Community & Economic Development Division
Planning and Development Services

7447 East Indian School Road, Suite 105
Scottsdale, Arizona 85251

To: Historic Preservation Commission

From: Ben Moriarity, Senior Planner

Through: Adam Yaron, Commission Liaison

CC: Erin Perreault, AICP, Planning, Economic Development, & Tourism Executive Director

Date: April 4, 2024

Re: Item 4: Historic Old Town Preservation Efforts

BACKGROUND

At the August 2023 meeting of the Historic Preservation Commission, Chair Hosmer requested that the Commission be provided with a presentation on Historic Old Town, Main Street and an overview of city resources that document the history of such.

HISTORIC OLD TOWN AND MAIN STREET DOCUMENTATION

Corresponding to the original town plat, the area known as Historic Old Town is generally located between Indian School Road on the north, Second Street on the south, Brown Avenue on the east, and Scottsdale Road to the west and embodies Scottsdale's historic legacy as the "West's Most Western Town". Although not a formally designated historic district, Historic Old Town has one of the highest concentrations of individually designated historic buildings found in the community.

City documentation of Historic Old Town can be found in the following resources:

- Individually designated historic buildings each of with, have a Historic Significance Report associated with their designation along with individual preservation guidelines. These reports can be found linked on the Scottsdale Historic Register.
- Historic Context Reports such as Scottsdale's Development as an Arts Colony & Tourist Destination and Modern Dynamic City – 1961-1979 Development
- Historic Photo Library (Scottsdale Public Library)
- Scottsdale Historic Videos (YouTube)
- Certain Historic Old Town design features within the Old Town Scottsdale Urban Design & Architectural Guidelines (see pages 56-71)

Additional Resources:

- Maricopa County Historic Aerial Photography
- Scottsdale Historical Society

ATTACHMENTS

1. *Historic Old Town Brochures*
2. *Presentation*

13 SCOTTSDALE CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

Designed by renowned architect Bennie Gonzales and built on the site of the Corral family's former adobe pit, the recently renovated Scottsdale Center for the Performing Arts offers a wide range of entertainment dedicated to fostering the cultural interests of Valley residents. The center houses the 853-seat Virginia G. Piper Theater, the more intimate Stage 2 theater, gallery exhibition space and a gift shop, The Store. Admission to the gallery and The Store is free. For more information, including performance schedules and to purchase tickets, call 480-499-TKTS or visit www.scottsdaleperformingarts.org.

Turn east and walk across Scottsdale Civic Center Park to the Scottsdale Public Library. The library and City Hall buildings to the north were built in the 1960s in the modern Southwestern style of famous local architect Bennie Gonzales.

14 SCOTTSDALE PUBLIC LIBRARY (CIVIC CENTER BRANCH)

The Civic Center Branch, Scottsdale's main library, doubled in size during 1993-94. The library's Scottsdale Room houses a large reference collection of works related to the history, literature, life and culture of Scottsdale, Arizona and the Southwest. The Civic Center Branch also is home to one of Scottsdale's most popular public art installations, "Imagination Gives Us Wings" by Larry Kirkland. Guided tours of the library are available by appointment. Call 480-312-2474 for more information.

Walk north on the path to the Scottsdale City Hall.

15 SCOTTSDALE CITY HALL

In the center of the building is the "Kiva," a Pueblo Indian word for a room that is built below ground for council meetings or ceremonies. The City Council meetings, board and commission meetings and other activities are held in the Kiva. The stained glass ceiling above signifies the Kiva's opening to the sky.

Visit These Other Scottsdale Historic Sites

Site of the Original Scottsdale High School
Indian School Road at Drinkwater Boulevard
The school opened in 1923 and closed in 1983. In its heyday, it was home to the Scottsdale "Beavers."

Statue of Winfield Scott
North of the intersection of Brown and Indian School roads, in the courtyard between the financial centers.
This statue marks the site of the original homestead Winfield Scott shared with his wife, Helen, and their trusty mule, Maude.

Titus House*
1310 N. Hayden Road
This is Scottsdale's oldest residence, built in 1892. Today, the house is a private residence.

Frank Lloyd Wright's Taliesin West
12621 N. Frank Lloyd Wright Boulevard
This masterpiece was built by the legendary Frank Lloyd Wright in 1937 as an architectural school and winter home. Taliesin West is open to the public. Call 480-860-2700 for tour and program information.

Kerr Cultural Center
6110 N. Scottsdale Road
This adobe building was constructed in 1948 and served as the home and studio of the late Louise Lincoln Kerr. Today, the center hosts a year-round calendar of performing arts presentations. Call 480-596-2660 for program information and tickets.

Scottsdale Artists' School*
3720 N. Marshall Way (at the site of the old Loloma School)
Built in 1928, this building is now home to the Scottsdale Artists' School, which offers a year-round calendar of fine art classes and exhibits. Call 480-990-1422 for program info.

Scottsdale Airport
15000 N. Airport Drive
This facility served as the Thunderbird II Primary Training Facility and was used for training World War II pilots from 1942-45. Today, Scottsdale Airport is one of the busiest single-runway facilities in the nation, with more than 168,000 operations (take-offs and landings) each year.

Huhugam Ki Museum
10005 E. Osborn Road (on the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community)
This museum displays art, crafts and artifacts from the Pima and Maricopa people. Call 480-362-6320 for more information.

**Indicates sites where a Scottsdale Historical Plaque is installed.*

Interested in learning more about Scottsdale history?

Check out these resources:

Scottsdale – Jewel in the Desert by Patricia Meyers

Historic Scottsdale: A Life from the Land by Joan Fudala

Winfield Scott: A Biography of Scottsdale's Founder by Richard Lynch

In Old Arizona by Marshall Trimble

Scottsdale Historical Society
scottsdalemuseum.com

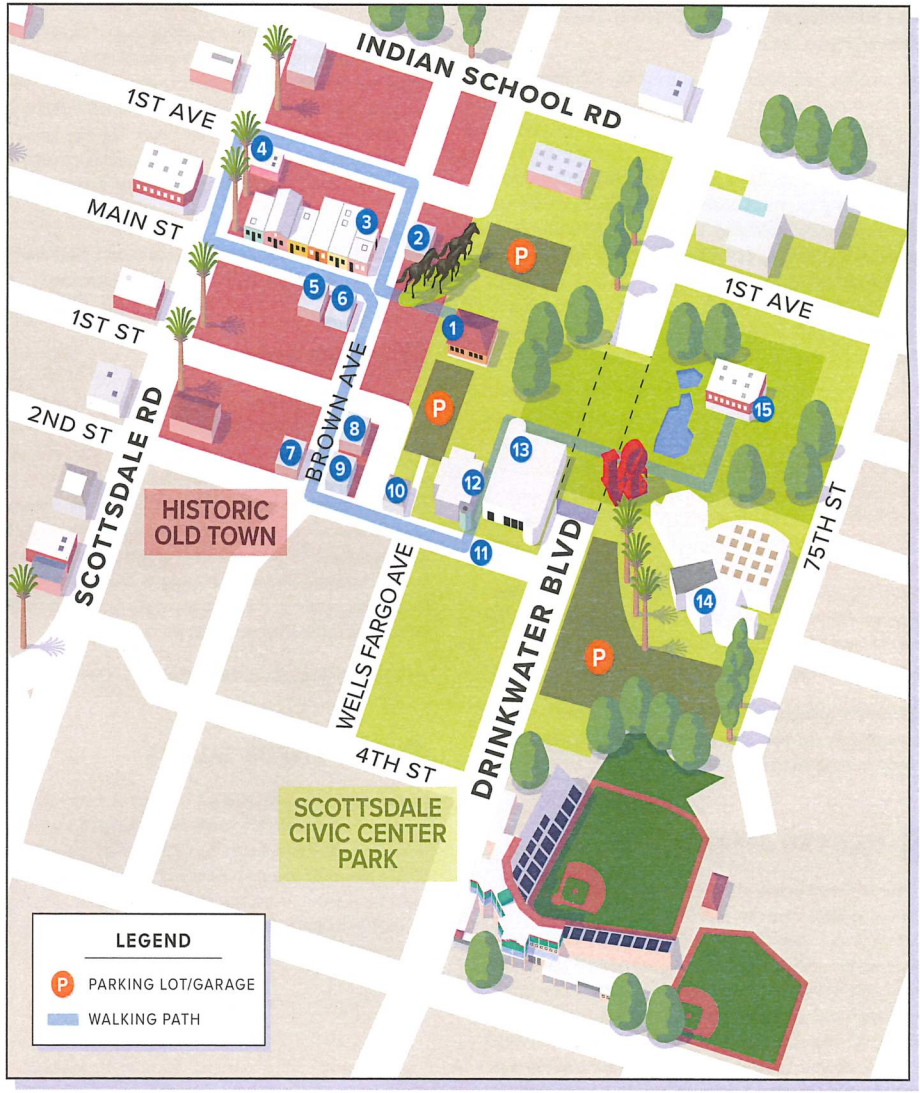
SCOTTSDALE
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03/2019

HISTORIC OLD TOWN SCOTTSDALE

A 60-MINUTE SELF-GUIDED WALKING TOUR



Scottsdale began as a small farming community when Rhode Island banker Albert G. Utley subdivided 40 acres of virgin desert land into town lots in 1894. The town was named Scottsdale to honor United States Army Chaplain Winfield Scott, whose untiring efforts brought most of the early settlers to the new community. The original Scottsdale townsite encompasses most of the following historical locations.

1 THE "LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE"

Your walking tour begins at the Little Red Schoolhouse, now the home of the Scottsdale Historical Museum. The schoolhouse is located on Scottsdale Civic Center Park, a pedestrian mall that lies in the center of the original Scottsdale townsite. Main Street, which now ends at Civic Center Park, used to run directly in front of the schoolhouse. When the Park was built in the 1970s, the Little Red Schoolhouse was preserved as a reminder of Scottsdale's past.

The Little Red Schoolhouse was built in 1909 at a cost of $4,500. It had two classrooms for grades one through eight, as well as a lower level which was used as a church and for town meetings. From the 1920s until the 1960s, the area south and east of the schoolhouse housed Mexican laborers and their families who arrived from southern Arizona to work in the cotton fields surrounding Scottsdale. The Little Red Schoolhouse served as a community center for the Mexican settlement and also as a school for the Mexican children. In later years, the schoolhouse became the Scottsdale City Hall and Justice Court, the Scottsdale Public Library and then the Scottsdale Chamber of Commerce.

The Scottsdale Historical Society, a non-profit organization, opened the Historical Museum in the Little Red Schoolhouse in November 1991. In 1994, the historic structure was placed on the National Register of Historic Places. Items displayed in the museum include furniture belonging to Scottsdale's founding fathers, as well as a replication of a 1910 school room. Photographs and other items depicting Scottsdale's early days also can be seen. The museum also houses the Scottsdale History Hall of Fame plaque, which honors those individuals and organizations that have helped to create Scottsdale. This program was initiated by the Past Presidents Council of the Scottsdale Chamber of Commerce.

Walk west to Brown Avenue. Standing on the northeast corner of Brown Avenue and Main Street, you will be able to view the next several points of interest.

2 MEXICAN IMPORTS SHOP

On the northeast corner of Brown Avenue and Main Street, the Mexican Imports Shop occupies a building originally built in 1923 as Johnny Rose's Pool Hall, which also doubled as a silent movie theater on Saturday nights – admission was five cents. A youngster without a nickel could get in free by helping pump the player piano. The white glazed bricks on this building are the original ones – they have never been painted or replaced. In the late 1920s a Chinese family acquired this building and opened a grocery store. A tiny sign under the porch roof still bears the name of the family patriarch, J. Chew. The family lived upstairs in rooms over the store. In the 1950s they turned their grocery store into a Mexican imports shop.

Cross Brown Avenue.

3 PORTER'S OF SCOTTSDALE

By 1928 Scottsdale was big enough to have a regular post office instead of just a corner in Brown's general store. The first post office was this two-story building on Brown Avenue. The little annex on the right was not a part of the original building. On the second floor were two rental apartments. The mail came out from Phoenix twice a day and everyone gathered around the post office at mail time, chatting and visiting while the mail was sorted.

Walk north along Brown Avenue to First Avenue. Head west one block to the corner of First Avenue and Scottsdale Road.

4 SUGAR BOWL

Located on the southeast corner of First Avenue and Scottsdale Road, the Sugar Bowl is a long-time favorite among both residents and visitors. Originally constructed in 1950, the building first served as a general store that offered both retail and automotive services. In 1958, Jack Huntress, a former Chrysler executive, converted the building into the Sugar Bowl Ice Cream Parlor in response to the growing tourist trade and the need for a family oriented restaurant in downtown. The Sugar Bowl is still owned by the Huntress family today and continues to serve family style food and tasty ice cream treats.

Walk south to Main Street. Turn left on Main Street and head east.

5 RUSTY SPUR SALOON

On the south side of Main Street, the Farmer's State Bank of Scottsdale opened in 1921 where the Rusty Spur Saloon is today. The bank closed during the Depression and the building housed several businesses, including the Scottsdale Chamber of Commerce, before reopening as the Rusty Spur in 1951. Today, the old bank vault holds liquor instead of money, and the Rusty Spur continues to thrive as Scottsdale's first and longest-running saloon.

6 BISCHOFF'S SHADES OF THE WEST

For many years, the intersection of Brown Avenue and Main Street encompassed the entirety of downtown Scottsdale. Bischoff's stands on the site of Scottsdale's first general store and post office, built by J.L. Davis in 1897. In 1904 Sarah Thomas, originally from Wisconsin, purchased the store and asked her brother-in-law, E.O. Brown, to run the establishment. In 1920, the same year electricity came to Scottsdale, Brown added an ice plant that was run with a gasoline generator. In the 1940s, the old store and ice plant became the first arts and crafts center in the Valley, called the Arizona Craftsmen.

Turn right on Brown Avenue and continue south across First Street to the corner of Brown Avenue and Second Street.

7 SCOTTSDALE'S RODEO MUSEUM

Although the museum itself is a recent addition to Old Town, it chronicles the history of rodeo in Scottsdale, which dates back to the first Parada del Sol in 1953. On display in the free, volunteer-run museum are never-before-seen artifacts of Scottsdale's rodeo history, including original Parada del Sol Rodeo posters, artwork by the likes of Kenneth M. Freeman (once dubbed the "Rembrandt of Rodeo"), and vintage rodeo magazines, programs and photographs dating back to the 1950s. Other items include vintage riding gear, including a 100-year-old roping saddle and saddles from world-famous rodeo champions like Jake Barns.

Cross Brown Avenue and turn left, heading north one block to the Old Adobe Mission on the southeast corner of Brown Avenue and First Street.

8 OLD ADOBE MISSION

This little white building, located on the southeast corner of First Street and Brown Avenue, was built with volunteer labor and donated materials in 1933 by the residents of the Mexican settlement. Jesus Corral, a leader in the Mexican community, took charge of the construction. The building's 14,000 adobe blocks, each weighing 50 pounds, were made right on the site. Barnebe Herrera, a tinsmith, made the stained glass windows. For many years this little church was the only Catholic church in Scottsdale.

Walk south on Brown Avenue to Cavalliere's Blacksmith Shop on the northeast corner of Brown Avenue and Second Street.

9 CAVALLIERE'S BLACKSMITH SHOP

George Cavalliere, a blacksmith, brought his family to Scottsdale around 1910. He wanted to put his shop on Main Street, but the town fathers told him he would have to put it "out on the edge of town." The original building was tin, and it was replaced by this adobe structure in 1920. The Cavallieres still own and operate the blacksmith shop, and now make ornamental wrought iron items as well.

Walk east on Second Street to Los Olivos Mexican Patio.

10 LOS OLIVOS MEXICAN PATIO

Los Olivos restaurant was established by the Corral family more than 70 years ago and was named for the old olive trees along Second Street. This building was first a pool hall, then housed church meetings before becoming Los Olivos Mexican Patio. The Corral family has been in Scottsdale since 1917 and still runs the restaurant today, serving up authentic Mexican cuisine for lunch and dinner, seven days a week.

Continue walking east. The Scottsdale Museum of Contemporary Art (SMoCA) will be on your left and the historic olive trees will be in the Second Street median to your right.

11 OLD OLIVE TREES

Down the center of Second Street and on Drinkwater Boulevard approaching Osborn Road, you will see several large olive trees. They were planted in 1896 by Chaplain Winfield Scott, the founder of Scottsdale, to enclose a 40-acre orange grove. On April 29, 2011, one of these historic trees on Second Street was dedicated as Arizona's first Centennial Witness Tree, meaning it was providing shade on Statehood day, Feb. 14, 1912. Today these olive trees serve as hearty symbols of Scottsdale's agricultural beginnings.

12 SCOTTSDALE MUSEUM OF CONTEMPORARY ART

The Scottsdale Museum of Contemporary Art (SMoCA) was designed by award-winning architect Will Bruder, who combined new architecture with an ingenious renovation of an old movie theater. The movie theater, built in the early 1970s, showed one-dollar movies until it closed in the mid-1990s. Instead of destroying the old theater to pave the way for SMoCA, Bruder incorporated the old building into his architectural plan for the new museum, which today houses five galleries for showcasing changing exhibitions and works from the museum's growing permanent collection. Visit smoca.org or call 480-874-4666 for more information.

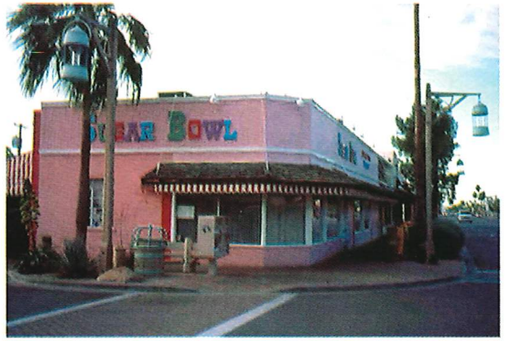
Turn north and walk along the east side of the Scottsdale Museum of Contemporary Art toward Scottsdale Civic Center Park. The Scottsdale Center for the Performing Arts is on your right, directly across from SMoCA.



5

TALIESIN WEST Constructed: 1937-1958
12621 North Frank Lloyd Wright Boulevard (Not shown on map)
Taliesin West reflect's Frank Lloyd Wright's belief in unifying the built environment with the landscape. It embodies his architectural principles in its use of natural light, merging indoor/outdoor spaces, use of local materials, and open interior spaces. The complex is a National Landmark and includes Wright's office and studio, his school of architecture, his living quarters and other buildings for apprentices and students. The site plan for the historic core buildings emphasises strong axes and diagonals providing excellent views of the surrounding desert and the McDowell Mountains. Taliesin West is considered by many to be one of Frank Lloyd Wright's most significant works.

6



SUGAR BOWL Constructed: 1950, Historic Alteration: 1958
3935 and 4005 North Scottsdale Road
Although simple in its appearance, the Sugar Bowl building is both historically and architecturally important. It was constructed originally to serve as a general store offering both retail and automotive services. Jack Huntress converted the Western Auto Service building into the Sugar Bowl Ice Cream Parlor in 1958 in response to the growing tourist trade and the need for a family oriented restaurant in the downtown. Huntress, a retired Chrysler executive, had moved to the area from Detroit like so many others in the postwar era. His family-owned business has become a Scottsdale institution serving generations of local families and tourists.



7

PINK PONY Constructed: 1954, Historic Alteration: 1970
3831 North Scottsdale Road
The Pink Pony is historically significant for its association with the period when the town became a major baseball spring training and tourist destination. Charlie Briley, who operated the restaurant, played a major role in bringing the Cactus League to Scottsdale. The building is architecturally significant in its representation of the continued reuse of existing buildings within the downtown, with alterations to reflect changes in taste and popularity. It is noteworthy for it's blending of Modern, Western and Southwestern Styles.

8



SABA'S DEPARTMENT STORE 7254 East Main Street
Constructed: 1921, Historic Alteration: 1948
Saba's Department Store is an excellent example of efforts by local leaders to create a distinctive Western image for downtown. Built originally to house a drug store and pharmacy, the building was converted to a western wear shop in 1948. To appropriately house this new use, a western false front façade and a rustic shake roof walkway were added to the building. Over time other types of western ornament were applied. Still in operation as a western wear shop, Saba's is one of the best examples of the pattern of development that characterized Scottsdale's downtown in the years after World War II.

Contacts: Preservation Division, phone: 480-312-7013
E-mail: preservation@scottsdaleaz.gov
Internet: www.scottsdaleaz.gov/historiczoning

SCOTTSDALE'S ARTS AND TOURISM HISTORIC PROPERTIES



1960's photo of Howdy Dudettes in front of Hotel Valley Ho

CITY OF SCOTTSDALE
ARIZONA

SCOTTSDALE'S DEVELOPMENT AS AN ARTS COLONY AND TOURIST DESIGNATION

The spread of resorts and the growth of the tourism industry in the Valley during the twenties influenced Scottsdale's development as a tourist destination. Despite the 1929 crash, the local climate and grand resorts like the Arizona Biltmore lured wealthy winter visitors to Phoenix throughout the Depression. These visitors often made excursions to downtown Scottsdale to enjoy the small town's charm. There was also an influx of artists and architects to Scottsdale during the Depression, due in part to the establishment of a federal Works Project Administration art center. Frank Lloyd Wright, one of America's most prominent architects, established a presence in Scottsdale in the late thirties, further solidifying Scottsdale's reputation as an arts colony.

After World War II, Scottsdale's business leaders in the Chamber of Commerce proclaimed Scottsdale the "West's Most Western Town" and adopted a western design theme to draw tourists. Scottsdale was the only local community to embrace a western theme to distinguish it from other tourist destinations. Malcolm White, Scottsdale's first mayor after incorporation in 1951, was the first to "dress his business and himself for the winter trade". Other businesses soon joined the effort to create an Old West atmosphere by remodeling their storefronts with rustic materials and western-themed features.

As the community continued to grow in the postwar period the downtown expanded in all directions to include businesses that catered to the growing tourist market. Gift shops, specialty stores, craft studios, art galleries and restaurants attracted resort guests with leisure time for shopping and money to spend. By the late fifties, Scottsdale was established as a major tourist destination. A wide array of accommodations were built to attract the vacationing tourist and house the seasonal resident. By the sixties, Scottsdale's growth, changing art trends, and an increasing sophistication of visitors brought into question the appropriateness of Western themed architecture. Newer buildings began to be constructed using Modern and Southwestern designs. The transition in architectural styles during this period was also reflected in the reuse of existing buildings as they were updated from their early Western styles to incorporate Southwestern features and materials.

Eight properties are listed on the Scottsdale Historic Register because they illustrate significant historic and architectural influences of Scottsdale's Development as an Arts Colony and Tourist Destination.

1



CATTLE TRACK COMPLEX Constructed: 1930's-1940's
6105-6207 North Cattle Track (Not shown on map)
This family compound consists of multiple buildings including the 1937 George L. Ellis House, a barn converted into painter Phil Curtis's studio-residence in the forties and several other studios, workshops and residences. The distinctive adobe and redwood construction and organic styling of the historic buildings makes the complex one of Scottsdale's most significant expressions of mid-twentieth century desert living. Attracting many notable artists to live and work, the complex was key to Scottsdale's development as a nationally known arts colony. Three buildings in the complex are listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

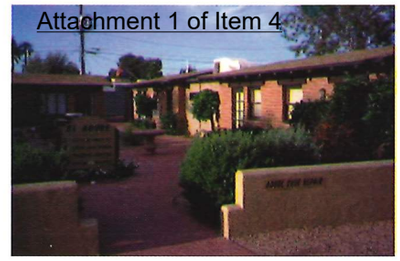


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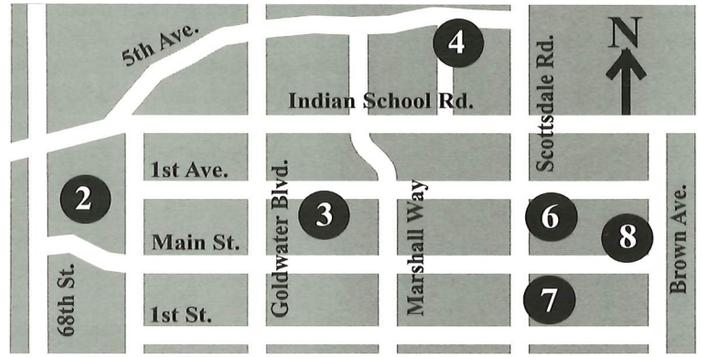
HOTEL VALLEY HO Constructed: 1956 and 1958
6850 East Main Street
The Hotel Valley Ho was designed by the architectural firm Edward L. Varney in a modern, organic architectural style. The first year-round resort in Scottsdale, the complex is considered nationally significant as one of the few surviving motor hotels from the postwar period. Local hotelier Bob Foehl and his wife Evelyn owned and operated the hotel for several decades. Through their efforts the Hotel Valley Ho attracted many celebrities and noteworthy guests and gained a national reputation for hospitality.

3

Attachment 1 of Item 4

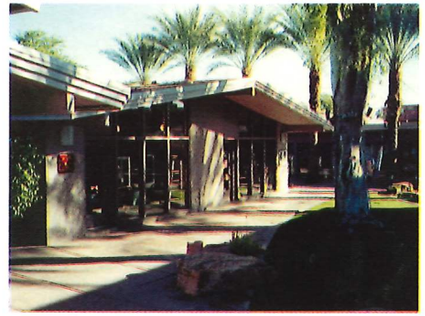


ADOBE APARTMENTS
Constructed: 1953
7037-7041 East 1st Avenue
The simple architectural style of these five adobe buildings is typical of early downtown postwar buildings. Although constructed for residential use, they are similar in scale and form to the western-styled commercial buildings. The historic apartments are also important because they provide testimony to Dr. Paul Schneider's influence on the downtown's development during the postwar period.



Arts and Tourism Properties Downtown

4



CRAFTSMAN COURT
Constructed: 1955
7121-7141 East 5th Ave.
Craftsman Court is associated with a number of prominent local artists including leather craftsman Lloyd Kiva New, wood-carver Phil Sanderson, sculptress Mathilde Schaefer, painter Lew Davis and silversmith Wes Segner. Designed by local architect, T. S. Montgomery, the original buildings of the complex reflected the approach employed by the artists who worked there as they interpreted traditional arts and crafts in contemporary mediums of fashion and design.



6

SCOTTSDALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL #2: 1928

3720 North Marshall Way

During the twenties Scottsdale's population more than doubled and the need for a new school became apparent. Architects designed this one-story Spanish Colonial Revival style building with eight classrooms, smooth stucco walls and a tile roof. Now known as Loloma School, the main building and the entry faces diagonally towards the corner, and classroom wings project from the main building and run parallel to the streets.



7

FIRST U.S. POST OFFICE: 1929

3944 North Brown Avenue

Scottsdale's first full-time post office served as a gathering place for residents awaiting daily mail from Phoenix. The simple historic two-story brick construction is typical of public buildings of this period. Postal operations continued on the lower level until 1949.

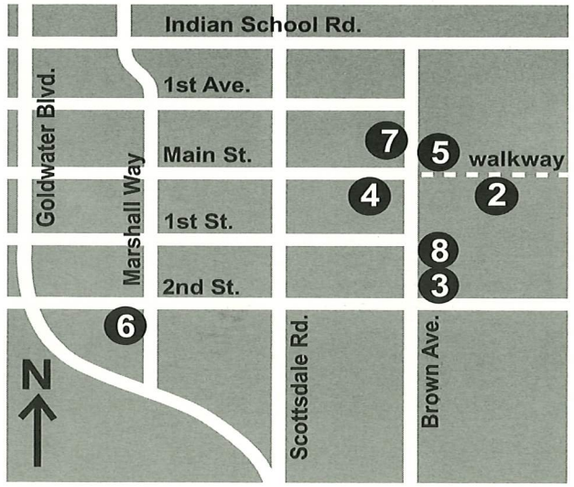


8

OUR LADY OF PERPETUAL HELP MISSION CHURCH: 1933

3821 North Brown Avenue

This church is one of the most architecturally notable structures within the downtown. It was completed in 1933 and was built through volunteer labor of primarily Hispanic parishioners. This modest Spanish Colonial Revival style place of worship was constructed with thick adobe walls, a prominent bell tower, arched openings and stained glass windows.



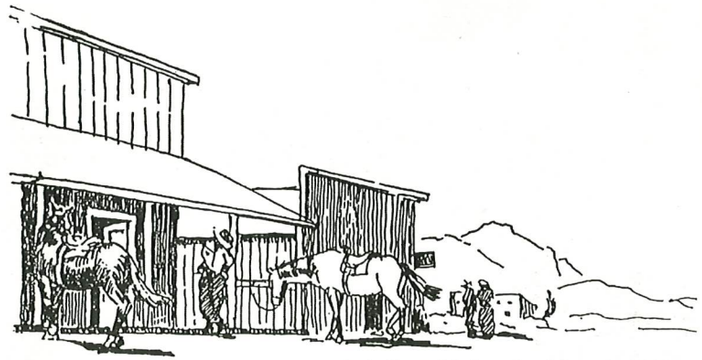
Early Town Building Locations

Contacts Preservation Division, phone: 480-312-7013
E-mail: preservation@scottsdaleaz.gov
Internet: www.scottsdaleaz.gov/historiczoning

SCOTTSDALE'S EARLY TOWN BUILDINGS 1892-1933

Town of Scottsdale, Arizona

"The West's Most Western Town"



Early Scottsdale letterhead from the 1950's

CITY OF SCOTTSDALE™
ARIZONA

Early Town Buildings

Scottsdale began when Winfield Scott purchased land next to the Arizona Canal in 1888. The town incorporated in 1951, long after the community's founding and early development. Scottsdale is fortunate to have several intact historic buildings within the original town site, and one from the agricultural outskirts of the town, that represent the early period in the community's development.

The eight buildings featured illustrate the traditional pattern of community development through their locations, early uses, architectural styles and construction. Collectively these buildings illustrate the Early Town Building period in Scottsdale's history from 1892-1933. All of the buildings are on the Scottsdale Historic Register.

1



TITUS HOUSE: 1892
1319 North Hayden Road (Not shown on location map)

The Titus House is the only remaining Victorian residence in Scottsdale. The design is the work of James Miller Crieghton, an important Arizona architect of the period. The house is located south of McDowell Road about three miles from the town center. Its location illustrates the pattern of development for the Scottsdale settlement from its agricultural roots to a large diversified city. Frank Titus, a wealthy railroad investor, had a citrus farm and horse-breeding ranch on his original 160-acre property. The house is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

2



SCOTTSDALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL: 1909
7333 Scottsdale Mall

Scottsdale Grammar School, now known as the Little Red Schoolhouse and used for a museum, was built as the first permanent school in Scottsdale. The building has architectural features reminiscent of both Victorian Cottages and Bungalows. It served as the school for local Hispanic children between 1928 and the 1940's after the second elementary school opened. The school is also listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

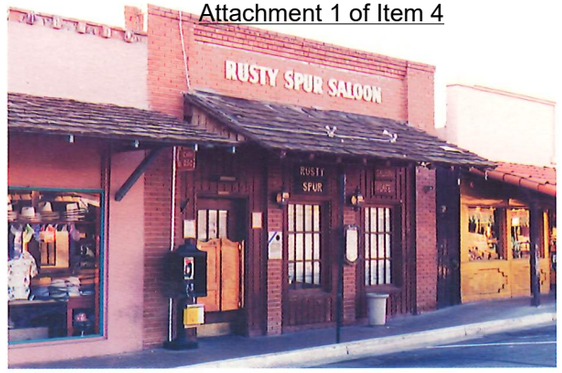
3



CAVALLIERE'S BLACKSMITH SHOP: 1920
3805 North Brown Avenue

George Cavalliere opened a blacksmith shop in 1910 on the "edge of town". He replaced the original tin building with the existing adobe shop in 1920. This building is Mission Revival style and still operates as a blacksmith shop today. Custom ornamental iron fixtures from the shop decorate the exterior.

4



FARMER'S STATE BANK OF SCOTTSDALE: 1921
7245 East Main Street

Farmer's State Bank opened in 1921 as Scottsdale's first bank. The rectangular brick facade has three window bays with decorative brick corbelling. It closed during the depression, never to reopen as a bank. The original bank vault is still inside.

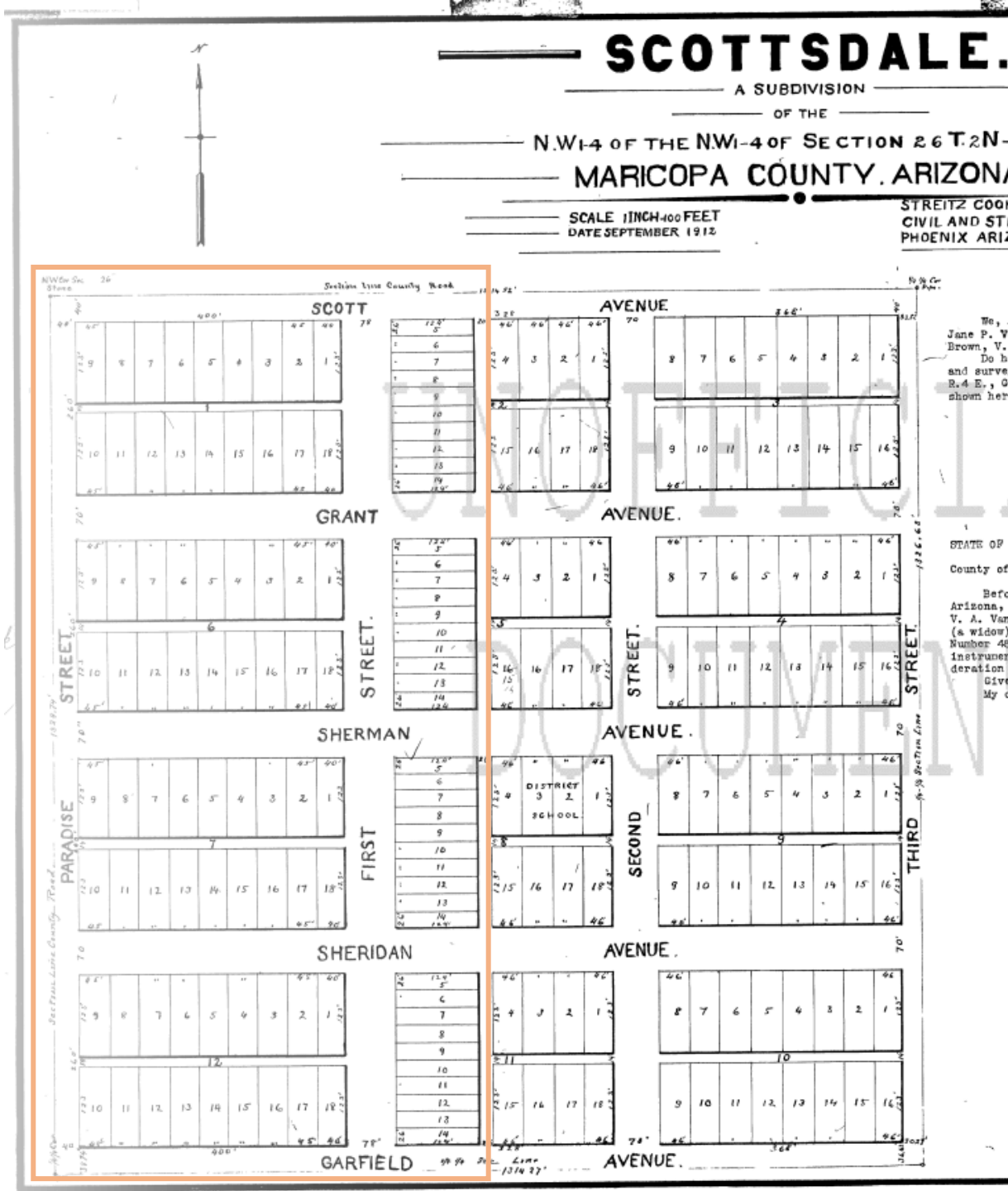
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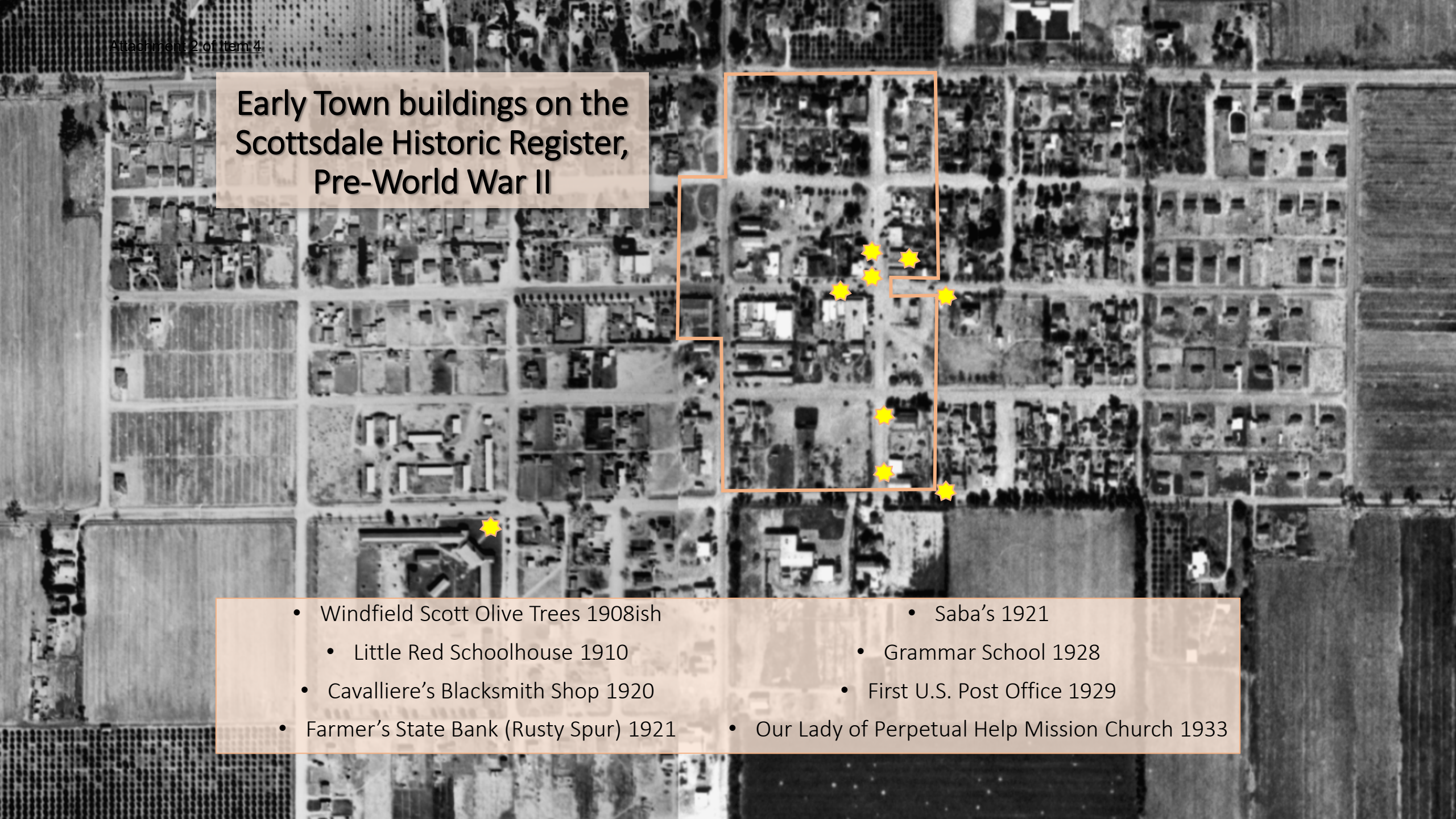
JOHNNY ROSE'S POOL HALL: 1923
3933 North Brown Avenue

This building was constructed for silent movies and billiards in 1923. Johnny Rose used a distinct white glazed brick for the construction to set the building apart from other commercial buildings. This building illustrates the pattern of commercial development in a growing town.

Historic Old Town



Early Town buildings on the Scottsdale Historic Register, Pre-World War II



- Windfield Scott Olive Trees 1908ish
- Little Red Schoolhouse 1910
- Cavalliere's Blacksmith Shop 1920
- Farmer's State Bank (Rusty Spur) 1921
- Saba's 1921
- Grammar School 1928
- First U.S. Post Office 1929
- Our Lady of Perpetual Help Mission Church 1933

Winfield Scott Olive Trees 1896



These olive trees were planted by the Winfield Scott as a windbreaker to shelter a citrus orchard. The Arizona Centennial Commission in conjunction with the Arizona Community Tree Council dedicated the first Arizona Centennial Witness Tree to these olive trees. A witness tree is a tree that was alive and saw the day Arizona was admitted as the 48th state of the Union, Feb. 14, 1912.

Scottsdale Public Library

Scottsdale Grammar School (Little Red School House) 1909



The Scottsdale Grammar School, was built as the first permanent school in Scottsdale with classrooms for grade one through eight. The building has architectural features reminiscent of both Victorian Cottages and Bungalows. It served as the school for local Hispanic children between 1928 and the 1940's after the second elementary school opened

1937 Aerial Photo from Maricopa County

Cavalliere's Blacksmith Shop 1920





George Cavalliere opened a blacksmith shop in 1910 on the "edge of town". He replaced the original tin building with the existing adobe shop in 1920. This building is Mission Revival style and still operates as a blacksmith shop today.

Farmer's State Bank of Scottsdale (Rusty Spur Saloon) 1921





Scottsdale's first bank. Closed during the depression, never to reopen as a bank. The Rusty Spur Saloon has occupied the building since 1958 with the bank vault storing liquor instead of money.

Johnny Rose's Pool Hall (Mexican Imports) 1923





This building was constructed for silent movies and billiards in 1923. Johnny Rose used a distinct white glazed brick for the construction to set the building apart from other commercial buildings.

[Yesterdays - The Song Family (youtube.com)]

First U.S. Post Office 1929



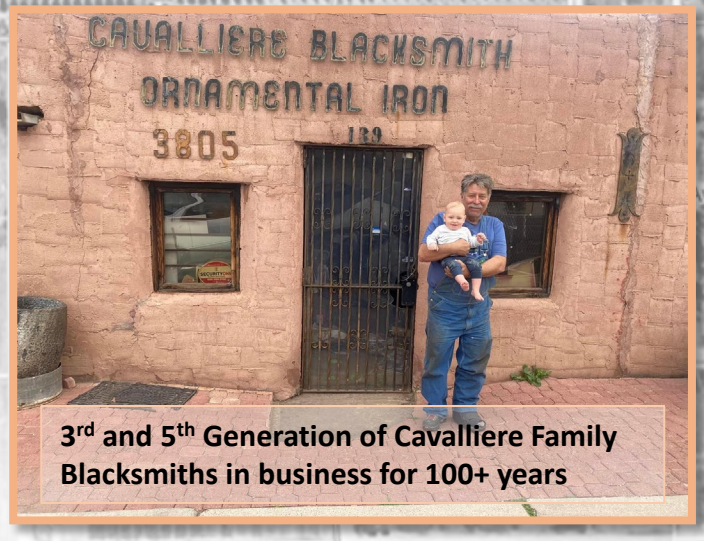
Scottsdale's first full time post office served as a gathering place for residents awaiting daily mail from Phoenix. The simple historic two-story brick construction is typical of public buildings of this period. Postal operations continued on the lower level until 1949.

Our Lady of Perpetual Help Mission Church 1933



This church is one of the most notable architectural structures within the downtown. A modest Spanish Colonial Revival style church built by volunteer labor of primarily Hispanic parishioners.

The People of the Buildings



3rd and 5th Generation of Cavalliere Family Blacksmiths in business for 100+ years

A horse walks into a bar… Scottsdale's Singing Cowboy visited the Rusty Spur Saloon on Saturday afternoons for 20+ years





The artists of Scottsdale Artists' School have inhabited and used the Grammar School #2 as inspiration for 30+ years.



Jew Chew Song and family that made the Mexican Imports store a success.



Miracle of Roses Parade

SCOTTSDALE HISTORICAL SOCIETY -EST. 1970-

SCOTTSDALE *Historical* SOCIETY

Historic Old Town Main Street



North side of Main Street from Scottsdale Road to Brown Avenue



1947 the Chamber of Commerce proclaimed Scottsdale as the “West’s Most Western Town.”

1952 the Old Town Cowboy sign was installed





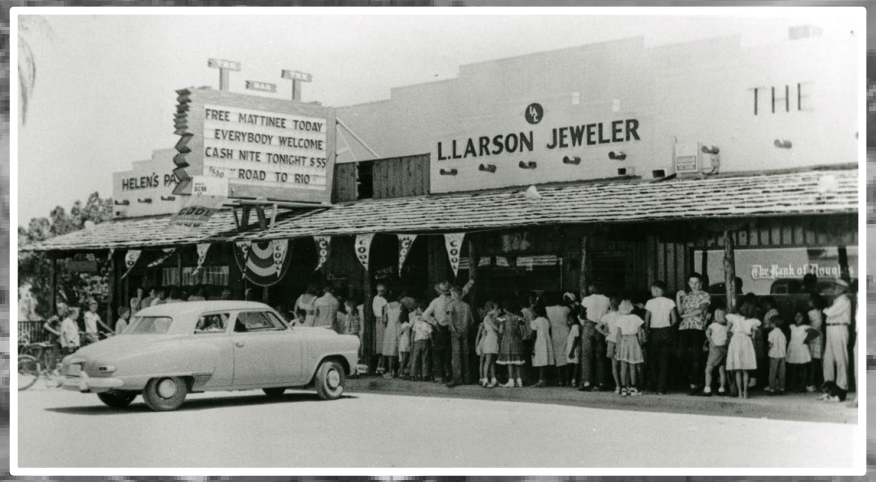
In the 1950's, to truly become the "West's Most Western Town", downtown businesses in Scottsdale were encouraged to use Western-style architecture for their building design and construction


LULU BELLE

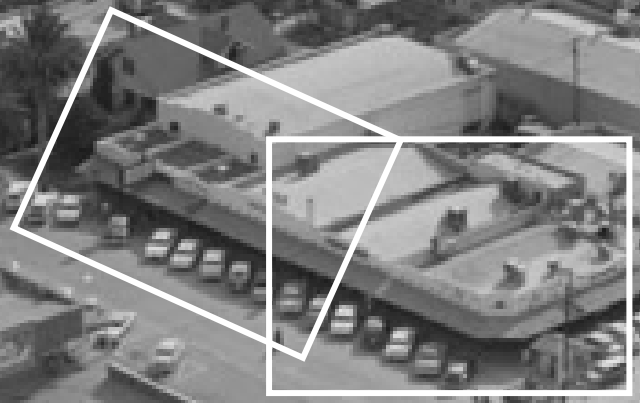

SILOO SUZETTE





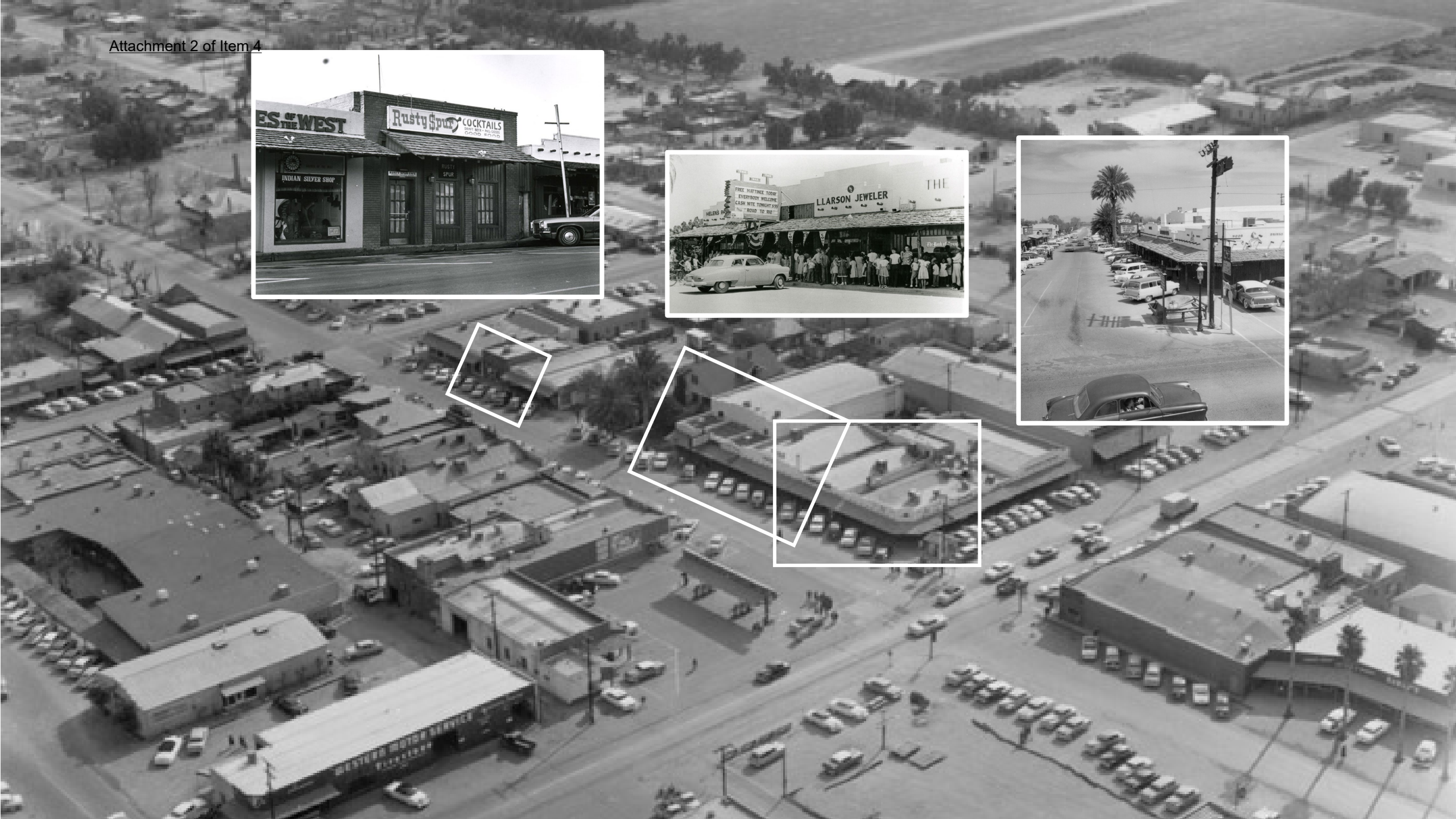






The T-Bar-T theater was constructed in 1948 by Malcolm White as the 1st movie theater in town. Designated a Historic Property from 1993-2000, removed because of exterior changes and considered to have no longer maintained its historic integrity.

Attachment 2 of Item 4



Old Town Scottsdale Urban Design & Architectural Guidelines











Historic Resources:

- Scottsdale Historic Register with Significance Reports
- Scottsdale Historic Context Reports
- Scottsdale Public Library Historic Photos
- Scottsdale Historic Videos (YouTube)
- Maricopa County Historic Aerial Photos

- Scottsdale’s Historical Society