COMING EVENTS

ANNUAL POTLUCK DINNER
Jan. 24  6:00 PM

History of the Glendale Elementary School District
Feb. 28  2:00 PM

GLENDALE ARIZONA ANNUAL POTLUCK, ELECTION AND INSTALLATION
January 24, 2022  6:00 PM
Manistee Ranch
5127 W. Northern Avenue (Use 51st Avenue entrance)

Let’s start this new year with a big smile and thankfulness that Glendale Arizona Historical Society is fully functioning again. It is time to bring your favorite entree, side dish, dessert or appetizer to share with participants on January 24th.

Note the dinner hour of 6:00 p.m. Relax and take a stroll around the Manistee Ranch house to enjoy its historic splendor. At the annual Meeting of the Members, we will elect the directors and officers for 2022. Councilmember Bart Turner will install the new Board members, and we will be off to a historic 2022. Join the society and bring a guest. Membership applications will be available.

THE SWEET HISTORY OF THE CERRETA CANDY COMPANY

A piece of chocolate candy started a love affair between two people and the beginning of one of Glendale’s most famous factories. Jim Cerreta, Sr. met Beverly in elementary school in Canton, Ohio. She shared one of her father’s candies with Jim, and he was hooked on candy production. They married and Jim’s father-in-law taught him the candy business. Jim moved his family to Arizona, and they started their own candy production in Phoenix. The Cerretas moved their candy company to Glendale in 1989. The Cerreta brothers, sisters and relatives all have roles in their company. They celebrated their 50th year in the Valley in 2018.

Jim’s son Joe and his wife were sweethearts in high school and married in the 1960s. Joe excelled in a unique joint program of Cornell University, Michigan University, Ohio Education Department and Cleveland Chefs Association Food Science Program. Joe won a two-year training program in Strasbourg, France for achieving top honors in culinary skills. The Cerretas moved their candy company to Phoenix in 1968 to start their candy company. Joe and Marisa opened a small café and fountain in downtown Phoenix selling the family products. In 1974 the City of Phoenix bought their property for a transportation project. Joe went back to his culinary profession as a corporate executive chef in Phoenix, Dallas, Indianapolis and the famous Club 101 in New York City. Joe is credited with writing the original menu for Weight Watchers. Joe and Marisa decided to come back to the Valley and rejoined the family candy production. In 2017, Joe and his wife Marisa retired from the business to enjoy painting, writing and farming.

Four generations of Cerretas are now involved with the candy production. Tony Cerreta is the fourth generation. Joe Cerreta stated, "...the skills of the family members have grown so much stronger, and with new tools and ideas, success is nearly guaranteed."
In 1886, William Henry Bartlett, a rich stock and grain trader from Illinois, took advantage of the 1877 Desert Lands Act and bought 640 acres (Section 30) on the west side of Phoenix with the requirement that he clear, irrigate and build on the claim. The cost was 25 cents an acre to file the claim plus an additional dollar per acre three years after the owner complied with the requirements. He also bought the water rights, promptly promised by the recently completed Arizona Canal. He, through ranch superintendent Stephen W. Campbell, dug an irrigation ditch; planted fig, pear, orange, peach, apricot, and olive trees; and built a 41-square-foot house of adobe. A foreman’s house was built in 1900, a main house in 1895 and guest house in 1898 as well as other farm structures. Bartlett sold the property in 1915, which was subsequently transferred several times and portions sold. By 1927, the condition of the ranch had deteriorated. Richard W. Smith and Charlotte “Lottie” Sands Smith bought the remaining 320 acres. The Smith family ran the ranch successfully for 50 years planting pecan, citrus, and date palm groves and running a dairy farm. Mr. Smith died in 1944 and his son Richard S. Smith ran the ranch, raising thoroughbred horses until 1977 when he sold 80 acres to the City of Glendale.

The City of Glendale processed a nomination of the acreage and historic buildings for listing on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980. That year’s Sahuaro Ranch map listed all the ranch buildings and use of land for the National Register, and it was officially listed March 7, 1980. In 1981, restoration studies were done and in 1995-1996 restoration work was completed on the main house, fruit packing shed, foreman’s house and other historic buildings. The guest house and main house porch were restored in 2004. The Sahuaro Ranch Foundation replanted peach, pear and fig trees and the rose garden. The City of Glendale has taken a strong interest in restoration. The 1928 dairy barn, 1890 blacksmith shop, and 1890/1935 stable/granary were burned to the ground by vandals a few years ago. The City of Glendale rebuilt and redecorated those precious historic buildings. More plans are being made by the City to improve and preserve the historic buildings and grounds of Sahuaro Ranch. Thanks to the City of Glendale for being a great steward of historic preservation.

**IS THE RUSSIAN MOLOKAN CEMETERY HISTORIC?**

In 1998, Bill John Tolmachoff, president of the Church of Spiritual Molokans, and other congregation members petitioned the City of Glendale to designate the Russian Molokan Cemetery as a historic site. Tolmachoff, stated, “We want to see that it is preserved.” The Historic Preservation Commission was asked to review the request. If approved by the City Council, the cemetery would be designated on the city’s zoning map as historically significant (HP). This would give the 1.14-acre parcel extra protection. The current city zoning map does not have a historic preservation designation for the parcel, zoned R-1-6 residential. Is this small parcel of land, surrounded by a high school and residential development, considered historic?

In 1911, 170 adult Russians and their families came to “Arizona utopia” (Glendale) on the Santa Fe train. James S. Griffin brought them to Glendale selling them five- to ten-acre parcels two miles west of Glendale for $100-$125 per acre. They used their life savings to buy the land, so they lived in tents and found fruit picking and other unskilled labor jobs to get enough money to construct buildings. The Russians grew sugar beets for the beet sugar factory and other crops that helped to pay for part of their trip to Glendale. The original Russian settlers included such names as Tolmachoff, Popoff, Treguboff, Kulikoff, Conovaloff, Bogdanoff, Galitzen, Gozdiff, Ketoff, Mendrin, Prhoroff, Shubin, Pivovaroff, Rudometkin and Slivkoff. By 1998, there were 20 families left that had been brought to Glendale from California.

The small parcel of land at the northeast corner of Maryland Avenue and 75th Avenue began use as a burial site in 1911 and became established after 1912 for Spiritual Christians from Russia on land owned by Paul Popoff. No records of early graves were kept. In 1918-1919, twelve children that died from influenza were buried in unmarked graves along the east edge of the parcel. The Christian Molokan Church of Arizona, Inc. was registered as a non-profit corporation on April 9, 1936. The registered agent is Jack J. Tolmachoff and principals on record are Bill Tolmachoff, Bill Uraine, David Tolmachoff, Gary Tolmachoff, Jack Conovaloff and Pete Uraine. On June 14, 2012, a warranty deed was signed by Pete S. Uraine, Treasurer, transferring ownership from The Church of the Spiritual Molokans of Arizona to Christian Molokan Church of Arizona, Inc. On March 20, 2008, a historic property inventory form was filed with the State Historic Preservation Office by Beth Horton, FHSA, Julia Mueller and Roni Faleen for the Russian Molokan Cemetery indicating an unknown number of graves.

All cemeteries over 50 years old were inventoried as part of an Arizona centennial project. It is true that a cemetery can be listed on the National Register of Historic Places. For example, Hardyville Cemetery in Mohave County with 17 graves is the only surviving entity of a port city on the Colorado river and is listed in 2001 on the National Register.
9802 North 59th Avenue, Glendale Arizona 85302

This year’s annual Glendale Arts Council Show will feature fine art from Arizona artists in a wide range of mediums displayed in the charming old Fruit Packing House at Sahuaro Ranch Park. Entries will be original artworks which include 2-dimensional framed drawings pastels and paintings like oils and watercolors, and will include 3-dimensional art such as sculptures.

The Exhibition is FREE and open to the public 10am-5pm daily. In addition to the show itself, there is a fundraising event, the Preview Party on Friday January 7, 2022—7pm-9pm.

HISTORICAL TOURS ARE BACK

MANISTEE RANCH  1897 HOUSE
5127 W. NORTHERN AVENUE (enter from the parking lot on 51st Avenue)

Tours are conducted by the Glendale Arizona Historical Society docents from October through May: noon to 4 pm (last tour starts at 3 pm). Fees: Adults $5, Seniors $4, Veterans $4, Ages 6-16 $1, GAHS MEMBERS FREE. The 2021-2022 tour dates are the 1st and 3rd Saturdays of the month on October 2, 16; November 6, 20; December 4, 18; January 15; February 5, 19; March 5, 19, April 2, 16 and May 7.

SAHUARO RANCH  1898 GUEST HOUSE
9802 n. 59TH Ave.  Glendale AZ

FREE TOURS of the Guest House by appointment only for the fall

A HIGH-SPIRITED GLENDALIAN

Jeanne Ipharr was born in 1921 in Idaho. Her mother, Grace Stoddard McGee, was a widow with two children, who met and married Louis Ipharr, an Idaho sheepherder. Her brother became sick so the family moved to Flagstaff where they lived from 1923 to 1928. Due to more illness, the family moved to Phoenix and then in 1928, to Glendale. Jeanne’s father worked for and was a partner in the Campbell and Francis Sheep Company. He was a Basque with a strong cultural heritage who believed in strict discipline with the children.

Jeanne was fun loving and known for being high spirited. She grew up in Glendale during the depression and graduated from Glendale High School in 1939. As soon as summer came, off she went to the sheep camp and ranch. When she came to Arizona, it was the first time Jeanne saw Mexicans, Negroes, Chinese or Japanese. During the depression, Louis would bring huge bags of beans, flour and other food items home from the sheep camps. The children would pack the food into smaller bags and take them to neighbors who had little food. Louis would slaughter a sheep and distribute it to the neighbors.

Louis made his own wine and enjoyed drinking it; however when townspeople visited, they refused to drink wine because Glendale was a strong temperance town, which upset Louis. He loved picnics, and every week he would have a picnic, most often at a sheep camp, with plenty of food, and numerous town children in attendance.

Jeanne, in her high spirited years in high school, joined a whole class sit-down on the school steps, refusing to attend classes. The principal called the parents to come and get their children. Her father was very upset. Another time, in chemistry class, Jeanne decided to jump out the window and others followed. They went to Jones Drugstore for a Chocolate Dilly. The principal showed up and marched them all back to school. Another time, Jeanne talked Ruth Sparks (Byrne) into going to a sheep camp and help her tame a wild horse. The horse threw her off resulting in severe bruises. Ruth and Jeanne spent many other times at the sheep camp.

Dancing was a serious cultural activity for Basques and Jeanne’s father, who loved to dance, insisted the children learn how to dance. Mrs. Ipharr, along with other ladies, taught dancing all year long. They went to the school and said there needed to be dances. The women rented the Woman’s Club building, and every Friday night, after the ball game, they held a dance with a 12:00 a.m. curfew.

Jeanne married Anthony James Malloque in Glendale on June 1, 1941. Anthony joined the Navy and Jeanne became a military wife. She got tired of travel and came back to Glendale. Anthony became ill and finished his tour in the states. He became an industrial arts teacher in the Glendale Elementary School District, where he taught for many years. Jeanne was a dental assistant, and then worked for the Valley National Bank.
PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE

October 25, 2021 society meeting at Manistee Ranch

Wow! The years 2020 and 2021 have passed, and we are in the new year of 2022. All of us have experienced an unusual and frustrating couple of years due to the coronavirus pandemic. The Glendale Arizona Historical Society curtailed meetings, services, and social events. However, in October, 2021, the society resumed activities and held a program meeting with Lorraine Zomok providing an inspiring presentation on the Glendale downtown and the Historic Glendale Downtown Merchants Association. She also presented door prizes. The 30 people attending the meeting were pleased to be able to gather again in the beautiful Manistee Ranch house parlor. Below is a photo of Lorraine and the prize winners. The society also held a November 22, 2021 program meeting with Jon Froke, AICP, describing the history of Arrowhead Ranch and, in December it held a Christmas Party with a holiday songfest, food, nominations of board candidates and fellowship. The society also facilitated several weddings at the Sahuaro Ranch Rose Garden, published newsletters that were mailed to members, and continued documenting the library’s holdings. Many volunteers offered their help, and new members joined the society. The Board of Directors is enthusiastic about 2022 being an excellent historic year for the Glendale Arizona Historical Society.