Persons Significant To The History Of Nogales.

GEORGE B. MARSH (Born: c.1873, Died: 5/5/1911)

George Marsh, a native of Worthington, Indiana, was a pioneer Nogalian who arrived during the early days of the village and soon became an important businessman involved in a variety of commercial pursuits. He was also involved in local politics and his second wife, Theodora, was elected to the State Legislature in 1916.

Contribution to Politics: Marsh's position as a prominent businessman afforded him political clout in local affairs and he served terms on the city council, once in 1894 and again in 1910, and on the County Board of Supervisors, performing the duties of treasurer for the latter in 1901-1902.

Contribution to Business and Economic Development: George B. Marsh had diversified interests in early-day Nogales. His hardware and furniture store was large and well-known, and it was in Marsh's Opera House that the first county offices were rented prior to the occupation of the Santa Cruz County Courthouse in 1904. Marsh was also a mortician and ran an extensive undertaking establishment, consistently being awarded the contract for burial of the county's indigent dead. He also was part owner of the Nogales Lodging House with F.M. Main for a period of time before the turn of the century. It was located in the Marsh and Main Building on Morley Avenue.

THEODORE GEBLER (Born: c.1831, Died: 1926)

Pioneer hardware dealer Theodore Gebler, was born in Berlin and immigrated to America at age 20, in 1851. Upon arrival, Gebler worked for six years in New York and then moved to San Francisco. From San Francisco he moved to San Jose where he continued in the hardware business and served as a member of the common council. While vacationing in Arizona in 1879, he became interested in mining properties and decided to move to the territory. He originally moved to Tucson, relocating to Nogales in April 1884 where he built the first residence and store west of the railroad tracks and conducted his hardware shop in the same place for twenty-eight years. Gebler contributed greatly to the development and advancement of the city of Nogales from the time of his arrival until he died without an heir in 1926. Gebler's will provided for the construction of the Theo. Gebler Memorial Building on Grand Avenue (21-29), the profits of which were to be spent caring for Nogales' needy.

Contribution to Politics: Gebler served in various political capacities throughout his life. In Nogales, he was a councilman and served on the common council for over ten years during the late 1890s and early 1900s. He was influential in the creation

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of Santa Cruz County and following the split was a strong advocate of county expenditure for road construction. He was instrumental in the construction of the Oro Blanco and Washington Camproads which were important to the local economy because of the direct route they created between the mining camps and Nogales.

Contribution to Community Development: Gebler held a considerable amount of real estate and constructed a number of rental properties in Nogales and is credited with being a substantial benefit to the material upbuilding of the community. Professionally, Gebler's hardware business supplied virtually all of the structural iron and the decorative cornices for local building.

Contribution to Business and Economics: Gebler was important to local economic development not only because of his pioneer hardware dealership, but also through his association with the First National Bank of Nogales which he helped organize and was both vice president and a director of the board.

Contribution to Civic Development: Gebler joined the Masonic Order in 1859 in San Francisco. When he arrived in Nogales, he helped charter the Nogales lodge #11 A.F.&A.M. The Nogales Masons built the first Masonic Temple in Arizona, (18-19) in 1897.

CAPTAIN LEE WILLIAMSON MIX (Born: 4/14/1849, Died: 10/26/1932)

Pioneer Nogalian, L.W. Mix was born in Batavia, New York in 1849 and was reared and educated in Wheeling, West Virginia. Beginning in business at fourteen, he went to Cincinnati, Memphis, and San Francisco working for wholesale drug houses. In San Francisco he became a stockbroker during the bonanza days and while there, served five years in the National Guard, earning himself title of captain. In 1880, he became associated with the firm Malter, Land & Company, who were building mills all over the mining regions of the country, and it was through this exposure that Mix first came to Nogales. Work in Sonora, Mexico took him through the Nogales Pass in 1882 prior to the coming of the railroad, and he was in and out of the village in 1883 and 1884. In 1885, Mix took up permanent residence in Nogales, and began a career as one of the dominant figures in business, political and fraternal circles of early-day Nogales. Several years prior to his death, he moved to Burlingame, California and died there in 1932.

Contribution to Politics: 1895 saw the advent of Mix's entry into politics when he was appointed to the town council to fill a vacancy. This appointment was followed by service in that capacity for four terms prior to 1918. In 1901, Mix was a member of the Statehood Committee. He spent six years between 1906-1912 working on large construction and civic improvement projects for the Mexican government in Mexico City, but always retained residence in Nogales. In 1912, following his return, he was elected Mayor of Nogales and served three successive terms. His administration is credited with many civic works such as completion of the new water system, sewer system, construction of the town hall and construction

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of the concrete bridges, and Mix donated time and experience which would have cost the city thousands of dollars had they been required to hire a consultant on the matters. It was Mix who led the drive in 1914 for the U.S. Navy to name her newest battleship "Arizona".

Contribution to Business and Economic Development: Mix was a very successful businessman, due in part to his diversity. He was part owner of the Chenoweth and Mix Drugstore, later owning the International Pharmacy, located in the Mix building on Morley Avenue. He made a living as a contractor and mining engineer and also became wealthy on mining investments. His background in mining led him to become associated with the firm of Roy and Titcomb, Inc., in 1913 and he later served as a director and vice president of the firm. His heavy investment in the Nogales Electric Light, Ice and Water Company afforded him responsibility not only in community development but local economic development as well. Mix was always recognized in the community as a powerful businessman and at the time of his death owned substantial real estate holdings in Nogales.

Contribution to Civic Development: L.W. Mix was also prominent in local volunteer and social clubs. He was the organizer of the first volunteer fire department, Papago Engine Company #1, and served as the first chief for many years. He was later made honorary chief of the force. In 1897, he served as a director of the Nogales Athletic Club, a fraternity of influential men in the community who did much to shape early Nogales' economic and social life.

DR. WILLIAM F. CHENOWETH (Born: 9/19/1865, Died: 8/21/1941)

William Chenoweth was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, and was raised and educated in that state. He graduated from the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine in 1888 and following one year of practice in Cincinnati, arrived in Nogales as a surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company in 1889. In 1894, he entered into a partnership with Dr. H.W. Purdy which lasted for 20 years. Chenoweth practiced medicine in Nogales throughout his life and resided there until his death in 1941.

Contribution to Politics: Chenoweth was prominent and well respected in Arizona in the field of medicine. He was appointed Sanitary Commissioner of the Port of Nogales by the U.S. Treasury Department and later became town health officer and County Superintendent of Health as well as retaining a large private practice.

Contribution to Civic Development: Dr. Chenoweth along with his brother, Druggist H.K. Chenoweth, Dr. F.H. Wells, and others conceived the idea of Nogales' first hospital and in 1897 constructed the International Sanitarium. The building later became St. Joseph's Hospital (21-11). Chenoweth is credited with preventing an influenza epidemic in the late teens by using his power as County Health Officer to close all public places, thus preventing the spread of infection. Chenoweth also served on various boards and committees at one time or another, including

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the Board of the Nogales Water Company and the School Board, but removed himself from politics in order to devote his full attention to medicine.

GEORGE CHRIST, SR. (Born: 6/26/1839, Died: 12/16/1904)

George Christ, Sr., one of the most prominent and politically powerful men in Arizona by the turn of the century, was born in Stratford, Ohio in 1839. His family moved to Des Moines, Iowa during Christ's boyhood, and it was there that he went into farming and later became a merchant. Christ became prominent in local political affairs and was Chief of Police in Des Moines for four years. He later became chief of a division in the Department of the Interior in Washington, D.C. and was subsequently appointed a special agent for the Treasury Department. In 1882, Christ moved to Nogales and bought the Montezuma Hotel while still employed by the Treasury Department. Following a four-year period of mining in Mexico, he returned to Nogales, and in 1890 was appointed the first collector of customs. In 1897 Christ was appointed Surveyor General of Arizona by President McKinley and moved to Tucson. During his stay in Nogales, he owned a sizable amount of real estate and was involved in local, state and national politics. Christ died in Nogales on December 16, 1904.

Contribution to Politics: A staunch Republican, Christ was involved in territorial politics and served as national committeeman of Arizona from 1888 to 1892 and was also a delegate to the national conventions at Minneapolis and Chicago. In 1896, he served as financial agent of the National League of Republican Clubs. The Tucson Star endorsed him for appointment as governor in 1889. Further evidence of his political clout at the national level was demonstrated when he went to Washington, D.C. and persuaded President Harrison to segregate the custom's district of Arizona from the El Paso district, creating the Port of Nogales as headquarters for the Arizona district. Christ was then appointed by the President as the first collector of customs. Following Harrison's administration, he again became interested in mining, prompting President McKinley to appoint him Surveyor General of Arizona in 1897.

Contribution to Business and Economic Development: Through his responsibility in creating the Port of Nogales, Christ opened the gateway to international trade, as the subsequent growth of the line cities. As owner of the first Montezuma Hotel, many of Christ's patrons were wealthy investors from the East; however, the hotel was not only a contribution to the business climate of the city, but the Montezuma and its garden were a center for social activity as well.

JOHN T. BRICKWOOD (Born: 12/19/1849, Died: 11/24/1912)

John Brickwood was born near Vandalia, in Southern Illinois and in 1867, at the age of 18, he moved to Colorado to begin a lengthy career as a prospector and mining investor in the western United States. Brickwood followed the historic mining rushes from the Blackhawk, Georgetown and Central City, Colorado boom to

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Prescott and Wickenburg in the 1870s, to Tombstone and Harshaw in the early 1880s. He arrived in Nogales in July of 1883 and resided at that location until his death in 1912. John Brickwood is considered a "founding father" of Nogales and was prominent in business, political and civic affairs of that community.

Contributions to Politics: Brickwood served Nogales in public office throughout his life in the city. At the time of his death, he was serving his fourth term as councilman. Between 1906 and 1910, he served two consecutive terms as mayor. He was also active in the division of Pima County which created Santa Cruz County with Nogales as the county seat.

Contributions to Business and Economic Development: Brickwood was an entrepreneur and shrewd businessman. Upon his arrival in Nogales, he purchased a lot on Morley Avenue directly opposite the first NM&A Railroad Depot and moved his frame saloon building from Harshaw to the site. When the more permanent depot was moved from Benson and relocated at the International line, Brickwood changed business locations and built his saloon opposite the depot directly adjacent to the International line. This enabled him to sell cigars, duty free, out of a south doorway, which was in Mexico. In 1899, he built the substantial two-story Brickwood Hotel on Morley Avenue which also housed the offices of the Sandoval National Bank. Brickwood also owned various other business and residential properties in Nogales.

During the late 1890s John Brickwood was the chairman of the construction committee for the Oro Blanco Road, a venture supported by private businesses to provide a roadway from Oro Blanco to Nogales, and thus, increase trade with the prospective mining district.

Contribution to Community Development: Brickwood is recognized as the first permanent resident of Nogales and as a lifelong advocate of the development and enhancement of the community.

Contribution to Civic Development: Brickwood was a member of the International Order of Odd Fellows and was a charter member of the Nogales Chapter, also serving as Noble Grand Master. He was also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Arizona Pioneers Historical Society. On Brickwood's funeral day, all businesses in Nogales were closed for one hour and most of the leading businessmen and citizens participated in the funeral procession.

BRACEY CURTIS (Born: 7/21/1870, Died: N/D)

Born in Medfield, Massachusetts, to a prominent industrial family, Bracey Curtis made his way to the Southwest in 1889. After mining for some years in Cananea, Mexico, he moved to Nogales where he joined in the organization of the First National Bank, eventually becoming president. He was also vice president of the Washington Trading Company of Patagonia, holding large mining interests in the mining district.

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Contribution to Politics: Curtis was highly regarded in Nogales and, as such, served several terms as councilman during the first two decades of the Twentieth Century. He chaired the fire and water committees, which placed him in charge of Nogales' water system. In 1918, he was the only Republican elected in the town council race. Curtis was the delegate from Santa Cruz County at the Arizona Constitutional Convention in 1911 and served on the Legislative, Private Corporations and Banks Committee. Other evidence of his political capabilities is his appointment to the committee to select sites for the Territorial Prison and Reform School.

Contribution to Community Development: Curtis' capacity as the president of the Nogales Board of Trade during the teens afforded him substantial influence in the course of development and growth of the region.

Contribution to Business and Economic Development: Bracey Curtis was one of the founders of the First National Bank of Nogales, and was the president of the institution during its early years. Much of the credit for its success and stability is attributed to Curtis' leadership and skillful business practices. In the Panic of 1907, it was one of the few financial institutions in the state which continued to meet all of its obligations unhindered. The First National Bank held accounts for the City of Nogales, Santa Cruz County, and the U.S. government, the funds of the post office, Immigration office, and customs house being on deposit there.

Contribution to Civic Development: Curtis served as the chief of the Nogales Volunteer Fire Department for many years during the period of his council service, and donated his time and energy to the organization and is lauded as "bringing it to a high state of efficiency."

JUDGE FRANK J. DUFFY (Born 4/3/1866, Died: N/D)

Frank Duffy was born in Waddington, New York, where he attended public schools and later graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree from St. Lawrence University in 1888. Upon graduation, he moved to Arizona and for the following five years taught school in Phoenix and Globe, studying law in his spare time. Duffy continued to study after his move to Nogales in June of 1893, and after three years in the employ of the U.S. Custom Service, was elected Justice of the Peace in 1896. He was admitted to the bar of the First District Court in 1899, to the bar of the Supreme Court in 1903, and there followed a distinguished career as an attorney and public servant.

Contribution to Politics: Beginning with his election as Justice of the Peace in 1896, Duffy went on to become a popular and well-respected Democrat, prominent in both local and state politics. He held such offices as Town Clerk, County Assessor, U.S. Court Commissioner, Engrossing Clerk of County, District Attorney,

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and County Attorney. Duffy was also on the Nogales City Council, and was active in party politics, acting as a delegate to the Pima County Convention in 1898.

In 1909, he was elected to the 25th Territorial Legislature, chairing the Judiciary and Printing Committee and in 1914 sat on the State Democratic Central Committee. Elected after running uncontested for Superior Court Judge of Santa Cruz County in 1912, he resigned from the bench in 1913 to pursue a more lucrative private practice.

Contribution to Community Development: During the time of the separation of Pima and Santa Cruz Counties, Judge Duffy was serving both as Justice of the Peace and as Assistant Enrolling and Engrossing Clerk, and arranged the complicated legal matters for the bill to divide the counties. Duffy and E.R. Purdum were associated in 1914 and the partnership represented a long list of the most important individuals and firms in Nogales, including the Nogales National Bank, Sonora Bank and Trust Company, Arizona Gas & Electric Company, Karns Bros., Inc., Ramon Vasquez (The Red House), and George B. Marsh, Inc. Later, while affiliated with E.R. Purdum, the firm handled the litigation over the title to the Baca Float Grant #3.

JAMES A. HARRISON (Born: 2/12/1870, Died: 10/12/1962)

James A. Harrison was born in Cloverdale, California in 1870. At age 9, Harrison and his family moved to Arizona, eventually settling on a ranch in Lochiel on the Arizona-Mexican border. At age 16, Harrison drove the mail stage between Crittendon and Duquesne, the youngest driver in the nation. He later joined Wells Fargo as a messenger and resided at Lordsburg, New Mexico until he returned to Santa Cruz County, pursuing interests in banking, merchandising, and raising cattle, which he did on his ranch about eight miles outside of Nogales. Harrison retired from ranching in 1950, and died in a Tucson rest home in 1962.

Contribution to Politics: In 1899, at 29 years of age, James Harrison was introduced to politics when he became the youngest member of the First Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors, and served several additional terms on the board. As his political clout increased, he became active in the state political arena, and represented Santa Cruz County in the first Arizona State Legislature. While in the Legislature, he was a member of several committees including the Code Education and Public Institution Committee, Labor Committee, and the State Accounting and Methods of Business Committee. He was also the chairman of the Counties and County Affairs Committee and also chaired the Live Stock Committee.

Harrison went on to command political attention for the Democratic party in Santa Cruz County by serving repeated terms on the Nogales City Council, and in 1918, was both a city councilman and chairman of the county board where he also presided over the County Council of Defense. Hon. James A. Harrison served as Mayor of Nogales from 1920 to 1924.

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Contribution to Business and Economic Development: In addition to his ranching interests, Harrison was president of the Santa Cruz Valley Bank and Trust which merged with the Nogales National Bank about the time of his retirement from the post. After the merger, he became director of the latter, and was also president of the R.J. Lester Co., Inc., wholesale merchandise brokers. Such positions of fiscal responsibility enabled him to further help shape the economic development of Nogales and Santa Cruz County.

HARRY J. KARNS (Born: 5/17/1880, Died: 2/2/1956)

Harry J. Karns was born in Jamestown, New York and during his youth, lived in Kansas, Colorado, and Pennsylvania. After graduating from high school, he was engaged in the oil business which took him to West Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Kentucky, and Nevada, locating in Nogales in October of 1907. Karns remained in Nogales for almost fifty years, devoting much of his time to public service until his retirement in 1944. He died in Nogales in 1956 at the age of 76.

Contribution to Politics: Karns' lengthy career in the public arena began with his election as senator to the Second State Legislature in 1914, where he was influential in fostering a building program for a series of bridges on the road between Nogales and Tucson. In 1921, the senator was elected to the Nogales City Council, and in 1926, was a member of the Board of Freeholders, which formulated the present Nogales City Charter. The first election following the institution of the new charter was the beginning of Karns' three term stay in office as mayor. Shortly after his election, he helped negotiate an end to the last revolution in Nogales, Sonora as mediator for the two fighting factions.

Contribution to Community Development: Harry Karns is well remembered for his support of public works projects. An engineer and contractor, Karns designed and built the first city water works on the Santa Cruz River and during his administration as mayor, Nogales obtained paved streets, storm sewers and ornamental street lighting. Karns was also one of the strongest proponents of the multi-million dollar flood control system for the twin cities.

Contribution to Civic Development: As a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce, established in 1914, Karns held a lifelong directorship with voting privileges and prior to his death was its oldest active member. He was also regarded as an expert on Nogales history and the history of the Southwest, and was a charter member and first president of the Pimeria Alta Historical Society.

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ALLEN T. BIRD (Born: 4/13/1849, Died: N/D)

Bird, editor and publisher of the Nogales Oasis, was born in Madison, Wisconsin, but the family later moved to Illinois where he learned the printer's trade in his father's office. At fifteen, he enlisted in the Civil War in its last year, and at the close of the war attended school in Illinois and Nebraska. Following his schooling, Bird began working for the Union Pacific Railway, which took him west to Wyoming. Following fifteen years with the railroads, he began working in mining, gaining experience that would eventually lead him to be recognized as one of the premier authorities on the subject in the Southwest. Col. Bird (a title acquired through service in the Arizona National Guard), returned to printing in 1884 and published papers in Montana, California, and New Mexico before establishing the Oasis at Arizola in 1893. Following a short stay there, the Oasis was published in Benson for six months before moving to Nogales in November of 1894. Bird resided in Nogales until the time of his death.

Contribution to Politics: Although the extent of Bird's time in public office was a six-year period during the territorial days in which he served as Clerk of the District Court in Santa Cruz County, he was nonetheless a powerful political force to be reckoned with. Bird was an ardent Republican and through his editorial pages had a substantial effect on public thought and opinion. He had a reputation for exposing corruption in elected officials, and waged political war with the Democrats who ran the Border Vidette throughout the course of the Oasis' existence.

Contribution to Business and Economic Development: At the outset, the Oasis' purpose was two-fold: to offer local and national news to Nogalians and to promote the region. The Oasis frequently had special columns devoted to detailing the development of Nogales and the potentials not only of the town, but especially of the rich mineral deposits in the surrounding mountains. Circulation of the paper reached libraries and private reading rooms in all of the major cities, and probably was the largest single impetus for investment in the district.

Contribution to Civic Development: Bird was chairman of a Chamber of Commerce committee sent to California in order to convince the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to restore Nogales to its former place on Southern Pacific's transcontinental system, following its removal from the line in the early teens. Bird also championed the cause of the first hospital for Nogales, the International Sanitarium (21-11), in the late 1890s.

GEORGE DUNBAR (Born: 5/30/1876, Died: 3/10/1919)

Following George Dunbar's arrival in Nogales in 1914, the California real estate developer set about platting, subdividing and developing tracts within the original one square mile town site into thriving business and residential sections. Dunbar's specialty in California was also development, and Point Richmond, the terminus of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe line in the San Francisco Bay area was his most notable accomplishment before relocating to the line city.

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Contribution to Community Development: Dunbar was Nogales' first true developer. Unlike others such as Captain Noon, who sold off parcels for buyers to do as they wished, Dunbar bought, subdivided, and improved a tract with streets and sidewalks, and then constructed many of the properties which he, in turn, sold to the public.

He first developed the Ellis Tract, where he built his own home on Grand Avenue. This was rapidly followed by other fine homes, including the palatial home of Wirt G. Bowman (22-53). After the Ellis Tract, Dunbar platted and improved the Smelter Tract adjoining the Ellis Tract; the Silver Bell Addition; Dunbar Bungalow Court, modeled after the California houses familiar to him; and Mountain View Addition, along Wayside Drive. In addition to these larger neighborhoods, the developer subdivided smaller blocks and lots and erected thereon smaller homes which were bought on time payments--an up and coming national trend at the time, and one which created a new class of home owners in Nogales. During the four year period, from his arrival in 1914 until December, 1918, Dunbar built 75 homes in Nogales, Arizona, and was also the organizer of the Compania de Constructora de Sonora, which resulted in the erection of dozens of residences in Nogales, Sonora.

Contribution to Business and Economic Development: Not only does George Dunbar deserve much credit for his role in creating a substantial amount of Nogales' early Twentieth Century residential character, but also for his impact on the economy of the border city. Nogales benefited from increased taxes, a rise in employment, and merchants in both the building trades and consumer goods benefited from Dunbar's work. This enhanced the town's economic stability, particularly during the years of WWI.

NASIF KARAM (Born: N/D, Died: 12/2/1955)

A Lebanese immigrant, Nasif Karam arrived in the U.S. in 1895 and before reaching Nogales, lived in Boston; El Paso; and Cananea, Mexico. In 1906, Karam opened La Reforma, a mercantile store on Morley Avenue. By the time of his death in Nogales in 1955, he was a successful businessman, well-known in Arizona, who held several large properties in downtown Phoenix and Tucson.

Contribution to Business and Economic Development: Karam's store, La Reforma, was a substantial and thriving addition to Nogales' economic climate during the early years of the century. Karam further bolstered the town's economy by providing jobs for many in his garment factory where pants and shirts were made.

ADOLPHUS H. NOON, M.D. (Born: 1836, Died: 3/24/1931)

Dr. A.H. Noon was born in London, England, and after serving in his youth as an officer for the British Army in South Africa, immigrated to the United States in 1865. Following his arrival in America, Noon moved west to Utah, where he

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founded Eureka, a small town in the Tintic Mining District. From Utah, he went to San Francisco where he completed the medical education he had begun during his military service in the British Army.

It was while he was in California that he met Captain J.J. Noon. The two were not related. Capt. Noon was a miner who interested the doctor in a mining expedition to Arizona. They settled in Oro Blanco in about 1879, and Dr. Noon practiced medicine in that location until his move to Nogales in June, 1898. Through his combination of medicine, ranching, mining, and politics, Noon became implanted in the economic and political power base of the new county, and was recognized as a prominent leader of the community until his death in Nogales in 1931.

Contribution to Politics: Noon's distinguished political career began in Eureka, Utah, shortly after his arrival in this country, when he was appointed first postmaster and subsequently elected to Justice of the Peace and appointed notary public. Noon was an eloquent and affirmed political enthusiast, writing articles for the Chicago Tribune and at one time was an active populist, attending the party convention held at St. Louis in 1896. He was a natural choice for work in the political arena, and was appointed by the governor to the first Santa Cruz County Board of Supervisors in 1899. Noon helped to work out a plan to divide Pima and Santa Cruz County indebtedness at the time of the split and was elected by the Board of Supervisors as chairman.

In 1900, he was elected by the Santa Cruz County Democrats as their first representative to the Arizona House of Representatives, and in 1910, was elected as Mayor of Nogales.

Contribution to Business and Economic Development: In addition to his political and medical work, Noon was a prominent land owner and businessman in the region who owned several mines in the area at various times, as well as holding substantial real estate within the town of Nogales.

Contribution to Civic Development: Noon was professionally active in the medical fraternity of the state, being a member of the Arizona Territorial Medical Association and the first president of the Santa Cruz County Medical Association. He also performed medical research and published his findings, and was considered one of the state's premier physicians. Socially, Noon was a member of A.O.U.W. in California, and served as treasurer of the Nogales Order of F.&A.M.

CAPTAIN JOHN J. NOON (Born: 7/27/1828, Died: N/D)

John Noon was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1828, and emigrated with his family in 1834. As a youth, Noon lived in Indiana and attended the Jesuit College in Cincinnati. Following the completion of his education, he resided in Louisiana,

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Continuation sheet Significance Item number 8 Page 25

Ohio, Missouri, and California. Upon reaching California in 1850, he began following the trail of the mining booms which eventually led him to Oro Blanco in the company of Dr. A.H. Noon in 1879, which the two helped to found. Capt. Noon arrived in Nogales about 1890. Noon was one of the well-known pioneers of the territory, and was lauded by his contemporaries as being influential in the prosperity of the city.

Contribution to Politics: Noon was a leading Republican during the territorial period, active in securing the division of Pima and Santa Cruz Counties, and was especially influential in the advancement of the Nogales Public School System. Capt. Noon served one term as a city councilman.

Contribution to Community Development: Upon his arrival in the Line City, he bought a large parcel of land adjoining the town site to the northwest where he built his home and planted a large orchard. In 1893, Noon acquired a large parcel of land south of his existing property. The tract was subdivided into lots and sold and was known as the Noon Addition, which became a substantial residential street.

W.F. OVERTON (Born: 5/26/1854, Died: N/D)

Born in Nevada County, California, Overton became a Wells Fargo agent in 1873 at San Francisco and served on the west coast until he was transfereed to Tucson in 1885. He attained political prominence there by being elected city treasurer for one term and in 1892, was elected Pima County Treasurer. In 1895, Overton became head of Wells Fargo's operations in Nogales and soon established himself both politically and economically in the border community.

Contribution to Politics: Overton's political reputation enabled him to secure a hotly contested mayoral race in 1897, and he was reelected for a second term in 1899.

Contribution to Community Development: Overton played a key role in the development of Nogales at the turn of the century. In 1898, he took a leave of absence from his job as a Wells Fargo agent to help secure the patent to the Nogales town site which cleared the way for the city's growth. Overton also had substantial real estate holdings, and in 1897, built the beautiful Queen Anne house on Sonoita Avenue (16-60). Overton served as the director of the Nogales Building and Loan Association in 1878 which was made up of influential businessmen who made loans to individuals for the purpose of fostering civic growth in Nogales.

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Continuation sheet Significance Item number 8 Page 26

ANTON AND LUIS PROTO (Born: N/D, Died: Luis - 3/7/1909, Anton - 1923)

After leaving Macedonia, Greece, to come to America in 1878, the Protos were merchants in New York, then worked in Panama as interpreters for a short time, lived in San Francisco, moved to Tucson in 1881, and following a short stay there, pursued businesses in Tombstone and Sonora before settling in Nogales in 1882. From an early start with a small bakery, the brothers' enterprises grew into one of the largest jobbing houses in the territory, and they became owners of the huge Cocospera Ranch in Sonora which covered over 250,000 acres. They became well-known in both southern Arizona and northern Sonora, and were partners in all business ventures until the death of Luis Proto on March 7, 1909.

Contribution to Politics: Anton Proto was the first elected Mayor of Nogales and served repeated terms on the city council.

Contribution to Business and Economic Development: Through the success of their business dealings and the size of the concerns they operated, Proto Brothers beneficially influenced the local tax base, employment rate, and rate of growth in Nogales during the territorial period and the years of early statehood.

Contribution to Civic Development: During his lifetime, Luis Proto was connected with the Pan-American Lodge, the Nogales F.&A.M. #11, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Upon his death in 1923, Anton Proto's assets were divided between Ambos; Nogales; and Macedonia, Greece.

P. SANDOVAL (Born: N/D, Died: N/D)

Prior to his arrival in Nogales in December, 1884, Sandoval was associated with his brother in the firm J.V. Sandoval and Hijos of Guaymas, Mexico. He came to Nogales in December, 1884, to open a custom house brokerage, following which time he became an influential member of both border communities.

Contribution to Business and Economic Development: After conducting business in Nogales for three and a half years, the Sandoval brothers established a bank to further their investment purposes. In 1888, the bank of P. Sandoval & Company, the first bank in Nogales, was created. On October 1, 1899, the firm opened its doors to the public and thereafter held deposits for European, American, and Mexican capitalists, representing all types of investments in land, livestock, and mining. Shortly after its inception, it was appointed agent for the Banco Nacional de Mexico, at that time the largest banking institution of that country. It was also local agent for the Banco de Sonora located at Hermosillo of which P. Sandoval was a director.

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JOSEPHINE SAXON (Born: N/D, Died: N/D)

A pioneer resident of Santa Cruz County, Josephine Saxon arrived in the region prior to 1888 and taught school both in Nogales and in the country districts in outlying areas for many years.

Contribution to Politics: Saxon attained unique political prominence by being the first woman elected to a county political office, that of County School Superintendent, in four consecutive elections beginning in 1912. She ran on the Democratic Ticket and always carried the county by a big majority, this at a time before the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment.

HANSON RAY SISK (Born: 1882, Died: 10/12/1969)

Sisk left his home in Madisonville, Kentucky in 1909 and went to Indianapolis beginning his newspaper career at age 17. He joined the Associated Press in 1914 and began working for the El Paso Herald where he was assigned as a war correspondent in Mexico. Sisk located in Nogales in 1916 and became business manager of the Herald before purchasing the paper from R.L. O'Neil in 1918. From that time until his death in 1969, Sisk was editor and publisher of the Herald, reputedly being a publisher in Arizona longer than any other person.

Contribution to Politics: Active in Republican Party politics, he held positions as city alderman and school board member.

Contribution to Civic Developments: Sisk served two terms as president of the Chamber of Commerce, was a life member of the Elks Club and held a state office in the Knights of Pythias. He was also a member of the Pimeria Alta Historical Society. Professionally, he was associated with the Arizona Newspaper Association, serving two terms as president, and at one time was chairman of the Associated Press in Arizona. In recognition of his outstanding contributions, Sisk was presented with the first annual Master Editor-Publisher Award by the Arizona Newspaper Association in 1963.

REV. O.A. SMITH (Born: 1873, Died: 9/30/1962)

Smith arrived in Nogales in 1919 as pastor of the oldest Protestant church in Nogales, the Congregational Church. Throughout his life, he worked to improve the standard of living for all Nogalians. He died in a Tucson rest home in 1962 at the age of 89.

Contribution to Politics: Smith was a member of the city council in the late 20s and early 30s at a time when the city was undertaking comprehensive public improvement work.

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Contribution to Civic Development: Serving for many years as director of the Chamber of Commerce, Smith was particularly interested in sustaining friendly relations with Mexico, and was a member of the International Relations Committee. He was also a Rotarian as well as being affiliated with other organizations. Rev. Smith was responsible for the merger of the Congregational and Methodist Churches in Nogales into the United Churches Fellowship and following his retirement from the pulpit, was retained as pastor emeritus. During the Great Depression he was the executive head of the Associated Charities and helped provide relief to thousands of needy Arizonans. A newspaper account of his death stated: "We know of no other citizen who strived so hard and did so much for the betterment of the entire community."

EDWARD TITCOMB (Born: 1863, Died: 6/2/1956)

Edward Titcomb was born in Windham, New Hampshire in 1863, and upon completion of his high school education, came west to engage in mining in the silver districts of Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona. He first settled in Nogales in 1884, but went to Sonora to mine, returning in 1889. In 1889, he formed a partnership with Col. Bill Roy and the two started a small mining supply dealership. The business continued, and incorporated after the death of Roy in 1900, expanding until it became the city's largest employer. Titcomb was well-known and influential in both Arizona and northern Sonora. He died in a Tucson rest home in 1956.

Contribution to Business and Economic Development: The firm of Roy and Titcomb grew from a modest mining supply store to the largest foundry and machine shop in the Southwest. They were exporters, jobbers, and manufacturers of mining machinery and heavy hardware and built the first engines and quartz mill machinery in Arizona. Titcomb was president of the corporation. He also was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Nogales and sat on the Board of Directors, as well as serving as Secretary and Director of the Nogales Electric Light and Water Company. He was president of the Arizona and Sonora Manufacturing Company. Titcomb also established the telephone systems at Hermosillo and Guaymas, Mexico, and built light freighters in a Mexican shipyard.

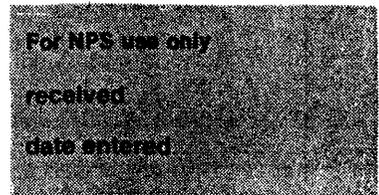
Contribution to Community Development: Titcomb was a member of the Nogales Building and Loan Association in early-day Nogales, serving at one time as Secretary.

RAMON VASQUEZ (Born: 1858, Died: N/D)

Born in an old Tucson family while his parents were traveling in Mexico, Vasquez attended the first public school in Tucson. It was in that city that he began his business career, then in 1887, he located in Nogales. Following a two-year partnership with F.G. Hermosillo, Vasquez opened a dry goods business. He became a prominent businessman and financier in the region, serving for a time in public office.

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Contributions to Politics: Ramon Vasquez served two terms as city councilman, but declined further political opportunities preferring to direct his attention to his business.

Contribution to Business and Economic Development: Vasquez's mercantile establishment, La Casa Colorado (The Red House), was one of the most important features of the commercial climate of Nogales. The Red House sold merchandise throughout the territory and also shipped goods by rail throughout Mexico, using a system of mail-order merchandising. In addition to his dry goods business, Vasquez had interests in real estate in both Nogales and Tucson, owned a cattle ranch on the Lower San Pedro River and was managing director for the water supply of Nogales, Sonora.

Contribution to Civic Development: Active in both civic and social affairs, Vasquez was a charter member and served as Chancellor of the Nogales Chapter of the Knights of Pythias, was a master of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Nogales, was in the Masonic Order in Sonora, and was associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

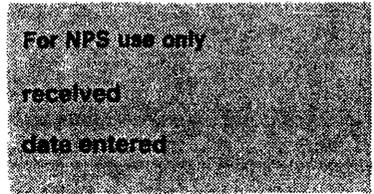
WIRT G. BOWMAN (Born: 3/28/1874, Died: 4/29/1949)

Bowman was born in West Point, Mississippi, and emigrated westward at the age of 11, working as a ranch hand in Texas and later as a telegraph operator in Colorado. In 1893, Bowman moved to Nogales where he worked for the Southern Pacific of Mexico for 18 years as agent for all major stops between Guaymas and Nogales. He resided in Nogales owning a variety of important businesses until 1924. He died in Phoenix in 1949. During his lifetime, Wirt G. Bowman was prominent statewide in business, civic, and political affairs.

Contribution to Politics: Wirt G. Bowman began his political career in Nogales holding his first elected office as city alderman in 1914 and served two consecutive terms. He was elected mayor of Nogales in 1918 and that same year was elected to the Arizona State Legislature. His election to the legislature gave him statewide political exposure and in 1924, he was elected as Vice Chairman of the Democratic Party State Central Committee. In the absence of the committee chairman, Bowman was acting chairman for the entire 1924 presidential election campaign. He was also chairman of the Arizona delegation at the national convention supporting William Gibbs McAdoo. His initiative and demonstrated leadership during the campaign earned him the respect of Democratic leaders throughout the nation and, as a result, in 1932, he was elected as Democratic National Committeeman, serving eight years until 1940. Wirt G. Bowman was a born leader and power manipulator who knew how to exercise his authority. He was a consistent, competent, effective, and constructive political leader at a time when the Democrats held strong control of Arizona politics. As such, he was considered one of the most prominent political figures in the state.

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Continuation sheet Significance

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Contribution to Business and Economic Development: Wirt G. Bowman's contributions to local economy began in 1912 when he retired from the Southern Pacific Railroad to become a cattle broker during the exodus of American cattle grazing in Mexico as a result of the Mexican Revolution. He subsequently owned a wholesale grocery business, a jobbing house, and the Bowman Mercantile Company. His ability to manage business was clearly demonstrated by the variety of commercial interests that he owned. After moving from Nogales, he was involved in regional real estate development, in particular, the Mexican Development Company and the Agua Caliente Company, responsible for the construction of the famous Agua Caliente Resort in 1928.

Contribution to Community Development: Bowman was owner of substantial real estate in Nogales throughout his life. The two most important in terms of community development were the Bowman Hotel (17-8), which he built in 1917, and the Montezuma Hotel, which he owned during the post historic period.

Contribution to Civic Development: Wirt Bowman was prominent in civic affairs in Nogales, as well as in Phoenix, San Diego, and Los Angeles. His affiliations and positions included the Elks Lodge, Lions Club, 32nd Degree Scottish Rite Mason, honorary life member of the Al Bahr Shrine in San Diego, and of the Al Malaikah Shrine in Los Angeles, and President of the Nogales Chamber of Commerce.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Crawford Hill 63; Marsh Heights 7

Quadrangle name Nogales Quadrangle

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References See continuation sheet for District; see inventory forms for individually eligible properties.

A

Zone	Easting			Northing					

B

Zone	Easting			Northing					

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

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F

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See Continuation Sheets (Item 7, pages B and D) for each district.

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

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title James Woodward, Architectural Historian
Sauna Patton Francissen, Research Assistant

organization Janus Associates, Inc. date September 1984

street & number 602 North 7th Street telephone (602) 254-0826

city or town Phoenix state Arizona 85006

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national 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 Donna J. Schuber

title State Historic Preservation Officer date June 14, 1985

For NPS use only

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

See Continuation Sheet for Districts date
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation sheet

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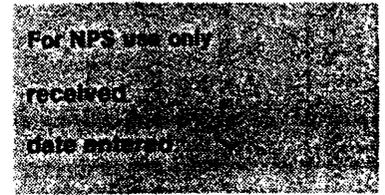
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Page 1

Nogales MRA

UTM Coordinates

Marsh Heights Historic Residential District - Acreage 7

- A 12 504940 3466900
- B 12 505760 3466900
- C 12 505760 3466400
- D 12 504940 3466400

Crawford Hill Historic Residential District - Acreage 63

- A 12 505965 3466750
- B 12 506215 3466580
- C 12 506115 3466420
- D 12 505845 3466580

UTM's for Individual Properties are provided on each Inventory Form.

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date entered

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Nogales Multiple Resource Area
State Santa Cruz County, ARIZONA

Cover 8/29/85

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Burton Building

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Attest Delores Byers 8/29/85

Attest

2. Cranz, Frank F., House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Attest Delores Byers 8/29/85

Attest

3. Bowman, W. G., House

~~Entered in the National Register~~
Substantive Review

Keeper

Attest Linda McClelland 8/29/85

Attest

4. Arizona-Sonora Manufacturing
Company Machine Shop

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Attest Delores Byers 8/29/85

Attest

5. Bowman Hotel

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Attest Delores Byers 8/29/85

Attest

6. Dunbar, George, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Attest Delores Byers 8/29/85

Attest

7. Crawford Hill Historic
Residential District

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Attest Delores Byers 8/29/85

Attest

8. Harrison, Sen. James A.,
House

~~Entered in the National Register~~
Substantive Review

Keeper

Attest Linda McClelland 8/29/85

Attest

9. Marsh, George B., Building

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Attest Delores Byers 8/29/85

Attest

10. House at 220 Walnut Street

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Attest Delores Byers 8/29/85

Attest

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Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Nogales Multiple Resource Area
State Santa Cruz County, ARIZONA

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

11. House at 334--338 Walnut Street

Entered in the *for* National Register Keeper

Helena Byers 8/29/85

Attest

12. House at 665 Morley Avenue

Entered in the National Register *for* Keeper

Helena Byers 8/29/85

Attest

13. Kress, S. H., & Co., Building

~~Entered in the National Register~~ *for* Keeper

Linda McClelland 8/29/85

Attest

14. Las Dos Naciones Cigar Factory

Entered in the National Register *for* Keeper

Helena Byers 8/29/85

Attest

15. Hotel Blanca

Entered in the National Register *for* Keeper

Helena Byers 8/29/85

Attest

16. Mediterranean Style House (124 Walnut)

Entered in the National Register *for* Keeper

Helena Byers 8/29/85

Attest

17. Mediterranean Style House (116 Walnut)

Entered in the National Register *for* Keeper

Helena Byers 8/29/85

Attest

18. Miller, Hugo, House

~~Entered in the National Register~~ *for* Keeper

Linda McClelland 8/29/85

Attest

19. Nogales Electric Light, Ice & Water Company Power House

Entered in the National Register *for* Keeper

Helena Byers 8/29/85

Attest

20. Nogales High School

Entered in the National Register *for* Keeper

Helena Byers 8/29/85

Attest

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Nogales Multiple Resource Area
State Santa Cruz County, ARIZONA

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

21. Nogales Steam Laundry Building

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 8/29/85

Attest

22. Montezuma Hotel

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 8/29/85

Attest

23. Marsh Heights Historic
Residential District

~~Entered in the
National Register~~
Substantive Review

for Keeper

Linda McClelland 10/29/85

Attest

24. Wise, J.E., Building

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 8/29/85

Attest

25. Piscorski, Jose, Building

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 8/29/85

Attest

26. Noon, A.S., Building

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 8/29/85

Attest

27. Three Mediterranean Cottages
on Parjarito Street

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 8/29/85

Attest

28. 10 Cottages on Short
Street

~~Entered in the
National Register~~
Substantive Review

for Keeper

Linda McClelland 8/29/85

~~Determined Eligible~~
Attest

29. Southern Pacific Co. &
Freight Depot

Substantive Review

for Keeper

Eligible/Linda McClelland 8/29/85

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Attest

30. Woolworth, F.L. & Co.
Building

Substantive Review

for Keeper

Eligible/Linda McClelland 2/3/86

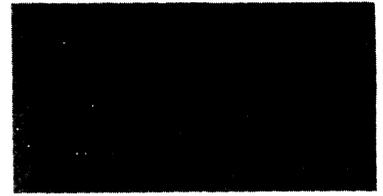
DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Attest

Nogales City Hall - already listed

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Nogales MRA
State Arizona

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

31. US Custom House

~~Substantive Review~~

Keeper

Linda M. Cloward
8/6/87

Attest

32.

Keeper

Attest

33.

Keeper

Attest

34.

Keeper

Attest

35.

Keeper

Attest

36.

Keeper

Attest

37.

Keeper

Attest

38.

Keeper

Attest

39.

Keeper

Attest

40.

Keeper

Attest