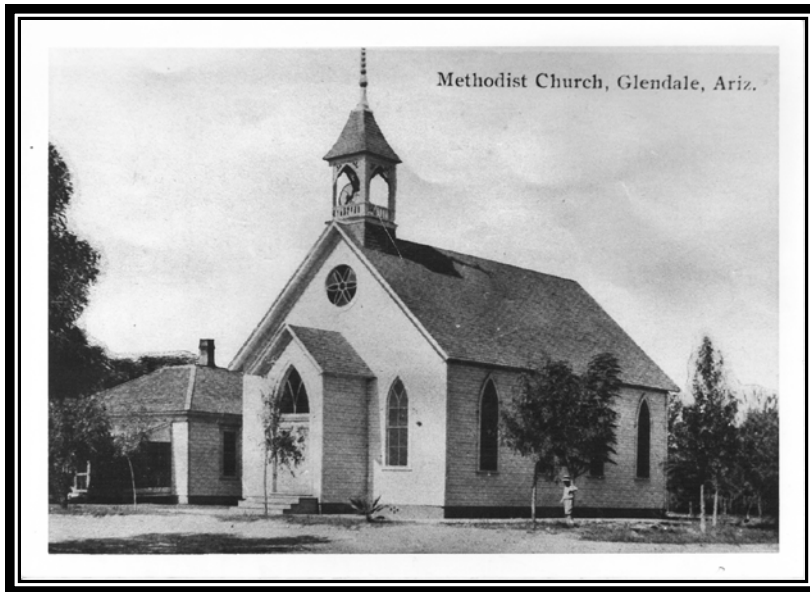


THE FIRST UNITED METHODIST CHURCH OF GLENDALE
7102 North 58th Drive

The First United Methodist Church of Glendale was established in 1894, just two years after the original Glendale townsite was platted. The church has served the community uninterruptedly from its early years of serving Methodists from both Glendale and Phoenix with worship services in the Alhambra School to the present. At the annual conference of the Arizona Mission of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in Tucson on October 4, 1894, Reverend J.A. Crouch was appointed as the first pastor for the Alhambra and Glendale circuit.

The church was incorporated on June 18, 1897, and purchased lots 5, 6 and 7 of block 10 for one dollar. It was here, at the present church location at 7102 North 58th Drive, that J.B. Doner built the congregation's first church, a small white frame building at a cost of \$2,700. The First Methodist Church of Phoenix donated the windows which were lined with paper that simulated stained glass. Two years later, in 1899, the church purchased lot 8, also for one dollar.



The early 1900s proved very challenging for the church. In 1903, a carload of gun powder exploded on the Santa Fe tracks two blocks from the church, breaking some of the church windows. Then, in 1904, the area experienced a severe drought and many families moved away. At its low point, the congregation was reduced to six families. Many pastors came and went as the church struggled to continue during this time.

In 1912, the Reverend David Roberts was appointed pastor and the church began to experience a period of rapid growth and greater involvement in the community. Reverend Roberts organized the Boy Scouts in Glendale; Troop 62 is still active today and is the oldest continuously active troop in Arizona. By 1917, the small frame church was deemed too small, and in September 1918, a committee was appointed to solicit funds to build a new church. Preparations were started and in 1919, and lots 9, 10 and 11 were purchased for \$10.

Mr. M.L. Fitzhugh drafted the architectural plans for the new building, a grand two-story Gothic edifice, measuring 100 x 70 feet, with a three-story buttressed tower, that would occupy the full ground space at the northwest corner of present-day Glenn and 58th Drives. In the meantime, in March 1920, the small church was sold to the Seventh-Day Adventists and hauled

away to their church site by tractor. The congregation met at the Woman's Club and the grammar and high schools while the new church was being constructed.

The church board rejected the bids on the original design – a cost of \$60,000 to \$80,000 – as too high, but contracted with Mr. Sheets to begin construction of the basement and Sunday school rooms. The original cornerstone was engraved on April 6, 1920, but was not laid until May 4, 1923, due to cotton crop failures and many other delays.

At the dedication on May 4, 1923, Reverend Dr. Atkinson, Arizona District Superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church, spoke regarding the church and its relation to the community:

The church means more than mere brick and mortar and a building to grace the street and town--- it is a monument to the spiritual and moral worth of the community. It is an educational institution, where youth learn not the three "Rs" but the greater truth of God and man. It is a social institution where fellowship, so much needed, is furnished in the highest form. It is an institution which the community cannot and will not get on without, therefore it is founded on something higher than mere material, it is founded on the Chief Corner Stone which is the Head of the Corner Jesus Christ" (*The Glendale News* - May 11, 1923).

At the time of the dedication, only the basement and first story were completed. The building was roofed and the brick walls capped and construction stopped. A miscalculation in the design would have rendered the building unsafe if it had been completed as planned. The congregation moved into this building in July, 1923, and met in the basement for six years.



The present sanctuary was designed by Architects G.A. Faithful and L.B. Baker, son of Bishop L.B. Baker of Los Angeles, and W.M. Mullen of Glendale was the contractor. Construction proceeded when money was available, and halted when money ran out. The cost of the sanctuary as listed in the January 27, 1929, church bulletin was \$22,960.70. This included the cost of moving the parsonage and furnishing the new building.

The new church was hailed as the most beautiful building in Glendale. A dedication took place on February 3, 1929. The sanctuary was built of brick purchased from Dolan Brickyard on Grand Avenue. Granite columns and granite arches over the double-door entry were constructed, and a 50-foot tower rose on the northeast corner of the sanctuary. The church had no cooling system but different businesses provided hand-held paper fans with advertisements. A furnace in the basement pushed warm air through long ducts and out a register on each side of the front of the church. Later, two stoves were installed, and finally a gas-fired furnace with a blower. After World War II, three big evaporative coolers, each 20,000 c.f.m.s, were installed. It wasn't until a few years after the Fellowship Hall was built in the mid-1960s that the current system of heating and cooling was installed.

The church was challenged again in the 1930s with a decrease in membership, when the Great Depression caused many families to seek work elsewhere. During this period, there was talk of selling the property to the Church of Latter Day Saints. However, the sale was prevented by a number of members who made personal loans of \$1,000 each to meet the mortgage payments. The women of the church also cooked and served Rotary Club dinners each week for eight years, donating all proceeds to the church fund. It was also in the 1930s that the church name was changed to First Methodist Church, eliminating the word Episcopal. Later, in 1968 when the Methodist Church and the Evangelical United Brethren Church merged, the church became known as the First United Methodist Church of Glendale.



A major change to the sanctuary occurred during the 1970s when the original green opaque-glass church windows were replaced with thick, sand-casted, brilliantly colored glass windows which depict scenes of Jesus' ministry and illustrations of some of the parables of his ministry.

The windows were donated by church families in memory or in honor of loved ones. They were designed by Herbert Menke and fabricated by Judson Studios of Pasadena, California. The mahogany pews and the cylinder lamps that hang from the exposed wooden beams are some of the original furnishings of the church. And each Sunday morning, the peal of the bell in the bell tower calls the congregation to worship.

The First United Methodist Church of Glendale is one of the oldest churches in Glendale. It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on January 11, 2006. As Reverend Atkinson pointed out in his message in 1923, however, a

church is more than bricks and mortar. The church congregation, through its membership involvement in United Methodist Women, United Methodist Men, and other church groups, has served the community continuously since it was first chartered in 1894. Community programs supported by the church such as the Westside Food Bank, the Glendale Family Development Center, Boy Scout Troop #62, the Brad Riner Assistance Office, Wesley Community Center, the New Day Center, the Phoenix Homeless Shelter, and Alcoholics Anonymous, has made a difference in our community. We have been proud to be part of these programs and strive to continue our support for them. The congregation also helped to start two sister churches in their conference, Epworth United Methodist Church and Trinity United Methodist Church. Additionally, mission work teams from the United Methodist Church of Glendale have visited Mexico, Alaska, Africa, Australia, and Fiji.

Photos and Information: Courtesy of First United Methodist Church

GLENDALE HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM
6216 West Glendale Avenue

Glendale Union High School, Glendale's first high school, dates to 1911. At that time, its first class of twenty-one students studied in a storeroom in the Hill Building, near Glendale and Grand Avenues, where tables, chairs, and a blackboard were set up to accommodate the students. Glendale Union High School was later constructed at its present location at a cost of \$20,000, and inaugurated on February 12, 1913. The new school consisted of a single building, known as the "Maine." Glendale Union High School is credited with being the oldest high school in the State of Arizona that remains at its original location.

Inauguration of the new school was a source of great pride and cause for high celebration in the community. As described by the *Glendale News*, "people [came] from every direction by auto, carriage, spring wagon, hay wagon, steam and trolley cars, horseback, and on foot." People decorated their homes and businesses with bunting. Festivities kicked off with a parade spanning two miles in length. Next was a meal of barbecued pork and beef and other treats. Speeches followed, with Thomas R. Marshall, Vice President Elect of the United States, addressing the crowd. Then the students played a baseball game with the Glendale Stars, winning with a score of 9-7. One newspaper reported that "the crowd...was beyond a doubt the largest and most impressive ever assembled for any purpose in this part of the Salt River Valley."

Mr. Lelan Hum served as the first principal while also teaching and serving as the school's superintendent, according to Sandy Finerman's account in *A Complete History of the Glendale Union High School District*. As Glendale grew, the number of students and the need for additional teachers and classrooms grew as well. To accommodate this, the school added a manual training building in 1919, and four additional buildings including a banquet hall and boiler room 1922.

By the late 1930s, a pressing need for space for community assemblies was becoming evident. In the words of Superintendent C.A. Yeoman, "We have no place suitable or even acceptable for bringing our group together often, something that is essential to any good education program. We need an auditorium." In 1939, the auditorium and gym were constructed as a Public Works Administration project under the New Deal by the William Pepper Construction Company at a cost of \$83, 733.

A plaque on the wall of the auditorium reads:

Federal Works Agency
Public Works Administration
John M. Carmody, Federal Works Administration
Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States
Glendale Union High School, 1939

The auditorium is a one-story Pueblo Deco style building which was completed in June 1939. It contained seating for 799, central heat, a concrete floor, acoustical plastered walls, acoustical board ceiling, and a dressing room and cast room beneath the stage. As initially envisioned, the Glendale High School Auditorium became a community institution, literally providing a stage for both school and community activities.



Photo: <http://glendale.guhsdaz.org/>

Countless plays, and band, choir, and piano concerts, as well as meetings and other community events have taken place here over the decades. The students christened the auditorium with the first light opera ever staged at Glendale High School, *Chimes of Normandy* by Robert Planquette, on February 27 and 28, 1940. Early productions also included two plays, *Loose Ankles* and *Bridal Chorus*.

More recently, in Fall 2009, students produced Steph DeFerie's play, *I Hate Shakespeare*, and a winter dance concert. Also in fall 2009, students together with Glendale High School teachers performed the Improv Show, which made for some high comedy for the students and provided an opportunity for greater interaction between students and teachers. In winter 2009-2010, the teachers performed in a talent show known as *The Faculty Follies*, as a fundraiser for Haiti. In April 2010, *The Wizard of Oz* was performed. The auditorium additionally provides a place for ongoing activities such as student meetings and Future Freshman Night presentations.

Glendale High School Auditorium was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places on May 2, 2006. During the 2011-2012 school year, it will be celebrating its one hundredth year, and will be the first high school in the district to reach the hundred-year mark.

GLENDALE WOMAN'S CLUB
7032 North 56th Avenue

The Glendale Woman's Club was formed in 1901 as the "Self Culture Club of Glendale," with an initial purpose of self improvement from a literary standpoint. In 1902, it became the sixth women's club to join the Arizona Federation of Women's Clubs; and in 1914, incorporated as the Glendale Woman's Club. It is a 501(c) non-profit, charitable service organization dedicated to serving the community through volunteer service.

In its first years, members met in individual homes. By 1907, however, the club reached a membership of fifty women and needed a home of its own. Fund raising activities thus commenced. Seed money for fund raising activities was obtained by selling a donated lot for \$500. The first private donation, in the amount of \$5.00, was donated by a member who had won the money at the state fair for the best cake baked with sugar from the Beet Sugar Factory. One of the primary fund-raising activities was selling shares of stock for \$5.00.

When sufficient money had been raised, the Woman's Club hired Thornton Fitzhugh, a prominent Arizona architect, to design the building. The Woman's Club building was constructed in 1912 at a cost of \$2,947 and dedicated in 1913, at its present location (then, 60 North 5th Avenue), on a lot donated as part of a real estate promotion. The building is considered to be one of the best examples of a craftsman-style bungalow in Glendale.

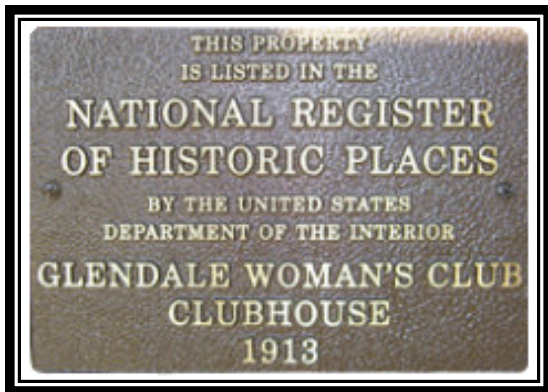


Photo: <http://www.glendalewomansclub.org/>

When first constructed, the Woman's Club building provided the largest meeting hall in the community and became host to all types of community events: high school dances, concerts, weddings, funerals, youth activities, and town meetings. During both World War I and World War II, the Red Cross used the building for sewing, making bandages, and packing supplies for the troops. It was home to Glendale's fledgling library for a few years during World War I.

The Woman's Club's dedication to service and commitment to the community has endured the test of decades of change and changing needs in the community. The women raised money for city parks and the first library. The women raised money for the first drinking fountain in the city park (now Murphy Park), for food for veterans, and for the Camp Fire Girls. They were instrumental in establishing Glendale's Art Council and Historical Society. They have sponsored countless fundraisers for charity and scholarships.

The club's mission to strive to meet and fill the needs of an ever-changing community through volunteerism and education has played an extremely significant role in shaping Glendale as we know it today. The building continues to be available for community events such as quinceañeras, birthdays, baptisms, club meetings, wedding receptions, and lectures.



Being the site of countless community-building functions and activities since its construction nearly 100 years ago, the Woman's Club building has become a community landmark. Owing to this and its architectural merit, the Glendale Woman's Club building was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on July 7, 1989.

Sources:

<http://www.glendalewomansclub.org/?page=home>

<http://www.womensheritagetrail.org/women/ClubsGlendale.php>

FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING 6838 North 58th Drive

The First National Bank Building was constructed in 1909, as the north half of the Hotchkiss Building, on the Hill-Weigold Block (which has since been demolished), located on Glendale Avenue east of 59th Avenue. Richard D. Coffinger, current owner of the building, has restored the building, maintaining many of its historic features, and now uses the building for his law office.

ARCHITECTURE AND EARLY HISTORY

The First National Bank Building consists of a rectangular, one-story brick, frame, and terra cotta structure measuring sixty-five feet by twenty-six feet. The façade, fronting on 58th Drive, was faced with a Neoclassical Terra Cotta store front in 1918. This façade represents the earliest known use of Terra Cotta in the Salt River Valley, and to date has been well preserved. A marble step was placed at the entry in 1918. The building was used as a pool hall until 1918 when then-mayor, C.H. Tinker, purchased and remodeled the building. Mr. Tinker removed the roof and extended the height of the walls from eight to eighteen feet, and added the custom-made, glazed terra cotta façade, designed by Gladding-McBeam of northern California in the Beaux Arts mode of the Neo-Classical Revival Style.

Tinker was an experienced banker who had moved to Glendale in 1912. He had a controlling interest in the Glendale State Bank but sold his holdings in 1916 and organized the Security State Bank. In February of 1918, the Security State Bank became the first Glendale bank to join the Federal Reserve System. After remodeling the building, Tinker moved the Security State Bank into it, and changed the bank's name to the First National Bank of Glendale.

The First National Bank occupied the building from 1918 to 1924, serving the needs of the surrounding agricultural community. In the post World War I era, the agriculture business declined and the bank followed suit. The mining industry in the Gila Valley near Thatcher, Arizona, however, was gaining strength and the Gila Valley Bank also gained in strength. So, in 1924, the Gila Valley Bank took over the declining First National Bank. The bank subsequently became the Valley Bank, and then the Valley National Bank, which occupied the building until 1948, when it moved to its current location at the northeast corner of 57th and Glendale Avenues and is now J.P. Morgan Chase.

In 1948, the Salt River Project purchased the building and used it for office space until 1960. Between 1960 and 1984, an array of businesses including a real estate company, pool hall, five-and-dime, clothing store, and square dance hall occupied the building. A dropped acoustical ceiling was added and interior partitions removed to accommodate the square dance hall.

RESTORATION AND ADAPTIVE RE-USE

The interior of the First National Bank building appears to have been remodeled three times since 1918. Extensive work was done to the interior around 1926, when the vault was installed and the restroom wing was added. Most of the intact woodwork appears to date to this period.

Circa 1950, the plaster ceiling was removed and the ceiling lowered from sixteen to eleven feet. Later, the front of the vault was removed, walls were paneled, and the floor was tiled.



Photo: Glendale Planning Department

In 1984, the current owners, Dick and Sue Coffinger, purchased the building for \$65,000 for Mr. Coffinger's law office. Mr. Coffinger is quoted as saying, "I would drive by this building and say, 'Man, I'd really like to move my office over there.'" (*The Glendale Star*, October 14, 1993). With assistance from the former Valley National Bank, the Glendale Historical Society, and longtime Glendale residents, the Coffingers obtained old photos and conducted research to determine the historical features of the building.

They also added plaster ceiling molding and interior partitions in the same locations as the original teller partitions. Mr. Coffinger made his own hanging ceiling fixtures reminiscent of those in the original bank. Additionally, albeit unsuccessfully, he tried to locate vault doors similar to those that had been removed. The circa 1926 vault had been a dominant feature, but demolition of nearly half of it has severely compromised its importance. The restoration cost approximately \$50,000.

The building has withstood a number of hazards. In December 1987, just three years after the Coffingers completed the restoration and relocated Mr. Coffinger's law office to the building, a

fire completely destroyed a store in an adjacent building to the south (Annie's Antiques, formerly the Glendale Pharmacy). Since these buildings shared a common wall, the south wall of the bank building had to be completely rebuilt as an outside bearing wall. Then two years later, in 1989, the City of Glendale inadvertently caused major damage to the north wall in the process of demolishing the adjacent Schaeffer Trucking building. Additionally, the ongoing shaking of the building due to its proximity to the railroad along Grand Avenue has also taken a toll. The vibrations and stress to the building have since been alleviated with the completion of the Grand Avenue underpass.

The building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on August 25 1983, and nominated for the Arizona Governor's Award for Historic Preservation in 1984. Its historical significance is based on its architectural value and its association with the commercial development of early Glendale. Restoration of the First National Bank Building is considered to be an excellent example of a private, certified rehabilitation project for adaptive re-use.

THUNDERBIRD CONTROL TOWER BUILDING
1 Global Place / Southeast Corner of 59th Avenue & Greenway Road

THUNDERBIRD HISTORY

Thunderbird Field was initiated as a private development to support the war effort for World War II. In 1939, Hollywood agent and producer Leland Howard, former Air Service pilot John H. "Jack" Connelly, and *Life* magazine photographer, John Swope, founders of Southwest Airways, spearheaded this initiative. They were supported with investments from such Hollywood notables as Jimmy Stewart, Henry Fonda, and Cary Grant. The site selected was at 59th Avenue and Greenway Road, about 25 miles from central Phoenix. Artist Millard Sheets designed the site in the form of the mythical Anasazi Thunderbird, with the control tower as the head of the bird, the administration buildings and barracks as the body, the hangars as wings, and the gardens as the feathered tail.



Source: http://www.airfields-freeman.com/AZ/Airfields_AZ_Phoenix_NW.htm

Construction began on January 2, 1941 and was completed in three months. The U.S. Army contracted with Southwest Airways to provide training. The first class of 59 cadets began in

March 1941, and the facility eventually trained 10,000 pilots from over 30 nations prior to its deactivation in June 1945.

At the end of the war, the U.S. Army declared Thunderbird Field as a surplus asset and sold it to Lt. General Barton K. Yount for one dollar. Lt. General Yount perceived there would be a great need for expertise in international business to meet the needs of a changing world, and established the American Institute for Foreign Trade and became its first president. The school has morphed over time to its present status as the Thunderbird School of Global Management, the number one school for international business management in the world.

Information Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thunderbird_Field



Photo Source:

http://www.thunderbird.edu/about_thunderbird/campaign_thunderbird/tower_restoration/index.htm

RESTORATION OF THUNDERBIRD CONTROL TOWER BUILDING

The Thunderbird Control Tower has assumed a central prominence on this campus from the time of World War II to the present. The 9,000 square foot building has housed administration and faculty offices, a language learning center, student lounge, the Tower Café, and offices for Thunderbird institutions such as the Thunderbird Student Government and Das Tor, the school newspaper. General deterioration and structural issues led to the closing of this iconic building in January 2006, as it approached its seventh decade.

A student-led initiative spearheaded a campaign to restore the Tower in the fall of 2007. Will Counts, Project Manager, along with Andrew Burman and Rebecca Mitchell, with full support of the Thunderbird administration, led the effort. The students conducted a highly successful

fund-raising campaign, securing over \$2.2 million dollars. Design and engineering plans were developed and approved, and at this time the restoration is well underway with an anticipated completion date of October 1, 2011.

The exterior of the restored building will retain many of its original features, such as the floor plan, original steel windows, and exterior finishes, so the restored Tower looks exactly the same as it did in 1942. The intent is to maintain and reflect the history of the building and the events that gave rise to its birth.



Graphic Source:

http://www.thunderbird.edu/about_thunderbird/giving_to_tbird/tower_restoration/design_approach_greening.htm

Spaces in the interior of the building are intended to honor Thunderbird's past and provide places for students, alumni, faculty, and administration and any others who endear Thunderbird.

PREVIEW OF PLANNED SPACES

Thunderbird Tower Floor Plan

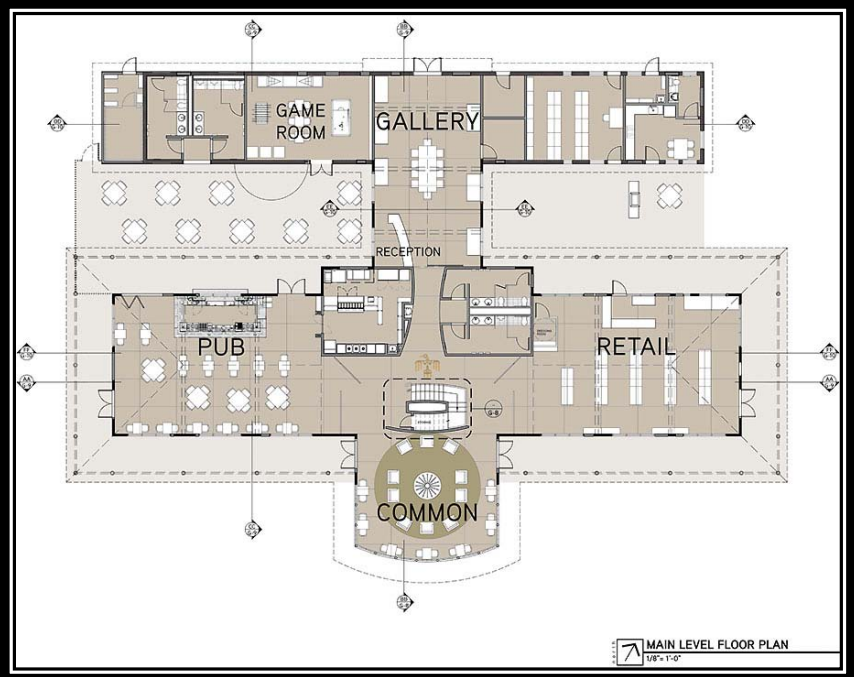


Photo: Thunderbird School of Global Management

The Student Common



Photo: Thunderbird School of Global Management

The Student Common will be a gathering place for students to study and relax in a comfortable setting at the center of campus.

Thunderbird Pub, Patio, and Game Hall

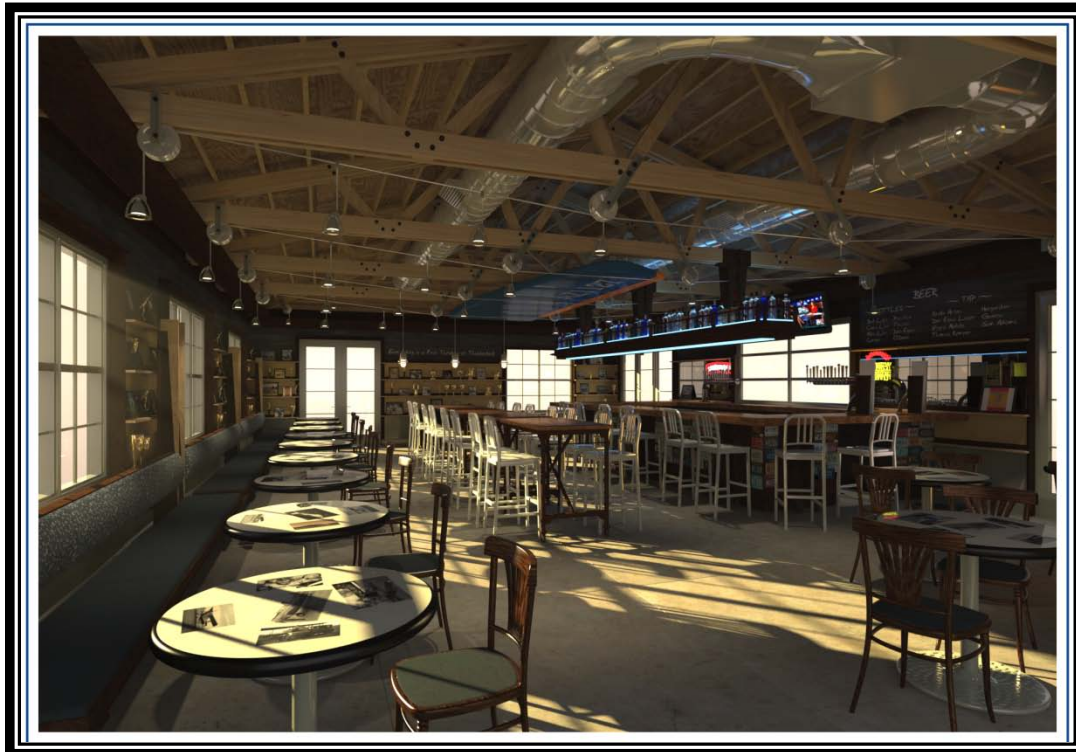


Photo: Thunderbird School of Global Management

The Thunderbird Pub, Patio, and Game Hall, cherished by all, will be moved to the restored Tower. The pub will be connected with the game hall via an open patio, and provide an ideal setting for casual gatherings.

ThunderShop

The ThunderShop (shown as “Retail” in the above floor plan) will provide Thunderbird branded clothing and gifts. It will also serve as a student-run learning laboratory and a fundraiser for social works. The shop features a vast collection of artifacts from almost thirty countries, artistically displayed on walls and shelves.

Student Galley

Thunderbird students represent a rich diversity of countries and cultures from around the world, and the Student Galley provides a place where they can prepare and share their familiar, native cuisine and culture with fellow students.

Alumni Meeting Room

The Alumni Meeting Room, to be located on the second floor, will be available to students, faculty, staff, and alumni to meet in a setting reminiscent of Thunderbird’s history.

Observatory

The Observatory, the topmost and most intriguing portion of the Tower, will be restored to its original glory.

GREENING THE TOWER AND THE PROJECT TEAM

The project team for the Thunderbird Control Tower restoration project have planned the project in accordance with Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) principles, and plan to seek LEED certification for the building. The restoration includes salvaging and re-using materials from the building, using natural daylighting to enhance the quality of the ambiance for occupants and reduce energy usage, employing state-of-the-art water saving techniques, and perhaps most importantly, adaptively re-using an important historic structure.

The project team consists of Will Counts, Thunderbird graduate of May 2009 and Tower Restoration Project Director; Drewett + Brenden Architecture; AKA Green Services; Kennedy Design Build, LLC; and LisaMacStudio.

Information Source:

http://www.thunderbird.edu/about_thunderbird/giving_to_tbird/tower_restoration/restoration_plans.htm