UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

# **NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR NPS USE ONLY RECEIVED MAY 1 3 1980 JUN | 6 1980

DATE ENTERED

SEE II	NSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO TYPE ALL ENTRIES O			
1 NAME				
HISTORIC				
Gilb	ert Elementary School			
AND/OR COMMON				
The	Alamo			
2 LOCATION				
STREET & NUMBER				
	t corner of Elliot &	Gilbert Roads	NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
City, Town		MOINITY OF	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRI	ICT
Gilbert STATE		VICINITY OF CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Arizona		04	Maricopa	013
3 CLASSIFIC	ATION			
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESI	ENT USE
DISTRICT	-XPUBLIC	_OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
X BUILDING(S)	PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	вотн	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENCE
SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	X_YES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	المصدة storag
4 OWNER OF	PROPERTY			
NAME				
Gilbert	Unified School Distri	ct No. 41		
STREET & NUMBER				
140 S. G	<u>ilbert Rd., P.O. Draw</u>	er #1		
city.town Gilbert		VICINITY OF	state Arizona	85234
	OF LECAL DECCE		Arizona	03234
5 LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR	IPTION		
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS,E	tc. Maricopa Coun	tv Courthouse		•
STREET & NUMBER				
CITY, TOWN	111 South Third A	ven ue	STATE	
	oenix		Arizona	
	TATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		
		LIGGORTH		
TITLE				
DATE		FENERAL	STATECOUNTYLOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR			LOCAL	
SURVEY RECORDS	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
CITY, TOWN			STATE	
<del></del>				



\_\_EXCELLENT

 $X_{GOOD}$ 

\_\_FAIR

#### CONDITION

\_\_DETERIORATED

\_\_UNEXPOSED

LAUNALTERED
LAUNALTERED

**CHECK ONE** 

X\_ORIGINAL SITE
\_\_MOVED DATE\_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Gilbert Elementary School, located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Gilbert and Elliot Roads in Gilbert, Arizona, consists of a central block with two attached wings. The central block was built in 1913 of stuccoed ceramic block. Rectangular in plan, the building measures 121 feet across the front, by 61 feet on each side. Each wing is joined to the main section by a covered arcade and is also rectangular in plan. The north wing was built in 1917-1918 and measures 83 feet by 36 feet; the south wing was built in 1925 and measures 121 feet by 61 feet.

Across the front of the main facade is a buttressed portico on a raised base, reached by steps on three sides. It features five semicircular arches: three across the front and one at either end. The front wall of the portico rises to form a curvilinear parapet, typical of the Mission Revival style. The parapet is pierced by three semicircular arched openings. The central opening, which is larger than the two flanking openings, houses an original cast brass bell. Exterior walls are stuccoed and have been painted in a sandy beige tone.

Entry to the main block is by three sets of double doors; one in the front portico and two on each side leading into the covered arcades connecting each wing to the central block. All of the original 24-over-24 light double hung exterior windows have been replaced with sliding aluminum frame windows. Several other exterior windows have been covered over and stuccoed, reducing both natural lighting and cross ventilation in the classrooms. The windows, which are arranged primarily in either groups of two or four, were originally all shaded with terra cotta tile-roofed hoods supported by wooden brackets. Currently, only the main section and north wing have these hoods intact.

The flat roof is covered with built-up composition material. The parapet of the exterior walls have  $6" \times 6"$  decorative wood pieces simulating protuding vigas, which are the roof rafters found in traditional Southwestern architecture. The foundation is of poured concrete.

The main block contains four classrooms, an auditorium, a library and a principal's office. A small basement located under the auditorium now serves as storage space. At one time, it housed a boiler for steam heating and has served as classroom space when needed. The north wing consists of four classrooms, two on the ground floor and two in the basement. The south wing contains two classrooms and the school's restroom facilities.

The interior of the main section features most of the original materials, such as wainscoating, doors and the associated hardware. Each classroom has one interior doorway. The classrooms have interior transom windows opening onto the corridors for cross ventilation. The floors are made of 1 inch-by-2 inch oak tongue-and- groove boards over wood subflooring supported by heavy timbers. The north wing displays similar wood flooring. The south wing, however, has concrete flooring. Both wings also feature most of their original interior features. The only major alteration to the interiors of each section has been the addition of fluorescent lighting fixtures.

PERIOD	AR	EAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW	
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	XARGHITECTURE	XEDUCATION	MILITARY	X SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
1800-1899	COMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
<del>-X</del> 1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRYINVENTION	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Lescher and Kibbey: Architects

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

1913, 1917-1918, 1925

SPECIFIC DATES

The Gilbert Elementary School was built at a time when the school building of many small communities throughout America was often the largest and most conspicuous building in the community. Certainly for Gilbert, Arizona, this building was the most prominent for many years. The building was designed in the Mission Revival Style by Architects Lescher and Kibbey of Phoenix in a fashion typical of many other institutional buildings designed by them. This architectural firm was probably responsible for more public building in Arizona than any other firm. More importantly, the Gilbert Elementary School is the only remaining public building surviving from the town's beginnings. The building has served as a focal point for non-educational activities such as community events and political rallies. In addition, two major religious institutions got their start in the community by holding services there. Certainly, the building has served the elementary educational needs of the community throughout most of Gilbert's existence.

On April 24, 1913, a bond was authorized by the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors in the sum of \$15,000 for the purpose of raising money for constructing, furnishing and landscaping a new school because the old two-room adobe school had become too small. On June 6, 1913, the Wilbur Realty Company of Gilbert donated five acres of land at the southwest corner of the intersection of Elliot and Gilbert Roads to the Highland School District No. 41.

The architectural firm of Lescher and Kibbey, of Phoenix, drew the plans for the building, which consisted of four classrooms, a library, a principal's office and an assembly room. The Mission Revival style building is vaguely reminiscent of the Alamo in Texas, and the building developed the local nickname "The Alamo". The restrooms were built with block taken from the old two-room Highland School on Cooper Road. The first classes were held in the new school in September, 1913.

This building was the only place in the small community which could be used for both education needs and social functions. Ethel Hoffman Lacy, daughter of one of the members of the school board at the time the school was built, says, "That was the only place to go--there wasn't any other building around that you could have entertainment in." The Woman's Club presented plays there, the townspeople had oyster suppers, square dancing and potluck suppers. When political rallies were held, or politicians came to speak, the school building was used as the meeting place.

The Methodist Church in Gilbert was organized and conducted services on the porch of the Gilbert Elementary School with eleven members in August, 1915. They met there for three years until October, 1918, when they moved with a membership of twenty-four into their own building. Also, in 1915, the Mormons felt the need to

(See continuation sheet)

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

School Board Meeting Minutes Books History of the Methodist Church History of the Mormon Church Board of Supervisors Minutes Book of Deeds

Archives of Dana, Larson, Roubal and Associates

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located at the sout Arizona.	hwest corner of	Gilbert and El	liot Roads, in Gilbert,
LIST ALL STATES AND CO	OUNTIES FOR PROPER	TIES OVERLAPPING	STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Arizona State Parks STREET & NUMBER			February 13, 1980 TELEPHONE
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
1688 West Adams CITY OR TOWN			(602) 255-4174 STATE
Phoenix Phoenix		NI OFFICER	Arizona 85007
STATE HISTORIC P	<b>KESEK VA IIO</b> TED SIGNIFICANCE OF		
NATIONAL	STA	TE	LOCAL X
· ·	clusion in the National	Register and certify t	ervation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hat it has been evaluated according to the
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFIC	ER SIGNATURE	Ayres	
TITLE	5	HPO	DATE 7 May 1980
NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PF	19 FERTY IS INCLUDED	IN THE NATIONAL I	REGISTER
W. Ray J	vee,		) DATE 6-16-80
EST: ford The	OGY AND HISTORIC P	RESERVATION	DATE (-/3-80)
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGI	STEP /		· ·

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

2

8

have their own Gilbert Ward, so they began holding their meetings in the school building. By February, 1918, the members had built their own building across Elliot Road from the school.

Several new elementary schools have been built to serve the community, and the old school building ceased being used for classrooms in the fall of 1978. The Gilbert Elementary School is now being used by the school district for the storage of school supplies. The school play yard is still used, however, by children attending the new Gilbert Elementary School adjacent on the south.

Because of the building's age, beauty, style of architecture, location in proximity to newer school locations and its uniqueness in being the only institutional building left from the beginnings of the Town of Gilbert, the Gilbert Historical Society feels it is worth preserving, and plans to set up a museum in it and perform needed rehabilitation work.