



## HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

RIVERFRONT COUNCIL  
CHAMBERS  
1083 E. RIVERFRONT ROAD  
COTTONWOOD, AZ 86326

Wednesday, May 22, 2024

6:00 PM

[cottonwoodaz.gov](http://cottonwoodaz.gov)

Regular Meeting of the Historic Preservation Commission

### I. CALL TO ORDER:

1. ROLL CALL:
2. APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES:

### II. INFORMATIONAL REPORTS AND UPDATES:

*A brief summary of current events by Chairperson, Commission members, and/or Community Development Director. (The public body does not propose, discuss, deliberate, or take legal action on any matter brought up during this summary unless the matter is properly noticed for legal action).*

### III. CALL TO THE PUBLIC:

*This is the time for the public to comment on any matter that does not appear on the agenda. Commission members may not discuss items not identified on the agenda. Pursuant to A.R.S. § 38-431.01(H), action taken as a result of public comment will be limited to directing staff to study the matter, responding to criticism, or scheduling the matter for consideration at a later date. Comments are limited to five minutes for each person.*

### IV. OLD BUSINESS:

### V. NEW BUSINESS:

1. CA-24-001 - Puscifer Certificate of Appropriateness for Landmarked Building

### VI. DISCUSSION ITEMS:

1. Landmark Committee
2. 2024-2026 Historic Preservation Strategic Plan
3. 2024-2025 50/50 Small Grant Matching Fund
4. Cottonwood Historic Property Tour Committee

### VII. ADJOURNMENT:

Information on the above agenda items may be obtained in person from the Community Development Department, 111 N. Main Street in Cottonwood, or by calling (928) 634-5505.

---

A verbal comment period will be provided during each hearing item. The Chair may impose a time limit on each speaker. The Commission will not consider written materials submitted less than three working days before the meeting.

---

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 38-431.02(B) the Commission may vote to go into executive session on any agenda item pursuant to A.R.S. § 38-431.03(A)(3) and (4) for discussion and consultation for legal advice with the City Attorney.

---

The Riverfront Council Chambers are accessible to the handicapped in accordance with Federal "504" and "ADA" laws. Those with needs for special typeface print or hearing devices may request these from the Community Development Admin at 634-5505 (TDD 634-5526). All requests must be made at least 24 hours before the meeting.

---

Members of the Historic Preservation Commission will attend either in person or remotely.

City of Cottonwood, Arizona  
Agenda Communication



Meeting Date: May 22, 2024  
Subject: Approval of the Minutes  
Department: Community Development  
From: Kristina Hayden

ATTACHMENTS

[2024-04-24\\_DRAFT MINUTES\\_HPC Reg Mtg.pdf](#)



First Page DRAFT

**CITY OF COTTONWOOD  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION  
COUNCIL CHAMBERS -- RIVERFRONT**

1086 Riverfront Dr.  
Cottonwood, Arizona 86326

**REGULAR MEETING MINUTES**

Thursday, April 24, 2024  
6:00 p.m.

**I. CALL TO ORDER**

Chairman Collins called the meeting to order at 6:00 p.m.

**A. Roll Call**

**Commission Members Present**

Commissioner Garrison  
Commissioner Monell  
Commissioner Edwards  
Chairman Collins

**Commission Members Absent**

Commissioner Former  
Vice Chair Detjen

**Staff Members Present**

Director Ellis, Community Development Director  
Tina Hayden, Community Development Planner  
Evette Skerrett, Deputy Clerk

**B. Approval of Minutes:** January 25, 2024 Special Meeting and March 27, 2024 Regular Meeting.

*Motion: Motion to approve the minutes from January the 25<sup>th</sup>, 2024 and March 27, 2024.*

*Made by: Commissioner Garrison*

*Second: Commissioner Edwards*

*Unanimously carried.*

**II. INFORMATIONAL REPORTS AND UPDATES:** Planner Hayden said the City Council will hold a public hearing on the General Plan update on Tuesday, May 7, 2024 at 6:00 p.m., at Council Chambers – Riverfront. Comments on the plan can be sent to [planning@cottonwoodaz.gov](mailto:planning@cottonwoodaz.gov) by noon on Monday, May 6, 2024.

**III. CALL TO THE PUBLIC: NONE**

**IV. OLD BUSINESS: NONE**

**V. NEW BUSINESS:**

1. **2024-2026 Historic Preservation Strategic Plan (HPSP) Draft.** Consideration of the proposed draft of the 2024-2026 Historic Preservation Strategic Plan and recommendation to the City Council.

Planner Hayden presented a draft copy of the plan. If the Commission chooses to recommend the plan, it may be presented to City Council in May.

Commissioner Edwards asked about the project timeline and suggested additional data be included in the plan. Commissioner Edwards suggested additional maps showing the existing overlay areas with possible identification of transitional areas, a list of buildings on the National Historic Register, and development of a listing for available local resources and recent studies that would be pertinent.

Director Ellis said this is the first effort of this Commission to develop a Strategic Plan and he was in favor of including more detail if the Commission agrees with suggested content.

Planner Hayden suggested the item be tabled by motion.

The Commissioners agreed with additional review and possible revisions to the plan which could be presented at the next meeting.

Commissioners planned to make submissions to Planner Hayden prior to the next meeting, and review the updated draft for discussion with additional inclusions.

Chairman Collins called for a motion.

***Motion: Motion to table the HPC Strategic Plan draft for 2024-2026, for further discussion at the next HPC Meeting.***

***Made by: Commissioner Garrison***

***Second: Commissioner Monell***

***Unanimously Carried***

## VI. DISCUSSION ITEMS:

### 1. Cottonwood Historic Property Tour

Planner Hayden said the committee will be moving forward with a sponsor packet for recruiting, the next committee meeting will be on May 7, 2024 from 2-3 p.m., and the group is developing a tour map.

The prohibition theme will carry through to the tiered sponsorship opportunities with named tiers; bootleggers tunnel, top-shelf, and Al Capone.

Tricia Lewis, Tourism and Economic Development Director for the City of Cottonwood, will be assisting with advertising, social media, and swag costs.

Planner Hayden is planning a public service announcement to promote public participation. Commissioner Monell said she would like a prospect list for sponsors

### 2. May – National Preservation Month

Planner Hayden said this item is for awareness, and possible staff direction. Possible promotion of the fall property tour was suggested with acknowledgement of the National Preservation Month in a Chamber of Commerce newsletter.

### 3. Discussion regarding proposed project for the Arizona SHPO Pass-through application submittal.

Planner Hayden reviewed a copy of the current grant application. The last project was a survey and inventory of the residences within the Old Town Special Planning Area. A project needs to be proposed for completion of the grant application and staff seeks Commission direction on which project to propose. An archeological survey or the development of a cultural sensitivity map were discussed as potential projects. Staff will be requesting approval from City Council to submit the application to SHPO.

### 4. Certified Local Government (CLG) Update

Planner Hayden said Cottonwood is currently certified as a CLG, the Strategic Plan will be a component of compliance for the CLG status, and an annual update of commissioner resumes is also required.

### 5. Landmarking Committee

Chairman Collins asked for staff to have the item included on the next agenda.

**VII. ADJOURNMENT: 6:46 p.m.**

*Notice is hereby given that pursuant to A.R.S. subject to certain specified statutory exceptions, parents have a right to consent before the State or any of its political subdivisions make a video or audio recording of a minor child. Meetings of the Planning and Zoning Commission are audio and/or video recorded, and, as a result, proceedings in which children are present may be subject to such recording. Parents in order to exercise their rights may either file written consent with the City Clerk to such recording, or take personal action to ensure that their child or children are not present when a recording may be made. If a child is present at the time a recording is made, the City will assume that the rights afforded parents pursuant to A.R.S. have been waived.*

*Information on the above agenda items may be obtained in person from the Community Development Department, 111 N. Main Street in Cottonwood, or by calling (928) 634-5505.*

*A verbal comment period will be provided during each hearing item. The Chair may impose a time limit on each speaker. The Commission will not consider written materials submitted less than three working days before the meeting.*

*Pursuant to A.R.S. § 38-431.02(B) the Commission may vote to go into executive session on any agenda item pursuant to A.R.S. § 38-431.03(A)(3) and (4) for discussion and consultation for legal advice with the City Attorney.*

*The Cottonwood Council Chambers and Cottonwood Recreation Center are accessible to the handicapped in accordance with Federal "504" and "ADA" laws. Those with needs for special typeface print or hearing devices may request these from the Planning Technician at 634-5505 (TDD 634-5526). All requests must be made at least 24 hours before the meeting.*

*Members of the Historic Preservation Commission will attend either in person or by telephone conference call.*

DRAFT



Meeting Date: May 22, 2024  
Subject: Consideration of an application for Certificate of Appropriateness to change signage and the exterior colors of a landmarked building located at 102 E. Pima Street. APN:406-34-052.  
Department: Community Development  
From: Kristina Hayden

#### REQUESTED ACTION

Consideration of an application for a Certificate of Appropriateness to change signage and the exterior colors of a landmarked building located at 102 E. Pima Street.

#### SUGGESTED MOTION

If the Commission desires to approve this item, the suggested motion is as follows:

"I move to approve CA-24-001 to allow exterior changes to a landmarked building, subject to the stipulations that staff has read into the record."

#### BACKGROUND

The applicant seeks approval of a Certificate of Appropriateness to allow for exterior changes to a landmarked building. The applicant's proposal is to paint the exterior blue and to change sign panels for the purpose of establishing a retail space and restaurant. A Certificate of Appropriateness is required for all exterior changes to a Landmarked building listed on the local register. The First Assembly of God Church building was approved as a landmark at the October 12, 2016 Historic Preservation Commission meeting.

#### **Staff Analysis:**

##### Building Context

The significance of this landmark is based on architectural features and historic trends. The cross is not only an architectural feature but also a symbol of the original use as a place of worship. The pitched roof and rock wainscotting are other architecturally significant features. The proposed signage does not exceed what is currently existing on site. The property owner intends to use the existing sign frames and does not propose any additional alterations to the building's form. A separate sign permit submittal is required and staff will review for adherence to the Zoning Ordinance and an approved Certificate of Appropriateness.

The architecturally significant features are to remain in place as the applicant only proposes a change in paint color to the cross and stucco. The original color for the building appears to be a neutral beige. A commercial paint permit was approved on July 12, 2016 allowing the property owner to paint the building the current exterior colors of yellow and red. The proposed

blue paint would not significantly alter the architectural features or the historic context of the building.

### Surrounding Context

The surrounding uses are as follows:

North - Residential

South - Community Park and City Offices

East - Residential

West - Residential and Commercial

Nearby residences are painted various colors such as blue and gray. The City office buildings are neutral earth tones. To the west, on the corner of Main and Pima, is a commercial building with a mural painted on the side wall. Staff determines that the proposed blue paint does not affect the surrounding context or character any more than the current color does.

Staff has posted a sign on the property, at least 15 days prior to this meeting, with the time, date, and location of this public hearing. Staff has also posted a legal ad in the Verde Independent and mailed out meeting notices to owners of property within 300 feet of this site. At the time this report was written, staff has not received comments from members of the public.

Staff has reviewed the proposal and finds that the requested changes to signage and exterior colors is subject to Certificate of Appropriateness approval. If approved, staff recommends the following stipulations:

1. The project shall be developed in conformance with the development plans as reviewed by the Historic Preservation Commission at the May 22, 2024 meeting.
2. A separate sign permit application submittal is required.

### JUSTIFICATION/BENEFITS/ISSUES

The applicant intends to use the building for retail and restaurant purposes. The last time the building was painted was in 2016, updating the exterior paint will protect the building from the elements.

### COST/FUNDING SOURCE

N/A

### ATTACHMENTS

[LOI for 102 Pima.pdf](#)

[102 Pima Historical Presentation \(1\).pdf](#)

[102 Pima Rendering.pdf](#)

[102 Pima 2 Rendering.pdf](#)

[2016-10-05\\_Full Packet\\_Landmarking.pdf](#)

[2023 Survey Inventory Form.pdf](#)

[Locator Map Pima St HPC Color.pdf](#)

[2016-07-21\\_Paint Permit.pdf](#)

[Landmark Certificate First Assembly of God Church.pdf](#)

Letter of Intent  
Re: 102 Pima, Cottonwood, AZ  
Parcel 406-34-052

Certificate of Appropriateness

To Whom it May Concern:

102 Pima, until recently called the Three Kings, is no under the ownership of Galileo, LLC. Built in 1951 as the First Assembly of God Church, it was designated as a Landmarked Private property in 2016.

The current owners intention is to open a retail store. The proposed changes, included in a separate file, are a change of signage and new exterior paint. The new signage will not increase in size. The color choice is included in the attached file. There are no other proposed exterior changes.

Matt LaVoire  
Project Manager  
Caduceus Cellars/Merkin Vineyards  
928-830-4161  
mlavoire@gmail.com

## EXTERIOR PAINT PLAN

Address: 102 W Pima Street Cottonwood, AZ - Owner: Galileo HQ, LLC - DBA: Queen B Vinyl Café

### Exterior Paint – Building A - Sherwin Williams SW 6797 – Jay Blue

Exterior Wall – North Facing: SW 6797 – Jay Blue  
Exterior Wall – South Facing: SW 6797 – Jay Blue  
Exterior Wall – West Facing: SW 6797 – Jay Blue  
Exterior Wall – East Facing: SW 6797 – Jay Blue  
Exterior Window Frames: Sherwin Williams SW White Sand SW 9582  
Exterior Pop-Outs (sills) Sherwin Williams SW White Sand SW 9582



Front – Building A



Side – Building A



Back – Building – A



Side – Building A

### Exterior Paint – Building B - Sherwin Williams SW 6510 – Loyal Blue

Exterior Wall – North Facing: Sherwin Williams SW 6510 – Loyal Blue  
Exterior Wall – South Facing: Sherwin Williams SW 6510 – Loyal Blue  
Exterior Wall – West Facing: Sherwin Williams SW 6510 – Loyal Blue  
Exterior Wall – East Facing: Sherwin Williams SW 6510 – Loyal Blue  
Exterior Window Frames: Sherwin Williams SW White Snow SW 9582  
Exterior Pop-Outs (sills): Sherwin Williams SW White Snow SW 9582



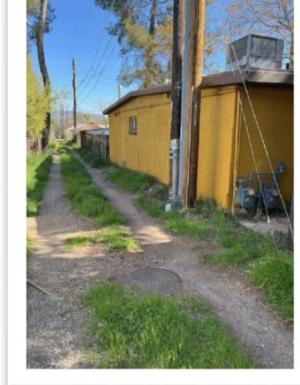
Front – Building B



Side –Building B



Back – Building B



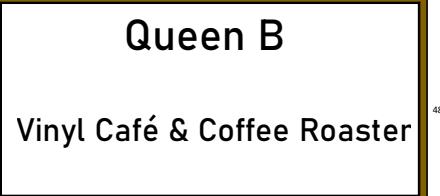
Side – Building B

## EXTERIOR SIGNAGE PLAN

Address: 102 W Pima Street Cottonwood, AZ - Owner: Galileo HQ, LLC - DBA: Queen B Vinyl Café

	<h3>Existing Sign – Building A</h3> <p>The existing previously approved main sign is: 121" tall 36" wide 12" thick</p> <p>The sign is mounted to an independent standing column that is pre-existing. The sign as-is will be removed in its entirety and the column patched to match. The existing sign is cantilevered to the column, acrylic materials and backlit from the interior of the sign.</p>
	<h3>Proposed Sign – Building A</h3> <p>The proposed sign to be used in place of the existing main sign is: 60" diameter 6" thick</p> <p>The proposed circular sign will be attached to the existing column and use the existing power supply. The substrate material is white acrylic, back lit internally and the frame is black aluminum. See full page image for greater clarity)</p>

	<h3>Existing Sign – Building B</h3> <p>The existing previously used and approved sign is: 48" tall 96" wide</p> <p>The sign box is metal with a rust patina, laser engraved brand name and backlit from inside the box.</p>
---	---

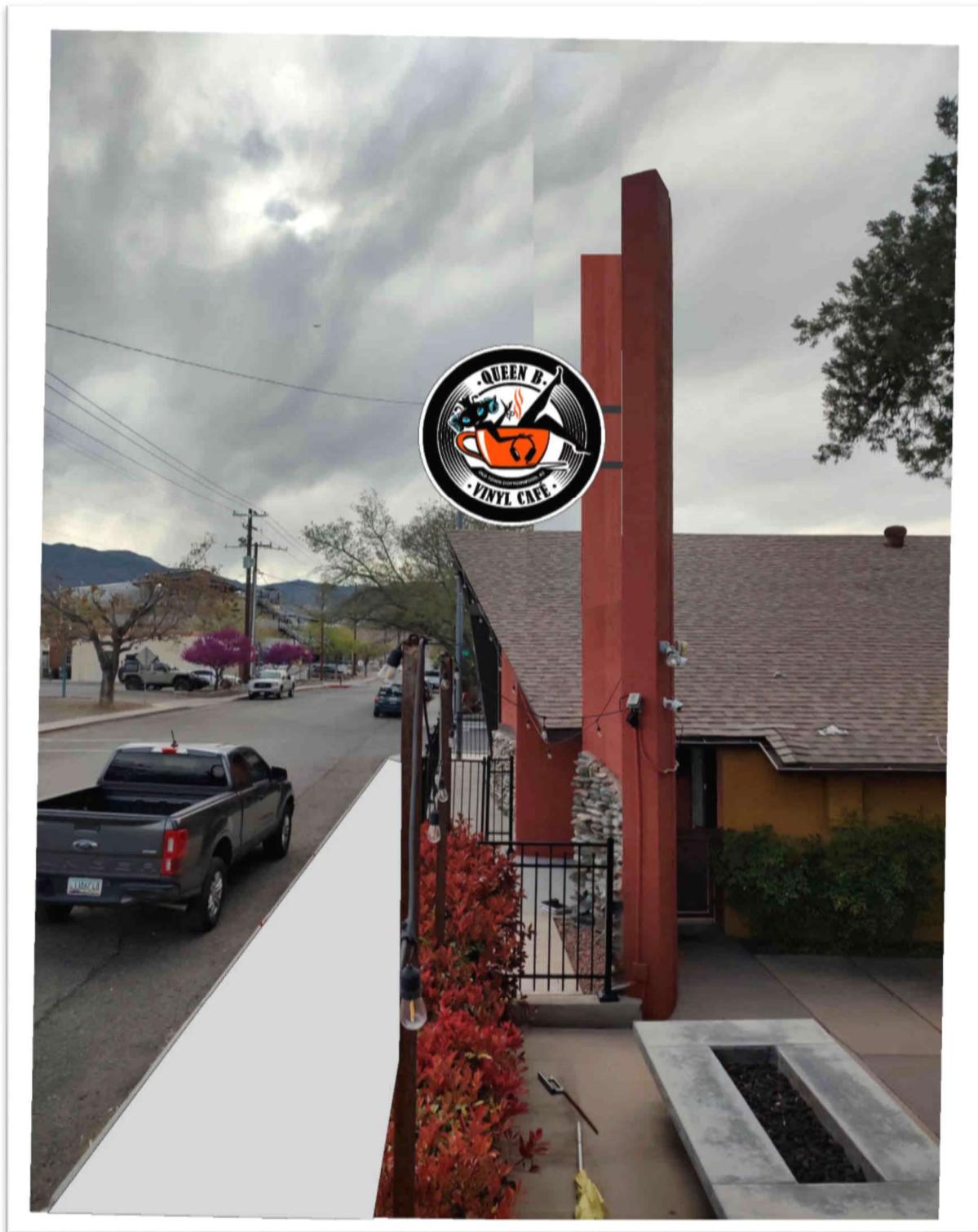
 <p>96"</p> <p>48"</p> <p><b>Queen B</b></p> <p>Vinyl Café &amp; Coffee Roaster</p>	<h3>Proposed Sign – Building B</h3> <p>The existing, previously used and approved sign is 48" tall by 96" wide. The new sign will use the same frame and power supply. The front of the sign will be white acrylic, back lit and have black lettering.</p>
--	--

		<h3>Point of Reference</h3> <p>As a point of reference, the previously approved and utilized signs projected an attractive glow in the evening hours. The total amount of light projection for the Queen B Vinyl Café will be at or lower than these levels.</p>
---	---	--

## EXTERIOR SIGNAGE PLAN

Address: 102 W Pima Street Cottonwood, AZ - Owner: Galileo HQ, LLC - DBA: Queen B Vinyl Café

Enlarged illustration of circular, cantilevered sign







**City of Cottonwood  
Historic Landmark Designation  
STAFF REVIEW  
Meeting Date: October 12, 2016**

**NAME: First Assembly of God Church  
ADDRESS: 102 East Pima Street**

**BACKGROUND:**

**Request:** This is a request by Denise M. Kelly to designate the First Assembly of God Church building as a Local Historic Landmark and list it in the Cottonwood Historic Property Register.

**Owner(s):** Verde Valley Entertainment Group LLC. **Applicant:** Denise M. Kelly

**Historic Name and Use:** First Assembly of God Church (1951-1979); Verde Valley Senior Citizens Association (1979-2006); Cottonwood Baptist Church, Inc. (2006-2013).

**Present Name and Use:** Three Kings bar, food and art venue.

**Location:** 102 E. Pima Street      **APN:** 408-34-052

**Historic Category:** Building.      **Zoning District:** C-1 Zone.

**Context:** Generally east of historic district in Old Town neighborhood. Residential uses directly to the west, north and east. Cottonwood City Hall and Old Town Activities Park to the south across E. Pima Street.

**Description of Property and Buildings:** The proposed Landmark consists of the converted church building, an entry courtyard with outdoor seating area, and a 1967 church-related building.

**Sources:** Application material.

**Status:** New business recently opened.

**ANALYSIS.**

**AGE:** The building was completed in 1951 and is approximately 65 years old. The building meets the criteria for being at least 50 years in age.

**SIGNIFICANCE:**

- A. **Historic Events/Trends.** Various church congregations were established in Cottonwood beginning in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century to accommodate the population associated with the local smelter operation. By the post-war era the population of Cottonwood began to grow again and church buildings, such as this, were developed to serve residents. This building represents the mid-century trend in building church facilities to accommodate the growing population.

- B. Persons.** No specific person identified with historic development or use.
- C. Architecture/Design/Construction Example.** The building design is an example of one of the first modern mid-century buildings in Cottonwood.
- D. Potential for Additional Information.** The building has the potential to provide additional information about the Post War development era in Cottonwood.

#### **INTEGRITY:**

- A. Location.** The structure is in its original location.
- B. Design.** The exterior of the building is generally intact with several changes, including covering the front windows with stucco panels.
- C. Workmanship.** The front elevation and pitched roof are the most distinctive aspect of the building design.
- D. Setting.** Building is located on two lots located at the southwest corner of East Pima Street and North First Street. The site is located in the Cottonwood Addition subdivision, which was recorded in 1917 by the Verde Valley Improvement Co. of Jerome, Arizona.
- E. Materials.** Concrete block walls covered with stucco. Also distinctive rock base at front.
- F. Feeling.** The original design of the building with high pitched roof and the cross feature built into the framing at the center front is still intact. The original high open ceiling of the assembly hall is maintained with the interior.
- G. Association.** No specific event or person identified in association with resource.

#### **FINDINGS.**

The proposed Landmark meets the criteria described in Section 309. F. Historic Landmark Designation Process, as follows: The building provides an example of modern design influence applied to a functional use.

#### **ATTACHMENTS.**

- Application.
- Title Information.
- Cottonwood Additon recorded plat 1917.
- 1948 Aerial Photo.
- 1960s Era Photo.
- Rendering of current use exterior design.

LANDMARK: ASSEMBLY OF GOD CHURCH

CITY OF COTTONWOOD  
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

**1. Applicant / Owner Information:**

Name of Applicant Denise M. Kelly Owner? Yes  No   
Mailing Address 525 Concho Drive, Sedona, AZ 86351  
Phone No. 928-203-6158 E-Mail garandee@verizon.net  
Contact (if other than above) \_\_\_\_\_  
Name of Owner Denise M. Kelly  
Address 525 Concho Drive, Sedona, AZ 86351  
Phone No. 928-203-6158 E-Mail garandee@verizon.net

**2. Identification of Proposed Landmark:**

Historic Name Assembly of God Church  
Location 102 East Pima Street, Cottonwood, AZ 86326  
Desired Eligibility Status: Local  State of Arizona  National Register of Historic Places   
Assessor's Parcel Number: 406 - 34 - 052  
Legal Description Lots 1 and 2, Block 2, Cottonwood Addition

Please Check desired historic designation:

Landmark  District  Structure(s)  Property   
Other, explain \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Historic Information:**

Historic Use(s) Church: First Assembly of God (1951-1979), Verde Valley Senior Citizens Association (1979-2006), Cottonwood Baptist Church, Inc. (2006-2013)  
Present Use(s) To be: Cocktail Bar with Food and an Art Venue  
Building Type Mid-Century Religious Construction Date(s) 1951 and 1960?  
Architect / Builder \_\_\_\_\_  
Condition / Integrity: Excellent  Good  Fair  Poor  Condemned   
Explain if necessary \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Description of Property (attach a separate sheet if necessary):**

**SITE:**

Size of Parcel \_\_\_\_\_  
Site Character The end of a block in a residential neighborhood, the park area of the City of Cottonwood across Pima Street

**BUILDING:**

Number of Stories 1 Total Floor Area 2741 square feet  
Foundation Concrete  
Structural Material(s) CMU concrete block  
Exterior Wall Material(s) CMU concrete block covered with stucco  
Applied Ornamentation The central structural support facing Pima Street was built with

a horizontal bar having a cross-like appearance; local stone across the front  
 Roof type Peaked, with higher second roof added later Roof Material Asphalt shingles  
 Eaves Treatment Sofited  
 Windows Steel frame, patterned glass, 2 fixed over paired hinged with 2 panes each  
 Entry Doors Metal framed glass entry doors, metal emergency exit door, and wood door  
 Porches Front entry porch off Pima Street on the east side  
 Storefront Almost the entire front addition front was patterned glass; now stucco covers all but the panels on each side of the structural support  
 HVAC/Electrical Flourescent box lights mounted on the ceiling, fans, and recent upgrades  
 Notable Interior High ceilings, polished concrete floors  
 Outbuildings An adjacent cement block building with a wood beam supported roof with a large central room surrounded by smaller rooms. There is also a tall curved cement sign structure near the front entrance  
 Alterations It appears that the front façade is a more recent addition with the higher roof line. The east side addition added the porch, entry lobby, restrooms and side room and doors close to the newer adjacent building.

**5. Areas of Historical Significance (attach separate sheets if necessary):**

Commerce  Community Planning  Economics  Exploratory/Settlement   
 Government  Military  Religion  Science  Agriculture  Tourism   
 Transportation  Arts & Culture  Other (explain) \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Description of Historical Significance (attach separate sheets if necessary):**

Prominent Occupant(s) First Assembly of God Church  
 Historic Association First Assembly of God Church  
 Relationship to Community's Development When the U.V.C.C. smelter in Clarkdale was "blown-in" during 1915, the business block seemed sufficient for the needs of the population, however, after the massive expansion of the smelter during 1922, and the arrival of additional employees, many more people lived and shopped in Cottonwood. After the U.V.X. smelter began operating during 1918, the population of Cottonwood had also grown, and the U.V.X. subdivided their Hopkins Ranch and sold other property to accommodate the demand. There was an interest in philosophy and religion, so various religious organizations, Christian science, spiritualists, etc. held meetings in large tents, the Rialto Theater (after 1923), Clemenceau School (after 1924), Willard Hall (after 1926), barns and private homes. An arson fire during 1919 destroyed the first church in Cottonwood, which had been open to all denominations. Churches included Catholic (1925), Assembly of God (1927), Methodist (1928), Seventh-day Adventist (1929), and Latter Day Saints (1931), etc. As the population grew new churches were built and congregations moved into larger buildings. When the original Assembly of God Church, located on Pima at the corner of Second Street, was too small, a new larger church was built across the alley on Pima at the corner of First Street. Buildings were constructed to meet the needs of the congregation and the old church was converted for the preacher's residence.

Cultural Affiliation *Religious organizations and a non-profit organization*  
Architecture *Mid-Century Modern Religious*  
District/Streetscape Contribution *This building at the south end of Cottonwood Addition  
is clearly visible because of the park across the street. It became one of the first  
modern mid-century buildings in Cottonwood.*  
Context: Isolated/rural [ ] Residential [X] Commercial [ ] Historic Area [X]  
Other (explain) \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Additional Comments (attach separate sheet if necessary):**

*Property Ownership (attached)* *Proposed Plan (attached)*

Applicant Signature *Denise M. Kelly* date *9/6/2016*

Approved by Owner/Agent *DENISE M. KELLY/owner* date *9/6/2016*

Approved by  
Historic Preservation Commission \_\_\_\_\_ date \_\_\_\_\_

**CenturyLink Webmail**

glendafarley@q.com

± Font Size :

**FW: Chain of Title Information Lots 1 & 2, Block 2  
COTTONWOOD ADDITION recorded in Book 2 of Maps, Page 37.**

**From :** Denise M Kelly, Gary L Ferguson <garandee@verizon.net> **Mon, Jun 27, 2016 03:31 PM**  
**Subject :** FW: Chain of Title Information Lots 1 & 2, Block 2 COTTONWOOD ADDITION  1 attachment  
recorded in Book 2 of Maps, Page 37.  
**To :** garandee@verizon.net

**From:** Denise M Kelly, Gary L Ferguson [mailto:garandee@verizon.net]  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 25, 2015 11:12 AM  
**To:** steakandmustard@gmail.com  
**Cc:** garandee@verizon.net  
**Subject:** FW: Chain of Title Information Lots 1 & 2, Block 2 COTTONWOOD ADDITION recorded in Book 2 of Maps, Page 37.

Hi Annabel,

This is as far back as Title could go - to 1974 - without a 'tract book', so looks like it was the 'First Assembly of God' prior to the senior center followed by the Baptist Church...

What now?

Thanks,  
Dsenise

**From:** Robert Keil  
**Sent:** Wednesday, November 25, 2015 10:46 AM  
**To:** Jeanne Suliere  
**Subject:** RE: Chain of Title Information Lots 1 & 2, Block 2 COTTONWOOD ADDITION recorded in Book 2 of Maps, Page 37.

Hi Jeanne, unfortunately I went back as I could go online and without a tract book the furthest I could get was 1974.

1. Warranty Deed recorded May 10, 1974 in Book 910 of Official Records, Page 349, from George Cook, E.A. Stewart, John Walker, Lio Holt, Harlan Landas and Lee Clemson Trustees of the First Assembly of God Church in Cottonwood, Arizona, who are successors of Millie Rudinger, Ray Stewart and Ralph Wechel, Trustees, Grantor, to First Assembly of God, Inc., of Cottonwood, Arizona, an Arizona non-profit corporation, Grantee.
2. Warranty Deed recorded July 27, 1979 in Book 1233 of Official Records, Page 54, from First Assembly of God, Inc., an Arizona non-profit corporation to Verde Valley Senior Citizens Association, Inc., an Arizona non-profit corporation, Grantee.
3. Warranty Deed recorded January 31, 2006 in Book 4359 of Official Records, Page 880, from Verde Valley Senior Citizens Association, Inc., an Arizona non-profit corporation, Grantor, to Cottonwood Baptist Church, Inc., an Arizona non-profit corporation, Grantee.
4. Joint Tenancy Deed (Corporate) recorded October 15, 2013 in Book 4986 of Official Records, Page 872, from Cottonwood Baptist Church, Inc., an Arizona non-profit corporation, Grantor, to Lisa Neideffer Rhodes, an unmarried woman and Paula Teer Woolsey, a married woman, as her sole and separate property, not as tenants in common and not as community property estate, but as joint tenants with right of survivorship, Grantee.
5. Disclaimer Deed recorded October 15, 2013 in Book 4986 of Official Records, Page 873, from Eric Woolsey, husband of Paula Teer Woolsey, Grantor, to Paula Teer Woolsey, wife of Eric Woolsey, Grantee.
6. Warranty Deed recorded February 12, 2014 in Instrument No. 2014-0006327, from Lisa Neideffer Rhodes, an unmarried woman and Paula Teer Woolsey, a married woman, as her sole and separate property, Grantor, to Wine Sanctuary, LLC, an Arizona limited liability company, Grantee.
7. Warranty Deed recorded October 16, 2015 in Instrument No. 2015-0049893, from Wine Sanctuary, LLC, an Arizona limited liability company, Grantor, to Verde Valley Entertainment Group LLC, an Arizona limited liability company, Grantee.

**DESCRIPTION:**  
Beginning at the SW corner of Section 27 T 16 N, R 32 E S.R.B.M. Thence East along the section line 320 feet, Thence East along the section line 320 feet, Thence South 495 feet, Thence a place of beginning. The same containing 15 acres and being situated in the above described section, which is located in Yavapai County, Arizona.

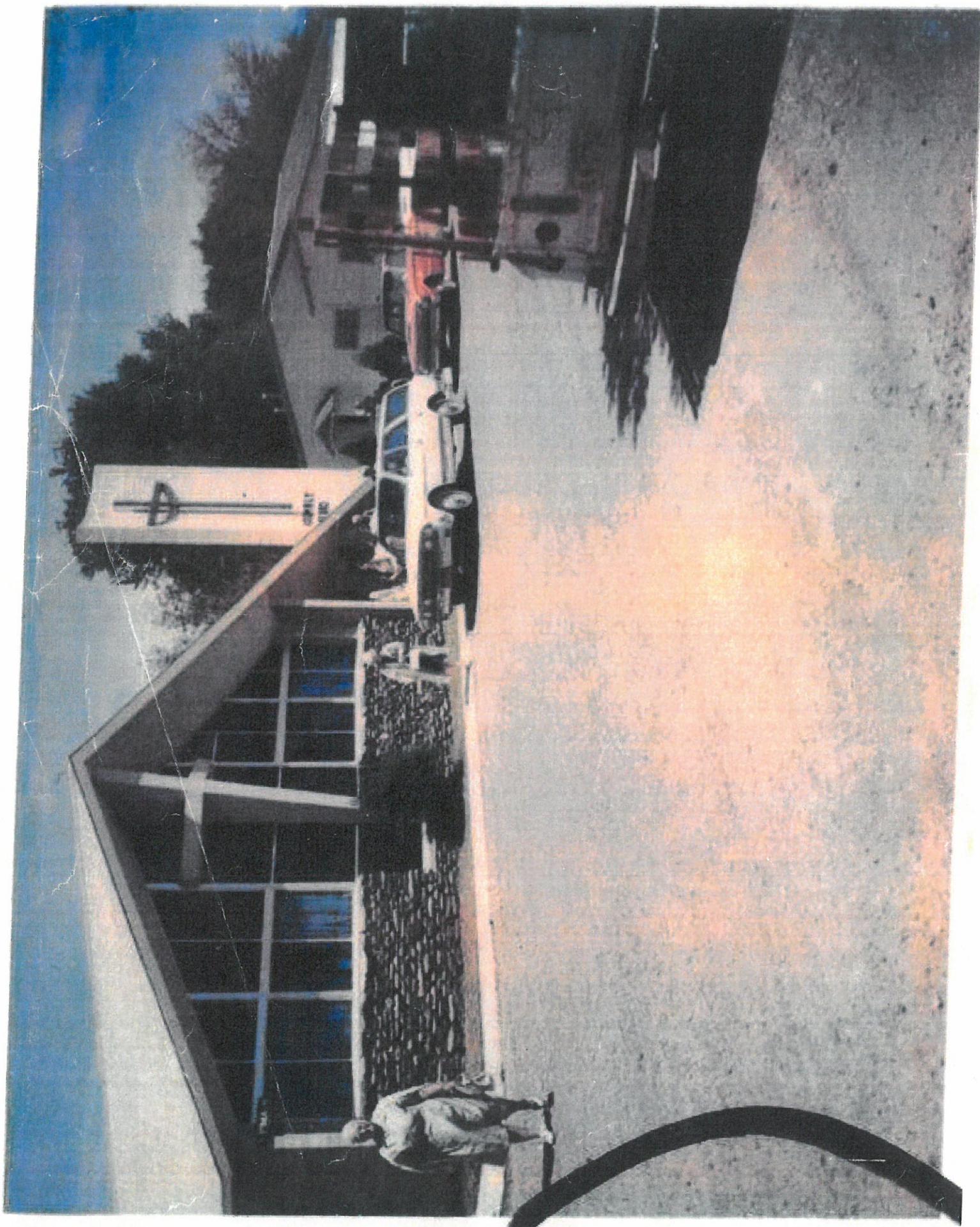
In accordance with the provisions relating to the Survey and Chapter 2 of the Rules and Regulations for the Survey of Arizona, 1913, the Verde Valley Improvement Company, a corporation, the owners of the Gaffney property in the Verde Valley, Arizona, hereby creates a new townsite, to be called Cottonwood, Arizona. No townsite or town has heretofore been so named or laid out or platted, or incorporated, or otherwise designated, or any part of the same, with the name of Cottonwood, and the owners thereof, do hereby, by these presents, lay out, name, and designate the following described lots and streets by number, and giving the dimensions of such lots and streets by

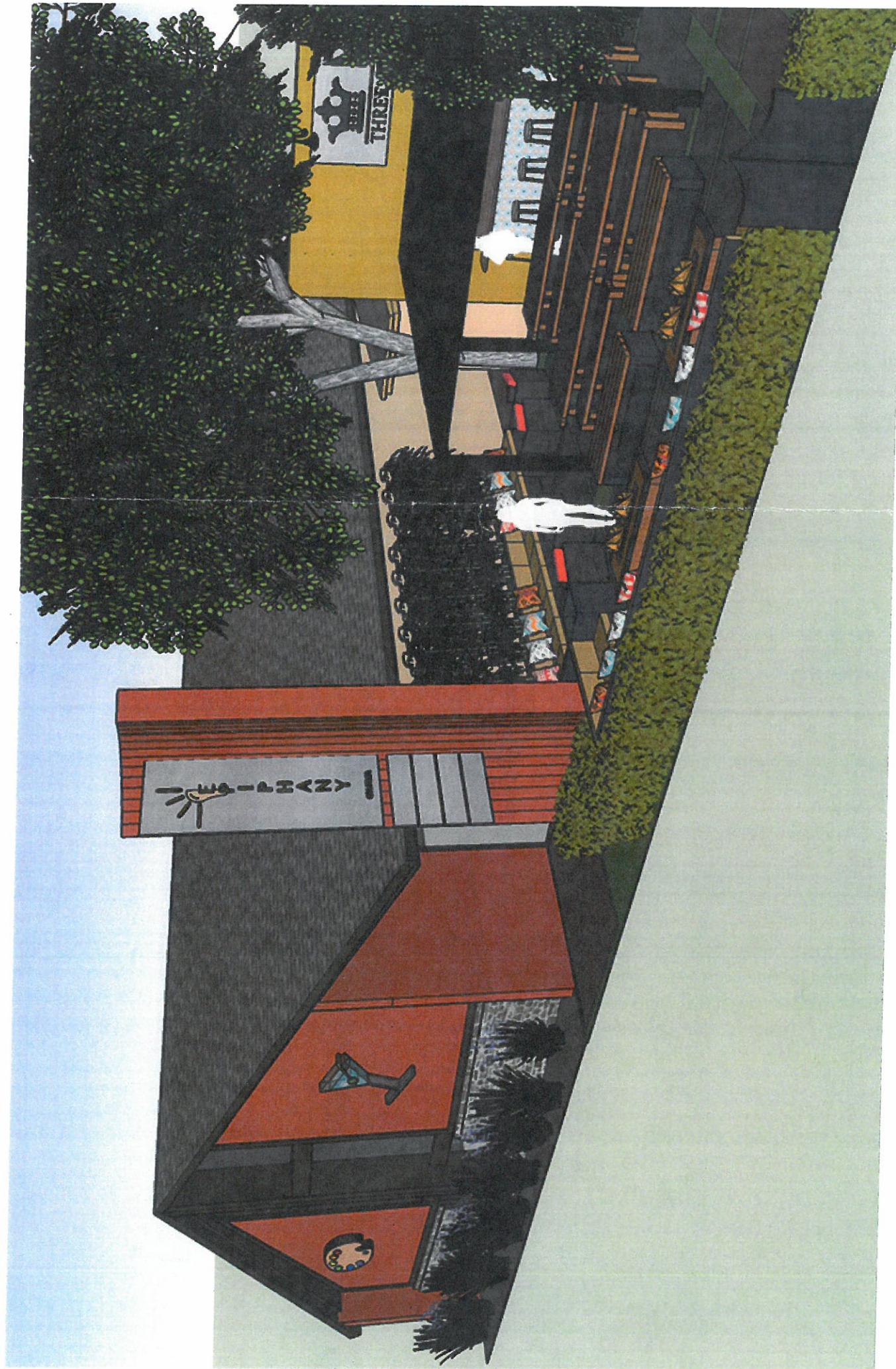
the said Verde Valley Improvement Company, and units therefrom the size of 40x100, 40x120, 40x140, 40x160, 40x180, 40x200, 40x220, 40x240, 40x260, 40x280, 40x300, 40x320, 40x340, 40x360, 40x380, 40x400, 40x420, 40x440, 40x460, 40x480, 40x500, 40x520, 40x540, 40x560, 40x580, 40x600, 40x620, 40x640, 40x660, 40x680, 40x700, 40x720, 40x740, 40x760, 40x780, 40x800, 40x820, 40x840, 40x860, 40x880, 40x900, 40x920, 40x940, 40x960, 40x980, 40x1000, 40x1020, 40x1040, 40x1060, 40x1080, 40x1100, 40x1120, 40x1140, 40x1160, 40x1180, 40x1200, 40x1220, 40x1240, 40x1260, 40x1280, 40x1300, 40x1320, 40x1340, 40x1360, 40x1380, 40x1400, 40x1420, 40x1440, 40x1460, 40x1480, 40x1500, 40x1520, 40x1540, 40x1560, 40x1580, 40x1600, 40x1620, 40x1640, 40x1660, 40x1680, 40x1700, 40x1720, 40x1740, 40x1760, 40x1780, 40x1800, 40x1820, 40x1840, 40x1860, 40x1880, 40x1900, 40x1920, 40x1940, 40x1960, 40x1980, 40x2000, 40x2020, 40x2040, 40x2060, 40x2080, 40x2100, 40x2120, 40x2140, 40x2160, 40x2180, 40x2200, 40x2220, 40x2240, 40x2260, 40x2280, 40x2300, 40x2320, 40x2340, 40x2360, 40x2380, 40x2400, 40x2420, 40x2440, 40x2460, 40x2480, 40x2500, 40x2520, 40x2540, 40x2560, 40x2580, 40x2600, 40x2620, 40x2640, 40x2660, 40x2680, 40x2700, 40x2720, 40x2740, 40x2760, 40x2780, 40x2800, 40x2820, 40x2840, 40x2860, 40x2880, 40x2900, 40x2920, 40x2940, 40x2960, 40x2980, 40x3000, 40x3020, 40x3040, 40x3060, 40x3080, 40x3100, 40x3120, 40x3140, 40x3160, 40x3180, 40x3200, 40x3220, 40x3240, 40x3260, 40x3280, 40x3300, 40x3320, 40x3340, 40x3360, 40x3380, 40x3400, 40x3420, 40x3440, 40x3460, 40x3480, 40x3500, 40x3520, 40x3540, 40x3560, 40x3580, 40x3600, 40x3620, 40x3640, 40x3660, 40x3680, 40x3700, 40x3720, 40x3740, 40x3760, 40x3780, 40x3800, 40x3820, 40x3840, 40x3860, 40x3880, 40x3900, 40x3920, 40x3940, 40x3960, 40x3980, 40x4000, 40x4020, 40x4040, 40x4060, 40x4080, 40x4100, 40x4120, 40x4140, 40x4160, 40x4180, 40x4200, 40x4220, 40x4240, 40x4260, 40x4280, 40x4300, 40x4320, 40x4340, 40x4360, 40x4380, 40x4400, 40x4420, 40x4440, 40x4460, 40x4480, 40x4500, 40x4520, 40x4540, 40x4560, 40x4580, 40x4600, 40x4620, 40x4640, 40x4660, 40x4680, 40x4700, 40x4720, 40x4740, 40x4760, 40x4780, 40x4800, 40x4820, 40x4840, 40x4860, 40x4880, 40x4900, 40x4920, 40x4940, 40x4960, 40x4980, 40x5000, 40x5020, 40x5040, 40x5060, 40x5080, 40x5100, 40x5120, 40x5140, 40x5160, 40x5180, 40x5200, 40x5220, 40x5240, 40x5260, 40x5280, 40x5300, 40x5320, 40x5340, 40x5360, 40x5380, 40x5400, 40x5420, 40x5440, 40x5460, 40x5480, 40x5500, 40x5520, 40x5540, 40x5560, 40x5580, 40x5600, 40x5620, 40x5640, 40x5660, 40x5680, 40x5700, 40x5720, 40x5740, 40x5760, 40x5780, 40x5800, 40x5820, 40x5840, 40x5860, 40x5880, 40x5900, 40x5920, 40x5940, 40x5960, 40x5980, 40x6000, 40x6020, 40x6040, 40x6060, 40x6080, 40x6100, 40x6120, 40x6140, 40x6160, 40x6180, 40x6200, 40x6220, 40x6240, 40x6260, 40x6280, 40x6300, 40x6320, 40x6340, 40x6360, 40x6380, 40x6400, 40x6420, 40x6440, 40x6460, 40x6480, 40x6500, 40x6520, 40x6540, 40x6560, 40x6580, 40x6600, 40x6620, 40x6640, 40x6660, 40x6680, 40x6700, 40x6720, 40x6740, 40x6760, 40x6780, 40x6800, 40x6820, 40x6840, 40x6860, 40x6880, 40x6900, 40x6920, 40x6940, 40x6960, 40x6980, 40x7000, 40x7020, 40x7040, 40x7060, 40x7080, 40x7100, 40x7120, 40x7140, 40x7160, 40x7180, 40x7200, 40x7220, 40x7240, 40x7260, 40x7280, 40x7300, 40x7320, 40x7340, 40x7360, 40x7380, 40x7400, 40x7420, 40x7440, 40x7460, 40x7480, 40x7500, 40x7520, 40x7540, 40x7560, 40x7580, 40x7600, 40x7620, 40x7640, 40x7660, 40x7680, 40x7700, 40x7720, 40x7740, 40x7760, 40x7780, 40x7800, 40x7820, 40x7840, 40x7860, 40x7880, 40x7900, 40x7920, 40x7940, 40x7960, 40x7980, 40x8000, 40x8020, 40x8040, 40x8060, 40x8080, 40x8100, 40x8120, 40x8140, 40x8160, 40x8180, 40x8200, 40x8220, 40x8240, 40x8260, 40x8280, 40x8300, 40x8320, 40x8340, 40x8360, 40x8380, 40x8400, 40x8420, 40x8440, 40x8460, 40x8480, 40x8500, 40x8520, 40x8540, 40x8560, 40x8580, 40x8600, 40x8620, 40x8640, 40x8660, 40x8680, 40x8700, 40x8720, 40x8740, 40x8760, 40x8780, 40x8800, 40x8820, 40x8840, 40x8860, 40x8880, 40x8900, 40x8920, 40x8940, 40x8960, 40x8980, 40x9000, 40x9020, 40x9040, 40x9060, 40x9080, 40x9100, 40x9120, 40x9140, 40x9160, 40x9180, 40x9200, 40x9220, 40x9240, 40x9260, 40x9280, 40x9300, 40x9320, 40x9340, 40x9360, 40x9380, 40x9400, 40x9420, 40x9440, 40x9460, 40x9480, 40x9500, 40x9520, 40x9540, 40x9560, 40x9580, 40x9600, 40x9620, 40x9640, 40x9660, 40x9680, 40x9700, 40x9720, 40x9740, 40x9760, 40x9780, 40x9800, 40x9820, 40x9840, 40x9860, 40x9880, 40x9900, 40x9920, 40x9940, 40x9960, 40x9980, 40x10000, 40x10020, 40x10040, 40x10060, 40x10080, 40x10100, 40x10120, 40x10140, 40x10160, 40x10180, 40x10200, 40x10220, 40x10240, 40x10260, 40x10280, 40x10300, 40x10320, 40x10340, 40x10360, 40x10380, 40x10400, 40x10420, 40x10440, 40x10460, 40x10480, 40x10500, 40x10520, 40x10540, 40x10560, 40x10580, 40x10600, 40x10620, 40x10640, 40x10660, 40x10680, 40x10700, 40x10720, 40x10740, 40x10760, 40x10780, 40x10800, 40x10820, 40x10840, 40x10860, 40x10880, 40x10900, 40x10920, 40x10940, 40x10960, 40x10980, 40x11000, 40x11020, 40x11040, 40x11060, 40x11080, 40x11100, 40x11120, 40x11140, 40x11160, 40x11180, 40x11200, 40x11220, 40x11240, 40x11260, 40x11280, 40x11300, 40x11320, 40x11340, 40x11360, 40x11380, 40x11400, 40x11420, 40x11440, 40x11460, 40x11480, 40x11500, 40x11520, 40x11540, 40x11560, 40x11580, 40x11600, 40x11620, 40x11640, 40x11660, 40x11680, 40x11700, 40x11720, 40x11740, 40x11760, 40x11780, 40x11800, 40x11820, 40x11840, 40x11860, 40x11880, 40x11900, 40x11920, 40x11940, 40x11960, 40x11980, 40x12000, 40x12020, 40x12040, 40x12060, 40x12080, 40x12100, 40x12120, 40x12140, 40x12160, 40x12180, 40x12200, 40x12220, 40x12240, 40x12260, 40x12280, 40x12300, 40x12320, 40x12340, 40x12360, 40x12380, 40x12400, 40x12420, 40x12440, 40x12460, 40x12480, 40x12500, 40x12520, 40x12540, 40x12560, 40x12580, 40x12600, 40x12620, 40x12640, 40x12660, 40x12680, 40x12700, 40x12720, 40x12740, 40x12760, 40x12780, 40x12800, 40x12820, 40x12840, 40x12860, 40x12880, 40x12900, 40x12920, 40x12940, 40x12960, 40x12980, 40x13000, 40x13020, 40x13040, 40x13060, 40x13080, 40x13100, 40x13120, 40x13140, 40x13160, 40x13180, 40x13200, 40x13220, 40x13240, 40x13260, 40x13280, 40x13300, 40x13320, 40x13340, 40x13360, 40x13380, 40x13400, 40x13420, 40x13440, 40x13460, 40x13480, 40x13500, 40x13520, 40x13540, 40x13560, 40x13580, 40x13600, 40x13620, 40x13640, 40x13660, 40x13680, 40x13700, 40x13720, 40x13740, 40x13760, 40x13780, 40x13800, 40x13820, 40x13840, 40x13860, 40x13880, 40x13900, 40x13920, 40x13940, 40x13960, 40x13980, 40x14000, 40x14020, 40x14040, 40x14060, 40x14080, 40x14100, 40x14120, 40x14140, 40x14160, 40x14180, 40x14200, 40x14220, 40x14240, 40x14260, 40x14280, 40x14300, 40x14320, 40x14340, 40x14360, 40x14380, 40x14400, 40x14420, 40x14440, 40x14460, 40x14480, 40x14500, 40x14520, 40x14540, 40x14560, 40x14580, 40x14600, 40x14620, 40x14640, 40x14660, 40x14680, 40x14700, 40x14720, 40x14740, 40x14760, 40x14780, 40x14800, 40x14820, 40x14840, 40x14860, 40x14880, 40x14900, 40x14920, 40x14940, 40x14960, 40x14980, 40x15000, 40x15020, 40x15040, 40x15060, 40x15080, 40x15100, 40x15120, 40x15140, 40x15160, 40x15180, 40x15200, 40x15220, 40x15240, 40x15260, 40x15280, 40x15300, 40x15320, 40x15340, 40x15360, 40x15380, 40x15400, 40x15420, 40x15440, 40x15460, 40x15480, 40x15500, 40x15520, 40x15540, 40x15560, 40x15580, 40x15600, 40x15620, 40x15640, 40x15660, 40x15680, 40x15700, 40x15720, 40x15740, 40x15760, 40x15780, 40x15800, 40x15820, 40x15840, 40x15860, 40x15880, 40x15900, 40x15920, 40x15940, 40x15960, 40x15980, 40x16000, 40x16020, 40x16040, 40x16060, 40x16080, 40x16100, 40x16120, 40x16140, 40x16160, 40x16180, 40x16200, 40x16220, 40x16240, 40x16260, 40x16280, 40x16300, 40x16320, 40x16340, 40x16360, 40x16380, 40x16400, 40x16420, 40x16440, 40x16460, 40x16480, 40x16500, 40x16520, 40x16540, 40x16560, 40x16580, 40x16600, 40x16620, 40x16640, 40x16660, 40x16680, 40x16700, 40x16720, 40x16740, 40x16760, 40x16780, 40x16800, 40x16820, 40x16840, 40x16860, 40x16880, 40x16900, 40x16920, 40x16940, 40x16960, 40x16980, 40x17000, 40x17020, 40x17040, 40x17060, 40x17080, 40x17100, 40x17120, 40x17140, 40x17160, 40x17180, 40x17200, 40x17220, 40x17240, 40x17260, 40x17280, 40x17300, 40x17320, 40x17340, 40x17360, 40x17380, 40x17400, 40x17420, 40x17440, 40x17460, 40x17480, 40x17500, 40x17520, 40x17540, 40x17560, 40x17580, 40x17600, 40x17620, 40x17640, 40x17660, 40x17680, 40x17700, 40x17720, 40x17740, 40x17760, 40x17780, 40x17800, 40x17820, 40x17840, 40x17860, 40x17880, 40x17900, 40x17920, 40x17940, 40x17960, 40x17980, 40x18000, 40x18020, 40x18040, 40x18060, 40x18080, 40x18100, 40x18120, 40x18140, 40x18160, 40x18180, 40x18200, 40x18220, 40x18240, 40x18260, 40x18280, 40x18300, 40x18320, 40x18340, 40x18360, 40x18380, 40x18400, 40x18420, 40x18440, 40x18460, 40x18480, 40x18500, 40x18520, 40x18540, 40x18560, 40x18580, 40x18600, 40x18620, 40x18640, 40x18660, 40x18680, 40x18700, 40x18720, 40x18740, 40x18760, 40x18780, 40x18800, 40x18820, 40x18840, 40x18860, 40x18880, 40x18900, 40x18920, 40x18940, 40x18960, 40x18980, 40x19000, 40x19020, 40x19040, 40x19060, 40x19080, 40x19100, 40x19120, 40x19140, 40x19160, 40x19180, 40x19200, 40x19220, 40x19240, 40x19260, 40x19280, 40x19300, 40x19320, 40x19340, 40x19360, 40x19380, 40x19400, 40x19420, 40x19440, 40x19460, 40x19480, 40x19500, 40x19520, 40x19540, 40x19560, 40x19580, 40x19600, 40x19620, 40x19640, 40x19660, 40x19680, 40x19700, 40x19720, 40x19740, 40x19760, 40x19780, 40x19800, 40x19820, 40x19840, 40x19860, 40x19880, 40x19900, 40x19920, 40x19940, 40x19960, 40x19980, 40x20000, 40x20020, 40x20040, 40x20060, 40x20080, 40x20100, 40x20120, 40x20140, 40x20160, 40x20180, 40x20200, 40x20220, 40x20240, 40x20260, 40x20280, 40x20300, 40x20320, 40x20340, 40x20360, 40x20380, 40x20400, 40x20420, 40x20440, 40x20460, 40x20480, 40x20500, 40x20520, 40x20540, 40x20560, 40x20580, 40x20600, 40x20620, 40x20640, 40x20660, 40x20680, 40x20700, 40x20720, 40x20740, 40x20760, 40x20780, 40x20800, 40x20820, 40x20840, 40x20860, 40x20880, 40x20900, 40x20920, 40x20940, 40x20960, 40x20980, 40x21000, 40x21020, 40x21040, 40x21060, 40x21080, 40x21100, 40x21120, 40x21140, 40x21160, 40x21180, 40x21200, 40x21220, 40x21240, 40x21260, 40x21280, 40x21300, 40x21320, 40x21340, 40x21360, 40x21380, 40x21400, 40x21420, 40x21440, 40x21460, 40x21480, 40x21500, 40x21520, 40x21540, 40x21560, 40x21580, 40x21600, 40x21620, 40x21640, 40x21660, 40x21680, 40x21700, 40x21720, 40x21740, 40x21760, 40x21780, 40x21800, 40x21820, 40x21840, 40x21860, 40x21880, 40x21900, 40x21920, 40x21940, 40x21960, 40x21980, 40x22000, 40x22020, 40x22040, 40x22060, 40x22080, 40x22100, 40x22120, 40x22140, 40x22160, 40x22180, 40x22200, 40x22220, 40x22240, 40x22260, 40x22280, 40x22300, 40x22320, 40x22340, 40x22360, 40x22380, 40x22400, 40x22420, 40x22440, 40x22460, 40x22480, 40x22500, 40x22520, 40x22540, 40x22560, 40x22580, 40x22600, 40x22620, 40x22640, 40x22660, 40x22680, 40x22700, 40x22720, 40x22740, 40x22760, 40x22780, 40x22800, 40x22820, 40x22840, 40x22860, 40x22880, 40x22900, 40x22920, 40x22940, 40x22960, 40x22980, 40x23000, 40x23020, 40x23040, 40x23060, 40x23080, 40x23100, 40x23120, 40x23140, 40x23160, 40x23180, 40x23200, 40x23220, 4

**VIEW OF COTTONWOOD IN 1948**

Photograph from Cottonwood High School







# STATE OF ARIZONA

# HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

*Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007*

## PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: OT224-CA041 Survey Area: Residential Old Town Cottonwood

Historic Name(s): Verde Valley Christian Church

*(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)*

Address: 102 E PIMA ST

City or Town: Cottonwood  vicinity County: Yavapai Tax Parcel No. 406-34-052

Township: 16N Range: 3E Section: 27 Quarter Section: SW Acreage: 0.16

Plat: Cottonwood Addition Block: 2 Lot(s): 1 and 2 Year of plat: 1917

Latitude: 34.746970 Longitude: -112.026214 Datum if other than WGS84: n/a

USGS 7.5' quad map: Cottonwood, Ariz.

Architect: \_\_\_\_\_  not determined  known (source: \_\_\_\_\_)

Builder: \_\_\_\_\_  not determined  known (source: \_\_\_\_\_)

Construction Date: 1951  estimated  known (source: Assessor's Office \_\_\_\_\_)

## STRUCTURAL CONDITION

Good (*well maintained, no serious problems apparent*)

Fair (*some problems apparent*) Describe: \_\_\_\_\_

Poor (*major problems; imminent threat*) Describe: \_\_\_\_\_

Ruin/Uninhabitable

## USES/FUNCTIONS

*Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.*  
church, now entertainment venue

Sources: Assessor's Office

## PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photos: 8/11/2023

View Direction (*looking towards*)  
northeast



## SIGNIFICANCE

*To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.*

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS *(On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)*
- B. PERSON *(On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)*
- C. ARCHITECTURE *(On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)*

Outbuildings: *(Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)*

Additional 1967 building (former worship hall) obscured from street

## INTEGRITY

*To be eligible for the National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.*

1. LOCATION  Original Site  Moved (date \_\_\_\_\_) Original Site: \_\_\_\_\_
2. DESIGN *(Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)*  
Church
3. SETTING *(Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)* residential

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. MATERIALS *(Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)*  
Walls (structure): \_\_\_\_\_ Foundation: \_\_\_\_\_ Roof: \_\_\_\_\_ Windows: \_\_\_\_\_  
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? \_\_\_\_\_  
Wall Sheathing: \_\_\_\_\_  
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? \_\_\_\_\_

5. WORKMANSHIP *(Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)*

### NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

Individually listed;  Contributor  Noncontributor to \_\_\_\_\_ Historic District  
Date Listed: \_\_\_\_\_ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: \_\_\_\_\_)

### RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff or survey consultant)

Property  is  is not eligible individually.

Property  is  is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.

More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: questionable integrity of former "worship hall"

### FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Vincent Murray, Arizona Historical Research Date: 10/16/2023  
Mailing Address: 2825 N. 26<sup>th</sup> Place, Phoenix, Arizona 85008 Phone No.: (480) 829-0267

**STATE OF ARIZONA**

**HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM**  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

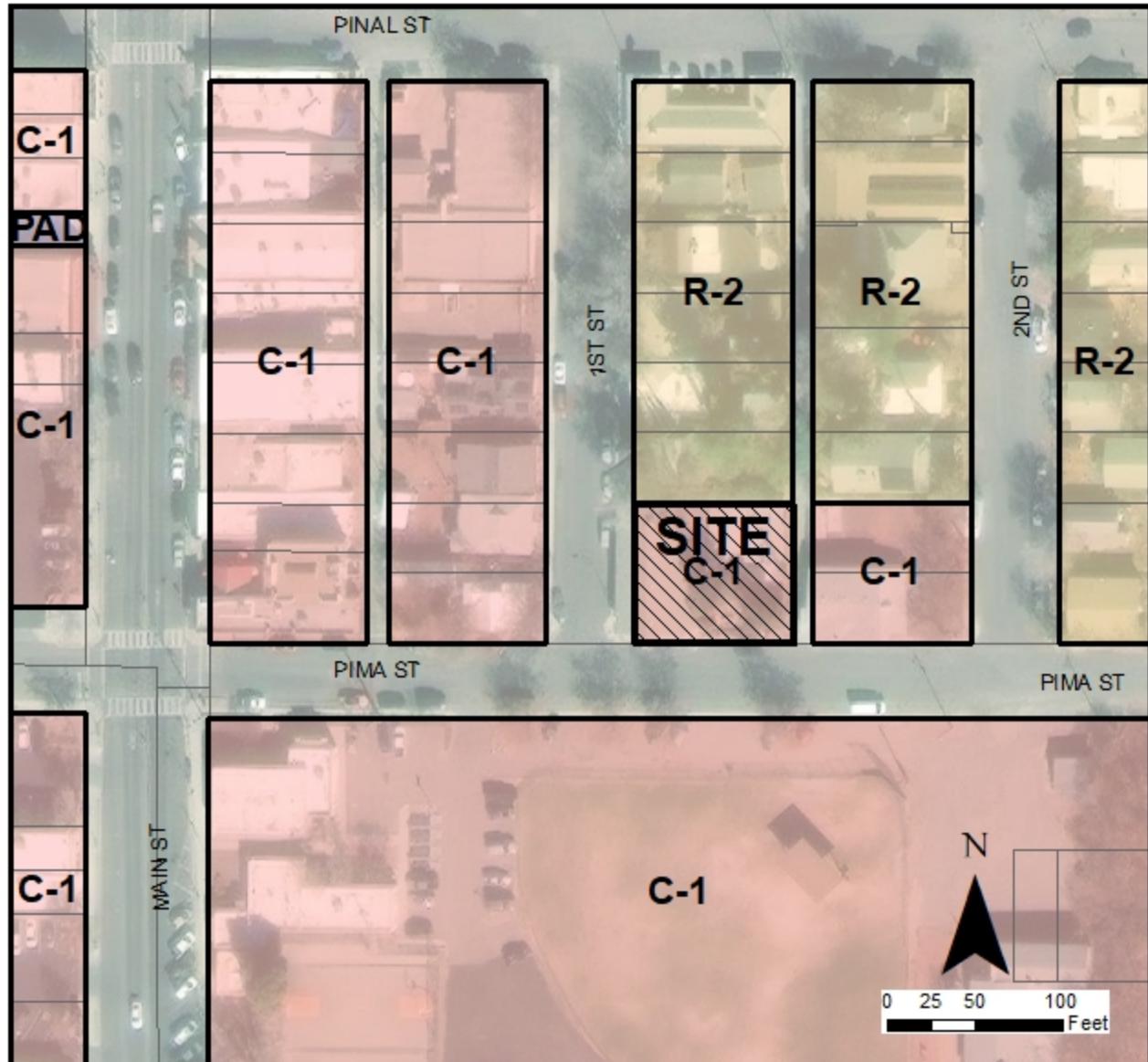
name of property Verde Valley Christian Church

Continuation Sheet No. 1



**Former (1967) worship hall, now bar/tavern, facing north.**

**CA-24-001**  
**102 E. PIMA STREET**



Zoning Boundary

Certificate of Appropriateness Application

## CITY OF COTTONWOOD

## COMMERCIAL PAINT PERMIT

This application **must** be filled out with **all** applicable information.

Business Registered?  yes  no

Zoning District C1

Change of Use?  yes  no

Parcel Number 406-34-052

DENISE M. KELLY

Applicant Name

525 CONCHO DR.

Applicant Address

SEDONA, AZ 86351

City State Zip

928-203-6158

Applicant Phone Number

EPICANYON PLAZA/3 KINGS KASBAR

Business Name

102 E. PLAZA ST.

Business Address

COTTONWOOD, AZ 86326

City State Zip

928-203-6158

Business Phone Number

A drawing **shall** be provided by the applicant **with color samples** to include primary and all trim paint colors.

Drawings **shall** be on an 8 1/2" X 11" sheet of paper for the permanent office files, and either professionally rendered or have a professional appearance.

Denise M. Kelly

Applicant Signature

7/12/2016

Date

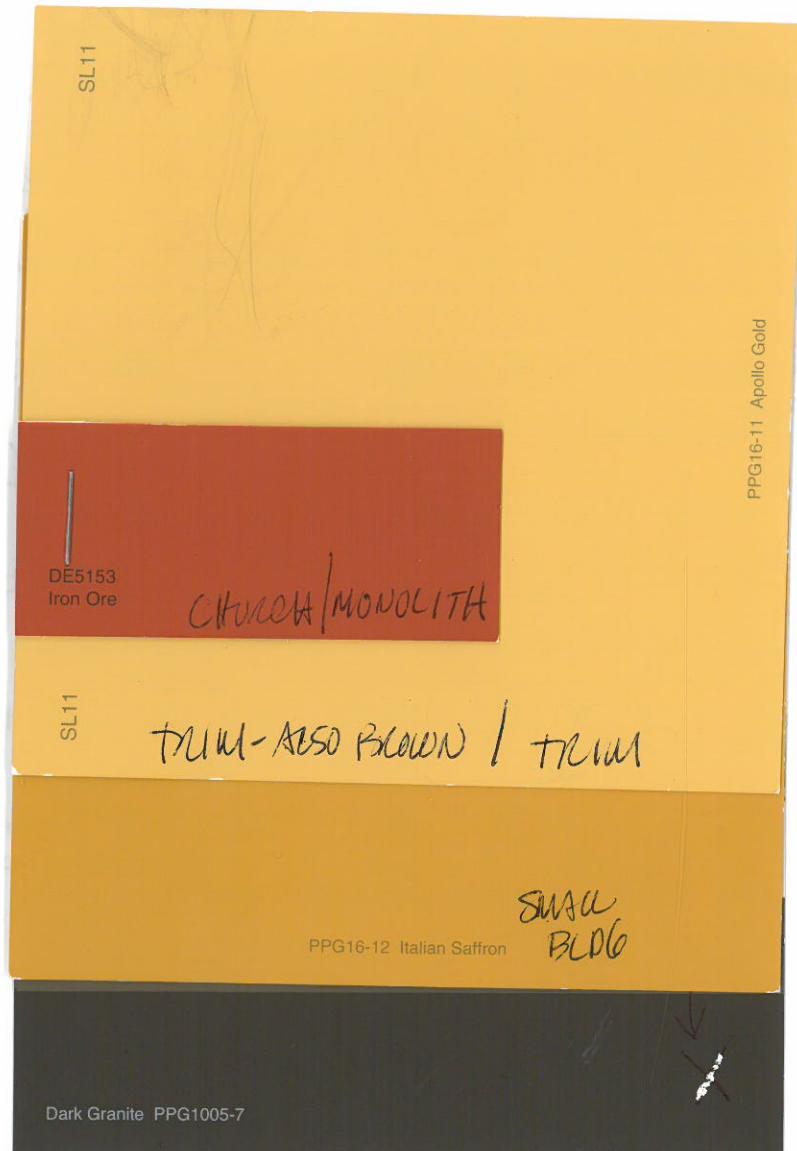
Debbie Nejed

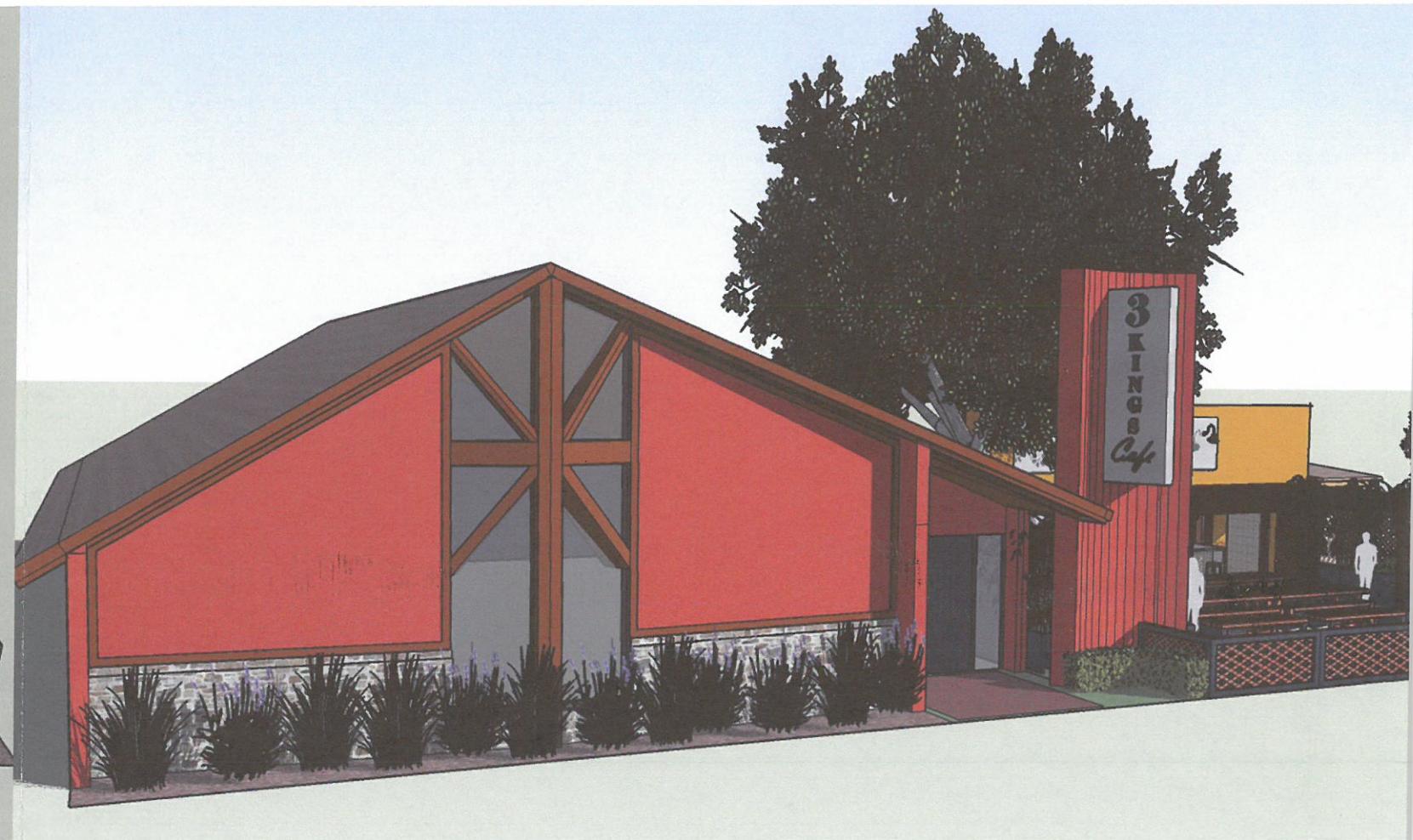
Approved By

7-21-16

Date

All Commercial Paint Permit Applications are subject to review by the City of Cottonwood Development Review Board as per Section 304 of the City of Cottonwood Zoning Ordinance.





**mussa + associates**  
3 KINGS CAFE EXTERIOR

# HISTORIC LANDMARK CERTIFICATE

## CITY OF COTTONWOOD, ARIZONA

The property historically known as the  
*First Assembly of God Church*

located at **102 E. Pima Street** and constructed in **1951**  
has been designated as a locally significant historic property  
by the City of Cottonwood

**HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION**  
and is hereby listed in the  
**Historic Property Register of the City of Cottonwood.**

---

October 12, 2016

Date Listed



---

Historic Preservation Commission  
Tim Elinski, Chair



*"Inspiring a Vibrant Community"*

2024-2026

# HISTORIC PRESERVATION STRATEGIC PLAN - DRAFT



## Table of Contents

Table of Contents .....	1
Vision Statement .....	2
Goals .....	2
History .....	3
Landmarked Properties .....	3
Map of Cottonwood Commercial Historic District.....	4
Strategic Objectives and Initiatives .....	5
Strategic Objective 1.    Retain Old Town's vitality and unique character .....	5
Strategic Objective 2.    Enhance Old Town streetscapes to provide a high-quality walkable environment	5
Strategic Objective 3.    Provide preservation assistance to owners of historic properties .....	6
Strategic Objective 4.    Maintain Cottonwood's status as a Certified Local Government (CLG).....	6
Acknowledgements & Contributions .....	7

## Vision Statement

Cottonwood's unique character and sense of place are based in the area's outstanding natural resources and unique cultural resources. We strive to maintain a uniquely desirable and sustainable community and recognize that prioritizing historic preservation is a character defining aspect of our community. Cottonwood is special because of our hometown atmosphere and sense of community, and we will continue to conserve, preserve, and manage our precious resources.

~~The City of Cottonwood strives to maintain a uniquely desirable and sustainable community. We are unique because of our people, our grand natural resources, public amenities, leadership, diversity, and hometown atmosphere.~~

~~We will continue to conserve, preserve, and manage our precious resources, including the Verde River and its unique riparian habitat. We will enhance our position as the economic center for the Verde Valley, providing retail, medical, education, transportation, recreation, and tourism.~~

~~The City of Cottonwood provides leadership and solutions to ensure a safe and prosperous community where a diversity of people and nature thrive.~~

## Goals

- Preserve Cottonwood's unique character and sense of place.
- Identify, preserve, and protect historic properties and cultural resources within the City.
- Promote awareness and appreciation of the community's unique cultural resources and history.
- Apply objectives of the Cottonwood Historic Preservations Strategic Plan to help further the community's economic goals.
- Educate the community about historic preservation's key role in maintaining the City's economic vitality.
- Integrate historic preservation initiatives and goals into other planning and development programs.

~~Preserve and celebrate Cottonwood's unique character and identity while helping the economy thrive.~~

~~Identify, preserve and protect historic properties and resources within the City.~~

~~Integrate historic preservation programs with other city planning and development programs.~~

~~Promote awareness and appreciation of the community's history.~~

~~Support historic preservation as an economic development and revitalization program.~~

## History

In early historic times, the upper-middle Verde Valley lay within the territory of the Yavapai and Apache Indians. In 1871, the Cottonwood locality became part of the Rio Verde Reservation and was used for the cultivation of crops. By 1975, the natives were relocated to the San Carlos Reservation.

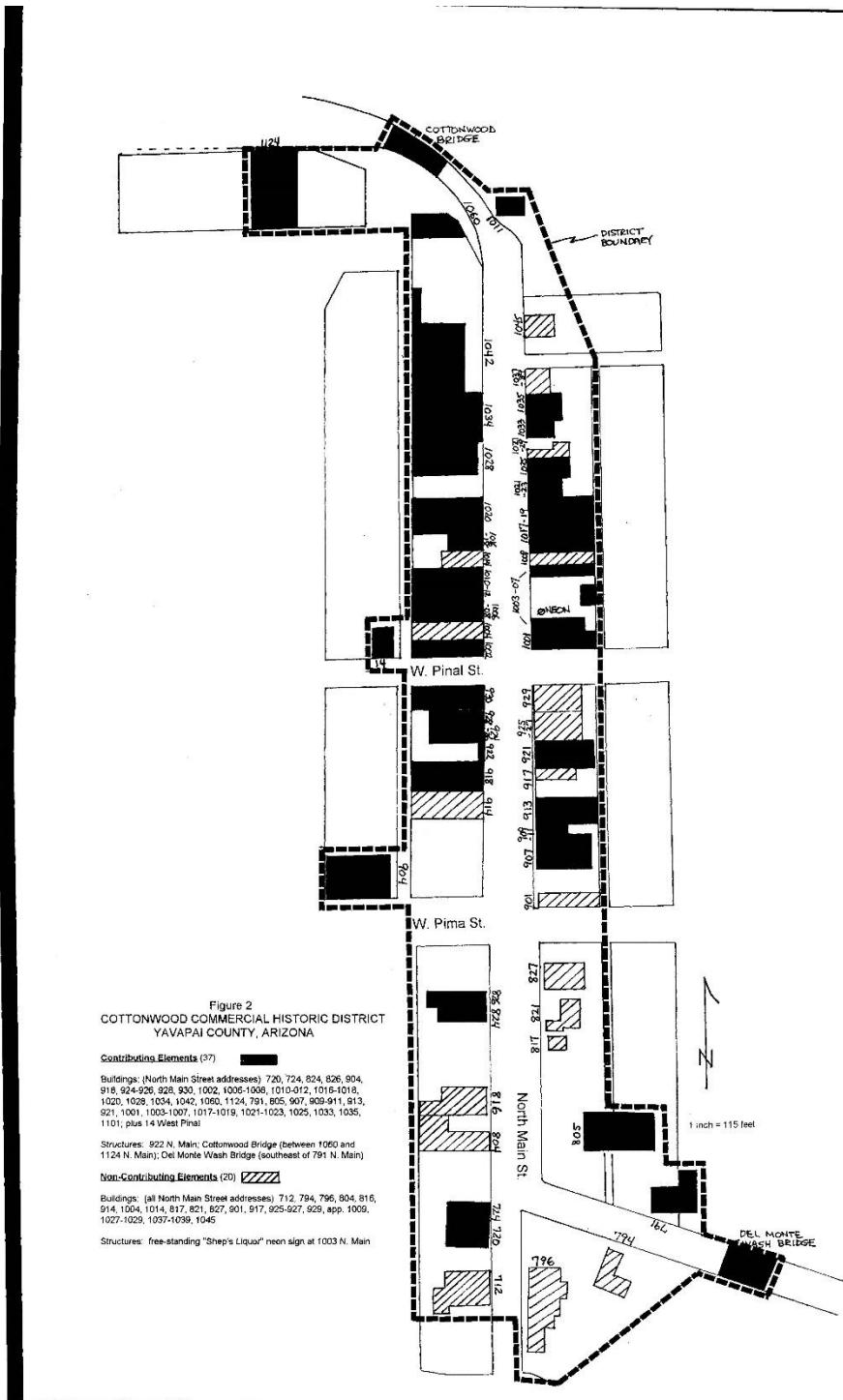
In May of 1877, the General Land Office contracted a team of surveyors who reported that several families of Euromerican settlers were farming the area and had named their settlement Cottonwood. The settlement gained recognition when the government established a post office on March 6, 1879.

The copper mining activity in neighboring Jerome spurred the downtown development of Cottonwood during the development boom of 1917 to 1918. Properties within the Cottonwood Commercial Historic District represent distinct phases in the development of Cottonwood as the commercial hub of the Verde Valley, including the 1920s post-war, the Depression, WWII and post-war, and the Modern period. Properties in the surrounding residential area also demonstrate phased development and consist of a mix of architectural styles with the National Folk style as the predominant style.

## Landmarked Properties

- ❖ Cottonwood Community Clubhouse – 805 N. Main Street – 1939
- ❖ Upper Verde Justice Court/Old Town Jail – 1101 N. Main Street – 1929
- ❖ Cottonwood Bridge – N. Main Street – 1938
- ❖ Lions Park – 730 N. Main Street – 1930
- ❖ Ersel Garrisons Liberty Garage – 1044 N. Main Street – 1923
- ❖ First Assembly of God Church – 102 E. Pima Street – 1951
- ❖ The Bank of Arizona – 816 N. Main Street – 1954
- ❖ Tovrea Residence – 744 N. Main Street – 1934
- ❖ Edens Residence/Prickly Pear Guest House – 748 N. Main Street – 1938
- ❖ Luther White Residence – 1428 E. Cochise Street – 1939
- ❖ Ford House – 922 N. 2<sup>nd</sup> Street – 1925
- ❖ U.V.X. Smelter Machine Shop – 1917
- ❖ Mattie C. Howard House – 914 N. 2<sup>nd</sup> Street – 1920
- ❖ Edens House – 1015 N. Cactus Street – 1926

## Map of Cottonwood Commercial Historic District



## Strategic Objectives and Initiatives

### Strategic Objective 1. Retain Old Town's vitality and unique character

- Strategic Initiative 1.a. Propose the establishment of historic overlay districts based on information gathered from recent inventory surveys.
- Strategic Initiative 1.b. Conduct a new inventory survey of the commercial buildings along N. Main Street.
- Strategic Initiative 1.c. Serve in an advisory capacity to the Planning and Zoning Commission regarding Design Review proposals that are within the Old Town area.

### Strategic Objective 2. Enhance Old Town streetscapes to provide a high-quality walkable environment

- Strategic Initiative 2.a. Participate as an advocate for Historic Preservation during efforts to conduct a parking study in Old Town.
- Strategic Initiative 2.b. Participate as an advocate for Historic Preservation during efforts to create an Old Town Master Plan.
- Strategic Initiative 2.c. Participate in efforts to establish wayfinding in Old Town.
- Strategic Initiative 2.d. Collaborate with the Old Town Association, and other similar groups to implement amenity programs for the Old Town area that include:
  - Walking Tour with QR code signage
  - Historic markers/signs
  - Seating
  - Restrooms
  - And other public amenities

**Strategic Objective 3. Provide preservation assistance to owners of historic properties**

- Strategic Initiative 3.a Continue to host the Cottonwood Historic Property Tour as the main funding source for the 50/50 Matching Small Grant fund. Discuss and create opportunities for additional fundraising.
- Strategic Initiative 3.b Provide educational materials via hosting booths at community events and website updates that consist of tax credit opportunities, landmarking, and proper treatment of archaeological resources.
- Strategic Initiative 3.c Continue to issue the 50/50 Matching Small Grant fund on an annual basis.
- Strategic Initiative 3.d Establish a presence for historic preservation on the Historic Preservation Commission's social media page.

**Strategic Objective 4. Maintain Cottonwood's status as a Certified Local Government (CLG)**

- Strategic Initiative 4.a Maintain Cottonwood's status as a Certified Local Government (CLG) by supporting the preservation of significant historic and contributing historic properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places and following the standards and procedures identified per the 2014 CLG agreement.
- Strategic Initiative 4.b Submit for the annual federal pass-through grant issued by the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) that is available to CLGs.

## Acknowledgements & Contributions

### HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

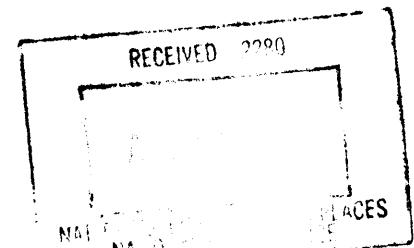
DAVID COLLINS, CHAIRMAN  
KRISTINA DETJEN, VICE-CHAIRWOMAN  
DEBBIE GARRISON, COMMISSIONER  
JOSH EDWARDS, COMMISSIONER  
PATRICIA MONELL, COMMISSIONER

### CITY STAFF

SCOTT ELLIS, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR  
KRISTINA HAYDEN, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLANNER  
CLOVER PINION, ASSISTANT COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLANNER  
LAURA HERRERA, MARKETING & PUBLIC INFORMATION SPECIALIST

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

497



## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name: Cottonwood Commercial Historic District

other names/site number: N/A

### 2. Location

street & number: Approximately from 712 to 1124 North Main Street

not for publication: N/A

city or town: Cottonwood

vicinity: N/A

state: Arizona code: AZ

county: Yavapai

code: 025

zip code: 86326

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this  nomination  request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant  nationally  statewide  locally. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James W. Garrison AZSHPO  
Signature of certifying official

14 APRIL 2000  
Date

ARIZONA STATE PARKS  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria. ( See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:  
entered in the National Register

*Oscar R. Beall*

5.18.00

See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register \_\_\_\_\_  
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

removed from the National Register \_\_\_\_\_

other (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

*Oscar R. Beall*  
Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

private  
 public-local  
 public-State  
 public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

building  
 district  
 site  
 structure  
 object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>34</u>	<u>19</u> buildings
	<u>      </u> sites
<u>3</u>	<u>1</u> structures
	<u>      </u> objects
<u>37</u>	<u>20</u> Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1 (826 N. Main St.)

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

=====

**6. Function or Use**

=====

**Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)

Category:	COMMERCE/TRADE	Subcategories:	Business; professional; specialty store; department store; restaurant Hotel/motel Meeting hall; civic Jail; post office; public works Religious facility Theatre Road-related/vehicular (bridge)
	DOMESTIC		
	SOCIAL		
	GOVERNMENT		
	RELIGION		
	RECREATION & CULTURE		
	TRANSPORTATION		

**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions)

Category:	COMMERCE/TRADE	Subcategories:	Business; professional; organizational; specialty store; restaurant Hotel/motel Civic City hall; government office; public works; courthouse Road-related (bridge)
	DOMESTIC		
	SOCIAL		
	GOVERNMENT		
	TRANSPORTATION		

=====

**7. Description**

=====

**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions)

Category:	EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN & MODERN MOVEMENTS
Subcategory:	Commercial Style; Moderne; Bungalow; Art Deco

**Materials** (Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation:	CONCRETE
Walls:	CONCRETE; CONCRETE BLOCK/TILE; STUCCO; STONE; BRICK
Roof:	ASPHALT/OTHER
Other:	N/A

**Narrative Description (SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS 7-14)**

=====

**8. Statement of Significance**

=====

**Applicable National Register Criteria** (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

**Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)**

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)**

COMMERCE

**Period of Significance**

1917-1949

**Significant Dates**

N/A

**Significant Persons**

N/A

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Architects: A. J. Gilford; Leslie J. Mahoney

Builders: George Barnett, Joe and Roy Bigelow, William F. Edens, Joseph Hall, Jess Hood, Charles Kilgore, Alex and Guido Marianna, A. T. McCrory, Bud Smith, James Stein, Oscar Stewart, Oscar Webb, W. I. Willison; the firm of Gilmore, Schwitters, and Cresney; and the Civil Works and Works Progress Administrations

**Narrative Statement of Significance (SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS 15-22)**

=====

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

=====

**Bibliography (SEE CONTINUATION SHEETS 23-25)**

**Previous documentation on file (NPS)**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested (Tax Act Certification - Part One).
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary Location of Additional Data**

State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other

Name of repository: Old Town Association, 1101 N. Main St., Cottonwood, AZ 86326

=====

**10. Geographical Data**

=====

**Acreage of Property** Approximately 15 acres

**UTM References** (See accompanying USGS map for point references)

All Zone 12	Point	Easting/Northing
	1	405920/3845610
	2	406080/3845600
	3	406140/3845100
	4	405980/3845080

**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundary is shown as the broken line on the accompanying map entitled "Cottonwood Commercial Historic District, Yavapai County, Arizona." The boundary encompasses approximately 15 acres and is located within T16N, R3E, Sections 27, 28, 33, and 34 (Gila & Salt River Meridian).

**Boundary Justification**

The boundary of the Cottonwood Commercial Historic District defines a concentration of early to mid twentieth century buildings and structures that retain historic and architectural integrity. The historic properties relate to commercial development that occurred from 1917 to 1949. The majority of the properties are stores, although municipal buildings, two tourist courts, a hotel, movie theatre, former church, former jail, and two bridges are also present. The district boundary represents the approximate extent of Cottonwood's historic downtown. Within the boundary, the percentage of contributing resources is 65 percent. Outside the boundary, the density of historic commercial properties decreases sharply.

=====

**11. Form Prepared By**

=====

name/title: **Pat Haigh Stein**  
organization: **Arizona Preservation Consultants** date: **June 1999; revised April 2000**  
street/number: **6786 Mariah Drive** telephone: **(520) 714-0585**  
city or town: **Flagstaff** state: **AZ** zip code: **86004**

=====

=====

**Additional Documentation**

=====

**Continuation Sheets** (pages 7-27)

**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location (Figure 1)  
A **sketch map** depicting the "Cottonwood Commercial Historic District, Yavapai County, Arizona" (Figure 2)

**Photographs**

Photocopies of **historical photographs** (Photos 1 and 2)  
Representative **black and white current photographs** of the district (Photos 3 through 9)

**Additional items**

None

=====

=====

**Property Owner Information**

=====

The district is in private and local public ownership and includes the following tax parcel numbers, all in Yavapai County, Arizona:

406-22-013, 014, 015, 016, 017, 018, 025, 026, 027, 028, 029, 030, 031, 032, 033, 035, 036, 037, 046A, 048, and 210;  
406-32-044, 045, 047, 048, 050A, 050B, and 051;  
406-34-001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006A, 006B, 036, 038, 039, 040, 041, 042, 043, 044, 097, and 098;  
406-36-015D, and 022;  
406-38-018 and 019A; and  
406-42-001 and 002.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 7 Cottonwood Commercial Historic District  
Yavapai County, Arizona

---

**DESCRIPTION**

**SUMMARY**

The Cottonwood Commercial Historic District is located in Yavapai County in the Verde Valley of central Arizona. The district has a linear configuration, extending along North Main as the street passes through downtown. The majority of the properties are stores, although municipal buildings, two tourist courts, a hotel, movie theatre, former church, former jail, and two bridges are also present. The district contains 57 properties, including 53 buildings and 4 structures. Thirty-seven of the properties (65 percent) contribute to the historic character of the district. The remaining 20 do not contribute to the district because they lack integrity or are not yet fifty years old.

**Cultural-Geographic Setting**

The Cottonwood Commercial Historic District lies within the Town of Cottonwood in eastern Yavapai County, Arizona, approximately 100 miles north of the state capital of Phoenix and 40 miles northeast of the county seat of Prescott. The town is situated on the broad, southern banks and terraces of the Verde River, a major drainage of central Arizona. Euroamerican pioneers who settled Cottonwood in the mid 1870s found a situation nearly ideal for farming, with long growing seasons, fertile plains, and ample water for irrigation. They homesteaded, constructed canals, successfully grew crops, and sold their surplus to military forts and mining camps.

Processes related to mining shifted Cottonwood's economy from agriculture to commerce in the twentieth century. Jerome, five miles west of Cottonwood on Mingus Mountain, became one of the nation's largest producers of copper ore. The smelter towns of Clemenceau and Clarkdale developed between Cottonwood and Jerome to process the latter's ore. Clarkdale and Clemenceau were "company" towns, laden with restrictions. In contrast, Cottonwood was not a company town, and attracted entrepreneurs who wished to conduct business unencumbered by local regulation. Thus Cottonwood became the commercial hub of the Verde Valley, a distinction it retained even through the Great Depression. As the importance of commerce grew, that of agriculture diminished, in part because smelters polluted the valley with sulfurous smoke; farmers waged and won lawsuits against the smelters in the 1920s and 1930s. The continued desire for a business climate free of local regulation was a major reason Cottonwood was late to incorporate (1960).

**Streetscape and General Plan**

The district has a linear configuration, extending along North Main as the street passes through the historic downtown (Figures 1 and 2). Entering the district from the southeast, the street first crosses Del Monte Wash Bridge, built circa 1935 and attributed to the Works Progress Administration/WPA. The bridge forms a threshold to the district, defining its southern edge. Just beyond the bridge, North Main turns due north and declines gently in elevation as it passes three blocks of stores and municipal buildings. The street then turns northwest to cross the Cottonwood Bridge (built by the Civil Works Administration/CWA, c1934) before reaching Kovacovich Mercantile, a 1917 building that defines the district's northwest edge. Beyond Kovacovich Mercantile, Main Street leaves the district as U.S. Highway 89A and proceeds for 2.5 miles to Clarkdale. The east and west district boundaries generally correspond to the alleys a half-block

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 8 Cottonwood Commercial Historic District  
Yavapai County, Arizona

=====

east and west of Main Street. North of the district is the Verde River. East, south, and west of it are residential neighborhoods.

The seed of Cottonwood's downtown was sown in 1908 when pioneers Charles Stemmer and Alonzo Mason created Main Street by using a team to pull a drag through brush. For several years, Mason's store/post office remained the only business establishment along the street. Owners of land along Main began to subdivide it only after the Clarkdale and Clemenceau smelters came into existence in the 1910s. Five owners held land along Main. Consequently, five subdivisions -- or more precisely, portions of five subdivisions -- came to comprise the downtown: Cottonwood Addition (recorded in 1917), Willard Addition (1917), Mason Addition (1918), Ellefson Tract (1920), and Hopkins Ranch #2 Subdivision (1926). Although block dimensions varied among the five subdivisions, the *width* of their lots facing Main were of fairly uniform size, usually from 20 to 25 ft wide. Buildings were constructed that contained one, two, or occasionally three storefronts, with one storefront per lot. Buildings reached one and sometimes two stories but never three. These elements -- uniform lot width and low building height -- gave a distinct rhythm to the pattern of the downtown streetscape.

The district has a surprisingly urban quality for a small Arizona community. It is compact and dense, with 57 properties occupying 15 acres. Particularly in the northern two-thirds of the district, the streetwall presents a nearly unbroken line of sight; its buildings tightly adjoin one another, have zero setback, and border virtually no vacant lots. The southern third of the district, which evolved a bit later and experienced less development pressure, has a greater number of free-standing buildings with deeper setbacks and adjacent vacant lots.

**Forms and Styles of Architecture**

The Cottonwood Commercial Historic District contains 53 buildings and 4 structures. Two date to the 1910s, 33 to the 1920s, 10 to the 1930s, 5 to the 1940s, 4 to the 1950s, and 3 to the 1960s. Forty-two were designed as stores (bakeries, car dealerships, restaurants, pharmacies, groceries, dry goods, etc.). The other 15 were originally tourist courts (2), bridges (2), offices (3), a hotel, theatre, jail, civic club, bank, church, fire station, and a free-standing neon sign.

Most of the stores and several other district properties exhibit a form (rather than style) of architecture commonly called twentieth-century commercial. Its characteristics in Cottonwood include: symmetrical massing (or asymmetrical massing in the case of buildings occupying corner lots); designs of usually one and sometimes two stories; central, often recessed, entries; large windows for displaying goods; transoms to increase interior lighting; sloping or flat canopies to provide shade; and parapets to present an impressive front to passersby. Within these parameters, Cottonwood's commercial buildings achieved some measure of individuality through parapet treatment, wall surfacing, and signage. Some parapets were high and arched (1042 N. Main), others low and straight (924-926 N. Main), some castellated (1023 N. Main as seen in a 1920s photo), others stepped (922 N. Main). Historically, most of the storefronts were sheathed with stucco. The stucco was variously given a stippled, spatter-dash, sponged, jazzed, pebble-dash, or smooth finish. Unsheathed buildings achieved individuality through color or texture of construction material; red brick, glazed brick, rusticated concrete block, and black mortar were occasionally used. Painted or neon signage, customarily confined to parapets, helped distinguish one business from the next in decades when street numbers were generally lacking.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 9 Cottonwood Commercial Historic District  
Yavapai County, Arizona

---

A building exemplifying these traits is the Lysons Building (928 N. Main), constructed in 1925 for a newsagent and confectioner. The client had contractors Jess Hood and Oscar Webb give his building eye-appeal by ordering a snappy parapet and swirlly stucco. The *Verde Copper News/VCN* described the finished product as "a curious building with individuality," "a Jazz palace" (VCN 9/12/1925). The newspaper added that the building had a storefront simulating "Toltec Indian architecture," an interior like "a copy of the inside of the Carlsbad cavern," and a ceiling "like the frosting of a cake with snow-white miniature stalactites [sic]." The distinctive parapet, jazzed stucco finish, and coarsely stippled ceiling remain as character-defining elements of the building today.

Commercial buildings in Cottonwood showed little design evolution until the late historic period. In 1947 a Quonset hut that had been used to train World War II Naval cadets was moved from the Cottonwood airport to North Main and adaptively reused as Emil Kovacovich's Buick Garage (720 N. Main). The Quonset received a storefront unlike any previously seen in Cottonwood. It had huge, 16-light display windows, only the nubby suggestion of a canopy (incapable of providing shade), and a parapet perfectly matching the curvature of the Quonset. The "style" was quickly propagated as frame buildings appeared north and south of it (712 and 724 N. Main) with storefronts mimicking that of the Quonset. Today two of the three properties (720 and 724) retain their historic character.

Virtually no buildings in the downtown today are exemplars of any particular historic style, although the same was not true in the past. From 1918 to 1923, Main Street was the site of an amusement hall called "The Bungalow." True to its name, the woodframe building was built along Craftsman lines, with a wide veranda, tapered porch columns, exposed rafter ends, and a low-pitched roof of complex gables. The interior, containing 4500 square feet of dance floor, was a venue for road shows, dances, and other diversions (Cousins 1918). The Bungalow was destroyed in 1923 to make way for the Rialto Theatre at 914 N. Main (VCN 7/27/1923).

A few Cottonwood properties reflect stylistic *influences* rather than styles, *per se*. Examples are the Rialto Theatre, Siler's Cut Rate Grocery, Braley's Auto Court, the Cottonwood Bridge, and the Cottonwood Community Civic Club:

- Rialto Theatre (914 N. Main) was built in 1923 by contractors Jess Hood and Oscar Stewart for impresario Joseph Beccetti. The concrete tile building replaced an earlier, woodframe Rialto a few doors north. Located mid-block, the new Rialto featured an offset rather than central entry, a flat canopy supported in part by wrought-iron brackets, and wrought-iron balustrades in its three second-story windows. The main character-defining elements were geometric motifs above the second-story windows that suggested a Moderne influence. Unfortunately, the Rialto lost its integrity through remodeling. Then, in 1998, a fire destroyed the roof and interior. Plans have been drawn to restore the exterior to its historic appearance, but the work has not yet begun.
- Siler's Cut Rate Grocery (904 N. Main) also suggests a Moderne influence. Of stucco-frame and metal construction, the building was erected in 1925 to be Jess Siler's warehouse and retail store. The facade featured stylized vertical projections at the center and corners, smooth stucco wall surfacing, and fenestration with a strong horizontal emphasis. The tall center of the building had a functional purpose. It was designed to draw heat upward in summer and maintain a cool environment for perishables (VCN 4/3/1925).

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 10 Cottonwood Commercial Historic District  
Yavapai County, Arizona

---

- Braley's Auto Court (1003-1007 N. Main) was influenced by both the Bungalow and Moderne styles. It was constructed in 1932 for J. O. Braley, proprietor of an auto parts store. Its plan consisted of a central, detached office flanked by rows of rooms with attached carports. The office incorporated Bungalow elements such as asymmetrical massing, knee-braces, and exposed rafter ends. The two rows of rooms had Moderne massing and textures, but Bungalow details such as knee-braces below a wrap canopy. Historical photos suggest the auto court was built in this hybrid manner, and did not achieve it through remodeling episodes.
- The Cottonwood Bridge (no street #, on N. Main between 1060 and 1124) was constructed circa 1934 by the CWA to replace an earlier bridge that had existed at the same location since at least 1926 (VCN 10/29/1926). The CWA bridge was of concrete sheathed with river cobbles, with an arched culvert and a flat but curving deck. Its main character-defining elements were delicately-proportioned Art Deco-style iron and glass lamps that were mounted on stone piers along the bridge balustrade. The bridge looks virtually the same today as it did when constructed in the 1930s.
- The Cottonwood Community Civic Club (805 N. Main) merits special note in this discussion of stylistic influences. The club was designed in 1938 by Leslie J. Mahoney of the Phoenix architectural firm of Lescher and Mahoney. It was constructed the following year by the WPA in cooperation with the Cottonwood Civic Club (Cottonwood Civic Club 1989). Sheathed in river cobbles, the concrete building is a one-and-a-half story space with a high mass-to-void ratio. The ziggurat-shaped foyer features wooden double-doors with wrought-iron hinges, a cut-stone door surround, and quoins of river cobbles and sandstone. A frieze of horizontal grooves running along the base of the parapet pays a nod to the Modern movement, and yet the overall effect suggests a stepped pyramid of Mesoamerica or a hilltop village of the prehistoric Southwest. The architect may have had a specific archaeological site in mind; Tuzigoot Ruin, located 1.5 miles north of downtown, had recently been excavated, stabilized, and developed for tourism when Mahoney drew his plans. Before floodplain vegetation masked the view, Tuzigoot could be seen from the front of the civic club.

**Construction Materials**

Up to March of 1917, the business section of Cottonwood consisted of Alonzo Mason's store and post office (Cousins 1918). When the valley's copper industry surged during World War I, so did Cottonwood's downtown. A census conducted by the State in mid 1918 indicated that Cottonwood was by then home to 64 business people who operated the following concerns: seven pool halls; five stores that handled dry goods; four general mercantile stores; three restaurants and hotels; two garages, shoe shops, and blacksmith shops; and one barber shop, moving picture theatre, amusement hall, drugstore, bakery, confectionery, lumber yard, butcher, furniture store, service station, ice plant, jewelry shop, root beer stand, novelty store, and ice cream parlor (Cousins 1918). A fire-insurance map of downtown (Stich 1919) indicates that nearly all of the buildings housing these businesses were of wooden construction. Material for them was supplied by the downtown's McConnell Lumber Yard, or by Pugh Lumber, located on the outskirts of town.

With two exceptions, none of the pre-1920 buildings still stands. Most were destroyed by fires in December 1917, April 1925, or June 1933. The only surviving pre-1920 buildings are the 1917 Kovacovich Mercantile (1124 N. Main) and the 1918 Eckert Bakery (rear portion of 1002 N. Main). Both were constructed of concrete.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 11 Cottonwood Commercial Historic District  
Yavapai County, Arizona

---

Concrete gradually became the most prevalent construction material in Cottonwood's historic downtown. The key ingredient of concrete, Portland cement, was developed in England in the 1820s and first manufactured in the United States in the 1870s (Mills 1931). By the late nineteenth century, Portland cement/concrete began to be used in Arizona for bridges and industrial structures and, less commonly, for buildings such as the 1890s Gila Bend Jail (Ryden 1998). The seismic and fire-proof advantages of concrete gained national attention during the 1906 San Francisco earthquake. In its aftermath, Arizonans increasingly turned to the material for commercial and residential construction. Statewide inventory data thus far suggest that concrete (specifically, reinforced concrete) enjoyed its greatest popularity in the early-twentieth century mining town of Miami, also in central Arizona (Pry 1999).

Forty-two of the 57 properties in the Cottonwood commercial district used concrete as their main material. The earliest concrete building, Kovacovich Mercantile, had slip-form construction. Masons built the store by setting wooden forms, pouring a small batch of concrete, screeing the top, moving the forms, and pouring another batch. Reinforced concrete made its appearance downtown circa 1923, when the MacIntyre Building (918 N. Main), Liberty Garage (1042 N. Main), and 917 N. Main were erected. The commercial building at 917 N. Main used all manner of metal for its reinforcing material. Some scraps came from farm equipment -- eloquent testimony to Cottonwood's transition from farming village to commercial hub. Another form of concrete used in the downtown was the rusticated concrete block. These solid-core blocks were used in the Marianna Building (826 N. Main), constructed in 1924 by Alex and Guido Marianna using a small machine the brothers owned (VCN 3/25/1924 and 5/23/1924).

The most popular form of concrete, however, was the hollow-core block (also called structural concrete tile and cement block). The material made its appearance in 1923 when businessman Charles C. Stemmer had a building constructed to house the post office and a small shop (VCN 10/12/1923). Located between what are now 1020 and 1028 N. Main, Stemmer's building stood until it was destroyed by "The Big Snow" of 1967. Other buildings of the same material fared better; 24 have survived to the present. Some of the concrete blocks, such as those used on the storefronts of the 1925 Charles Willard Building (1010-1012 N. Main) and Joe Hall Building (1004 N. Main), were made in Clarkdale (VCN 5/25/1925). However, the vast majority of them were manufactured in Cottonwood.

Cottonwood's concrete-block plant, located on the road to Jerome above the Pugh Lumber Company, was a busy local industry in the mid 1920s. It was started by the Concrete Engineering and Equipment Company in 1924 or 1925 using a machine developed by E. J. Garvin at the United Verde Copper Company's brick and tile plant. Garvin's machine featured a power tamper that allowed the feeding of concrete into a mold while it was being tamped. According to a local newspaper, engineers, patent attorneys, and "concrete men" hailed Garvin's machine as "not only highly efficient but a radical departure in principle and mechanism from any other of which they [had] record" (VCN 11/20/1925). Early in 1926, Cottonwood contractor Jess Hood leased the plant's equipment and began to manufacture the blocks himself. Meanwhile, Concrete Engineering and Equipment moved its base of operations to Los Angeles, where the company planned to manufacture cement tile, roofing tile, and other concrete building materials. News articles suggest that the company operated on a franchise basis. It leased the Garvin-designed machine to entrepreneurs like Hood, but reserved the right to cancel the lease if the blocks were not manufactured to a high standard (VCN 1/12/1926). Concrete blocks from the Cottonwood plant were used in many downtown properties, including the 1925 Requena Building (922 N. Main), the 1926 Joseph Beccetti Commercial Building (924-926 N. Main), the 1925 Lyons Building (928 N. Main), and the 1925 Cottonwood Hotel (930 N. Main).

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 12 Cottonwood Commercial Historic District  
Yavapai County, Arizona

=====

The storefronts of many Cottonwood buildings were sheathed with stucco historically. In 1929 a new sheathing material appeared, river cobbles. Their first use occurred on the Cottonwood Jail (1101 N. Main), constructed by a Prescott contractor using standard plans provided by Yavapai County. The rock came from the river terrace in back of the jail site. Cobbles were next used in 1930 when contractor Frank Edens began to erect an auto court at 1034 N. Main; Edens completed the project in 1933. The CWA and WPA then used the material for several projects: the Cottonwood Bridge (circa 1934), Del Monte Wash Bridge (circa 1935), and the Cottonwood Community Civic Club (1939). Use of the material in modern times for street furniture gives the commercial district a unified appearance.

A few other construction materials contributed to the fabric of Cottonwood's historic downtown. Red brick was used in one building, the 1925 Marianna Annex (824 N. Main). Although brick was made from time to time in Cottonwood, bricks for the Marianna Annex came not from Cottonwood but Phoenix (VCN 9/29/1925). Stucco-frame construction (woodframe with stucco) was used for buildings such as Braley's Auto Court, the c1937 Norton law office (1027-1029 N. Main), and the storefront of Siler's Cut Rate Grocery. Corrugated metal formed the main material in the Quonset hut that became Emil's Buick Garage (720 N. Main). It was also used extensively in the rear portions of Siler's Cut Rate Grocery and the circa 1926 Hudson-Essex Car Shop (1035 N. Main).

**Architects and Builders**

At least two architects and 15 contractor/builders are known to have worked on specific properties downtown. The architects were A. J. Gilford and Leslie J. Mahoney. Gilford was responsible for the design of the front, 1925 portion of the Fred Eckert Building (1002 N. Main) and the 1926 Becchetti Commercial Building (924-926 N. Main). The Jerome architect appears to have been neither prolific nor well-known in Arizona; the current study could learn little more about the man or his work. Far better known was Leslie Mahoney, architect of the Cottonwood Community Civic Club. He moved from Los Angeles to Phoenix in 1912 at the urging of colleague Royal W. Lescher. They formed the firm of Lescher, Kibbey, and Mahoney in partnership with John R. Kibbey. When Kibbey moved to California in the mid 1910s, the company name was shortened to Lescher and Mahoney. The architectural firm was arguably Arizona's most prolific during the historic period. Its many designs included: the interior of the Phoenix City-Maricopa County Building (1928); the Phoenix Orpheum Theatre (1929); the Phoenix Title and Trust Building (1931); the B. B. Moeur Activity Center in Tempe (1938), the Phoenix Central Methodist Church (1950), and the legislative wings of the Arizona State Capitol (1956, with Lew Place) (American Institute of Architects 1983).

In alphabetical order, the builders of Cottonwood's historic downtown included: George Barnett (associated with the *Becchetti Commercial Building*, 1926), Joe and Roy Bigelow (*Arnold Building*, 1925), Carl Breeman/Brennan (*Cottonwood Jail*, 1929), William F. Edens (*Cottonwood Hotel*, 1925, *Eckert Building*, 1925, *Cottonwood Lumber Building*, 1929, *Eden's Auto Court*, 1930-1933) Joseph Hall (*Hall Building*, 1925-1926), Jess Hood (*Rialto Theatre*, 1923; *MacIntyre Building*, 1923, *Requena Building*, 1925, *Lysons'*, 1925, *Luna & Mack Willard Building*, 1925, *Charles Willard Building*, 1925-1926, *Groves-Hansohn Building*, 1925), Charles Kilgore (*Hall Building*, 1925-1926), Alex and Guido Marianna (*Marianna Building and Annex*, 1924 and 1925), A. T. McCrory (*G. M. Willard Building*, 1925, *Mason Building*, 1925-1926), Bud Smith (*Jersey Ice Cream Co.*, 1923), James Stein (*Silver Building*, 1924, possibly also the *Cottonwood Cafe*, 1924-1925), Oscar Stewart (*Rialto Theatre*, 1923, *MacIntyre Building*, 1923), Oscar Webb (*Requena Building*, 1925, *Lysons'*, 1925, *Luna & Mack Willard Building*, 1925, *Charles Willard Building* 1925-1926, *Groves-Hansohn Building*,

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 13 Cottonwood Commercial Historic District  
Yavapai County, Arizona

=====

1925), W. I. Willison (*Mason Building, 1925-1926*); and the firm of Gilmore, Schwitters, and Cresney (*Kovacovich Mercantile, 1917*). Properties attributed to more than one builder indicate temporary partnerships or cases in which one builder started a project but another completed it. With one exception, all of the builders were local men who lived within a five-mile radius of Cottonwood. The exception was Breeman/Brennan, who hailed from Prescott. His contract to build the Cottonwood Jail emanated from county officials in Prescott.

**Integrity**

The Cottonwood Commercial Historic District includes the extent of the historic downtown. Properties that contribute to the district are those that are at least fifty years old and that retain their basic historic character. Alterations most frequently consist of additions to the rear, alterations of the front canopy or parapet, sheathing in modern material (for example, some historic buildings received flagstone skirts in the 1950s and 1960s), or painting in vivid hues (a few buildings have mural designs). These changes are seldom obtrusive, nor do they seriously detract from the historic character of the property. Many of the buildings are in good condition, reflecting pride of ownership.

Unusual contributing properties are the following three:

- The Requena Building (922 N. Main) lost its roof in the snowstorm of 1967. The roof was never replaced, leaving a large, open, interior space. The space has been cleverly adapted for use as a gardening shop. The storefront, with its original parapet, stuccoing, door and window openings, remains a significant placeholder along the historic streetscape and is therefore counted as a contributing *structure* (not a building) within the commercial district.
- The Charles Willard Building (1010-1012 N. Main) was built with one story in 1925, gained a second story (to become Willard Hall) in 1926, lost its second story as a result of the storm of 1967, and was never rebuilt to two stories. It is considered a contributing building because the remaining portion reflects the 1925 appearance.
- The front of the commercial building at 1033 N. Main has been adorned with murals (some incorporating tiny mirrors), extensive signage, and street furniture. Despite a cluttered appearance, the storefront retains its basic historic design and is therefore counted as a contributing building.

Non-contributing properties within the district are those that post-date 1949 (the end of the historic period as defined by the National Register) or that lack integrity. Integrity is gauged by the Arizona SHPO's minimal standards for determining contributor/non-contributor status. Typically, properties in the district have lost integrity because storefront window and door openings have been extensively modified; and historic, exterior wall fabric has been replaced with modern, visually incompatible material. Fortunately, non-contributing properties are fairly evenly distributed throughout the district and thus do not constitute a notable intrusion.

The Cottonwood Commercial Historic District possesses good integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It contains 37 contributing and 20 non-contributing properties, listed below.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 14 Cottonwood Commercial Historic District  
Yavapai County, Arizona

---

Within the district boundary, the percentage of contributing buildings is 65 percent. Outside the boundary, the district adjoins the Verde River to the north, and residential neighborhoods to the east, south, and west.

**Contributing Elements (37)**

Buildings: (North Main Street addresses) 720, 724, 824, 826, 904, 918, 924-926, 928, 930, 1002, 1006-1008, 1010-012, 1016-1018, 1020, 1028, 1034, 1042, 1060, 1124, 791, 805, 907, 909-911, 913, 921, 1001, 1003-1007, 1017-1019, 1021-1023, 1025, 1033, 1035, 1101; plus 14 West Pinal

Structures: 922 N. Main; Cottonwood Bridge (between 1060 and 1124 N. Main); Del Monte Wash Bridge (southeast of 791 N. Main)

**Non-Contributing Elements (20)**

Buildings: (all North Main Street addresses) 712, 794, 796, 804, 816, 914, 1004, 1014, 817, 821, 827, 901, 917, 925-927, 929, app. 1009, 1027-1029, 1037-1039, 1045

Structures: free-standing "Shep's Liquor" neon sign at 1003 N. Main

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 15 Cottonwood Commercial Historic District  
Yavapai County, Arizona

---

**SIGNIFICANCE**

**SUMMARY**

The Cottonwood Commercial Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its association with important events and trends in commerce from the early to mid twentieth century. Properties within the district represent distinct phases in the development of Cottonwood as the commercial hub of the Verde Valley. The period of significance (1917-1949) begins with the earliest documented date of construction for an existing building in the downtown. It ends fifty years ago, signifying the district's continuing importance through the end of the historic period (as defined by the National Register). The level of significance is local.

**The Founding of Cottonwood**

In early historic times the upper-middle Verde Valley lay within the traditional territory of the Yavapai and Apache Indians. In 1871 the Cottonwood locality became part of the Rio Verde Reservation when Vincent Colyer (Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners) urged the government to create a reservation for the Verde's indigenous people (Colyer 1871). Approximately 1500 individuals -- 1000 Northeastern Yavapai and 500 Tonto Apache -- were placed on the Rio Verde in the spring of 1873 following General George Crook's military campaign. Another 748 persons -- most of them Western Yavapai -- were added to Rio Verde in May of that year when their temporary reservation at Camp Date Creek was closed (Corbusier 1969:135 and 246-247). Disease ravaged the Rio Verde, and its occupants quickly found their numbers decreased by half. When the epidemics passed, the government began to develop agriculture on the reservation. In 1874, Colonel Julius Wilmott Mason and Lt. Walter S. Schuyler supervised construction of a dam and four- or five-mile irrigation ditch. The Indians brought 53 acres under cultivation and raised a good crop of corn, potatoes, melons, and pumpkins (Eason 1966:13; Corbusier 1969:17). The harvest was so productive that Mason and Schuyler made plans to bring additional acreage under cultivation the following year. Their plans were short-lived. According to the military surgeon assigned to Rio Verde, a Tucson ring arranged to have the Indians removed from the fertile Verde Valley and placed on the barren San Carlos Reservation. The ring feared a bad precedent: that Rio Verde might soon be a self-supporting reservation that would cease to provide a market for white contractors providing inferior goods at exorbitant prices (Corbusier 1969:17). The 180-mile exodus to the San Carlos occurred in the winter of 1875, resulting in the loss of many lives (Khera 1979).

With its native population removed, the upper-middle Verde Valley attracted Euroamerican settlers. In May of 1877 a team of surveyors contracted by the General Land Office/GLO explored the Cottonwood area. The team reported that several families were farming the locality: the Hawkins, the Bristows, the Strahans, and the Wingfields (GLO 1878). The farmers called their settlement "Cottonwood," after its lofty deciduous trees. The surveyors noted that the settlement contained a schoolhouse, located in the NW 1/4 of Section 34 (GLO 1878). According to some sources (including Granger 1983:179), the schoolhouse occupied an adobe building that had been headquarters for the Rio Verde Reservation; the 1878 GLO map indicates that the schoolhouse was close to Cottonwood's present downtown. The farming community gained recognition when the government established a post office there on March 6, 1879. William H. McMichael served as first postmaster (Theobald and Theobald 1961:93).

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 16 Cottonwood Commercial Historic District  
Yavapai County, Arizona

---

The tiny settlement attracted other pioneers. Among them was Charles Douglas Willard, considered by many to be the "father of Cottonwood," who arrived in the community in June of 1879 at the age of 20 (Willard 1954). Willard had been driving cattle from Nevada with his father and four of his brothers when the father died at Dolan Spring (northern Arizona) in December of 1878. The grieving brothers continued their journey and settled across the river from what is now Clarkdale. In 1885 their mother joined them. Mary Willard amassed acreage for a farm near the present downtown by homesteading and purchasing land. The Willard spread soon included a large vegetable garden, pear orchard, dairy, brick residence, and various outbuildings. One building on the family farm became Cottonwood's post office, where son George MacDonald "Mack" Willard served as postmaster from 1885 to 1899 (Theobald and Theobald 1961:93).

The Willards and their neighbors found a ready market for agricultural goods at the military fort of Fort Verde and the copper-mining camp of Jerome. Fort Verde's importance decreased as Indian-Anglo conflicts were quelled. The government abandoned the fort in 1881. Jerome meanwhile rose to prominence. Its first mining claims were located in 1876 when prospectors followed a prehistoric trail from the Verde into the mountains and discovered that it terminated at outcroppings of rich ores four miles from and two thousand feet above the river's edge (Young 1972:5). With capital facilitated by William A. Clark, the claims developed into the United Verde/UV Copper Company in the 1880s (Dunning and Peplow 1959:77, 113-115). Clark and associates received heady competition in 1899 when George Hull and colleagues developed other Jerome claims into the United Verde Extension/UVX Company. By the turn of the century, the astonishing productivity of the UV and UVX had earned for Jerome its reputation as "the billion dollar copper camp" (Young 1972).

**Early Downtown Development: The Boom of 1917-1918**

Cottonwood's downtown developed as the result of mining activity. In 1894, the United Verde built a smelter on the mountain above Jerome. Constructed over mine workings, the plant slowly began to sink, and so in 1912 the UV broke ground for a new smelter on flat, more stable ground in the valley two miles north of Cottonwood. The first furnace of the new plant was "blown in" on May 26, 1915. Near the smelter the UV developed a company town called Clarkdale. When the United States entered World War I in 1917, the UVX developed its own smelter in the valley a mile south of Cottonwood. The company town that developed near the UVX smelter was named Verde, then Clemenceau, in honor of France's Minister of War (Granger 1983:157; Rickard 1987:203-204).

Cottonwood developed as the "in between" town to Clarkdale and Clemenceau. It attracted people who would not or could not live in the highly restrictive climates of the company towns -- residents who wanted their own homes, entrepreneurs who wanted their own businesses (Simmons 1984:5). Cottonwood appealed to the adventurous, most of them law-abiding, some of them not. All manner of entrepreneurs -- from blacksmiths to bootleggers and grocers to gamblers -- moved to Cottonwood. Included were members of nationalities (particularly Mexicans, Italians, and eastern Europeans) who experienced prejudice in the company towns. Typical was the experience of Joseph Becchetti, who applied for work painting houses in Clarkdale, but was told they were not hiring Italians. He settled in Cottonwood, developed its moving picture house, and eventually came to own the theatre of the town that had slighted him (Cottonwood Journal 3/1996). Cottonwood provided the climate to sink or swim by one's own abilities.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 17 Cottonwood Commercial Historic District  
Yavapai County, Arizona

---

Financial prosperity promised by completion of the UVX smelter triggered downtown Cottonwood's "boom" in 1917 (*Jerome Sun* 4/14/1917). Charles Willard subdivided his land west of Main Street into the Willard Addition. East of Main, the Verde Valley Improvement Company under A. E. Weidman bought land from Alonzo Mason and subdivided it into the Cottonwood Addition (Stemmer 1954:114-115). Lots in the additions sold for \$125, and sales were brisk. Builders rushed to the valley town, prompting a local newspaper to quip "There are so many carpenters in Cottonwood that when anyone drives up in an auto they all flock around to ask him when he is going to build" (VCN 4/1917). In March, Emil Kovacovich hired contractors Gilmore, Schwitters, and Cresney of Jerome to build him a \$5,000 mercantile store (1124 N. Main). Led by Charles Stemmer, the Verde Valley Amusement Company hired the same firm to build an amusement hall called "The Bungalow," two blocks north. Infill between the Bungalow and Kovacovich Mercantile ensued, and by December of 1917, Main Street was also home to Stemmer's confectionery, Mason's store/post office, Neff's garage, Rounseville's drugstore and bakery, McGimsey's Mercantile, W. J. Collins' "Verde Valley Cleaning & Pressing Works," the Oasis soda foundation and confectionery, Joe Hall's rooming house and grill, J. J. Hemler's root beer stand, Young & Hansohn's Mercantile, and Brown's second-hand store.

A fire on December 3, 1917, destroyed five buildings housing seven of these establishments: Rounseville's, the Oasis, Hall's, Hemler's, Collins', Young & Hansohn's, and Brown's. The blaze extended along the west side of Main Street from Mason Avenue (now Pinal Street) to a half-block north (VCN 12/3/1917). The fire originated in a pile of rubbish that had been allowed to accumulate in back of the buildings. The newspaper reported losses of \$13,400, only \$2,000 of which was covered by insurance (VCN 12/3/1917 and 12/4/1917). An adjuster from Los Angeles arrived a day after the blaze, settled the claims, and canceled all outstanding insurance until Cottonwood could gain better fire protection or a better class of buildings (VCN 12/5/1917).

The newly-formed Cottonwood Progressive Association, a cross between a chamber of commerce and a city council, spearheaded the rebuilding effort. President Jerry McGimsey worked with Charles Willard, owner of the local water supply, to increase water pressure and secure hose and hydrant couplings. The association saw to the removal of trash from back alleys, organized a fire-fighting unit, erected a fire house, and installed 300 ft of hose (VCN 12/5/1917; Simmons 1984:29). The association's membership sponsored several other improvements in the wake of the fire, ranging from the grading of Main Street to the installation of lights along it.

Rebuilding occurred rapidly in the first half of 1918. By summer there were 64 businesses. In May of the following year, R. G. Stich of the Springfield Insurance Company mapped the business district. He found that it included 38 commercial buildings, stretching along Main Street from Kovacovich Mercantile on the north to a pool hall about two blocks south (Stich 1919). Twenty-three buildings were on the west side of the street, 15 on the east side. Despite the 1917 fire and a lesson that should have been learned from it, most commercial buildings were still of woodframe construction. Expediency rather than durability apparently guided construction during the boom years.

**Post-War Recession and 1920s Growth**

The upper-middle Verde experienced recession as World War I ended, local smelters closed, and hundreds of valley workers lost their jobs. Effects of the post-war recession on Cottonwood's downtown are difficult to assess. On one hand, virtually no new construction occurred there from about 1919 through 1921. On the other hand, during the same

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 18 Cottonwood Commercial Historic District  
Yavapai County, Arizona

---

period Cottonwood retained more business establishments in proportion to its population than any other valley community (VCN 10/25/1921). By October of 1921, the community could boast 2 mercantile stores, 3 groceries, 3 dry goods stores, a lumber yard, a general blacksmith shop, an auto repair shop, a garage/filling station, an auto parts store, a welding and tire shop, 2 pool halls, 2 butcher shops, 4 restaurants, 2 cobblers, 2 hardware and furniture stores, 1 drugstore-bakery, 2 hotels, a rooming house, a newsstand-confectionery, a large dance hall, a moving picture theatre, a cleaning and pressing shop, a hand laundry, a stage line headquarters, an ice plant, a bottling works, a sheet metal and pipe works, a medical bath house, 2 public bath houses, and 2 notaries. The *Verde Copper News* noted that Cottonwood had "shown with all the hard times, with all the people gone from surrounding towns that it is a permanent little town...and it now is about as lively as anything aside from Prescott in the county" (VCN 10/25/1921).

Construction resumed downtown as the region emerged from the recession. Issues of the *Verde Copper News* provide the following details. One of the first projects occurred in 1921-1922 when the McGimsey brothers erected a two-story hotel with shops on what is now the 900 block of North Main. Around the same time, Charles Willard had a garage constructed for a Durant auto dealership, and Tony Butkovich built a rear addition to his shop at the northeast corner of Mason (now Pinal) and Main. Fred Eckert, owner of Rounseville's former bakery and drugstore at the northwest corner of Mason and Main (1002 N. Main), added a modern oven to the business. A new cottage industry made its appearance on Main Street in the spring of 1923 when Karl Schott established the "Jersey Ice Cream Company"; although much altered, the building still stands at 804 N. Main. Charles Stemmer had a concrete tile building constructed at approximately 1024 N. Main, and the post office moved into it. The north half of the Bungalow was razed to make room for another amusement venue; Joe Beccchetti built a concrete Rialto Theatre on the site (914 N. Main) to replace his woodframe Rialto a half-block north. At the same time (1923), John MacIntyre built a hardware and furniture store (918 N. Main) immediately north of the "new" Rialto. The single largest construction project of the era was Ersel Garrison's Liberty Garage, built at 1042 N. Main in 1923 and 1924. At 826 N. Main, Alex and Guido Marianna in 1924 constructed a rusticated concrete block commercial building "on spec"; its first tenant became Crutchfield Brothers Buick. By April of 1925, two additional projects neared completion: H. A. Arnold's Service Station at 1021-1023 N. Main, and Jess Siler's Cut Rate Grocery at 904 N. Main. Nearly all of these 1920s projects used some form of concrete as their main construction material.

The downtown suffered a major disaster on April 20, 1925, when a fire destroyed every building on the west side of Main between MacIntyre's and Stemmer's (between 918 and 1024 N. Main). The fire originated in a restaurant occupied by Thomas Moore in the rear of the "old" Rialto building (VCN 4/22/1925). The blaze caused the loss of nearly \$150,000 in property. Fifteen businesses plus 10 residences behind them were ruined. One man died, G. H. Brooks, a mentalist from Los Angeles who had been holding meetings in Cottonwood and staying at the Cottonwood Hotel when the fire erupted (VCN 4/20/1925). The tragedy was heightened when looters struck in the wake of the fire, "riffling slot machines and cash registers and carrying off things they took a fancy to" (VCN 2/22/1925). Analysts blamed the rapid spread of the fire on several factors: the woodframe and stucco-frame construction of the buildings, the boardwalk that connected them, and the incompatibility of hydrants with some of the hose couplings.

The burned sector was rebuilt with speed and care. Within a year, concrete buildings filled every lot between MacIntyre's and Stemmer's. From south to north were Requena's Pool Hall (922 N. Main), the Joe Beccchetti Commercial Building (924-926 N. Main), W. L. G. Lyons' Building (928 N. Main), the Giordanos' Cottonwood Hotel (930 N. Main), Eckert's

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 19 Cottonwood Commercial Historic District  
Yavapai County, Arizona

---

Drug Store (front portion of 1002 N. Main), Joe Hall's Cafe and Pool Hall (1004 N. Main), the Luna & Mack Willard Building (1006-1008 N. Main), the Charles Willard Building (1010-1012 N. Main), the G. M. Willard Building (1014 N. Main), the Groves-Hansohn Building (1016-1018 N. Main), and a temporary building for Eden's Lumber Company (1020 N. Main; this would be replaced by a permanent building in 1929). When the remaining, south half of the Bungalow was razed and the town lost its social hall, Charles Willard in 1926 added a second story to his new commercial building at 1010-1012 N. Main. The resulting Willard Hall, with its spacious hardwood dance floor, served as Cottonwood's assembly hall until the civic club was built in 1939.

The downtown streetscape changed as a result of the fire. With few exceptions, wood was no longer used for new construction fronting on Main Street. New buildings received large display windows. Older buildings were remodeled with larger windows to project a more modern appearance. Concrete sidewalks replaced boardwalks. The newspaper reported that the sidewalks gave rise to a stilt-walking craze among boys ages six to fourteen. Parents were said to fear that their sons would slip and crash through storefront windows. "Were the town incorporated," the article continued, "the practice would be forbidden by city ordinance and local authorities would stop any violations" (VCN 8/26/1925).

Lack of incorporation seemed a mixed blessing to Cottonwood. True, there was no legal remedy for stilt-walking, but some activities were best kept from the eyes of the law. Bootlegging was a big industry. Customers came from Clemenceau, Clarkdale, Camp Verde, and Jerome, as well as Cottonwood. Pool halls and restaurants lining Main Street were often fronts for back rooms dispensing home-brew. For years the "Prohis" (Prohibition agents) seemed to turn a blind eye to Cottonwood (Ochoa 1992:14-16). From the *Verde Copper News*, it would appear that the situation changed around 1928, when Sheriff George Ruffner stepped up County raids on Cottonwood distillers.

Joe Hall was a frequent target of Ruffner's raids. Alleged to be "the bootleg king of Arizona" (VCN 7/31/1928), Hall was said to have a hole in the floor of his back room at 1004 N. Main which concealed a supply of whiskey (Ochoa 1992:15). Several times arrested but not convicted, Hall's luck changed in July of 1928 when the Sheriff raided not only Hall's commercial building but also his home, seizing 300 gallons of 3-year-old whiskey (VCN 7/31/1928). In the following years, Hall was convicted and sentenced to 10 months in prison. Upon release Hall found his Cottonwood holdings considerably diminished (William Simpson, interview June 1999).

The issue of incorporation did go before voters at least once during the historic period. In 1927 and 1928 a series of fires erupted. One caused significant damage, and it was feared that a firebug was at work (VCN 7/6/1928). Proponents argued that incorporation would allow the town to raise funds for a better fire suppression system. The issue failed by a large margin in July, 1928. However, downtown property owners independently reached a consensus that they would pay 1% of their assessed values into a special fund earmarked for fire protection (VCN 7/13/1928). Two months after the vote, a Cottonwood pioneer was arrested on suspicion of arson. A jury found her not guilty (VCN 10/9/1928). She died two years after her acquittal. Fires ceased in the downtown, at least for the next few years.

Concern that Cottonwood was acquiring a lawless reputation prompted townspeople to lobby for a jail. In 1929 the town purchased a lot from Alonzo Mason, donated the land to the County, and the County built the jail, using a Prescott contractor (VCN 9/27/1929 and 11/8/1929). Its prominent location at the foot of Main Street (1101 N. Main) was likely intended to deter contretemps with the authorities.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 20 Cottonwood Commercial Historic District  
Yavapai County, Arizona

---

**Downtown during the Depression**

Through the 1920s Cottonwood's commercial district was sustained by a healthy mining economy. However, at least one downtown business developed out of concern that the good times would not last. In 1928 Mark Barker forecast that the smelter where he worked would close, and thus started "Cottonwood Fuel & Feed" at the head of Main Street (796 N. Main) (Margaret Bilynskyj, interview March 1999). Unfortunately, most of Barker's peers were not prepared for the hard times ahead.

The stock market crash of October 24, 1929, was not covered in the local newspaper. Only gradually were its effects felt in the Verde Valley. In early summer of 1930 the UV and UVX announced they would curtail production. Hundreds of miners and smelter workers lost their jobs in the months that followed. By September of 1931, unemployment was a common topic for the front pages of the *Verde Copper News*. In February of 1935, the *News* itself became a casualty of the Depression.

Building activity slowed but did not cease downtown during the early years of the Depression. At least two properties were constructed by the private sector. Both were designed to serve the motoring public. At the time, the State was upgrading roads in the vicinity of Cottonwood. In 1930, William F. "Frank" Edens, owner of the Cottonwood Lumber Company (1020 N. Main) announced plans to build an auto court between the Liberty Garage and the Verde Marmon Motor Company (VCN 9/16/1930). He was said to be pushing his plans forward so as to afford work for Valley laborers. "Eden's Auto Court" was completed in 1933 (1034 N. Main). On the other side of Main Street opposite Willard Hall, Joe Becchetti in 1930 planned to build a mini-golf course (VCN 9/19/1930). However, J. O. Braley, proprietor of Braley's Auto Parts, prevailed with other plans for the site (1003-1007 N. Main) and in 1932 constructed an auto court there (VCN 3/11/1932 and 2/10/1933)).

Cottonwood began to benefit from work relief programs of the federal government in 1933. Civilian Conservation Corps/CCC camps wintered in the area, and CCC laborers frequented the downtown as they restored the countryside. A program of immense help to Cottonwood was the Tuzigoot project. Under the supervision of archaeologists from the University of Arizona, CWA (later, WPA) laborers excavated and stabilized the ruin and developed a museum/visitor center. The Tuzigoot project lasted for several years, employed many Cottonwood men, and helped develop Cottonwood's tourism industry (VCN 11/24/1933, 12/1/1933, 1/5/1934, and 5/11/1934).

The downtown suffered a stunning setback on the morning of June 26, 1933, when fire ravaged its southeast sector. The flames started from a gasoline-powered coffee urn at the Eatmor Sandwich Shop and quickly spread to adjacent properties (VCN 6/30/1933). The fire left a deep gash along Main Street from Ellefson Avenue (now Pima Street) to a half-block north. Destroyed were the Eatmor, Mary Martilona's Rest Rite Hotel, a building owned by Chokree Gobins that housed the Norton & Norton Insurance Company, and two small residences behind these establishments. Sparks also ignited the tents of a carnival that happened to be camped in the town park south of Ellefson. The heat was so intense that it cracked the windows of Siler's Cut Rate Grocery and the Rialto Theatre across Main Street. Reconstruction was slow to occur in the damaged sector. The Verde Valley Distributing Company built its place circa 1935 at 913 N. Main.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 21 Cottonwood Commercial Historic District  
Yavapai County, Arizona

---

Carlson's 5 & 10 Department Store was constructed circa 1939 at 909-911 N. Main. A commercial building was added at 907 N. Main circa 1940, and the Western Auto/VonGausig Building on the corner of Ellefson and Main (901 N. Main) was finally constructed circa 1959.

Government assistance facilitated three major projects in the 1930s. The Liberty Collision Works building (1060 N. Main) served as field office for the work-relief groups conducting them (VCN 12/8/1933; Ochoa 1992). Circa 1934 the CWA substantially rebuilt the Cottonwood Bridge (between 1060 and 1124 N. Main). Circa 1935 the WPA is believed to have constructed the Del Monte Wash Bridge (south of 791 N. Main). Finally, in 1939, the Cottonwood Community Civic Club (805 N. Main) was erected by the WPA in conjunction with the Cottonwood civic club organization. The organization raised \$30,000 for its share of the project though a grass-roots effort involving bake sales, White Elephant sales, bridge parties, and donations from 54 local business people (Cottonwood Civic Club 1989). Ethel Barker (wife of the aforementioned Mark Barker) chaired the building committee, and spent a great deal of time securing funds, monitoring design plans, and overseeing the construction (Veretta 1984).

The Depression reconfigured the economy of Cottonwood and the middle Verde Valley. The mining industry never recovered. In its place was a young tourist industry. Guest ranches and archaeological ruins attracted visitors in increasing numbers each year. The visitors arrived by motor car or flying machine. Travel by the latter was made possible by an airport developed in the 1920s and 1930s a mile south of Cottonwood (Ward 1984). The facility would have an important effect on downtown during the war and post-war years.

**World War II and the Post-War Years**

In part because Cottonwood had an airport with good pilots, it hosted a World War II primary flight school in which civilian instructors trained Naval cadets. The school included an airstrip, beacon, hangar, and temporary buildings such as Quonset huts. The training craft were biplanes manufactured by the Stearman Aircraft Company. Sixteen of them were usually stationed at the airfield. Local mechanics such as George Helms got jobs tending the aircraft -- rolling them out of the hangar each morning, readying them for flights, and rolling them back inside at night (Ward 1984).

Downtown served as home for the cadets. The civic club leased its clubhouse (805 N. Main) to the Defense Department, which used the fortress-like building as a barracks (Veretta 1984; Cottonwood Civic Club 1989). The Marianna building across the street (826 N. Main) became the mess hall (Barker, cited in Cottonwood Civic Club 1989). The cadets brought new excitement to the downtown. Their presence gave Cottonwood a sense of contributing as a community to the war effort. The dashing "fly-boys" cut a wide swath through downtown and many a young girl's heart, by some reports (Elsie Torrez, interview June 1999).

The war effort left an architectural imprint on the downtown. Two years after the war ended, a Quonset hut from the airfield was moved downtown and given a commercial storefront to become a car dealership (720 N. Main). The storefront featured a high, curved parapet that exactly mirrored the curvature of the Quonset. In short order, frame buildings were erected north and south of the Quonset (712 and 724 N. Main) and given storefronts exactly matching that

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 22 Cottonwood Commercial Historic District  
Yavapai County, Arizona

=====

of their neighbor. The southern building became a cold-storage facility, while the northern one became an auto parts store. Thus the downtown came to contain a cluster of buildings with storefronts derived from the form of a common World War II military building.

**Modern Period**

The Quonset and two Quonset-inspired buildings were the last ones constructed downtown during the historic period. The years following 1949 saw little construction activity. Around 1952, Bert Black's Richfield Service Station was built at 794 N. Main. The downtown got a bank when the Bank of Arizona opened its Verde Valley branch at 816 N. Main, in 1954. Circa 1956, the Chamber of Commerce erected a small cinder-block office at 817 N. Main.

The area received an economic boost in 1958 when the Phoenix Cement Company built a plant at Clarkdale. Its purpose was to provide material for Glen Canyon Dam, then under construction near the Arizona-Utah border. The plant quickly became the largest employer in the Clarkdale-Cottonwood area (Parker 1962). Long after completion of the dam, the cement plant remains a major employer of the valley's workforce. The current owner is a Native American tribe.

Around the time that Cottonwood incorporated (1960), Main Street gained a Western Auto building (901 N. Main), a new Arizona Public Service Company building (1045 N. Main), a post office (827 N. Main), and a towering neon sign for "Shep's Liquor" (at 1003 N. Main). Since the 1960s no new buildings or structures have appeared in the historic commercial area. The Old Town Association, Cottonwood's Main Street organization, is currently leading the effort to revitalize the downtown. This National Register nomination is part of the revitalization effort.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 23 Cottonwood Commercial Historic District  
Yavapai County, Arizona

---

**MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

American Institute of Architects

1983 *A Guide to the Architecture of Metro Phoenix*. Prepared by the Central Arizona Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Phoenix Publishing, Phoenix.

Colyer, Vincent

1871 *Peace with the Apaches of New Mexico and Arizona: Report of Vincent Colyer, Member of the Board of Indian Commissioners*. Government Printing Office, Washington DC. Reprinted by Territorial Press, Tucson, 1964.

Corbusier, William T.

1969 *Verde to San Carlos*. Dale Stuart King, Tucson.

Cottonwood Civic Club

1989 *Cottonwood Civic Center Celebrates 50 Years*. Cottonwood Civic Club, Cottonwood.

*Cottonwood Journal*

1996 Special History Edition. *Cottonwood Journal Extra*, March, 1996. Copy on file, Arizona Preservation Consultants, Flagstaff.

Cousins, Grace M.

1918 History of the Verde. *Yavapai Magazine*, Volume VI (10): October, 1918. Copy on file, Sharlot Hall Museum, Prescott.

Dunning, Charles H., with Edward H. Peplow, Jr.

1959 *Rock to Riches: The Story of American Mining*. Southwest Publishing, Phoenix.

Eason, Nicholas J.

1966 *Fort Verde: An Era of Men and Courage*. Fort Verde Museum Society, Camp Verde.

General Land Office/GLO

1878 Subdivision plat for Township 16 North, Range 3 East, Gila and Salt River Meridian. Microfiche copy on file, State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Phoenix.

Granger, Byrd Howell

1983 *Arizona's Names (X Marks the Place)*. Falconer Publishing, Tucson.

*Jerome Sun*

1917 Excerpts from the *Jerome Sun*, reprinted in *Cottonwood, Clarkdale and Cornville History*. Isabel J. Simmons, editor: 22-25. Chapter 2021, American Association of Retired Persons, Cottonwood.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 24 Cottonwood Commercial Historic District  
Yavapai County, Arizona

---

Khera, Sigrid (editor)

1979 *The Yavapai of Fort McDowell: An Outline of Their History and Culture*. Arizona State University, Tempe.

Linda Laird & Associates

1986 *Cottonwood, Arizona, Historic Resources Inventory: Final Report*. On file, State Historic Preservation Office, Phoenix, and Old Town Association, Cottonwood.

Mills, Adelbert P.

1931 *Materials of Construction: Their Manufacture and Properties*. Fourth edition, edited by Harrison W. Hayward. John Wiley & Sons, New York.

Ochoa, Ernest C.

1992 Two Oral History Interviews with Ernest Caro Ochoa by Nancy R. Smith on behalf of Verde Historical Society, Cottonwood, Arizona, May 16th and 20th, 1992. Transcription on file, Clemenceau Heritage Museum, Cottonwood.

Parker, John L.

1962 Verde Valley Finds Fortune in Cement. *Arizona Republic*, October 14, 1992:16-B.

Pry, Mark E.

1999 *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form: Soderman Building* (Miami, Arizona). On file, State Historic Preservation Office, Phoenix.

Rickard, Forrest R.

1987 History of Smelting in Arizona. In *History of Mining in Arizona*. J. Michael Carty and Michael N. Greeley, editors: 191-208. Mining Club of the Southwest Foundation, Tucson.

Ryden, Don

1998 *Arizona State Historic Property Inventory Form: Gila Bend Jail* (Gila Bend, Arizona). On file, State Historic Preservation Office, Phoenix.

Sanborn Map Company

1939 Fire insurance map for Cottonwood, Arizona. Sanborn Map Company. Microfilm copy on file, Arizona Department of Library, Archives, and Public Records, Phoenix.

Simmons, Isabel J. (editor)

1984 *Cottonwood, Clarkdale and Cornville History*. Chapter 2021, American Association of Retired Persons, Cottonwood.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 9 Page 25 Cottonwood Commercial Historic District  
Yavapai County, Arizona

---

Stemmer, Charles C.

1954 Charles C. Stemmer and the Verde Valley. In *Pioneer Stories of Arizona's Verde Valley*: 112-116. Verde Valley Pioneers Association, Camp Verde.

Stich, R. G.

1919 Fire insurance map for "Cottonwood, Yavapi [sic] Co., Arizona," prepared for the Springfield Insurance Company. Copy on file, Sharlot Hall Museum, Prescott.

Theobald, John, and Lillian

1961 *Arizona Territory Post Offices & Postmasters*. Arizona Historical Foundation, Phoenix.

*Verde Copper News/VCN*

var. *Verde Copper News*. Microfilm copies on file, Department of Library, Archives, and Public Records, Phoenix, and the Cline Library, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff.

Veretta, Rachel

1984 Cottonwood Civic Club Memories. In *Cottonwood, Clarkdale and Cornville History*. Isabel J. Simmons, editor: 37-38. Chapter 2021, American Association of Retired Persons, Cottonwood.

Ward, Lois

1984 Some Recollections of Flying in the Verde Valley and Cottonwood's Clemenceau Airport. In *Cottonwood, Clarkdale and Cornville History*. Isabel J. Simmons, editor: 8-15. Chapter 2021, American Association of Retired Persons, Cottonwood.

Willard, Charles D.

1954 Charles Douglas Willard. In *Pioneer Stories of Arizona's Verde Valley*: 149-151. Verde Valley Pioneers Association, Camp Verde.

Young, Herbert V.

1972 *They Came to Jerome: The Billion Dollar Copper Camp*. Jerome Historical Society, Jerome.

**Interviews**

Margaret Bilynskyj, interview conducted by Pat Stein, March, 1999.

William Simpson, telephone interview conducted by Pat Stein, June, 1999.

Elsie Torrez, telephone interview conducted by Pat Stein, June, 1999.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photos Page 26 Cottonwood Commercial Historic District  
Yavapai County, Arizona

---

**Photographic Information**

- 1.) Cottonwood Commercial Historic District
- 2.) Yavapai County, Arizona
- 3.) Unknown
- 4.) Circa 1940
- 5.) Old Town Association, Cottonwood, Arizona
- 6.) View north showing downtown Cottonwood
- 7.) PHOTO 1
  
- 1.) Cottonwood Commercial Historic District
- 2.) Yavapai County, Arizona
- 3.) Unknown
- 4.) Circa 1934
- 5.) Sharlot Hall Museum, Prescott, Arizona
- 6.) View west showing Cottonwood Bridge under construction by Civil Works Administration
- 7.) PHOTO 2
  
- 1.) 914 to 930 N. Main St., Cottonwood Commercial Historic District
- 2.) Yavapai County, Arizona
- 3.) P. Stein
- 4.) March 1999
- 5.) Old Town Association, Cottonwood, Arizona
- 6.) View southwest showing portion of west side of district
- 7.) PHOTO 3
  
- 1.) 900 and 1000 blocks of N. Main St., Cottonwood Commercial Historic District
- 2.) Yavapai County, Arizona
- 3.) P. Stein
- 4.) March 1999
- 5.) Old Town Association, Cottonwood, Arizona
- 6.) View north showing east and west sides of district
- 7.) PHOTO 4
  
- 1.) 918 N. Main St., Cottonwood Commercial Historic District
- 2.) Yavapai County, Arizona
- 3.) P. Stein
- 4.) March 1999
- 5.) Old Town Association, Cottonwood, Arizona
- 6.) View west showing MacIntyre Building
- 7.) PHOTO 5

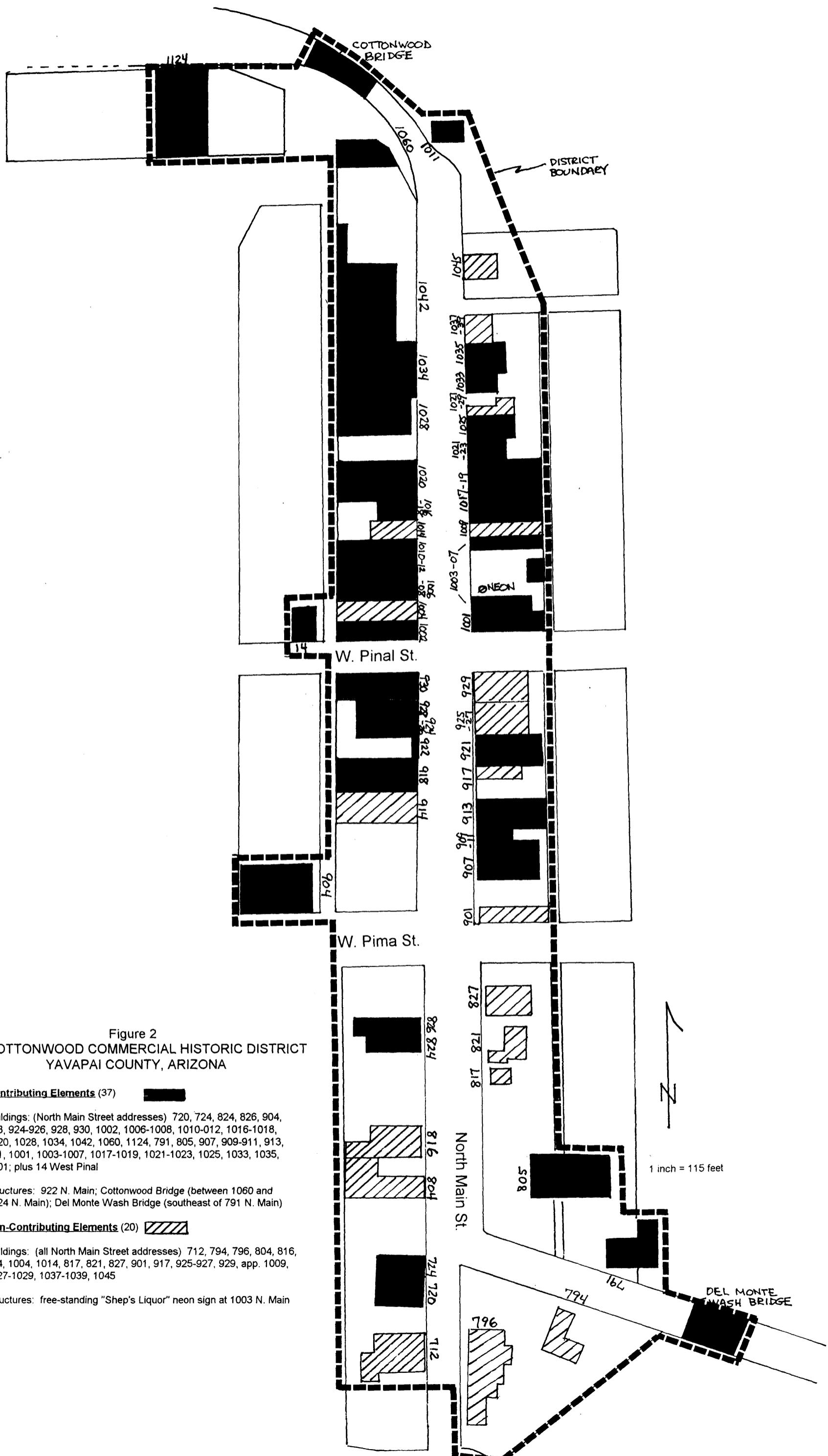
**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Photos Page 27 Cottonwood Commercial Historic District  
Yavapai County, Arizona

---

- 1.) 805 N. Main St., Cottonwood Commercial Historic District
- 2.) Yavapai County, Arizona
- 3.) P. Stein
- 4.) March 1999
- 5.) Old Town Association, Cottonwood, Arizona
- 6.) View east showing Cottonwood Community Civic Club Building
- 7.) PHOTO 6
  
- 1.) 826 N. Main St., Cottonwood Commercial Historic District
- 2.) Yavapai County, Arizona
- 3.) P. Stein
- 4.) March 1999
- 5.) Old Town Association, Cottonwood, Arizona
- 6.) View west showing Marianna Cement Block Building
- 7.) PHOTO 7
  
- 1.) 928 N. Main St., Cottonwood Commercial Historic District
- 2.) Yavapai County, Arizona
- 3.) P. Stein
- 4.) March 1999
- 5.) Old Town Association, Cottonwood, Arizona
- 6.) View west showing W. L. G. Lyons Building
- 7.) PHOTO 8
  
- 1.) 909-911 N. Main St., Cottonwood Commercial Historic District
- 2.) Yavapai County, Arizona
- 3.) P. Stein
- 4.) March 1999
- 5.) Old Town Association, Cottonwood, Arizona
- 6.) View east showing "Kiva Arts," formerly Carlson's 5 & 10 Department Store
- 7.) PHOTO 9





*"Inspiring a Vibrant Community"*

# City of Cottonwood, Arizona

## NOTICE OF FORMAL SOLICITATION

**SOLICITATION TYPE:****COMMODITY/SERVICE SOUGHT:****SOLICITATION NO.:****PROPOSAL DUE DATE AND TIME:****LOCATION:****REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS****FY2023-2024 HPC Small Grant Funding Program****FY23/24-HPC-01****October 31, 2023 at 10:00 a.m. local Arizona time****City of Cottonwood****Administrative Services Department****Purchasing Division****827 N. Main Street****Cottonwood, AZ 86326**

The City of Cottonwood is accepting applications for the fiscal year 2023/2024 Historic Preservation Small Grant Funding Program. The purpose of the HPC Small Grant Funding Program is to provide financial assistance to help owners improve the exterior portions of historic buildings, structures or sites that are located in the City of Cottonwood, thus improving the overall historic character of the community.

Documents are available on the City of Cottonwood website [www.cottonwoodaz.gov](http://www.cottonwoodaz.gov) (Doing Business→Bid Opportunities) or hard copies can be picked up at the City of Cottonwood, Administrative Services Department located at 827 N Main Street, Cottonwood, AZ 86326.

Applications will be received by the Purchasing Division, City of Cottonwood, 827 N. Main Street, Cottonwood, Arizona 86326, until the time and date cited above. Applications received by the correct time and date will be forwarded to an evaluation committee.

Applications must be in the actual possession of the Purchasing Division Office and stamped by a member of the Administrative Services staff on or prior to the exact time and date indicated above. **Late submittals or unsigned submittals will not be considered under any circumstances.**

**Applications must be submitted in a sealed envelope with the Solicitation Name and Number and the Applicant's name and address clearly indicated on the envelope.** All applications must be completed in ink or typewritten. Additional instructions for preparing your application are provided in the application documents.

**Publish Date: Verde Independent – TBD**

**PUBLISHERS AFFIDAVIT REQUIRED**

**CITY OF COTTONWOOD**  
**FY2023/2024 HPC SMALL GRANT FUNDING PROGRAM**  
**GRANT APPLICATION PACKET**



Revised  
July 20, 2023

## **PURPOSE**

The City of Cottonwood and the Historic Preservation Commission (HPC) have developed a grant program to assist owners of properties designated as Historic Landmarks in Cottonwood with rehabilitation, preservation, or restoration of their properties. This program provides financial assistance to help owners improve the exterior portions of historic buildings, structures or sites that are located in the City of Cottonwood, thus improving the overall historic character of the community. It is the intent of this Program to ensure that proposed activities funded through the Historic Preservation Small Grant Program shall be completed in a manner that is compatible with the architectural and historical character of the property and surrounding context.

## **PROGRAM OVERVIEW**

**Eligible Properties:** Eligible properties are designated Local Historic Landmarks. If an applicant intends to apply for a Small Grant on a property currently not designated, a Landmark Designation Application must be included and approved prior to award of grant funds.

**Grant Amount:** The grant funding amounts available per project application will be announced prior to the application period based on the availability of funds at that time. The Historic Preservation Commission may award less than the grant request for a project based on the availability of funds. The maximum grant award for the 2023/2024 grant cycle is \$3,500.00.

**50/50 Matching Grant Contribution Requirement:** This is a matching grant program. Grant recipients are required to contribute a 50/50 cash match in an amount equal to at least 50% of the approved project cost. After the grant award is made, the City is not responsible for cost-sharing any increases in the total cost of the project. In-kind contributions may not be used to satisfy the matching requirement.

**Reimbursement Program:** The program is a reimbursement program. Payment of the grant award will be made after the work is completed and City staff has inspected and approved the work and paid invoices have been submitted.

**Successive Year Grant Requests:** Property owners are limited to one grant application per property per grant cycle. Grant applications may be made in successive years to fund a continuing project. In such cases, the application should indicate a description of the overall project and a detailed description of the portion of the project for which the grant is requested for the current grant cycle. Approval of one grant does not guarantee that future grants for a continuing project will be approved.

## **ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA**

### **Project Eligibility Requirements:**

1. Property is located within the City of Cottonwood.
2. Property is listed in the Cottonwood Historic Landmark Registry.
3. Proposed activity shall obtain Certificate of Appropriateness, if required.
4. Property is in compliance with all other City code requirements.
5. Application is complete at the time of submittal. All application submittal requirements are included.
6. Application is signed and submitted by the property owner or authorized representative.

**Historic Preservation Categories:** (Grant applications may be applied to the following three historic preservation categories):

**1. Preservation.**

The act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity and materials of a historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction.

**2. Rehabilitation.**

The act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural and architectural values.

**3. Restoration.**

The act or process of accurately depicting the form, features and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period.

**Eligible Grant Activities:** Rehabilitation, preservation, or restoration of exterior portions of locally landmarked historic buildings, structures, and properties, including but is not limited to:

1. Roofs
2. Windows and Doors
3. Building Walls and Siding
4. Porches
5. Foundations
6. Awnings and Covered Walkways
7. Signs
8. Architectural Ornamentation
9. Fences and Site Walls
10. Masonry Repointing
11. Painting
12. Reversal of inappropriate alterations and reconstruction of original architectural elements based on historic documentation

## APPLICATION PROCESS

**Pre-Application Meeting:** Potential applicants are required to consult with the Community Development Director or designee prior to applying for the Historic Preservation Small Grant Program. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss application requirements, the scope of work, and the eligibility of the property and proposed work.

**Preliminary Construction Plans and Cost Estimates:** The application for grant funding must be accompanied by an outline of the proposed scope of work that is adequate to provide cost estimates for the applicable work proposed to be covered by the grant funding. As there is a range of potential activities that may be covered by the grant program, the specific form of documenting the proposed work and cost estimates is flexible.

**Application Deadline:** Applications must be received by the deadline specified in the grant cycle. Applications received after the specified deadline may reapply in the next grant cycle.

**Technical Review Committee:** A technical review committee consisting of City staff members, and others as determined, shall be formed to evaluate the completeness of applications, eligibility of proposed work, construction estimates and scope of work. To qualify for funding, applications must be complete and in compliance with all requirements. Additional material or data may be requested as necessary to assist in the evaluation of the application.

**Historic Preservation Commission Award:** Once completed applications are received, reviewed, and ranked; the evaluation committee will forward recommendations to the Historic Preservation Commission who will make the final determination for grant awards and respective funding amounts allocated.

## **SELECTION CRITERIA**

Applications will be reviewed based on the criteria outlined below and ranked according to the number of points the applications receive. A maximum of 100 points may be awarded. Grants will be awarded in a grant cycle based on the ranking determined by the review. In a case of a tie in ranking where program funds are insufficient to award grants to all tied applicants, the tied applications will all be funded with each getting a proportional share of the available grant funds.

The following aspects will be considered in the selection:

### **Part 1 - General and Historic Property Information – (5 points)**

This section includes standard information provided for properties listed as local Historic Landmarks.

### **Part 2 - Historic Home/Building Tour Participant – (5 points)**

Properties that have participated in the annual Historic Tour within the previous 3 years shall qualify for 5 points.

### **Part 3 - Historic Significance – (15 points)**

Based on National Register criteria, the historical significance section documents information on one or more of the following aspects of the properties history. Where known, provide references for sources of information.

- A. Age. Estimate dates of initial construction and any major reconstruction.
- B. Event. Describe the relationship of the property to any historic event that may have taken place there.
- C. Person. Describe any builder, architect, occupant, resident or other person with a prominent relationship with the property.
- D. Design/Construction. Provide information if the building or property is an example of a particular style of architecture, building technique or street contribution.
- E. Information Potential. Does recognition of resource have potential to provide other relevant information regarding the development of the community?

### **Part 4 - Scope of Work – (65 points)**

This section has the highest emphasis since the scope of work describes the proposed activity in detail. Include a narrative description, as well as construction plan drawings. The scope of work shall describe all related activity with emphasis on historic preservation. All materials shall be identified on plans with a material list provided.

### **Part 5 - Construction Cost Estimates – (10 points)**

Depending on the scope of work, the construction cost estimates may be provided by the applicant or may be based on professional review. The cost estimates shall show total costs, including labor and materials.

The technical review committee will review the applications submitted. The committee will forward recommendations to the Historic Preservation Commission who will make the final determination for grant awards and respective funding amounts allocated.

## **AWARD AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

**Notice of Grant Award:** City staff shall issue a Notice of Grant Award to successful property owners. Work cannot begin until the applicant has received a copy of the Notice of Grant Award, and funding agreement. The applicant is also required to obtain all other necessary permits and approvals from applicable City departments prior to commencing any work, including, but not limited to, building permits, right-of-way use permits and planning approvals.

**Disbursement of Funds:** Historic Preservation Small Grant Program funds shall be disbursed on a reimbursement basis throughout the duration of the project. Documentation showing proof of project expenses must be provided to the City with a matching invoice before disbursements are made. The property owner is responsible for notifying the Community Development Department when project milestones are complete. City staff will conduct an inspection to verify the work is complete as per the approved application. The property owner must submit all invoices for the completed pre-approved work by the program deadline date.

After the inspection and approval, the grant reimbursement funds will be processed. Reimbursement for project expenses, whether eligible or not, will not be made for expenses incurred before the notification of grant award has been issued.

**Project Time Frame:** Project work must be commenced within 180 days of the issue date of the Building Permit unless an extension is granted by the Community Development Director for an additional 180 days. Failure to complete the project within the timeframe specified will result in the loss of the grant and the property owner will be ineligible to apply during the next grant cycle. The property owner must notify City staff as soon as possible if the project does not move forward at any point after notice of grant award.

Work may begin after all of the following conditions have been met:

1. Application has been reviewed and the grant award approved.
2. A notice of grant award is issued and grant funding agreement is fully executed.
3. A Certificate of Appropriateness for the proposed work on the local historic landmark property is submitted and approved in a public hearing by the Historic Preservation Commission.
4. Building Permits, Planning approvals or other City permits are obtained where required.
5. A final meeting is held and attended by the property owner/applicant, contractor, and city staff wherein the construction plans for the project have been approved and are determined to be in conformance with the design approvals indicated with the Certificate of Appropriateness.
6. Project or design work must be initiated within forty-five days of the date that the fully executed Grant Agreement is sent to the grantee.

**Site Visits:** City staff, including building, planning, utilities, public works and others may visit the property as a standard part of the construction inspection process and as part of the grant application review process. City staff will conduct a site visit upon completion of the project to finalize the review of the portions of the work related to the grant program.

**Termination:** A grant award may be terminated before the completion date of the project at the written request of the property owner, or if the Community Development Director determines that related work performance is unsatisfactory or not in compliance with approved plans or the principal conditions of the grant are not being met. If an award is terminated, the HPC reserves the right to award funds to the next highest ranked applicant.

## **SUBMITTING THE APPLICATION**

Completed original application (no fax or e-mail copies accepted) must be received on or before the time and date listed on the cover page of this document. The application shall be submitted in a sealed envelope clearly marked on the outside "Application – FY23/24 HPC Small Grant Funding Program" and shall be directed to:

Attention: Jeff Cook, Contract/Purchasing Administrator  
827 North Main Street  
Cottonwood, Arizona 86326.

The application cover sheet must be completed, and the application proposal must follow the format described.

No late applications will be accepted.

The City of Cottonwood reserves the right to reject any or all applications as deemed in the best interest of the City of Cottonwood.

Questions regarding the application process shall be directed to:

Jeff Cook  
Contract/Purchasing Administrator  
827 North Main Street  
Cottonwood, Arizona 86326  
(928) 340-2714  
[jcook@cottonwoodaz.gov](mailto:jcook@cottonwoodaz.gov)

2023-2024

**CITY OF COTTONWOOD**

**HPC SMALL GRANT FUNDING APPLICATION COVER SHEET FISCAL YEAR 2023/2024**  
**NOTE: APPLICANTS MUST COMPLETE THIS COVER SHEET AND ATTACH THE GRANT**  
**PROPOSAL IN THE FORMAT DESCRIBED HEREIN.**

Legal Name and Address of Applicant(s):

---

---

---

---

Has the property identified participated in the Historic Home/Building Tour within the previous three years?

Y / N. If yes, please list the years of participation \_\_\_\_\_

Contact person information:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

**Proposal Format:**

Narrative proposals shall be attached to this application sheet following the format described below.

- ④ **General & Historic Property Information.** Identify the property, briefly describe the standard information provided for properties listed as Historic Landmarks.
- ④ **Historic Significance.** Based on National Register criteria, the historical significance section documents information on one or more of the following aspects of the property's history. Where known, provide references for sources of information.
  - A. Age. Estimate dates of initial construction and any major reconstruction.
  - B. Event. Describe the relationship of the property to any historic event that may have taken place there.
  - C. Person. Describe any builder, architect, occupant, resident or other person with a prominent relationship with the property.
  - D. Design/Construction. Provide information if the building or property is an example of a particular style of architecture, building technique or street contribution.
  - E. Information Potential. Does recognition of resource have potential to provide other relevant information regarding the development of the community?
- ④ **Scope of Work.** This section has the highest emphasis since the scope of work describes the proposed activity in detail. Include a narrative description of the project, as well as construction plan drawings. The scope of work shall describe all related activity with emphasis on historic preservation. All materials shall be identified on plans with a material list provided.
- ④ **Construction Cost Estimates.** Depending on the scope of work, the construction cost estimates may be provided by the applicant or may be based on professional review. The cost estimates shall show total costs, including labor and materials.