

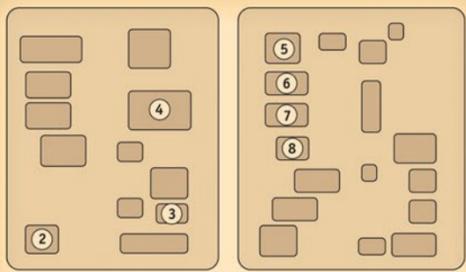
VisitGlendale.com

Photos courtesy of Glendale, Arizona Historical Society.

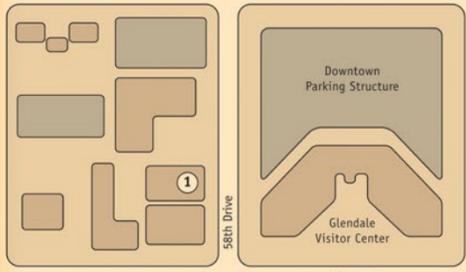
623.435.0072

Glendale Visitor Center

623.930.4500

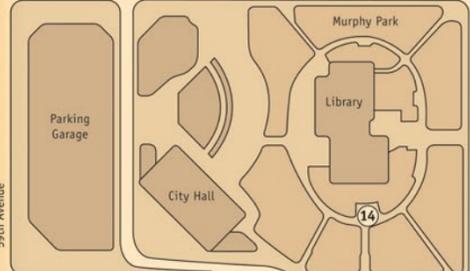
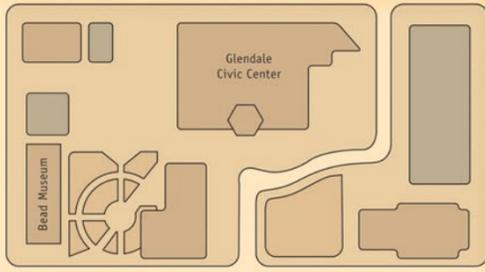


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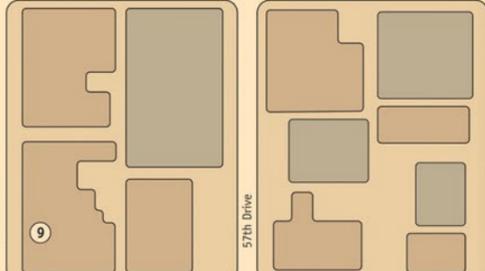


58th Drive

Glenn Drive



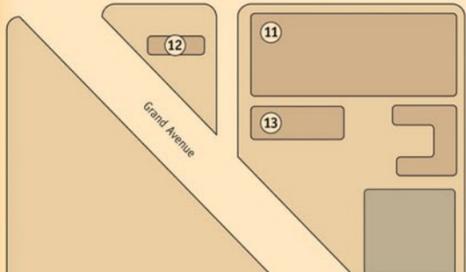
Glendale Avenue



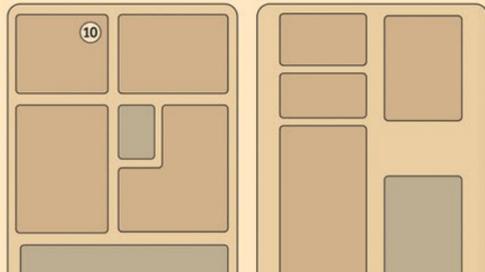
58th Drive

57th Drive

57th Avenue



Glendale Avenue



Downtown Glendale, 1910
Looking south down 58th Drive at Glendale Avenue.



Downtown Glendale, 1930
Looking south down 58th Drive at Glendale Avenue.



Sugar Beet Factory, 1915



**Heritage.
History.
Art.
Culture.**

Journey Glendale's past with public art, historic ranches, National Register neighborhoods, museums & exhibits.

Immerse yourself now in our walking tour.

Glendale History

Glendale started as a place for farmers in the area to get the goods and services they needed and to ship the fruits, vegetables, and livestock they raised to national markets. First settled in 1892, Glendale attracted farming families with its fertile land, canal-fed water supply, and no alcohol policy. Land developers, led by William J. Murphy, guided the growth of the farming town. With the establishment of a railroad link to Phoenix in 1895, Glendale blossomed into the largest town in the northwest Salt River Valley. Local farms cultivated everything from sugar beets to cotton. Glendale incorporated as a town in 1910. Separated from Phoenix by miles of open space, Glendale developed its own downtown with banks, groceries, theaters, department stores, businesses, and surrounding neighborhoods. Some of Glendale's past remains visible in the historic buildings that are part of this tour.



Historic Downtown Glendale Walking Tour

1. First Methodist Church 7102 N. 58th Drive

There has been a Methodist Church on this corner since 1897. Members included the contractor J. B. Doner, who built many of Glendale's first buildings including the Guest House at Sahuaro Ranch. The congregation used the original wood frame building until 1920 when they sold and moved it to build a new church. Noted Phoenix architect Lee Mason Fitzhugh (brother of Thornton Fitzhugh, architect for the Glendale Woman's Club) designed this Gothic-style church. Started in 1920, financial and construction problems delayed the completion of the church until 1928. It is the oldest church building in downtown Glendale.

2. V. E. Messinger House 7141 N. 59th Avenue

Victor E. Messinger was Glendale's first town clerk and helped establish the Glendale library. He recorded the deed to this property in 1892 and had the house built in 1895. It is a locally designed example of the Queen Anne Victorian style. This wood-frame house has a wood-shingled, high-pitched gable roof with cornice moulding. The entry porch has ornamental wood railing typifying the Queen Anne style.

3. C.E. Allen House 7142 N. 58th Drive

This house is another notable example of the Craftsman Bungalow style in Glendale. Built between 1924 and 1930, this brick house features a wood-shingled, gabled roof with clay tile at the ridge and exposed rafters at the eaves. The recessed entry porch has brick piers and ornamental iron railings. A number of tenants lived here in the 1930s.



4. Christian Church Bungalow ▲ 7154 N. 58th Drive

This church is an unusual and large example of the Craftsman bungalow style, which is usually seen in smaller individual houses. Built in 1917, this is the only bungalow church in Arizona. The Christian Church organized in Glendale in 1914 and later hired C. B. Woodruff, an architect from Wilcox, Arizona, to design and build the church. The ventilation openings underneath the main roof gable, the gabled porch with truncated wood posts, and wood railings are typical of bungalow-style residences.

5. Floyd Holmes Sine House 7163 N. 58th Drive

Holmes, who went by his middle name, was the first Sine brother of this prominent family to come to Glendale. He began Glendale's first water company and was involved with other Glendale businesses. This large bungalow has a second floor sleeping porch and is a rare local use of variegated brick which is marked with different colors in spots. Its flat roof with deep overhangs is characteristic of the Prairie School style of architecture. The fastidious Mrs. Sine is said to have swept the roof and scrubbed the sidewalk.

6. Harry H. Madison House 7157 N. 58th Drive

J. D. Howell, a prominent builder in the 1920s, built this house for bakery owner Harry H. Madison. This Craftsman Bungalow is unique in that its front porch, with its truncated posts, appears to have been enclosed from the beginning. Built around 1928, the ornamental touch on the gable ventilator is typical of that period.

7. Philip Marshall House 7153 N. 58th Drive

This 1930s house features a simple bungalow design, influenced by the popularity of the Spanish Eclectic style based on a California prototype. The builders started with a simple brick house but added clay tile roof and carved ends of the rafters. Philip Marshall was co-owner of the Marshall Brothers Barber Shop.

8. Frank Carden House 7149 N. 58th Drive

Frank Carden operated a men's clothing store downtown, and he also became a justice of the peace. Built in 1936, this is a ranch version of the Minimal Traditional style. The tongue and groove wood doors with small cast iron poles are original. The repeated scalloped vertical boards at the gable head make this a rather over-decorated version of this simple architectural style.





**9. Robert W. Cole Building ▲
7005 N. 58th Avenue**

The two-story Cole Building was the first on this block, which expanded Glendale's business district to the east side of Murphy Park. Robert W. Cole purchased three lots to build his general store here and completed it in 1919. In the 1940s, the building housed a popular Sprouse-Reitz 5 & 10 Cent Store. Later owners covered the original red brick façade. More recently this was Larry Glazman's Bootbarn, which attracted customers from as far away as Europe for its popular boots.

**11. Gillett Block
5825 W. Glendale Avenue**

This is the oldest building in the downtown Glendale area and the location of Glendale's first bank. Longtime local businessman Charles L. Gillett built and opened the Glendale State Bank in 1909. Originally people entered the building through the now-filled corner wall. The upstairs had meeting and community space, and was used by the International Order of Odd Fellows, a local fraternal lodge. In addition to the bank, the building was the longtime home of Wood's Pharmacy. ▼



**12. First National Bank of Glendale
6838 N. 58th Drive**

The First National Bank of Glendale, built in 1918, is the only unchanged commercial building left in downtown Glendale. It is also Glendale's only example of the Beaux-Arts style, a style noted for its stone decorative features influenced by the classical architecture of ancient Greece. Experienced banker C. H. Tinker moved to Glendale in 1912 and organized the Security State Bank in 1916. Two years later he renamed his business the First National Bank of Glendale and moved it into this building. The bank building has changed very little over time and was one of the first restoration projects in the downtown area.



**13. Sine Brothers Hardware Building ▲
6829 N. 58th Drive**

This building is connected to Glendale's longest-running business and is also where Glendale's municipal water system got its start. Brothers Floyd Holmes, Tuck, and Van Sine moved to the Glendale area in 1897. Holmes bought this site in 1910, which had a community well and water tower. He expanded the water system and sold it to the city in 1915. He also built this Mission style building in 1912 and his brothers opened a hardware store, which stayed in this location until 1991, when the business moved to its current location. The City of Glendale restored the building in 1998 and now uses it for offices.

**14. Murphy Park
58th & Glendale Avenues**

Originally known as the town or city park, Murphy Park has always been the center of downtown Glendale and has a special connection to Glendale's founder, W. J. Murphy. Murphy encouraged settlers to the area and he donated the park to Glendale in 1909. Glendale residents closely protected the park, allowing only a public library to be built here (the first in 1917 and the current one in 1971). Motivated by patriotism in 1912, residents installed a 110-foot wooden flagpole in the park. The tallest flagpole in the state stood until 1964 and that same year the Glendale City Council renamed the park for Murphy.

Visit Glendale's Arts & Cultural Attractions

Downtown Glendale

The Bead Museum

Home to more than 100,000 beads, beadwork pieces and beaded artifacts, the Bead Museum unfolds the extensive history of beads. Its permanent and changing exhibitions provide a unique look at the cultures of civilizations from pre-historic times to the present day through the evolving story of beads. Open Monday-Saturday, 10am-5pm, Thursday 10am-8pm, Sunday 11am-4pm. Location: 5754 W. Glenn Drive. Info: 623.931.2737, beadmuseumaz.org.

Glendale Police Museum

Dedicated to Glendale's finest, the museum spans police history from the early days of the territorial sheriff to the present day. Tours are free every Monday and Wednesday from 10am-4pm. Call for group tours. Location: 6821 North 57th Avenue. Info: 623.937.8088.

Glendale Woman's Club

The Glendale Woman's Club played an important part in the social and cultural development of Glendale. Started in 1901 as the "Self Culture Club," the Woman's Club raised money for the first city library and city parks. The Glendale Woman's Club building is also one of the best examples of the Craftsman Bungalow style in Glendale. The club hired Thornton Fitzhugh, a prominent Arizona architect and brother of the Glendale Methodist Church's architect, to design the building. Contractors imported California redwood for the building, which the club dedicated in 1913. In addition to Woman's Club activities, the building was the largest meeting hall in the community. The club still owns and uses the building.

Central Glendale

Manistee Ranch

Discover one of Glendale's best-kept historic secrets, operated by the Glendale, Arizona Historical Society. Enjoy an outstanding tour of Manistee Ranch, a National Register of Historic Places site. Built by Herbert W. Hamilton in 1897 as a home for his family, the house is better known as the residence of Louis M. Sands, who purchased it in 1907 and named it Manistee Ranch after his hometown in Michigan. Manistee Ranch offers tours October to mid-May, \$5 for adults. Location: Manistee Ranch, 5127 West Northern Avenue. Information 623.435.0072

Sahuaro Ranch Park Historical Area

The 1886 homestead is one of the oldest and best-preserved early ranches in the Salt River Valley. The 17-acre historical area, including 14 structures and a barnyard, is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The restored 1895 Main House and 1898 Guest House are open for tours October to May. The lush grounds and rose gardens are open each day from dawn to dusk for walkers. Free. 9802 North 59th Avenue. Info: 623.930.4200 or glendaleaz.com/parksandrecreation.

Xeriscape and Ethno-Botanical Gardens at Glendale Public Library

This award-winning garden contains over 1,000 low-water use plants, mosaic sculptures, and a conservation wall created by elementary school children. Signs identify plants by common and botanical names. Listening wands can be checked out inside the library for a free self-guided tour of the garden. Open dawn to dusk. Location: 5959 West Brown Street. Information: 623.930.3535, glendaleaz.com/waterconservation.

Glendale Memorial Park Cemetery

The cemetery was founded in 1895 as a privately run service to the community. In 1962 the city assumed responsibility for the facility. The cemetery sells burial rights only to Glendale residents and their families in order to preserve the facility as a community resource for residents far into the future. Location: 7844 N. 61st Avenue. Info: 623.930.2189, glendaleaz.com/cemetery

Glendale's Public Art

Glendale was the first city in Arizona to establish a public art program when the City Council adopted an arts ordinance in 1983. To fund the program, the city set aside one percent of capital construction project costs paid by the city to construct or remodel buildings, parks, streets or utilities. Since its inception many other municipalities in the state have created similar programs. Over the years, the city has amassed a collection of more than 180 artworks. In addition to the site-specific permanent artworks at city buildings and parks, the city exhibits portable artworks in building lobbies and other public spaces.

Public Art in Downtown Glendale

Here are some notable pieces of sculpture and outdoor art located in or near Murphy Park.

Old Friends (bronze sculpture)

Featured on this brochure's cover, *Old Friends* greets visitors to Murphy Park and Velma Teague Library and is often sited as a favorite by Glendale residents. This nostalgic look at a man feeding birds, created by George Lundeen in 1986, imagines one activity that might have taken place at Murphy Park.

Town Clock

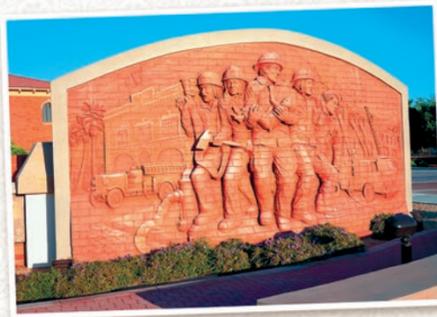
The Town Clock sits on the southeast corner of Murphy Park. Glendale residents Thelma Heatwole, Harriet Asdell, Betty Hare and Mary Jane Shoun led efforts to install the clock in 1987. The City later dedicated the Town Clock to Thelma Heatwole, a longtime Glendale newspaper reporter, who died in 1991.

Territorial Sheriff (bronze sculpture)

At the Public Safety and Courts Complex, Bill Nebeker's 1990 sculpture commemorates Samuel Stout, a Glendale resident and Maricopa County's 14th sheriff. Glendale dedicated the sculpture to the "men and women of today who, as members of the Court and the Fire and Police Departments, continue the honorable tradition of preserving the peace and enhancing the public safety."

Public Art in Central Glendale

The following pieces of public art can be seen near the Main Glendale Library, located north of Olive Avenue on 59th Avenue.



A Tribute to Firefighters (brick sculpture)

Located at the Glendale Fire Station #157 at 9658 North 59th Avenue, the Oklahoma City federal building tragedy inspired Jay Tschetter's carved brick sculpture. It features images of Glendale's first fire station and fire truck.



The Irrigators (bronze sculpture)

Located on the Brown Street entrance of the Main Library, Debbie Gessner's 1985 sculpture celebrates Glendale's agricultural roots and pays tribute to the importance of irrigation for development of the area.

A Way of Life (oil on canvas painting)

Howard Post commemorated Arizona's ranch-life heritage in this 1987 painting. It is located within the Main Library.



Veterans Memorial (bronze, copper, steel, sandstone & concrete sculpture)

The most monumental artwork at the Main Library is Veterans Memorial, *For Every Drop of Blood – For Every Life Devoted* by West Valley artist Joe Tyler. The artwork, which can be viewed from 59th Avenue, has five sculptural trees commemorating the five branches of the military – the Air Force, Army, Navy, Marines and Coast Guard. The Memorial's leaves represent the thousands of Arizona veterans that have served and continue to serve in the military.

Icarus Triumphant (acrylic mural)

Painted in 1988 and located within the south entrance of the Main Library, this mural by famed space artist Robert McCall depicts the Greek legend of Icarus from a modern perspective of flight and exploration.

Meeting on the Trail (bronze sculpture)

Allan Houser's 1987 sculpture in the Main Library depicts two Apache women greeting each other.

For more information on Glendale's history, arts & culture contact:

Glendale Visitor Center
5800 W. Glenn Dr., #140 | Glendale, AZ 85301
623.930.4500 | SeeGlendaleHistory.com
VisitGlendale.com

Glendale Library and Arts Department
5959 W. Brown Street | Glendale, AZ 85302
623.930.3520 | GlendaleAZ.com/arts

HISTORY

Learn Glendale's story through the city's historical plaques.

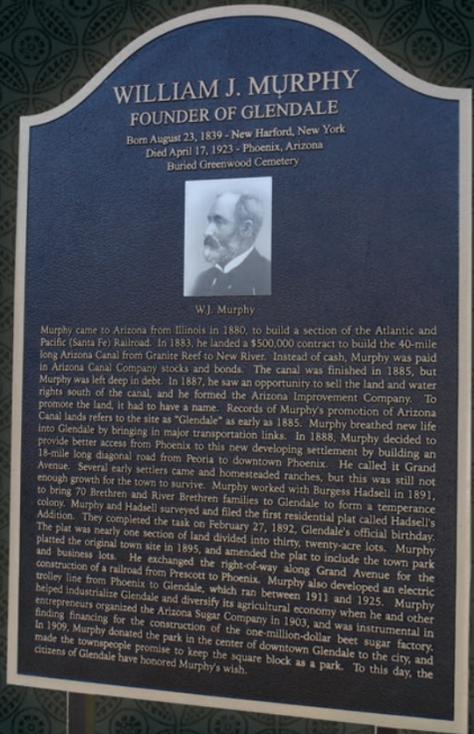
Immerse yourself now in our walking & driving tour.



VisitGlendale.com
Glendale Visitor Center
623.930.4500

This pamphlet was financed, in part, by the City of Glendale and a grant from the Historic Preservation Heritage Fund, which is funded by the Arizona Lottery and administered by the Arizona State Parks Board.

Glendale Historic Preservation Commission
Glendale Planning Department
5850 West Glendale Avenue
Glendale, Arizona 85301
623.930.2800



Historic Downtown Glendale Walking Tour

Learn Glendale's story through the city's historical plaques

Glendale, Arizona has an amazing and intriguing past. Its founder W.J. Murphy envisioned the city over 120 years ago. Mr. Murphy was instrumental in the early Glendale development along with other pioneers, businesspersons, ranchers, farmers and citizens.

The city of Glendale has placed a series of large bronze interpretive plaques in front of or on historic buildings, sites, or districts. These plaques help to tell the story of each building, site, or district. National Register of Historic Places bronze plaques are on the front of historic buildings in historic districts and on individual historic buildings. These plaques honor and signify the properties are worthy of preservation.

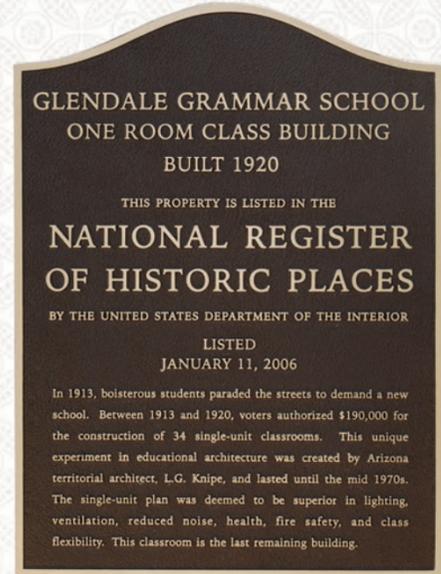
This pamphlet provides for a downtown walking tour of interpretive bronze plaques from #1-15 on the map. The driving tour is from #16-27 on the map. Start the walking tour at the W.J. Murphy plaque (#1) and end at the Catlin Court Historic District plaque. The driving tour starts at the Glendale Grammar School building and will end at Sahuaro Ranch. Four other interesting historic buildings do not have a plaque but should be visited on your driving tour. These sites are marked on the map with a triangle and letter and described in the pamphlet.



First United Methodist Church Sanctuary

1. **W. J. Murphy plaque**
NWC of 58th Avenue and Glendale Avenue:
The plaque tells the many accomplishments of Glendale's founder W.J. Murphy in the early settlement and development of the Glendale.
2. **Murphy Park plaque**
SWC of 58th Avenue and Glenn Drive:
The plaque tells of Mr. Murphy's platting the town site in 1895 and then amending the plat to provide for a park and business lots. Mr. Murphy dedicated the park to the community in 1909. The City Council officially named the park "Murphy Park" in 1964.
3. **Downtown Business District plaque**
SEC of Glenn Drive and 58th Avenue:
This plaque explains the development of the historic downtown business district.
4. **Glendale Woman's Club plaque**
SWC of Glenn Drive and 56th Avenue:
The plaque explains the important service of the Woman's Club to the community and the building of the clubhouse in 1913.
5. **Sine Building plaque**
5747 W. Glendale Avenue:
The plaque honors this beautiful 1926 two-story building by Glendale pioneer Floyd Homes Sine.
6. **Hine Building plaque**
5757 W. Glendale Avenue:
The plaque indicates this two story building built in 1913 by Alice S. Hine is a Glendale landmark.
7. **Robert W. Cole Building plaque**
7003 N. 58th Avenue:
The plaque honors this early business building built in 1919 by Robert W. Cole. The building was initially used as a general store.
8. **Humphrey and Davidson Building plaque**
5819 W. Glendale Avenue:
The plaque honors the oldest commercial building in Glendale. Humphrey and Davidson were agricultural shipping agents who built the building in 1895 to house their dry good business.
9. **C.L. Gillett Block/ Glendale State Building plaque**
5825 W. Glendale Avenue:
The plaque tells the story of early Glendale pioneer C.L. Gillett who built the two story structure which was used for general merchandise, a bank and other uses. The second floor was used for offices including the taxi cab and telephone companies.
10. **Coury Building plaque**
6935 N 58th Drive:
The plaque tells of the Tom Coury building built in 1940 for \$3,911 and rented to Smart and Final Wholesale for \$50 per month.
11. **Sine Brothers Hardware Building plaque**
6829 N. 58th Drive:
This plaque tells the story of Floyd Homes Sine who bought the site in 1910. This was the city's only public water supply. He built the two story building in 1912 and sold the water system to the city in 1915.
12. **First National Bank Building plaque,**
6838 N. 58th Drive:
C.L. Tinker, who was also mayor of Glendale, built this building in 1918. He also installed a terra cotta facade kit he bought from California on the front. Inside, see the original tile floor and pictures of the bank in the 1940's.
13. **First United Methodist Church Sanctuary plaque**
7102 N. 58th Drive:
The plaque celebrates the unique gothic revival church sanctuary dedicated in 1929. The early church women cooked meals to help pay off the mortgage for the sanctuary.
- 14 & 15. **Catlin Court Historic District plaques**
Located at the NWC of 58th Drive and Palmyra Avenue and the NWC of 58th Avenue and Palmyra Avenue. The plaques tell the story of Glendale's first historic district to be placed on the National Register. Catlin Court was platted in 1914 and contains beautiful historic bungalows.

16. Glendale Grammar School plaque,
7301 N. 58th Avenue:
The plaque honors a unique education experiment. The building of the world's largest elementary school unit. The plan consisted of 34 individual classroom buildings rather than placing all classrooms in a multi-story building. The buildings were built from 1913 – 1920. This was the last building built and is the last one standing. The little school building is located directly east of the administration building. Visitors can park in the school administration parking lot.



17. Jonas McNair House plaque,
5919 W. Glendale Avenue:
This plaque tells the story of one of Glendale's few remaining homes built in the 1800's. This house was built in 1897.

18. Floralcroft Historic District plaque,
SWC of Northview Avenue and 59th Avenue:
This plaque tells the story of Flora Statler who subdivided the property in 1928. This resulted in many different and beautiful historic homes.

19. Myrtle Avenue Cultural Entryway plaque,
This plaque, located in front of the service station, represents two historic buildings. A 1930 building used as a Signal Oil Station and an adobe house built in 1936. Both buildings will be restored. The historic gas pumps and light fixtures are art features that tell us a story of Glendale. To visit, take Northview Avenue west from 59th Avenue to 61st Avenue. Turn left, then left into the alley. Park in the parking lot off the alley.



20. 59th Avenue Residential Historic District plaque,
NWC of Orangwood Ave. and 59th Ave:
This plaque describes the unique homes and especially the house at the corner, which when built in 1952 was the largest and most costly house ever built in Glendale at a cost of \$32,000. The palm trees were planted in 1895.



25. C. L. Tinker House plaque,
6838 N. 59th Drive:
Take a drive west of Glendale Avenue to 59th Drive and turn left. Park in front of the white house. The plaque is inside of the fence, but readable from the sidewalk. C.L. Tinker was mayor of Glendale and owned the First National Bank. He built the house in 1913 and remodeled it in 1919.



21. Glendale Cemetery plaque,
7844 N. 61st Avenue:
This plaque tells the story of the oldest cemetery in Glendale. The Glendale Cemetery Association was formed in 1900 by three Glendale churches to establish and care for the cemetery. The gravel portion of the Historic Desert Section is the oldest area of the cemetery.

22. Manistee Ranch plaque,
5127 W. Northern Avenue:
Enter Manistee Ranch from 51st Avenue just south of Walgreens. The plaque tells the fascinating story of this Ranch complex. The large ranch house was built in 1897.



26. Glendale High School Auditorium plaque,
6216 W. Glendale Avenue:
The plaque is located inside the lobby of the auditorium. The building was built in 1939 through the Works Progress Administration. The building has a story of a persistent ghost called "Joe". Generations of students have experienced the weird and scary deeds of "Joe."

27. Sahuaro Ranch Park Historic Area plaque,
9802 N. 59th Avenue:
The "Showplace of the Valley" features 13 historic original buildings, rose garden, barnyard, historic orchard and guided tours. The Glendale Historic Society offices are located in the guest house.



23. Glendale Tract Historic District plaque,
SEC of Northern Avenue and 51st Avenue:
The plaque is located in the small open area entering the development off of Northern Avenue. It tells the story of a unique New Deal experiment to locate displaced urban workers and farmers into small adobe houses with surrounding communal farms.



A. E.C. Bunch House,
5602 W. Lamar Road:
This 1898 Folk Victorian style house is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It is one of the few remaining houses built in the 1800's. The Bunch family sold the house in 1907 and it passed through a number of owners until it was bought by Manuela Perez in 1918 and it has been with the Perez family ever since.

B. Dowdy Rental Cottage,
6818 N. 60th Avenue:
This 1932 beautiful little Cobblestone cottage reflects a period in Glendale when cobblestone houses were popular. Mr. George Dowdy worked on a ranch and saved his money. He bought and built houses for rentals. This lot had a house in front but it burned down leaving the rock house in the rear.



24. Beet Sugar Factory plaque,
5243 W. Glendale Avenue:
The plaque tells the compelling story of a great adventure of processing sugar beets in Glendale. The factory was built in 1906 for \$1 million for sugar beet processing. This building was the first building in Glendale to be placed on the National Register of Historic Places.



C. C.C. Burkholder House,
7402 N. 61st Avenue:
This 1898 house was the first two-story house built in Glendale. Mr. Burkholder was the minister for the River Brethren Church.

D. Forney House,
7534 N. 61st Avenue:
The house built in 1893 is the second oldest building in Glendale. The first is the adobe building at Sahuaro Ranch built in 1887. The house is red brick, but painted white.

