CITY OF COTTONWOOD
CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS
826 N. MAIN STREET

HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

AGENDA

October 12, 2016 6:00 P.M.

1. CALL TO ORDER.
2. ROLL CALL.
3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF September 14, 2016 MEETING
4. INFORMATIONAL REPORTS AND UPDATES: *A brief summary of current events by Chairperson, Commission members, and/or staff. (The public body does not propose, discuss, deliberate, or take legal action on any matter brought up during this summary unless the matter is properly noticed for legal action.)*
5. CALL TO THE PUBLIC: *This is the time for the public to comment on any matter that does not appear on the agenda. Commission members may not discuss items not identified on the agenda. Action taken as a result of public comment will be limited to directing staff to study the matter, responding to criticism, or scheduling the matter for consideration at a later date. Comments are limited to five minutes for each person*
6. OLD BUSINESS: The following items are for Discussion, Consideration and Possible Action by the Commission:
   a. Planning for Cottonwood Home & Building Tour - November 12, 2016.
7. NEW BUSINESS: The following items are for Discussion, Consideration and Possible Action:
   a. Public Hearing to consider Historic Landmark status for former First Assembly of God Church, built 1951, located at 102 E. Pima Street. Denise Kelly, Applicant.
   b. Historic Inventory Program Update.
8. ADJOURNMENT.

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

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

City of Cottonwood
Historic Preservation Commission Regular Meeting Minutes
September 14, 2016 6:00 P.M.
Council Chambers 826 N. Main Street, Cottonwood, Arizona 86326

1. CALL TO ORDER

Vice Chairman Vernosky called the meeting to order at 6:01 p.m.

2. ROLL CALL

Historic Preservation Commission Members Present:
Tim Elinski, Chair (by phone)
Christian Vernosky, Vice Chair
Glenda Farley
Ryan Bigelow
Karen Leff
Marie Palowoda

Historic Preservation Commission Members Absent:
Annabel Sclippa

Staff Members Present:
Berrin Nejad, Community Development Director
Charlie Scully, Community Development Planner
Carolyn Pettengill, Community Development Administrative Assistant
Christina Anderson, Community Development Planning Technician, Recorder

3. APPROVAL OF MINUTES FOR July 13, 2016 MEETING

Motion: ***To approve the minutes from 7/13/2016***

Made by: ***Commissioner Bigelow***
Second: ***Chairman Palowoda***
Vote: ***Unanimous***

4. INFORMATIONAL REPORTS AND UPDATES

1.) Introduction of Carolyn Pettengill.
2.) Clarkdale museum has two new brochures maybe something that Cottonwood would like to do regarding history.
3.) Employee/Volunteer appreciation event.

5. CALL TO THE PUBLIC

No public comment.

6. OLD BUSINESS- None.

DRAFT

7. NEW BUSINESS

a. PLANNING FOR COTTONWOOD HOME TOUR-Ryan Bigelow, Tim Elinski, Glenda Farley

Cottonwood Home Tour will be November 12, 2016. Commissioner Farley worked on making story boards to show the United Verde Extension (UVX), some will be placed at Clemenceau, and the other boards will be in a home on First Street; this is to celebrate the UVX and some of our historic past. Commissioner Bigelow has spoken with transit to assist with transportation of getting individuals around for the tour; Also the youth commission will be volunteering some time to help; the flyer is almost done, staff got the website linked to the City, and may still need some folks to help with transportation, Larry Green and YES the Ark will provide vehicles to use, just need drivers. Commissioner Farley also added that the Clemenceau staff are very excited about Walkin' On Main and the Home Tour. Chairman Elinski mentioned Clemenceau to be added to the posters because of their support and work with the story boards, there is a Facebook page and website for the event. Vice Chairman Vernosky asked about donations, and if there is a place where people can donate to the event. Chairman Elinski responded that he is working on getting the donations straightened out online so that anyone willing to help can and so that they will have the ability to advertise year round.

b. REVIEW OF HISTORIC LANDMARK PROCEDURES AND POTENTIAL PROPERTIES FOR DESIGNATION-Staff

Staff made a brief presentation; there were four (4) applications dropped off; 102 E. Pima Street being one of them, staff needs to speak with property owners; that conversation has to take place prior to applications for designation coming to the commission. Staff mentioned that there will be one application coming to the commission at their October 10, 2016 meeting. Commissioner Farley asked if the commission can review the applications before we contact the property owners. Staff responded that is not how the process works, this is a zone change and therefore the first step is a staff level meeting (Code Review) with the applicant; applicant needs to approach staff first. Vice Chairman Vernosky asked if the property owners can get the designation only without going through the City. Staff responded that the ordinance is not written that way, it can be changed if that is what the commission wants. Vice Chairman Vernosky asked if he wanted to designate his property he would have to go to the City to fill out an application. Staff responded that would be correct. There was a brief discussion among the commissioners regarding the property owner obtaining significant information to show historical status. Staff stated to the commission how can they be the body helping the applicant in the application stage and be the approving body for the applications; maybe there can be one or two people on the commission that can help provide information to the property owner. Vice Chairman Vernosky mentioned that if the commission could get a survey done then there would be the information available and the commission would know if they meet landmarking designation. Staff and the commission decided that they needed to work on getting quotes, and a possible grant to hire someone to conduct a survey.

DRAFT

8. ADJOURNMENT

Motion: ***To adjourn the meeting.***

Made by: ***Commissioner Palowoda***
Second: ***Commissioner Bigelow***
Vote: ***Unanimous***

The meeting was adjourned at 7:09 p.m.

DRAFT

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

NAME: <u>First Assembly of God Church</u>
ADDRESS: 102 East Pima Street

BACKGROUND:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sources: Application material.

Status: New business recently opened.

ANALYSIS.

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

<u>SIGNIFICANCE:</u>

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

B. **Persons.** No specific person identified with historic development or use.

C. **Architecture/Design/Construction Example.** The building design is an example of one of the first modern mid-century buildings in Cottonwood.

D. **Potential for Additional Information.** The building has the potential to provide additional information about the Post War development era in Cottonwood.

INTEGRIITY:

A. **Location.** The structure is in its original location.

B. **Design.** The exterior of the building is generally intact with several changes, including covering the front windows with stucco panels.

C. **Workmanship.** The front elevation and pitched roof are the most distinctive aspect of the building design.

D. **Setting.** Building is located on two lots located at the southwest corner of East Pima Street and North First Street. The site is located in the Cottonwood Addition subdivision, which was recorded in 1917 by the Verde Valley Improvement Co. of Jerome, Arizona.

E. **Materials.** Concrete block walls covered with stucco. Also distinctive rock base at front.

F. **Feeling.** The original design of the building with high pitched roof and the cross feature built into the framing at the center front is still intact. The original high open ceiling of the assembly hall is maintained with the interior.

G. **Association.** No specific event or person identified in association with resource.

FINDINGS.

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

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ATTACHMENTS.

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

LANDMARK: ASSEMBLY OF GOD CHURCH

CITY OF COTTONWOOD
HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

1. Applicant / Owner Information:

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

2. Identification of Proposed Landmark:

Historic Name *Assembly of God Church*
Location *102 East Pima Street, Cottonwood, AZ 86326*
Desired Eligibility Status: Local [X] State of Arizona [X] National Register of Historic Places [X]
Assessor's Parcel Number: 406-34-052
Legal Description *Lots 1 and 2, Block 2, Cottonwood Addition*
Please Check desired historic designation:
Landmark [X] District [ ] Structure(s) [ ] Property [ ]
Other, explain _____

3. Historic Information:

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

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

SITE:

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

BUILDING:

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

a horizontal bar having a cross-like appearance; local stone across the front

Roof type *Peaked, with higher second roof added later* Roof Material *Asphalt shingles*

Eaves Treatment *Sofited*

Windows *Steel frame, patterned glass, 2 fixed over paired hinged with 2 panes each*

Entry Doors *Metal framed glass entry doors, metal emergency exit door, and wood door*

Porches *Front entry porch off Pima Street on the east side*

Storefront *Almost the entire front addition front was patterned glass; now stucco covers all but the panels on each side of the structural support*

HVAC/Electrical *Flourescent box lights mounted on the ceiling, fans, and recent upgrades*

Notable Interior *High ceilings, polished concrete floors*

Outbuildings *An adjacent cement block building with a wood beam supported roof with a large central room surrounded by smaller rooms. There is also a tall curved cement sign structure near the front entrance*

Alterations *It appears that the front façade is a more recent addition with the higher roof line. The east side addition added the porch, entry lobby, restrooms and side room and doors close to the newer adjacent building.*

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

Commerce [ ] Community Planning [X] Economics [ ] Exploratory/Settlement [ ]
Government [ ] Military [ ] Religion [X] Science [ ] Agriculture [ ] Tourism [ ]
Transportation [ ] Arts & Culture [ ] Other *(explain)* _____

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

Prominent Occupant(s) *First Assembly of God Church*

Historic Association *First Assembly of God Church*

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

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

7. Additional Comments *(attach separate sheet if necessary):*
Property Ownership (attached) Proposed Plan (attached)

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

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

Approved by
Historic Preservation Commission _____ date _____

CenturyLink Webmail glendafarley@q.com

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

From : Denise M Kelly, Gary L Ferguson <garandee@verizon.net> Mon, Jun 27, 2016 03:31 PM

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

To : garandee@verizon.net

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

Hi Annabel,

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

What now?

Thanks,
Dsenise

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

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

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

DESCRIPTION:

Beginning at the SW corner of Section 27, T16N, R3E G&S.R.B.&M. Thence East along the section line 1320 feet. Thence North 495 feet. Thence West 1320 feet. Thence South 495 feet to the place of beginning. The same containg 15 acres and being situated in the above described section, which is located in Yavapai County, Arizona.

In accordance with the provisions relating to the survey and recording of town plats as is provided for in Title 7 and Chapter 8 of the Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1913, the Verde Valley Improvement Company, a corporation, the owner of the Cottonwood Addition to Cottonwood, Arizona, has caused the attached map or plat of the said Cottonwood Addition to be accurately prepared showing the streets, alleys, avenues and high-ways and the width thereof and all lots and blocks, with their boundaries, designating such lots and blocks by number, and giving the dimensions of such lots.

The said Verde Valley Improvement Company reserves unto itself the use and right of way of all such streets, alleys, avenues and high-ways for the purpose and purposes of erecting and maintaining telephone, telegraph, electric light, power and other lines, gas, water, sewer and other systems and conduits, tramways, car lines and all other purposes which may not impede or interfere with the public use and enjoyment of such streets, alleys, avenues and high-ways.

SEAL

VERDE VALLEY IMPROVEMENT COMPANY

Walter S. Dunn
President.

H.E. Weidman
Secretary

Attest:

STATE OF ARIZONA }
County of Yavapai } s.s.

On this 31st day of March, 1917, before me, Carl M. Heim, a Notary Public, personally appeared Walter S. Dunn known to me to be the President and H.E. Weidman known to me to be the Secretary of the Verde Valley Improvement Company, the corporation that signed the attached map and acknowledged to me that that they as such President and Secretary, being authorized so to do, executed the said map by signing the name of the corporation by themselves as its President and Secretary respectively.

SEAL

Carl M. Heim
Notary Public.

My Commission expires July 6, 1920.

SEAL.

2673

Filed and recorded at request of Heim & Borden, April 7, A.D. 1917, at 9:00 o'clock, A.M. Book 2 of Maps and Plats, Page 37, Records of Yavapai County, Arizona.

Edith Ruffner,
County Recorder.

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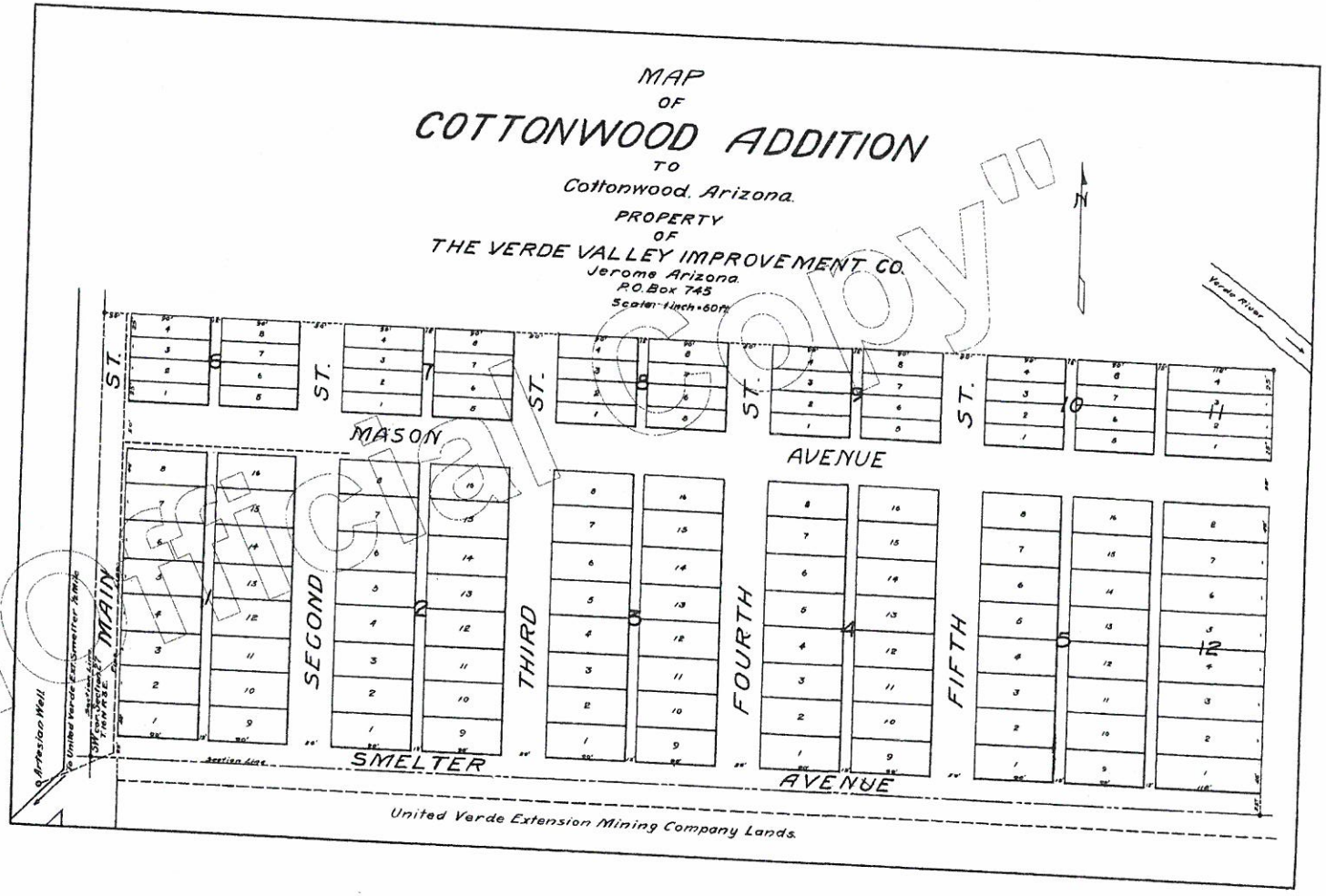

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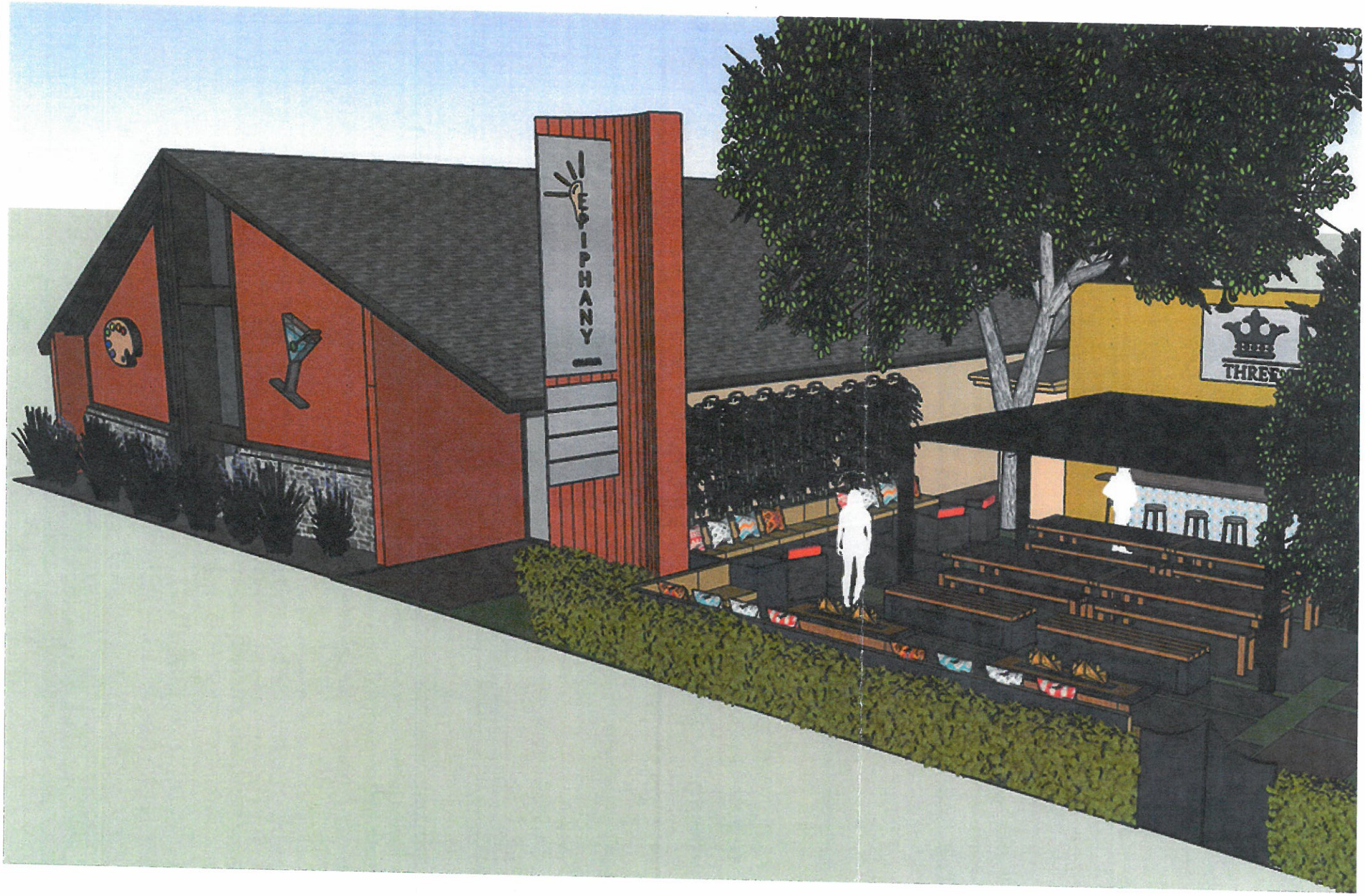
VIEW OF COTTONWOOD IN 1948

Photograph from Cottonwood High School


EPIPHANY
THREE

STAFF MEMO

TO: Historic Preservation Commission

FROM: Charlie Scully, Planner

THROUGH: Berrin Nejad, Community Development Director

MEETING: **October 12, 2016**

SUBJECT: **Historic Building Survey – Background Material**

Resources available on line include:

Guidelines for Local Surveys NPS. 115 pgs, 28 MB.
https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb24/

Chapter One: https://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb24/chapter1.htm

NATIONAL REGISTER BULLETIN

GUIDELINES FOR LOCAL SURVEYS:
A BASIS FOR PRESERVATION PLANNING

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service

Chapter I: Planning the Survey

An effective survey must be carefully planned, taking into account the community's planning needs, its legal obligations, the interests of its citizens, available funding, and the nature of its historic resources.

This chapter describes some of the basic considerations involved in planning a survey. It first addresses several general questions that those responsible for planning and funding surveys often ask. It goes on to discuss approaches to planning a survey and a community's preservation program in general, and then turns to practical questions of how to mobilize community resources to support a survey, how to obtain professional expertise, and how to obtain funding.

Initial Questions

What kinds of resources should the survey seek?

As defined by the National Park Service, historic resources fall into the five broad categories-building, site, structure, object, and district-discussed in the Introduction. The following list, although not comprehensive, indicates the range of resources that fit into these categories and that communities may wish to survey. A number of the resources under the categories below may be considered in a district context.

Building (including groups of buildings)

- Notable examples of architectural styles and periods or methods of construction, particularly local or regional
- Buildings showing the history and development of such diverse areas as communications, community planning, government, conservation, economics, education, literature, music, and landscape architecture.

- Stores and businesses and other buildings that provide a physical record of the experience of particular ethnic or social groups.
- Complexes of buildings, such as factory complexes, that comprise a functionally and historically interrelated whole.
- Markets and commercial structures or blocks.
- Buildings by great architects or master builders and important works by minor ones.
- Architectural curiosities, one-of-a-kind buildings.
- Sole or rare survivors of an important architectural style or type.
- Studios of American artists, writers, or musicians during years of significant activity.
- Institutions that provide evidence of the cultural history of a community (churches, universities, art centers, theaters, and entertainment halls). Buildings where significant technological advances or inventories in any field occurred (agricultural experiment stations, laboratories, etc.).

Site

- Archeological sites containing information of known or potential value in answering scientific research questions.
- Archeological sites containing information that may shed light on local, State, or national history.
- Sites of cultural importance to local people or social or ethnic groups, such as locations of important events in their history, historic or prehistoric cemeteries, or shrines.
- Sites associated with events important in the history of the community as a whole (battlefields, trails, etc.).
- Cemeteries associated with important events or people, or whose study can provide important information about history or prehistory.
- Ruins of historically or archeologically important buildings or structures.
- Historically important shipwrecks.
- Cemeteries important for the architectural or artistic qualities of their constituent structures and monuments,
- Constructed landscapes that exemplify principles, trends, or schools of thought in landscape architecture, or that represent fine examples of the landscape architect's art.

Structure

- Industrial and engineering structures, including kilns, aqueducts, weirs, utility or pumping stations, and dams.
- Transportation structures, including railroads, turnpikes, canals, tunnels, bridges, roundhouses lighthouses, and wharves.
- Agricultural structures such as granaries, silos, corncribs, and apiaries.
- Movable structures associated with important processes of transportation, industrial development, social history, recreation, and military history (ships, locomotives, carousels, airplanes, artillery pieces, etc.).

Object

- Objects important to historical or art historical research petroglyph boulders, bedrock mortars, statuary, rock carvings, etc.).
- Objects important to the cultural life of a community and related to a specific location (totem poles, fountains, outdoor sculpture, road markers, mileposts, monuments, etc.).

District

- Groups of buildings that physically and spatially comprise a specific environment: groups of related buildings that represent the standards and tastes of a community or neighborhood during one period of history, unrelated structures that represent a progression of various styles and functions, or cohesive townscapes or streetscapes that possess an identity of place.
- Groups of buildings, structures, objects, and/or sites representative of or associated with a particular social, ethnic, or economic group during a particular period.
- Farmlands and related farm structures (silos, barns, granaries, irrigation canals) that possess an identity of time and place.
- Groups of structures and buildings that show the industrial or technological developments of the community, State, or Nation.
- Groups of buildings representing historical development patterns (commercial and trade centers, county seats, mill towns).
- Groups of sites, structures, and/or buildings containing archeological data and probably representing an historic or prehistoric settlement system or pattern of related activities.
- Groups of educational buildings and their associated spaces (school and university campuses, etc.).
- Extensive constructed landscapes, such as large parks, that represent the work of a master landscape architect or the concepts and directions of a school of landscape architecture.
- Landscapes that have been shaped by historical processes of land use and retain visual and cultural characteristics indicative of such processes.

Although the spatial relationships between component elements is usually important in the definition of a district, the elements of a district do not necessarily have to be contiguous. For example, a number of archeological sites in a stream valley, representing the settlement system of a prehistoric group, may be widely scattered and separated from one another by highways, housing tracts, and other modern developments, but still constitute a unified whole that can be categorized as a district. In a similar way, a series of canals and related structures and buildings, separated from one another by the natural bodies of water they connect, may nevertheless constitute an integrated transportation system that is best viewed as a district.

What kinds of information should be gathered?

The precise kinds of information that should be collected by a survey will depend on its purpose and the scale at which it is conducted, as discussed below. Survey planners should also consult with the State Historic Preservation Officer in determining what kinds of information to collect, and the methods and approaches to use in collecting it. To ensure effective incorporation of the survey data into the State and Federal planning processes,

survey planners should strive for consistency with the standards and guidelines provided by the State Historic Preservation Officer, and should relate their research to historic contexts established in the State historic preservation planning process where these are applicable. Many State Historic Preservation Officers can provide detailed guidance and standard forms for the conduct of surveys and the recording of different kinds of resources.

If the survey is intended to result in nominations to the National Register, appropriate National Park Service guidelines should be consulted. The National Register bulletins entitled *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form* and *How to Complete the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form* are the standard reference on National Register documentation requirements. Others in the National Register Bulletin series provide supplementary information on such topics as how to establish property boundaries, how to evaluate relatively modern properties, and how to improve the quality of property photographs.

What different kinds of surveys are commonly used?

Both the *Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for Identification* and common practice distinguish between two general levels of survey: *reconnaissance,* and *intensive* survey. Both kinds of survey involve background documentary research into the community's history, archeology and architecture, as well as field work, but they are different in terms of the level of effort involved.

Reconnaissance may be thought of as a "once over lightly" inspection of an area, most useful for characterizing its resources in general and for developing a basis for deciding how to organize and orient more detailed survey efforts. In conjunction with a general review of pertinent literature on the community's past, a reconnaissance may involve such activities as:

- A "windshield survey" of the community-literally driving around the community and noting the general distribution of buildings, structures, and neighborhoods representing different architectural styles, periods, and modes of construction.
- a "walkover" archeological inspection, perhaps coupled with small-scale test excavations, to get a general idea of the archeological potential of portions of the community.
- a study of aerial photographs, historical and recent maps and city plans, soil surveys, and other sources of information that help gain a general understanding of the community's layout and environment at different times in its history.
- detailed inspection of sample blocks or areas, as the basis for extrapolation about the resources of the community as a whole.

An intensive survey, as the name implies, is a close and careful look at the area being surveyed. It is designed to identify precisely and completely all historic resources in the area. It generally involves detailed background research, and a thorough inspection and documentation of all historic properties in the field. It should produce all the information needed to evaluate historic properties and prepare an inventory.

The *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification* provide outlines of the information that should be documented as the result of reconnaissance and intensive

surveys. Where such surveys are supported by grants-in-aid funds from the Department of the Interior, such information must be recorded as a condition of the grant, and such documentation is basic to professional practice in the conduct of any survey, regardless of its source of funding.

Reconnaissance and intensive survey are often conducted in sequence, with reconnaissance being used in planning intensive survey. They are also sometimes combined, with intensive survey directed at locations where background research indicates a likely high concentration of historic resources and reconnaissance directed at areas where fewer resources can be expected, They can also be combined with reference to different resource types: for example, in a given area it may be appropriate to conduct an intensive survey of buildings and structures but only a reconnaissance with reference to archeological sites, while in another area archeological sites may require intensive survey while buildings need only a "once over lightly" examination.

SURVEY DOCUMENTATION

The *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification* specify the kinds of information that should be collected as a result of field survey:

A **reconnaissance survey** should document:

1. The kinds of properties looked for;
2. The boundaries of the area surveyed;
3. The method of survey, including the extent of survey coverage;
4. The kinds of historic properties present in the survey area;
5. Specific properties that were identified, and the categories of information collected; and
6. Places examined that did not contain historic properties.

An **intensive survey** should document:

1. The kinds of properties looked for;
2. The boundaries of the area surveyed;
3. The method of survey, including an estimate of the extent of survey coverage;
4. A record of the precise location of all properties identified; and
5. Information on the appearance, significance, integrity, and boundaries of each property sufficient to permit an evaluation of its significance.

How large an area should be included in a survey?

City or county limits define the survey area for many communities. In other cases, decisions about what part of the community to survey may be based on community development project areas or on other areas with recognized development potential. The historic contexts relevant to the survey effort may also affect the size of the areas to be included. For example, if the history of ethnic minorities in the community is an important historic context addressed in the survey effort, neighborhoods known or thought to have been occupied by such minority groups in the past, or occupied by them today, should obviously be included

in the survey. Public interest and support may also dictate the inclusion of particular neighborhoods in the survey. Members of the community knowledgeable about local history or archeology may be able to suggest areas of potential historic or archeological significance that should be considered for inclusion in the survey.

In planning a survey, background research should be conducted on the community to get an overview of its development. It also is advisable, as a preliminary step, to conduct at least a cursory reconnaissance of the community to identify potential significant areas or specific properties that might be the target of intensive survey efforts. Where this is done, provision should be made for adding properties and areas identified through documentary research and subsequent field survey, since historically significant places are not always obvious visually. In cases where the entire community is to be surveyed, it may be advisable to undertake these assessments in stages. Decisions about what areas to survey first may be based on time, money, or pending projects which may affect resources within a particular area.

How long should a survey take?

In planning a survey, a timetable should be worked out to establish deadlines for each stage of the project. The timetable should reflect not only community development planning needs but also the nature and scope of the survey project itself. In addition to deadlines, it should establish periodic evaluation sessions to review data gathered and overall progress to date. These sessions could provide the basis for ongoing publicity.

The length of time in which the survey project can be successfully completed depends on the size and complexity of the area(s) to be covered, the number of surveyors and researchers, and the amount of information to be gathered. Some localities have found it effective to approach the survey on an area-by-area basis, completing an inventory of one area before moving on to the next. This method has the advantage of letting the community build on past experience in each successive survey and of allowing for feedback on the usefulness of the material gathered in the planning process. It has the disadvantage of providing no data on substantial portions of the community until late in the overall survey process. A phased survey, in which background research and reconnaissance of most or all of the community is conducted first, followed by intensive survey where needed, is an alternative to area-by-area survey. A combination of approaches, as noted above, may also fit a particular community's planning needs. Decisions about what kind of survey to conduct, and how it may be phased, naturally define how long the survey will take.

Communities planning to hire professional consultants to conduct the survey should include a rough timetable as part of the general work prospectus that they present to potential consultants (see section on selecting a professional consultant. A detailed timetable or work schedule can then be developed in conjunction with the consultant hired. Deadlines scheduled well before those called for by procedural or other obligations will ensure timely completion of the project. It may be appropriate to establish separate timetables for the conduct of background research, reconnaissance, and intensive surveys, for the organization of survey data, for evaluation, for publication, and for development of preservation plans.

Elements of Survey Planning

How is the purpose of the survey established?

It is fair to say that any historic resources survey of a community has as one of its main purposes, if not its sole purpose, the development of a complete, fully documented, comprehensive inventory of the community's historic properties. It is important to recognize, however, that a *survey need not be complete and comprehensive in order to be useful.*

- If background knowledge of a community's history suggests that particularly important historic properties may be concentrated in particular areas, it may be cost-effective to survey such areas first, giving lower priority to areas where historic properties are less likely to be found, or may be found in lower densities.
- Conversely, if not much is known about a community's historic resources, it may be appropriate to concentrate initially on background research and broad-scale *reconnaissance* (as defined above) to obtain an initial idea of the community's resource base before designing more intensive surveys.
- If a particular part of the community may be subject to substantial development in the near future, or is the target for use of Federal assistance, triggering the need for historic preservation review, it may be appropriate to concentrate survey in that part of the community before other areas are addressed.
- If there is a considerable potential for rehabilitation of historic commercial buildings in the community, stimulated by the availability of tax advantages at the Federal or State level, it may be appropriate to give the identification of commercial buildings priority over the identification of other types of historic properties.
- If the residents of a particular neighborhood, or property owners in a particular commercial area of the community, have expressed interest in maintaining and enhancing their historic properties, it may be a prudent investment to give survey in such area priority over survey in areas where there is less immediate potential for use of the resulting survey data.

In short, a survey can be done at many different scales, with many different emphases, and using many different techniques at different levels of refinement. The kind of survey undertaken depends on the needs of the community.

What are *historic contexts?*

Together with the community's planning and development priorities, and its available personnel and financial resources, historic contexts are the most influential factors in defining the structure of a survey effort. A ***historic context*** is a broad pattern of historical development in a community or its region, that may be represented by historic resources.

For example, if a community began as a port village in the early 18th century, its functions as such may be reflected in its street plan, in the character of some neighborhoods, in some particular buildings or groups of buildings, or in archeological remains buried beneath more recent development. The operation of the early 18th century port is thus one historic context that influences the nature and distribution of the community's resources, and should influence survey efforts designed to find and document such resources. If the community underwent a commercial boom in the 1890s, was burned during the Civil War, received

immigrant ethnic groups in the early 20th century, received the attention of a particular school of architecture, or was the probable location of a prehistoric American Indian village, each of these historic contexts should be considered in planning the survey.

The importance of taking historic contexts into account cannot be overemphasized. Failure to do so can lead to the application of survey methods that are not cost-effective, that fail to identify significant resources, or that contain uncontrolled biases.

The establishment of historic contexts is vital to targeting survey work effectively, and to the effective use of personnel. For example, if representatives of an important school of architecture designed a number of buildings in the community's central business district, knowledge of this historic context will lead survey planners to focus the attention of qualified architectural historians on this section of the community, while if prehistoric Indians in the area typically established their villages at the confluence of streams, knowledge of this historic context may lead surveyors to use information on old stream patterns within the community to identify locations for archeological survey and testing.

Historic contexts are developed on the basis of background data on the community's history and prehistory, or on such data from the surrounding area. To mobilize such data, survey planners should conduct initial research into the community's history and the history and prehistory of the region in which it lies, and should consult knowledgeable authorities. Local historical organizations and academic history departments, professional and avocations archeologists and archeological organizations, professional architects and landscape architects, and local chapters of the American Institute of Architects are all likely sources of useful advice. The State Historic Preservation Officer can often suggest knowledgeable local sources, as well as provide information on what surveys have already been done in the area and suggest possible topics of inquiry. Generally, establishing historic contexts involves reviewing the known history and prehistory of the State and region in which the community lies, seeking to define important patterns in the development of the area through time that may be represented by historic properties.

Historic contexts may be unique to a community, but often are reflected in, or related to, the surrounding region or to other communities. For this reason, it is important to coordinate the development of a community's historic contexts with the State Historic Preservation Officer's statewide planning efforts. Most statewide preservation plans developed by State Historic Preservation Officers establish at least broad, general historic contexts which may be directly or indirectly applicable at the local level. Furthermore, the State Historic Preservation Officer is likely to be aware of historic contexts developed through the planning efforts of other communities and Federal and State agencies.

Historic contexts are almost always refined, modified, added to, and elaborated on as the survey itself proceeds. At the point of planning the survey, it may be feasible to define them only in broad, general terms; sufficient flexibility should always be maintained to allow changes to take place as the survey progresses. An initial statement of historic contexts should be developed during the earliest stages of planning to guide development of the actual survey design.

How are survey goals and priorities established?

Ideally, survey goals should be based on historic contexts. For example, suppose that a community (a) was the probable location of a prehistoric Indian village near the confluence of two streams; (b) was a port during the 18th century; (c) experienced substantial commercial development in the late 19th century, during which many buildings designed by practitioners of an important school of architecture were constructed in the central business district; and (d) experienced growth in the early 20th century as Italian, German, Hispanic, and rural Black immigrants established row house neighborhoods ringing the center city. Goals for a first-stage, reconnaissance-level survey effort might be (a) to determine whether soil strata that might contain the archeological remains of the Indian village still exist under the modern streets and houses that overlie the old stream confluence; (b) to determine the boundaries of the 18th century port, identify major buildings still standing from the period, identify buildings requiring further study to determine whether they represent repeatedly modernized 18th century buildings, and determine locations of likely archeological interest; (c) to identify major surviving concentrations of 19th century commercial buildings; and (d) to identify ethnic neighborhoods that retain their architectural and cultural integrity.

The means to achieving these goals can then be assigned priorities based on such factors as work already conducted, available funding, planning and development constraints, and survey opportunities.

If some data are available on a given historic context as the result of prior work, it may be appropriate to assign relatively low priority to investigating that context, emphasizing instead those that are less well known; alternatively, the existence of information on a particular historic context may be taken as an opportunity to be built upon, thus giving investigation of that context higher priority.

Historical research and archeological testing to identify the boundaries of the 18th century port might be more expensive than a program of interviews and windshield survey to locate ethnic neighborhoods, for example, so the former might be assigned a lower priority than the latter, or divided into phases that could be implemented over time to reduce expense.

Planning needs are often the major bases for setting priorities. For example, if our hypothetical community's business people are interested in taking advantage of tax incentives to rehabilitate commercial buildings, it may be appropriate to facilitate this effort by giving high priority to the goal of documenting the community's downtown commercial districts in sufficient details to prepare complete National Register nominations. If the Army Corps of Engineers is planning a project to channelize streams flowing through the community, this may create both the need to give high priority to identifying the remains of the Indian village and the opportunity to use Federal assistance from the Corps of Engineers to do so. If a city government intends to target a particular area for rehabilitation of older buildings using Community Development Block Grant funds, this may justify giving priority to survey of the target area to identify historic properties that should be protected from inappropriate construction activities.

Finally, opportunities provide a basis for setting priorities. If a local university is interested in establishing a field school in historic archeology, the opportunity may exist to use the university's efforts to study the 18th century port area. If a neighborhood group is interested in documenting its social history in the community, this may present an opportunity to

mobilize neighborhood support for the survey effort and suggest that the interested neighborhood should be assigned high priority.

It should be recognized that, as the survey progresses, it will almost certainly be necessary to adjust goals and priorities. The survey will probably identify new historic contexts and refine others. New opportunities and constraints will arise. Work will be completed sufficiently with respect to some goals to allow attention to shift to others. Finally, it may be necessary to correct distortions created by the pursuit of previous priorities. After a few years of response to the needs generated by tax incentives for commercial rehabilitation, for example, a community may have exhaustive documentation on its commercial districts but very little data on its residential neighborhoods, public buildings, or archeological resources. It may then be appropriate to adjust the survey to give higher priority to areas and resources earlier given short shrift.

How should the storage and use of survey data be considered during survey planning?

Chapter III discusses the review and organization of survey data, and should be considered during survey planning. It is important to consider how survey data will be stored, organized, and used before the survey itself begins, because many decisions about how to record information will depend on how the data are to be used and in what form they will be maintained. For example, if an important reason for the survey is to provide information to the city planning office, which maintains its data base on computer, it is important that the survey data be collected in a form that is compatible with that computer's operating system. Similarly, if there is a historic preservation ordinance calling for the review of proposed changes to historic properties, survey data should be stored in a form and location that are accessible and useful to the local historic preservation commission. At the same time, particular if the survey is being supported by the State Historic Preservation Officer as part of the statewide comprehensive survey, it is important that the data be collected in a form that can be easily put into the SHPO's data base, and if nominations to the National Register are being considered, the community will want to design its forms and records to ensure that collected data are compatible with National Register categories and documentation requirements. As another example, if the community feels that developing an extensive, high-quality photo archive of its significant architecture is an important goal, this will influence decisions about the kinds of cameras to provide to each survey team, the kind of training to provide, and the amount and kinds of film to budget for.

This aspect of planning will involve consulting with those who are likely to be important users of the survey data to determine the form of information that will be most useful and accessible. Recording forms, systems for translating raw survey data into computer-compatible formats, and archiving systems should then be designed with these considerations in mind, and surveyors should be trained in their use.

How can a community involve the public in **planning a survey?**

The success of planning a community survey, as well as conducting it and using the results, will depend on a broad base of local interest and involvement. Vital support for the survey, and for historic preservation in general, can be generated if a carefully planned campaign is

mounted to involve the public and obtain their participation. Such a campaign can also identify valuable local sources of information and special expertise. Public involvement should begin at the earliest stages of survey planning.

Means of stimulating interest might include neighborhood meetings; displays at libraries, public schools, and museums; walking tours; lectures and discussions by preservation specialists; and newspaper articles about the survey, about preservation activities in other communities or about the history, archeology, or architecture of the community. Local newspapers may also be used to solicit historical data, reminiscences, old photographs, and other information. Community newspapers could, for example, carry a tear-out survey form to encourage readers to submit information on properties and on sources of unpublished documentary material with which they are familiar.

Special efforts should be made to involve those in the community with particular interests in historic properties or community development. Local historical organizations, neighborhood groups, and archeological societies should be contacted. Historians, architects, landscape architects, archeologists, folklorists, sociologists, and anthropologists should be sought out. Interviews with such organizations and individuals should seek to identify ways the survey can serve their interests, and how their expertise can contribute to the survey effort.

Potential users of survey information, including community planners, historic preservation commissions, business leaders, tourism offices, libraries, schools, and the Chamber of Commerce should be informed of the survey effort and asked how the survey can be designed to be of greatest value to them.

Where the survey will take place in neighborhoods whose residents do not speak English as their first language, or where social customs are not those of mainstream Anglo-American society, efforts to involve the public should be carried out in the language of the neighborhood's residents as much as possible, and should be sensitive to their cultural values and systems of communication. In some societies, for example, it is very disrespectful for young people to talk about history in the presence of their elders; in such a context, an open public meeting to seek information on the community's history may not only be ineffective, but may endanger the support that prominent older members of the community would otherwise have for the survey. Neighborhood leaders should be consulted to design public involvement efforts that are consistent with local values and expectations. If professionals knowledgeable about the neighborhoods in which surveys will take place-for example, sociologists, anthropologists, and social workers-are available, they also should be consulted during early survey planning.

Community enthusiasm for the survey project can generate volunteer support and assistance for various aspects of the survey, such as historical research and field survey work. Survey planning should be coordinated with local historical commissions and societies, civic groups, archeological societies, and other professional organizations. These organizations are usually knowledgeable about their community's historic resources and often can provide useful documentation as well as volunteer assistance in conducting the survey. The following community groups are also potential sources of volunteers for the survey: Chamber of Commerce, Jaycees, Junior League, fraternal organizations (Rotarians, Elks, Kiwanis, etc.), youth organizations (YMCA, YWCA, high school clubs, service

organizations, etc.), men's and women's clubs, universities and colleges, and religious groups.

Before initiating fieldwork, it is important that the public be given adequate notice of the appearance of surveyors in their neighborhoods and be informed of the kind of documentation they will be gathering. Newspaper articles providing such information, as well as posters in supermarkets, schools, churches, etc., can allay unnecessary Suspicions, and help assure a positive reception for the surveyors. It may also be useful for surveyors to carry a letter of introduction explaining the survey project its goals, and its methods.

What form should a survey design take?

Based on initial background research, minor reconnaissance, consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer and others, and public participation, it should be possible to draft a general scope of work for the survey. The scope of work should outline the purpose of the survey, survey goals at least for the first phase of work, and priorities as appropriate. It should specify the objectives of each phase of work, and identify the methods to be used (for example, background research, field study, supervision of volunteer survey teams). It should establish approximate time frames for the conduct of the work, or for the conduct of particular phases of work, and it should include or be supported by a brief description of the historic contexts to be investigated. To the extent possible, it should describe the expected results of the investigation of each context-that is, what kinds of historic resources may be expected, what their general nature and numbers maybe, and what condition they may be in. Finally, it should specify the purposes to which it is expected that the survey data will be put, and how these purposes will structure the collection and recording of data.

Survey planners should consult the State Historic Preservation Officer when preparing a survey design. State Historic Preservation Officers have considerable experience in designing and implementing surveys, and can provide valuable advice and models, as well as help ensure that the design is consistent with statewide survey standards.

Mobilizing Resources for the Survey

What qualifications should those supervising a survey have?

The usefulness of the survey as a planning tool will depend in large part on its overall accuracy and professional quality. It is important, therefore, for communities to obtain the advice and involvement of qualified professional personnel in all phases of the survey project. Typically, a historic resources survey should make use of professional historians, architectural historians, archeologists, and other specialists, in the supervision of both historical research and field inspection. Minimum qualifications for these professional personnel, as defined by the National Park Service, are listed under *Professional Qualifications* below. Other professionals, such as historical architects, planners, social and cultural anthropologists, and landscape architects, may be helpful in gathering survey data. Familiarity with the National Register program and the application of its criteria for evaluation is extremely helpful.

Professionals should be responsible for all major decisions affecting the survey effort, including providing guidance to inexperienced surveyors, defining districts and properties of potential significance within the overall survey areas, evaluating and interpreting data gathered in the survey, and producing or overseeing the production of photographic and other graphic documentation.

Some professionals within the community may be willing to volunteer their time to undertake survey work. In most cases, however, communities will find it necessary to hire professionals. Where volunteer labor is relied upon, it is advisable to appoint or hire at least one professional who can administer or oversee survey activities, coordinate the work being done, and make program decisions. Ideally, such a person-referred to in this publication as a survey coordinator-should have the ability to organize survey teams, budget time and money wisely, and assemble and interpret raw data.

Where can qualified professionals be located?

The **State Historic Preservation Officer** should always be consulted for advice when seeking professionals for participation in a survey. Responsible for the statewide comprehensive survey, the State Historic Preservation Officer is usually familiar with the State's historic preservation professionals. **National Park Service Regional Offices** can also often provide knowledgeable advice about potential professional assistance. In addition to the State Historic Preservation Officer, and the National Park Service, the following individuals and organizations can often be helpful in finding professional assistance.

State Archeologist, whose office in some States is separate from that of the State Historic Preservation Officer (addresses available from the National Park Service).

National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (444 North Capitol Street, Suite 332, Washington, DC 20001). The NCSHPO is the organization that represents the State Historic Preservation Officers in Washington. It can assist in making contact with State Historic Preservation Officers about sources of professional assistance.

National Alliance of Preservation Commissions (Post Office Box 1605 Athens, GA 30603). The NAPC is a membership organization that seeks to coordinate local preservation programs and provide them with national representation. It can put local officials and survey planners in touch with other communities and statewide alliances that have undertaken similar projects and can provide first-hand advice about consultants and other matters.

National Trust for Historic Preservation (1785 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036). The Trust also has regional offices which can provide advice about qualified professionals, institutions, and firms. It also includes a placement service in *Preservation News,* its monthly newspaper.

State and regional archeological councils and societies (addresses available from the State Historic Preservation Officer).

Local colleges and universities, especially history, architecture, and anthropology departments.

American Anthropological Association (1703 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20009). The AAA may be able to advise about locating archeologists and cultural anthropologists.

American Institute of Architects (1735 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20006). Each State has an AIA Preservation Coordinator to oversee and advise on preservation activities. The AIA has a Committee on Historic Resources, and publishes a directory of its members.

American Association for State and Local History (172 Second Avenue North, Suite 102, Nashville, TN 37201). AASLH publishes a *Directory of Historical Societies and Agencies in the United States and Canada,* and provides a variety of other services to communities seeking consultants and planning surveys.

American Folklore Society (1703 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20009) can advise on folklorists and anthropologists qualified to participate in oral historical and ethnographic survey work.

American Planning Association (1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637) and its Historic Preservation Division (1776 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036), can put communities in touch with preservation planners and community planners with experience in preservation.

American Society of Landscape Architects, Historic Preservation Committee (1733 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20009) can offer advice about landscape architects with experience in preservation. The Society publishes a *National Directory of Landscape Architecture Firms.*

Association for Preservation Technology (Box 2487, Station D, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada KIP5W6). This is a joint Canadian-U.S. organization that can put communities into contact with architects and architectural conservationists experienced in preservation and restoration work,

National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History (400 A Street, SE, Washington, DC 20003). This committee publishes a *Directory of Historical Consultants.*

National Council for Public History (Department of History, West Virginia University, Morgantown, WV 26506). This organization seeks to coordinate the activities of professional historians in non-academic work.

Organization of American Historians (112 North Bryan Street, Bloomington, IN 47401). The OAH provides a professional placement service for its members.

Register of Professional Archaeologists (5024-R Campbell Blvd. Baltimore, MD 21236) RPA provides the mechanism for the easy identification of Registered Professional Archaeologists, who have agreed to comply with a Code of Ethics and other professional standards, and who have been certified by RPA to meet specified professional qualifications. RPAs are listed in a directory, published annually, and updated quarterly on the Register's Web site.

Society for American Archaeology (1511 K Street, NW, Suite 714, Washington, DC 20005). A membership organization of professional and avocational archeologists, the SAA runs a placement service at its annual national meeting.

Society for Applied Anthropology (1001 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 800, Washington, DC 20036). The SFAA can advise about cultural anthropologists who can provide assistance in oral historical and ethnographic work, and about archeologists.

Society of Architectural Historians (1700 Walnut Street, Room 716, Philadelphia, PA 19103). SAH runs a placement service at its Philadelphia headquarters.

Society for Historical Archaeology (1703 New Hampshire Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20009) may be able to provide information on archeologists who specialize in the study of archeological remains representing periods since the arrival of Europeans in America.

Society for Industrial Archeology (c/o National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution, Room 5020, Washington, DC 20560) can provide information on archeologists who specialize in the study of industrial sites and structures.

How is a professional consultant selected?

The following steps are suggested as a guide for selecting a professional consultant:

1. Define the nature of the work carefully, in order t have a clear idea of how many and what kind of consultants to look for. This is an important reason for developing a thorough scope of work.
2. Send the scope of work to a number of firms, institutions, organizations, or qualified individuals with the requests that they submit written proposals.
3. Consider the general qualifications of those who submit proposals. References should be required and investigated carefully.
4. Evaluate the written proposals provided. Ascertain how well each consultant appears to understand the reasons for and nature of the work, and evaluate the methods and approach that each intends to use in undertaking the project. (Look for a consultant who seems to understand what he or she is doing and has a good idea of how to do it.)
5. Choose for interviews one or more consultants that appear to be the best qualified. Interviews with more than three consultants may not be productive.
6. Interview selected consultants separately, explaining the work that has to be done and the selection procedures you are using. Enough time should be scheduled for each interview to allow for a careful examination of qualifications and thorough discussion Of the survey project. In addition to the *Professional Qualifications* listed in a later section below the following are particularly important criteria to consider:

   (a) Experience and reputation. Consult the State Historic Preservation Officer and relevant organizations listed in the preceding section to determine where qualified professionals may be located and how to evaluate survey experience.

(b) Workload. Try to determine whether the consultant will be able to accomplish the project within the time frame that you have established. The consultant's reputation for meeting deadlines will be a good indication of this.

(c) Access to all fields of expertise needed to meet the requirements of the project. Whether the consultant has such expertise personally, on his or her staff, or through cooperative arrangements with others, it is important to ensure that he or she understands what expertise is needed to pursue the survey goals and can mobilize that expertise when it is needed. Although the kinds of expertise needed will vary, historic resources surveys are typically interdisciplinary, requiring the expertise of historians, architectural historians, archeologists, and other specialists.

(d) Ability to work with the public. The survey will be a very public activity in the community, so at a minimum the selected consultant should have the ability to interact well with people. The social values of the neighborhoods in which the survey will take place should be considered; it is vital that those responsible for the survey be able to work well with the people of the community. If the survey will involve the substantial use of volunteers, the consultant should have the clear ability to inspire, organize, and supervise them.

7. Make a list of consultants interviewed in order of desirability, based on apparent ability to accomplish the project.
8. Contact the first choice and agree on a precise outline of responsibilities and a fee.
9. If you cannot agree on responsibilities, fee, or contract details, notify the consultant in writing that negotiations are being discontinued. Then begin negotiations with the next consultant.

Consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer and, in some cases, with the National Park Service Regional Office, is recommended during selection of consultants. Establishment of a review panel including appropriate professionals and representatives of the community may be appropriate.

Selection of a consultant simply on the basis of a bid is **not** recommended. A historic resources survey is a complicated professional activity that requires the exercise of careful subjective judgment. Simply obtaining the cheapest services, without full consideration to the quality of work offered, will almost certainly result in poor work and wasted time, money, and public enthusiasm. For consultants who can provide the necessary services within the established budget range, competition should be on the basis of professional competence, experience, and quality of proposal.

Additional considerations:

1. Limit the number of consultants interviewed. Careful preinterview selection will enable you to interview a few consultants in depth and should provide sufficient information for a sound choice. This preinterview process will provide consultants an opportunity to submit information explaining their qualifications and the nature and extent of their experience.
2. Establish financial parameters and explain budgetary restrictions, if any, at the outset, but avoid competitive bidding for the reasons given above.

3. Avoid nonwritten agreements. For the protection of both client and consultant, the client should always execute a written contract with the consultant.

   If the survey is funded using a grants-in-aid from the Historic Preservation Fund administered by the National Park Service, the contract should specify that the survey (whether at a reconnaissance or intensive level) will collect and document the information required by the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Identification.* Similarly, if the purpose of the survey is to obtain documentation for National Register nominations or determinations of eligibility, the contract should specify that the consultant is responsible for compiling sufficient documentation, consistent with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Evaluation and Registration* and other relevant National Park Service guidelines, to permit the necessary professional review. Although special demands of the consultant may arise during the course of the survey project, the consultant cannot be expected to do work outside of the contract, unless the contract and fee are amended accordingly.

   Guidance in drawing up contracts for survey work may be obtained from the State Historic Preservation Officer and from the Regional Offices of the National Park Service

4. Avoid possible conflict of interest situations. Consultants may offer to provide services at low rates in anticipation of securing future contracts for other types of professional services (restoration work, excavation of archeological sites, etc.). The prime task of the consultant should be the completion of the survey and inventory project. If a long-term cooperative relationship between the consultant and the client is in the best interests of both, it should be explicitly negotiated as such.

What fees do historic resources consultants charge?

Fees charged by professional consultants are generally based on the scope and complexity of the work as measured by the time or professional personnel required to complete it; experience, education, training, and reputation of the personnel involved; and the quality of service the consultant is prepared to provide. There are five basic kinds of financial arrangements used for consultant services:

1. ***Lump Sum Fee for all Contracted Services.*** This arrangement may be advantageous to the client due to its relative ease of budgeting. It can, however, be a problem for both the client and the consultant because it is difficult to anticipate unknown factors that could be involved. In fairness to both parties, there should be a definite statement of time limits and a provision for the adjustment of the fee. Of course, it is important that the program and responsibilities of the consultants be carefully specified in enough detail to preclude mutual misunderstanding,
2. ***Fixed Fee for Professional Services-Plus Actual Amount of Other Expenses.*** Beyond a fixed fee, the firm or individual is paid the cost incurred in connection with the work based upon the actual costs incurred. Such costs would include, in addition to payroll and general office overhead, materials, printing, and other out-of-pocket costs directly chargeable to the job. It is usual to set a limit of reimbursable costs in

the contract providing for this type of financial arrangements, or to provide that such costs shall not be incurred without prior approval of the client.

3. ***Fee as Fixed Percentage of Expenses.*** Compensation is based upon the consultant's technical payroll, multiplied by an agreed-upon factor, to arrive at the total compensation. This method may be combined with a fixed fee or per them compensation for the personal services of the consultant's staff if considerable time of such staff is required. It is difficult for the client to budget unless a maximum compensation is included. This arrangement has the advantage of removing the greater part of uncertainty from the consultant's calculations in a large undertaking while offering the client a simply method of determining and auditing fees as well as maximum feasibility in establishing the scope of services that he or she needs.
4. ***Per Diem Fees.*** This method may apply to any of the consultant's personnel, including its principals. It always requires explicit understanding as to what constitutes a "day" and how travel time and expenses are to be allocated. This arrangement is especially advantageous for irregular or indefinite assignments, such as providing testimony concerning a survey's results to a preservation review board.
5. ***Contingency Fee.*** This method involves work by the consultant on the basis of compensation to be determined later and measured by the benefits accruing from the service. This is a difficult method for use in planning studies. It requires contractual agreements that will clearly disclose the basis upon which the contingency fees will ultimately be computed. This method would be unethical in all cases where the consultant offers expert testimony or where he or she is required to appear as an impartial expert rather than as an advocate.

PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

The following definitions have been developed by the National Park Service to help States, communities, Federal agencies, and others identify qualified professionals in the disciplines of history, archeology, architectural history, and historic architecture. In some cases, additional areas or levels of expertise may be needed, depending on the complexity of the tasks involved and the nature of the historic properties. It should be noted that 1 year of full-time professional experience when stipulated below need not consist of a continuous year of full-time work, but may be made up of discontinuous periods of full-time or part-time work that add up to the equivalent of a year of full-time experiences.

A. History

The minimum professional qualifications are a graduate degree in history or a closely related field; or a bachelor's degree in history or a closely related field plus one of the following: (1) at least 2 years of full-time experience in research, writing, teaching, interpretation, or other demonstrable professional activity with an academic institution, historical organization or agency, museum, or other professional institution: or (2) substantial contribution through research and publication to the body of scholarly knowledge in the field of history.

B. Archeology

The minimum professional qualifications are a graduate degree in archeology, anthropology, or closely related field plus (1) at least 1 year of full-time professional experience or

equivalent specialized training in archeological research, administration, or management; (2) at least 4 months of supervised field and analytic experience in general North American archeology; and (3) demonstrated ability to carry research to completion. In addition to these minimum qualifications, a professional in prehistoric archeology shall have at least 1 year of full-time professional experience at a supervisory level in the study of archeological resources of the prehistoric period. A professional in historic archeology shall have at least 1 year of full-time professional experience at a supervisory level in the study of archeological resources of the historic period.

C. Architectural history

The minimum professional qualifications are a graduate degree in architectural history, art history, historic preservation, or a closely related field, with course work in American architectural history; or a bachelor's degree in architectural history with concentration in American architecture; or a bachelor's degree in architectural history, art history, historic preservation, or a closely related field plus one of the following: (1) at least 2 years of full-time experience in research, writing, or teaching in American architectural history or restoration architecture with an academic institution, historical organization or agency, museum, or other professional institution; or (2) substantial contribution through research and publication to the body of scholarly knowledge in the field of American architectural history.

D. Architecture

The minimum professional qualifications in architecture are a professional degree in architecture plus at least 2 years of full-time practice in architecture; or a State license to practice architecture.

E. **Historical architecture**

The minimum professional qualifications are a professional degree in architecture or a State license to practice architecture, plus one of the following: (1) at least 1 year of graduate study in architectural preservation, American architectural history, preservation planning, or a closely related field and at least 1 year of full-time professional experience on preservation and restoration projects; or (2) at least 2 years of full-time professional experience on preservation and restoration projects. Experience on preservation and restoration projects shall include detailed investigation of historic structures, preparation of historic structures research reports, and preparation of plans and specifications for preservation projects.

No official standards have been established by the Secretary of the Interior for such preservation-related professions as landscape architecture and cultural anthropology. In reviewing the qualifications of such professionals, approximate equivalencies to the qualifications listed above should be looked for, and professional organizations in the specialties involved should be consulted.

How do non-professionals fit into a survey?

Although a survey should be supervised by professionals, there is no reason that volunteers and others without professional training in the preservation disciplines cannot carry out much of the survey work. The use of volunteers from the community is important because it can bring to the survey people with specific knowledge of the community's history and resources, help ensure public support for the project, and reduce costs.

Ways in which community volunteers can participate fruitfully in survey include the following:

Historical Research

People with avocational interests in local history may have already gathered much of the primary data needed to interpret the community's history and establish historic contexts. People with training or skill in library work will be highly efficient historical researchers. People with background or interests in environmental studies or soil science can be helpful in reconstructing the community's past environments, which is often of vital concern in identifying likely archeological site locations. If recording oral histories will be part of the project, personable people who are able to carry on a good conversation, listen well, and record what they hear will be welcome members of the survey team, whatever their background.

Field Survey

Field survey work can be carried out by people from any kind of background, provided they are appropriately supervised and trained. The only major prerequisites are the abilities to understand and follow instructions, to be reasonably observant, and to be able to fill out recording forms and take other notes clearly, accurately, and completely. Naturally, the more observant, thoughtful, and interested in historic resources a field surveyor is, the better the product is likely to be. Specific skills that can be tapped among volunteers that are of great use in field survey include cartography, drafting, photography, operation of such excavation equipment as power augers and backhoes for archeological testing, and first-hand knowledge of local architectural styles. Simply knowing the community and its people, of course, and being known by them, can be of great value to the survey effort, simplifying communication about the survey and its purposes, making possible access to properties where study is needed, and opening up sources of historical information.

Handling Survey Data

Evaluations of properties to determine their historic value should be done by professionals, or under direct professional supervision, but non-professionals can participate in the evaluation process in many ways. Evaluation is a subjective activity, and should be responsive to community values, particularly where the value of resources may lie in the contribution they make to the cultural integrity of the community or its neighborhoods. Community leaders and residents can and should work with professionals to define the resources that they perceive to be important to the history and character of the community, and the same sort of consultation with the people of individual neighborhoods can make vital contributions to the definition of particular historic districts.

Volunteers and other non-specialists in the preservation disciplines can also help work with the survey data in other, less subjective but equally important ways: carrying out the clerical work of organizing the data, coding data for computer storage and manipulation, and preparing publications. Specific useful skills include typing, word processor operation, general clerical skills, knowledge of computer science, use of darkroom equipment, editing, and design and layout.

If a community's efforts at public involvement in survey planning are successful, volunteer participants in the survey may be recruited from a diversity of sources. Civic and fraternal organizations and organizations representing particular interested professional groups (e.g. building contractors) may make the survey an activity to which their members donate their time. College and secondary school history, anthropology, and social science students may be encouraged to participate. Members of neighborhood organizations and organizations representing particular social or ethnic groups in the community may donate their time. Local historical and archeological societies may provide the backbone of the survey work force.

Organization and supervision of volunteers may be one of the major jobs of the survey leaders and should be carefully considered in preparing scopes of work and negotiating contracts. It may be appropriate to organize volunteer coordinating committees in various neighborhoods or other survey areas, or committees of people interested in different aspects of the survey process. To the extent such groups can be organized during survey planning, coordination of actual volunteer work on the survey will be facilitated.

Professional-Volunteer Relations

Volunteers' work should be reviewed at regular intervals during the survey process and periodic meetings should be held to discuss and evaluate progress. In this regard, it is vital that there be a clear understanding of the relationship between volunteers and professionals from the outset. To avoid wasted effort and ill feelings, it is necessary for each participant in the survey, whether volunteer or professional, to understand and respect the work of the other participants.

The more thoroughly volunteers are trained, the greater their contribution to the survey will be. The precise nature of the training program undertaken will depend on the particular situation, but every program should emphasize the need for thoroughness, consistency, and accuracy. Because the usefulness of the survey will depend in large part on the reliability of information gathered, the need for careful training and close supervision of volunteers cannot be overemphasized.

For guidelines and assistance in locating and organizing volunteers, a community may find it useful to contact **Volunteer: The National Center for Citizen Involvement**, 1111 North 19th Street, Suite 500, Arlington, VA 22209, or Post Office Box 4179, Boulder, CO. A good general reference work on the use of volunteers is Adams' *Investing in Volunteers* (see Bibliography).

What kind of training will ensure a consistent and high-quality survey?

The amount and type of training necessary will depend on the previous experience of those who are to conduct the survey, and on the aspect of the survey in which those being trained will participate. Although training will be needed primarily by volunteers and other non-professionals in the preservation disciplines, professionals too may need at least a brief orientation to the specific problems of the survey and the community.

Training should emphasize the need for thoroughness, consistency, and accuracy in all aspects of the survey, including historical research, field survey, and organization of survey data.

Training should be designed to:

- Convey the goals and objectives of the survey.
- Convey the interrelatedness of historical research and field survey work and a sense of how each contributes to the quality and usefulness of the survey.
- Acquaint researchers and field surveyors with the historical development of the survey area and its present physical character.
- Give a clear idea of the specific historical and cultural information relevant to the survey.
- Indicate the location of source material.
- Teach the skills of visual analysis, an awareness of environmental and architectural elements.
- Teach recording and mapping techniques.

Training sessions should familiarize both historical researchers and field surveyors with the broad physical and historical development of the area. Everyone involved in the survey effort should, in addition, have an opportunity to visit and become familiar with the survey area. Training sessions and on-site orientation sessions may be supervised by the survey coordinator or a trained professional familiar with the survey area.

On-site orientation as part of training can make clear which properties or areas researchers and surveyors will be responsible for and how these will be covered during the intensive survey. This overview of the character of the area and distribution of kinds of resources in it will help surveyors identify areas and isolated buildings that will require considerable attention, plan their method of approach, and budget their time. During the actual field survey, of course, the surveyor will be able to return for a careful examination of buildings, structures, sites, and districts.

Training for Archival Researchers

Archival research involves the development and refinement of historic contexts and the acquisition of information that can aid in the identification and evaluation of resources. Training should enable historical researchers to recognize the kind of historical data relevant to the survey project. The researchers should also understand how research information fits into the project as a whole, how it is to be recorded, and how it will be organized later. Careful coordination between research and field survey can be effected only if researchers understand both the nature of the research required and the way research and field survey efforts will be coordinated.

When conducting archival research, it is very easy to become overwhelmed by the sheer volume of information available, and to become so involved in tracing minutiae that one loses track of the main points of the research. Supervision is important to keep researchers on track: researchers should begin with a clear understanding of the questions the research is designed to answer, the patterns or trends it is seeking to identify, and the results it is expected to produce.

Depending on the size of the group and experience of the researchers, training might ideally consist of several lectures and field or lab sessions designed to familiarize trainees with the sources of information available and specific assignments to provide practice in actual research. Lectures could provide research trainees with an understanding of the kinds of information they will be gathering.

Researchers should be given a thorough understanding of the historic contexts that have already been established during survey planning, and oriented toward seeking information about how each historic context might be expressed in the actual distribution and nature of historic resources. This will involve understanding and studying such topics as:

1. the time range and geographic limits of the historic context;
2. the social, cultural, economic, environmental, and other characteristics of the historic context;
3. the physical resources that might represent the context, for example, the kinds of structures that were built during a particular period of the community's growth, and the parts of the community in which they were concentrated; and
4. the changes that have occurred in the community and its environment that might reveal or obscure the physical record of the historic context, for example, periods of modernization when older buildings were covered with new siding, episodes of natural or artificial land filling that might have buried prehistoric sites, and areas in which erosion or human excavation may have revealed such buried sites.

Researchers should also be instructed in the development of new historic contexts, organizing their research around such topics as:

1. trends in the settlement and development of the community and its region;
2. major events, significant groups, and leading individuals in the community's history;
3. aesthetic and artistic values that may be represented in the architecture, landscape architecture, construction technology, or craftsmanship of the community;
4. cultural values and characteristics of the community's social and ethnic groups; and
5. research questions of concern to scholars in the humanities or social sciences who have studied the community, its region, similar areas, or relevant problems in history, prehistory, geography, sociology, and other disciplines.

Field or lab sessions should be scheduled to familiarize researchers with the physical layout of the survey area and to give them an understanding of how to correlate their activities with those of the field surveyors. There should be specific discussion and practice in how to use field survey or special research forms.

Researchers should be made familiar with the types of historical information already known to be available in local and regional libraries, archives, and other sources, and through State

and Federal agencies and organizations. Sessions might be scheduled at the local library to learn about types of general information and special collections such as manuscript, rare book, and photographic collections, and at the city or county courthouse where research on tax lists, building permits, plot maps, wills and deeds, etc. could be explained. A visit to the local historical society may familiarize trainees with another important source of information. Attendance at local preservation commission meetings and familiarity with the local review process, criteria, and design guidelines may supplement the trainees' understanding of the local needs and uses for survey data.

Individual assignments may be made to provide the group of researchers with more specific information and enable them to practice their research skills. They might be assigned specific practice tasks pursuing a small scale research topic already well enough known to the trainer to permit evaluation of the researcher's techniques and results.

Training for Field Surveyors: Architecture

Specific training sessions should be designed to acquaint field surveyors with (1) appropriate architectural terminology, (2) construction techniques and practices peculiar to the area, (3) local architectural features or styles, (4) survey techniques that will be used, (5) photographic coverage and equipment, and (6) actual maps and survey forms that will be used. Slide talks or films, with particular attention to local architecture, reading assignments, and the completion of practice forms, are all appropriate training methods. Familiarity with building styles should enable the surveyors to identify approximate ages of buildings in the survey areas and to describe them accurately. Inevitably, there will be regional variations in styles and buildings that cannot be described using standard terms, but as much as possible, standard architectural historical terms rather than more interpretive or *creative* terminology should be used. Particularly in rural areas or small towns, efforts should be made to make surveyors familiar with vernacular (as opposed to *high style)* building forms. They should be familiar with local styles and with plan and building types found in the area.

Many State Historic Preservation Officers have prepared identification guides to historic building types that are common in their States, and will be able to assist in using or adapting these in the training of field surveyors.

Some familiarity with building materials and methods is also important. Surveyors should be able to identify various building materials and know something about construction techniques.

Surveyors should also be acquainted with the terminology for detailed parts of buildings. Harley McKee's *Amateur's Guide to Terms Commonly Used in Describing Historic Buildings* and similar guides (see Bibliography) should assist surveyors in developing a vocabulary of architectural terms.

Identification and description of historic districts require special skills and may better be left to surveyors with specific experience and training. Training sessions, however, should attempt to make laymen aware of the qualities (visual, architectural, physical, spatial, social, etc.) that may make an area recognizable as an historic district. Surveyors should be taught to see how buildings, open spaces, natural features, roads, and other aspects of the environment interact to create particular urban or rural configurations, and how to conduct a

precise visual analysis of those elements and their interrelationships. An effort should be made to convey an appreciation for the ways in which the cultural characteristics of a social group or period in a community's history may be reflected in its buildings and the organization of its spaces. Readings drawn from the literature of urban design, urban geography, anthropology, and environmental design, in addition to practice sessions in the field, should provide surveyors with a general approach and models of analysis (see Bibliography).

Surveyors should be taught to be alert to the *archeological* value of buildings and their contents-that is, their potential for producing information useful in important historical, anthropological, or sociological research. Particularly if the survey will involve the inspection of building interiors, surveyors should be taught to be on the lookout for such building contents as furniture, collections of papers, wallpaper, graffiti, industrial equipment, tools, and the organization of objects in buildings and structures that may reveal aspects of the lives of those who built, lived in, or used the space in the past.

Where landscape architecture is a concern of the survey, surveyors will need training in the kinds of landscape features to be recorded. If the primary focus of this aspect of the survey is on designed and constructed landscapes (e.g., parks, parkways, and landscaped housing tracts), background information on the design characteristics and concepts used by the landscape architects responsible for them should be provided to surveyors, so they can recognize and interpret such features when they see them. The American Society of Landscape Architects' Historic Preservation Committee (see contact information above) has developed forms that may be used in recording designed landscapes. Where non-designed cultural landscapes are the focus of attention-e.g., well preserved agricultural areas-fewer guidelines are available, but training should be provided in the natural geography of the study area and in the historical land uses that have shaped it. An excellent example of a study of such an area, which might usefully be studied during training, is Allen D. Stovall's preservation study of the Sautee and Nacoochee Valleys in Georgia (see Bibliography).

Training for Field Surveyors: Oral history

Where the collection of oral historical information is important to the project, researchers should be given specific training in interview techniques, use of questionnaires (if used), use of recording equipment, and-very importantly-ways to avoid giving offense to those interviewed. Where the collection of oral data will take place in an ethnic neighborhood, researchers should be made aware of and sensitive to the social and cultural values of the neighborhood's residents.

Training for Field Surveyors: Archeology

Where the identification of prehistoric archeological sites is a focus of the survey, since such sites are almost always substantially underground, surveyors should be trained to look for surface indications' of their presence and for conditions under which buried material may be exposed. Depending on local conditions, prehistoric sites may be marked on the surface by soil discolorations, fire-fractured rocks, scatters of pottery, flaked stone, and other debris, and concentrations of marine or freshwater shell. Stream cuts, drainage ditches, utility trenches, road cuts, and basement excavations may reveal buried sites. Surveyors should be

trained to recognize typical local archeological phenomena (housepits, burials, middens, hearths, etc.) in such buried contexts, and should be taught basic concepts of stratigraphy and soil formation. They should be taught to recognize common prehistoric artifacts of the area, and to understand, in general, their functional, temporal, and cultural contexts.

Where the identification of archeological sites of more recent periods is involved, surveyors should be given training similar to that appropriate for prehistoric archeology, but with special attention given to the recognition of artifacts, construction techniques, building styles, and other features specific to the periods under study. They should be taught to be alert to such features as filled-in basements, wells, and privies, which are often important sources of archeological data.

An excellent handbook on the identification of prehistoric and historic archeological sites, oriented to the lay reader, is *Archeological Resources and Land Development* by Paul Brace (see Bibliography).

Where the *archeological* value of standing structures is important to the survey, surveyors should be trained in the recognition of architectural features, contents of structures, and spatial relationships within structures that may reveal aspects of their use, their history, and the social organization, economy, values, perceptions, and activities of their builders, residents, or users.

Close interaction between archeological surveyors and historical researchers should be stressed, because historical study of the community and its environment is vital in allowing archeologists to focus their efforts in areas most likely to produce results, and because archeological discoveries in the field may suggest fruitful lines of historical inquiry.

How much should a survey cost?

Communities should draw up a detailed budget of survey expenses before undertaking any phase of the project. Some of the factors affecting the size of the budget-time, available funding, size of survey area, type and depth of information to be gathered-have already been discussed. Other factors, including salaries for personnel, administrative expenses, and publications, will be discussed in later chapters.

Survey costs can be reduced by using large numbers of volunteers, by reducing the level of professional supervision, by eliminating publication of survey results, or by simply cutting the size of the survey area. Such cuts, however, can affect the quality of the data gathered and undermine the usefulness of the results. Professional advice and assistance from the State Historic Preservation Officer in the initial stages of the survey project can help a community draw up a budget that is both accurate and reasonable.

Where can funding for surveys be obtained?

Because of the usefulness of survey data to community planning, and because of the economic stimulus that the rehabilitation of historic buildings can provide a community, financing a survey may be a good investment for local government. A variety of Federal,

State, and non-governmental programs provide funding assistance to survey projects, however.

Many local governments allocate Community Development Block Grant funds to the conduct of surveys. Historic preservation grants-in-aid passed through by State Historic Preservation Officers to certified local government preservation programs or allocated directly to survey projects are also frequently used sources of assistance. Other Federal agencies from time to time make funding available to support surveys, often in the context of specific development projects. Some State governments provide financial assistance to survey efforts, either through the State Historic Preservation Officer or in connection with economic development and planning assistance programs.

Funding for specific projects can often be obtained from such Federal granting agencies as the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities. Support for particular projects and programs may also be obtainable from such nonfederal sources as the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the American Association for State and Local History, and private foundations that support research in the arts, humanities, and social sciences.

The State Historic Preservation Officer will be able to provide current information on potential sources of financial assistance. Other good sources of information include economic development officials in local and State governments, National Park Service Regional Offices, and grants and contracts offices in local colleges and universities.

The following publications, which are updated regularly, may be helpful in locating sources of funds:

Annual Register of Grant Support. Edited by Alvin Renetzsky and others. Orange, NJ: Academic Media.

The Brown Book: A Directory of Preservation Information. Prepared by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Washington, DC: The Preservation Press.

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance. Washington, DC: Government Printing Office.

Federal Funding Guide. Arlington, VA: Government Information Service.

Foundation Directory. Prepared by the Foundation Center. New York: Columbia University Press.

A Guide to Federal Programs. Prepared by the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Washington, DC: The Preservation Press.

National Directory of Arts Support by Private Foundations. Washington, DC: Washington International Arts Letter.

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Comments or Questions

JPJ

Address#	Dir	Street Name	Street Type	Parcel #	Year
1	N	MAIN	STREET	406-43-012C	
1	N	MAIN	STREET	406-43-018A	1968 & 1970
11	N	MAIN	STREET	406-43-011	1996
N/A	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-001H	
18	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-002	1965 & 1969
19	N	MAIN	STREET	406-43-010	1975 & 1978
101	N	MAIN	STREET	406-43-009	1938, 1944, 1979, & 1991
111	N	MAIN	STREET	406-43-008	1973
116	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-007	1974
120	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-008	1913 & 1977
127	N	MAIN	STREET	406-43-007	1932
202	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-234	189?, 1920
210	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-235	1937
212	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-236B	1947
228	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-236A	1957
314	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-118B	1939
331	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-237	1960
341	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-241	1942
415	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-140A	Could be older than 1974
501	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-168	1967
516	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-144	
520	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-146	
541	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-171	1971
542	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-166A	1977
551	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-171A	
551	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-172A	1937
555	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-172B	
558	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-158	
590	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-163A	1984
599	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-174	1984
600	N	MAIN	STREET	406-42-019C	
607	N	MAIN	STREET	406-42-051	1978

609	N	MAIN	STREET	406-42-051	1982
612	N	MAIN	STREET	406-42-040E	
635	N	MAIN	STREET	406-42-310A	2006
636	N	MAIN	STREET	406-42-041B	1991, 2002
640	N	MAIN	STREET	406-42-041B	2004
646	N	MAIN	STREET	406-42-043A	1963
650	N	MAIN	STREET	406-42-044	1964
651	N	MAIN	STREET	406-42-017	1945
654	N	MAIN	STREET	406-42-045H	1982, 1984
660	N	MAIN	STREET	406-42-046	1935, 2009
667	N	MAIN	STREET	406-42-016	
683-685	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-127D&C	2013
687-689	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-127B&A	

1003	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-42-058E	1967
1005	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-42-058F	1979
1007	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-42-058F	1979
1010	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-42-038A	
1012	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-42-038R	1980
1015	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-42-058K	1982
1016	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-42-038	
1020	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-42-038	
1022	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-42-038C	1996
1029-1075	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-42-059	1972
1030	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-42-037	
1075	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-42-059	
1081	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-42-068	1964, 1967
1110	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-42-035	1971
1111	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-42-060	1982
1116	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-42-060	1982
1208	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-37-068	1949
1215	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-37-043	1929, 1943
1216	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-37-069	

1218	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-37-069A	1978
1219	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-37-042	1939, 1944
1222	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-37-070	1942
1226	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-37-071	1981
1227	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-37-041	1939?,1956
1228	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-37-072	1958
1301	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-37-040	1959
1303	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-37-039	1934, 1958
1308	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-37-073A	1972
1310	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-37-073B	1966
1313	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-37-038	1956
1316	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-37-075	1934, 1978
1317	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-37-037	1957, 1962
1325	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-37-036	1954, 1977
1400	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-37-084A	1960
1401	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-37-014D	1988
1414	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-37-084B	1983
1415	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-37-014E	1975
1418	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-37-084	1988
1425	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-37-014C	1982
1428	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-37-085	1930/1943
1440	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-37-087	1968
1444	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-37-088	1929
1445	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-37-014A	1983
1455	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-37-014B	1972
1475	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-37-014	
1501	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-37-010	1970
1505	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-37-009	2008
1203A	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-42-027A	
1203B	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-37-027A	1987
1205A	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-37-027	1972
1205B	E	COCHISE	STREET	406-37-027	1972
1081A	N	COCHISE	STREET	406-42-068/1081A	1964, 1967
101	W	COCHISE	STREET	406-32-022	

1201	E	GILA	STREET	406-37-109	
1208	E	GILA	STREET	406-37-124C	1962
1211	E	GILA	STREET	406-37-108A	1975, 1978
1215	E	GILA	STREET	406-37-107	1948
1218	E	GILA	STREET	406-37-125	1994
1221	E	GILA	STREET	406-37-106	
1301	E	GILA	STREET	406-37-105	1910, 1974
1302 & 1304	E	GILA	STREET	406-37-127	1951, 1982
1310	E	GILA	STREET	406-37-128	1941
1313	E	GILA	STREET	406-37-104A	1971
1316	E	GILA	STREET	406-37-129A	1965
1320	E	GILA	STREET	406-37-129	1947
1321	E	GILA	STREET	406-37-104	1971
1401	E	GILA	STREET	406-37-122A	1991
1403	E	GILA	STREET	406-37-122A	1970
1404	E	GILA	STREET	406-37-135	1971, 1973
1411	E	GILA	STREET	406-37-093	1983
1414	E	GILA	STREET	406-37-136	1966
1416	E	GILA	STREET	406-37-137	1951
1417	E	GILA	STREET	406-37-120	1970
1423	E	GILA	STREET	406-37-119	1964
1424	E	GILA	STREET	406-37-138	
1432/1434	E	GILA	STREET	406-37-141	1948, 1953
1518	E	GILA	STREET	406-37-219	
405	W	GILA	STREET	406-31-034A	1974
410	W	GILA	STREET	406-31-002	1971
418	W	GILA	STREET	406-31-003	1974
426	W	GILA	STREET	406-31-004	1964
504	W	GILA	STREET	406-31-005	1963
512	W	GILA	STREET	406-31-006	1963
518	W	GILA	STREET	406-31-007	1960
519	W	GILA	STREET	406-31-018	1960
602	W	GILA	STREET	406-31-008	1981

1201	E	GRAHAM	STREET	406-37-134	1971
1202	E	GRAHAM	STREET	406-37-149	1969
1211	E	GRAHAM	STREET	406-37-133F	1995
1214	E	GRAHAM	STREET	406-37-150	1999
1217	E	GRAHAM	STREET	406-37-133E	1982
1223	E	GRAHAM	STREET	406-37-133	1973
1225	E	GRAHAM	STREET	406-37-133D	2000
1227	E	GRAHAM	STREET	406-37-133C	1956
1305	E	GRAHAM	STREET	406-37-132	1956
1309	E	GRAHAM	STREET	406-37-131B	1989
1313	E	GRAHAM	STREET	406-37-131A	1993
1403	E	GRAHAM	STREET	406-37-148	1978, 1998
1409 & 1411	E	GRAHAM	STREET	406-37-148A	1981
1417	E	GRAHAM	STREET	406-37-147	1936
176	W	GRAHAM	STREET	406-32-057	1948
617	W	GRAHAM	STREET	406-31-009	1980
639	W	GRAHAM	STREET	406-32-058	1998
641	W	GRAHAM	STREET	406-32-018J	1973
715	W	GRAHAM	STREET	406-32-018D	1983
1402	E	GREENLEE	STREET	406-37-175A	2006
1404	E	GREENLEE	STREET	406-37-175	2007
1410	E	GREENLEE	STREET	406-37-176	1981
1416	E	GREENLEE	STREET	406-37-177	1946
1421	E	GREENLEE	STREET	406-37-171	1971
1424	E	GREENLEE	STREET	406-37-178	1995
1429	E	GREENLEE	STREET	406-37-170	1946
1432	E	GREENLEE	STREET	406-37-179	1979
1441	E	GREENLEE	STREET	406-37-169B	1944
1442	E	GREENLEE	STREET	406-37-181C	1989
1448	E	GREENLEE	STREET	406-37-181A	1925
1450	E	GREENLEE	STREET	406-37-181B	1979
1512	E	GREENLEE	STREET	406-37-225C	1996

1512	E	GREENLEE	STREET	406-37-225D	1980
1442A	E	GREENLEE	STREET	406-37-180	1973
1875		MABERY RANCH	ROAD	406-36-007M&N	1994, 1999, 2001, 2010
1401	E	MARICOPA	STREET	406-37-187	1982
1407 & 1413	E	MARICOPA	STREET	406-37-185A	1967, 1987
1410	E	MARICOPA	STREET	406-37-188	1959
1414	E	MARICOPA	STREET	406-37-189	1982
1415	E	MARICOPA	STREET	406-37-184	2000
1418	E	MARICOPA	STREET	406-37-189B	1973
1427	E	MARICOPA	STREET	406-37-183	1948
1428	E	MARICOPA	STREET	406-37-190	1964
1432	E	MARICOPA	STREET	406-37-191	1975
1435	E	MARICOPA	STREET	406-37-182A	1967
1441	E	MARICOPA	STREET	406-37-182	1999
1448	E	MARICOPA	STREET	406-37-192	1973
1451	E	MARICOPA	STREET	406-37-182B	2005
201 & 2013	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-42-175B, C, D	1985, 1997
345	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-42-184B	1980
500 & 570	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-42-010B	1980
658	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-42-012B	1980, 2014
660	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-42-012C	1969, 1979
667	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-42-185D	2002
677	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-42-255A	2005
696	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-42-012L	1976
707	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-42-073M	1978, 1985
709	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-42-073L	1978, 1986
710	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-42-012G	1996
740	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-42-013L	1985, 1986
750	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-42-012N	1979, 1984
831	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-42-179B	2004
950	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-42-055	2000

985	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-42-073H&073Y	1998
1013	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-42-075A	1951
1034	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-42-069C	1984
1034	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-42-069D	
1040	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-42-069E	1979
1040	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-42-069F	1979
1046	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-42-070D	1947
1101	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-42-077	1975
1102	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-42-071	1932
1114	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-42-071A	
1115	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-42-078	1959
1198	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-42-072	1975
1214	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-37-046	
1216	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-37-047	1959
1226 & 1252	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-37-048	1981, 1986
1275	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-41-140A	
1301	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-41-094B	1977
1304	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-37-049	
1307	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-41-094A	
1310	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-39-050	1956
1317	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-41-083	
1320	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-37-052	1958
1324	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-37-053	1979
1380	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-37-053/059	
1404	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-37-015	
1405	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-41-082A	1957
1410	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-37-016	
1416	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-37-017&019	
1426	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-37-020	1965, 1984
1500	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-37-001	1980

1503 & 1511	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-41-013	1934, 1972, 1974
1621	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-43-018A	1963
1628	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-43-013	1966, 1979
1631	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-43-036	1947
1644	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-43-014A	1944
1707	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-43-037D	1973
1718	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-43-063B	1979
1726	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-43-063C	1955
1731	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-43-057J	1974
1734	E	MINGUS	AVENUE	406-43-064	1952

Hold Comments	Addition
Office Building-3180 sf.	CARROL SUBDIVISION
1968 Single Family Residence, 1970 Retail Store-6600 sf.	CARROL SUBDIVISION
Retail Stores-2528 sf.	CARROL SUBDIVISION
	SMELTER CITY
1965 Office Building 1271 sf., 1969 Automotive Center-2150 sf.	SMELTER CITY
1975 Retail Store-2655 sf., 1978 Retail Store-480 sf.	CARROL SUBDIVISION
1938 Retail Store-1158 sf., 1944 Single Family Residence-1175 sf., 1979 Mini Warehouse 1008 sf., 1991 Warehouse	CARROL SUBDIVISION
1973 Retail Store-45050 sf. Lumber Storage-6693 sf.	CARROL SUBDIVISION
Retail Store	SMELTER CITY
Office Building-770 sf.	SMELTER CITY
Single Family Residence-1553 sf.	CARROL SUBDIVISION
1920 Restaurant-1406 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
Retail Store-1140 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
Single Family Residence-1039 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
Service Station-3100 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
Single Family Residence-1118 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
Retail Store-2674 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
Single Family Residence-879 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
Retail Store-4390 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
Service Garage-2016 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
	SCOTT ADDITION
	SCOTT ADDITION
Retail Store-2602 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
Office Building-1100 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
	SCOTT ADDITION
Service Garage-2865 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
Service Garage-3294 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
Storage Warehouse-1800 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
Farm Utility Building-576 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
Family Residence-2080 sf.	

Single Family Residence-1759 sf.	
Main Street Diagnostic Center-50021 sf.	
1991 Medical Offices-14700 sf., 2006 Retail Shopping-19180 sf.	
Yard Improvements	
Service Station-1134 sf.	
Office Building-998 sf.	
1945 Office Building, 1945 Single Famoily Residence-1757 sf., 1945 Retail Store-2044 sf	
1982 Storage Warehouse-3540 sf., 1984 Hay Shed-2120 sf.	
1935 Single Family Residence-819 sf., 2009 Mobile Home	
Residential & Retail-4748 sf.	NEW OLD TOWN
	NEW OLD TOWN

Affixed Mobile Home 648 sf.	
Single Family Residence-958 sf.	
Affixed Mobile Home 840 sf.	
Single Family Residence-2393 sf.	
Single Family Residence-1140 sf.	
1964 Single Family Residence-725 sf., 1967 Affixed Moble Home-720 sf.	
Mobile Home Yard Improvements	
Multiple Residential	
Multiple Residential	
Duplex-1489 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
Stucco over wood-824 sf.	SMELTER CITY
	SCOTT ADDITION

Affixed Mobile Home-696 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
Wood frame-760 sf.	SMELTER CITY
Single Family Residence-760 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
Affixed Moble Home-1152 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
Single Family Residence-1000 sf.	SMELTER CITY
Affixed Moble Home-420 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
Single Family Residence-793 sf.	SMELTER CITY
1934 Smelter block Andrew J. Thomas, 1958 Single Family Residence-1065 sf.	SMELTER CITY
Moble Home Yard Improvements	SCOTT ADDITION
Single Family Residence-874 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
Single Family Residence-770 sf.	SMELTER CITY
1934 Stucco over wood (demo?), 1978 Affixed Moble Home-672 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1957 Yard Improvements, 1962 Single Family Residence-874 sf.	SMELTER CITY
1954 Yard Improvements, 1977 Single Family Residence-1477 sf.	SMELTER CITY
Single Family Residence-1652 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
Affixed Mobile Home-960 sf.	SMELTER CITY
Moble Home Yard Improvements	SCOTT ADDITION
Moble Home Yard Improvements	SMELTER CITY
Affixed Moble Home-1008 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
Moble Home Yard Improvements	SMELTER CITY
Yard Improvements	SCOTT ADDITION
Affixed Mobile Home-800 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
Single Family Home-770 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
Mobile Home Yard Improvements	SMELTER CITY
Affixed Mobile Home-768 sf.	SMELTER CITY
Single Family Residence-1392 sf.	SMELTER CITY
Industrial Flex Mall Building-2240 sf.	SMELTER CITY
Townhouse-1424 sf.	SMELTER CITY
Mobile Home Yard Improvements	SMELTER CITY
Mobile Home Yard Improvements	SMELTER CITY
1964 Single Family Residence-725 sf., 1967 Affixed Mobile Home-720 sf.	

	SCOTT ADDITION
Single Family Residence-975 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1975 Duplex-1397 sf., 1978 Single Family Residence-231 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
Single Family Residence-720 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
Affixed Mobile Home-648 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
	SCOTT ADDITION
1910 Andrew Jackson Thomas House, 1974 Addition-1769 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1951 Single Family Residence-720 sf., 1982 Single Family Residence-480 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1941 Single Family Residence-1304 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1971 Single Family Residence-864 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1965 Mobile Home Yard Improvements	SCOTT ADDITION
1947 Single Family Residence-1275 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1971 Affixed Mobile Home-679 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1991 Affixed Mobile Home-930 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1970 Affixed Mobil Home-720 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1971 Affixed Mobile Home-672 sf., 1973 Affixed Mobile Home-528 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1983 Mobile Home Yard Improvements (2 structures)	SCOTT ADDITION
1966 Single Family Residence-1126 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1951 Single Family Residence-696 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1970 Single Family Residence-2084 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1964 Single Family Residence-2675 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1948 Beauty/Barber Shop-964 sf., 1953 Multiple Residential-1288 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
	SCOTT ADDITION
1974 Single Family Residence-1538 sf.	GRANDVIEW TERRACE
1971 Single Family Residence-1280 sf.	GRANDVIEW TERRACE
1974 Single Family Residence-1534 sf.	GRANDVIEW TERRACE
1964 Single Family Residence-1230 sf.	GRANDVIEW TERRACE
1963 Single Family Residence-1570 sf.	GRANDVIEW TERRACE
1963 Single Family Residence-2062 sf.	GRANDVIEW TERRACE
1960 Single Family Residence-1277 sf.	GRANDVIEW TERRACE
1960 Single Family Residence-1944 sf.	GRANDVIEW TERRACE
1981 Single Family Residence-1368 sf.	GRANDVIEW TERRACE

1971 Factory/Site Built-882 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1969 Single Family Residence-2116 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1995 Mobile Home Yard Improvements	SCOTT ADDITION
1999 Duplex-1000 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1982 Affixed Mobile Home-924 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1973 Residence-748 sf. (moved from old town)	SCOTT ADDITION
2000 Mobile Home Yard Improvement	SCOTT ADDITION
1956 Affixed Mobile Home-296 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1956 Mobile Home Yard Improvements	SCOTT ADDITION
1989 Mobile Home Yard Improvements	SCOTT ADDITION
1993 Mobile Home Yard Improvements	SCOTT ADDITION
1978 & 1998 Mobile Home Yard Improvements	SCOTT ADDITION
1981 Duplex-1728 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1936 Single Family Residence-972 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1948 Single Family Residence-1526 sf.	
1980 Single Family Residence-1807 sf.	GRANDVIEW TERRACE
1998 Single Family Residence-1056 sf.	ROBEGA TERRACE
1973 Single Family Residence-880 sf.	
1983 Single Family Residence-2341 sf.	
2006 Single Family Residence-1248 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
2007 Single Family Residence-1444 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1981 Single Family Residence-1032 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1946 Single Family Residence-1216 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1971 Retail Store-2602 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1995 Affixed Mobile Home-905 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1946 Duplex-1746 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1979 Single Family Residence-1248 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1944 Single Family Residence-1036 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1989 Affixed Mobile Home-1430 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1925 Single Family Residence-804 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1979 Affixed Mobile Home-1128 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1996 Affixed Mobile Home-1232 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION

1980 Affixed Mobile Home-1248 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1973 Cemetary (tiny plot) Aztecca Funeral	SCOTT ADDITION
1994 Retail Stores-2080 sf. 1994 Restaurant-5048 sf., 1999 Retail Store-587 sf., 2001 Retail Store-1101 sf., 2010 Retail Store-319 sf.	
1982 Affixed Mobile Home-728 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1967 Single Family Residence-468 sf., 1987 Duplex-1644 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1959 Affixed Mobile Home-450 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1982 Mobile Home Yard Improvements	SCOTT ADDITION
2000 Affixed Mobile Home-1232 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1973 Affixed Mobile Home-690 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1948 Single Family Residence-984	SCOTT ADDITION
1964 Mobile Home Yard Improvements	SCOTT ADDITION
1975 Single Family Residence-1670 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1967 Affixed Mobile Home-528 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1999 Affixed Mobile Home-1058 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1973 Single Family Residence-1653 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
2005 Affixed Mobile Home-1080 sf.	SCOTT ADDITION
1985 Multiple Senoir Living-50338 sf., 1997 Multiple Senior Living-80537 sf.	
1980 Fire Station-10000 sf.	
1980 School- Elementry/Secondary-8000 sf.	
1980 Office Building-1380 sf., 2014 Commercial Residential Apartments-8425 sf.	
1969 Retail Store-4000 sf., 1979 Restaurant-4079 sf.	METES & BOUNDS
2002 Dental Office/Clinic	
2005 Retail Store-3169 sf., 2005 Apartments 4-unit-2280 sf.	
1976 School-Elementry/Secondary-6326 sf., 1976 Medical Offices-1690 sf.	
1978 Office Building-2900 sf., 1985 Office Building-2042 sf.	
1979 Office Building-2900 sf., 1985 Office Building-2042 sf.	
1996 Post Office-8000 sf.	
1985 Multiple Residential-21608 sf., 1986-Restroom Building-539 sf.	
1979 Church-10340 sf., 1984 Quonset-8000 sf.	
2004 Multiple Residential-90089, Clubhouse-2712 sf., Laundromat-144 sf.	
2000 Townhomes/Condos-26446 sf.	

1998 Townhomes/Condos-46076 sf.	
1951 Church-10329 sf.	
1984 Townhouse-3026 sf.	
1979 Duplex-1664 sf.	
1979 Duplex-1664 sf.	
1947 Single Family Residence-1575 sf.	
1975 Office Building-840 sf., 1975 Multiple Residential-1176 sf.	
1932 Single Family Residence-1128 sf.	
1959 Single Family Residence-1409 sf.	
1975 Single Family Residence-1578 sf.	
	SMELTER CITY
1959 Retail Store-920 sf.	SMELTER CITY
1981 Mobile Home Improvements, 1986 Mobile Home Yard Improvements	SMELTER CITY
	MINGUS PARK PHASE 2
1977 Single Family Residence-1261 sf.	MINGUS PARK PHASE 2
	SMELTER CITY
	MINGUS PARK PHASE 2
1956 Single Family Residence-1663 sf.	SMELTER CITY
	MINGUS PARK PHASE 2
1958 Mobile Home Yard Improvements-Church 4560 sf.	SMELTER CITY
1979 Mobile Home Yard Improvements	SMELTER CITY
	SMELTER CITY
	SMELTER CITY
1957 Single Family Residence-1624 sf.	MINGUS PARK PHASE 2
	SMELTER CITY
	SMELTER CITY
1965 Single Family Residence-2028 sf., 1984 Guest House-364 sf.	SMELTER CITY
1980 Retail Store-4903 sf.	SMELTER CITY

1934 Single Family Residence-988 sf., 1972 Single Family Residence-657 sf., 1974 Retail Store-1104 sf.	MINGUS PARK PHASE 1
1963 Bar/Tavern-6600 sf.	CARROLL SUBDIVISION
1966 Single Family Residence-1838 sf., 1979 Retail Store-851 sf.	CARROLL SUBDIVISION
1947 Single Family Residence-845 sf.	CARROLL SUBDIVISION
1944 Single Family Residence-585 sf.	CARROLL SUBDIVISION
1973 Single Family Residence-1188 sf.	CARROLL SUBDIVISION
1979 Single Family Residence-1402 sf.	CARROLL SUBDIVISION
1955 Affixed Mobile Home-344 sf.	CARROLL SUBDIVISION
1974 Single Family Residence-1438 sf.	CARROLL SUBDIVISION
1952 Single Family Residenc-764 sf.	CARROLL SUBDIVISION

Occupant
VILLAGE PAINT
VACANT-STEVE COURY
STEVE COURY
MAIN ST STORAGE
CITY OF COTTONWOOD
OLD COTTONWOOD SCHOOL HOUSE ADDITION
DON MACDONALD HOUSE
OLD COTTONWOOD SCHOOL HOUSE
Restaurant and Store May have been dairy outlet
VACANT
VACANT
VACANT
CITY OF COTTONWOOD CEMETERY
VACANT

was LAW OFFICE
CAMELOT RV Park
was CENTRAL AZ FOOD BANK
FRIENDSHIP MISSION
OLD WHITING GAS
GATEWAY GREENS
VACANT

LUTHER WHITE HOUSE

VACANT

CITY OF COTTONWOOD

BLAZIN M RANCH

COTTONWOOD VILLAGE
CITY OF COTTONWOOD
COTTONWOOD OAK CREEK SCHOOL
TAYLOR PADGET
JERONA ART
COTTONWOOD OAK CREEK SCHOOL
UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE
MOUNTAIN VIEW APARTMENT
1ST ASSEMBLY

WESCOTT FUNERAL HOME
VACANT
VACANT
HOUSE OF RUTH
VACANT
VACANT
VACANT
VACANT
VACANT
VACANT
VACANT
VACANT
GOODWILL INDUSTRIES

MAIN STAGE

Address#	Dir	Street Name	Street Type	Parcel #	Zoning	Dates
902	N	01ST	STREET	406-34-045	C 1	1943
902	N	01ST	STREET	406-34-046	C 1	
906	N	01ST	STREET	406-34-046	C 1	1944
909	N	01ST	STREET	406-34-053	R 2	1935
912	N	01ST	STREET	406-34-047	C 1	1936
914	N	01ST	STREET	406-34-048	C 1	1937
915	N	01ST	STREET	406-34-054	R 2	1937
917	N	01ST	STREET	406-34-055	R 2	1941
918	N	01ST	STREET	406-34-049	C 1	
921	N	01ST	STREET	406-34-056	R 2	1936
925	N	01ST	STREET	406-34-057	R 2	1923/1930
1015	N	01ST	STREET	406-34-013	R 2	1942/1953
1017	N	01ST	STREET	406-34-014	R 2	1929
1020	N	01ST	STREET	406-34-009A	C 1	1929
1021	N	01ST	STREET	406-34-015	R 2	1929
1026	N	01ST	STREET	406-34-009	C 1	1929/1935
1031	N	01ST	STREET	406-34-019	R 2	2002
1032	N	01ST	STREET	406-34-010 & 406-34-0	C 1	1940/1927
1035	N	01ST	STREET	406-36-020	R 2	1938
929	N	02ND	STREET	406-34-072	R 2	1964
1015	N	02ND	STREET	406-34-018	R 2	1949
1019	N	02ND	STREET	406-34-019	R 2	2002
1023	N	02ND	STREET	406-34-020	R 2	1933
1024	N	02ND	STREET	406-34-017	R 2	1939
1034	N	02ND	STREET	406-36-016	R 2	1922/1936
721	N	03RD	STREET	406-38-037A	C 3	1922/1936
723	N	03RD	STREET	406-38-037A	C 3	1922/1936
726	N	03RD	STREET	406-38-030	C 3	1965
801	N	03RD	STREET	406-38-037	R 2	1964
806	N	03RD	STREET	406-38-029	R 2	1941
807	N	03RD	STREET	406-38-036	R 2	1943
811	N	03RD	STREET	406-38-035	R 2	1946
815	N	03RD	STREET	406-38-034	R 2	1953
821	N	03RD	STREET	406-38-033	R 2	1942
829	N	03RD	STREET	406-38-032	R 2	1943

835	N	03RD	STREET	406-38-031	R 2	1924/1945
921	N	03RD	STREET	406-34-082A	R 2	1971
922	N	03RD	STREET	406-34-077	R 2	1970
925	N	03RD	STREET	406-34-082	R 2	1936
928	N	03RD	STREET	406-34-078	R 2	1935
1002	N	03RD	STREET	406-34-106	R 2	1976
1011	N	03RD	STREET	406-34-025	R 2	1940/1955
1012	N	03RD	STREET	406-34-024A	R 2	1977
1019	N	03RD	STREET	406-34-026	R 2	
1022	N	03RD	STREET	406-34-022	R 2	1934
1022	N	03RD	STREET	406-34-027	R 2	1941
1026	N	03RD	STREET	406-34-021	R 2	1940
703	N	04TH	STREET	406-38-054A	C 3	(1934) 1950
711	N	04TH	STREET	406-38-053	C 3	1948
717	N	04TH	STREET	406-38-052	C 3	1970
722	N	04TH	STREET	406-38-044	C 3	
802	N	04TH	STREET	406-38-044	R 2	1972
804	N	04TH	STREET	406-38-043	R 2	1934/1950
813	N	04TH	STREET	406-38-049	R 2	2006
814	N	04TH	STREET	406-38-042	R 2	1945/1958
815	N	04TH	STREET	406-38-049	R 2	2006
816	N	04TH	STREET	406-38-042	R 2	1945/1958
819	N	04TH	STREET	406-38-048	R 2	1940
820	N	04TH	STREET	406-38-041	R 2	1941
825	N	04TH	STREET	406-38-047	R 2	1946
831	N	04TH	STREET	406-38-046	R 2	1960
836	N	04TH	STREET	406-38-039	R 2	1934
837	N	04TH	STREET	406-38-045	R 2	1965
924	N	04TH	STREET	406-34-086	R 2	1980
1003	N	04TH	STREET	406-34-113	R 2	
1005	N	04TH	STREET	406-34-114	R 2	
1006	N	04TH	STREET	406-34-112	R 2	
1012	N	04TH	STREET	406-34-032	R 2	1944
1016	N	04TH	STREET	406-34-031	R 2	1918
1022	N	04TH	STREET	406-34-030	R 2	1937
1025	N	04TH	STREET	406-34-035	R 2	1981
1027	N	04TH	STREET	406-34-035	R 2	1981

1049	N	04TH	STREET	406-34-033A	R 2	1980
1050	N	04TH	STREET	406-34-029	R 2	
1050	N	04TH	STREET	406-34-029A	R 2	
1051	N	04TH	STREET	406-36-013A	R 2	1981
1091	N	04TH	STREET	406-36-015K	R 2	
1059A	N	04TH	STREET	406-36-014	R 2	
1059B	N	04TH	STREET	406-36-014	R 2	
1059C	N	04TH	STREET	406-36-014	R 2	
633	N	05TH	STREET	406-38-064/073A	C 3	
633	N	05TH	STREET	406-38-073	C 3	1965/1974-CHURCH
701	N	05TH	STREET	406-38-073	R 2	
709	N	05TH	STREET	406-38-072	R 2	1940
710	N	05TH	STREET	406-38-062	R 2	1938
716	N	05TH	STREET	406-38-061	R 2	(PRE 1939) 1954
719	N	05TH	STREET	406-38-071	R 2	(1924) 1947
724	N	05TH	STREET	406-38-051D	R 2	1934
725	N	05TH	STREET	406-38-070	R 2	1958/1961
804	N	05TH	STREET	406-38-050	R 2	1934 YARD/1939
807	N	05TH	STREET	406-38-069	R 2	1974
808	N	05TH	STREET	406-38-060	R 2	1958
813	N	05TH	STREET	406-38-068A	R 2	2002
818	N	05TH	STREET	406-38-059	R 2	1967
819	N	05TH	STREET	406-38-068B	R 2	2002
822	N	05TH	STREET	406-38-058	R 2	1939
825	N	05TH	STREET	406-38-067	R 2	1979
826	N	05TH	STREET	406-38-057	R 2	1949
831	N	05TH	STREET	406-38-066	R 2	1939
901	N	05TH	STREET	406-34-118	R 2	
905	N	05TH	STREET	406-34-118C	R 2	
906	N	05TH	STREET	406-38-093	R 2	
913	N	05TH	STREET	406-34-119	R 2	
914	N	05TH	STREET	406-34-094	R 2	
921	N	05TH	STREET	406-34-119B	R 2	
924	N	05TH	STREET	406-34-095	R 2	
931	N	05TH	STREET	406-34-120	R 2	
1001	N	05TH	STREET	406-34-116	R 2	
1003	N	05TH	STREET	406-34-116	R 2	

621	N	06TH	STREET	406-38-094	R 2	
625	N	06TH	STREET	406-38-093	R 2	
701	N	06TH	STREET	406-38-092	R 2	
709	N	06TH	STREET	406-38-091	R 2	1924
710	N	06TH	STREET	406-38-083	R 2	
715	N	06TH	STREET	406-38-090	R 2	
716	N	06TH	STREET	406-38-082	R 2	
719	N	06TH	STREET	406-38-089	R 2	
724	N	06TH	STREET	406-38-081	R 2	
726	N	06TH	STREET	406-38-081	R 2	
801	N	06TH	STREET	406-38-088	R 2	1924
802	N	06TH	STREET	406-38-080	R 2	
815	N	06TH	STREET	406-38-087	R 2	
820	N	06TH	STREET	406-38-079A	R 2	
821	N	06TH	STREET	406-38-086	R 2	
822	N	06TH	STREET	406-38-078	R 2	
826	N	06TH	STREET	406-38-077	R 2	
830	N	06TH	STREET	406-38-076	R 2	1934
835	N	06TH	STREET	406-38-085	R 2	
902	N	06TH	STREET	406-38-075	R 2	
930	N	06TH	STREET	406-36-012	R 2	
611	N	07TH	STREET	406-38-115	C3	
612	N	07TH	STREET	406-38-102	R 2	
617	N	07TH	STREET	406-38-114	R 2	
618	N	07TH	STREET	406-38-105	R 2	
625	N	07TH	STREET	406-38-113A	R 2	
626	N	07TH	STREET	406-38-104	R 2	
701	N	07TH	STREET	406-38-113	R 2	
702	N	07TH	STREET	406-38-103	R 2	
707	N	07TH	STREET	406-38-112	R 2	
710	N	07TH	STREET	406-38-102	R 2	
714	N	07TH	STREET	406-38-101	R 2	
715	N	07TH	STREET	406-38-111A	R 2	
719	N	07TH	STREET	406-38-111B	R 2	
722	N	07TH	STREET	406-38-100	R 2	
728	N	07TH	STREET	406-38-099	R 2	
801	N	07TH	STREET	406-38-109	R 2	(PRE 1939)

814	N	07TH	STREET	406-38-099B	R 2	
816	N	07TH	STREET	406-38-098	R 2	1930
817	N	07TH	STREET	406-38-108	R 2	1934
822	N	07TH	STREET	406-38-097	R 2	
826	N	07TH	STREET	406-38-096	R 2	
707B	N	07TH	STREET	406-38-112	R 2	
722B	N	07TH	STREET	406-38-100	R 2	
607	N	08TH	STREET	406-38-134	C 3	
611	N	08TH	STREET	406-38-133	R 2	
612	N	08TH	STREET	406-38-126	R 2	
618	N	08TH	STREET	406-38-125	R 2	
624	N	08TH	STREET	406-38-124	R 2	
625	N	08TH	STREET	406-38-132	R 2	
701	N	08TH	STREET	406-38-131A	R 2	
702	N	08TH	STREET	406-38-123	R 2	
709	N	08TH	STREET	406-38-131	R 2	
710	N	08TH	STREET	406-38-122	R 2	
715	N	08TH	STREET	406-38-130	R 2	
720	N	08TH	STREET	406-38-121	R 2	
727	N	08TH	STREET	406-38-128	R 2	
728	N	08TH	STREET	406-38-120	R 2	
802	N	08TH	STREET	406-38-119	R 2	1957
509	N	BALBOA	STREET	406-32-034	R 1	
510	N	BALBOA	STREET	406-32-031	R 1	1976
514	N	BALBOA	STREET	406-32-030	R 1	1959
514	N	BALBOA	STREET	406-32-514	R 1	
520	N	BALBOA	STREET	406-32-033	R 1	
528	N	BALBOA	STREET	406-32-029	R 1	
530	N	BALBOA	STREET	406-32-028	R 1	
536	N	BALBOA	STREET	406-32-025	R 1	1939
704	N	BALBOA	STREET	406-32-053	C 1	
712	N	BALBOA	STREET	406-32-051	C 1	
716	N	BALBOA	STREET	406-32-050	C 1	
720	N	BALBOA	STREET	406-32-050	C 1	1947 (1956 & 1962)
724	N	BALBOA	STREET	406-32-050	C 1	1947
904	N	CACTUS	STREET	406-22-049	R 2	1955
908	N	CACTUS	STREET	406-22-050	R 2	1904

909	N	CACTUS	STREET	406-22-024	C 1	1972
910	N	CACTUS	STREET	406-22-051A	R 2	1904
911	N	CACTUS	STREET	406-22-023	C 1	1943
912	N	CACTUS	STREET	406-22-050A	R 2	1996
916	N	CACTUS	STREET	406-22-052	R 2	1918
919	N	CACTUS	STREET	406-22-022	C 1	1936/1946
925	N	CACTUS	STREET	406-22-020	C 1	
928	N	CACTUS	STREET	406-22-054	R 2	1981
1001	N	CACTUS	STREET	406-22-046A	C 1	(1917) 1930
1007	N	CACTUS	STREET	406-22-044	C 1	1937
1010	N	CACTUS	STREET	406-22-057B	R 2	2006
1011	N	CACTUS	STREET	406-22-043	C 1	1946
1015	N	CACTUS	STREET	406-22-042	R 2	1938/1928
1016	N	CACTUS	STREET	406-22-057	R 2	1917 (1937)
1017	N	CACTUS	STREET	406-22-041A	C 1	1976 ?
1024	N	CACTUS	STREET	406-22-058	R 2	1925
1026	N	CACTUS	STREET	406-22-059A	R 2	2012 (REMODELED)
1030	N	CACTUS	STREET	406-22-060	R 2	1939 (2012 REMODELED)
1038	N	CACTUS	STREET	406-22-061	R 2	1951
1054	N	CACTUS	STREET	406-22-063B	R 2	1947
1002	N	CATCLAW	STREET	406-22-072	R 2	1924
1006	N	CATCLAW	STREET	406-22-073	R 2	1924
1010	N	CATCLAW	STREET	406-22-074	R 2	
1014	N	CATCLAW	STREET	406-22-075	R 2	1957
1035	N	CREOSOTE	STREET	406-22-077L	R 2	1924
675		DEAD HORSE RA	ROAD	406-36-012A	AR 20	
1875		MABERY RANCH	ROAD	406-36-007M	AR 20	1994 Retail/1999 & 2001 stores
1	N	MAIN	STREET	406-43-012A	C 1	1985
1	N	MAIN	STREET	406-43-018A	C 1	
2	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-001A	C 1	
11	N	MAIN	STREET	406-43-011	C 1	1996 RETAIL STORES
18	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-001D	C 1	
18	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-002	C 1	
19	N	MAIN	STREET	406-43-010	C 1	1975/1978
101	N	MAIN	STREET	406-43-009	C 1	1938 Store/1944 Residence
111	N	MAIN	STREET	406-43-008	C 1	1973/1997 Lumber Store

116	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-007	C 1	1974
120	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-008	C 1	1977
127	N	MAIN	STREET	406-43-007	C 1	1932
202	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-234	C 1	1920
210	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-235	C 1	1937
212	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-236B	C 1	1947
228	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-236A	C 1	1957
314	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-118B	C 1	1939/1944
331	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-237	C 1	1960
341	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-241	C 1	1942
410	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-140	C 1	1974
501	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-168	C 1	1967
516	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-144	C 1	
520	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-146	C 1	
541	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-171	C 1	1971
542	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-166A	C 1	1977
551	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-171A	C 1	
551	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-172B	C 1	2005
551	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-172A	C 1	1937
558	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-158	C 1	1975
590	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-163	C 1	
599	N	MAIN	STREET	406-37-174	R 4	
600	N	MAIN	STREET	406-42-019	C 1	
607	N	MAIN	STREET	406-42-018H	C 1	
609	N	MAIN	STREET	406-42-018H	C1	
612	N	MAIN	STREET	406-42-040B	C 1	
635	N	MAIN	STREET	406-42-018D&E	C 1	
636	N	MAIN	STREET	406-42-041B	C 1	
640	N	MAIN	STREET	406-42-041B	C 1	
646	N	MAIN	STREET	406-42-043	C 1	
650	N	MAIN	STREET	406-42-044	C 1	
651	N	MAIN	STREET	406-42-017	C 1	
654	N	MAIN	STREET	406-42-045G	C 1	
656	N	MAIN	STREET	406-42-045	C 1	
660	N	MAIN	STREET	406-42-046	C 1	
667	N	MAIN	STREET	406-42-016	C 1	
687	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-127	C 3	

696	N	MAIN	STREET	406-42-046	C 3	
697	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-118	C 3	
702	N	MAIN	STREET	406-42-014	C 3	
705	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-107	C 3	
717	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-095	C 3	
718	N	MAIN	STREET	406-42-014	C 3	
719	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-095	C 3	
720	N	MAIN	STREET	406-42-014	C 3	
721	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-095	C 3	
723	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-095	C 3	
727	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-084	C 3	
735	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-074	C 3	
736	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-017	C 3	1972
738	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-016	C 3	1947
740	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-016	C 3	
743	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-065	C 3	
744	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-015	C 3	1946
746	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-015	C 3	
747	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-055	C 3	
748	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-014	C 3	1942
750	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-014	C 3	
752	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-013	C 3	1940/1966
753	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-038	C 3	
754	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-011	C 3	1930 ?
756	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-010B	C 3	(PRE 1939)
759	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-038	C 3	
760	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-010A	C 3	1941/1996
766	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-007	C 3	1959
767	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-025C	C 3	
768	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-008	C 3	1916
770	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-006B	C 3	1936
772	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-005	C 3	1956
775	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-020	C 1	
776	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-004	C 3	1947
777	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-020	C 1	1978 ?
778	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-003	C 3	1945
780	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-002	C 3	1945

791	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-018	C 1	1927-28
794	N	MAIN	STREET	406-42-002	C 1	1952
796	N	MAIN	STREET	406-42-001	C 1	1928
801	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-018	C 1	
802	N	MAIN	STREET	406-32-049	C 1	
804	N	MAIN	STREET	406-32-047	C 1	
805	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-018	C 1	1939
807	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-018	C 1	
816	N	MAIN	STREET	406-32-046	C 1	
817	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-018	C 1	1956
821	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-018	C 1	1945
824	N	MAIN	STREET	406-32-045	C 1	1925
826	N	MAIN	STREET	406-32-044	C 1	1924
827	N	MAIN	STREET	406-38-018	C 1	1961
828	N	MAIN	STREET	406-32-043	C 1	
900	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-025	C 1	
901	N	MAIN	STREET	406-34-036	C 1	1959
904	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-025	C 1	1925/REMODELED 2011
907	N	MAIN	STREET	406-34-038	C 1	1940
909	N	MAIN	STREET	406-34-039	C 1	1939
911	N	MAIN	STREET	406-34-039	C 1	1939
913	N	MAIN	STREET	406-34-040	C 1	1923-24 Yav Co/1935
914	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-013	C 1	1923-1998 FIRE
917	N	MAIN	STREET	406-34-041	C 1	1923
918	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-014	C 1	
921	N	MAIN	STREET	406-34-042	C 1	1924
924	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-016	C 1	1926
925	N	MAIN	STREET	406-34-043	C 1	1924
926	N	MAIN	STREET	406-34-043	C 1	1926
928	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-017	C 1	1925 (Sept.) 1926 Add
929	N	MAIN	STREET	406-34-044	C 1	1923/1947
930	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-018	C 1	1925
1001	N	MAIN	STREET	406-34-097	C 1	1924-1925
1002	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-026	C 1	1925/1917 (BACK PART)
1003	N	MAIN	STREET	406-34-098	C 1	1932
1004	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-027	C 1	1925-26
1005	N	MAIN	STREET	406-34-098	C 1	1932

1006	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-028	C 1	1925
1007	N	MAIN	STREET	406-34-098	C 1	1932
1008	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-028	C 1	1925
1010	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-029	C 1	1925
1012	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-029	C 1	1925 (2ND flr 1969)
1014	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-030	C 1	1925
1016	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-031	C 1	1925
1017	N	MAIN	STREET	406-34-001	C 1	1936
1017	N	MAIN	STREET	406-34-001/003	C 1	1928/1936
1018	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-032	C 1	1925
1019	N	MAIN	STREET	406-34-001/002	C 1	
1020	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-033	C 1	1929
1021	N	MAIN	STREET	406-34-003	C 1	(1923) 1925 (V. Copper Nws)
1023	N	MAIN	STREET	406-34-003	C 1	
1025	N	MAIN	STREET	406-34-004	C 1	1925-6
1027	N	MAIN	STREET	406-34-005	C 1	1937/1945
1028	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-033	C 1	
1029	N	MAIN	STREET	406-34-005	C 1	1937/1945
1030	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-033	C 1	
1033	N	MAIN	STREET	406-34-005	C 1	1926/1937
1034	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-036	C 1	1930-1933
1035	N	MAIN	STREET	406-34-006A	C 1	1926
1035	N	MAIN	STREET	406-34-006B	C 1	1926
1039	N	MAIN	STREET	406-34-006A	C 1	1926/1952/1960
1042	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-037	C 1	1923
1044	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-037	C 1	1947
1045	N	MAIN	STREET	406-36-022	C 1	1960
1060	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-048	C 1	1921
1101	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-096	C 1	1929 WPA
1105	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-214	C 1	
1123	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-215	C 1	
1124	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-210	C 1	1917
1126	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-??		
1127	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-020C		
1127	N	MAIN	STREET	406-23-020C	AR 20	
1128	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-077G		1920-1935
1130	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-077G		

1131	N	MAIN	STREET	406-23-031	C 1	
1132	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-077G		
1133	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-0??		
1133	N	MAIN	STREET	406-23-031UNITEB	C 1	
1134	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-077G		
1136	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-077G	C 1	
1137	N	MAIN	STREET	406-23-031UNIT A	C 1	
1137	N	MAIN	STREET	406-23-0??		
1138	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-077E	C 1	
1141	N	MAIN	STREET	406-23-029	C 1	1963 (1940'S)
1142	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-002		1910
1148	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-003	C 1	
1148	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-004	C 1	1960 (1940'S)
1154	N	MAIN	STREET	406-22-00?		
1243	N	MAIN	STREET	406-23-025	C 1	
0925B	N	MAIN	STREET	406-34-043	C 1	1981
1139	N	Old Clarkdale	HWY	406-23-040H	C 1	1971
1160	N	Old Clarkdale	HWY	406-23-026	C 1	1960, 1984, 1990
1160	N	Old Clarkdale	HWY	406-23-026A	C 1	

102	E	PIMA	STREET	406-34-052	C 1	1960, 1972
221	E	PIMA	STREET	406-38-021	C 1	1990
290	E	PIMA	STREET	406-34-071	R 2	2003
290	E	PIMA	STREET	406-34-074	R 2	1930
302	E	PIMA	STREET	406-34-079	R 2	
320	E	PIMA	STREET	406-34-084	R 2	1972
402	E	PIMA	STREET	406-34-088	R 2	1964
419	E	PIMA	STREET	406-34-056	R 2	1946
490	E	PIMA	STREET	406-34-092	R 2	1938
492	E	PIMA	STREET	406-34-092	R 2	
506	E	PIMA	STREET	406-34-117	R 2	1950
75	W	PIMA	STREET	406-32-054	R 2	
12	E	PINAL	STREET	406-34-099	C 1	
17	E	PINAL	STREET	406-34-050	C 1	
101	E	PINAL	STREET	406-34-058	R 2	
107	E	PINAL	STREET	406-34-058	R 2	
115	E	PINAL	STREET	406-34-065	R 2	

116	E	PINAL	STREET	406-34-016	R 2	
116	E	PINAL	STREET	406-34-103	R 2	
208	E	PINAL	STREET	406-34-104	R 2	
303	E	PINAL	STREET	406-34-083B	R 2	1930
307	E	PINAL	STREET	406-34-083A	R 2	
308	E	PINAL	STREET	406-34-110	R 2	
313	E	PINAL	STREET	406-34-087	R 2	
318	E	PINAL	STREET	406-34-111	R 2	
0313B	E	PINAL	STREET	406-34-087	R 2	
14	W	PINAL	STREET	406-22-046A	C 1	1930
101	W	PINAL	STREET	406-22-055	R 2	1948/1954
102	W	PINAL	STREET	406-22-056	R 2	1948
113	W	PINAL	STREET	406-22-070A	R 2	
203	W	PINAL	STREET	406-22-085	R 2	
217	W	PINAL	STREET	406-22-099	R 2	1937
331	W	PINAL	STREET	406-22-127	R 2	
904	N	PRICKLY PEAR	STREET	406-22-149	R 2	1925
914	N	PRICKLY PEAR	STREET	406-22-150	R 2	
917	N	PRICKLY PEAR	STREET	406-22-122	R 2	
919	N	PRICKLY PEAR	STREET	406-22-122	R 2	
970	N	PRICKLY PEAR	STREET	406-22-126	R 2	
980	N	PRICKLY PEAR	STREET	406-22-152	R 2	
998	N	PRICKLY PEAR	STREET	406-22-154	R 2	

1036		SANTA CRUZ	STREET	406-22-077L	R 2	
645	S	VERDE	STREET	406-33-004	R 1	

450	N	WILLARD	DRIVE	406-32-037	R 1	
480	N	WILLARD	DRIVE	406-32-036	R 1	
511	N	WILLARD	DRIVE	406-42-006	R 1	
520	N	WILLARD	DRIVE	406-32-036	R 1	
530	N	WILLARD	DRIVE	406-32-035	R 1	
533	N	WILLARD	DRIVE	406-42-005	R 1	
565	N	WILLARD	DRIVE	406-42-004	R 1	
1089	N	WILLARD	ROAD	406-23-		
1099	N	WILLARD	ROAD	406-23-040F	R 1	
1157	N	WILLARD	ROAD	406-23-020	C 1	

1350	N	WILLARD	ROAD	406-23-011H	YAVCO	
1	N	WILLARD	STREET	406-42-010	R 1	
1	N	WILLARD	STREET	406-42-011	R 1	
300	N	WILLARD	STREET	406-32-022D	R 1	
301	N	WILLARD	STREET	406-42-010	R 1	
421	N	WILLARD	STREET	406-42-007	R 1	
540	N	WILLARD	STREET	406-42-008	R 1	
803	N	WILLARD	STREET	406-42-010/011	R 1	
102	S	WILLARD	STREET	406-33-001F	R 1	
102	S	WILLARD	STREET	406-33-002	R 1	
195	S	WILLARD	STREET	406-42-177	R 3	
197	S	WILLARD	STREET	406-42-177A	R 2	
199	S	WILLARD	STREET	406-39-040	R 1	
201	S	WILLARD	STREET	406-39-018	R 1	
281	S	WILLARD	STREET	406-39-009	R 1	
291	S	WILLARD	STREET	406-39-006/007A	C 1	
295	S	WILLARD	STREET	406-41-109	C 1	
297	S	WILLARD	STREET	406-42-109	C 1	
299	S	WILLARD	STREET	406-42-109	C 1	
300	S	WILLARD	STREET	406-33-020D	C 1	
305	S	WILLARD	STREET	406-47-109	C 1	
315	S	WILLARD	STREET	406-42-109	R 1	
350	S	WILLARD	STREET	406-33-018A	C 1	
401	S	WILLARD	STREET	406-42-108	C 1	
415	S	WILLARD	STREET	406-42-106A	C 1	
417	S	WILLARD	STREET	406-42-106A	C 1	
427	S	WILLARD	STREET	406-42-106B	C 1	
450	S	WILLARD	STREET	406-08-028E	C2/I2	
500	S	WILLARD	STREET	406-08-024Q	I 2	
310	E	YAVAPAI	STREET	406-36-015D	R 2	

305	W	YUMA	STREET	406-22-005	C 1	1950
307	W	YUMA	STREET	406-22-005	C 1	1944
313	W	YUMA	STREET	406-22-007	C 1	1945
325	W	YUMA	STREET	406-22-008	R 1	
326	W	YUMA	STREET	406-23-033	C 1	
403	W	YUMA	STREET	406-22-034	R 1	

405	W	YUMA	STREET	406-23-035J	R 1	
407	W	YUMA	STREET	406-22-035B	R 1	
413	W	YUMA	STREET	406-23-035L	R 1	

Hold Comments	Addition
CORNER OF 1ST & PIMA: 708 SF STRUCTURES	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
PAUL R. HANCOCK HOME	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
	MASON ADDITION
	MASON ADDITION
BUNGALOW	
	MASON ADDITION
	MASON ADDITION
AFFIXED MOBILE HOME	STEWART & HOOD ADDITION
CITY OF COTTONWOOD	MASON ADDITION
	MASON ADDITION
	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
	STEWART & HOOD ADDITION
AFFIXED MOBILE HOME	STEWART & HOOD ADDITION
	STEWART & HOOD ADDITION
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #2

CORNER OF 3RD & PIMA	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
	STEWART & HOOD ADDITION
	STEWART & HOOD ADDITION
	STEWART & HOOD ADDITION
	STEWART & HOOD ADDITION
	STEWART & HOOD ADDITION
VERA BROUGHTEN HOME	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
AFFIXED MOBILE HOME	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #1
AFFIXED MOBILE HOME	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
VACANT LOT	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
VACANT LOT	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
	STEWART & HOOD ADDITION
	STEWART & HOOD ADDITION
	STEWART & HOOD ADDITION
MOBILE HOME PARK	STEWART & HOOD ADDITION
MOBILE HOME PARK	STEWART & HOOD ADDITION

MOBILE HOME PARK	STEWART & HOOD ADDITION
VACANT LOT	STEWART & HOOD ADDITION
	STEWART & HOOD ADDITION
MOBILE HOME PARK	
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
OLD TOWN CENTER FOR THE ARTS	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
BUNGALOW	HOPKINS RANCH #2
BUNGALOW	HOPKINS RANCH #2
FRED & ALICE MICKLE HOME: BUNGALOW	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
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	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
VACANT LOT	HOPKINS RANCH #3
	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
	COTTONWOOD ADDITION

BUNGALOW	
SMELTER BRICK BUILT BY ANDREW JACKSON THOMAS	
	HOPKINS RANCH # 3
BUNGALOW	
MOUNTS HOME: SPANISH COLONIAL, SMELTER BRICK	HOPKINS RANCH #3

BUNGALOW	HOPKINS RANCH #3
	HOPKINS RANCH # 3
	HOPKINS RANCH #3
VACANT .69 ACRES	ELLEFSON ADDITION
THAI PALACE	ELLEFSON ADDITION
	ELLEFSON ADDITION
EMIL (KOVACOUICH) GARAGE: BUICK CO.	ELLEFSON ADDITION
PRICE AUTO PARTS	ELLEFSON ADDITION
	WILLARD ADDITION
CONTREARAS POOL HALL	WILLARD ADDITION

	WILLARD ADDITION
JULIO CONTRERAS HOME	WILLARD ADDITION
DUPLEX	WILLARD ADDITION
	WILLARD ADDITION
ALVAREZ HOME	WILLARD ADDITION
	WILLARD ADDITION
VACANT LOT	WILLARD ADDITION
	WILLARD ADDITION
JOE HALL HOME/JOE HALL COMMERCIAL BUILDING	WILLARD ADDITION
JENNIE GARRISON RENTAL-MOVED FROM JEROME	WILLARD ADDITION
DOUGLAS & DIANE BARTOSH HOME	WILLARD ADDITION
LUNA B. WILLARD HOME	WILLARD ADDITION
EDENS HOME NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES	WILLARD ADDITION
WALLACE & ALICE MANCOCH HOME	WILLARD ADDITION
	WILLARD ADDITION
WILLIAM GARRISON HOME	WILLARD ADDITION
ERNEST & INA GARRISON HOME	WILLARD ADDITION
ERNEST & INA GARRISON HOME	WILLARD ADDITION
	WILLARD ADDITION
	WILLARD ADDITION
TIBURCIO ESQUEDA HOME- BUNGALOW	WILLARD ADDITION
ANTONIA MUNIZ HOME	WILLARD ADDITION
	WILLARD ADDITION
	WILLARD ADDITION
VACANT LAND-STATE PARKS BOARD	
BLAZIN M RANCH	M & B
1985 OFFICE BUILDING-3180 SF.	CARROL SUBDIVISION
	CARROL SUBDIVISION
	CARROL SUBDIVISION
VACANT	CARROL SUBDIVISION
MAIN STREET STORAGE/1979 MINI-STORAGE 1991 Mini-Ware	CARROL SUBDIVISION
Development Services City of Cottonwood	CARROL SUBDIVISION

RETAIL STORE	SMELTER CITY
OFFICE BUILDING/1917 ?Cottonwood School moved from Ceme	SMELTER CITY
	CARROL SUBDIVISION
(189?) COTTONWOOD SCHOOL MOVED FROM CEMETARY	SCOTT ADDITION
RETAIL STORE	SCOTT ADDITION
	SCOTT ADDITION
	SCOTT ADDITION
	SCOTT ADDITION
	SCOTT ADDITION
	SCOTT ADDITION
	SCOTT ADDITION
PARKING LOT	SCOTT ADDITION
VACANT LOT MAIN & GRAHAM	SCOTT ADDITION
JOHN'S DESIGN SHOP (1421 GREENLEE ST)	SCOTT ADDITION
	SCOTT ADDITION
VACANT LOT	SCOTT ADDITION
	SCOTT ADDITION
	SCOTT ADDITION
	SCOTT ADDITION
RIVERFRONT COMMONS	
OLD WHITING GAS	

CATHOLIC CHARITIES	HOPKINS RANCH #1
	HOPKINS RANCH #1
	HOPKINS RANCH #1
FRED ECKERT HOME	HOPKINS RANCH #1
	HOPKINS RANCH #1
	HOPKINS RANCH #1
	HOPKINS RANCH #1
	HOPKINS RANCH #1
	HOPKINS RANCH #1
	HOPKINS RANCH #1
MONTGOMERY HOME	HOPKINS RANCH #1
	HOPKINS RANCH #1
WESTERN COLONIAL REVIVAL	HOPKINS RANCH #1
	HOPKINS RANCH #1
	HOPKINS RANCH #1
MARTIN'S SERVICE STATION	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	HOPKINS RANCH #1
	HOPKINS RANCH #1

Cttnwd METHODIST CHURCH/VERDE BAPTIST CHURCH	HOPKINS RANCH #2
BLACK'S RICHFIELD SERVICE STATION	HOPKINS RANCH
COTTONWOOD FUEL & FEED STORE	HOPKINS RANCH
COTTONWOOD COMMUNITY CIVIC CLB BUILDING	HOPKINS RANCH #2
COTTONWOOD CHAMBER OF COMMERECE BUILDING	HOPKINS RANCH #2
COTTONWOOD FIRE & POLICE DEPARTMENT BUILDING	HOPKINS RANCH #2
ALEX MARIANI BRICK ANNEX	ELLEFSON ADDITION
MARIANI BUILDING/City Council Chambers/National Register	ELLEFSON ADDITION
COTTONWOOD POST OFFICE/CITY HALL	HOPKINS RANCH #2
WESTERN AUTO/VAN GAUSIG BUILDING	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
JESS SILVER BUILDING/CUT RATE GROCERY	WILLARD ADDITION
	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
CARLSON'S 5&10 DEPARTMENT STORE(LILLIAN'S SWEET S	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
CARLSON'S 5&10 DEPARTMENT STORE(LILLIAN'S SWEET S	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
VERDE VALLEY DISTRICT CO/SPOUSE-REITZ CO	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
RIALTO THEATER (TAVERN)	WILLARD ADDITION
THE VALLEY/CHAPO'S SALOON	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
PROGRESSIVE GROCERY & MARKET/VERDE GROCERY (CO	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
JOSEPH BERCHETTI COMMERCIAL STORE	WILLARD ADDITION
HENRY SILVER BUILDING/Pontiac Olds/Rusty's Purple Sage (NI	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
JOSEPH BECCHETTI COMMERCIAL STORE	WILLARD ADDITION
LYSON'S BUILDING/ROBINSON'S STORE	WILLARD ADDITION
"ZEB'S PLACE" 1936	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
COTTONWOOD HOTEL	WILLARD ADDITION
COTTONWOOD CAFÉ	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
FRED ECKERT BUILDING	WILLARD ADDITION
BRALEY'S AUTO COURT/SHOP'S LIQUOR	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
JOE R HALL BUILDING	WILLARD ADDITION
BRALEY'S AUTO COURT (LEDBETTER LAW)	

LUNA AND "MAC" WILLARD BUILDING	WILLARD ADDITION
BRALEY'S AUTO COURT	
LUNA AND "MAC" WILLARD BUILDING	WILLARD ADDITION
CHARLES WILLARD BUILDING	WILLARD ADDITION
CHARLES WILLARD BUILDING	WILLARD ADDITION
G.M. WILLARD BUILDING	WILLARD ADDITION
GROVES-HANSOHN BUILDING	WILLARD ADDITION
BRALEY AUTO PARTS	MASON ADDITION
JIM HASKINS MOTORS/LINDNER MOTORS	MASON ADDITION
GROOVES-HANSHON BUILDING	WILLARD ADDITION
EDEN'S LUMBER COMPANY/COTTONWOOD LUMBER	WILLARD ADDITION
M.A. ARNOLD BUILDING/ARNOLD SERVICE STATION	MASON ADDITION
"NEW" ALONZO MASON GROCERY/COTTONWOOD STAGE	MASON ADDITION
KARL NORTON LAW OFFICE/APARTMENTS	MASON ADDITION
ERSEL GARRISON'S USED CARS (Frame Shop)	WILLARD ADDITION
KARL NORTON LAW OFFICE/APARTMENTS	MASON ADDITION
ERSEL GARRISON'S USED CARS/WATER COMPANY (Bootleg	WILLARD ADDITION
	MASON ADDITION
EDENS AUTO COURT (SUNDIAL/ Now Iron Horse MOTEL)	WILLARD ADDITION
HUDSON-ESSEX CAR SHOP	MASON ADDITION
HUDSON-ESSEX CAR SHOP	MASON ADDITION
RAY MANLEY STANDARD STATION/STAR AUTO	MASON ADDITION
LIBERTY GARAGE	WILLARD ADDITION
GARRISON'S AUTOMOTIVE REPAIR	WILLARD ADDITION
ARIZONA PUBLIC SERVICE BUILDING /Yoga Stuudio	MASON ADDITION
LIBERTY COLLISION WORKS/Bocce	WILLARD ADDITION
COTTONWOOD JAIL (Yavapai County Jail 1929-1960)	MASON ADDITION
KOVACOVICH MERCANTILE/Previous Address:1058 N. Cactus S	WILLARD ADDITION
GARRISON HOME-BUNGALOW	WILLARD ADDITION
MOBLE HOME	WILLARD ADDITION

MOBILE HOME	WILLARD ADDITION
MOBILE HOME	WILLARD ADDITION
MOBILE HOME	WILLARD ADDITION
MONTGOMERY SERVICE STATION	
FARLEY HOME	PUGH ADDITION
VACANT HILLSIDE	PUGH ADDITION
WEST BEND SERVICE STATION-BURNED 2011	PUGH ADDITION
	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
JOHN LIVINGSTON	

CHURCH-COTTONWOOD BAPTIST CHURCH	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
CITY OF COTTONWOOD	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
EMPTY LOT	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
	HOPKINS RANCH #2
	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
EMPTY LOT	ELLEFSON ADDITION
QWEST/Century Link	

	COTTONWOOD ADDITION
JOE HALL COMMERCIAL BUILDING	WILLARD ADDITION
3 SMALL HOUSE ON CORNER	WILLARD ADDITION
KOVACOVICH HOME	WILLARD ADDITION
	WILLARD ADDITION
	WILLARD ADDITION
	WILLARD ADDITION

WAREHOUSE	PUGH ADDITION
	PUGH ADDITION
SIMPSON HOME	PUGH ADDITION
	PUGH ADDITION
	PUGH ADDITION