

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received DEC 28 1987
date entered FEB -9 1988

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

1. Name

historic Safford Multiple Resource Area

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Downtown Safford n/a not for publication

city, town Safford n/a vicinity of

state Arizona code 04 county Graham code 09

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name see accompanying inventory forms, multiple ownership

street & number

city, town n/a vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Graham County Courthouse

street & number 800 W. Main

city, town Safford state Arizona

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Safford Historic Resource Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date October, 1985 federal state county local

depository for survey records Arizona State Historic Preservation Office

city, town Phoenix state Arizona

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" 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

SUMMARY STATEMENT

The Safford Multiple Resource Area (MRA), contains twenty-two nominated historic buildings which were built during the period of significance between 1890 and 1930. One building was built after the historic period in 1940 and should be considered for addition to the National Register of Historic Places when it meets the age criteria. One building is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. A total of twenty-four historic buildings are included in the MRA boundaries.

The MRA boundaries are within the city limits of Safford, Arizona. Safford is located on the Gila River at the northeastern base of the Pinaleno Mountains. The Gila Mountains rise across the river to the north. The rich riparian section of the valley in which Safford lies is approximately thirty-five miles long and from six to ten miles wide, forming a long verdant oasis in the desert.

The Safford MRA contains seventeen residences, (one will be considered for eligibility in the future) three nominated public buildings, and three nominated commercial buildings. Three outbuildings located on the residential lots are intact and are considered as contributing elements. One building in the MRA, the Graham County Courthouse, a public building, was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on May 25, 1982.

The residential properties include examples of Queen Anne, Western Colonial Revival, Period Revival, and Bungalow styles. Seven of the nine residences built before 1915 are representative of the Queen Anne style, and are constructed of adobe, wood frame or brick (A44, B21, B30, C11, C13, C43, D3). Two Western Colonial style residences (C8, C18) were built during this same period and two were constructed in the 1920's (A18, A51). An Eclectic Tudor Revival style (B45), a Spanish Colonial Revival (C14), and three Bungalow style (C7, C12, C22) residences were built between 1926 and 1930. A Pueblo Revival style (D1) residence was built in 1940 and should be considered for inclusion in the MRA when it meets the age criteria.

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The commercial properties include examples of Spanish Colonial Revival (B14), Neo-Classical Revival (A39) and Mission Revival (A15) styles that were built between 1920 and 1928. The public buildings include examples of Tudor Revival (B3), Mission Revival (B38) and Bungalow (A41) styles that were built from 1915 to 1930. These styles are typical of the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century development patterns found in the southwestern United States. The twenty-three nominated buildings retain a high degree of their original architectural integrity and are the finest remaining examples of Safford's architectural development during the historic period.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

Land Use

Although the city of Safford is laid out in a rectilinear grid plan with a north south axis, the blocks are not uniform in size. US Highway 70 cuts across the city dividing the center of the original townsite. The highway was developed in the 1920's and played a major role in the development of the city. In addition, the Union Canal crosses the community diagonally from northwest to southeast separating the residential section from the commercial area. The Southern Pacific Railroad tracks run east to west through the community and also serve to separate the commercial district from the residential area to the south. The original Main Street commercial area, located one block south of the highway, ends at the Graham County Courthouse which serves as a major focal point in downtown Safford.

Residential density is moderate. The nominated residences range in size from modest to moderate dimensions. Two of the public buildings and the three commercial buildings are imposing structures in the community. The other public building (the Womans Club) is a modest structure.

Residential Architectural Styles

The development of the buildings nominated in the Safford MRA follows the typical progression of residential building styles found in the western United States and in Arizona. Anglo settlement of Safford and the eastern Gila River Valley began in 1874. Early settlers built adobe residences patterned after the Sonoran Style dwellings previously built

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in the valley by Mexican immigrants. Safford residents soon began cutting timber on Mount Graham and built more typically Anglo wood frame buildings. None of these early buildings remain intact in Safford today.

Mormon settlers to the Gila Valley and Safford who arrived in the 1880's brought with them brick making skills and the tradition of building brick dwellings. The railroad arrived in Safford in 1895 and brought dimensioned lumber and manufactured building materials to the community. During this early settlement period residential building styles were primarily Queen Anne and Western Colonial Revival. Building materials included adobe, wood frame, cut stone and a predominance of brick. Decorative elements included manufactured turned columns, spindlework and narrow wood frame windows which were imported by rail. The vast majority of these early residences have been insensitively modified or are no longer extant in the community.

By 1915, a shift in style from the "old fashioned" Queen Anne style occurred in residential architecture as Safford became the county seat and was increasingly the most important agricultural/commercial center in the Gila Valley. Bungalow and Period Revival style residences predominated. A variety of influences are found on the remaining, intact Bungalows that include Spanish Colonial, Craftsman and Period Revival details utilized as decorative elements on the Bungalow form. Large Period Revival style residences were also built during the period from 1915 to 1930. An exceptionally fine example of a Pueblo Revival Style home was built in 1940. Brick continued to be a popular building material although frame and stucco and wood shingle were introduced as exterior finishes.

None of the residences are known to have been designed by architects. The nominated residences were evaluated in a 1985 historic resource survey as the most significant architectural examples remaining in Safford.

Queen Anne

Nine of the seventeen residential buildings in the Safford Multiple Resource Area were built during the settlement period between 1890 and 1915 and include some of the earliest intact examples of architecture in Safford. The majority, seven, were built in the Queen Anne style. The Queen Anne residences are all single story and were built with a variety of materials such as brick, adobe and wood frame. The building form varies from rectangular and T-Plan with a front facade porch, to L-plan

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with the entrance recessed under a porch. Gable or hipped gable roofs are frequently topped by corbeled, interior chimneys. The Queen Anne residences are trimmed with machine-made stickwork. Windows with art-glass, bay windows and tall, narrow, wood frame windows are typical of this style.

Rectangular Queen Anne Style Residence

The Packer Home (C43), built in 1892, is the earliest extant Queen Anne style residence in the Safford Multiple Resource Area. The rectangular brick residence displays a gabled hip wood shingle roof with two interior corbeled chimneys and cast stone quoins. The full front hip roofed porch is supported by four corinthian columns joined by a jigsaw open balustrade. A small rear addition and the replacement of the original porch foundation supported with old brick do not detract from the original integrity of the residence. A compatible garage at the rear of the home displays a gable roof and is built of brick with rusticated stone quoins similar to the residence.

L-Plan Queen Anne Style Residences

Three of the Queen Anne style residences are L-Plan, though each was constructed of different building materials. The Williams Home (D3), a Queen Anne style brick residence, with L-Plan gable roof, was built in 1895, the year the railroad arrived, and displays some of the earliest imported mass produced detailing in Safford. Detailing on the Williams Home includes a jigsaw trimmed pediment, paired narrow front windows with transoms, and turned wood porch supports. The rear addition was probably added after the historic period, is not visible from the front facade, and does not affect the overall integrity of the residence.

The Queen Anne style residence at 611 3rd Avenue (A44), built in 1900, was also constructed with an L-Plan gable roof. It is the earliest intact adobe residence in Safford and displays a decorative vent and shingled pediment above a boxed cornice. The rear addition was probably added in the historic period and does not affect the integrity of the original design. Few adobe homes remain in Safford. This home is uniquely representative of early 1900 development with adobe building materials.

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The Davis Home (C11), built in 1915, is a wood frame L-Plan Queen Anne style residence with gabled hip and gable roofs. The residence displays bay windows at the left side and the front facade, a double front entry with single light leaded glass windows and transoms, and diamond and round patterned shingles at the front pediment.

T-Plan Queen Anne Style Residences

There are two excellent examples of T-Plan Queen Anne style residences in the Safford MRA. The Ridgeway Home (B21), built in 1905, was originally an L-Plan, which was converted to a T-Plan as the Ridgeway family grew. The home was built of cut stone with no distinctive detailing. A wood frame rear addition was built during the historic period and does not detract from the original intent of the design.

The Cross Home (B30), built in 1910, is also a T-Plan in the Queen Anne style. The gable roofed residence displays diamond patterned shingles at the pediments and is constructed of brick with a belt course and key stone arched lintels. A wood frame addition is at the rear and was probably constructed during the historic period. The soft brick is spalling near the ground level.

Transitional Queen Anne Style Residence

One Transitional Queen Anne style residence, the Welker Home (C13), built in circa 1915, is also included in the Safford MRA. The rectangular, brick building displays Queen Anne elements such as decorative wood shingles below the cornice, a leaded glass focal window, a bay window at the south side facade and wood porch columns combined with Western Colonial Revival elements such as building shape, a hipped roof porch extending the width of the front facade and a high hipped roof with hipped dormers on the front and side elevations. The building has a wood frame addition at the rear which was probably added during the historic period and a modern wrought iron porch railing which is reversible and does not detract from the overall integrity of the residence. This residence depicts a transition in architectural preference and is thus important to the understanding of early Safford residential development.

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Western Colonial Revival Style Residences

Western Colonial Revival Style residences are found throughout the state of Arizona. They represent a transitional style from Queen Anne to Bungalow forms and were built between 1880 and 1920. Characteristics generally include broader, lower massing than Queen Anne, hipped roofs with dormers, wider multipaned windows, and porches across the front facade supported by columns that are more characteristic of the Bungalow style. Four examples of this style are found within the Safford MRA.

The earliest extant, intact residence nominated in the Safford MRA is the Olney Home (C8), a mansion constructed in the Western Colonial Revival Style in 1890. This two story brick residence displays a flat hipped roof with cross gable extending over the balcony at the front facade, a large corbeled chimney, and a front porch and balcony which extends across the front elevation supported by engaged and clustered corinthian columns. Many original features remain intact, with the exception of the original cresting which is currently stored in the house's attic. It is the finest intact example of an historic mansion in Safford.

The Bingham Home (C18), a Western Colonial Revival Style residence, was constructed of redwood clapboard in 1910. It is the only extant, intact residence utilizing this building material in the MRA. The simple rectangular home with gable roof is devoid of detailing and was built with unusually high ceilings. Rear and side sleeping porch additions appear to have been added during the historic period.

The O'Brien Home (A51), a Western Colonial Revival Style residence, built in 1920, is constructed of wood frame and stucco with a hipped roof. The home has a symmetrical front facade with central entry, displays a full width facade porch with enclosed stuccoed rail supported by single and paired stuccoed pillars and a gable roof. Compatible stucco is the only alteration.

The Horowitz Home (A18), a Western Colonial Revival Style residence, built in 1928 of brick, also displays a hipped roof with a curvilinear vent and porch element. The open railed porch extends across the front facade and is supported by wood posts on brick pillars. A compatible garage is at the rear of the property and there are no alterations.

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Bungalow Style Residences

Bungalow forms were built throughout Arizona from the turn of the century through the 1930's. Typical characteristics of these one story Bungalow style residences include rectangular or irregular massing, gable roofs, wide windows, and porches extending the width or wrapping the front facade. A variety of architectural influences are imposed on the Bungalow form in the Safford MRA.

Three examples of the Bungalow style are nominated in the Safford MRA. The Hugh Talley Home (C12), built in 1929 of frame and stucco, was constructed in a U-Plan with gable roof. It exhibits Spanish Colonial Revival style elements such as matching arched front windows, round vents and an arched entry. New roofing is the only alteration. The home is representative of the Bungalow style and is significant because it depicts distinct Spanish Colonial influences on the Bungalow style in Safford's architectural development.

The Wilson Home (C22), built in 1929, was built of brick. The Bungalow style home was designed with Period Revival Cottage influence with a high gable, wood shingled roof and arched entry and windows. A similarly designed garage is at the rear of the property. The residence remains unaltered, and was chosen for inclusion in the MRA as representing an excellent example of the Period Revival Cottage influence on Bungalow style architecture in Safford.

The Wickersham Home (C7) was built in 1930. The home was designed with Craftsman detailing and represents the best example of Craftsman influence on Bungalow style architecture in Safford. The wood frame structure is sheathed in wood shingles and exhibits a low gable roof with wide shed dormer and a verandah porch supported by triple grouped wood posts. Alterations consist of minor left side window modifications. A similarly designed wood shingle garage is at the rear of the property.

Period Revival Style Residences

Period Revival styles are more unusual in the Safford MRA than are the early twentieth century styles. Two residences, examples of Spanish Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival were built in the late 1920's, just before the Great Depression which slowed the community's growth during the 1930's. These residences are typical of Period Revival style residential architectural statements found in larger communities throughout Arizona during this period, but are unusually fine examples

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for such a small community. The single example of Pueblo Revival style, though built after the period of significance, is one of the most outstanding examples of this style to be found in a small community in southern Arizona and should be considered for inclusion in the MRA at a later date.

The William Talley Home (C14), built in 1928, represents the best example of a Spanish Colonial Revival style residence in Safford. The wood frame and stucco residence with red Spanish tile roof displays a profusion of arched elements at the porch and windows. Brick banding is found at the entry and porch arches. An architecturally compatible attached rear garage addition does not detract from the overall integrity of the residence.

The Brooks Home (B45), built in 1926, is a unique example of a two story Tudor Revival style residence. The symmetrical cross gable brick residence exhibits a high stepped, hipped gable wood shingle roof with a massive elephantine exterior chimney. It is the best example of this style in Safford.

The Spencer Kimball Home (D1), built in 1940, is a unique and outstanding example of Pueblo Revival Style in Arizona. It was designed by Mrs. Kimball in response to her favorable impression of Santa Fe architecture. The one story, flat roofed residence with parapet, has a wood ladder leading to a low roofed extension on the southeast that has a wood frame ramada for viewing the Graham mountains. The home is the only residence in Safford that is constructed of burnt adobe sheathed in stucco. Wood lintels, vigas and low curvilinear patio walls add to the fine architectural statement. This building should be considered for inclusion in the MRA when it meets the age criteria.

OUTBUILDINGS

Three outbuildings, all garages, are considered eligible for nomination as MRA elements along with associated residences numbers (C43), (A18), (C7). The outbuildings are considered eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places as a result of meeting the following criteria. The outbuildings are:

- a. associated with significant architectural examples of residential buildings styles, and
- b. of compatible architectural style, utilizing similar building

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- c. meet the age criteria, and
- d. retain original integrity and are in good condition.

COMMERCIAL ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

The earliest commercial and public buildings in Safford were wood frame buildings that were subject to the typical incendiary problems found in so many frontier communities. None of these buildings remain today. Locally manufactured brick soon replaced wood frame as a preferred building material. Several early buildings, pre-1900 still exist on Main Street. They have been extensively and insensitively modified with modern building materials and techniques and are therefore not considered eligible for inclusion in the MRA.

Three commercial and three public buildings are nominated within the Safford MRA. The Graham County Courthouse is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. These buildings were all built between 1915 and 1930 as Safford became the most important agricultural/commercial center in the eastern Gila River Valley and the county seat. The predominant style was Period Revival. These imposing architectural statements attest to the wealth that was staying in the growing community. Brick was the predominant building material, although one building employed cut stone and two buildings utilized frame and stucco. Ornate terra cotta decorative elements and cut stone, imported by rail, were employed on the buildings. Stucco finishes enhanced the Mission Revival and Spanish Colonial Revival style buildings.

Architects from Tucson and Phoenix were commissioned to design a number of the buildings. Three of these structures were designed by prominent Tucson architect Henry O. Jaastad: the Safford High School (B38), built in 1915; the Arizona Bank and Trust (A39), built in 1920; and the Buena Vista Hotel (A15), built in 1928. William Bray, a Tucson architect, designed the Oddfellows Home which was built in 1921. The Graham County Courthouse (currently on the Register), built in 1918, was designed by the prominent Phoenix firm of Lescher and Kibbey.

Period Revival Style

Period Revival style commercial buildings were popular throughout Arizona and the Southwest after the turn of the century. Decorative building

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elements were available in a variety of stylistic motifs and were shipped into small communities by rail. As Safford thrived as a county seat, a number of impressive buildings displayed more imposing facades. Southwestern influence predominated as Mission Revival and Spanish Colonial Revival styles became the more acceptable architectural expression in Southern Arizona and certain architects, such as H.O. Jaastad, specialized in these styles for the design of public buildings.

Mission Revival Style

The T-Plan, buff brick, two story Safford High School (B38), designed by Jaastad and built in 1915, is an excellent, and imposing example of the Mission Revival style educational architecture. The front facade is flanked by symmetrical projections that are capped by curvilinear parapets. The arched central entry is flanked by massive squared towers topped with cupolas. A curvilinear parapet arches between the two towers, connecting their mass which aesthetically complements the surrounding symmetrically positioned curvilinear parapets. The hipped roof with projecting eaves and exposed rafters has a central cupola. The rear facade replicates the curvilinear parapet motif on the extending leg of the T, and houses the school's auditorium. Except for boarded windows, the building remains completely unaltered.

The Buena Vista Hotel (A15), designed by Jaastad and built in 1928, is a large, 80' by 100', two story steel frame and stucco, Mission Revival style building. It is the only building in Safford that is known to have utilized this construction. Located on the corner of Central and Main Streets the Buena Vista Hotel serves as a prominent focal point at the end of Safford's commercial district. An arched arcade covers each corner sidewalk. Original Spanish tile awnings and wrought iron balconies project at the second story on the facade facing Main Street. A parapet extends above the flat roof with cap row over a portion of the building and three symmetrically spaced bell tower projections facing the Main Street facade. The building remains principally unaltered with the exception of two compatibly blocked doors that do not detract from the original integrity of the hotel. The interior lobby and guest rooms remain unaltered.

Neo-Classical Revival Style

The two and one half story, red brick Arizona Bank and Trust (A39) building is a prominent Neo-Classical style landmark on Main Street.

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The imposing front facade is flanked by engaged brick columns with terra cotta ionic engaged columns surrounding the central entry and terra cotta entablature and cornice. The original integrity of the building is principally intact with easily reversible bay windows at the lower level front facade and one irreversibly blocked door on the secondary west facade which is not visible from the front facade, and does not significantly detract from the original design. The structure was designed by Jaastad and built in 1920.

Tudor Revival Style

The only other architect known to have designed a building in Safford is William Bray, a Tucson architect, who designed the imposing and detailed Safford Oddfellows Home (B3) which was built in 1921. The large, two story, rectangular brick building with medium gable, wood shingle roof is an excellent example of the Tudor Revival style in Arizona. The window and door surrounds are of cut stone as are the belt course and quoins. A cut stone porch extends the majority of the lower level front facade with paired symmetrical arched opening flanking the central entry which displays an arched relief flanked by open oriels. Several rear windows have been replaced and a handicap ramp has been added at the south end of the porch. The building is now used as a public library.

Spanish Colonial Revival Style

The one story, frame and stucco Spanish Colonial Revival style Southern Pacific Railroad Depot (B14) was built in 1928. The rectangular, hip roofed building is typical of small depots scattered in the southwestern region of the United States from this period. It contains a freight storage section, an office and waiting room section and a covered exterior portico and is devoid of detailing, with clean simple lines. The building is intact and has retained its original architectural integrity, though many of the windows are currently boarded over to protect the building from vandalism.

Bungalow Style

The Womans Club (A41) was built in 1930 in the Bungalow style. The one story, hip roofed building was constructed of rough cut ashlar stone. The exterior facade chimney is elephantine, tapered at the top portion. The entry is double wide with heavy carved wood doors. An iron rail is

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on either side of the front stairs. No decorative detailing is apparent, although the building material, multipaned casement windows and the elephantine exterior chimney at the front facade allude to a Period Revival Influence. There are no alterations. The Womans Club is significant for its historic association with early Safford social organization.

BUILDING MATERIALS

The primary building materials employed in the Safford MRA are brick, cut-stone, wood and adobe. Adobe, a readily available material, was used in the construction of some of the earliest buildings in Safford. Only one significant, early example of this material, a residence (A44), remains today. A later example, and the only known local use of burnt adobe, was employed in the building of one residence (D1) in 1940.

Wood frame and siding construction was also used in early Safford residential and commercial building. Lumber was obtained from Mt. Graham in the 1880's and 1890's until the railroad, which arrived in 1895, made dimensioned lumber available. The majority of the wood utilized in residential building was pine, although one excellent example of rail imported redwood exists (C18).

Brick was another common building material for residential, public and commercial buildings. Brick kilns proliferated in the Safford area, because local soils possessed enough clay to produce a high quality hard baked brick. Dozens of early pioneers baked bricks in small back yard kilns. Brickmakers could help themselves to good clay from a large pit near the railroad tracks in central Safford if the clay was inadequate near their kiln. By 1900, commercial brickyards sold baked red bricks for \$7.50 per thousand.

Cut stone was an infrequent building material. One residence (B21) employing this material remains and it is rumored that the material was scavenged and hauled from Fort Thomas which had been abandoned in 1895. Cut stone was also used as a decorative element on the Oddfellows Home (B3).

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By the 1920's, frame and stucco was a popular building material, particularly for commercial and residential structures that were designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival Styles. Two residential examples (C12), (C14) and two commercial examples (B14), (A15) that utilize these stylistic elements and material are included in the MRA.

INTEGRITY AND CONDITION

The buildings nominated in the Safford MRA have retained their original integrity and are in excellent condition. These buildings represent the finest, intact examples of residential, public and commercial architecture in Safford. The most prevalent changes to the residential buildings are rear additions which were probably added during the historic period and do not detract from the original character of the homes. Minor changes on the commercial buildings include the sensitive addition of handicapped ramps on the Oddfellows Home (B3) which is now a public library and a minor, reversible modification to the front facade of the Arizona Bank and Trust building (A39).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Archaeological sites may be found in the survey boundaries, particularly along the Union Canal, which was probably used by the Hohokam for irrigation, though no comprehensive archaeological survey has been completed. Residents in the area regularly report the finding of prehistoric artifacts.

DELINEATION OF BOUNDARIES

Boundaries of Safford Multiple Resource Area nominated properties are delineated on the accompanying map and are individually defined as the current City of Safford tax parcels as identified by the tax parcel number on each inventory form. Each individual parcel is less than one acre, with the exception of The Oddfellows Home (B3) and the Safford High School (B38) whose boundaries extend five feet from all sides of the buildings due to nearby infill. The boundary for the Safford Multiple Resource Area was drawn to include all potentially eligible scattered sites in Safford. The entire community within this boundary was

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inventoried for historic resources in 1985 to determine all potentially eligible buildings. Individual UTM coordinates have been included on an enclosed USGS map.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Field Survey

Initially, all previous survey information was obtained from the State Historic Preservation Office and the City of Safford. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps were reviewed and Graham County Assessor's Records were copied. City Directories were not available.

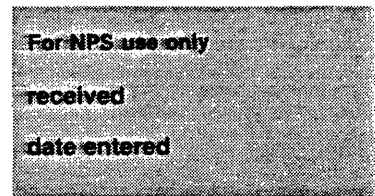
A windshield survey of the entire community was conducted to familiarize Linda Laird & Associates, an historic preservation consulting firm based in Tucson, Arizona, with common building forms, prevalent architectural styles and details and construction materials. 781 structures within the City of Safford were evaluated. The following numerical system was used.

- 1 = Structures that appear to meet the age criteria, are outstanding architectural statements, and are intact.
- 2 = Structures that appear to meet the age criteria, are common building forms and are intact or have minor alterations.
- 3 = Structures that appear to meet the age criteria and have been so altered as to irreversibly compromise their architectural integrity.
- 4 = Structures that do not appear to meet the age criteria.

The level one buildings within the original survey boundaries were photographed and videotaped for documentation. This information was color coded and mapped. The results were reviewed with the City of Safford and the State Historic Preservation Office. The decision was made to proceed with an in-depth field survey. No historic district was identified.

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A computerized field form was tailored to the area and a map was made of all potential historic structures. Arizona State Historic Property Inventory forms were completed from the information gathered.

Research

Research was conducted by Diana Hadley, an historian, utilizing Graham County Historical Society records, Arizona State Archives, University of Arizona collections, and Arizona Historical Society, in Tucson records.

- o Current Assessor's Records - These records have building dates, alterations and types of alterations.
- o Maps - Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps were obtained. A current aerial of the survey area was obtained from the Planning Department as well as an area map with addresses.
- o City Directories - No city directories exist; business directories for Graham County were used.
- o Monographs and Articles - See bibliography
- o Collections - LDS Stake collection, State Archives Obituary collection, University of Arizona, Arizona Historical Society in Tucson.
- o Oral Interviews - Many local residents were gracious and giving of their time and memories.
- o Newspapers - Articles from the Eastern Arizona Courier, Graham County Guardian, Phoenix Gazette, Tucson Daily Citizen and The Weekly Citizen were reviewed.

The 1985 survey results were reviewed, and after further consultation with the Arizona State Historian, it was determined that a Multiple Resource Area Nomination should be completed. Forty-four buildings were considered for the area nomination. One Safford building is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Twenty-three were determined eligible for listing as individually significant architectural or historical properties. One of these buildings was not built during the period of significance and should be considered for future listing.

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Twenty of the originally considered structures were not found individually significant. These structures were determined ineligible for individual listing in the Safford Multiple Resource Area Nomination for one or more of the following reasons:

- 1) of simple design, common style, or typical form (ie. not an outstanding example);
- 2) altered to such an extent that the original design or the intent of the original design has been irreversibly lost;
- 3) of unknown historical significance; or lacking historical occupant association.

The multiple resource area boundaries were drawn to include all properties considered to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as well as one property that should be considered for future eligibility and one property that is currently listed on the register.

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MULTIPLE RESOURCES AREA NOMINATION
Safford, Arizona

1987

NOMINATED BUILDINGS

Survey No.	Historic Name	Date	Address
A0015	Buena Vista Hotel	1928	322 Main
A0018	Horowitz, Joe, Home	1928	118 Main
A0039	Arizona Bank & Trust	1920	429 Main
A0041	Womans Club	1930	215 Main
A0044	None	1910	611 3rd Ave.
A0051	O'Brien, Mathew Home	1920	615 1st Ave.
B0003	Odd Fellows Home	1921	808 8th Ave.
B0014	Southern Pacific RR Depot	1928	808 Central
B0021	Ridgeway, David Home	1905	928 Central
B0030	Cross, T.D. Home	1910	918 1st Ave.
B0038	Safford High School	1915	520 11th St.
B0045	Brooks, Paul Home	1926	10033 5th Ave.
C0007	Wickersham, David Home	1930	1101 5th Ave.
C0008	Olney, George A. Home	1890	1104 Central
C0011	Davis, William Charles Home	1915	301 11th St.
C0012	Talley, Hugh Home	1929	1114 3rd Ave.
C0013	Welker, James R. Home	1915	1127 Central
C0014	Talley, William Home	1928	219 11th St.
C0018	Bingham, Richard Home	1910	1208 9th Ave.
C0022	Wilson, J. Mark Home	1929	712 Relation
C0043	Packer, Alonzo Hamilton Home	1892	1203 Central
*D0001	Kimball, Spencer W. Home	1940	1400 8th Ave.
D0003	Williams, Dan Home	1895	603 Relation

* D001 is not currently being nominated, but is suggested for inclusion in the Safford MRA when it meets the minimum age criterion.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1890-1930 **Builder/Architect** various, see forms

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SUMMARY STATEMENT

The Safford, Arizona Multiple Resource Area is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance for contributing to our understanding of the establishment and early development of the City of Safford and the early architectural heritage of the Gila Valley in which Safford is located. The period of significance, 1890-1930 is based on the dates of the properties included and on the majority of historical development of Safford. The MRA is comprised of seventeen residences, three of which have compatibly designed, associated outbuildings, three public buildings and three commercial buildings. One property, the Kimball Home (D1), built in 1940, is outside this period of significance and should be considered for inclusion in the MRA at a later date. The Graham County Courthouse, which was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on May 22, 1982, is included with the MRA boundaries.

The properties nominated in the Multiple Resource Area are significant under National Register criterion A for their association with early settlement and community development in Safford and the Gila River Valley. The buildings are representative of settlement dwelling types and materials and are associated with pioneer families who settled in Safford in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries. The public and commercial buildings are the most substantial in the Gila River Valley and are important to our understanding of the settlement and development of Safford as a significant trade center and county seat of Graham County.

A number of the properties are eligible under criterion B for their association with persons significant to the history of Safford. The associated residences were the principal dwelling places of prominent owners for a significant period of time during their most productive years of contribution to the history of the development of Safford.

Properties are also nominated under criterion C as individual properties which embody distinctive architectural characteristics which represent the finest local examples of Queen Anne, Western Colonial Revival, Bungalow and Period styles in Safford. Three buildings, the Arizona Bank and Trust (A39), the Buena Vista Hotel (A15) and the Safford High School (B38) were designed by Henry O. Jaastad, an important southern Arizona

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architect. The High School is one of the earliest, remaining, intact Jaastad designed schools in the state of Arizona. The Oddfellows Home(B3) is the most significant, known example of public architecture designed by William Bray of Tucson.

These buildings, constructed between 1890 and 1930, represent the finest examples of Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century architecture in Safford. The styles are typical of development patterns found in southwestern regions of the United States during this period. The integrity of the buildings remains principally unaltered and they provide outstanding examples of architecturally significant properties within the community of Safford.

APPLICABLE CONTEXTS

Three historic contexts are directly applicable to the properties included in the Safford MRA. All are at the local level of significance:

- a. The establishment and early development of the city of Safford in the period between 1890 and 1930.
- b. The early architectural heritage of the Gila River Valley in which the city of Safford is located.
- c. Historic association with persons significant to the settlement of early Safford.

HISTORIC CONTEXT

The Founding of Safford, Arizona

In 1846, Colonel Stephen Watts Kearny's Army of the West struggled down the Gila River, the first of a deluge of Americans to push west, inspired by Manifest Destiny. Seeking a short cut on his forced march to California during the Mexican War, the Colonel chose the direct, but very rough, route down the Gila drainage. Lieutenant William Emory, cartographer, and astronomer, acted as the company's topographical engineer and kept an excellent record of the difficult journey. On

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October 28, 1846, he recorded the location of their campsite, "abreast of Mt. Graham," at the approximate location of Safford.

The Gila Trail was used by hundreds of Forty-Niners on their way to the California Gold Rush a few years later. The area south of the Gila, including Safford, was purchased from Mexico by the United States in the Gadsden Purchase of 1854. Before that time, a few Mexican settlers had operated marginal cattle and horse ranches and farmed the land in the Gila Valley. A Mexican settlement at San Jose, a few miles east of Safford, was the only town in the valley and contained a few adobe buildings and a grist mill.

The establishment of three U.S. Army forts near the Gila provided the valley with some protection. Fort Goodwin (1864-1871) and Fort Thomas (1876-1892) were located west of Safford, while Fort Grant (1872-1905) was to the south. Although the original White Mountain Apache Reservation, created in 1871, included the area now occupied by Safford, the presence of these forts encouraged American immigration. The earliest settlers along the Gila may not have realized that they were illegally trespassing on Indian territory. They pre-empted water needed for Indian irrigation below them on the Gila. A reduction of the reservation area in 1873 removed the Indians from much of the Gila Valley and opened the way for legal Mexican and Anglo settlement. In 1876, Agent John P. Clum moved the remaining three hundred Chiricahua Apaches to the White Mountain Reservation north of the Gila. Justifiably unhappy with the termination of their homeland reservation, the Chiricahuas introduced a continuing element of dissatisfaction and unrest to the reservation. Periodically they escaped in order to return to their home ranges in Cochise County and across the border in Mexico, occasionally committing depredations.

New towns in the Gila Valley began to be settled in the early 1870's. The town of Safford was founded by a group of Civil War California Column veterans after their joint cotton farming venture at Gila Bend was washed away in an 1873 flood. In January, 1874, Joshua Eaton Bailey, Daniel Hughes, Hiram Kennedy and John C. Glasby arrived in the area and began clearing the Central Canal, which had been originally constructed by prehistoric Indians. They simultaneously started farming along with several business enterprises. In 1874, Bailey named the new settlement in honor of territorial governor Anson Safford.

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Mormon Settlement

The town of Safford predated Mormon settlement in the Gila Valley by several years. Although not originally a Mormon town, the Mormons who immigrated to the Gila Valley made the most important cultural imprint on Safford. Mormon settlement in Arizona occurred very early with profound effects on the State. The first Mormons in Arizona were explorers and military men such as Jacob Hamblin and George Smith who, in 1858, paved the way for the settlement on the Little Colorado River in northeastern Arizona. Christopher Layton, Samuel Lewis, and James and Wilson Pace, who marched through southern Arizona with the Mormon Battalion in 1846-47, later returned to the Safford area as settlers.

Safford and the Gila Valley become a refuge for Mormon pioneers fleeing unstable social conditions. The largest wave of Mormon immigration occurred during the early 1880's when the United States government initiated a policy of stricter enforcement of anti-polygamy laws in Utah and many Mormons fled to northern Mexico. Another wave of Mormon immigrants from northern Mexico arrived between 1912 and 1916 when unstable conditions accompanying the revolution forced them to flee Mexico. These settlers were far from destitute and brought with them substantial capital to invest as well as considerable business experience.

Although never a strictly Mormon community, Safford reflected the new prosperity and the area was improved by the initiation of Mormon town planning in the valley. According to Edward Tuttle, a non-Mormon, the Gila Valley benefited greatly from the Mormons' arrival, particularly from their superior knowledge of irrigation and their skill in constructing brick houses.

The Development of Safford

Safford rapidly became a commercial center for cattle ranching and agriculture in the Valley. The nearby Army forts provided protection, but more importantly, increased the economic potential of the residents. By the mid-1880's, Safford had two stores, a grist mill and a blacksmith shop, as well as a post office, school house and thirty-three dwellings.

By 1895, the year the Gila Valley Globe and Northern Railroad arrived, Safford looked like a real town and prosperity continued to increase. New building materials and consumer goods became more available. Farming now became big business in the Gila Valley.

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By 1900, farmers shipped hay, grain and other agricultural products all over the west. S.W. Kimball reported in his Notes of Stake History that Mormons had built over sixty miles of canals and brought more than 20,000 acres of land under cultivation in only twelve years. The total farm land in the valley by that year was approximately 35,000 acres. Safford grew in direct proportion to the growth of valley farming to become a regional center for banking, shipping, supplies and socialization and in 1915 became the County Seat.

The Graham County Guardian of December 2, 1922 could well afford to brag that Safford was a "progressive town in a valley of contented people." The regional center was notable because it had a bank on three of four corners of the main intersection, electric lights, a waterworks department, a motor fire apparatus, a local telephone connection, hotel accommodations, two restaurants, a modern new high school and a fine County Courthouse. Safford resident George Olney (C8) had run for governor on the Democratic ticket in 1916, and although he did not win the race, he greatly increased Safford's political prestige. Safford was on the shortest route from El Paso to Phoenix, U.S. 180, the Trans-American Highway which was built in the early 1920's. This highway, a shortcut for automobile and truck traffic traveling from El Paso to Phoenix, has been economically important to the community, drawing in weary travelers with tourist dollars to spend.

During the twenties and thirties Safford continued to grow as a regional trade center. Tourism was also a growing business as new hotels and motels were built. Cotton was a burgeoning agricultural crop, providing a relatively stable economic environment through the Depression. Safford continued to slowly grow through the forties and fifties. The stable economy continued, though the community was somewhat dependent on fluctuating agricultural and mining fortunes. Safford continues to thrive as a regional shopping and governmental center.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The properties included in the Safford Multiple Resource Area are the finest examples of Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century architecture remaining in the community. The buildings represent a range of styles, Queen Anne, Western Colonial Revival, Period Revival, and Bungalow, that are common throughout the Southwestern United States.

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The pattern of architectural development in Safford is typical of southwestern building styles used during the period of significance, from 1890 to 1930. This period encompasses the settlement and development of Safford. The earliest nominated buildings, primarily residences built between 1890 and 1915, were constructed of adobe, brick, wood frame and rarely, cut stone. Mormon settlers brought brickmaking and construction skills that are reflected in the built environment. The simply designed homes display Queen Anne and Western Colonial Revival styles. The railroad, which arrived in 1895, was an important stimulus for the use of rail imported manufactured building details such as turned columns, narrow, wood frame windows, decorative wood shingles and spindlework as well as dimensioned lumber. One residence is built of redwood that was imported from California.

By 1915, a shift in style from the "old fashioned" Queen Anne style occurred in residential architecture as Safford became the county seat and was increasingly the most important agricultural/commercial center in the Gila Valley. Bungalow and Period Revival style residences predominated. A variety of influences are found on the remaining, intact Bungalows that include Spanish Colonial, Craftsman and Period Revival details utilized as decorative elements on the Bungalow form. Large Period Revival style residences were also built during the period from 1915 to 1930. An exceptionally fine example of a Pueblo Revival Style home was built after the historic period in 1940 and should be considered for inclusion in the MRA at a later date. Brick continued to be a popular building material although frame and stucco and wood shingle were introduced as exterior finishes.

Several of the residences, the Western Colonial Revival style Olney Home (C8), the Eclectic Tudor Revival style Brooks Home (B45), the Spanish Colonial Revival style William Talley Home (C14) and the Pueblo Revival Style Spencer Kimball Home (D1) are not only outstanding statements of residential architecture, but are atypically larger examples of these styles than are generally found in Arizona communities of comparable size during the settlement and development periods.

The commercial and public buildings nominated in the Safford MRA were built between 1915 and 1930. These Period Revival style buildings are important architectural statements that add to our understanding of architectural development in the Gila River Valley.

The earliest commercial and public buildings in Safford were constructed of wood frame in very simplistic building forms and are no longer extant. Brick manufacturing soon began in the community and more substantial

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buildings with Commercial style facades were built. The majority of the early facades have been extensively modified.

After the turn of the century, as Safford became an important agricultural and commercial center, as well as a governmental center, more imposing buildings, designed by architects from Phoenix and Tucson were built. Period Revival styles were common. Rail imported facade decorations were utilized. These commercial and, more particularly, the public buildings are the finest examples of Period Revival style architecture in the Upper Gila River Valley and in Safford.

INDIVIDUAL RESIDENCE SIGNIFICANCE

Western Colonial Revival Style Residences

The Olney Home (C8), built in 1890, is the oldest and largest (of mansion proportions) residence in Safford, represents the earliest use of brick, and is the earliest, intact example of Western Colonial Revival style. The Bingham Home (C18), 1910, is the earliest remaining Western Colonial Revival style residence constructed of redwood to be nominated in the Safford MRA and is one of two residences built with the typical Mormon central hall floor plan. Later examples of the Western Colonial Revival style, and the only single story residences built in that style are the Horowitz Home (A18), 1928, and the O'Brien Home (A51), 1920.

Queen Anne Style Residences

The Cross Home, 1910, (B30) is the only example of a T-Plan, brick Queen Anne style residence remaining in Safford. The Ridgeway Home, 1905, (B21) is the only remaining example of a T-Plan, cut stone Queen Anne residence and is the only cut stone building nominated in the MRA. The residence at 611 3rd Avenue, (Q44), 1900, is the most architecturally significant L-Plan, adobe, Queen Anne style building remaining in Safford and the earliest built adobe structure nominated in the MRA.

The Williams House (D3), 1895, is the most architecturally significant brick, L-Plan, Queen Anne in Safford and has the additional distinction of displaying the finest remaining wood detailing brought by the "new" railroad during the settlement period. The Packer Home (C43), 1892, is

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the finest example of an early brick, Queen Anne style building remaining in Safford from the settlement period. The Davis Home (C11), 1915, is the most architecturally significant example of a wood frame, L-Plan, Queen Anne style residence from the settlement period of Safford. The Welker Home (C13), 1915, is the only remaining brick Queen Anne Transitional residence in the Safford MRA.

Bungalow & Period Revival Style Residences

Residential styles, following typical southwestern building traditions shifted to the Bungalow and Period Styles. Architecturally significant expressions of the Bungalow form are exemplified by the Wickersham Home (C7), 1930, the only Craftsman Bungalow and the Wilson Home (C22), 1929, the only Cottage Bungalow in the the MRA. The Spanish Colonial Revival style is exemplified by the William Talley Home (C14), 1928. The Eclectic Tudor Revival style is exemplified by the Brooks Home (B45), 1926, and the Pueblo Revival style is exemplified by the Spencer Kimball Home (D1), 1940.

These buildings represent the most significant examples of residential architecture remaining in Safford and should be listed on the National Register of Historic Places for their individual contribution to the architectural development of Safford's early history.

INDIVIDUAL PUBLIC AND COMMERCIAL BUILDING SIGNIFICANCE

Six commercial and public buildings are nominated in the Safford Multiple Resource Area. The Graham County Courthouse which was designed by the prestigious Phoenix architectural firm of Lescher and Kibbey in the Neo-Classical style and built in 1918 at a cost of \$53,000 is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Three of the buildings were designed by Henry O. Jaastad, a prominent Tucson architect. Jaastad first apprenticed as a carpenter with the renowned southwestern architectural firm of Trost and Trost in their Tucson office at the turn of the century. He later started his own firm, which was active in southern Arizona for over fifty years. During this time Jaastad designed over forty public schools, as well as many public and commercial buildings.

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The elegant Mission Revival style Buena Vista Hotel (A15) was built in 1928 at a cost of \$80,000 for local hotel owner Fred Waughtal. The hotel is the finest example of a Mission Revival style commercial building in Safford, is a prominent focal point on Main Street and is the only hotel remaining in Safford from the historic period.

The Safford High School (B38) is one of the finest Mission Revival style schools in Arizona designed by Jaastad. The front facade, with cupola capped towers flanking the arched entry, is a unique departure from the common Jaastad school designs. It is also one of the largest, unaltered remaining Jaastad schools.

The Arizona Bank and Trust (A39), 1920, is the only remaining bank building and the only extant example of commercial Neo-Classical Revival style architecture in Safford.

The only other known architect-designed and the only Tudor Revival style public building in the Safford MRA is the Oddfellows Home (B3) which was designed by Tucson architect William Bray. Now used as a public library, the building is set back from the street on a large landscaped property and is a focal point for the community. Its design and detailing are unique in Safford and the State of Arizona.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Depot (B14) is architecturally significant as a modest example of a second generation depot constructed and designed by the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. The simple Spanish Colonial Revival style is responsive to the late 1920's trend toward "southwestern" architecture and is similar in design to the Southern Pacific Depot in Mesa, Arizona which was built during the same period.

The Safford Womans Club (A41) is a modest example of the Bungalow style with Period Revival influence and is the only public meeting hall to be nominated within the MRA.

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT: Significant occupants

Many of the buildings nominated in the Safford MRA were the principal residences of persons who were historically associated with the early settlement and development of the community. The oldest residential

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buildings are representative of the first homes built by early settlers who were prominent in Safford. The later built homes are representative of residences built by successful second generation merchants and community leaders.

A number of the residences in the MRA reflect the presence of Mormon settlement in Safford. Alonzo Packer (C43) an early Mormon settler and developer of Safford arrived by covered wagon in 1884. Born in Nauvoo, Illinois, he had, as a child, joined the forced Mormon exodus and walked barefoot across the plains to Salt Lake City. He was a skilled brick mason and built his own home. Packer owned and operated a general merchandise store.

William Charles Davis (C11), a carpenter, was "called" by the Mormon to settle in Safford and help build the LDS Academy in Thatcher (three miles west of Safford). Davis also built his own home which was similar to the one he had built in Clifton.

James Charles Welker (C13) settled in Safford in 1883. Welker farmed and helped enlarge the Montezuma Canal and build the Sunflower Canal. He later served as water master. In 1888, he freighted supplies from Bowie to Globe, Arizona and began a general merchandise store on the Bowie Road. J.R. Welker and Company thrived with the assistance of his wife, Louisa, who ran the store from 1894 to 1897 while Welker served as an LDS missionary to the Samoan Islands. In 1904, they moved the business to downtown Safford.

Richard Bingham (C18), another Mormon, arrived in Safford as a child in the 1890's. He married at eighteen and built his own home of redwood imported from California. He and his wife, Euphrasia, established the Bingham Transfer Company, following the tradition of his father. They secured one of the first transfer permits issued in the State of Arizona. The business remained in the family into the 1970's.

Hugh Talley (C12) was the son of David Talley, a Mormon who homesteaded along the Gila in 1885 and freighted between Willcox and Globe until the railroad arrived in Safford. Hugh was in the building and contracting business for many years and built his own home. He served as Graham County Sheriff until his death in 1936. His wife was appointed to fill his remaining term and became the only woman sheriff in Arizona. David

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Talley's son "Bood" began Talley and Son Lumber Company and sold Mount Graham pine as well as other types of lumber shipped in by rail. His son, William Talley (C14), became Safford's first licensed contractor and built his own home. Talley and Son also developed one of the first mechanized concrete block machines in Safford.

The Spencer Kimball Home (D1) is significantly historic to the Mormon residents of the Gila Valley. Spencer Kimball, grandson of Heber C. Kimball, apostle, prophet, missionary and counselor of the LDS Church, became the twelfth world president of The Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints. The Kimball family immigrated to the Gila Valley at the turn of the century and Spencer was raised in Thatcher (three miles east of Safford). By 1917, he resided in Safford and served the Arizona Bank and Trust (A39) as branch manager and assistant cashier. He resigned from the bank to open the firm of Kimball-Greenhalgh Insurance and Realty Company located in the rear portion of the bank. Kimball was an active community leader, one of the co-owners and organizers of the first radio station in the Gila Valley, KGLU, Secretary of the Gila Valley Irrigation District and the Arizona Pima Cotton Grower's Association, a district governor of Rotary and a member of the Arizona State Teachers' Retirement Board. At the peak of his career, he built the Pueblo Revival style residence that his wife had designed after having been favorably impressed by similarly styled residences in Santa Fe.

George Olney (C8) was a prominent southern Arizona stockman and banker. He was elected Graham County Sheriff for two terms, served in the Twentieth Territorial Legislature in 1898, was a member of the Graham County Board of Supervisors, served on the school board and ran for Governor in 1917.

Mark Wilson (C22) was an influential community leader and cattleman. In the 1920's he began the Clifford and Wilson Company which engaged in cattle feeding. This business later became the Safford Packing Company. Wilson was the director of the Safford Chamber of Commerce, the president of the Cochise County Cattle Grower's Association and a director of the Arizona Cattle Association.

Other Safford businessmen include: David Wickersham (C7), part owner of the Soloman Wickersham Wholesale Grocery; Joe Horowitz (A18), city council member and store owner; Paul Brooks (B45), owner of Brooks Lumber; Mathew O'Brien (A51) furniture store owner; David Ridgeway (B21), owner of the Young and Ridgeway Mercantile.

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The Safford Woman's Club building (A41) is significant to the cultural and social development of the community. The Safford Improvement Club was founded in 1896 to improve cultural awareness and community spirit. The woman's activities focused on street improvements and beautification projects. By 1901, the name was changed to the Sahuara Club and the focus shifted to literary activities and a community library was developed. In 1913, the club was again reorganized with a new name, The Woman's Club of Safford. Organizational activities included child welfare, home economics, civics and literature. The Woman's Club building was constructed in 1930 to house these various activities and to provide meeting and social activities space. The club building continues to function as a community hall.

SIGNIFICANCE TO COMMERCE

Two buildings that are significant to the commercial development of Safford are included in the MRA. They are the only remaining principally intact commercial buildings on Main Street. The Neo-Classical style Arizona Bank and Trust Co. (A39) was designed by H.O. Jaastad, a prominent Tucson architect. The building was constructed by Snell and Harvey of Phoenix and completed at a cost of \$40,000 on May 20, 1921. The bank was organized by stockholders of the Citizens Bank of Thatcher and was capitalized at \$100,000. Bill McCrea was the first bank president. The new bank was severely affected by the drought of 1921 and the drop in cotton prices. The bank closed in 1925 due to financial stress. The building was sold to Valley National Bank whose operations continued in the building until 1956. A most prominent occupant of the bank building was Spencer Kimball, an influential Mormon business and religious leader who later became President of the LDS Church. The Kimball and Greenhalgh Insurance and Realty Agency was housed for many years in the offices at the rear of the bank. The upper floor offices have housed numerous public organizations including the United States Forest Service and the Boy Scouts of America.

Banking increased in Safford as the community grew to become an agricultural and governmental center for the Gila Valley. During the historic period, banks were found on all four corners of Main and Fifth Avenue. Today, the Arizona Bank and Trust building is the only example of Neo-Classical commercial architecture and the only principally intact banking edifice extant in Safford.

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The Mission Revival style Buena Vista Hotel (A15) was also designed by H.O. Jaastad of Tucson. The McGuinty Construction Company of Phoenix was the contractor for the \$80,000 building. The hotel, a prominent Main Street landmark, opened on October 15, 1929. The owners were Fred and Minta Waughtal, a local hotelier who managed the hotel until the late 1940's.

EDUCATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Safford High School (B38) is significant to the development of education in the community. The building is one of three Safford buildings designed by H.O. Jaastad, a prominent Tucson architect who was responsible for the design of forty public schools throughout the state. The Safford High School is one of the few major educational examples of Jaastad's work.

The need for a high school was expressed as early as 1907 in a news article printed on April 25th in the Graham Guardian, "...we must soon have one (high school) for thousands of dollars are spent annually by our citizens in sending their children away to school". High school classes began in temporary quarters in September, 1913 and by 1914 Safford citizens voted favorably on a bond issue of \$41,169.33 for construction of the school. A site was voted on in May of 1914, an architect was selected and construction began with Gratz D. Brown serving as construction supervisor. Arthur Jacobson of Tucson was the contractor. The building was completed in 1915 and is still in use.

TRANSPORTATION SIGNIFICANCE

During its first ten years the tiny community of Safford acted as a "commercial center" for surrounding cattle ranchers. Early Safford settlers sold produce to the near-by forts and hauled freight between the valley settlements, the railhead at Bowie and the mining operations at Globe and Clifton-Morenci. Freight hauling was one of the most common Mormon occupations. Over three hundred teams were on the road when the railroad arrived in Safford.

By 1895, the year the Gila Valley Globe and Northern Railroad arrived, Safford looked like a real town. Although the railroad put many Mormon freighters out of business, it increased the town's prosperity. The Gila

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Valley Globe and Northern, was organized by William Garland in 1893 to connect the Bowie station of the Southern Pacific with the intensive mining activity occurring in Globe.

Skilled Irish laborers were imported to lay the track. Transportation became a critical factor in the rivalry between Safford and Solomonville for commercial and political leadership in the county. Mormon Bishop Joseph R. Rogers, one of the leaders of the 1879 migration, had made sure that Safford was selected as the initial county seat in 1881. However, in 1883, I.E. Soloman's donation of lots for the courthouse determined the move to Solomonville, where it remained until 1915. Long before the return of the county seat to Safford, the town had gradually developed as the commercial center of the county. The railroad bypassed Solomonville in 1895 because of a right-of-way problem. The Solomonville station was two miles from the center of town and so, its doom was sealed. Safford built a depot as close to the Main Street commercial area as possible. The original depot was replaced in 1928 with the Spanish Colonial Revival style building that remains today (B14). The new station built by Southern Pacific is similar in design to the Southern Pacific station in Mesa, Arizona which was built during the same decade. The stations reflect a trend away from the earlier built Southern Pacific standard stations, displaying a more "southwestern" style architecture.

9. Major Bibliographical References

see continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property see continuation sheet

Quadrangle name Safford, AZ

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UTM References see individual inventory forms

A	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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D	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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E	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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F	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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G	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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H	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Verbal boundary description and justification

Inclusive of all tax parcels drawn on enclosed map and described on enclosed inventory forms.

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

state	<u>n/a</u>	code		county	<u>n/a</u>	code	
-------	------------	------	--	--------	------------	------	--

state		code		county		code	
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Linda Laird, Principal

organization Linda Laird & Associates date July, 1987

street & number 346 N. 4th Avenue telephone (602) 792-1802

city or town Tucson state AZ

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 *Sherren Server*

title SHPO date 12/21/87

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

See Continuation sheet for listings date _____
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: _____ date _____

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Acreage of Nominated Property

Each nominated property is less than one acre. The Oddfellows Home (B3) and the Safford High School (B38) boundaries have been drawn to extend only five feet from all sides of the buildings, due to nearby infill.

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Safford MRA
State Graham County, ARIZONA

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

Cover

~~Substantive Review~~

Keeper Linda McClelland 2/9/88

1. Arizona Bank and Trust

Substantive Review

Keeper Linda McClelland 2/9/88

2. Bingham, Richard, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Shelva Byers 2/9/88

3. Brooks, Paul, House

~~Substantive Review~~

Keeper Linda McClelland 2/9/88

4. Buena Vista Hotel

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Shelva Byers 2/9/88

5. Cross, T.D., House

Substantive Review

Keeper Linda McClelland 2/9/88

6. Davis, William Charles,
House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Shelva Byers 2/9/88

7. Horowitz, Joe, House

Substantive Review

Keeper Linda McClelland 2/9/88

8. House at 611 Third Avenue

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Shelva Byers 2/9/88

9. Oddfellows Home

~~Substantive Review~~

for Keeper Patrick Andrews 5/12/88 RS

10. O'Brien, Mathew, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Shelva Byers 2/9/88

Attest _____

12/28/87

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Safford MRA
State Graham County, ARIZONA

Nomination/Type of Review Date/Signature

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 11. Olney, George A., House | Substantive Review | Keeper <u>Linda McClelland 2/9/88</u> |
| | | Attest _____ |
| 12. Parker, Alonzo Hamilton, House | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper <u>Alonzo Byers 2/9/88</u> |
| | | Attest _____ |
| 13. Ridgeway, David, House | Substantive Review | Keeper <u>Linda McClelland 2/9/88</u> |
| | | Attest _____ |
| 14. Safford High School | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper <u>Alonzo Byers 2/9/88</u> |
| | | Attest _____ |
| 15. Southern Pacific Railroad Depot | Substantive Review | Keeper <u>Linda McClelland 2/9/88</u> |
| | | Attest _____ |
| 16. Talley, Hugh, House | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper <u>Alonzo Byers 2/9/88</u> |
| | | Attest _____ |
| 17. Talley, William, House | Substantive Review | Keeper <u>Linda McClelland 2/9/88</u> |
| | | Attest _____ |
| 18. Welker, James R., House | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper <u>Alonzo Byers 2/9/88</u> |
| | | Attest _____ |
| 19. Wickersham, David, House | Substantive Review | Keeper <u>Linda McClelland 2/9/88</u> |
| | | Attest _____ |
| 20. William, Dan, House | Entered in the
National Register | for Keeper <u>Alonzo Byers 2/9/88</u> |
| | | Attest _____ |

12/28/87

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Safford MRA
State Graham County, ARIZONA

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

21. Woman's Club

Substantive Review

for Keeper Patricia Anderson 5/12/88

Attest _____

22. Wilson, J. Mark, House

**Entered in the
National Register**

for Keeper Helene Byrd 2/9/88

Attest _____

23.

Keeper _____

Attest _____

24.

Keeper _____

Attest _____

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Attest _____

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Keeper _____

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Attest _____

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Keeper _____

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Attest _____

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Keeper _____

Attest _____