

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Bisbee Residential Historic District

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Roughly bounded by City of Bisbee city limits north of Lavender Pit Mine, excluding existing Bisbee Historic District not for publication

city or town Bisbee vicinity

state Arizona code AZ county Cochise code 003 zip code 85603

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national X statewide local

Signature of certifying official

Date

State Historic Preservation Officer
Title

Arizona State Parks
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official

Date

Title

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
 determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
 other (explain: _____)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box)

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
578	384	buildings
		district
		site
13		structure
		object
591	384	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- SOCIAL/clubhouse
- EDUCATIONAL/school
- COMMERCE/department store
- DOMESTIC/hotel

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

- DOMESTIC/single dwelling
- DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
- GOVERNMENT/government office
- SOCIAL/clubhouse
- DOMESTIC/hotel

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and early 20th Century American

Movement

OTHER

foundation: Wood, concrete

walls: Wood, brick, adobe

roof: Metal, asphalt

other: _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The Bisbee Residential Historic District encompasses the greater part of what is generally referred to as “Old Bisbee,” which is that part of the modern city containing the original business and residential development that developed in the late 1800s and early 1900s in support of major copper mining ventures. Bisbee later grew to its current area with the annexation of the Lowell and Warren townsites. These additions, however, represent a different model of community planning and are not included in this nomination. The existing Bisbee Historic District (listed in the National Register of Historic Places, 3 July 1980) is limited to the downtown area that encompassed most of the community’s retail stores, entertainment venues, and government services associated with the county (Bisbee became the Cochise County seat in 1929). The Bisbee Residential Historic District encompasses the area to the north and west of downtown. It is predominantly composed of single family houses with a small number of multi-family dwellings, small commercial buildings, a school, and pedestrian infrastructure in the form of an extensive system of stairways built to provide access to houses built on steep hillsides. Bisbee is one of a very few Arizona towns that did not follow a rectangular or otherwise geometrically-guided subdivision of the land. Instead, the streets and property parcels follow the contour of the canyon and gulches in which they are located. Individual residential lots are sited wherever early settlers chose to place their small houses. Also, because Old Bisbee developed primarily in the era before automobiles, its roads were narrow, steep, and occasionally did not reach certain properties. Supported early in the twentieth century by a streetcar line and by a network of stairs and foot paths, Bisbee was—and to a large extent remains—a pedestrian-oriented community. The level of integrity found in Old Bisbee makes it one of the premier historic communities in Arizona, virtually unsurpassed in its ability to convey the look and feel of mining towns that were once common a century ago. The Bisbee Residential Historic District, with over 500 contributing buildings and structures, sustains for its residents and visitors the authentic look and feel of an early mining town of the West.

Narrative Description

Geographic and Environmental Setting

Bisbee is located within a canyon of the Mule Mountains, a north/south running mountain range located in south-central Cochise County. These mountains divide the Surphur Springs Valley to the east from the San Pedro River Valley to the west. Their elevation ranges from approximately 4,500 feet to 7,370 feet at the peak of Mount Ballard. The geology of the Mule Mountains is distinctive in that its layers of rock were altered hydrothermally, that is, by the influence of heat and hot water. It was these forces that brought in the rich deposits of copper and other minerals, which would provide the basis for the area's mining industry (Chronic, 101). The entire range is cut by numerous steep canyons and human settlement, apart from widely scattered ranches, is largely limited to the Bisbee community.

Prior to the discovery of valuable ores, the Mule Mountains held a large stand of Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir and other conifers. This forest was all but eliminated as trees were cut to provide timber for houses or fuel in early smelters. Current vegetation is dominated by manzanita brush, juniper, lowland oaks and pines, and a variety of grasses. Wildlife remains abundant, including mule, whitetail deer, javelina, as well as many reptiles and birds. Bisbee is home to the Southeastern Arizona Bird Observatory, where visitors can observe cactus wrens, roadrunners, quail, and many types of hummingbirds.

The most striking man-made feature of the landscape in the vicinity of Bisbee is the Lavender Pit, scene of open-pit mining operations that largely replaced underground mining around mid-century. This pit is located east of the district, between Old Bisbee and the Lowell and Warren Townsites. A portion of the Lowell Townsite was removed as a result of the expansion of the Lavender Pit.

The Pattern of Residential Settlement

The pattern of development of many of the West's mining communities typically radiated directly from the location of the mines. Bisbee's development was no exception. Its initial prospectors' camp was established at the location of the Copper Queen mine and adjacent smelter, which were just west of the convergence of Mule Gulch and Brewery Gulch. Subsequent development was not concentric around this initial core, but instead was guided by the limitations of the natural setting and its topography, with growth occurring upstream primarily along the drainages of the two canyons. The trail that followed the floor of Mule Gulch going west from its intersection with Brewery Gulch was called Tombstone Canyon Road since it led to the town of Tombstone, the initial Cochise County seat and Bisbee's first urban neighbor.

The earliest development outward from this initial settlement occurred along Mule Gulch west of the mine, which was soon known as Main Street. By 1900, this pathway had grown into the settlement's commercial street, with two-story wood buildings with arcades below and balconies above. Following several disastrous fires, lower Main Street was rebuilt in brick, creating its present-day appearance. Beginning in the early 1880s, a secondary commercial district developed along the lower end of Brewery Gulch, evolving into a dense concentration of restaurants, breweries, and Bisbee's first stock exchange. By 1890, the street had developed into Bisbee's notorious tenderloin district, including saloons, gambling houses, opium dens, rooming houses, and brothels. By 1900, the level area where the town's two main drainages met shared many of the attributes of the classic company town: a company hospital, a company store, a company-built library and the company's own hotel, the Copper Queen (1902).

However, well before the end of the 19th Century, the immediate area where Bisbee's canyons converged—just east of lower Main Street—had evolved into an unpleasantly, even dangerously smoky zone of intense industrial activity. Several smelters produced noxious, sulphurous fumes, and mine headframes, slag dumps, and a large railroad yard and station built to serve the smelter and other mining activity blighted the area. When smelting was transferred in 1904 to the new city of Douglas, 24 miles to the southeast, the old Bisbee smelter was dismantled, and its buildings demolished. Within a few years, the railroad tracks and station were removed. Today, nothing remains in Old Bisbee of this earlier industrial scene, which originally dominated the heart of the town.

General Description of the District

The layout of the City of Bisbee is a linear pattern of eleven related but discrete settlements situated along a broadly curving nine-mile portion of State Highways 80 and 92. Its center is located five miles from the international border with Mexico and 55 miles west of the Arizona-New Mexico state line. Each of the individual settlements differs in size, age, character and elevation from the other. Running north to south in nearly the chronological order of their settlement, they extend from the earliest settlement of Old Bisbee at the northwest end of the community (first formed circa 1878), to the newest settlement of San Jose at its southwest end (created post-World War II).

The earliest of these settlements, Old Bisbee, lies at an average elevation of about 5,300 ft. The residential district of Bisbee today presents the essential features of a prosperous, early 20th century mining town. This settlement began as a small mining camp, formed at or near the meeting point of two narrow valleys toward the end of the 1870s. One of these valleys or washes, called Brewery Gulch, runs in a generally northerly direction from the confluence point. The subsequent growth of the settlement occurred first at or near this meeting point, and then within and along the floors of these same two washes, and soon continued upward into the hilly land above them. As buildings were erected alongside them, these dry streambeds became the main paths of circulation and growth in Old Bisbee, and were soon named, graded, and eventually paved.

From its origins, the early development of the business or commercial district started at or very near the point where the valleys join, at the intersection of Naco Road and US Route 80, and then evolved in a westward direction generally along the line of Tombstone Canyon. The area generally bounded by Highway 80 and Quality Hill on the south, Clawson Avenue on the north, O K Street and Chihuahua Hill on the east and Higgins Hill on the west contains most of this business zone and is within the NRHP-listed Bisbee Historic District (see district map).

The Bisbee Residential Historic District covers an area many times larger than the commercial district, and contains three separate subareas. One of these subareas consists of those portions of Brewery Gulch and O K Street lying directly north of the commercial district, and extends as far north as Zacatecas Canyon. Quality Hill is the second subarea of the residential district, lying to the southwest of downtown. The third and largest subarea is the generally residential portion of Tombstone Canyon, which lies adjacent to and directly northwest of downtown. This subarea also encompasses historic development in a number of small side-canyons and on the adjacent hills between them.

The following description of the Bisbee Residential Historic District begins at the south end of Brewery Gulch, proceeds north along Brewery Avenue, and enters the district where Taylor Street branches off to the west. As Brewery Avenue continues north, it follows the original contour of its precursor streambed, and increasingly meanders in tightening zigzag curves without a single extended length of straight roadway.

Brewery Avenue's streetscape consists of single story, sometimes contiguous frame dwellings predominantly lined along the lower part of the street and spaced further apart as the avenue winds farther

north. Generally, while the bottom of the gulch slopes gradually to the west, its eastern bank rises quite steeply to a high but narrow terrace, or “bench,” which supports the narrow, O K Street parallel to Brewery Avenue. A large number of scattered frame or box construction houses cling to slopes both above and below O K Street itself. Moving north, the two early brick Wills Boarding Houses (Br-6) come into view on the left, and on the right the brick Hotopp House (Br-13) is visible directly adjacent to the public stair climbing up to O K Street.

In the middle area of Brewery Avenue, houses almost fill the steeply sloped terrain that lies between Brewery Avenue and O K Street higher up; many of these houses can be reached only by flights of steps. Climbing the slope of Youngblood Hill Avenue on the right, one passes the Muheim House, a house-museum (Br-61), on the left. On the right, the Youngblood Hill Avenue drainage channel (Br-654) runs along the length of the avenue. Returning to Brewery Avenue, and moving north past the Aira’s Cash Grocery/Cranberry Mercantile/Mimosa Market (Br-23) on the right, the lower end of a WPA-era stair linking Brewery Avenue and O K Street (Br-648) is visible directly behind the Market. A short distance further north on Brewery Avenue, two structures on the left are the only surviving reminders of Bisbee’s original red light district. These are a front foundation wall and set of steps of Mabel’s cribs (Br-65) and Mabel’s own house (Br-25). Brewery Avenue continues generally north past houses spaced at increasing distances from one another, until arriving at the small Mexican-American settlement of Zacatecas Canyon, which developed around a community dance hall and cantina (Br-44).

Returning south on Brewery Avenue, and taking a right on Taylor Street, the road climbs up into the lower part of the School Hill neighborhood, entering the most intensively terraced and built up portion of the residential district. This area includes two- and three-story boarding houses as well as individual, mostly single story, wood-frame houses. Taylor Street terminates in a right-handed hairpin turn into Opera Drive, which contains a high density of terracing and house construction. Opera Drive continues a left-handed hairpin turn into Temby Avenue, which climbs still higher with mostly frame houses both above and below the road bed. Temby Avenue ends at Shearer Avenue, which in turn leads to Clawson Avenue, the southside of which marks the northern boundary between the existing downtown National Register district and the residential district. Clawson continues east past the First United Methodist Church (Br-746), and the former Sagrado Corazon Church (Br-660), later converted for residential use. Reversing direction, heading west on Clawson, one comes to the lower end of High Road, which starts upward as a switchback supported on massive concrete retaining walls (Br-652). High Road, as the name implies, leads to some of the highest home sites in the residential district, and ends at an informal overlook point providing a commanding view of Old Bisbee, including Sacramento Hill and the Lavender Pit.

Returning on High Road to Clawson, descending Clawson to its western end, and then crossing Tombstone Canyon Road, the Quality Hill neighborhood is entered at the lower end of Ledge Avenue. Climbing east on Ledge, the road passes, on the right, the former Horace Mann Junior High School, now Cochise County Administrative Building (Br-666), and then as it turns right to climb up Cross Avenue, it passes the Bisbee Woman’s Club (Br-742). Continuing up Cross Avenue past frame houses on both sides, leads to Quality Hill Plaza, an informal paved space once known as “Queen Place” in recognition of the important role the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company played as developer of housing for its elite on Quality Hill. The plaza still functions as an informal social center for the Quality Hill neighborhood. Company-built houses that face onto Quality Hill Plaza include the Sherman House (Br-759), the Johnson House (Br-752), and the Presbyterian Manse, or church rectory (Br-755). Other Quality Hill residences are reached from either side of a long public stair, which climbs from Tombstone Canyon Road to the top end of Ledge Avenue. Exiting the northwest corner of Quality Hill Plaza leads back to where Cross Avenue turns into Quality Hill Road, which in turn leads to a left on Key Street, and a cluster of frame houses. Continuing west on Quality Hill Road leads, on the right, to the top end of Quality Hill Walk (Br-685), a long concrete

WPA stair with another cluster of frame houses. The stair descends down to Ledge Avenue, immediately adjacent to Horace Mann Junior High School.

Descending Quality Hill Road, then passing briefly through the westernmost portion of the Bisbee [commercial] Historic District, one comes to Quarry Canyon Road and the Higgins Hill neighborhood, containing mostly medium to large upper-class mostly frame houses on Quarry Canyon and the parallel Higgins Roads. Significant examples include an early architect's residence, the Hurst House (Br-577), and a large, luxurious boarding house (Br-581), both on Quarry Canyon. Continuing west into the Mason Hill neighborhood, significant examples on two parallel streets include the early Mason House (Br-573), the Michael J. Brophy House (Br-569), and a Craftsman style house (Br-565), all on Oak Street, as well as the Coles/Overlock House (Br-554) on O'Hare Street. Near the top of Quarry Canyon Avenue, Roberts Avenue branches off to the right. Another public concrete stair (Br-646) descends from Roberts Avenue down to Tombstone Canyon Road. This stair negotiates a steeply pitched slope down to Perley Avenue, which provides sole access from its landing to a total of six houses.

Returning along Quarry Canyon Avenue and then heading west on Tombstone Canyon Road, one passes by the south edge of the Tank Hill neighborhood, where a good example of box construction can be seen at 215 Tombstone Canyon. Proceeding west leads to a complex of buildings located on either side of a small side-canyon between Tank Hill and Art Hill. Among these buildings are 225 B Tombstone Canyon (B4-528), a good example of the vernacular Pyramidal Cottage type, and a former Mormon Church, adaptively used as apartments (Br-522). Moving further west, Art Avenue follows another very steep side-canyon on the north side, with WPA concrete street paving, and a closely-spaced cluster of frame and box-construction houses. Along the line of Art Hill Gulch well beyond the house cluster, there is a succession of five CCC/SCS-built rubble stone check dams (Br-657), the uppermost of which carries a foot trail across the gulch. Moving back to the left side of Tombstone Canyon, one can see high concrete retaining walls, probably built by the WPA (Br-651). Opposite these walls Garden Avenue forks right from Tombstone Canyon and runs parallel to it along the canyon floor, one of the few flat areas of Old Bisbee. Passing by 416 Garden (Br-251), a two-story 20th century commercial building, which originally housed a neighborhood store downstairs and an apartment above, one can see its side bearing walls made of regionally produced, soft gypsum blocks. The top courses of these walls show a pattern of weathering erosion typical of this material.

Slightly to the northwest of Garden Road is the Laundry Hill neighborhood. Laundry Hill Road originally intersected Garden, but no longer does so. Currently, access to the small cluster of houses in the neighborhood is by several long public stairs or via Moon Canyon Avenue and Adams Avenue high above the canyon. On the opposite side of Tombstone from Garden, Brophy Avenue branches off to the left, runs past seven smaller-scale frame houses on either side, then rejoins Tombstone again, forming a miniature linearly-arranged neighborhood by itself.

Continuing west on Tombstone Canyon, the Mule Gulch Channel (Br-656) is visible running along the north side of the road, along a stretch of flat land between Tombstone and Mayor Street (a smaller street running parallel to Tombstone). Crossing the channel is a concrete bridge built by the WPA, with both cast and mounted bronze logos of the agency on its sidewalk surface (Br-656). A number of larger and somewhat later houses are located on Mayor Street, as well as some smaller houses further up the hill to the north. These are accessed by concrete stairways. Somewhat further up Tombstone Canyon is the City Fire Station, which has access to the street by a bridge over the channel (Br-297). Continuing west on Tombstone Avenue, several residential roads branch off to follow small drainages rising from the main course of Tombstone Canyon. These include Star Avenue to the north, and Spring Canyon to the south, each with groupings of houses on both sides. Pace Avenue, on the south, provides access to Garfield Elementary School (Br-172), currently adaptively used as a bed-and-breakfast. The school's playground retaining wall (Br-653) was built by the WPA. The final side-canyon residential areas are along Locklin Avenue and

Wood Canyon both diverging to the north side of Tombstone Avenue. At the southeast corner of Wood Canyon and Tombstone Avenue is the City Pump House (Br-701), rebuilt by the WPA, and with a dated plaque on its east side.

A short distance further west on the right hand side of Tombstone Canyon is an excellent example of a post-World War I vernacular bungalow residence (Br-189). Continuing west under the bridge, which carries US Route 80 over Tombstone Canyon, an unusually large-scale Craftsman style residence is visible. This house may be a prefabricated Sears-type “kit” house. Pueblo Court (Br-721), Bisbee’s first motel is seen on the north side of Tombstone Avenue, among the group of “suburban”-spaced houses on both sides of the road, on generous-sized lots.

Neighborhood Diversification and Differentiation

Bisbee’s neighborhoods were often named after their most prominent geographic feature, usually either a hill or a canyon. Topography thus helped to define these neighborhoods. Francavigila’s research revealed that by the turn of the 20th century, at least thirteen topographically defined and distinct neighborhoods already existed in Bisbee (Francaviglia 1992, 87). At the same time, residential streets began to appear. Many of these streets followed the alignments of main drainages (as with Brewery Gulch or Tombstone Canyon) or their tributary washes or side canyons (as with Moon or Spring Canyons), the trail or roadway perpetuating the name of the original drainage. The same phenomenon occurred at the larger neighborhood scale. With the exception of the westernmost portion of the residential district, most residential addresses became associated with and classified by named hills or canyons, rather than with streets or roads. Examples include Miller Hill and Chihuahua Hill neighborhoods on either side of Brewery Gulch, or Laundry Hill or Quality Hill neighborhoods on either side of Mule Gulch/Tombstone Canyon.

These neighborhoods also tended to display social stratification with, for example, the most socially prominent businessmen and mine officials residing in the relatively prestigious Quality Hill neighborhood, located on rising ground over the downtown commercial center. Mexican and Mexican-American mine workers tended to live segregated in the more ramshackle neighborhoods furthest from downtown.

While the Bisbee smelter operated, development along Tombstone Canyon appears to have been adversely affected because of up-canyon winds that tended to drive smelter fumes originating in the town’s industrial core directly west up Mule Gulch, even past Castle Rock (Francavigila 1982, 271). Following the closing of the Bisbee smelter in 1904, Tombstone Canyon began to catch up with the development on Brewery Gulch, and its standing as a residential area began to improve. Prospects for the area also greatly improved with the 1908 arrival of the Warren-Bisbee Street Railway on lower Tombstone Canyon connecting Old Bisbee with the newer satellite communities of Lowell and Warren, which were sited approximately two and three miles to the east. With the 1909 extension of the line as far as Moor’s Grocery Store (Br-375), new housing extended further up the canyon. The line underwent its final extension to an upper termination point at Pace Avenue and Tombstone Canyon, opposite Garfield School, in 1910 (Coe interview, 2004; Francaviglia 1983, 19-20). Competition from bus transit led to the closing of the trolley line in May 1928.

The Vertical Topographic Pattern

Urban districts, including most historic ones, which are located on relatively level sites, are typically conceived and developed in two dimensions, that is, “on plan.” Generally, Old Bisbee’s commercial or public buildings were constructed on or near relatively flat areas on the floors of canyons. In contrast to the mostly commercial or institutional development of the downtown area, residential Bisbee was constructed on sloping terrain. Once flat floors of canyon bases were taken up, builders were forced to climb higher to find land on which to build, so most buildings in the residential areas of town were constructed on less

desirable and more challenging sloping land, well above the canyon floors. For this reason, the infrastructure of the Bisbee Residential Historic District exhibits several characteristics that represent specific solutions created by its earliest builders to meet the complex challenge of construction on steeply hilly land. These infrastructure innovations include terracing, vertical pedestrian transportation (stairs, bridges), and flood controls (channels, check dams).

Developmental Infrastructures: Terracing

Early Bisbee's above-ground builders appear to have borrowed an approach from underground mining. That is, they laid out rows of steeply pitched home sites as much vertically, or "in section" as they were horizontally, or "on plan." The analogy is to the technique of working from "drifts," or regularly spaced parallel horizontal tunnels at regularly spaced vertical intervals (Peele vol. 1, 10-81 to 10-87). Using this approach, builders terraced the steep hillsides, excavating a series of long "benches" into the slope of each hill at regular vertical intervals, using retaining walls at each "step" between levels. The height interval between "benches" was typically set at a vertical spacing of about twenty feet, which corresponds to the height limit for gravity type retaining walls of stone, brick, or mass concrete (Parker, 268-269). This is also analogous, in strip or surface mining, to the regularly spaced horizontal terraces, or "benches" used in open pit mining, as at either Sacreament Hill (Peele, vol. 1, 10-435) or the Lavender Pit. While this technique can be seen at most hilly sections of Old Bisbee, it was most systematically employed in the areas of Miller Hill and School Hill.

Terrace stability depends on the use of stable retaining walls. Visible in the residential areas of Old Bisbee is a sequential history of the retaining wall, from early, simple dry-laid stone examples (Br-649), to "cribbed" timber-framed-stone examples similar to timber-framed bulkheads used in underground mining (Peele, vol. 1, 10-223), some of which were later reinforced by steel pipe columns (Br-652). In the late 1930s, the Works Progress (later, Work Projects) Administration (WPA) built more advanced concrete structures strengthened by monolithic buttresses (Br-651), (Parker, 268-70).

The combination of horizontal and vertical development required an alternative to the standard numbering system for street addresses. When house addresses are typically determined horizontally along a canyon or street, how are they distinguished vertically? In either underground or surface mining, levels are distinguished by numbers, starting with the lowest number at the top and working down to the highest number on the lowest level (Peele, vol. 1, 10-290 to 10-294). Old Bisbee's answer was to designate "levels" as in mining, but using letters instead of numbers, and reversing the order used in mining, so early letters are at the lower levels, then climb upward. Thus, starting from a given house number at the lowest level, with no attached letter, a house directly above the next "bench" has the same number plus the latter "A," and so on. To date, Old Bisbee's highest letter is "H." This alphanumeric grid brings Bisbee's horizontal and vertical development patterns come together.

Circulation Infrastructures: Stair, Bridges, and Roads

Solutions to the problem of negotiating vertical distances on Old Bisbee's hills gradually evolved from the primitive earth ramps connecting dirt trails between buildings visible in pre-1900 photographic views of the town. By 1905-10, wood boardwalks appeared along Main Street, along with two kinds of wood stairs. These were either short "private" stairs, providing access to an individual building (Br-645), or "public" or "community" stairs, providing access to multiple properties or connecting two or more streets. In the 1920s and 1930s, most "public" stairs were transformed from wood to concrete. Many of these were built as part of the WPA 1938 Bisbee campaign (B4-647 & Br-648). As with WPA sidewalks, principally found in the business district, WPA stairs were carefully built to a high construction standard and are consistently impressed with standard "USA/WPA" logos cast into the floor of their top and bottom landings.

Pedestrian footbridges constitute another form of “public” circulation infrastructure. One good example, built by the WPA in 1938, connects Tombstone Canyon Road and Mayor Street over the Mule Gulch Channel. It has an unusual circular surface-mounted bronze “USA/WPA” plaque at its south end in addition to the standard logo cast into its sidewalk surface at its north end (Br-656).

As part of its 1938 “city-wide” campaign, the WPA also paved many of the streets in Old Bisbee’s residential district. While most of this work was done using asphalt, some of their work included poured concrete roadways at Art Avenue (impressed with standard cast logos) and Pace Avenue (impressed with the circular surface-mounted “USA/WPA” plaque).

Flood Control Infrastructure

Flood control structures executed on several different scales constitute important functioning and visible components of the man-made landscape of the residential district. These structures are a direct response to the catastrophic monsoon season flooding common since Bisbee’s earliest days. This problem, devastating at times, affected both the downtown area, but also the residential district, along the major drainageways of Brewery Gulch and Mule Gulch. The largest of these structures is the concrete Mule Gulch Channel, approximately 8,000 feet in length. This channel, which was constructed to control perennial flooding along Mule Gulch, remains the primary means of flood protection for the historic downtown. A contract for the earliest phase of construction was awarded by the city council in December 1908, and carried out by El Paso & Southwestern Railroad Company in 1909-10 (Hewitt Associates 1991, 2) as a replacement for the original but fragile wood floodgates relied on previously. Additional work was done in 1911, when the channel was extended from Castle Rock upstream to Wood Canyon. This same section of channel was extended and rebuilt by the WPA as part of its citywide campaign of 1938 (*Bisbee Daily Review*, Dec. 10 & Dec. 14, 1938; Bisbee General Plan, 1996-2006, 11). After a 1986 Corps of Engineers study revealed that the channel was undersized and deteriorated, the city obtained a \$1 million grant in 1999 for channel rehabilitation, and completed the project in 2001 (*Arizona Floodplain Management Associates Newsletter*, vol. 18, no. 1, April 2001, 4).

Serious flooding and flood-related property damage not only affected Brewery Gulch and Mule Gulch, but also their tributaries. After heavy rains, the city would spend many thousands of dollars removing debris from the streets at the lower ends of the side canyons flowing into these main drainages. Around 1935, the city requested assistance from the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), a Roosevelt New Deal program designed to help put unemployed Americans back to work on a nationwide scale (Booth, 84-85, 219; *Bisbee Daily Review*, Dec. 28, 1936). The CCC proceeded to set up a camp in a disused Army post, Camp Newell, located at Naco, the border town a few miles south of Bisbee, in September 1935. The Soil Conservation Service (SCS), another New Deal agency charged with controlling soil erosion, was selected to run the camp, as they were the appropriate technical service to carry out the type of erosion control work required by the city (Seymour 1998, 359-364, 369). Their principal assignment was to construct a series of rubble masonry and rubble check dams (or “gully plugs” as the service informally called them). After a year’s work, the SCS reported that even following severe rains in the summer of 1936, “our structures suffered no damage and the amount of debris deposited in the streets of Bisbee was negligible and no property damage has resulted from the rains” (Soil Conservation Service, National Archives, Record Group 114, Camp SCS-A-18, Naco, Arizona, Oct. 26, 1936, Harold Duncan, Project Superintendent, Camp Inspection Report). These simple check dams were constructed of fieldstone, placed well upstream of any built up sections of each canyon or wash. The dams were typically located along the centerline of the upper, rural portions of side-canyons draining into the town. Among locations for these dams were Wood Canyon, Spring Canyon, Brewery Gulch, and Art Hill Gulch (Site Br-657). On the latter site the SCS constructed a series of five

check dams, with the highest one forming a footbridge carrying a trail across the narrowest part of the gulch.

Another, smaller kind of flood control infrastructure is made of smaller-scale concrete or stonewalled water channels. A particularly dramatic example is the deep S-shaped storm drain constructed along one side of Youngblood Hill Road between O K Street and Brewery Avenue. The channel incorporates a continual rubble stone retaining wall on its uphill side, and a concrete wall on the downhill side (Site Br-654). Following the alignment of an earlier, unpaved “gulch” as shown on the 1930 Sanborn map, the WPA probably built the present structure during its 1938 campaign in Bisbee.

Architectural Styles

A significant finding of the 2002 Old Bisbee Historic Residential Survey is that only about 9.6 percent of them are clearly “styled” (that is, classifiable as representing one of the general recognized residential building styles). The survey report suggested that there are at least three explanations for the relative scarcity of recognized architectural styles in the residential area. First, most owners were unable to afford anything beyond the simple, functional buildings which typified the town’s major growth period (mid 1880s to late 1920s). Secondly, throughout that same period, with the exception of techniques borrowed from mine engineering, Bisbee lacked access to anything more than a very basic level of building construction expertise. Finally, it is clear that architects were rarely involved in building projects, particularly in the residential area. The remaining approximately 90 percent of “unstyled” buildings are representative of vernacular or national folk traditions. Still, stylistic influences nonetheless infiltrated the vernacular, as many properties either reflect design trends prevailing at the time of construction, or are partially “styled” through small details which reflect a recognized architectural style.

The following is a brief summary of (a) the architectural styles, (b) the vernacular types, and (c) the range of construction materials that the survey identified in the residential district. In dealing with style designations for both the survey and for this nomination, style terminology followed the categories contained in sources such as McAlester and McAlester’s *A Field Guide to American Houses* (1984). Each example of an unstyled, vernacular property was classified in accordance with “building type” nomenclature from two sources: the McAlesters’ chapter on pre-railroad and national vernacular, and second, the study by Janet Strittmatter, *Arizona’s Vernacular Dwellings* (2000).

The small number of commercial buildings scattered along Tombstone Avenue display a recognizable style. Twenty-four buildings were constructed for non-residential purposes and these can be classified as Commercial style. These Commercial style buildings either fall into the simple one-part commercial block, with a single story and a more or less decorative shop-front (Longstreth, 54-67), or two-part commercial block, of two to four stories in height. The two-part commercial block is vertically divided into two distinct functional zones, retail below and offices or rental apartments above (Longstreth, 24-53). Examples of the one-part type include Moore’s ‘Cash & Carry Groceries and Meats’ (ca. 1910-15, Site Br-375) at 517 Tombstone Canyon Rd., and Canyon Cash & Carry Store (ca. 1910-15; Site Br-700) at 827 Tombstone Canyon Rd. Examples of the two-part type include 416 Garden Avenue (Site Br-251) and 318 Tombstone Canyon Rd. (Site Br-517). Two thirds of the ground floor of the latter example originally housed a cobbler’s shop, while residential uses were contained elsewhere in the building. Most of these commercial blocks in the residential district functioned as small neighborhood groceries or similar retail shop, as discussed above under Residential Neighborhood Stratification. Most of these stores, which originally also functioned as informal neighborhood social centers, had closed by the start of the 1980s. One exception is Aira’s Cash Grocery/Cranberry Mercantile (ca. 1904; Site Br-23). After remaining vacant for many years, this store reopened in 2003 as Mimosa Market, a neighborhood grocery and meat market, complete with its original and functioning historic furnishings and equipment.

The sequence of the appearance of recognized styles in the district begins with the Craftsman style, of which ten examples were inventoried. Some of these may be examples of prefabricated “kit-houses” made by nationwide suppliers of “houses by mail.” Construction dates for these examples range between 1910 and 1918. The next style to appear was the Neo-Classical Revival, also represented with ten examples in the district, and a characteristic period of construction from 1915 to 1918. Two of these examples are school buildings, both designed by the well-known Phoenix firm of Lescher and Kibbey. These are the Horace Mann Junior High School, 4 Quality Hill/Ledge Avenue (1917, Site Br-666) and Garfield Elementary School, 818 Tombstone Canyon/Pace Avenue (1918; Site Br-172). Other examples of Neo-Classical Revival in the district are framed, two-story apartment buildings, with colonnaded fronts. Spanish Colonial Revival was the only other style to appear prior to 1930. The Mormon Church at 303 Tombstone Canyon Road (ca. 1925; Site Br-522) is a unique example. During the 1930s, two additional styles appeared, in quite limited numbers, the Moderne (examples from 1932 to 1938) and Minimal Traditional (examples from 1938 to 1945). Following World War II, the Ranch Style (from 1945 to 1956) and Contemporary style (from 1950 to 1970) were the last generally recognized styles to make their appearance in the residential district.

The sequence of vernacular, or “unstyled” building types in Old Bisbee begins with simple single-volume gabled houses, or “rectangular cabins,” which appear in the district from the 1880s through the 1920s. These can be classified into two general types: the Side-Gabled House, where the entry door is on the longest elevation parallel to the roof ridge, and the Gable-Front House, where the entry door is on the shorter, gabled end wall. The Side-Gabled House is probably the earliest, and the most common historic vernacular house type in the survey, with 189 examples inventoried (19.6 percent of all houses). Examples of this house type are oriented broadside to the street. The Gable-Front House has its narrow side containing the entry door at its front, thus its axis is typically perpendicular to the street. This vernacular house type echoes the balanced simplicity of the pedimented form of the Greek Revival style. A related sub-form of this house type is the “shotgun house,” a narrow, one-story type just one room wide. The survey found Gable-Front Houses ranked third highest in frequency, with a total of 110 examples (11.4 percent).

Built well into the 1890s, the popularity of the Gable-Front and Side-Gabled House types began to give way to that of the L-Shape and the T-Shape House types, which were the next vernacular types to appear in the district, both refinements of the Gable-Front House. A complex and more sophisticated type, the Gable-Front-and-Wing (or L-Shape House) appeared next. This form moved away from the original simplicity of the Gable-Front by adding a second side-gabled wing at right angles to the initial gable-front form. These vernacular types begin to appear in the late 1880s until the early 1900s in Old Bisbee. The earliest examples of these L-Shape Houses are quite modestly scaled. Much larger and more complicated examples of this type were also identified in the survey.

Toward the end of the 19th century, the Cross-Gabled or T-Shaped House also appeared. The two wings of a T-Shape House are referred to as the stemwing, forming the stem of the T, and the crosswing, which crosses the T. This house type usually has three rooms, with two in the crosswing, and one in the stem wing, with the main entry usually set into one longer wall of the stemwing.

The Pyramidal Cottage and the Four Square House, two important vernacular house types, were the next types to appear. They are related to one another by pyramidally-hipped roof shapes and essentially square floor plans. They typically have an archetypal four-room plan, with the Pyramidal Cottage built on one floor, and the Four Square on two floors. Another vernacular type, the Hipped-Roofed House, is formally related to the other two. All three of these types appeared at about the same time in Old Bisbee, toward the end of the 19th century, and all three have played an important role in the evolution of the residential district. Of the 962 residences surveyed in Old Bisbee, the pyramidal, or pyramidally hipped type ranked second highest in frequency, with 131 examples. There are 34 examples (3.5 percent) of Hipped-Roof Houses and

three example of the Four Square House type. Examples of this type occur in the residential district from 1894 to ca. 1916, with a particularly high number found in the Quality Hill, Higgins Hill, and Mason Hill neighborhoods.

Pyramidal Cottages began to replace the earlier L-Shape and T-Shape Houses as the preferred type choice after the early 1890s. In this period, Americans manifested a greatly increased interest in classical art and architecture. This then led to a greater interest in qualities of balance, symmetry and restraint, all of which had been absent in the prior decade with its more complex and asymmetrical houses types (Randall, 111; Gowans, 1964, 363, 366). A major variant on these house types is the Pyramidal Gable-on-Hip Cottage, in which a gabled roof extension is added to the basic pyramidal roof shape, improving attic headroom and ventilation. The overall form of the Hip-Roofed House resembles pyramidally roofed houses, but results when the square or near-square footprint of the typical pyramidal roof house is designed for, or expanded into, a rectangular footprint. The relatively few examples of this house type found in the district typically date from 1902 to 1916.

The vernacular Bungalow occurred with the fourth highest frequency, with 75 examples (7.8 percent). Examples of this vernacular type in the district date from ca. 1910 to the early 1920s (see illustration on p. 23). The survey reserved the vernacular Bungalow category for the substantial number of houses which reflect Craftsman style details and massing, but do not represent fully realized examples of that style itself (Pry & Darnall, 85). However, this vernacular form of the Craftsman style projects many of the same qualities of innovation and freshness. The vernacular Bungalow continued a progression started by the pyramidal forms away from the earlier picturesque and asymmetrical forms and toward greater restraint and symmetry. The natural expression and celebration of materials and structure of both the Bungalow and its Craftsman “model” signaled a critical break with the past, and heralds the start of American modernism (Gowans 1986, 74-83, 202-206).

Examples of a few additional vernacular types were found in relatively small quantities. These include Shed Roofed, and Flat-Roofed types, usually used in unstyled utility buildings or in additions to earlier vernacular buildings, or in a very limited number of rather recently built or remodeled residences located near the western edge of the district. Another vernacular type, the two-story, one room deep I-House, was inventoried in two examples.

Materials

The use of different building materials and building techniques in Bisbee coincided with different periods in the development of the residential district. The few early structures which have survived are of adobe or stone, corresponding in time to the earliest stages of Bisbee’s development, from 1878 to about 1895. Finished lumber puts in its appearance soon after the arrival of the railroad in 1889, first competing with adobe, then replacing it. By 1895, adobe is no longer used, except for a few houses in ethnically Hispanic neighborhoods. The few exceptions include a municipal water building (Br-233), constructed during the adobe revival that occurred in Arizona during the 1930s. During the era of Bisbee’s great expansion, from 1884 to 1916, and especially following a series of major fires in the business district, brick became available in the town, but was seldom used in the residential district because of that area’s modest economic resources. Only a handful of houses or commercial buildings in the district made use of locally available stone masonry. Poured concrete was seen most often in purely utilitarian structures such as garages, shops or warehouses.

During the district’s period of significance, timber is by far the most frequently used building material, and was utilized in two totally different ways. Wood, in some form, is used for the construction of nearly 90 percent in the residential district. Of these, about 10 percent use wood in the form of so-called “box”

construction, making it the second highest frequency material occurring in the survey. Box construction appears to be the earliest mode of building in wood in the district, and, after adobe, is the earliest material used. The terms “box” and “single wall construction” are used to describe this sort of frameless construction (Randall, 57-63 and notes). This approach provided a simple means of building small houses quickly and economically without the usual posts, studs, blocking and bracing (Mitchell, Brown & Swanda, 12-13), using vertical 12-inch wide rough sawn boards tightly butted together to form load-bearing walls, held together with simple clips, and nailed into wood sill and plate members. The joints between boards were sealed with narrow wood battens, usually simple rectangles in section or occasionally using an elegantly profiled type. The earliest buildings and areas of town are effectively “mapped” by the distribution of box construction, as are the poorest working class areas. The pattern of box building is densest on the east side, along the central portion of Brewery Avenue. A secondary cluster of box buildings lies along Tombstone Canyon Road between Mason Hill, Art Hill, Laundry Hill, and Star Avenue. The pattern disappears in areas west of Star Avenue, which represent areas of later district development. Examples of box construction date from ca. 1890 to 1916.

Conventional wood frame construction corresponds to the material used in an estimated two-thirds of houses. The type of sheathing used is what mainly differentiates examples of this kind of construction, which typically uses exterior horizontal clapboarding, which can be wide, narrow or standard (4 ¼ inch to weather) in the residential district. The highest concentration of frame construction occurs in the Quality Hill, Higgins Hill, and Mason Hill areas, primarily upper middle class areas that developed during the first decade of the 20th century. A number of frame houses in these latter neighborhoods are two stories in height, and quite luxuriously detailed. Upper Tombstone Canyon is the other major neighborhood of upper middle class wood frame houses. The area, which is characterized by flatter, often more generous home sites, developed during the period 1916-1940, with larger houses of better quality and more expansive landscaping. Some frame houses in the district may be kit or “precut” houses, produced and sold by Sears, Roebuck and four other national firms in the “mail order house” business from 1895 to 1940 (Bruce & Sandbank, 56-58; Stevenson & Jandl, 19-23). The eventual identification and dating of existing examples of these kinds of houses, both in Bisbee and elsewhere in Arizona, would constitute a most useful line of inquiry for future research.

The earliest concrete blocks made in the United States were made to resemble rock-faced ashlar blocks (B. Boyle & J. P. Anderson, eds., 72-73). Though introduced around 1900, they only came into widespread use after World War I (Gordon, 6-7). The earliest concrete blocks used in Bisbee were the same “rusticated-face” or “rock-faced” blocks. With few exceptions, this type of block was used for buildings in the area of Old Bisbee west of the business district, which is the part of town that mostly developed after 1916-17. After 1925, rock-faced concrete blocks became widely outmoded, and were supplanted by smooth-faced concrete blocks currently sold as conventional concrete masonry units (Voss & Henry, 1074-1075). These “newer” blocks are limited to only a handful of more recent buildings in the district. In the opening decades of the 20th century, production of gypsum blocks began in Douglas, but found rather limited use in Old Bisbee when it was discovered that they tended to erode in the rain unless they were protected with other materials, such as stucco or paint.

Distinguishing Qualities of the District

The Bisbee Residential Historic District is readily distinguished from its surroundings because it stands out as a densely built up urbanized area amidst rural and mountainous terrain on all sides. This concentration of mostly residential buildings is a direct outcome of the fact that the growth of early Bisbee radiated outward from around the location of the camp’s early mines, at a time when most transportation from home to work and back was almost purely pedestrian in nature. Urban dimensions were therefore a function of possible

walking distance from the central mine locations, leading in turn to a settlement of quite limited horizontal dimensions.

The streetscape and landscaping characteristics seen in Bisbee reflect the influence of several factors, some of which have already been mentioned. The hilly, canyon setting is the most influential factor. The community's rapid growth occurred without a guiding grid common in most other townsites. Roads are curved, reflecting the natural shifting of the previous creek beds or have a high grade to reach lots located along the hillsides. Lots are small and densely clustered, a characteristic of its early pedestrian orientation. Few houses have extensive yards and many their property line. While lawns tend to be small, there are a variety of trees and shrubbery, ranging from deciduous elm to evergreen pines to native cottonwood. Houses located further up hillsides tend to have more grasses, cacti, and shrubbery native to Arizona and tolerant of the semi-arid climate.

The residential area survey found that approximately 60 percent of all properties in the study area have sufficient historical integrity and significance to be identified as contributors to the district. This category is indicated by the table below and by the district map appended to this registration form. As the district map demonstrates, contributing properties are quite evenly distributed throughout the district, becoming sparse only in a few areas with a relatively few buildings, such as Zacatecas Canyon.

Contributing properties include 13 non-shelter "infrastructure" structures. These structures are grouped together with similar "infrastructure" inventory forms (Br-645 to Br-657). Each of these sites is a typical representative, or exemplar, of a kind of structure to be found in one or more examples elsewhere within the residential district. These sites include stairways (mostly concrete), retaining walls, (wood, stone, and concrete), drainage channels, a concrete footbridge, and a set of exemplar rubble stone check dams. Note that these structures are only a sample of Bisbee's infrastructure, representing major works of engineering. There are numerous, perhaps hundreds, of smaller works, often associated with individual properties or isolated occurrences that have yet to be identified.

District Integrity

The Bisbee Residential Historic District is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. Therefore, as a whole, the district must visually convey the distinguishing features that are defined in the historic and architectural contexts described in Section 8. The district is composed of 975 buildings and structures identified in the list below and located on the accompanying map. Of these, 591 (60.1 %) have been evaluated during field survey as contributors to the district. These are properties built within the period of significance (1894-1938) and not so altered as to be unrecognizable as historic. Properties classified as noncontributors are either of too recent construction, or have been altered to such an extent as to remove or hide their most important historic features.

Very few properties were constructed in Old Bisbee following the period of significance. Bisbee's primary era of prosperity predated the Great Depression of the 1930s and the major portion of what new construction that did occur tended to be in the newer neighborhoods of the Warren Townsite. This means that nearly all noncontributors are so classified due to nonhistoric modifications, such as incompatible additions, removal of historic materials such as windows, or sheathing with modern materials. These noncontributors are spread more or less evenly throughout the district so that no particular area of Old Bisbee has a noticeable deterioration in historic character. Also, most of the noncontributors are still of a massing and scale similar to other properties in the district. They are usually not intrusive, even if they do not truly convey the character of their original forms.

While it is a fact that some properties, such as a number of small frame cottages, were moved to Bisbee from other communities like Tombstone, these relocations occurred during the period of significance, and so the district retains a high degree of integrity of Location.

The district's contributors largely maintain integrity of Design. The numerous styles described above are distinguishable through their readily apparent character-defining features. Also, integrity of Materials is retained by most properties in the district. Historic wood frame, adobe, and concrete block are generally visible, as are wood framed windows and foundations of stone or post-and-beam. Roofing materials have generally been replaced over the years, but rarely has the form of a roof structure been altered from its original shape. While, few properties are notable for their craftsmanship, the historic workmanship of adobe or board-and-batten construction are visible in many contributors. Old Bisbee visually conveys the fact that many of its houses were constructed by their original occupants using the skills that were more common among laborers, and mining laborers in particular, in that era. Integrity of Materials and Workmanship are also visible in the community infrastructure such as retaining walls and pedestrian stairs, many of which were constructed under the guidance of New Deal-era work programs that emphasized human labor over mechanically-assisted efficiency.

Integrity of Setting and Feeling remain superb in Old Bisbee. The hills above and around the town are little developed and retain the secondary vegetation associated with the community ever since its early inhabitants occupied the canyons and gulches. This can be seen in the backgrounds of many of the photos accompanying this document.

Since nearly two-thirds of the properties within the district retain sufficient integrity to convey their historic character, the district as a whole retains its ability to visually convey the associations that make it significant. These historic associations are, first, the growth and development of a late 19th- and early 20th Century mining town of the semi-arid American Southwest. The district also visually conveys the distinguishing stylistic influences of residential architecture common from the 1890s through the 1920s. In addition, the district conveys the special engineering efforts made to adapt the community to its rugged canyon and hillside location. Finally, the infrastructure elements constructed during the 1930s convey the methods used to provide emergency employment for many of Bisbee's unemployed workers during the Great Depression, and to improve the community's quality of life despite hard economic times. These features remain both serviceable to Bisbee's residents and charming to its visitors.

Historic Properties of the Bisbee Residential Historic District

The following list should be referenced in conjunction with the historic district map. In some instances, a precise street address number could not be identified. Some site numbers are associated with sheds or garages and are not counted as primary properties in the property count above. Properties that were inaccessible to surveyors have been noted as ‘I’ in the list and may be reclassified as contributing or noncontributing in the future as information become available. Such properties are counted as noncontributing for the purpose of the property count above.

Properties classified as noncontributors due to age are those constructed after the district’s period of significance. Since precise information on construction date cannot be determined for most properties, reliance has been placed on the visual clues of style and construction materials to estimate the time of construction. Should additional information in the future demonstrate that a particular property was in fact constructed in the period of significance, the list below can be amended to change its status.

Properties classified as noncontributors due to integrity are those that have been altered to such an extent that they no longer convey their significant historic character-defining features. Typical alterations included exterior sheathing over historic materials, replacement of historic features and materials (such as window replacement), and additions. In general, a property must have more than a single type of alteration to render it a noncontributor (e.g., modern sheathing combined with window replacement). More problematic are additions. Additions are fairly common on houses in Bisbee, reflecting their long usage and the fact that they tended to be quite small originally. It is clear on inspection that many additions date to the period of significance while other are more contemporary. Where additions appear to have been early, they are considered to have gained significance in their own right. A more modern addition would not render a property a noncontributor unless it was at a scale that overwhelms the historic portion of the property.

- C – Contributing
- NC – Noncontributing
- I – Inaccessible/undetermined status
- X – Property recently demolished

Site	Parcel #	Class	No.	Street	Note
1	103-62-260	C	103	Brewery Gulch	
2	103-62-242	C	110	Brewery Gulch	
3	103-62-262	NC	113	Brewery Gulch	Integrity
4	103-62-264	C	115	Brewery Gulch	
5	103-62-354A	NC	125	Brewery Gulch	Integrity
6	103-63-131	C	132-134	Brewery Gulch	
7	103-63-132	C	136	Brewery Gulch	
8	103-63-133	C	138	Brewery Gulch	
9	103-62-374	C	116-118	Brewery Gulch	
10	103-63-135A	NC	142	Brewery Gulch	Integrity
11	103-62-362	C	143	Brewery Gulch	
12	103-62-363B	C	145	Brewery Gulch	

13	103-62-363A	C	147	Brewery Gulch	
14	103-63-137	C	148-150A	Brewery Gulch	
15	103-63-138	C	150	Brewery Gulch	
16	103-63-141	C	202A/B	Brewery Gulch	
17	103-63-139A	C	202	Brewery Gulch	
18	103-63-139A	C	206	Brewery Gulch	
19	103-62-373	C	215	Brewery Gulch	
20	103-63-151	C	220	Brewery Gulch	
21	103-63-171	C	221	Brewery Gulch	
22	103-63-167A	NC	222	Brewery Gulch	Integrity
23	103-63-168A	C	235	Brewery Gulch	
24	103-63-166A	C	226	Brewery Gulch	
25	103-63-162B	C	232	Brewery Gulch	
26	103-63-176A	NC	239	Brewery Gulch	Integrity
27	103-63-177	C	241	Brewery Gulch	
28	103-63-180	C	239A	Brewery Gulch	
29	103-63-179	NC	237	Brewery Gulch	Integrity
30	103-63-160B	C	236	Brewery Gulch	
31	103-63-193	C	253	Brewery Gulch	
32	103-63-195B	C	265A	Brewery Gulch	
33	103-63-160B	NC	250	Brewery Gulch	Age
34	103-63-182	NC	253B (?)	Brewery Gulch	Integrity
35	103-63-200	NC	310	Brewery Gulch	Integrity
36	103-63-201	C	314	Brewery Gulch	
37	103-63-204	C	322	Brewery Gulch	
37A	103-63-204	NC	322	Brewery Gulch (south of)	Integrity
38	103-63-203	NC	322A	Brewery Gulch	Integrity
39	611-05-035N?	NC	1	Zacatecas Canyon	Integrity
40	103-63-205	NC	410	Brewery Gulch	Integrity
41	611-05-035K	C	15	Zacatecas Canyon	
42	611-05-035K	C	5	Zacatecas Canyon	
43	611-05-035K	C	10	Zacatecas Canyon	
44	611-05-035P	C	25	Zacatecas Canyon	
45	611-05-035K	C	28/18	Zacatecas Canyon/Brewery Gulch	
46	611-05-035L?	NC	12	Zacatecas Canyon	Integrity
47	611-05-035J	C	48	Zacatecas Canyon	
48	611-05-035K	NC	16	Zacatecas Canyon	Integrity
49	611-05-035K	C	42	Zacatecas Canyon	
50	611-05-035K	C	19	Zacatecas Canyon	
51	103-63-210?	C	56	Zacatecas Canyon	
52	611-05-035E?	C	47	Zacatecas Canyon	
53	611-05-035K	NC	near 11 & 47	Zacatecas Canyon	Integrity
54	103-63-212	NC	Between 47 & 62	Zacatecas Canyon	Integrity
55	611-05-035J	C	50	Zacatecas Canyon	
56	611-05-045A/B	NC	116	Zacatecas Canyon	Integrity
57	611-05-045A/B	NC	115	Zacatecas Canyon	Integrity
58		n/a			# not used
59	103-62-368A	NC	203A	Brewery Gulch	Integrity
60	103-62-366A	C	155	Youngblood Hill Road	

61	103-62-369	C	207B	Brewery Gulch/Youngblood Hill	
62	103-99-048	C	211C	Youngblood Hill Road	
63	103-99-053A	NC	223-223B	Brewery Gulch	Integrity
64	103-63-181	C	237B	Brewery Gulch	
65	103-63-162B	NC	234	Brewery Gulch	Integrity
66	103-99-033	NC	132	OK Street	Integrity
67	103-99-049	C	211E	Brewery Gulch	
68	103-62-360/361?	C	124	OK Street	
69	103-99-037	C	211G	Brewery Gulch	
70	103-99-058	C	200	OK Street	
71	103-99-064	NC	206	OK Street	Integrity
72	103-99-026	NC	201	OK Street	Integrity
73	103-99-067A	NC	205	OK Street	Integrity
74	103-99-068A	NC	211	OK Street	Integrity
75	103-99-061/062?	C	214	OK Street	
76	103-63-184C	C	223B	OK Street	
77	103-63-183B	C	227	OK Street	
78	103-99-069	C	218A	OK Street	
79	103-99-027	C	201	OK Street	
80	103-99-039	C	149	OK Street	
81	103-99-041A	NC	151	OK Street	Integrity
82	103-99-067A?	NC	201A	OK Street	Integrity
83	103-99-038A	NC	153	OK Street	Integrity
84	103-99-029	C	142	OK Street	
85	103-99-034B?	C	143	OK Street	
86	103-99-036	C	139	OK Street	
87	103-99-031	C	136	OK Street	
88	103-99-028	C	125	OK Street	
89	103-62-359	C	118	OK Street	
90	103-99-039?	NC	147	OK Street	Integrity
91	103-62-376	C	115	OK Street	
92	103-62-374	C	116	OK Street	
93	103-62-385	C	109	OK Street	
94	103-62-386	C	107	OK Street	
95	103-62-390	C	105	OK Street	
96	103-62-395	NC	103	OK Street	Integrity
97	103-62-389	C	83A	OK Street	
98	103-62-259?	NC	101	OK Street	Integrity
99	103-62-258	NC	101B	OK Street	Integrity
100	Not identified	X	83F	OK Street	Gone
101	103-62-391	NC	81	OK Street	Integrity
102	103-62-404	C	79	OK Street	
103	103-99-071?	C	201C	OK Street	
104	103-63-089	NC	210	Walsh Avenue	Integrity
105	103-63-088	NC	212A	Walsh Avenue	Integrity
106	103-63-091	C	212B	Walsh Avenue	
107	103-62-240	C	112A	Walsh Avenue	
108	103-62-239	C	112	Walsh Avenue	
109	103-62-238A	C	118	Walsh Avenue	
110	103-63-117	NC	223	Opera Drive	Integrity

Bisbee Residential Historic District

Cochise, Arizona

Name of Property

County and State

111	103-63-118A	NC	118D	Walsh Avenue	Age
112	103-63-122/123?	C	118B	Brewery Gulch	
113	103-63-124	C	120B	Brewery Gulch	
114	103-62-247A	C	102	Taylor	
115	103-62-248C	C	104B	Taylor	
116	103-62-235	NC	106	Taylor	Integrity
117	103-62-248C	C	104B	Taylor	
118	103-62-233D	NC	108	Taylor	Age
119	103-62-233E	C	107	Taylor	
120	103-62-233C	C	106	Taylor	
121	103-62-233B	C	105	Taylor	
122		n/a			# not used
123	103-62-224	C	102	Opera Drive	
124	103-62-225	NC	106	Opera Drive	Integrity
125	103-62-226	C	108	Opera Drive	
126	103-62-231	C	4	Temby Avenue	
127	103-62-230	NC	6	Temby Avenue	Integrity
128	103-62-223A	C	5C	Clawson Avenue	
129	103-63-030	C	15	Temby Avenue	
130	103-63-029	C	17	Temby Avenue	
131	103-63-028	C	18	Temby Avenue	
132	103-63-027	C	21	Temby Avenue	
133	103-63-033	NC	13A	Temby Avenue	Integrity
134	103-62-096	NC	23D	Keller Street	Age
135	103-62-099C	NC	25	Temby Avenue	Integrity
136	103-62-111	C	19B	Temby Avenue	
137	103-62-101	NC	27	Temby Avenue	Integrity
138	103-62-110	C	21A	Clawson Avenue	
139	103-62-106	C	31	Temby Avenue	
140	103-62-109A	C	30B	Clawson	
141	103-62-104	C	35	Temby Avenue	
142	103-62-083	NC	61B	Hunt Avenue	Integrity
143	103-62-084	C	37	Temby Avenue	
144	103-62-086	NC	39	Temby Avenue	Integrity
145	103-62-088	NC	43	Temby Avenue	Integrity
146	103-62-066	C	75	Hunt Avenue	
147	103-62-087	C	41	Temby Avenue	
148		n/a			# not used
149	103-62-091	C	45A	Temby Avenue	
150	103-62-068	NC	49	Temby Avenue	Integrity
151	103-62-064	C	83	Shearer Avenue	
152	103-62-070A	NC	51	Temby Avenue	Integrity
153	103-62-072	NC	5	Hunt Avenue	Integrity
154	103-62-080A	C	69	Hunt Avenue	
155	103-60-028	C	636	Tombstone Canyon	
156	103-60-027	NC	638	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
157	103-60-032C	C	644	Tombstone Canyon	
158	103-60-036	C	702	Tombstone Canyon	
159	103-60-051	C	706	Tombstone Canyon	
160	103-60-052	C	708	Tombstone Canyon	
161	103-60-053	NC	710	Tombstone Canyon	Age
162	103-60-059	C	724	Tombstone Canyon	

163	103-60-070	C	728	Tombstone Canyon	
164	103-60-071	NC	732	Tombstone Canyon	Age
165	103-60-102	NC	740	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
166	103-60-103	NC	740B	Tombstone Canyon/Calumet Avenue	Integrity
167	103-60-104	C	740A	Tombstone Canyon/Calumet Avenue	
168	103-60-113	NC	800A/810A	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
169	103-60-116A	C	802A	Tombstone Canyon	
170	103-60-110	NC	804	Tombstone Canyon	Age
171	103-60-120	NC	808A	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
172	103-60-123	C	818	Tombstone Canyon/Pace Avenue	
173	103-60-129C	C	822	Tombstone Canyon	
174	103-60-132A	C	826	Sims Avenue	
175	103-60-133	C	828	Sims Avenue	
176	103-60-134	C	830	Sims Avenue	
177	103-60-147	NC	834	Sims Avenue	Integrity
178	103-60-146	C	836	Sims Avenue	
179	103-60-145	NC	838	Sims Avenue	Integrity
180	103-60-144	C	840	Sims Avenue	
181	103-60-142	NC	902	Sims Avenue	Integrity
182	103-60-148	NC	826	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
183	103-60-149	C	830	Tombstone Canyon	
184	103-60-150	C	900	Tombstone Canyon	
185	103-60-151	C	832	Tombstone Canyon	
186	103-60-152	C	902	Tombstone Canyon	
187	103-60-157	NC	914	Tombstone Canyon	Age
188	103-60-177	NC	918	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
189	103-56-020	C	915	Tombstone Canyon	
190	103-56-019	X	909	Tombstone Canyon	Gone
191	103-56-016	C	907	Tombstone Canyon	
192	103-56-015	C	907B	Tombstone Canyon	
193	103-56-017	NC	905	Tombstone Canyon	Age
194	103-56-012	C	901	Tombstone Canyon	
195	103-56-012	C	901	Tombstone Canyon	
196	103-56-012	C	901	Tombstone Canyon	
197	103-56-012	C	901	Tombstone Canyon	
198	103-56-011A	C	12	Wood Canyon Road	
199	103-56-010	C	16	Wood Canyon Road	
200	103-56-008	C	20	Wood Canyon Road	
201	103-56-033	C	24	Wood Canyon Road	
202	103-56-031	C	26	Wood Canyon Road	
203	103-56-030	NC	34	Wood Canyon Road	Age
204	103-56-029	C	36	Wood Canyon Road	
205	103-56-027C	NC	44	Wood Canyon Road	Integrity
206	103-56-027B	NC	48	Wood Canyon Road	Integrity
207	103-56-052A	X	50	Wood Canyon Road	Gone
208	103-56-048C	C	60	Wood Canyon Road	
209	103-56-048C	NC	62	Wood Canyon Road	Integrity
210	103-60-351	C	803	Tombstone Canyon	

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211	103-60-351	C	803	Tombstone Canyon	
212	103-60-349	NC	6	Locklin Avenue	Integrity
213	103-60-348	NC	10	Locklin Avenue	Integrity
214	103-60-344	NC	12	Locklin Avenue	Age
215	103-60-345	NC	14	Locklin Avenue	Integrity
216	103-60-318	NC	15	Locklin Avenue	Integrity
217		n/a			# not used
218	103-60-293	NC	109	Locklin Avenue	Age
219	103-60-294	NC	104C	Locklin Avenue	Integrity
219a	103-60-295A	C	102	Locklin Avenue	
220	103-60-291	NC	104D	Locklin Avenue	Age
221	103-60-288	NC	110	Locklin Avenue	Age
222	103-56-035	NC	117	Locklin Avenue	Age
223	103-60-286	C		Locklin Avenue	
224	Not identified	C	120	Locklin Avenue	
225	103-60-343	NC	11	Locklin Avenue	Age
226	103-60-341	NC	751	Locklin Avenue	Age
227	103-60-342	C	749C	Tombstone Canyon	
228	103-60-335	NC	747B	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
229	103-60-334A	NC	747C	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
230	103-60-333C	NC	741B (?)	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
231		n/a			# not used
232	103-60-339B	NC	747A	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
233	103-60-337	NC	743	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
234	103-60-336	C	741	Tombstone Canyon	
235	103-60-237	C	737B	Tombstone Canyon	
236	103-60-240A	C	741B	Tombstone Canyon	
237	103-60-245A	NC		Tombstone Canyon/Star Avenue	Integrity
238	103-60-235	C	735B	Tombstone Canyon	
239	103-60-234	NC	735	Tombstone Canyon/Warren Hill Avenue	Integrity
240	103-60-234	C	735	Tombstone Canyon/Warren Hill Avenue	
241	103-60-233	NC	733A	Tombstone Canyon/Warren Hill Avenue	Integrity
242	103-60-232	C	729B	Tombstone Canyon/Warren Hill Avenue	
243	103-60-088	NC	725B	Tombstone Canyon/Warren Hill Avenue	Integrity
244	103-60-087	C	717C	Tombstone Canyon/Warren Hill Avenue	
245	103-60-086	C	713B	Tombstone Canyon/Warren Hill Avenue	
246	103-60-084	NC	711C	Tombstone Canyon/105 Star Avenue	Integrity
247	103-61-142	C	406	Garden Avenue	

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County and State

248	103-61-142?	NC	408	Garden Avenue	Integrity
249	103-61-142/3?	NC	410	Garden Avenue	Integrity
250	103-61-143/4?	C	412	Garden Avenue	
251	103-61-148B	C	416	Garden Avenue	
252	103-61-149	C	418	Garden Avenue	
253	103-61-150B	NC	420	Garden Avenue	Integrity
254	103-61-150C	C	422	Garden Avenue	
255	103-61-155	C	425	Garden Avenue	
256	103-61-156	C	425B	Garden Avenue	
257	103-61-077	C	426	Garden Avenue	
258	103-61-075	NC	430	Garden Avenue	Integrity
259	103-61-170	C	433	Garden Avenue	
260	103-61-028	NC	501	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
261	103-61-168?	X	435	Mayor Avenue	Gone
262	103-61-168A	C	437C	Mayor Avenue	
263	103-61-167A	C	437B	Mayor Avenue	
264	103-59-002	C	501A	Mayor Avenue	
265	103-59-001	NC	503A	Mayor Avenue	Integrity
266	103-59-019	NC	507	Mayor Avenue	Integrity
267	103-61-019	C	511	Mayor Avenue	
268	103-59-023	C	511A	Mayor Avenue	
269	103-59-022	C	511B	Mayor Avenue	
270	103-59-021D	C	511C	Mayor Avenue	
271	103-59-025	C	515A	Mayor Avenue	
272	103-59-027A	C	517A	Mayor Avenue	
273	103-59-026	C	517B	Mayor Avenue	
274	103-59-050	NC	519A	Mayor Avenue	Age
275	103-59-051	NC	525A	Mayor Avenue	Integrity
276	103-59-052	C	527A	Mayor Avenue	
277					
278	103-59-055	C	531	Tombstone Canyon/Mayor Street	
279	103-59-057	C	539	Tombstone Canyon/Mayor Street	
280	103-59-061	NC	543A	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
281	103-59-060	NC	539C	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
282	103-59-063	C	543B	Tombstone Canyon	
283	103-59-058	C	539B	Tombstone Canyon	
284	103-60-001	C	603	Tombstone Canyon	
285	103-59-062		603A	Tombstone Canyon	
286	103-59-094	NC	605A	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
287	103-59-095	C	607A	Tombstone Canyon	
288	103-60-002	NC	607	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
289	103-60-003	C	611	Tombstone Canyon	
290	103-59-099	NC	617	Tombstone Canyon	Age
291	103-59-100	C	619	Tombstone Canyon	
292	103-59-101	NC	621	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
293	103-59-102	NC	625	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
294	103-59-103	NC	635	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
295	103-59-105A?	C	635A	Tombstone Canyon	
296	103-59-105A	C	639	Tombstone Canyon	
297	Not identified	C	645	Tombstone Canyon	
298	103-59-167	C	647	Tombstone Canyon	

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299	103-59-166A	C	703	Tombstone Canyon	
300	103-59-142	C	3	Moon Canyon	
301	103-59-164	C	4	Moon Canyon	
302	103-59-163	C	6	Moon Canyon	
303	103-59-148	C	5	Moon Canyon	
304	103-59-159	C	8	Moon Canyon	
305	103-59-150	C	9	Moon Canyon	
306	103-59-151	NC	11	Moon Canyon	Integrity
307	103-59-158	C	10	Moon Canyon	
308	103-59-157	NC	12	Moon Canyon	Integrity
309	103-59-140C	NC	14	Moon Canyon	Integrity
310	103-59-152	C	21	Moon Canyon	
311	103-59-132	C	25	Moon Canyon	
312	103-59-153	C	24	Moon Canyon	
313	Not identified	X	27	Moon Canyon	Gone
314	103-59-133	C	29	Moon Canyon	
315	103-59-138C	C	30	Moon Canyon	
316	103-59-134	C	31	Moon Canyon	
317	103-59-135	C	58	Moon Canyon	
318	103-59-114	C	621F	Tombstone Canyon	
319	103-59-116	C	603E	Tombstone Canyon/Adams	
320	103-59-093	NC	603D	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
321	103-59-067	C	543E	Tombstone Canyon/Adams	
322	103-61-206	NC	29E	Adams Avenue/Bailey Hill/Laundry Hill	Integrity
323	103-61-182/3?	C	21F	Adams Avenue/Bailey Hill/Laundry Hill	
324	103-61-186B	C	501H	Tombstone Canyon/Bailey Hill/Laundry Hill	
325	103-61-186C	NC	19F	Adams Avenue/Bailey Hill/Laundry Hill	Integrity
326	103-61-178	NC	17G	Adams Avenue/Bailey Hill/Laundry Hill	Integrity
327	103-61-177	NC	428	Garden/Laundry Hill	Integrity
328		n/a			# not used
329		n/a			# not used
330	103-61-100?	C	405A	Tombstone Canyon	
331		n/a			# not used
332	103-61-146A/8A	NC	416	Garden Avenue (rear of property facing on Tombstone Canyon)	Integrity
333		C	410	Tombstone Canyon/Mason Hill	
334	103-61-101	C	414B	Tombstone Canyon/Mason Hill	
335	103-61-104	NC	414C	Tombstone Canyon/Mason Hill	Integrity
336	103-61-105	C	410C	Tombstone Canyon/Mason Hill	
337	103-61-106	X	408	Mason Hill	Gone

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Cochise, Arizona

Name of Property

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338	103-61-107	C	406C	Tombstone Canyon/Mason Hill	
339	103-61-099	C	406B	Mason Hill/Tombstone Canyon	
340	103-61-108	NC	406D	Tombstone Canyon/Mason Hill	Integrity
341		n/a			# not used
342	103-61-121	NC	404C	Tombstone Canyon/Mason Hill	Age
343		C	402	Tombstone Canyon/Mason Hill	
344	103-61-098A	NC	404B	Tombstone Canyon/Mason Hill	Integrity
345	103-61-118	NC	408	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
346	not identified	NC	426	Garden Avenue (rear faces Tombstone Canyon)	Integrity
347	103-61-117	C	414	Tombstone Canyon	
348	103-61-116	C	416	Tombstone Canyon	
349	103-61-068	C	420A	Tombstone Canyon	
350	103-61-102	C	416B	Tombstone Canyon/Perley Street	
351	103-61-103	C	416C	Tombstone Canyon/Perley Street	
352	103-61-070	NC	420C	Tombstone Canyon/Perley Street	Integrity
353	103-61-069	NC	420B	Tombstone Canyon/Perley Street	Integrity
354	103-61-071	C	420D	Tombstone Canyon/Perley Street	
355	103-61-072	C	420E	Tombstone Canyon/Perley Street	
356	103-61-080A	NC	434	Roberts Avenue	Integrity
357	103-61-079	C	436	Roberts Avenue	
358	103-61-058	C	437	Roberts Avenue	
359	103-61-056	C	441	Roberts Avenue	
360	103-61-055	NC	443	Roberts Avenue	Integrity
361	103-61-037	C	505	Brophy Avenue	
362	103-61-036	C	503	Brophy Avenue	
363	103-61-035	C	501	Brophy Avenue	
364	103-61-064	C	426B	Brophy Avenue	
365	103-61-038	C	507	Brophy Avenue	
366	103-61-049	C	508	Brophy Avenue	
367	103-61-045B	C	510	Brophy Avenue	
368	103-61-040	C	511	Brophy Avenue	
369	103-61-014	C	513	Brophy Avenue	
370	103-61-044	NC	512	Brophy Avenue	Integrity
371	103-61-013	C	517	Brophy Avenue	
372	103-61-043	C	514	Brophy Avenue	
373	103-61-041	C	518	Brophy Avenue	
374	103-61-011A	C	525	Tombstone Canyon/Brophy Avenue	
375	103-61-022B	C	517	Tombstone Canyon	
376	103-61-018	NC	516	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity

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County and State

377	103-61-022B	C	515	Tombstone Canyon	
378	103-61-017	C	514	Tombstone Canyon	
379	103-61-021	NC	513	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
380	103-61-016	NC	512	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
381	103-61-020	NC	509-511	Tombstone Canyon	Age
382	103-61-015	C	510	Tombstone Canyon	
383	103-61-029	C	508	Tombstone Canyon	
384	103-61-030	NC	506	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
385	103-61-031	C	504A	Tombstone Canyon	
386	Not identified	C	500A	Tombstone Canyon	
387	103-61-033?	C	500	Tombstone Canyon	
388	103-61-034	C	428A	Tombstone Canyon	
389	103-61-065	C	424	Tombstone Canyon	
390	103-61-067	NC	420	Tombstone Canyon	Age
391	103-61-062	NC	420A	Evans Avenue	Age
392	103-61-024	C	523	Tombstone Canyon	
393	103-60-004	C	600	Tombstone Canyon	
394	103-61-003B?	C	534	Tombstone Canyon	
395	103-61-002	C	536C	Tombstone Canyon	
396	103-60-007B	NC	600C	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
397	103-60-005	C	602	Tombstone Canyon	
398	103-60-011	C	606	Tombstone Canyon	
399	103-60-012	C	608	Tombstone Canyon	
400	103-60-012 / 103-60-013	NC	612	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
401	103-60-013 / 103-60-014	C	614	Tombstone Canyon	
402	103-60-015	C	616	Tombstone Canyon	
403	103-60-016	NC	618	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
404	103-60-018	C	620	Tombstone Canyon	
405	103-60-019A	C	622	Tombstone Canyon	
406	103-60-020	C	626	Tombstone Canyon	
407	103-60-021	NC	628	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
408	103-60-025	C	632	Tombstone Canyon	
409	103-60-039A	C	638	Tombstone Canyon	
410		n/a			# not used
411		n/a			# not used
412	103-60-080	C	715	Tombstone Canyon	
413	103-60-079	NC	719	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
414	103-60-078	NC	721	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
415	103-60-077	C	723	Tombstone Canyon	
416	103-60-076	NC	725	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
417	103-60-075	C	727	Tombstone Canyon	
418	103-60-073	NC	729	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
419		X			Gone
420	103-60-072	C	733	Tombstone Canyon	
421	103-63-042A	C	130	Opera Avenue	
422	103-63-051	C	132	Opera Avenue	
423	103-63-058	NC	134	Opera Avenue	Integrity
424	103-63-059?	C	138	Opera Avenue	
425	103-63-060	NC	138A	Opera Avenue	Integrity
426	103-63-057	C	134C	Opera Avenue	
427	103-63-049	C	132B	Opera Avenue	

428	103-63-061	C	138B	Opera Avenue	
429	103-63-062	C	140C	Opera Avenue	
430	103-63-080?	C	204	Walsh Avenue/Hill St.	
431	103-63-073	C	200	Walsh Avenue / Hill St.	
432	103-63-066A	C	144	Hill St	
433	103-63-083/084A?	NC	202G	Walsh Avenue	Integrity
434	103-63-095/096	C	216C	Opera Drive	
435	103-63-097	C	216B	Opera Avenue	
436	103-63-098	C	216C	Opera Avenue	
437	103-63-100A	C	220A	Opera Avenue	
438	103-63-075	C	200C	Walsh Avenue	
439	103-63-105	NC	226A	Opera Avenue	Integrity
440	103-63-106	NC	226	Opera Avenue	Integrity
441	103-63-115	C	225	Opera Avenue	
442	103-63-114A	C	227	Opera Avenue	
443	103-63-107	NC	230	Opera Avenue	Integrity
444	103-63-109	C	232	Opera Avenue	
445	103-63-112	C	231	Opera Avenue	
446	103-61-362	NC	100s	High Road	Integrity
447	103-61-364?	C	65	High Road	
448	103-61-365	C	68	High Road	
449	103-61-366	NC	61A	High Road	Integrity
450	103-63-007	C	43	High Road	
451	103-63-010	NC	35	High Road	Integrity
452	103-62-070A	NC	36	Hunt Avenue	Integrity
453	103-62-071	NC	45A?	Temby Avenue	Integrity
454	103-62-091	C	37E	Temby Avenue	
455	103-63-019A?	C	27	High Road	
456	103-63-013	NC	29	High Road	Integrity
457	103-63-024	NC	26	High Road	Integrity
458		n/a			# not used
459	103-59-161A	C	7	Star Avenue	
460	103-60-081	C	711A	Tombstone Canyon/Star Avenue	
461	103-59-161A	C	707A	Tombstone Canyon/Star Avenue	
462	103-60-082B	C	711B	Tombstone Canyon/Star Avenue	
463	Not identified	C	12	Moon Canyon (rear)	
464	103-60-083	NC	14	Moon Canyon (rear)/Star Avenue	
465	103-59-141A	NC	22	Moon Canyon	
466	103-60-250	NC	711D	Tombstone Canyon/Star Avenue	Integrity
467	103-60-256	C	103	Star Avenue	
468	103-60-254	C	104	Star Avenue	
469	103-60-254	NC	104	Star Avenue (next to)	Integrity
470	103-60-252	NC	100	Star Avenue	Integrity
471	103-60-255	NC	106	Star Avenue	Integrity
472	103-60-259	NC	108	Star Avenue	Integrity
473	103-60-260	NC	110	Star Avenue	Integrity
474	103-60-261	C	107/109 (?)	Williams Avenue	

475	103-60-265B	NC	120s (?)	Williams Avenue	Integrity
476	103-60-266	NC	130s	Williams Avenue	Integrity
477	103-60-247	C	729C	Tombstone Canyon/Star Avenue	
478	103-60-227	C	51D	Spring Canyon	
479	102-60-227	NC	51D	Spring Canyon	Integrity
480	103-60-229A	NC	51A	Spring Canyon	Integrity
481	103-60-228	C	53A	Spring Canyon	
482	103-60-228	C	47C	Spring Canyon	
483	103-60-215	NC	41	Spring Canyon	Age
484	103-60-226B	C	45C	Spring Canyon	
485	103-60-214	C	39	Spring Canyon	
486	103-60-213	C	37	Spring Canyon	
487	103-60-218C	NC	42C	High Point	Integrity
488	103-60-220	NC	33	Spring Canyon	Integrity
489	103-60-221A	NC	29	Spring Canyon	Integrity
490	103-60-222E	NC	27	Spring Canyon	Integrity
491	103-60-223A	NC	25A	Spring Canyon	Integrity
492	103-60-094B	C	13	Spring Canyon	
493	103-60-093C	C	11	Spring Canyon	
494	103-60-092C	C	9	Spring Canyon	
495	103-60-057	NC	62	Spring Canyon	Integrity
496	103-60-090	NC	5	Spring Canyon	Integrity
497	103-60-058	NC	4	Spring Canyon	Integrity
498	103-60-058	NC	2	Spring Canyon	Integrity
499	103-61-164	NC	9	Art Avenue	Integrity
500	103-61-224A	NC	16	Art Avenue	Integrity
501	103-61-165	C	15	Art Avenue	
502	103-61-191	NC	17	Art Avenue	Integrity
503	103-61-192A	NC	21	Art Avenue	Integrity
504	103-61-193A	C	25	Art Avenue	
505	103-61-211	C	26	Art Avenue	
506	103-61-194	C	29	Art Avenue	
507	103-61-212	C	36	Art Avenue	
508	103-61-222	NC	37	Art Avenue	Integrity
509	103-61-214	C	38	Art Avenue	
510	103-61-215	NC	40	Art Avenue	Integrity
511	103-61-216	C	42	Art Avenue	
512	Not identified	X	40s	Art Avenue	Gone
513	103-61-217?	C	40s	Art Avenue	
514	103-61-136	C	322	Tombstone Canyon	
515	103-61-134	C	31	Tombstone Canyon	
516	103-61-135	NC	320	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
517	103-61-294	C	318	Tombstone Canyon	
518	103-61-330A	C	317	Tombstone Canyon	
519	103-61-330A	C	317	Tombstone Canyon	
520	103-61-283	C	316	Tombstone Canyon	
521	103-61-332	NC	307	Tombstone Canyon	Age
522	103-61-335	C	303	Tombstone Canyon	
523	103-61-334	C	301	Tombstone Canyon	
524	103-61-274	C	226	Tombstone Canyon	
525	103-61-273	C	226A	Tombstone Canyon	
526	103-61-270	C	224	Tombstone Canyon	

Bisbee Residential Historic District

Cochise, Arizona

Name of Property

County and State

527	103-61-341A	C	225	Tombstone Canyon	
528	103-61-353	C	221	Tombstone Canyon	
528R					
529	103-61-341B	C	219	Tombstone Canyon	
530	103-61-343	C	217	Tombstone Canyon	
531	103-61-344	C	211	Tombstone Canyon	
532	103-61-348	C	207	Tombstone Canyon	
533	Not identified	X	203	Tombstone Canyon	Gone
534	103-61-349A	C	203	Tombstone Canyon	
535	103-61-351A	C	203A	Tombstone Canyon	
536	103-61-452	C	137A	Clawson Avenue	
537	103-61-386A	C	137	Clawson Avenue	
538	103-61-441A	NC	139	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
539	103-61-350A	NC	201	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
540	103-61-282	C	310	Curve Street	
541	103-61-281	C	306A	Curve Street	
542	103-61-272B	NC	301	Curve Street	Integrity
543	103-61-276	C	304C	Curve Street	
544	103-61-277	C	304A	Curve Street	
545	103-61-278	C	303	O'Hare Avenue	
546	103-61-293	NC	302	O'Hare Avenue	Integrity
547	103-61-292	C	304	O'Hare Avenue	
548	103-61-279	C	305	O'Hare Avenue	
549	103-61-280	NC	307	O'Hare Avenue	Integrity
550	103-61-289	C	306	O'Hare Avenue	
551	103-61-286	C	309	O'Hare Avenue	
552	103-61-288	C	310	O'Hare Avenue	
553	103-61-285	C	313	O'Hare Avenue	
554	103-61-287	C	314	O'Hare Avenue	
555	103-61-134	NC	318	O'Hare Avenue	Integrity
556	103-61-131	C	316	O'Hare Avenue	
557	103-61-134	C	319	O'Hare Avenue	
558	103-61-137A	C	400	O'Hare Avenue	
559	103-61-138A	C	400A	O'Hare Avenue	
560	103-61-139	C	401	O'Hare Avenue	
561	103-61-124	C	402	O'Hare Avenue/Oak Avenue	
562	103-61-120	NC	404	Oak Street	Integrity
563	103-61-119	NC	408	Oak Avenue	Integrity
564		n/a			# not used
565	103-61-140	C	404	Oak Avenue	
566	103-61-125	C	322	Oak Avenue	
567	103-61-123A	C	322A	Oak Avenue	
568	103-61-129	C	317	Oak Avenue	
569	103-61-247A	C	316	Oak Avenue	
570	103-61-128	C	315	Oak Avenue	
571	103-61-127	C	313	Oak Avenue	
572	103-61-126	C	309	Oak Avenue	
573	Not identified	C	306	Oak Avenue	
574	103-61-290	C	305	Oak Avenue	
575	103-61-291	C	303	Oak Avenue	
576	103-61-297	C	301	Oak Avenue	
577	103-61-295	C	302A	O'Hare/Quarry Canyon	

Bisbee Residential Historic District

Cochise, Arizona

Name of Property

County and State

578	103-61-294	NC	105	Quarry Canyon	Integrity
579	103-61-378	C	240	Quarry Canyon	
580	103-61-266	NC	100	Higgins Avenue	Age
581	103-61-263	NC	105	Higgins Avenue	Integrity
582	103-61-264B	NC	107	Higgins Hill/124 Quarry Canyon (rear)	Integrity
583	103-61-261	C	109	Higgins Avenue	
584	103-61-462	C	111	Higgins Avenue	
585	103-61-464	C	115	Higgins Avenue	
586	103-61-466	C	117	Higgins Avenue	
587	103-61-468	C	121	Higgins Avenue	
588	103-61-470	C	123	Higgins Avenue	
589	103-61-472	NC	125	Higgins Avenue	Integrity
590	103-61-474	C	127	Higgins Avenue	
591	103-61-476A	C	131	Higgins Avenue	
592	103-61-263	C	108	Quarry Canyon	
593	103-61-262	C	110	Quarry Canyon	
594	103-61-461	C	112	Quarry Canyon	
595	103-61-465	C	118	Quarry Canyon	
596	103-61-467	C	120	Quarry Canyon	
597	103-61-469	n/a			
598	103-61-471	C	126	Quarry Canyon	
599	103-61-473	C	130	Quarry Canyon	
600	103-61-475	NC	134	Quarry Canyon	Integrity
601	103-61-244A	NC	131	Quarry Canyon	Integrity
602	103-61-477	C	138	Quarry Canyon	
603	103-61-481A	C	146	Quarry Canyon	
604	103-61-483A	C	151	Quarry Canyon	
605	103-61-248A	C	404	Roberts Avenue	
606	103-61-096	C	409	Roberts Avenue	
607	103-61-122A	NC	407	Roberts Avenue	Integrity
608	103-61-247A	C	404D	Tombstone Canyon	
609	103-61-095	C	411	Roberts Avenue	
610	103-61-091	C	408	Roberts Avenue	
611	103-61-109	C	415	Roberts Avenue	
612	103-61-092	C	418B	Roberts Avenue	
613	103-61-094A	C	422	Roberts Avenue	
614	103-61-111A	C	421	Roberts Avenue	
615	103-61-084	NC	416E	Tombstone Canyon/Roberts Avenue	Integrity
616	103-62-372	NC	215A	Brewery Gulch	Integrity
617	103-62-372	C	215	Brewery Gulch	
618	611-05-035K	C	11A	Zacatecas Canyon	
619	103-60-125	C	820C	Pace Avenue	
620	103-60-127	NC	822D	Pace Avenue	Age
621	103-60-128	NC	822C	Pace Avenue	Integrity
622	103-60-124	C	810C/816	Pace Avenue	
623	103-99-035	NC	135A	OK Street	Integrity
624	611-05-035K?	C	2	Zacatecas Canyon	
625	103-63-207?	NC	319	Brewery Gulch	Integrity
626	103-63-073	NC	200D	Hill	Integrity
627	103-62-245	NC	108	Brewery Gulch	Age

628	103-63-111?	NC	150B	Brewery Gulch	Integrity
629	103-62-366A	C	151	Brewery Gulch	
630	103-99-037	NC	208A	Brewery Gulch	Integrity
631	Not identified	NC	210	Brewery Gulch	Integrity
632	103-63-143A	C	216A	Brewery Gulch	
633	103-63-150	C	216C	Brewery Gulch	
634	103-99-054	NC	221B	Brewery Gulch	Integrity
635	103-99-060C/079?	C	222C	Brewery Gulch	
636	103-99-057?	C	223B	Brewery Gulch	
637	103-99-054A	NC	223C	Brewery Gulch	Integrity
638	103-99-059	NC	possibly 223D/221C	Brewery Gulch	Integrity
639	103-63-165A	C	224D	Brewery Gulch	
640	103-99-052	NC	225A	Brewery Gulch	Integrity
641	103-63-186	C	231	Brewery Gulch	
642	103-63-188	C	233A	Brewery Gulch	
643	103-63-162B	NC	250C	Brewery Gulch	Integrity
644	103-63-156	NC	252D	Brewery Gulch	Integrity
645	Not identified	C	wood stair at 30	Opera Drive, south side of house	
646	Not identified	C	concrete stair between	Perley Street and Roberts Avenue	
647	Not identified	C		East side of Moon Canyon at SE side of 11 Moon Canyon running southeast to Adams Avenue	
648	Not identified	C	Brewery Gulch/OK Street stair	from 215 A/B Brewery Gulch (bottom) to OK Street (top)	
649	103-63-190	C	retaining wall	East side of Brewery Gulch opposite 310 Brewery Gulch	
650	103-99-067A?	C	retaining wall	front o 205 OK Street	
651	Not identified	C	retaining wall	below 400 Tombstone Canyon, S side	
652	Not identified	C	retaining wall	High Road switchback at south end of road	
653	103-60-124	C	retaining wall	SE corner of Pace Avenue and Tombstone Canyon	
654	Not identified	C	drainage channell	along N and E edges of Youngblood Hill Avenue	
655	Not identified	C	Mule Gulch Channel	Wood Canyon Road to Castle Rock along Tombstone Canyon Road	
656	Not identified	C	WPA footbridge	Between Tombstone Canyon and Mayor Street south of 531 Mayor Street	

657	Not identified	C	CCC dam	half way up at Hill Gulch	
658	Not identified	C	3	Clawson Avenue	
659	103-62-219	C	5	Clawson Avenue	
660	103-62-114	NC	9	Clawson Avenue	Age
661	103-62-116A	NC	15A/B	Clawson Avenue	Integrity
662	103-62-117	C	17	Clawson Avenue	
663	103-62-118	C	19	Clawson Avenue	
664	103-62-077	C	27	Clawson/Shearer	
665	103-62-079	C	65	Shearer	
666	103-61-314	C	4	Ledge Avenue	
667	103-61-406	C	134C	Ledge Avenue/Tombstone Canyon	
668	103-61-409	NC	136B	Ledge Avenue/Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
669	103-61-423	C	184	Ledge Avenue	
670	103-61-404	C	184A	Ledge Avenue	
671	103-61-317	C	201B	Ledge Avenue	
672	103-61-322A	C	201C	Ledge Avenue	
673	103-61-402	NC	161	Cross	Integrity
674	103-61-401A	NC	178	Cross	Integrity
675	103-61-403	NC	179	Cross	Integrity
676	103-61-420	NC	180	Cross	Integrity
677	103-61-421	NC	183	Cross	Integrity
678	103-61-419A	NC	186	Cross	Integrity
679	103-61-310	C	147	Quality Hill	
680	103-61-312	C	149	Quality Hill	
681	103-61-311	C	149A	Quality Hill	
682	103-61-313	C	151	Quality Hill	
683	103-61-299	C	154	Quality Hill	
684	103-61-429	C	160	Quality Hill	
685	Not identified	C	Quality Hill Walk	from Quality Hill to Ledge Avenue	
686	103-61-299	C	152	Key	
687	103-61-300	C	150	Key	
688	103-61-304A	C	146A	Key	
689	103-61-303	C	146	Key	
690	103-61-301A	C	148	Key	
691	103-61-302	C	148A	Key	
692	103-60-355	C	805	Tombstone Canyon	
693	103-60-356	C	809	Tombstone Canyon	
694	103-60-357A	C	811	Tombstone Canyon	
695	103-60-357A	C	813	Tombstone Canyon	
696	103-60-281?	NC	815	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
697	103-60-281	C	819	Tombstone Canyon	
698	103-60-281	C	819B	Tombstone Canyon	
699	103-60-283	NC	825	Tombstone Canyon	Integrity
700	103-60-285	C	827	Tombstone Canyon	
701	Not identified	C	829	Tombstone Canyon	
702	103-56-004A	NC	15	Wood Canyon Road	Integrity
703	103-56-009	C	16A	Wood Canyon Road	

Bisbee Residential Historic District

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Name of Property

County and State

704	103-56-005	NC	19	Wood Canyon Road	Integrity
705	103-56-021A	C	23	Wood Canyon Road	
706	103-56-021A	C	27	Wood Canyon Road	
707	103-56-025	C	35	Wood Canyon Road	
708	103-56-026	C	41	Wood Canyon Road	
709	103-56-038	C	47	Wood Canyon Road	
710	103-56-039	NC	51	Wood Canyon Road	Age
711	103-56-041	C	53	Wood Canyon Road	
712	103-56-043	X	55	Wood Canyon Road	Gone
713	Not identified	C	58	Wood Canyon Road	
714	103-56-047	C	61	Wood Canyon Road	
715	103-56-048A	C	61A	Wood Canyon Road	
716	103-60-175	C	937	West Boulevard	
717	103-60-173B	C	938	West Boulevard	
718	103-60-203	NC	941B	West Boulevard	Integrity
719	103-60-198A	C	942	West Boulevard	
720	103-60-197	C	949	West Boulevard	
721	103-60-372	C	1001	West Boulevard	
722	103-60-182	C	1002	West Boulevard	
723	103-60-183	C	1006	West Boulevard	
724	103-60-187	C	1008	West Boulevard	
725	103-60-188	C	1010	West Boulevard	
726	103-60-195	NC	1011	West Boulevard	Age
727	103-60-190	C	1012	West Boulevard	
728	103-60-191	C	1016	West Boulevard	
729	103-60-302	C	1021	West Boulevard	
730	103-60-193	C	1608	West Boulevard	
731	103-60-302	C	1614	West Boulevard	
732	103-60-301	C	1618	West Boulevard	
733	Not identified	C	1623	West Boulevard	
734	103-60-300	C	1642	West Boulevard	
735	103-60-313	C	1646	West Boulevard	
736	Not identified	C	1656	West Boulevard	
737	103-60-167	C	936	Simms	
738		n/a			# not used
739	103-60-169	C	942	Simms	
740	103-60-180	NC	944	Simms	Integrity
741	Not identified	C	946	Simms	
742	103-61-411	C	185	Ledge/SW corner of Ledge and Cross Avenue	
743	103-63-035B	C	9A	Temby	
744	103-62-358A	C	141A	Brewery Gulch	
745	Not identified	NC	near 86/139	OK Street	Integrity
746	103-62-109	C	23	Clawson Ave.	
747 - 790	103-62-109	n/a			#s not used
791	Not identified	C		Garage to 684	
792	Not identified	C		Garage fo 683	
793	Not identified	C	180A	Ledge Avenue	
794		n/a			# not used
795	103-61-118	C			
796	103-99-046	NC	203C	Youngblood	Age

Bisbee Residential Historic District

Cochise, Arizona

Name of Property

County and State

797	103-63-147?	C			
798	Not identified	NC		Shearer	Age
799	103-61-430	n/a		Garage to 758	
800	103-56-050	C	63A	Wood Canyon Road	
801	103-56-049	NC		Wood Canyon Road	Integrity
802	103-56-053A	NC		Wood Canyon Road	Integrity
803	103-56-046	I		Wood Canyon Road	Inaccessible
804	103-56-046	I		Wood Canyon Road	Inaccessible
805	103-56-044	I		Wood Canyon Road	Inaccessible
806	103-56-046	I		Wood Canyon Road	Inaccessible
807	103-56-043	NC			Age
808	103-56-026	I			Inaccessible
809	103-56-026	I			Inaccessible
810	103-56-026	I			Inaccessible
811	103-56-026	I			Inaccessible
812	103-56-027C	NC	44	Wood Canyon Road	Age
813	103-56-027C	C	44	Wood Canyon Road	
814	611-05-025B	NC		Locklin Avenue	Integrity
815	103-56-023	C	27	Wood Canyon Road	
816	103-56-022	C	27	Wood Canyon Road	
817	Not identified	I		Wood Canyon Road	Inaccessible
818	Not identified	C	120	Locklin Avenue	
819	not identified	C	120	Locklin Avenue	
820	103-60-290	X		Locklin Avenue	Gone
821	Not identified	I			Inaccessible
822	103-60-311F/G?	NC	1646	West Boulevard	Not in boundary
823	103-60-208	NC		West Boulevard	Integrity
824	611-05-055B	NC		Compton Avenue	Age
825	611-05-019B	C	1004	Compton Avenue	
826	103-60-202	I			Inaccessible
827	103-60-203	I			Inaccessible
828	103-60-168	C	940	Sims Road	
829	103-60-165	C	934	Sims Road	
830	103-60-133	NC	Above	Sims Road/Pace Avenue	Age
831	103-60-127	NC		Pace Avenue	Age
832	103-60-128	C		Pace Avenue	
833	103-60-130A	C	826B	Sims Road	
834	103-60-131A	C	826A	Sims Road	
835	103-60-125	NC		Pace Avenue	Carport to NC house
836	103-60-356	C		Tombstone Canyon Road	
837	103-60-347	NC		Locklin Avenue?	Age
838	103-60-115C?	NC	802	Gentry Avenue	
839	103-60-113?	NC	800	Gentry Avenue	2 sheds to NC house
840	103-60-111E	I	802B	Gentry Avenue	Inaccessible
841	103-60-109	I		Gentry Avenue	Inaccessible
842	103-60-112A	C	800B	Gentry Avenue	
843	103-60-102	NC	740	Gentry Avenue	Garage to NC house

Bisbee Residential Historic District

Cochise, Arizona

Name of Property

County and State

844	103-60-106	I			Inaccessible
845	103-60-099	C	734	Gentry Avenue	
846	103-60-097	C	734D	Gentry Avenue	
847	103-60-098	I			Inaccessible
848	103-60-096	NC	Above	Spring Canyon Avenue	Integrity
849	103-60-218B	NC	42D	Spring Canyon Avenue	Age
850	103-60-216A	C	45C	Spring Canyon Avenue	
851	103-60-231	NC	53	Spring Canyon Avenue	Age
852	103-60-338B	C	745	Tombstone Canyon Road	
853	103-60-238	NC		Tombstone Canyon Road	Inaccessible
854	103-60-239A	NC		Tombstone Canyon Road	Inaccessible
855	103-60-242D	NC		Star Avenue	Integrity
856	103-60-320A	NC	13	Locklin Avenue	Integrity
857	103-60-320A	NC	13	Locklin Avenue	Integrity
858	103-60-272	I			Inaccessible
859	103-60-273	I			Inaccessible
860	103-60-317	C	107	Locklin Avenue	
861	103-60-314	C	107A	Locklin Avenue	
862	103-60-314	I			Inaccessible
863	103-60-278A	I			Inaccessible
864	103-60-256	I			Inaccessible
865	103-60-074	I			Inaccessible
866	103-60-079	I			Inaccessible
867	103-60-053	I			Inaccessible
868	not identified	NC		Star Avenue	Integrity
869	not identified	C	705	Moon Canyon Avenue	
870	103-59-155	NC		Moon Canyon Avenue	Integrity
871	103-59-153	C		Moon Canyon Avenue	
872	103-59-139	I			Inaccessible
873	103-59-138C	NC	300	Star Avenue	Integrity
874	103-59-132?	NC		Moon Canyon Avenue	Age
875	103-59-151	I			Inaccessible
876	103-59-146	C		Star or Adams	Garage
877	103-59-148	C	5 1/2	Moon Canyon Avenue	
878	103-59-147	NC		Moon Canyon Avenue	
879	103-59-144	NC	5B	Star Avenue	Integrity
880	103-59-142	I			Inaccessible
881	103-59-143	I			Inaccessible
882	103-60-032B	I			Inaccessible
883	103-60-033A	C		Tombstone Canyon	
884	103-60-030	C	642	Cantner Street	
885	103-60-038	C		Ikler Street	
886	103-60-044A	C		Ikler Street	
887	103-60-041A	NC	634D	Ikler Street	Integrity
888	103-60-031	I			Inaccessible
889	103-60-039A	C	642	Cantner Street	Garage
890	103-60-026	C		Tombstone Canyon Road	
891	103-60-025	C	630	Tombstone Canyon Road	

Bisbee Residential Historic District

Cochise, Arizona

Name of Property

County and State

892	103-60-021	NC	628	Tombstone Canyon Road	Workshop to #407 modern
893	103-60-018	C	620	Tombstone Canyon Road	
894	103-60-016	NC	620	Tombstone Canyon Road	Carport/ studio (modern)
895	103-60-012	NC	608	Tombstone Canyon Road	shed to #399 (may be missing)
896	103-60-009A	NC	606A	Tombstone Canyon Road	Integrity
897	103-60-005	C	602	Tombstone Canyon Road	Carport
898	103-60-007C or 103-60-006A	C		Warren Hill Street	
899	103-60-004	C	606A	Tombstone Canyon Road	Garage
900	103-59-103	I			Inaccessible
901	103-59-104	I			Inaccessible
902	103-59-098	I			Inaccessible
903	103-59-092	I			Inaccessible
904	103-59-063B	I		Adams Avenue	Inaccessible
905	103-59-057	NC	539	Tombstone Canyon Road	Integrity
906	103-59-053	C		Mayor Street	
907	103-61-022B?	C	523	Tombstone Canyon Road	
908	103-60-006	C		Tombstone Canyon Road	
909	103-61-007A?	C		Tombstone Canyon Road	
910	103-61-011A	NC			Garage, of unknown age
911	103-61-042	I			Inaccessible
912	103-61-045A	I		Brophy	Inaccessible
913	103-61-050	C		Brophy	
914	103-61-051	C	506	Brophy	
915	103-61-048	NC		Appears to be 2-story addition to 916	Age
916	103-61-052	C			
917	103-61-017	C	514 1/2	Brophy Avenue	
918	103-61-039	I		Tombstone Canyon Road/Brophy Avenue	Inaccessible
919	103-61-039	NC	508	Tombstone Canyon Road (rear)	Age
920	103-61-039	I	506	Tombstone Canyon Road (rear)	Inaccessible
921	103-61-040	X		Brophy Avenue	Gone
922	103-61-033?	I		Tombstone Canyon Road/Brophy Avenue	

923	103-61-061	I		Brophy Avenue/Roberts Avenue	
924	103-61-054A	NC		Brophy Avenue/Roberts Avenue	Integrity
925	103-61-060	C		Roberts Avenue	
926	103-61-072	NC		Roberts Avenue	Garage, of unknown age
927	103-61-078	NC	444	Roberts Avenue	Modern
928	103-61-083	NC		Roberts Avenue	Modern
929	103-61-114B	C		Perley Avenue	
930	103-61-112	I		Roberts Avenue	Inaccessible
931	103-61-087	I			Inaccessible
932	103-61-093A	C	418	Roberts Avenue	
933	103-61-093A	C	418A	Roberts Avenue (shed to house)	
934	103-61-089	C		Quarry Canyon Avenue	
935	103-61-091	NC		Quarry Canyon Avenue	Integrity
936	103-61-236A	NC		Quarry Canyon Avenue	Garage, of unknown age
937	103-61-265	NC		Quarry Canyon Avenue	Shed, of unknown age
938	103-61-479A	C		Quarry Canyon Avenue	
939	103-61-482/3A?	I		Higgins Avenue	Inaccessible
940	103-61-482	NC		Higgins Avenue	Ingrity
941	103-61-482	NC		Higgins Avenue	Age
942	103-61-480	X		Higgins Avenue	Gone
943	103-61-478	X		Higgins Avenue	Gone
944	103-61-122A	NC			Garage, of unknown age
945	103-61-098	NC		Garage to #946	unknown age
946	103-61-098	NC	404C	Mason Hill	Age
	Not identified	NC	404B	Mason Hill (rear)	Shed, of unknown age
948	103-61-100	C	410A	Mason Hill	
949	Not identified	X			Gone
950	Not identified	NC		Garden Avenue (rear of #254)	Shed, of unknown age
951	103-61-150D	NC	420	Garden Avenue	Integrity
952	Not identified	I	411	Tombstone Canyon Road (rear)	Inaccessible
953	103-61-076	X		Tombstone Canyon Road	Gone
954	103-61-073	NC		Garden Avenue	Age
955	103-11-169D, C	NC		Mayor Street	Garage, or unknown age
956	103-61-155?	C	425	Garden Avenue	
957	103-61-026	C	505	Tombstone Canyon Road	
958	103-59-001/002?	C		Mayor Street	Garage
959	103-59-019	I		Mayor Street	Garage

960	103-61-020?	NC	509-511	Tombstone Canyon Road	Garage/guest house to #381
961	103-61-021	NC	513	Tombstone Canyon Road	Garage to #379
962	103-59-029?	I		Mayor Street	Inaccessible
963	103-59-037A?	I		unnamed spur from Adams Avenue	Inaccessible
964	103-59-036A	I		unnamed spur from Adams Avenue	Inaccessible
965	103-59-030	I		Mayor Street	Inaccessible
966	103-59-033B	NC	507D	Mason Hill	Age
967	103-59-003	C		Mason Hill	
968	103-59-004B	C	501C	Mason Hill	
969	103-61-169B?	NC	437A	Mayor Street	Age
970	103-61-169B	NC	435D	Mayor Street	Integrity
971	103-61-173	NC	433	Mayor Street	Age
972	103-61-174	X		Mayor Street	Gone
973	103-59-033C	C	507F	Mason Hill	
974	103-59-017B	I		Laundry Hill	
975	103-59-015	I		Laundry Hill	
976	103-59-014	C	501H	Laundry Hill	
977	103-59-017B	C	501F	Laundry Hill	
978	103-61-204A	NC		Adams Avenue	Integrity
979	103-61-194	C	29	Art Avenue	
980	103-61-165	NC	15	Art Avenue	
981	103-61-160	X		Art Avenue	Gone
982	103-61-161	C	15A	Laundry	
983	103-61-159	C	413	Garden Avenue	
984	103-61-163	NC		Tombstone Canyon	Age
985	103-61-162	C		Art Avenue	
986	103-61-162	C	8	Art Avenue	
987	103-61-164	C	15	Art Avenue	
988	103-61-328	C		Art Avenue	
989	103-61-228	C		Art Avenue	
990	103-61-227	C	10	Art Avenue	
991	103-61-229	NC	12B	Art Avenue	Integrity
992	103-61-224/6	NC	14	Art Avenue	Integrity
993	103-61-210A	C	18	Art Avenue	
994	103-61-210A	C	18	Art Avenue (rear)	
995	103-61-288	I		O'Hare Avenue	Inaccessible
996	103-61-289	C		O'Hare Avenue	Garage to #550
997	103-61-271	NC		Curve Street	Not Visible
998	103-61-337	NC		Tombstone Canyon Road	Shed, of unknown age
999	103-61-337	NC		Tombstone Canyon Road	Integrity
1000	103-61-338	C		Tombstone Canyon Road	
1001	103-61-343	NC	217	Tombstone Canyon Road	Garage of #530, of unknown age

Name of Property	County and State
1002 103-61-343?	NC Tombstone Canyon Road Garage to #531, of unknown age
1003 103-61-346	NC Tombstone Canyon Road Garage, of unknown age
1004 103-61-347	C Tombstone Canyon Road
1005 103-61-345	C Tombstone Canyon Road
1006 103-61-313	NC Quality Hill Road/Ledge Avenue Shed, of unknown age
1007 103-61-400A	NC Quality Plaza Shed, of unknown age
1008 103-61-424	X Ledge Avenue Gone
1009 103-61-375	NC 129 High Road Integrity
1010 103-61-363B	NC High Road Integrity
1011 103-61-359	C High Road
1012 103-62-054	C High Road
1013 103-62-053	C 119 High Road
1014 103-62-056	NC 68 High Road Integrity
1015 103-62-058?	NC Shearer Avenue Age
1016 103-62-058?	NC 80-82 Shearer Avenue Shed, of unknown age
1017 103-62-059	NC Shearer Avenue Age
1018	n/a
1019 103-63-005	NC 44 High Road Age
1020 103-62-061	NC Shearer Avenue
1021 103-62-062	C Shearer Avenue
1022 103-62-073	C 38 High Road
1023 103-62-063	C 88 Shearer Avenue
1024 103-62-065	NC 77 Shearer Avenue Integrity
1025 103-62-089	NC 41A Hunt Avenue Integrity
1026 103-62-090	C 37D Temby Avenue
1027 103-62-080A	X Temby Avenue Gone
1028 103-62-082A	NC Temby Avenue/Shearer Avenue
1029 103-62-107	C Temby Avenue
1030 103-62-108	NC Temby Avenue/Clawson Avenue Integrity
1031	n/a # not used
1032 103-62-103	NC 35 Temby Avenue Integrity
1033 103-62-094	NC 29 Keller Road Integrity
1034 103-62-113A	NC Temby Avenue Integrity
1035 103-62-113A	X Temby Avenue Gone
1036 103-62-220	NC Temby Avenue/Clawson Avenue Integrity
1037 103-63-027	C Temby Avenue
1038 103-63-031	NC Temby Avenue Integrity
1039 103-63-032	C Temby Avenue
1040 Not identified	X Gone
1041 103-63-034	NC Temby Avenue Integrity
1042 103-63-035A	C Temby Avenue
1043 103-63-036	NC Temby Avenue Integrity
1044 103-63-038	C 1B Temby Avenue

Bisbee Residential Historic District

Cochise, Arizona

Name of Property

County and State

1045	103-63-039	NC		Temby Avenue	Integrity
1046	103-63-043	C	128B	Opera Drive	
1047	103-62-227	NC		Temby Avenue	Age or Integrity
1048	103-62-226	C		Temby Avenue	
1049	103-62-229	C		Temby Avenue	
1050	103-62-229	C		Temby Avenue	
1051	103-62-231	NC		Temby Avenue	Shed, of unknown age
1052	103-62-231	NC		Temby Avenue	Shed, of unknown age
1053	103-63-040	C		Temby Avenue	
1054	103-63-041A	C		Opera Drive/Temby Avenue	
1055	103-62-237	X		Opera Drive	Gone
1056	103-63-050	NC		Opera Drive	Wall
1057	103-63-059?	C		Opera Drive	
1058	103-63-048	C		Opera Drive	
1059	103-63-056	C	134D	Opera Drive	
1060		NC		Opera Drive	Shed, of unknown age
1061	103-63-063	C	140C	Hill Street	
1062	103-63-072	C	200F	Hill Street	
1063	103-63-083	NC		Walsh Avenue	Not Visible; Inaccessible
1064	103-63-086	NC		Walsh Avenue	Water Tank, indeterminate age
1065	103-63-100A/099A?	NC		Opera Drive	Garage, of unknown age
1066	103-63-114A	X		Opera Drive	Gone
1067	103-63-107	C		Opera Drive	
1068	103-63-108	C		Opera Drive	
1069	103-63-109	NC		Brewery Gulch Road	Integrity
1070	103-63-147	C		Brewery Gulch Road	
1071	103-63-141	C		Brewery Gulch Road	
1072	103-63-146	NC		Brewery Gulch Road	Integrity
1073	103-63-110	X		Brewery Gulch Road	Gone
1074	103-62-359?	C	118	OK Street	
1075	103-62-359	NC		OK Street	Age
1076	103-99-047/035?	NC		OK Street	Integrity
1077	103-99-033?	X		OK Street	Gone
1078	103-99-030	NC	136	OK Street	Integrity
1079	103-99-044	C		OK Street	
1080	103-62-368A	C		Youngblood Hill Drive	
1081	103-62-373	NC		Brewery Gulch Road	Wall
1082	103-99-061	C		OK Street	
1083	103-99-058?	NC		OK Street	Integrity
1084	103-99-066A	C		OK Street	
1085	103-99-060A?	X		OK Street	Gone
1086	103-99-054A?	NC		OK Street	Not Visible
1087	103-99-069	C	218A	OK Street	

Bisbee Residential Historic DistrictName of PropertyCochise, ArizonaCounty and State

1088	103-99-054?	NC	OK Street	Shed, of unknown age
1089	103-63- 178A/B?	NC	Brewery Gulch Road	Shed, of unknown age
1090	103-63-192A	C	Brewery Gulch Road	
1091	103-63-196	NC	Brewery Gulch Road	Integrity
1092	103-31-196	C	Brewery Gulch Road	
1093	103-63-199A	NC	Brewery Gulch Road	Age
1094	611-05-035K?	NC	Brewery Gulch Road	Integrity
1095	103-63-207	NC	Brewery Gulch Road	Garage/ shed, of unknown age
1096	103-63-205	NC	Brewery Gulch Road	Integrity
1097	611-05-035K	C	Zacatecas Canyon	
1098	611-05-035P	C	Zacatecas Canyon	
1099	611-05-035K	C	Zacatecas Canyon	
1100	611-05-035K	NC	Zacatecas Canyon	Shed, of unknown age
1101	611-05-035K	NC	Zacatecas Canyon	Age
1102	611-05-035K	NC	Zacatecas Canyon	Shed, of unknown age
1103	611-05-035K	C	Zacatecas Canyon	

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning & Development

Architecture

Period of Significance

1894-1938

Significant Dates

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply)

Property is:

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

Period of Significance (justification)

The district's period of significance is from 1894 to 1938. The beginning of this period represents the time from which the earliest surviving buildings in the district date. New construction of housing in Old Bisbee largely ended prior to the start of World War II, by which time the primary center of growth in Bisbee was located in the newer Warren Townsite, located to the south of the original settlement. The end of the period of significance has been chosen to encompass the work accomplished by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) during the Great Depression.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria)

The Bisbee Residential Historic District is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the theme of Community Planning and Development in Bisbee, Arizona. The district is also nominated to the National Register under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as its contributing properties embody the distinctive vernacular building types and construction methods of the era from the 1890s through the 1930s. As one of the most intact examples of a historic mining town remaining in Arizona, the district is nominated at the State level of significance.

Narrative Statement of Significance (provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance)

The Bisbee Residential Historic District is nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A for its association with the theme of Community Planning and Development in Bisbee, Arizona. The organization of buildings, neighborhoods, and elements of urban infrastructure illustrate the evolution of the town of Bisbee from its earliest days as a frontier-era mining camp into a major urban center of early twentieth century Arizona. The character of the community also reflects its later years of decline resulting from the dual effects of a weak world market for copper in the late 1920s and 1930s, and the slow exhaustion of its principal mines. Evidence of this change is found in the numerous structures constructed by New Deal-era employment programs during the 1930s. Minor historic themes of commerce, industry, and education are also associated with the district and are evidenced in a number of non-residential buildings and structures.

The district is also nominated to the National Register under Criterion C as its contributing properties embody the distinctive vernacular building types and construction methods of the era from the 1890s through the 1930s. Most of the district's residences are small and unstyled, although clearly conveying through their general form and massing the era of their construction. A smaller number of houses constructed for the upper echelons of the social hierarchy contain the distinctive elements of building styles popular during the first third of the twentieth century. In addition to the character of individual buildings, the layout of Bisbee's neighborhoods reflects the nearly unique (in Arizona) development of the community to conform to the natural contours of its canyon environment. The vernacular character of the district's layout of property parcels, which more organically reflects the natural contours of the region, are in marked contrast to the rectilinear grid typically used to guide urban growth.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The significance of the Bisbee Residential Historic District closely matches that of the previously National Register-listed Bisbee [Commercial] Historic District, a significance that is ultimately derived (a) from mining, the community's primary *raison d'être* from its very first days and (b) from nearly a century of close, even paternalistic association with Phelps Dodge Corporationⁱ, one of the most important industrial organizations of the twentieth century. Although Bisbee's beginnings predate the operations of Phelps Dodge in the area, the town's physical and social development were closely intertwined, first with the earlier mining companies which eventually merged into Phelps Dodge, and then with the successor company itself. Still another characteristic of the district contributing to its significance is (c) the presence in the district of multiple infrastructure properties, either for landscape stability such as retaining walls, for pedestrian transportation such as bridges and stair, or for flood control. Older examples such as timber cribbed retaining walls are based on direct transfers of mining technology. New examples, based on modern engineering in concrete or masonry, were constructed during the Depression era by the local operations of two New Deal national service agencies: the Works Progress (later Work Projects) Administration (WPA), and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).

Between the discovery of rich ore deposits in the Mule Mountains in 1877 and the closure of major mining operations in 1974, Bisbee's community development was guided in large measure by the varying market for copper, the exploration and eventual exhaustion of its local ore bodies, and commanding position of the Phelps Dodge Corporation to order its economic and social life. Most of Bisbee's mineral production, mainly copper, came from a tract of ore-bearing land, two by three miles in surface area, and situated immediately to the southeast of the commercial center of town (Bisbee Historic District). In order to exploit this rich tract of ore, an immense industrial plant had been constructed by 1900 in this same small area, including head frames, a power plant, converters, railroad sidings and freight station. From this same small area, nearly eight billion pounds of copper, 355 million pounds of zinc, 324 million pounds of lead, 100 million ounces of silver, eight million ounces of gold and 11 million pounds of manganese were produced by the end of operations in 1975 (Bailey 2002, x). After the smelting function was moved to the new town of Douglas in 1904, Old Bisbee, with newly –cleaner air, continued to flourish as the area's chief commercial, cultural and residential center until the closing of the mines. Bisbee's regional prominence increased when it was made the seat of Cochise County in 1929, and government employment remained a major sector of the local economy in the post-mining era.

Near the peak of mining activity, Bisbee's population (10,000 in 1910; 18,000 in 1906, and 25,000 in 1916) was housed within just 660 acres of mostly very hilly, difficult terrain (Bailey 2002, ix; Bush, 4). Today, the appearance of Old Bisbee is very similar to the way it was in 1916, with frame houses seemingly sited on top of one another, set into terraces or benches cut into the steeply sloped hillsides, and connected by long stairways or by roads following the zig zag contours of those same steep hillsides. Far from presenting the appearance and layout of a well-planned company town such as the nearby satellite town of Warren developed by the Calumet & Arizona in 1905, Old Bisbee maintains the look and layout of an early mining boomtown. One writer on company towns in the American West states:

Bisbee, like many other mining camps, did not develop as a consciously planned company town... private saloons, stores, lumberyards, and other businesses found their way into town. The layout...

ⁱ In 2007, Freeport-McMoRan Gold & Copper, Inc. acquired Phelps Dodge Corporation, creating the world's largest publicly traded copper company. References in this document, however, will use the Phelps Dodge name in its historic context.

could hardly be well planned, for its location in a narrow canyon [sic] compelled those who built houses to locate them wherever convenience dictated (Allen, 47).

Nonetheless, Old Bisbee, though lacking the layout of a classically planned company town, soon developed some of its attributes: a company hospital, a masonry company store, a brick company-built library, and, by 1902, the prestigious Copper Queen Hotel. Another attribute of a company town is a distinctive area of substantial homes built and leased by the company to mine managers, physicians and other members of its managerial class. In Bisbee, this elite neighborhood was built on lots where only the surface was leased to such individuals, while the company retained the subsurface rights. In fact, much of Bisbee was constructed over potentially minable land. The satellite community of Lowell, located between Old Bisbee and the Warren Townsite, was later largely obliterated during expansions of the Lavender Pit open mining operation. Bisbee, it should be noted, is also well known thanks to the national prominence it gained during the labor strike of 1917, which resulted in the notorious Bisbee Deportation.

Chronological Pattern of Residential Development

Bisbee's earliest residential development took place in the period 1880-1900, and occurred directly north of the commercial-industrial center along the north-south axis of Brewery Gulch. In the following decades, much of the town's further residential development shifted away from Brewery Gulch toward a more westward path generally along the east-west axis of Tombstone Canyon. The sequence of Bisbee's Sanborn fire insurance maps clearly documents this change. The town's earliest Sanborn map (1901) covered only a built-up area along the north-south Brewery Gulch axis directly north of the early smelter and Copper Queen Glory Hole, with growth going only as far west as the prominent landmark of Castle Rock.

The 1906 Sanborn map illustrates the rapid westward growth of the residential area, starting with areas of mixed upscale and middle class residential housing in hilly neighborhoods, such as Quality Hill, Higgins Hill and Masons Hill just west of the center, with development reaching as far as Moon Canyon. Growth continued in the following decade, with more middle and working class neighborhoods being constructed in the same westerly direction as far as the lower slopes of the Mule Mountains. Much of Bisbee's development existed to its present extent by 1916, a date which also corresponds with an all-time high in Bisbee's copper production. A modest amount of further expansion took place after 1916, mostly along either side of Tombstone Canyon, and its tributary small canyons or on West Boulevard, its western extension. The extent of this development is illustrated by the 1930 Sanborn map, which indicates a built-up area substantially matching that of the current city boundary.

From a peak of 25,000 in 1916, Bisbee's population began a steady decline (the U.S. Census estimate for 2006 is about 6,100). In general, very few new structures of any kind were built in the residential area after about 1930. In fact, there occurred a slow attrition in the housing stock as the buildings, often flimsily constructed in the first place, succumbed to fire, neglect, or simply abandonment. The substantial number of empty foundations, retaining walls, or terraces on every hillside that once supported buildings is visible evidence of this decline. The lower price of copper coincident with the Great Depression of the 1930s accelerated the decline as production and population fell further.

Copper Discovery and Speculation (1877-1883)

Until the late 1870s, the Mule Mountains and their region were relatively unexplored with the exception of a trail through the mountains, along which was located a desert spring. This spring, near Castle Rock, was the only source of water for Apaches crossing from the Sulphur Springs Valley west through Mule Pass to

get them to the San Pedro River. This spring was documented as early as 1848 (Bailey 1983, 11). The discovery of copper in the Mule Mountains is credited to two Army men, Lt. John Rucker and Jack Dunn, dispatched from Fort Bowie to track down Apaches in 1877. They found indications in the mountains around Mule Gulch, later called Tombstone Canyon, suggesting the presence of copper, lead and silver. They took samples and established a claim, recorded later that year in Tucson, as the area was at the time still part of Pima County. Jack Dunn notified a lone prospector, George Warren, about the barely-explored area. Rucker and Dunn were limited in their actions by Army rules, while Warren, a civilian, was not. Within a few months, Warren had obtained development capital and laid claim to over a dozen mines, the most significant being the Neptune Mine. Though Warren's name was in the end attached to the whole of the local mining district, he later fell prey to unscrupulous associates and intemperance, sold or lost his mining properties, and ended his life in poverty (Bailey 2002, 9-15, 17-20).

In 1878, a primitive furnace was constructed in Tombstone Canyon, near Castle Rock and the spring (Cox, 13-14). The original Copper Queen Mine and adjacent Copper King Mine were located in December, 1878. By 1880, the mining camp, at first called Mule Gulch, had a population of about 500 people (Bailey 1983, 49), and a post office was created. The informal camp quickly developed into a town of sorts, and the name Bisbee was given to the camp in honor of Judge DeWitt Bisbee. Bisbee, who was associated with the San Francisco mining and investment firm of Williams and Bisbee, was responsible for initial financial support, but he never saw the town named for him (Bailey 2002, 110). Though the new town was hardly imposing, the sudden and recent mining activity there and in silver mining town of Tombstone to the northeast created a sudden increase in population in a then-remote part of Arizona Territory. The Territorial Legislature responded to the need for more local government by carving out a separate Cochise County in February, 1881, with Tombstone as its seat.

During 1880, the price of copper jumped from 12 to 20 cents per pound, reflecting increased demand engendered by the arrival of electric light, which in turn fueled a new intensity of mining activity. Bisbee's population exploded from a few hundred to several thousand. In that year, a major ore body was discovered on the north-facing slope of Copper Queen Hill, at a spot that would be known as the Glory Hole. By year's end, from this mine's 90 percent pure ore, half a million pounds of copper were produced a month (Cox, 33). A smelter was built for processing Glory Hole ore, and production began at the foot of Queen Hill directly below the Glory Hole, near today's US Route 80 overpass (Newkirk, 36).

One of the key figures in Bisbee history, James Douglas, a Canadian and agent for the Chemical Copper Company of Pennsylvania, appeared on the local scene in 1881. He came to inspect the Copper Queen for possible purchase from its majority owners, John Ballard and William Martin. A frugal, loyal and honest hard worker, Douglas was educated in Edinburgh and Ontario in metallurgy, chemistry and geology, and had developed innovations in ore processing for the Pennsylvania mines. Impressed with the quality of the Copper Queen, he recommended its purchase. But before the company acted, another Pennsylvania firm, Phelps Dodge and Company, hired Douglas away. Anson Phelps had started that company after the Revolutionary War, initially as a leather goods firm. The company, which later specialized in general merchandise for the expanding western frontier, acquired Ansonia, a copper and brass kettle maker which needed steady supply of copper to maintain its share of the increasing telegraph wire market. On Douglas' recommendation, it purchased the Atlanta claim adjoining the Copper Queen. This marked the beginning of Phelps Dodge influence over Bisbee.

Phelps Dodge placed Douglas in charge of its operations, and soon he advised the company to purchase the Copper Queen itself. For his services, Douglas received a 10 percent interest in the mining operation. Under his direction, three disappointing years of exploration and a near termination of the operation, were

followed, in 1884, by his discovery of a great ore body in the recently purchased Atlanta claim, then renamed the Czar mine (Cox, 47-48; Bailey 2002, 53-55). The Copper Queen then bought up adjacent shafts to secure ore bodies surrounding the productive Czar and Copper Queen shafts. Purchasing adjacent claims together with the financial and geological acumen of Douglas kept the Copper Queen in business, making millions for Phelps Dodge.

Expansion and Town Formation, 1884-1900

Bisbee's most expansive era began in 1884 following the discovery of rich ore bodies. This ensured the town's long-term economic stability, and prompted new investment in both mines and the town. Though discoveries up to this time were of high grade ore located close to the surface, large-scale development had to wait for the arrival of low-cost transportation allowing copper to be shipped to refineries on both the east and west coasts (Newkirk, 111). In 1882, the New Mexico & Arizona railroad built a line from the new main Southern Pacific line at Benson south to Fairbank, along the San Pedro River. In 1889, Phelps Dodge built the Arizona and Southeast railroad from the railhead at Fairbank further south to Bisbee. This extension of railroad facilities into Bisbee was a primary factor fostering an increased mineral production, thus enabling the local economy to support a larger population. The resultant influx of people caused the town to rapidly assume a modestly urban appearance for the first time.

More substantial wood and stone buildings began to replace the tents and shacks of earlier years. Two business districts developed along the bottoms of both main canyons, with the principal one running east-west along the Tombstone Canyon stage route, and a smaller one running north-south along Brewery Gulch. Residential areas developed on higher ground both north and west of the business districts, and it was during this period that the general outlines of the residential district began to take on its present overall form.

By 1884, the Copper Queen Company owned most of the claims. In 1885, Phelps Dodge merged with the Copper Queen Company to operate thereafter under the name of the Copper Queen Consolidated Company, with James Douglas as its manager. The newly-formed entity became the single largest property owner in the area. In the years that followed, Phelps Dodge continued to buy up additional claims. By 1892, Phelps Dodge also acquired the Neptune mine, along with its smelter at Hereford (Cox, 27; Bailey 1983, 23). Bisbee by 1900 had been transformed from a camp of prospectors and miners into a corporate town dominated by one entity, the Copper Queen Consolidated Company. Bisbee had a population of over 6,000, a quarter of whom were drawing wages from Copper Queen Consolidated. The Electric Age had begun and copper was in high demand, and the town's ore bodies continued to produce high quality ore. In contrast to other mining-dependent towns that waned after initial boom, Bisbee appeared to have stabilized into a permanent town with an assured future.

City-Building, 1901-1917

By 1902, Bisbee, with about 8,000 people, had become the third largest city in Arizona Territory. In that year, the town was incorporated. The same group of men responsible for initiating the drive for town incorporation also created the Bisbee Improvement Company, intended to introduce badly needed municipal services. Incorporated in 1901, this public service company had Walter Douglas, general manager of the Copper Queen Mining Company, as its president; William Brophy, general manager of the Copper Queen Store as vice president; Copper Queen Assistant Superintendent S.W. French as secretary-treasurer; and Ben Williams, J. B. Angius and Lemuel Shattuck as directors (Bailey 2002, 152). This civic enterprise, with its management so closely interwoven with that of the Copper Queen Mining Company, had started, in

1900, with the construction of an electric, ice and cold storage plant in upper Mule Gulch. Next, the company established telephone communications between Bisbee and Douglas, with a switchboard at the Copper Queen Hotel. Bisbee Improvement next installed a larger generating plant at its Lowell facility, as well as a 30-ton per day ice plant, with both plants enlarged in 1907. Distribution of natural gas was next, in 1911, when Bisbee Improvement took over the operations of International Gas and Light, a Los Angeles firm that had failed to maintain its service on Main Street in 1905-06 (Bailey 2002, 152).

Basic infrastructure improvements continued to be put in place by the new municipal government, and included brick paving on Main, Howell and Brewery Avenue by 1906. By 1908, 14 miles of sewer mains and laterals had been installed, greatly reducing the former chronic incidence of typhoid and smallpox (Bailey 1983, 59). Another serious and recurring problem in the closely spaced frame buildings of the business district were severe fires, such as those of 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1907, and the major conflagration of 1908 (Bailey 2002, 134-136). This problem was greatly reduced by the gradual replacement of frame structures with brick, available since the arrival of the railroad in 1889. All Main Street frame buildings were replaced by 1910. In addition, starting in 1909, a bond issue helped equip the fire department with modern facilities, and a new fire station (Br-297) followed in 1914 at 641 Tombstone Canyon, well within the western portion of the residential district. A 250,000 gallon fire suppression water tank was built in upper Tombstone Canyon (adjacent to Br-224), filled with water pumped up from a spring just below the tank along Mule Gulch (at Br-701). By 1917, all of Bisbee's fire companies were motorized (Bailey 2002, 136).

Four severe problems loomed over Bisbee's growing urban environment, threatening its status as an up-and-coming metropolis. These were fires, floods, disease, and smelter smoke air pollution. As all four threatened the community's safety, health and livability, solutions were eventually found for all four during the first two decades of the twentieth century. For example, by 1904, non-stop smelter operations at the Copper Queen had created an unpleasant, even dangerous atmospheric environment, as fumes often collected in the low-lying canyons, particularly in Tombstone Canyon (Newkirk, 61-62; Schwantes 2000, 95). Two giant dust flues had been constructed in 1893 on the north-facing slope of Queen Hill to alleviate the pollution, but the effect was nullified with an increasing amount of sulfur-bearing ores being smelted. The decision was finally made to move smelting operations to a new smelter town, 24 miles southeast of Bisbee, where a more reliable supply of water and better rail access were available. The new town was named Douglas, in honor of James Douglas, who had initially identified this preferred site in 1889. The Copper Queen Mining Company subsequently surveyed the site and, by 1903, had completed the new smelting facility (Bailey 2002, 63-64).

Canyon floods were a serious problem for the town as early as 1890, especially in its central district, which was located at the juncture of Tombstone Canyon and Brewery Gulch. Wooden floodgates were placed in Tombstone Canyon, and wooden flow channels created to redirect the waters. After several bad floods, a new "subway" or wood-covered flood channel, was built through the downtown district, and extended to Castle Rock. This and other temporary measures failed and storm waters continued to transport huge boulders, wood debris, livestock and, once, even a small house, depositing them either in the street or in the lower reach of the channel. Following Bisbee's most devastating flood, in 1908, the council awarded a contract to construct a new channel in concrete, called the Mule Gulch Channel (Br-655). This structure, with later upstream improvements, has for the most part succeeded in bringing this flooding problem under control (Hewett Associates, 2).

Up to 1900, construction expertise in Bisbee reflected the abilities of local builders, and thus remained quite basic. However, starting about 1900, a small group of local or regional architects began to contribute in an

important way to the development of Bisbee's commercial district, especially for the rebuilding of Main Street after the great 1908 fire. While architects were less frequently involved in residential building projects, they nonetheless made a somewhat significant contribution in the development of the residential district. The first architect whose efforts appeared in Bisbee was Henry Trost (1860-1933), founder and senior partner of the firm of Trost and Trost, of Tucson, and later El Paso. Insofar as is known currently, Trost did not carry out any work in the residential district. He did, however, design a number of buildings in Old Bisbee's commercial district, including the Loretto School (1907) on Higgins Hill, as well as a number of residences of different styles in Warren from 1907 to 1919 (Tom Vaughan article, *Bisbee Review*, Nov. 27, 1983).

The next important architect in Bisbee was Frederick Hurst (1856-1923). Hurst was a Canadian who came to Bisbee in about 1902 to work for the Copper Queen Consolidated Company. He appears to have helped his predecessor at the company, F. C. Perkins, in the design of the Bisbee Woman's Club building built in 1902 on Quality Hill (Tom Vaughan article, *Bisbee Review*, Dec. 4, 1983). Curvilinear rafter tail and window trim detailing as well as roof forms similar to those found on the Woman's Club suggests that Hurst (with Perkins?) also designed at least three of the houses built by the company facing Queen Place, known today as Quality Plaza (Br-752, Br-753 & B4-759), and a Pyramidal Cottage on School Hill (Br-529). Together with a new building for the Bisbee Improvement Company on Naco Road, Hurst also designed the Central School, Bisbee's first permanent school, both in 1905. At the end of that year, he resigned his mining company position and opened an office in the Muheim building, probably in the high, sky lit space still extant on the second floor. In addition to a substantial number of commercial buildings for the central district, Hurst also continued to design and build residential buildings, including a circa 1905 two-story Front-Gambrel-and-Wing House with Queen Anne detailing, which he built for himself and his family (Br-577) at 302 A O'Hare/Quarry Canyon Road. After moving to Phoenix in 1911, he worked for the L. D. Knipe firm, became Phoenix Building Inspector in 1922, and in 1923 was killed in an automobile collision.

Lescher and Kibbey of Phoenix, considered the leading architectural firm in Arizona during the first decades of the twentieth century, was the third architectural practice to make a significant, and slightly later, contribution to the development of the residential district. They were responsible for the designs of two school buildings in the district: the 1917 Horace Mann Junior High School at 4 Quality Hill/Ledge Avenue (Br-666) and the 1918 Garfield Elementary School at 818 Tombstone Canyon/Pace Avenue (Br-172). Each school is symmetrical, quite formal in character, and designed in the then popular Neoclassical Revival style for public school buildings.

Shortly before the end of the century, a group of Michigan mining investors began to buy up other properties adjacent to the Copper Queen, including the Irish Mag claim. Organized in 1901 as the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company, this successful and independent operator soon owned 160 acres of mining property surrounding areas developed by Phelps Dodge, plus a newly-built smelter at Douglas (Bailey 1983, 43). The Phelps Dodge interests in Bisbee continued to grow, as the company bought out valuable claims of other, smaller companies including the Lowell and Sacramento mines, purchased in 1903-04. By 1915, Calumet & Arizona's property area matched that of Phelps Dodge, providing the latter company with its only competition for future land acquisition (Newkirk, 76).

Beginning in 1906, the new community of Warren, located six miles southeast of Old Bisbee, was developed by the Warren Realty and Development Company, a subsidiary of the Calumet & Arizona Company. Intended as an alternative to the crowded conditions in Old Bisbee, Warren was designed along City Beautiful principles (Woodward Architectural Group, 22-24). Starting in 1908, that subsidiary also built and operated the Warren-Bisbee Street Railway, the trolley line which connected Warren with Old

Bisbee at least as far as Castle Rock, as well as the settlement in between. Expanded by 1910 to reach Pace Avenue in Old Bisbee, the line and the convenient service it provided remained an important factor in improving transportation and in promoting the development of the western portion of the residential district. In 1928, a bus service replaced the streetcar line over the same route (Francaviglia, 1983, 7-11, 26, 34-35). Today, no vestige remains of this line within the residential district.

A drop in copper prices curtailed mining operations in the years just prior to World War I. By 1915, wartime needs caused the demand for copper to sharply increase, and record high copper prices brought swift production increases. The production of 96,848 tons of metal in 1916 was Bisbee's all-time output record (Leaming, 30). In addition, 1916 marked the all-time high of 25,000 for Bisbee's population. That year also saw the beginning of the end of an era for Bisbee and the Warren Mining District at large. The rapid population growth that characterized earlier periods began to reverse and the Bisbee townsite began to experience a loss in its number of residents. That year, James Douglas retired as president of Phelps Dodge. One of his sons, Walter, also a trained mining engineer, took over the presidency of the company the following year.

A growing scarcity of high-grade ores in Bisbee led, in 1917, to the introduction of open pit (surface) mining, allowing Bisbee's extensive low-grade copper deposits to be utilized (Newkirk, 79). The mechanization possible with this type of mining prompted a reduction in the labor force, and a consequent loss of population, and stagnation of economic development in the area (Newkirk, 112). By 1917, the rise in copper prices related to World War I was felt in the rise in the cost of living but not reflected in the wages of the miners. Their discontent led to a lengthy strike, occurring in wartime, which led to fears of German subversion, Mexican revolutionaries, and anti-Americanism. These fears led to the well-documented Bisbee Deportation, an event of national significance, in which striking miners were loaded onto trains and deported to the New Mexican desert.

Operating for many years under the name of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company, Phelps Dodge finally began operating under its own name in 1917. Another event which took place in 1917 was the purchase of Calumet and Arizona's shares in the Warren Company by Phelps Dodge, which by then had clearly emerged as the dominant power in Bisbee (Varney 1994). In that same year, Phelps Dodge began the first surface mining around Bisbee, consisting of stripping of overburden, in "benches" of different heights, from a low-grade ore body beneath Sacramento Hill, just east of the existing National Register commercial district. Following this preparation, actual production began at this site in 1923, in what by then had become an open-pit mine. In 1931, the two major mining companies in the Warren District, Calumet & Arizona and Phelps Dodge, merged into a larger Phelps Dodge Corporation (Schwantes 2000, 184-85). With the acquisition of the only other mining operation, Denn-Shattuck, in 1947, Phelps Dodge became—and remains—the only mining company with a presence in Bisbee.

Years of Economic Challenge, 1918-1938

From its high point of 25,000 in 1916, Bisbee's population began a steady decline, a trend accompanied by a steady loss of buildings, especially in the residential district. This contraction is clearly illustrated by the substantial number of empty foundations, often with retaining walls and terraces which once supported buildings, which are visible on every hillside above the central district (Newkirk, fig. 28). This decline accelerated during the Great Depression. During the 1930s, the price of copper reached a historic low. Attempts at unionizing the industry never took root as the militancy of miners was tempered by the bad economic times shared by all, management as well as labor.

Many western mining camps faded from history during the Depression, but Bisbee did not follow their fate. One positive factor in its survival came in 1929, with the transfer of the Cochise County seat from Tombstone to Bisbee, which in the following years created new jobs for the community. An Art Deco/Moderne style court house, built near the western edge of the National Register commercial district, was completed in 1931 to the design of Tucson architect Roy Place, providing Bisbee with a fresh and updated symbol of its new stature. Unemployment during the 1930s remained high, alleviated locally by campaigns of two national New Deal relief programs: the Works Progress (later Work Projects) Administration (WPA) and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Construction work by the WPA is easily identified by its logo, "USA/WPA," either cast into concrete floor or street surfaces, or in the form of a surface-mounted circular cast bronze insignia. Insofar as is known, the CCC did not signify its projects in Bisbee.

During two separate campaigns, the WPA accomplished a number of important local infrastructure improvements (Collins 1999, 273, 295). This included paving virtually every street in Bisbee in 1936, many of them within the residential district (*Bisbee Daily Review*, Jan.-May 1936). The WPA also carried out concrete work of various kinds in 1938, both in the central and in the residential districts, including sidewalks, stairs, bridges, retaining walls, and drainage canal repairs (such as Br-648, Br-653, and Br-658) (*Bisbee Daily Review*, Oct.-Dec. 1938). It was also probably during the 1938 campaign that the WPA carried out concrete paving on several streets in the district, including Art and Pace Avenues. The WPA was additionally responsible for constructing at least one city-owned building in the district as part of its 1936 campaign: a combined pump house and mechanical department building, located in upper Tombstone Canyon (Br-701) adjacent to Wood Canyon Road. The WPA returned in 1938 to stucco the exterior of the building, which contains a spring and a pump delivering water to the reservoir on the hill to its north, supply the city's hydrants (*Bisbee Daily Review*, Dec. 10, 1938; Susan Long interview, June, 2002).

The other nationwide New Deal relief program which assisted Bisbee was the Civilian Conservation Corps. The CCC was one of the first programs of the New Deal to put Americans to work (Booth, 84-85; Newkirk, 59-62, 94-98; Collins 1999, 201, 216-17, 254). The city requested help from the CCC with controlling debris carried by floods through side-canyons into the ends of streets. The Soil Conservation Service (SCS) was selected to run the local CCC camp at Naco, as the most appropriate technical service to carry out the work (Seymour 1998, 359-64, 369). This consisted of several different erosion-control tasks in the hills around Old Bisbee, including constructing trails, revegetation using native grasses and water willow, and building a series of rubble masonry check dams along the centerline of upper, rural portions of side-canyons draining into town. These simple dams were built in a number of locations during the period 1935-1937, which included Zacatecas Canyon, Brewery Gulch, Wood Canyon, Spring Canyon, and Art Hill Gulch (Br-657). Even following monsoon rains, they were effective in substantially reducing the amount of debris transported down the side-canyons (Soil Conservation Service, National Archives Record Group 114, Camp SCS-A-18, Naco, Arizona, Oct. 26, 1936, Harold Duncan, Project Superintendent Report).

In earlier periods, the size of Bisbee's population had closely followed the level of copper production. The use of new open-pit mining changed this linkage because the new technique allowed large amounts of copper ore to be removed by a relatively small work force. As a result, despite a sharp rise in copper production, the town's population continued to decline (Newkirk, 113). In 1952, Phelps Dodge started the Lavender Pit, a new surface-mining operation, much larger in scale than the earlier Sacramento Pit, and located just east of it. When the copper ore ran out in both mines, the Lavender Pit and an associated concentrator plant were shut down permanently in December 1974 (Leaming, 27).

Bisbee is today a picturesque and thriving retirement and artists' community, which draws tourists year-round. Unlike many western boom towns, Bisbee has survived as a continuously inhabited town through fires, floods, shortages of natural resources, ups and downs in copper prices, labor disputes and even the cessation of mining operations altogether.

Neighborhood Stratification

Social stratification has been identified as a process, common in mining districts, by which people or neighborhoods are divided by ethnicity or class (Francaviglia 1991, 99). In the first two decades of the community's growth, Bisbee's earliest residential neighborhoods, in the areas of Brewery Gulch, OK Street and Opera Avenue, demonstrated little social stratification. Dwellings were modestly scaled, mostly on small lots, and built by and for a rich mixture of both classes and ethnicities. Residents included independent business men, saloon owners, mine workers and other members of the working class. Some were displaced Europeans, most were Catholic, and many were members of ethnic minorities such as the Cornish and the Serbs.

Beginning about 1900, however, many of Bisbee's hills or canyons acquired distinctly separate ethnic or class identities. Francaviglia identifies house size, location or style as "symbols of stratification," noting that the houses of mining company managers or members of the managerial class are often clustered in identifiable enclaves, on a hillside or hilltop location (Francaviglia 1992, 99-192). He also points out that miners or mine workers lived in neighborhoods or sections of a rather different quality, with housing more modest in size and simpler in appearance. Bisbee was no exception to this pattern. Very soon after 1900, a number of substantial, upper class houses were constructed by Bisbee's leading mining company, the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co. on Quality Hill, an aptly named hilly subarea on the south side of Tombstone Canyon. These houses were built on and around an open space near the top of the hill originally (per 1906 Sanborn fire insurance map) called "Queen Place." These houses were leased to their managers and other associated "company men," including three company doctors and one to the Copper Queen branch manager. Typically, these houses were built on lots or parcels of the surface rights above mining claims, leased to residents on 99-year leases. The same sorts of surface lease arrangements were eventually implemented over a large percentage of the residential portions of Bisbee (Elkins interview). One Quality Hill house was even built as the Presbyterian manse, or pastor's residence, for the church to which many of the top company men belonged. This pattern continued in the hilly areas west of Castle Rock and south of Tombstone Canyon, with many of the more substantial and upscale new houses built in the 1895-1905 period. Most were larger than those built in the same period in the Brewery Gulch subareas, at times even ostentatious, with much larger and landscaped house lots. In addition to Quality Hill, these early upscale subareas include Higgins Hill, Quarry Canyon, and Mason Hill.

A different type of stratification process became evident during the period 1916-1925. As building sites along Tombstone Canyon began to fill up, lower middle class and working class development continued up the smaller canyons radiating from it. The lower ends of each of these smaller canyons ran into Tombstone Canyon, and include Moon, Spring, Star, Art, and Wood Canyons. Development occurred along each of these side canyons, initially with houses for the middle-class, with subsequent building for working-class households climbing uphill. Often smaller houses of less quality were then built at or near the less accessible and more steeply sloped top, and were usually owned or inhabited by the poorest working class residents. A number of such working class or lower-middle class pocket communities existed, especially toward the highest portions of canyons or side-canyons in the residential district. Examples include a

neighborhood of mostly Irish laundresses and their families who lived and worked on Laundry Hill (Shelton, 241).

Other examples include what were originally the two Mexican-American ethnic enclaves in side-canyons of upper Tombstone Canyon: Spring Canyon and Star Canyon (Carabeo interview, Aug. 2001). Two other Hispanic precincts in the district were Chihuahua Hill, just to the east of and overlooking the downtown, and Zacatecas Canyon, the northernmost extension of Brewery Gulch (Encinas interview, Jan. 2002). Other ethnic enclaves in the residential district included what originally was an ethnically Serbian area on the hillside above the central portion of O K Street (Lazovich interview, Feb. 2002). The influx of later, more ethnically diverse residents has left few vestiges of the strong original ethnic identity of these subareas. The exception is Zacatecas Canyon, still home for some of its original Hispanic families.ⁱⁱ

An important early feature of most of the thirteen distinct neighborhoods in the residential district was a small grocery store or similar shop, located within the area, which provided that neighborhood with an informal social center. Most of these have either been demolished or converted for storage or residential purpose. Exceptions are the recently reopened Mimosa Market on upper Brewery Gulch (Br-19), and the O.E. Freeman's Grocery (Br-260) at 501 Tombstone Canyon, also recently rehabilitated. Long-term residents still remember these "neighborhood stores" with a nostalgic fondness. One example is the small, stonewalled Bough's Grocery at 706 Tombstone Canyon (Br-159), built ca. 1923-24 to serve nearby Mexican-American neighborhoods in both Spring and Star Canyons. It operated into the 1970s (Carabeo interview, Aug. 2001; Bisbee City Directory, 1924).

Architectural Significance

Less than 10 percent of the residential district's buildings exemplify a strict adherence to the recognized canons of 19th and early 20th century architectural styles. Those which do are among the district's few architect-designed institutional buildings, representing mostly commercial and Craftsman Bungalow styles. For the most part, better than 90 percent of the architecture in the district is essentially vernacular in nature, most of which was constructed from 1890 to 1938. Relatively few of the district's buildings were constructed before the arrival of the railroad in 1889, or after World War I, and only very limited development has taken place in Old Bisbee since 1916-17, with the exception of New Deal infrastructures built by the WPA. These include paving, walls, stairs, bridges, and other infrastructures built by the CCC/SCS such as trails and check dams. While pre-railroad folk/vernacular buildings, such as tent-houses or adobes, were certainly erected during Bisbee's first decade, very few have survived in unmodified form. Possible exceptions may be those few rubble stone walled houses in the Zacatecas Canyon area (such as Br-44, 45, & 49) or the very few adobe-walled houses in the same area (such as B4-43). Most of the district's earliest surviving buildings belong to post-railroad, national folk traditions, including the typical and numerous examples of box construction such as that located at 217 Tombstone Canyon Road (Br-530).

Every component of the original landscape of production which at the turn of the century both characterized the commercial center of Old Bisbee, and contributed to a sense of place of the residential district, has vanished. That said, the present-day visitor to the residential district still encounters an essentially early 20th century hill town, clearly Anglo-American in its overall character and building materials, and with its origins as a mining community clearly suggested by the mining-style stabilization and terracing techniques used to create buildable sites in the amazingly steep, hilly terrain. Over time and in some areas, the residential district has contracted, shown in places by empty foundations and retaining walls, sites of former

ⁱⁱ This ethnic and economic stratification extended even to the community's cemetery. See the National Register registration form for the Evergreen Cemetery (listed 7 October 2005).

residences or other kinds of construction. Important contributing elements in the district are several public stairs, evidencing the continuing relevance of pedestrian transportation.

Bisbee Residential Historic District is readily distinguished from its surroundings, as it stands out as a densely built up urbanized area amidst a very rural and mountainous terrain on all sides. This concentration of mostly residential buildings surrounding a commercial center is a direct outcome of the fact that the growth of early Bisbee radiated outward from around the location of the camp's early mines, at a time when most transportation from home to work and back was pedestrian. Urban dimensions were therefore a function of practical walking distances from the central mine locations, leading in turn to a settlement of quite limited horizontal dimensions. Equally distinguishing is the verticality of Bisbee's development as early residents adapted to the steep and hilly terrain by constructing homes up the canyon walls. Finally, Bisbee is one of the few major towns in Arizona that did not follow a strict grid imposed on its undulating topography. It is similar in this regard to Jerome, the copper mining community built along the elevated slopes above the Verde Valley in central Arizona. It lies contrast to Globe, another mining community built, like Bisbee, within the confines of mountainous canyons, but which did follow a strict grid. Much of Bisbee's subsequent charm, which delights its tourists, owes to its seemingly organic organization and conformity with its environment.

Bisbee Residential Historic District is one of the few mining towns in Arizona still retaining a significant proportion of its historic streets, buildings and neighborhoods, most of which date to the period 1890 to 1920. It also contains some significant structures from the Depression period, prominent among which are public-domain infrastructures created by New Deal work relief agencies. These include bridges, retaining walls, street pavements, even a municipal pump-house, all constructed by the WPA. These also include trails and erosion check dams constructed by the CCC under the direction of the Soil Conservation Service. The closest comparisons in Arizona are probably other mining towns from the same period. One of these, Morenci, is located in eastern Arizona. In Morenci, open pit mining has wiped out almost all of the community's original commercial and residential areas. Old Bisbee has managed to maintain its original residential and commercial areas of settlement intact from the intrusions of open pit mining.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been Requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 480
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

A	<u>12</u>	<u>601380</u>	<u>3480680</u>	J	<u>12</u>	<u>601590</u>	<u>3479825</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
B	<u>12</u>	<u>601600</u>	<u>3480660</u>	K	<u>12</u>	<u>601430</u>	<u>3479655</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>12</u>	<u>601640</u>	<u>3480450</u>	L	<u>12</u>	<u>601305</u>	<u>3479720</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
D	<u>12</u>	<u>602630</u>	<u>3480020</u>	M	<u>12</u>	<u>601525</u>	<u>3479860</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
E	<u>12</u>	<u>602705</u>	<u>3480205</u>	N	<u>12</u>	<u>601380</u>	<u>3480000</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
F	<u>12</u>	<u>603140</u>	<u>3480190</u>	O	<u>12</u>	<u>600740</u>	<u>3480000</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
G	<u>12</u>	<u>603450</u>	<u>3479580</u>	P	<u>12</u>	<u>600955</u>	<u>3480300</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
H	<u>12</u>	<u>603300</u>	<u>3479340</u>	Q	<u>12</u>	<u>601260</u>	<u>3480200</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
I	<u>12</u>	<u>602790</u>	<u>3478955</u>				
	Zone	Easting	Northing				

Verbal Boundary Description (describe the boundaries of the property)

The boundary of the nominated district is shown as a black solid line on the accompanying map entitled "Old Bisbee Historic Residential District." The longest portion of the southern boundary follows the north side of Highway 80, above which are steep slopes and no residential properties. Exceptions to this are where the boundary juts to the south along Spring Canyon Ave, one of the many small side canyons along Tombstone Canyon. The west boundary juts to the west to encompass housing along West Blvd. and north to take in Wood Canyon Rd., while excluding as much of the highway and adjacent vacant terrain as possible. The northern boundary partially follows the Bisbee city limits boundary, except where it is extended to encompass a few residential properties outside the town boundary. The east boundary follows the city limits boundary until it intersects with the boundary of the previously listed Bisbee [Commercial] Historic District. The remainder of the boundary then follows adjacent to the irregular path of the commercial district boundary.

Boundary Justification (explain why the boundaries were selected)

The above described boundary takes in all of the residential develop that is now in that part of the City of Bisbee known as Old Bisbee, exclusive of the existing Bisbee [Commercial] Historic District. It includes a small number of houses that are not technically in the Bisbee city limits, but are associated with the theme of Bisbee's residential development. The boundary is drawn tightly around its west, south, and east sides where hillside slopes are either very steep or no further housing is beyond. The north boundary does include some hillside terrain, but this is justified as containing a number of erosion control features associated with the Civilian Conservation Corps, which are described in the context narrative, but whose full extent has not yet been inventoried (see, for example, Inv. #647). This area also contains the foundations of numerous houses that no longer exist, which may have archaeological research potential, but this has also not yet been investigated.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Edited by Kathryn Leonard and William S. Collins based on draft by Harris Sobin
organization State Historic Preservation Office date August 25, 2010
street & number 1300 W. Washington St. telephone (602) 542-7159
city or town Phoenix state AZ zip code 85007
e-mail wcollins@azstateparks.gov

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Bisbee Residential Historic District

City or Vicinity: Bisbee

County: Cochise

State: Arizona

Photographer: Eric Vondy

Date Photographed: June 6, 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

1 of 27. 1642 West Blvd., Site #734, looking west

2 of 27. 12 Wood Canyon Rd., Site #198, looking north

3 of 27. Looking south on Wood Canyon Rd. House on right is 20 Wood Canyon Rd., Site #200

4 of 27. Looking south on Tombstone Canyon Rd. at Wood Canyon Rd. House on left is 832 Tombstone Canyon Rd., Site #185

5 of 27. Looking west on Tombstone Canyon Rd. at Gentry Ave., 802 Gentry Ave., Site #838

6 of 27. Looking north on Locklin Ave., near 15 Locklin Ave., Site #216

7 of 27. Looking southwest from intersetion of Tombstone Canyon Rd. at Locklin Ave.

8 of 27. Looking northeast up Moon Canyon Ave. House is 24 Moon Canyon Ave., Site #312

9 of 27. Looking south on Brophy Ave. House on right is 518 Brophy Ave., Site #373

10 of 27. Looking south on Tombstone Canyon Rd. Building on right is 500 Tombstone Canyon, Site #387

11 of 27. Looking west. House on left is 512 Tombstone Canyon Rd., Site #380

12 of 27. Looking south. House on left is 508 Tombstone Canyon Rd., Site #383

13 of 27. Looking west. House on left is 512 Tombstone Canyon Rd., Site #380

14 of 27. Looking northwest along Tombstone Canyon Rd. House on far right is 509-511 Tombstone Canyon Rd., Site #381

15 of 27. Looking west on Garden Ave. Building on left is 416 Garden Ave., Site #251

16 of 27. Looking north from intersection of Garden Ave. and Art Ave.

17 of 27. Looking southwest from intersection of Tombstone Canyon Rd. and Garden Ave.

18 of 27. Looking southwest up Quarry Canyon Ave. from O'Hare Ave.

19 of 27. Looking northwest up O'Hare Ave. from near Curve St.

20 of 27. Looking northwest up Brewery Gulch Rd. Building on right is 221 Brewery Gulch Rd., Site #21

21 of 27. Looking southeast down Brewery Gulch Rd. Building on right is 206 Brewery Gulch Rd., Site #18

22 of 27. Looking southwest from intersection of Brewery Gulch Rd. and Walsh Ave.

23 of 27. Looking west from intersection of Clawson Ave. and Shearer Ave.

24 of 27. Looking southeast on O'Hare Ave. Building on right is 314 O'Hare Ave., Site #554

The following three photographs were take on August 7, 2009

25 of 27. Looking west on Tombstone Canyon Rd. Apartment building in foreground is 636 Tombstone Canyon Rd., Site #155

26 of 27. Looking Looking east on Tombstone Canyon Rd. House on right-center is 301 Tombstone Canyon Rd., Site #523

27 of 27. Looking north from scenic viewpoint along Highway 80. Lower third of photo is Bisbee [Commercial] Historic District; upper two-thirds is Bisbee Residential Historic District

Property Owner:

name Various private and public (local)

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. fo the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

