



City of Tempe, Arizona

**Notice of Public Meeting of a Public Body**

**Sections 7.6.3, 7.7.4, 7.10.1**

**NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING OF THE  
TEMPE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION**

Pursuant to A.R.S. § 38-431.02, notice is hereby given to the members of the Tempe Historic Preservation Commission and to the general public that the Tempe Historic Preservation Commission will hold a meeting open to the public on Thursday, August 9, 2012, from 6:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., at Hatton Hall, located on the Governor B. B. Moeur Campus at 34 East 7<sup>th</sup> Street, Tempe, Arizona.

A copy of the agenda for the meeting will be available at Tempe City Hall, 31 East 5<sup>th</sup> Street, Garden Level East, Community Development Department, Historic Preservation Office at least twenty-four hours in advance of the meeting.

Dated this 25 day of October, 2012

Tempe Historic Preservation Commission

By

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Joseph G. Huerfano". The signature is written in a cursive style with large, flowing letters.

Persons with a disability may request a reasonable accommodation, such as a sign language interpreter, by contacting the Tempe City Clerk, 480-350-8007 (voice), or 480-350-8400 (TDD). Requests should be made as early as possible to arrange the accommodation.

**RULES OF PROCEDURE**  
**AS ADOPTED BY THE**  
**TEMPE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION**  
**April 8, 2010**

**WHEREAS**, the Commission recognizes the underlying principal of these rules to be decision-making by majority, and  
**WHEREAS**, application of these rules provide every member of the voting body of this Commission with equal rights, and  
**WHEREAS**, these rules afford Commissioners protection of the minority rights to be heard, to protest, to convince their peers, and to fully understand the issues discussed or voted, and  
**WHEREAS**, the use of the rules offers a simple and direct procedure for conducting Commission business;  
**NOW THEREFORE**, the Tempe Historic Preservation Commission does adopt for use and implement the rules of order as procedure for conducting the Commission’s business as set forth herein and as follows:

**MOTIONS, shall follow correct order ... considering only one question at a time, as such:**

- ☞ A Commission member addresses the Chair, ☞
- ☞ The Chair acknowledges that member, ☞
- ☞ The member states the motion, ☞
- ☞ Another member seconds the motion, ☞
- ☞ The Chair repeats the motion, ☞
- ☞ The Chair calls for discussion of the motion, ☞
- ☞ The Chair puts the motion to a vote, ☞
- ☞ The Chair announces the results of the vote. ☞☞☞

**IMPARTIALITY, shall provide for and protect the rights of individual members, of minority opinions, of majority opinion, and of any member absent from a meeting, as such:**

- ☞ Members may communicate to the Commission when recognized by the Chair, ☞
- ☞ The Chair maintains highest priority to direct the course of the meeting, ☞
- ☞ The maker of a motion will take precedence over others, ☞
- ☞ New speakers will take precedence over those who already spoke to a motion, ☞
- ☞ The Chair should typically request speakers for an opposing view. ☞☞☞

**ORDER OF BUSINESS, shall proceed in consideration of interested public, invited guests, staff, and any having business with the commission, as such:**

- ☞ A consent agenda may be presented by the Chair at the beginning of a meeting.\*
- ☞ Call to order and approval of minutes shall be the Commission’s first business, ☞
- ☞ Members of the public and guests of the Commission shall next be invited to speak, ☞
- ☞ Public Hearing presentations or discussion shall be the Commission’s next business, ☞
- ☞ Public Meeting presentations or discussion shall be the Commission’s next business, ☞
- ☞ Presentations by City Staff shall be the Commission’s next business, ☞
- ☞ Presentations by Consultants shall be the Commission’s next business, ☞
- ☞ Presentations by Standing Committees of this Commission shall occur next, ☞
- ☞ Presentations by Special Committees of this Commission shall occur next, ☞
- ☞ General discussion and Commissioner’s Business shall then occur. ☞☞☞

\* A consent agenda may be presented by the Chair at the beginning of a meeting. Items may be removed from the consent agenda on the request of any one member. Items not removed may be adopted by general consent without debate. Removed items may be taken up either immediately after the consent agenda, be placed later on the agenda, or continued to another meeting at the discretion of the assembly.

# WELCOME

## TO THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE TEMPE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

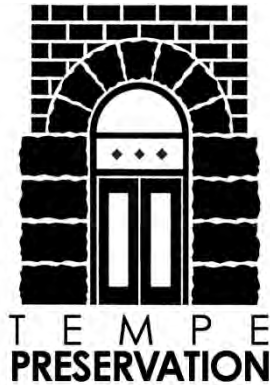
The Tempe Historic Preservation Commission meets at 6:00 p.m. on the second Thursday of each month at Hatton Hall, 34 East 7<sup>th</sup> Street. The Tempe Historic Preservation Office prepares an agenda with supporting material for Historic Preservation Commission meetings. State law requires that commission agendas be publicly posted at least 24 hours prior to a meeting; however, Historic Preservation Commission agendas are usually available the Monday before the Thursday meeting. You can find Historic Preservation Commission agendas in the following locations: the City Clerk's Office on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor of City Hall, the Tempe Historic Preservation Office on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor of the Orchard House, the bulletin board on the Garden Level outside of the City Council Chambers, and on the internet at <http://www.tempe.gov/historicpres>.

Historic Preservation Commission monthly meetings are always open to the public and are greatly enriched by community participation. The Commission welcomes the community perspective and schedules a "Call to the Audience" at the beginning of the meeting for the convenience of attendees who would like to have input but can not stay for the entire meeting. The Commission was created to advise Tempe City Council on matters concerning historic preservation and therefore providing citizens with opportunities to communicate comments and concerns is fundamental to the mission of the organization.

There are many ways to reach the Historic Preservation Commission during public meetings and at other times as well. Members of the public may come forward and talk with the Commission during the "Call to the Audience" at the beginning of each monthly meeting, however, Arizona Open Meeting Law limits commission discussion to matters listed on the posted agenda. Of course you can always request that an item be placed on the agenda for discussion at an upcoming Commission meeting.

If you know in advance that you want to address the Commission on a specific issue you can have the issue placed on the agenda for discussion and consideration as a Scheduled Public Appearance. Please contact the Historic Preservation Office no later than the Friday morning before the Thursday meeting.

Citizens can also contact the Historic Preservation Office to communicate with Commission members. The Tempe Preservation website is the Commission's primary public outreach facility. From the site at <http://www.tempe.gov/historicpres/> you will find up to date information on Tempe Preservation including: announcements of meetings and events, agendas and minutes, and additional contact information. Please feel free to contact the Tempe Historic Preservation Office at 480.350.8870 or by email sent to [joe\\_nucci@tempe.gov](mailto:joe_nucci@tempe.gov), or find us on Facebook at <http://www.facebook.com/TempeHPO>.



TEMPE HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION  
COMMISSION

Ira Bennett, Vice Chair  
Anne Bilsbarrow  
Brad Graham  
Andrea Gregory, Chair  
Charlie Lee  
Brenda Shears  
Scott Solliday  
Korri Turner  
Vacant

TEMPE HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION  
OFFICE

Amy Douglass  
Alyssa Gerszewski  
Nathan Hallam  
Wm. "Billy" Kiser  
Alyssa Matter  
Joe Nucci  
Jared Smith  
Mark Vinson

The City of Tempe is a  
Certified Local Government,  
in association with the United  
States Department of the Interior  
/ National Park Service

Tempe Historic  
Preservation Office  
Community Development  
Department  
21 East 6<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 208  
P.O. Box 5002  
Tempe, AZ 85280

480.350.8028  
8579 FAX; 8913TDD



# Tempe Historic Preservation Commission [Tempe HPC] MEETING MINUTES

**Date:** THURSDAY, December 13, 2012

**Location:** Hatton Hall 34 East Seventh Street

**Commissioners Present:** Anne Bilsbarrow, Andrea Gregory, Scott Solliday  
Korri Turner

**Staff Present:** Nathan Hallam, Alyssa Matter, Joe Nucci, Jared  
Smith, Mark Vinson

**Public Present:** Leonard Black, Vic Linoff

**Call to Order:** 6:13 P.M., Andrea Gregory, Chair

## 1. Call to Audience

No reply.

## 2. Approval of HPC Minutes 11/01/2012 Tempe HPC meeting

*MOTION [APPROVED ON CONSENT AGENDA WITH NUCCI  
COMPLETING THE QUORUM]: TO APPROVE MEETING MINUTES  
FROM 11/01/2012 MEETING.*

## 3. Public Hearing Historic Eligible Classification

*PUBLIC HEARING FOR THE HARRINGTON-BIRCHETT HOUSE IS  
CONTINUED TO THE 01/10/2013 MEETING.*

*MOTION [APPROVED ON CONSENT AGENDA WITH NUCCI  
COMPLETING THE QUORUM]: THAT THE HISTORIC PRESERVATION  
COMMISSION CLASSIFY AS HISTORIC ELIGIBLE THE: JOSEPHINE  
FRANKENBERG HOUSE, GONZALES-MARTINEZ HOUSE, SAMUEL C.  
LONG HOUSE.*

## 4. Discuss & Consider properties for HE classification on 10/10/2013

Hallam presents slideshow and discussion of four residential properties in Farmer's Addition, one in Gage Addition, and one in Park Tract. Consideration is given to whether a property lacking sufficient integrity for the National Register of Historic Places should be eligible for HE classification.

## 5. Discuss & Consider 2013 Historic Preservation Conference in Mesa

Linoff: The 2013 Arizona Historic Preservation Conference will be held in Mesa. Two planning meetings have already been conducted. Event planners hope to reinvigorate the conference by involving elected officials, staging a homeowners' exposition, offering continuing education credits for architects, and conducting mobile workshops along the Mesa-Tempe-Phoenix light rail corridor.

## 6. Discuss & Consider Tempe General Plan 2040 Update

Nucci: commissioners should read and comment on General Plan 2030. Hallam: review of 2030 Cultural Resource Areas complete; review of potential 2040 Cultural Resource Areas still underway.

**7. Hayden Flour Mill + Silos Activities**

Nucci: “Hayden Flour Mill” mobile workshop will be incorporated into 2013 Arizona Historic Preservation Conference schedule of events.

Nucci: HPO has recently participated in a meeting with the Tempe City Manager and Director of Community Development regarding Hayden Flour Mill redevelopment. Rather than issue an unfocused request for proposals, the City hopes to deliberately consider how redevelopment may proceed. City staff is working to arrange a charrette involving a graduate-level architecture students at ASU in which students brainstorm redevelopment strategies.

Gregory: Tempe City Council should acknowledge the level of public interest and concern for Hayden Flour Mill.

Vinson: This classroom charrette, combined with the 2013 conference mobile workshop, may help to galvanize support for sensitive rehabilitation of the Hayden Flour Mill.

**8. Discuss & Consider Commission/Council Liaison Assignments**

Turner: Met with councilmember and it went well.

Solliday: Rescheduled meeting.

**9. Discuss and Consider Valley Historic Preservation Commission Coalition**

Gregory: First meeting a success. Some discussion of historic highway signage in the Valley; perhaps Moeur Park would make sense as the place for a highway sign in Tempe.

**10. Discuss and Consider Graduate Student Intern Program Projects**

Hallam: The pre-1941 survey and inventory continues in Farmer’s Addition; Kirkland-McKinney Ditch NRN successfully passed the Arizona Sites Review Committee, as did Billy Kiser’s NRN for Double Butte Cemetery.

Matter: Tempe City Hall NRN also successfully passed the Arizona Sites Review Committee.

**11. Discuss and Consider Chair / Staff Updates:**

Continued to 01/10/2013 meeting.

**12. Current Events / Announcements / Future Agenda Items**

Nucci: Tempe HPF is not meeting in January; HPO Facebook page needs renewed attention.

**Adjourned: 7:55 PM**

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**Andrea Gregory, Chair**

*-minutes scheduled for HPC approval on 01/10/2013*

#### **FREQUENTLY USED ABBREVIATIONS OR ACRONYMS**

- **CDD** – City of Tempe Community Development Department: Established February 15, 2005, by City Manager Will Manley the CDD consists of six divisions; Economic Development, Housing Services, Redevelopment, Neighborhood Enhancement, Rio Salado/Town Lake, and Special Projects, as well as the Community Design Studio / City Architect. The Tempe Historic Preservation Office is an agency of the Special Projects Division.
  - **CLG** – Certified Local Government: In 1980, Congress established a framework for local preservation programs through an amendment to the National Historic Preservation Act empowering Arizona cities and counties to become Certified Local Governments (CLGs). Once certified, these entities are eligible for specialized assistance and funds for developing their own local preservation programs and entitled to comment on NR and other SHPO activities within their boundaries. The City of Tempe became a CLG in 1995.
  - **DDA** – Development & Disposition Agreement: a redevelopment contract between the City and one or more developers or redevelopers specifying terms and conditions for construction or reconstruction.
  - **DSD** – City of Tempe Development Services Department: dealing with Building Safety, Land Use, Planning and Zoning
  - **DRC** – City of Tempe Development Review Commission: volunteer board advising Mayor and Council on matters related to the built environment and administration of General Plan 2030 and the Zoning and Development Code.
  - **GRIC** – Gila River Indian Community: is an alliance of two tribes, the Akimel O'odham (Pima) and the Pee Posh (Maricopa). Established by Executive Order in 1859, the Community covers more than 600 square miles and is the largest indigenous community in the Phoenix metropolitan area. GRIC helps make the Tempe Preservation Graduate Student Intern Program possible through a generous grant of State-Shared Revenue funds.
  - **HPF** – (see Tempe HPF) Tempe Historic Preservation Foundation
  - **HSRC** – (Arizona) Historic Sites Review Committee: Arizona's official Arizona and National Register of Historic Places review board. The HSRC meets three times during the year to review National Register nominations and advise the State Historic Preservation Officer on nominations to the State and National Registers.
  - **IEBC** – International Existing Building Code: adopted by Tempe City Council by Ordinance No. 2005.89 on December 1, 2005, as part of the code body promulgated by the International Code Council, provides means for preservation of existing Tempe building inventory through reasonable and feasible code processes.
  - **IRS** – Issue Review Session: informal Mayor and Council public meeting where members of the public may come forward and talk with City Council during the “Call to the Audience” prior to regular Council meetings.
  - **NPS** – National Park Service: the City of Tempe is a Certified Local Government through an inter-governmental agreement with the United States Department of the Interior National Park Service and the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office.
  - **NRN** – National Register Nomination: An application to list a property on the National Register of Historic Places is reviewed by the SHPO and then by the Arizona Historic Sites Review Committee (Sites) before formal application is made to the Keeper of the National Register in Washington DC.
  - **PAD** – Planned Area Development: site plan overlay to define development standards for a specific project.
  - **SHPO** – State Historic Preservation Office: a division of Arizona State Parks, responsible for the identification, evaluation, and protection of Arizona's prehistoric and historic cultural resources; established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.
  - **SRP-MIC** – Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community: created by Executive Order on June 14, 1879 by President Rutherford B. Hayes, the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community (SRPMIC) is located in Maricopa County, aside the boundaries of Mesa, Tempe, Scottsdale, Fountain Hills and metropolitan Phoenix.
  - **Tempe HPC** – Tempe Historic Preservation Commission: Created by Ordinance 95.35, adopted November 9, 1995. Members serve three year terms with the exception of the initial appointments; charged with administering the Tempe Historic Preservation Ordinance and Plan, as well as advising Mayor / Council on all matters related to historic preservation
  - **Tempe HPF** – Tempe Historic Preservation Foundation: A private nonprofit corporation established in 2005, Mission Statement 02.02.06 “The Foundation advocates preserving Tempe’s at-risk historic properties and supporting worthy preservation projects through education, community participation, and fundraising.”
  - **Tempe HPO** – Tempe Historic Preservation Office: Responsible for the identification and conservation of Tempe’s prehistoric and historic cultural resources, the Office uses Federal, state, and city funding for the historic preservation program and assists owners of historic properties with grant applications, property maintenance, and preservation activities; provides staff support to the Tempe HPC.
  - **THM** – Tempe Historical Museum: Located at 809 E. Southern Avenue in Tempe, the Tempe Historical Museum is a center where the community comes together to celebrate Tempe's past and ponder the future. Permanent and changing exhibits, educational programs, and research projects generally focus on some aspect of Tempe's history within the context of state and national events.
  - **TOD** – Tempe Transportation Overlay District: placed to encourage appropriate land development and redevelopment consistent with and complementary to the community’s focused investment in transit, bicycle, and pedestrian infrastructure in certain geographic areas of the City; typically in association with the light rail.
- ZDC** – Zoning & Development Code: Adopted by Mayor and Council on January 20, 2005, effective February 22, 2005, the ZDC implements Tempe General Plan 2030 by encouraging creative development of the built environment in order to build a community that promotes the livability and uniqueness of Tempe; establishes zoning districts and development.

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Tempe Historic Preservation Commission

AGENDA PACKET

January 10, 2013

## HISTORIC ELIGIBLE PROPERTIES - PUBLIC HEARING TEMPE HPC

*The Public Hearing must be acknowledged:*

“This is a Public Hearing by the Tempe Historic Preservation Commission for Historic Eligible (HE) classification of the following properties – 1) **Harrington-Birchett House (1931) located at 202 E 7th Street**, in Tempe.”

1) *Direct Staff to summarize the application and proposed action:*

“HPO please summarize this request and indicate the action before the Commission.”①

2) *HPO ① “At their meeting on September 13, 2012, the Historic Preservation Commission reached consensus to resume classification of Historic Eligible properties in accordance with Section 14A-4 of the Tempe City Code: “Designation of landmarks, historic properties and historic districts”. At that meeting, the commission also reached consensus to resume the process of classification beginning with those properties that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places thereby qualifying automatically for local Historic Designation and listing in the Tempe Historic Property Register. These properties are Historic Eligible by definition. At their meeting on December 13, 2012, the Historic Preservation Commission continued the public hearing for Historic Eligible (HE) classification of the Harrington-Birchett House at the request of Arizona State University staff acting on behalf of the property owner, Arizona Board of Regents, until this evening, which was the next available HPC meeting.*

3) *Call for Commission discussion:*

“Is there discussion from the Commission regarding the information provided by Staff prior to taking public comment?”

4) *Public input must be taken:*

“This is a Public Hearing. Any person wishing to address the Commission regarding this Historic Eligible classification may do so at this time by first getting the attention of the Chair.”

5) *Public input must be accurately attributed:*

“Please state your name and address for recording in the meeting minutes.”

6) *Discussion may take place prior to a vote at the option of the members:*

“Is there discussion from the Commission regarding the information provided by public comment prior to closing the Public Hearing?”

7) *Call the Question:*

**“MOVE THAT THE TEMPE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION CLASSIFY – THE HARRINGTON-BIRCHETT HOUSE, AS HISTORIC ELIGIBLE AND LIST IT AS SUCH IN THE RECORDS OF THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.”**

8) *Is there a second? – Please Vote.*

9) *Summarize what took place and what are the next steps:*

“The Tempe Historic Preservation Commission has just concluded a Public Hearing for Historic Eligible classification of properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places which are not designated Historic and not listed in the Tempe Historic Property Register. The single effect of Historic Eligible classification is notification of the Historic Preservation Office in the event that a permit or other consideration by the city is requested for these properties, including the potential for a stay of demolition for a period not to exceed 30 days.

9) *The conclusion of the Public Hearing and resumption of the public meeting must be acknowledged.*

“This concludes the Public Hearings for Historic Eligible classification of historic properties.”

**Thank you for your interest in this important Tempe Preservation activity.**



**T E M P E  
P R E S E R V A T I O N**

**HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION  
COMMISSION**

Ira Bennett, Alternate  
Anne Bilsbarrow, Chair  
April Bojorquez  
Brad Graham  
Andrea Gregory  
Charlie Lee  
Brenda Shears  
Korri Turner  
Alternate (vacant)

**HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION  
OFFICE**

Alyssa Gerszewski  
Nathan Hallam  
Billy Kiser  
Alyssa Matter  
Joe Nucci  
Mark Vinson

The City of Tempe is a  
Certified Local  
Government,  
in association with the  
United States Department  
of the Interior / National  
Park Service

Tempe Historic  
Preservation Office  
Community Development  
Department  
31 East 5<sup>th</sup> Street  
P.O. Box 5002  
Tempe, AZ 85280  
**480.350.8028**  
8579 FAX; 8913 TDD

Tempe Historic Preservation Commission (Tempe HPC)  
**Tempe Historic Preservation Office**

Monday, December 03, 2012

ARIZONA BOARD OF REGENTS  
PO BOX 870401  
TEMPE AZ 52870401

**Congratulations!**

Your property, the Harrington-Birchett House (1931) located at 202 E 7th Street is considered eligible for listing in the Tempe Historic Properties Register.

**Why is my property historic?**

This house represents an excellent example of Period Revival styling. The core of the Harrington/Birchett house was built in 1895 as part of the J.W. Harrington homestead. The original house was a single-story brick Victorian cottage built by the Goodwin Brothers. The building was remodeled in 1931 into a Period Revival style house with English Tudor qualities including enclosure of porches, sheathing the brick with stucco.

**What is going to happen?**

The Tempe Historic Preservation Commission will consider classifying your property Historic-Eligible at a public hearing on **Thursday, December 13, 2012, at 6:00 p.m.** at Hatton Hall, 34 E 7th Street, Tempe, Arizona.

**What does Historic-Eligible mean for my property?**

Historic-Eligible means your property appears to meet the criteria for historic designation and listing in the Tempe Historic Properties Register. Neither Historic-Eligible classification nor listing on the Tempe Historic Properties Register prevents you, the property owner, from altering or demolishing your property. It means that when you seek a permit from the City of Tempe to alter, remodel, or demolish your property issuance of a permit may be delayed for not more than 30 days to allow the Tempe Historic Preservation Office a chance to review the proposed work and, if necessary, recommend alternatives. After review, your permit will be issued, with or without consent of the Historic Preservation Office, provided all other applicable requirements have been met.



**How does listing on the Tempe Historic Property Register add value to my property?**

- There is a proven national trend toward higher property values associated with historic properties,
- There is a similar but above the national average trend, for historic properties in Valley area,
- City of Tempe resources may be available to assist you in locating and preparing tax credit and grant applications to help maintain the historic character of your property,
- Technical assistance and referrals by City of Tempe staff and commissions may be available to help maintain your historic property, and
- Often increased pride of ownership and a sense of good stewardship over your piece of Tempe history may be realized.

Historic-Eligible designation is a terrific opportunity for you to consider listing your property in the Tempe Historic Properties Register. There is still no fee to the owner for listing, and we encourage you to contact the Tempe Historic Preservation Office at (480) 350-8070 or online at [www.tempe.gov/historicpres](http://www.tempe.gov/historicpres) for more information.

We look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Yours Very Truly,

By 

Joseph G. Nucci, Historic Preservation Officer  
[www.tempe.gov/historicpres](http://www.tempe.gov/historicpres) [joe\\_nucci@tempe.gov](mailto:joe_nucci@tempe.gov)

enclosures

- 1) Legal Advertisement
- 2) HP Inventory Form

## Harrington-Birchett House (1931) located at 202 E 7<sup>th</sup> Street

ARIZONA BOARD OF REGENTS

PO BOX 870401

TEMPE AZ 52870401

SUMMARY – Constructed circa 1895 by the Goodwin Brothers, this historic Victorian residence was remodeled to English Tudor style in 1931.

A: HISTORIC EVENTS – Today the house survives as one of the last remaining examples of the original residential neighborhoods downtown and provides an unusual example of remodeling during the historic period to transform a house's stylist character completely. Guess Anderson Birchett, a self-trained naturalist, became known as the "Bird Lady" of Tempe. Birchett banded an estimated 5,000 birds, becoming an expert on their migratory patterns. She is representative of the many female naturalists, without formal training, who studied plants and animals, and founded botanical gardens and sanctuaries throughout the U.S.

B: PERSONS – Built in 1895 and originally owned by J.W. Harrington, the house was acquired in 1904 by Mattie Birchett. Her son, Joseph T. Birchett, married Guess Eleanor Anderson that same year and, together with Mattie, the family occupied the house until around 1920. Joseph retired from the Birchett Brothers store, and his mother Mattie died in 1925. The house served briefly as a rental property until the 1930s, when it was re-occupied by Joseph and Guess Birchett. Joseph was the director of the Tempe National Bank, as well as mayor of Tempe from 1912 to 1914.

Guess Anderson Birchett was born in San Antonio, Texas on March 28, 1881 and arrived in Tempe in 1903; a year later, she married Joseph T. Birchett outside the Benjamin B. Moeur home. She began her studies in ornithology in 1940 and eventually obtained special licenses allowing her to care for birds at her home. She often shared her knowledge of birds in publications such as the *Western Bird Banding Magazine*, as well as local newspapers. From 1940 until 1970, the Harrington-Birchett House was designated an official federally-recognized bird sanctuary by the Fish & Wildlife Bureau. She also was an ardent public speaker and frequently shared her knowledge of birds with local students of all ages. She played a role in the founding of Phoenix's Desert Botanical Gardens and served as a charter member of the Tempe Woman's Club. In 1971—the one hundredth anniversary of Tempe's founding—Guess was named the Centennial Queen. She died in 1979 at the age of 98.

C: ARCHITECTURE – This house is an unusual example of remodeling during the historic period to transform a house's stylist character completely. The Harrington-Birchett House was remodeled in 1931 from Victorian to Tudor Revival. Today the house represents an excellent example of Period Revival styling. The core of the Harrington/Birchett house was built in 1895 as part of the J.W. Harrington homestead. The original house was a single-story brick Victorian cottage built by the Goodwin Brothers, whom Harrington commissioned to undertake construction. The building was remodeled in 1931 into a Period Revival style house with English Tudor qualities, including enclosure of the porches, as well as sheathing the brick with stucco.

The property was added to National Register in 1984, along with a number of properties under the early settlement context provided by the Janus Associates Tempe Multiple Resource Area study. Today the property is owned and maintained by Arizona State University which is looking at a variety of options for restoring and utilizing the house for public benefit.



Harrington-Birchett House (1931) 202 E 7<sup>th</sup> Street

*Please publish the legal advertisement below on or before Monday, January 28, 2013. Thank you*

The City of Tempe will hold a public hearing for Historic Eligible classification of Tempe properties currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places:

1. Chavez House (1910) 927 S Farmer Avenue
2. Cummins House (1909) 839 S Farmer Avenue
3. Diefenderfer House (1939) 1223 S Farmer Avenue
4. Godbold House (1930) 1210 S Maple Avenue
5. Scudder House (1929) 959 S Ash Avenue
6. Spear House (1893) 1015 S Farmer Avenue

A public hearing will be held by the Tempe Historic Preservation Commission at Hatton Hall, 34 East Seventh Street at 6:00 p.m. on Thursday, February 14, 2013. For more information, contact the Tempe Historic Preservation Office by phone at (480) 350-8028, or visit us online at – [www.tempe.gov/historicpres](http://www.tempe.gov/historicpres)

## Nucci, Joseph

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**From:** Mesa Preservation Foundation <mesapreservation@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, January 02, 2013 2:00 PM  
**To:** Mesa Preservation Foundation  
**Cc:** Tom Wilson; Jerry Howard; John Wesley; Nucci, Joseph; Jared Smith; Ron Peters; Phil Allsopp; Bengé Donna; Wendy Mack-Allred; Donna Reiner; Patricia Olson; Bonnie Bariola; David Crummey; Dave Ryder; Eric Vondy; Jim McPherson  
**Subject:** 2013 AZ Preservation Conference Team meeting January 8



Happy New Year to you all! 2013 -- the year the Arizona Historic Preservation Conference returns to the East Valley and Mesa for the first time -- now just six months away!

This is a reminder that our next scheduled meeting of the Host City Planning Team is scheduled for next Tuesday, January 8 at 4pm in the 2nd floor View Conference Room in the City Building -- 55 North Center Street. Free parking is available on the east side of the building.

At this meeting we need to firm up the mobile workshops and resolve some of the scheduling conflicts as detailed below.

An agenda will be sent by Friday.

Please advise if you not able to attend.

Vic

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Victor M. Linoff, President  
Mesa Preservation Foundation  
P.O. Box 539  
Mesa, AZ 85211-0539  
480-967-4729  
[mesapreservation@gmail.com](mailto:mesapreservation@gmail.com)

On 12/17/12 6:54 PM, Mesa Preservation Foundation wrote:

As you can see by the correspondence below, the SHPO Conference Planning Committee has received our proposals for mobile workshops at the Conference. Eric Vondy has indicated some scheduling conflicts with mid-day plenary sessions, and is inquiring about

altering times for the sessions, like afternoons.

Please review and offer your suggestions.

Many thanks,

Vic

---

Victor M. Linoff, President  
Mesa Preservation Foundation  
P.O. Box 539  
Mesa, AZ 85211-0539 480-967-4729  
[mesapreservation@gmail.com](mailto:mesapreservation@gmail.com)

----- Original Message -----

**Subject:**RE: 2013 AZ HP Conference mobile sessions materials  
**Date:**Mon, 17 Dec 2012 15:33:19 -0700 (MST)  
**From:**Eric Vondy <[evondy@azstateparks.gov](mailto:evondy@azstateparks.gov)>  
**To:**Mesa Preservation Foundation <[mesapreservation@gmail.com](mailto:mesapreservation@gmail.com)>  
**CC:**Dave Ryder <[dryder@veerconsulting.com](mailto:dryder@veerconsulting.com)>

Vic,

The one problem that I see with these is that some of their times interfere with plenary speakers and the awards ceremony. While I'm sure some people would love to have something interfere with the awards ceremony it's one of the opportunities to get everyone together to hear a single message.

I'm thinking how to work this out. I'll attach the schedule - such as it is - and you can see the basic format. I only have a couple of your workshops scheduled on there but you can see the problem we're running into.

Some questions:

Sunkist Building Strategy - is divided into 2 parts: the mobile tour and the workshop. How long is needed for each? Or, is it possible to have the workshop at the Sunkist property?

Save the Mill - is 3 hours. I'm assuming that's a 2 hour tour and a 1 hour conference session.

Buckhorn Baths - this is all tour, right?

So a solution for some of these - like Wendy's 2nd Ave HD plan & Save the Mill is to move it to the afternoon. Another is to bump the conference start time back to 8:00 instead of 9:00 but 8:00 am plenaries aren't well attended. Save the Mill could be, a 7:00 am tour followed by the plenary and then the conference session after that. What do you think?

Eric

-----Original Message-----

From: "Mesa Preservation Foundation" <[mesapreservation@gmail.com](mailto:mesapreservation@gmail.com)>

Sent: Saturday, December 15, 2012 5:29pm

To: "Dave Ryder" <[dryder@veerconsulting.com](mailto:dryder@veerconsulting.com)>

Cc: "Eric Vondy" <[evondy@azstateparks.gov](mailto:evondy@azstateparks.gov)>

Subject: 2013 AZ HP Conference mobile sessions materials

Hi Dave --

Per our discussion earlier yesterday, I am submitting outlines for most of the mobile sessions we are currently contemplating. Jerry Howard is working on something at Mesa Grande for the archeology track. I haven't received his info yet.

The description and narrative for each session will be submitted by the individual proposer over the web under the Call for Workshops, Sessions and Presenters.

Additionally, the Arizona Museum of Natural History is planning on hosting a welcoming reception on Wednesday night at the museum. Details on that to follow.

I neglected to ask you if there is a Thursday night reception? If not we can probably provide a venue for one. And/or host a post-conference reception on Friday. The Mesa Arts Center is interesting in hosting an event.

Saturday morning is being planned for a Homeowners Expo and Preservation 101 sessions. Those details still need to be fleshed out.

Because of the Conference time constraints, the planning team has proposed hosting some post-conference activities for those who might be willing to stay on Saturday. Some of the ideas include the Mesa historic locomotive with its restoration and preservation issues; an Eisendrath House reception and under-construction tour; downtown Mesa Commercial HD tour and sustainability issues; and a Mesa Grande reception amongst others.

As these sessions become more firmed up, we will begin pursuing appropriate underwriting and sponsorships.

As we discussed, we are working on a Public Policy session that includes Mayor's Smith and Stanton and others with Terry Goddard moderating. If we can put it together, I would suggest, given the significance of the topics, that it be included in a plenary session.

We are also working a session that would be a moderated panel including a light rail representative and archeological consultants that worked on the alignment. The objective is to explore the effects light rail has on adjacent historic properties and what new information archeological studies and surveys have revealed along the alignments.

I talked with John Wesley about applying for the pass-through grant, making it clear that Mesa doesn't have to put in any cash. He indicated he would work on it. You might want to provide him with specifics and deadlines.

The next meeting of the planning team is scheduled for January 8. We will continue to fill in the blanks as our work progresses.

Vic

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## **Hayden Flour Mill: Sensitive Redevelopment of a Tempe Landmark**

Presenters: Andrea Gregory, Tempe Historic Preservation Commission Chair; Joe Nucci, Tempe HPO; Mark Vinson, Tempe City Architect

The Hayden Flour Mill and Silos is one of Tempe's most iconic buildings, a reminder of our agricultural past when Tempe was a small town surrounded by miles of farmland. Processing, marketing, and distribution of grain from the Hayden Flour Mill firmly established agriculture-based industry as the foundation of the settlement's economy. Charles Trumbull Hayden began milling grain on this site in 1874, marking the first use of the Salt River for water-powered industry. On April 1, 1998, Bay State Milling ceased milling operations at Hayden Flour Mill, ending the longest run of continuous use for an industrial building in the Valley. Since then, the property has passed in and out of control by the city until now, when once again in public ownership, the city is considering how to adapt the landmark Hayden Flour Mill + Silo property to a new use and incorporate it in a meaningful way as the link between the Downtown Mill Avenue District and the Tempe Town Lake.

### **Primary Educational Points**

1. Understanding that municipalities must focus on the conservation of increasingly scarce community cultural resources if they are to survive.
2. Striving to balance preservation efforts with economic development and project viability on marginal urban development sites.
3. Using significant historic properties as a contextual theme for redevelopment.
4. Including the Native American Community in cooperative redevelopment efforts.
5. Appreciating that similar projects can be used to highlight the complexities inherent in adaptive reuse of community cultural resources.

### **How the Topic Applies to Arizona's Historic Preservation Efforts**

Visitors come from all over the country to experience Arizona's natural and cultural heritage. When they arrive, they go out of their way to seek out authentic experiences. Good historic preservation practices go a long way towards providing that experience. A top destination in Arizona, more than 2.7 million people spend time at Town Lake each year. Downtown Tempe offers 100+ restaurants, clubs, and retail shops found in the Valley's only true walkable urban district. At the heart of these redevelopment marvels lies the Hayden Flour Mill and Silos, one of Tempe's most iconic landmark properties. The special sense of place, community, and history that Tempe Butte and the Hayden Flour Mill provide to the citizens of Tempe has long been recognized. The ongoing and successful revitalization of downtown Tempe has provided the impetus for the city to carefully evaluate the role of the project area and to look toward a development solution that integrates successful development with sensitive preservation of these significant archaeological and architectural resources.

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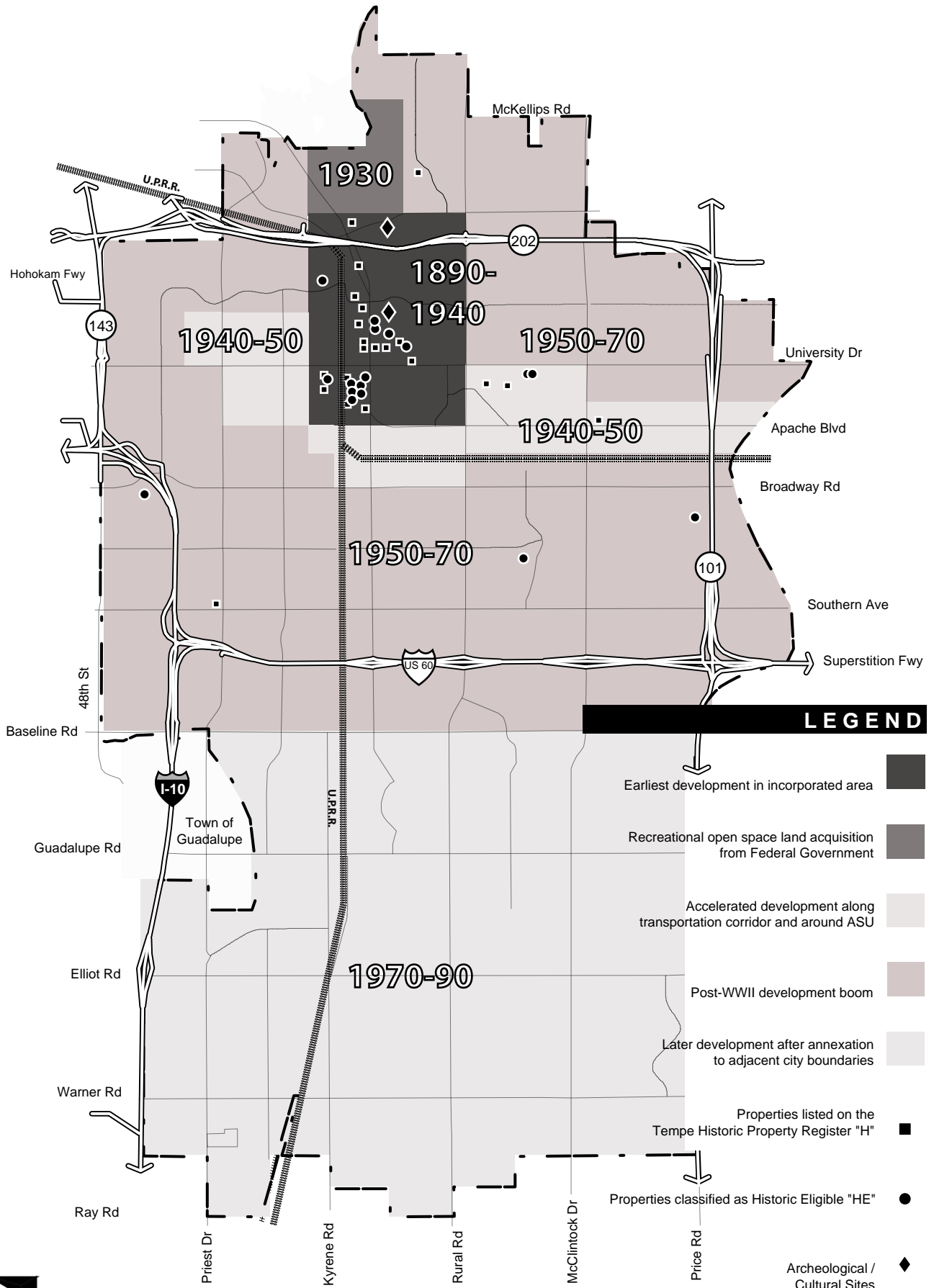
### **Primary Educational Points**

1. Understanding that municipalities must focus on the conservation of increasingly scarce community cultural resources if they are to survive.
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# Historic Development



**Municipal Operations:** Properties identified with a symbol to differentiate between public and private land, where municipal property may be used for industrial or operational uses (such as a water treatment plant), and therefore not be shown as civic, which implies a facility regularly visited by the public.

The following paragraphs describe residential characteristics that define more specifically how land is used to live for different residential housing types. This includes concepts of density and building intensity. (Dwelling units per acre are shown as du/ac.) These characteristics reflect residential use within the next 25 years. These categories may or may not conform to the property's zoning, because land use reflects how the land is used, while zoning dictates what is allowed within the designated zoning district. It is important that the City of Tempe Zoning Ordinance be referenced with regard to the zoning of a property. The following categories below generally reflect *how land is used for daily living*.

**Low Density (up to 3 du/ac)**

Low density is residential use with between one to three dwelling units per acre. Some of these properties may be permitted to keep large animals, or have substantial land for agricultural use or gardening. Lot size enables outdoor recreation to occur on private property. These residences are typically large detached homes of one or two stories, with significant privacy and open space.

**Low to Moderate Density (up to 9 du/ac)**

Low to moderate density is residential use with up to nine dwelling units per acre. These properties have animal restrictions and have limited outdoor recreation and gardening opportunities. The homes are typically detached but may be attached, and are one or two stories. Through lot size and block configuration, residents are given more opportunity for interaction with neighbors.

**Medium Density (up to 15 du/ac)**

Medium density is residential use with up to 15 dwelling units per acre. These compact residences have limited private outdoor space, and may rely on shared or common open space for recreation. Residences may be part of a mixed-use development, or may have access to nearby open space or other amenities. The proximity to amenities and configuration of residences encourages resident interaction. Homes may be detached or attached and may be multi-story or have stacked residences. This level of intensity should promote a village environment with easy access to goods and services, business and recreation.

**Medium to High Density (up to 25 du/ac)**

Medium to high density is residential use with up to 25 dwelling units per acre. These compact residences have limited private outdoor space, and may rely on shared or common open space for recreation. These residences may be part of a mixed-use development, or may have access to nearby open space or other amenities. The proximity to amenities and configuration of residences encourages resident interaction. These residences are attached, may be multi-story and have stacked residences. This level of intensity should promote a village environment with easy access to goods and services, business and recreation.

**High Density (more than 25 du/ac)**

High density is residential land with more than 25 dwelling units per acre. Proximity to employment, entertainment and pedestrian activity encourages interaction and creates an urban environment. These residences are both attached and stacked, and may be part of a mixed-use development. This level of intensity should either provide or have access to nearby open space and other amenities.

**Cultural Resource Area (existing density allowed by zoning)**

Areas identified on the density map, which are considered culturally significant to the character of Tempe, based on the *2001 Post World War II Subdivision Study*. It is desirable to maintain the character of these areas. The underlying zoning should remain the highest appropriate density for these areas. These areas are shown as Cultural Resource Areas, with a projected density to match the zoning at the time this plan is adopted.

## ***Historic Preservation Element***

Tempe is one of the oldest incorporated cities in the valley and enjoys a rich multi-cultural heritage evident through its historic buildings, open spaces, neighborhoods, and structures. Less visible, but equally important, are the archaeological resources of Tempe's past, including the remains of several Hohokam villages. In 1995, City Council adopted the Historic Preservation Ordinance, which created the Tempe Historic Preservation Commission and the Historic Preservation Officer position. In 1997, the Commission drafted and Council approved the Historic Preservation Plan. In 2002, Tempe had 46 properties listed on the National Register of Historic Places and 21 properties listed on the Tempe Historic Property Register ("H" designation). Several other properties are potentially eligible for historic designation, as are a number of historic districts. In addition to these cultural resources, approximately 15 percent of Tempe's land area is classified as Archaeologically Sensitive (AS).

Protection and enhancement of Tempe's heritage is critical to preserving the unique identity of our community. Tempe's built environment tells the story of Tempe's growth through a blend of the past with the present, thus enriching our city, residents and visitors.

### ***Tempe Historic Property Register***

Carns-Buck House	Pedro Escalante House
College (Valley Art) Theatre	Tempe (Hilge Bakery) – Hackett House
C.T. Hayden House (Monti's La Casa Vieja)	Tempe (Old Mill Avenue) Bridge
Eisendrath House	Tempe Woman's Club
Elias-Rodriguez House	Tempe Beach Stadium/Ash Avenue Bridge
Farmer-Goodwin House	Abutment
First Congregational Church	Tempe Hardware Building
Garfield Goodwin Building	The Niels Petersen House
Governor Benjamin B. Moeur House	W.A. Moeur House (Ninth and Ash/Casey Moore's)
Hiatt-Barnes House	White Dairy Barn (Murphy's Irish Pub)
Moeur Park WPA Structures	
Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Catholic (Old Saint Mary's) Church	

### ***Archeological Sites***

Hayden Butte Mountain Preserve  
Loma del Rio

Tempe has conducted a survey of post-WWII subdivisions, which defines the architectural character of early Tempe neighborhoods. Seven of those subdivisions are currently eligible for designation as historic districts. By 2030 over half of Tempe's housing will be 50 years old. On the following page is a map of post World War II (1945 – 1960) subdivisions. Subdivisions indicated with a letter in the legend are currently eligible for designation as historic districts. Subdivisions indicated with a number in the legend are those that may become eligible for designation as historic districts by 2030, based on survey and inventory work reported in the *Post World War II Subdivisions Tempe, Arizona* study.

An historic district consists of an area with a substantial concentration of properties, buildings or structures which individually meet the eligibility criteria, as well as others which contribute generally to the overall distinctive character of the area. Within districts, these resources are united historically or visually by plan or physical development. An historic district may include, or be composed of, one or more archaeological sites.

*The goal of the Historic Preservation Element is to enhance community character and heritage through the identification and preservation of significant sites, properties and districts.*

### *Objectives*

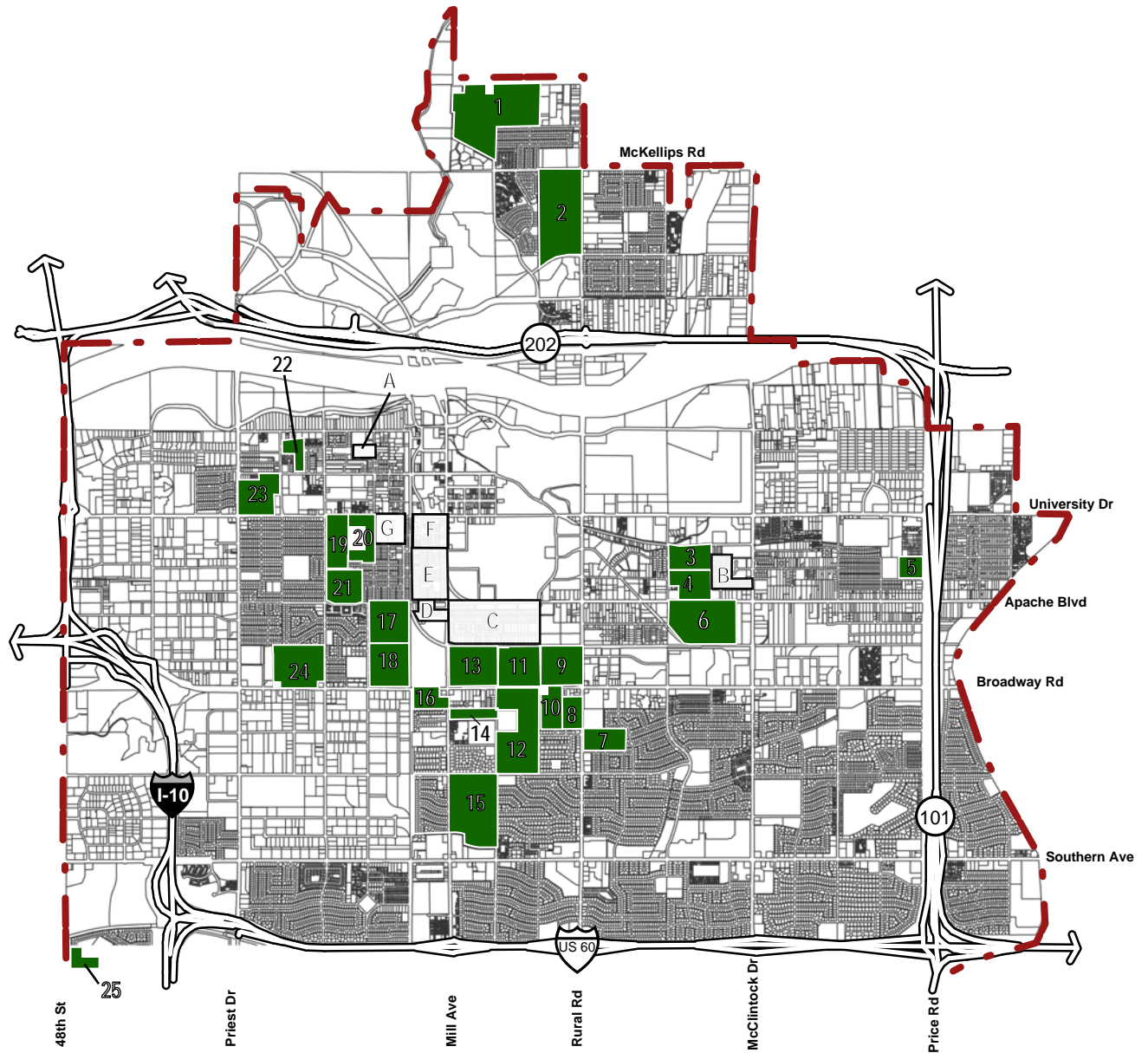
- Identify, preserve and protect significant historic properties and archaeological sites
- Identify historic districts most worthy of historic designation and preservation
- Foster economic vitality through preservation and/or adaptive rehabilitation of historic properties that contribute to character of the community
- Integrate historic preservation planning with boards, commissions, neighborhood and redevelopment planning efforts to protect and enhance community heritage and complement city redevelopment and revitalization efforts

### *Strategies*

- Maintain city status as a Certified Local Government Program to administer historic preservation programs
- Retain the Historic Preservation Commission
- Retain the Tempe Historic Preservation Office and the process for historic property identification, explanation, documentation, designation, registration, review of impacts, and public participation
- Identify, inventory and assess historic buildings, structures, districts and archaeological sites to provide property use alternatives. Use this information to set preservation priorities and promote the identification and classification of properties that are eligible for historic designation. Recommend appropriate properties, districts and sites to the Planning and Zoning Commission for designation in the Tempe Historic Property Register
- Consult with representatives of Native American tribes to identify concerns regarding the treatment of archaeological resources
- Compile information about historic properties and the historic character of Tempe to identify sites worthy of preservation and share information for current and future development
- Review Proposals that may impact designated or potentially eligible historic properties, including nearby development that might visually impact historic properties
- Increase awareness of Tempe history and historic properties among students, residents, visitors and businesses for the education and promotion of historic preservation
- Preserve and promote the historic character and cultural significance of downtown Tempe
- Advise the city boards and commissions and the city council on all matters pertaining to historic structures, properties or sites
- Consider applications to alter in any way, or demolish, historic properties
- Encourage historic property ownership and neighborhood preservation by assisting owners in rehabilitation, restoration or maintenance through incentives obtained or developed with city, state or federal assistance

### *Sources*

- Historic Preservation Plan
- Historic Preservation Ordinance
- Tempe Historic Property Register
- Tempe Historic Eligible and Archeologically Sensitive Property Lists
- City of Tempe Multiple Resource Area Update
- Post World War II Subdivisions Tempe, Arizona: 1945-1960



## Currently Eligible Historic Subdivisions

- A. Roosevelt Addition 1946-1950
- B. Borden Homes 1947-1957
- C. University Park 1946-1956
- D. College View 1946-1953
- E. Park Tract 1930-1960
- F. Gage Addition 1909-1954
- G. Goodwin Homes 1949-1959

## Potentially Eligible Historic Subdivisions

- 1. Papago Parkway 1954-1960
- 2. Cavalier Hills 1960-1960
- 3. Carlson Park 1957-1959
- 4. Tomlinson Estates 1950-1953
- 5. Hudson Park 1958-1959
- 6. Hudson Manor 1948-1955
- 7. Hughes Acres 1954-1959
- 8. Sunset Vista 1958-1960
- 9. University Heights 1954-1960
- 10. Broadmor Vista 1958-1960
- 11. University Terrace 1950-1955
- 12. Broadmor Manor 1955-1960
- 13. University Estates 1948-1960
- 14. Tempe Estates 1958-1960
- 15. Nu-Vista 1958-1960
- 16. Date Palm Manor 1953-1959
- 17. Campus Homes 1952-1955
- 18. University Homes 1951-1960
- 19. Laird Estates 1955-1959
- 20. Mitchell's Subdivisions 1950-1960
- 21. Tempe Terrace 1951-1960
- 22. Willacker Homes 1950-1955
- 23. D bar L Ranchos 1956-1960
- 24. Parkside Manor 1956-1960
- 25. Tempe Heights 1956-1959

## Nucci, Joseph

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**From:** Vinson, Mark  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 03, 2013 8:31 AM  
**To:** 'Jannelle Warren-Findley'  
**Cc:** Steve Kirk (kirkassociates@aol.com); sitetek1@cox.net; Jack Gilcrest (jrgilcrest@cox.net); Messer, Chris; Hallam, Nathan; Nucci, Joseph  
**Subject:** RE: Public History students

Hi Jann,

Good news – I think your students' participation will benefit the project and all involved. I am copying the ASU architecture team and some of our City Team. We have a meeting this morning at 10:00 to go over the project, so I will bring this up. You would also be welcome to attend if you care to come over to our Community Development office in the east garden level of the upside-down pyramid, otherwise known as City Hall. Otherwise, one of us will get back to you ASAP.

*Mark*

*Mark C Vinson FAIA/AICP/NCARB*  
Design + Preservation Manager / City Architect  
City of Tempe Community Development  
PO Box 5002 Tempe AZ 85280  
480 350 8367 [mark\\_vinson@tempe.gov](mailto:mark_vinson@tempe.gov)

**From:** Jannelle Warren-Findley [<mailto:atjwf@asu.edu>]  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 03, 2013 8:20 AM  
**To:** Vinson, Mark; Nancy Dallett  
**Subject:** Public History students

Hi Mark: I have 8 public history students looking for a project for our Historic Resources management class. You may remember that 7 or 8 years ago, I had a group that worked on the Mill while it was being studied by that consulting group so I have some familiarity with the site and structure and would love to have my students involved in this project. Because our class meets every Tuesday morning for 3 hours, we could perhaps meet once with the architecture students in their class time and perhaps they could meet with us in ours once. But beyond that, I am a little unclear about how to make this work as teams of students. But let's try because it would be a great place for them to learn many things. How shall we go about getting together ASAP to figure out the timing on this?

Best,  
Jann

--

Jannelle Warren-Findley  
Graduate Program in Public History  
Associate Professor of History  
School of Historical, Philosophical and Religious Studies  
Arizona State University  
Tempe, AZ 85287-4302  
480-965-5264

## Nucci, Joseph

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**From:** Vinson, Mark  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 03, 2013 8:24 AM  
**To:** Messer, Chris; Smith, Alex; Nucci, Joseph; Hallam, Nathan; Collins, Lisa  
**Subject:** FW: Hayden Flour Mill Draft RFQ  
**Attachments:** RFQ Hayden Flour Mill Project 1-2-13.docx

**Importance:** High

For your review and comment. The real gist of what we hope to glean from this exercise is probably the very last item (Appendix: Section C). If we want anything in addition to, or in lieu of, those items listed, we should ask that they be included ASAP. The instructors will be here at 10 this morning to discuss the RFP and have a look at the Mill..

*Mark*

---

**From:** John Pucetas [<mailto:sitetek1@cox.net>]  
**Sent:** Thursday, January 03, 2013 6:27 AM  
**To:** Vinson, Mark  
**Cc:** 'Jack Gilcrest'; 'Steve Kirk'  
**Subject:** Hayden Flour Mill Draft RFQ

Mark: see attached first draft of the student Request for Qualifications. This is the first of a two step RFQ / RFP process. Please distribute to the City team for their review and comment. See you at 10:00 this morning, John

John Pucetas  
SiteTek Financial Arts, Inc.  
16010 Aspen Drive  
Fountain Hills, AZ 85268  
480-836-0594  
[sitetek1@cox.net](mailto:sitetek1@cox.net)

AAD 552  
Architectural Management II – Spring 2013  
Herberger Institute for Design and The Arts – The Design School  
Arizona State University

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DRAFT January 2, 2013

**Hayden Four Mill & Silos Redevelopment  
Mill Avenue & Rio Salado Parkway  
Tempe, AZ**

**Architecture & Engineering Services (A/E) Request for Qualifications (RFQ) / Request for Proposal (RFP)**

City of Tempe is soliciting interested firms to participate in a two-step selection process for Architecture and Engineering services for the Hayden Flour Mill & Silos Redevelopment Project. The following is a summary and schedule for the selection process:

Step 1: Request for Qualifications (RFQ), Firm qualifications, relevant experience & project issues

Issue RFQ:	January 14, 2013
RFQ Due:	January 28, 2013

Step 2: Request for Proposal (RFP), Proposed concepts, project approach & schedule

Issue RFP:	January 28, 2013
Site visit / client interview:	February 1, 2013
RFP Due:	February 4, 2013
Interviews:	February 18, 2013

All firms selected will participate in the preparation of professional services contract agreements, fee proposals, redevelopment / public process strategies and a preliminary development pro-forma.

We look forward to your reviewing your qualifications and creative concepts for this exciting project.

Sincerely,

Mark Vinson, Design + Preservation Manager / City Architect  
City of Tempe, Community Development

**ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING (A/E) SERVICES**  
**Request for Qualifications (RFQ) / Request for Proposal (RFP) for**  
**Hayden Flour Mill & Silos Redevelopment**  
**Mill Avenue & Rio Salado Parkway**  
**Tempe, Arizona**  
**RFQ Due Date: January 28, 2013**

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- B. Proposal Format

**Part II- Appendix**

- I. General Information
  - a. Project Description
  - b. Project Documents
  - c. Issues to be Addressed in the Response

# **PART I - TECHNICAL PROPOSAL**

## **SECTION A GENERAL INFORMATION**

### **A-1 Purpose**

Step I of this Request for Qualifications provides the prospective Professional Services Firm, hereafter referred to as the professional, with information to enable preparation of a technical proposal for the Hayden Flour Mill & Silos Redevelopment project. The services will be completed in phases and will encompass the following:

- Phase 200 Programming
- Phase 300 Schematic Design
- Phase 400 Design Development
- Phase 500 Construction Documents
- Phase 600 Pre-Construction
- Phase 700 Construction

### **A-2 Issuing Office**

The point of contact for this Request for Proposal is:

Mark Vinson, Design + Preservation Manager / City Architect  
City of Tempe, Community Development  
P.O. Box 5002  
Tempe, AZ 85280  
480-350-8367  
mark\_vinson@tempe.gov

### **A-3 Contract Award**

Contract award will be undertaken by the City of Tempe with the Professional whose proposals the issuing office determines to be in the City's best interest. Requests for proposals for this project will be responded to in two parts: Step 1 Request for Qualifications (RFQ) and Step 2 Request for Proposals (RFP).

## **TECHNICAL PROPOSAL**

You are requested to submit a concise, written proposal of services in the format, sequence and in accordance with the directions outlined. The Proposal should be prepared simply and economically, providing a straightforward comprehensive description of the professional's ability to meet the requirements of the proposal. Proposals must be signed by an official authorized to bind the professional to its provisions. The proposal will be considered a contract document.

## **EVALUATION CRITERIA & WEIGHTING**

The submittals will be evaluated according to the following criteria:

1. Recent relevant experience with similar types of projects (40%)
2. Qualifications and experience of key personnel (30%)
3. Understanding of major issues of the project (20%)
4. Overall quality and clarity of the submittal. (10%)

### **A-4 Rejection of Proposals**

The City reserves the right to reject any and all proposals received as a result of this selection process.

### **A-5 Incurring Costs**

The City is not liable for any cost incurred by the professional prior to issuance of a contract.

### **A-6 Inquiries**

Questions that arise as a result of this Request for Qualification must be submitted in writing via e-mail to the issuing office no later than January 21, 2013.

**A-7 Addenda to the Request for Proposal**

In the event that it becomes necessary to amend any part of this Request for Qualifications, addenda will be provided to all professionals who received the RFQ.

**A-8 Pre-Proposal Meeting**

A mandatory Pre-Proposal Meeting will be held at the Hayden Flour Mill site on **February 1 at 3:00 pm.** Following the meeting a walk-thru will be held at the project site. Each firm is limited to 2 persons (one architect and one landscape architect) for the pre-proposal meeting and site visit because of space constraints.

**A-9 Response Date**

To be considered, submittals must be received on or before Monday, January 28<sup>th</sup> at 6:00 pm. (One paper copy and one electronic submittal on CD is required)

**A-10 Prime Professional Service Firm Responsibilities**

The professional is required to assume responsibility for all services offered in the proposal whether or not they possess them within their organization. Further, the City will consider the professional to be the sole point of contact with regard to contractual matters, including payment of any and all charges resulting from the contract.

**A-11 Firm Interview**

The most responsive firms will be required to participate in a face to face interview with the City project team prior to final selection / contract award. This 30 minute interview will occur on February 18, 2013 with designated appointment times during the regular class period.

**A-12 Confidentiality**

This proposal is considered proprietary or confidential.

**SECTION B REQUEST FOR QUALIFICATIONS PART I - FORMAT  
(Responses must be submitted in the format outlined below):**

**B-1 Executive Summary - One (1) page maximum.**

Summarize your firm's strong points and describe how your experience will benefit this project.

**B-2 Team Members and Organization - One (1) page per resume maximum.**

The professional must be able to staff a project team with the qualifications and expertise necessary to undertake a project of this scope. Provide a project organization chart indentifying the proposed project team members and their management structure. Describe their role in the project. Identify key participants, including major consultants, with name, resumes, qualifications and relevant experience.

**B-3 Relevant Experience – Two (3) pages maximum**

Show examples of projects completed by your firm having similar design and development issues to this project.

**B-4 Statement of the Problem - One (1) page maximum**

State in succinct terms your understanding of the major issues of this project.

**B-5 Additional Information and Comments - One (1) page maximum.**

Include any other information that is believed to be pertinent.

**The entire submittal cannot be longer than 12 pages in 12 point type.**

## **PART II - Appendix**

### **I. General Information**

#### **A. Project Description**

The Hayden Flour Mill and Silos, located on the southeast corner of Mill Avenue and Rio Salado Parkway, are some of Tempe's most iconic buildings. They are among the primary reasons why Tempe exists today. Hayden Flour Mill is a relic of our agricultural past, when Tempe was a small town surrounded by miles of farmland and anchored, economically, by the processing and marketing of grain, cotton, fruit, vegetable, and dairy products. Like the creamery complex on East 8th Street (Four Peaks Brewery), Hayden Flour Mill ranked among the prominent agricultural industries in the Valley. It purchased most of the grain grown in Central Arizona and milled many of Arizona's best known flours. On April 1, 1998, Bay State Milling ceased milling operations at Hayden Flour Mill, ending the longest run of continuous use for an industrial building in the Valley.

As it stands today, the mill remains the oldest cast-in-place, reinforced concrete building in Tempe. Constructed in 1918, it replaced an earlier adobe mill lost to fire in 1917. This earlier mill, built in 1895, had itself replaced the original 1874 Hayden Flour Mill, also lost to fire. The current building was designed to be fire-proof; its architects and builders used techniques developed in the wake of the great San Francisco earthquake and fire of 1906. The grain elevator and silos east of the mill were constructed in 1951 and remained the tallest structures in Tempe until 2007. Tempe Preservation hopes to move ahead with historic designation of the Hayden Flour Mill and Silos and listing the property in the Tempe Historic Property Register and the National Register of Historic Places. Historic designation and listing will allow the city's dedicated team of preservation and design professionals, together with citizen volunteers, the opportunity to advise on redevelopment and may even encourage participation from developers that are familiar with and sensitive to preservation values.

In recent years two different developers formulated plans to adapt and reuse the mill and silos. One in 1997, was approved for a mixed-use development, including a 40-suite hotel, office and retail restaurant uses. Neither plan came to fruition. In order to pay homage to the role that Hayden Flour Mill played in the development of our city, and to encourage a new and historically sensitive vision for its reuse, the Rio Salado Foundation, the Downtown Tempe Community, and the City of Tempe have partnered to create a public event space on the grounds. This is a temporary event venue, as the city continues searching for a development partner. Today the Hayden Flour Mill and Silos is a landmark property that embodies the birth and development of Tempe. Its successful rehabilitation and integration into new development will be a visible symbol of Tempe's continued growth and prosperity in the dawning 21st century.

#### **B. Project Documents**

The following project documents relating to the project are available at the City of Tempe Dropbox folder accessed at the link below.

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/1z5lw82a89v6riv/2QMQ1KTEVd>

1. Project images
2. 1918 – Lescher and Kebbey – Flour Mill Plans
3. 2008 – Ryden – rehabilitation recommendations
4. 060809 – ALTA-TOPO 2007
5. Deed Restrictions HFL
6. Flour Mill Building square footage
7. Hayden Flour Mill – Site Analysis
8. PAD submittal

Additional information is available at the City of Tempe website [www.tempe.gov](http://www.tempe.gov) and follow the links to the Tempe Historic Preservation Office and Hayden Flour Mill & Silos pages.

**C. Issues to be Addressed in the Response to the RFQ:**

1. Identify site opportunities for urban linkages connecting Mill Avenue and Tempe Town Lake environments
2. Explore public / private redevelopment activities sensitive to the extraordinary historic significance and integrity of resources uniquely available at this landmark location.
3. Incorporation of public use functions into the project
4. Preservation of views of Tempe Buttes from the property.
5. Incorporation of character defining features of the structures and cultural resources.

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Tempe Historic Preservation Commission

AGENDA PACKET

January 10, 2013

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

## 1. Name of Property

historic name Moeur Park

other names/site number \_\_\_\_\_

## 2. Location

street & number 715 North Mill Avenue  not for publication

city or town Tempe  vicinity

state Arizona code AZ county Maricopa code 013 zip code 85281

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this \_\_\_ nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide x local

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

\_\_\_ entered in the National Register \_\_\_ determined eligible for the National Register

\_\_\_ determined not eligible for the National Register \_\_\_ removed from the National Register

\_\_\_ other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**  
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

<input type="checkbox"/>	private
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public - Local
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - State
<input type="checkbox"/>	public - Federal

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

<input type="checkbox"/>	building(s)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	district
<input type="checkbox"/>	site
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure
<input type="checkbox"/>	object

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
	1	buildings
		district
1		site
10	2	structure
24	26	object
35	29	<b>Total</b>

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

0

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Recreation and Culture: Outdoor Recreation

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**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Recreation and Culture: Outdoor Recreation

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**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Other: Rustic Architecture

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**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: Concrete

Stone: Sandstone,

walls: Other: Basalt Rock, River Rock

roof: Metal: Steel

other: Frame: Steel

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## Narrative Description

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

### Summary Paragraph

Moeur Park is located at 715 North Mill Avenue in Tempe, Arizona. Built in WPA Rustic style, this roadside park is typical of the New Deal Works Progress Administration Era (WPA) projects where local field stone and concrete materials were used to construct a wayside park along regionally significant highway routes and here at the entryway to Tempe. The intersection of North Mill Avenue and Curry Road separates the north and south portions of the park. This park features thirty-five contributing resources, including raised planters, stairs, planter borders, benches, tables, ramadas, an automobile bridge, retaining walls, and an irrigation box, which are all fine examples of WPA Rustic Architecture. WPA Rustic architecture describes architecture of the U.S. New Deal Works Progress Administration (WPA), which provided funding for a variety of buildings and structures nationwide. As an architectural style, WPA Rustic contrasts with National Park Service Rustic by providing greater demarcation between the building and the landscape.<sup>1</sup> Most of these contributing resources were created by the Works Progress Administration, between 1936 and 1938, in cooperation with the Tempe Garden Club and the Arizona Highway Department. Although alterations have occurred since its establishment, Moeur Park displays high levels of historic integrity with its location, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association intact making it eligible to be listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

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## Narrative Description

Moeur Park is located north of the Salt River in the southwest ¼ of Section 10 (T1N, R4E) and the southeast ¼ of Section 9 (T1N, R4E) in Tempe, Arizona. It is owned by the City of Tempe and is situated within the Tempe portion of Papago Park. Ten of the nineteen acres of Moeur Park are considered eligible for the nomination of this historic district. The ten acres are split into a north (Parcel 132-04-002G) and south (Parcel 132-04-002E) portion separated by the intersection at North Mill Avenue and Curry Road. The northern portion of Moeur Park is much larger with an irrigation drain providing the northernmost boundary. An incline in the landscape indicates the eastern boundary, and Curry Road functions as the southern boundary. North Mill Avenue, which was known as East Van Buren Street or US Highways 60, 70, 80, and 89 in the 1930s, forms the western boundary for the north portion of Moeur Park.<sup>2</sup> This portion of the park features a Salt River Project easement, also known as the Cross-Cut Canal maintained by the United States Bureau of Reclamation. The southern portion of Moeur Park is smaller and is bounded by Curry Road to the north. The parking area located at the top of the incline provides the eastern boundary, while this portion is bounded by an incline in the landscape to the south. North Mill Avenue provides the western boundary in the southern portion as well.

The surrounding natural Sonoran Desert landscape is noticeable due to the close proximity of Papago Park to the immediate northwest and Hayden Butte to the south. The Loma del Rio Archeological site and the Eisendrath House are cultural resources that are located in nearby Papago Park as well.

The structures and objects in Moeur Park reflect a specific architectural style. Rustic Architecture was used by the National Park Service the in 1920s and 1930s throughout the West.<sup>3</sup> Builders of Rustic Architecture combined local wood and stone as construction materials drawn from the surrounding area in order to create a rugged and naturalistic style. The use of these construction materials allowed buildings and structures to meld with the environment.<sup>4</sup> Early examples of the NPS Rustic Architectural Style in Arizona include Desert View Watchtower and El Tovar Hotel at the Grand Canyon National Park. Architect Mary Colter was instrumental in the development of southwestern architecture, including the rustic style seen at the Grand Canyon.<sup>5</sup> According to Arnold Berke, "Colter cultivated and reinforced a comprehensive southwestern 'style'.<sup>6</sup> Demonstrated by use of stone and concrete in the structures and objects in Moeur Park, it appears that the WPA made similar use of found materials and indigenous design during the New Deal between 1935 and 1943 in Tempe.

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<sup>1</sup> Linda Flint McClelland, *Building the National Parks: Historic Landscape Design and Construction*, (Baltimore: John Hopkins University Press, 1998), 420.

<sup>2</sup> North Mill Avenue, East Van Buren Street, and US Highways 60, 70, 80, 89 will be used interchangeably throughout this document.

<sup>3</sup> William C. Tweed, Laura E. Soulliere, and Henry G. Law. *Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942*. (San Francisco: National Park Service, 1977), [http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online\\_books/rusticarch/part4.htm](http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/rusticarch/part4.htm).

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid*, 2.

<sup>5</sup> Arnold Berke. *Mary Colter: Architect of the Southwest*. (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2002), 17/18.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid*, 18.

The sound of passing automobiles on North Mill Avenue and Curry Road contributes to the feeling of the roadside park as it was from the 1930s to the 1970s. The structures and objects are the dominant features. The spatial relationship of the structures and objects, as well as the landscape features in Moeur Park, instill a sense of past recreational experiences. The high level of historic integrity exhibited by the structures, objects and the site, promotes an understanding of what it used to be like for travelers that stopped to rest on their journey.

Moeur Park contains both contributing and non-contributing structures and objects. Thirty-five of the sixty-four total resources are recommended as contributing and twenty-nine are non-contributing. Constructed between 1936 and 1938, the thirty-five contributing structures and objects include the park site itself, benches, tables, ramadas, an automobile bridge, raised planters, planter borders, retaining walls, an irrigation box, and an irrigation drain. Five steel ramadas and the cement staircase, also contributors, were added in the 1950s.<sup>7</sup>

### Contributing and Non-Contributing Resources

#### **Moeur Park (1), 1936**

Moeur Park is the all-encompassing site for this historic district which contains several contributing and non-contributing structures and objects. Following decommissioning of the Papago Saguaro National Monument in 1930, the City of Tempe took ownership of the land and it became a rest stop along US Highways 60, 70, 80, and 89.<sup>8</sup> However, the dominant historic structures and objects that remain in the park today were created in 1936 and 1938. The only exception to this are the five steel ramadas located in the southern portion of the park. An intensive roadside beautification project specifically involving the planting of palm trees occurred in 1936.<sup>9</sup>

Differing types of vegetation comprise the landscape of the park. Both portions of the park possess various grasses and shrubs. Sonoran soil pervades the small area of the park located north of Operations Drive. The southern portion contains mature mesquite trees, historic date palms, and creosote bushes. The northern portion possesses an increasing regularity of trees and shrubs. Mature mesquite and palo verde trees, historic date palms, and creosote bushes inhabit this portion.<sup>10</sup>

### Structures and Objects, South Moeur Park (11 Contributing)

#### **Steel Ramadas (5), 1950s**

When traveling by car, the easiest way to access the southern portion of Moeur Park is by way of the paved parking area south of Curry Road. Once on top of the hill, the four steel ramadas (approximately 18' x 27') are immediately visible. Each ramada is constructed from Carnegie Steel railroad rails, and has a low-pitched gabled roof fashioned of corrugated galvanized steel. They feature non-contributing concrete benches and tables. One of the steel ramadas (approximately 17' x 27') is located at the base of the natural incline near the cement staircase and possesses the same characteristics as those in the parking area.

#### **Concrete Staircase (1), 1950s**

Exiting the ramadas from the west, the next contributing structure is a concrete staircase, which features a steel railing for visitor safety. Visitors are able to walk down this concrete staircase, built into the natural incline, and arrive on the well-manicured grass lawn. This allows for a view of the other structures and objects within the southern portion of the park.

#### **Stone Benches (2), 1936**

Looking east from the sidewalk along North Mill Avenue, two ramadas, one retaining wall, and two benches are visible. The two stone benches (approximately 3' x 10') are situated between the ramadas and face away from North Mill Avenue toward the park. A combination of concrete, sandstone, and basalt rock provides the materials for the benches and reveals a rustic architectural style for recreational use.

#### **Stone Ramadas (2), 1936**

Considered structures, two ramadas (approximately 12' x 23' and 12' x 31') rise from the foundation to the low-pitched gable steel roofs. The ramadas possess a similar blend of concrete, sandstone, and basalt rock and have stone tables and benches intended for shaded leisure. Since these tables and benches are built into the ramadas, they are not counted separately as contributing resources. Additionally, steel plates built into the ramadas read "USA WPA".

<sup>7</sup> "Aerial Photograph Map, 1959," *The Flood Control District of Maricopa County*, <http://www.fcd.maricopa.gov/Maps/gismaps/apps/AerialsOrder/application/index.cfm>. (accessed November 12, 2012).

<sup>8</sup> "Senate Passes Papago Park Bill," *Tempe News* 5 April 1930.

<sup>9</sup> *Summary of Inventory of Physical Accomplishments by the Works Projects Administration*. (Phoenix: Federal Works Agency, Works Projects Administration, 1940), 22-23.

<sup>10</sup> Paige B. Florie. *Cultural Resources Survey of the Tempe Crosscut Canal Multi-Use Path Phase II, Papago Park, City of Tempe, Maricopa County, Arizona*. (Tempe, Arizona: Archaeological Consulting Services, LTD, 2009), 1.

### **Retaining Wall (1), 1936**

A stone and concrete retaining wall anchors the natural incline of the southern portion of the park. The retaining wall inhibits erosion and prevents destruction of landscaping. On top of the hill, the retaining wall creates a terracing effect with vertical sides and a flat base. A steel ramada sits on each successive "terrace".

### Non-contributing Resources, (24)

The southern portion of Moeur Park has several non-contributing resources. Two picnic tables, one large stone sign that reads "Moeur Park", twenty concrete tables and benches under the steel ramadas, and one metal bench along Curry Road occupy the park. These are considered non-contributing resources because they are modern additions.

### Structures and Objects, North Moeur Park (23 Contributing)

#### **Stone Benches (4), 1936**

A small stone and concrete bench is visible when facing east from the sidewalk near the corner of Curry Road and North Mill Avenue. A tree grows within the semi-circular shape of the bench, allowing the visitor ample shade. Another bench with a similar semi-circular design is positioned near the entrance to the City of Tempe police substation. The other two benches are located opposite the stone tables directly behind the northernmost stone ramada. Each bench is comprised of concrete, sandstone, and basalt rock.

#### **Concrete Sidewalk (1), 1936**

A concrete sidewalk runs parallel to North Mill Avenue stretching from Curry Road to the driveway to the City of Tempe police substation. Several markings in the sidewalk read "W.P.A Project 65-2 1936" are present. This narrow sidewalk contributes to a feeling of recreation in the 1930s.

#### **Stone Staircase (2), 1936 and 1938**

The first staircase seen from the sidewalk is attached to a raised planter. This staircase is constructed from river rock and concrete and leads eastward into Papago Park. Additionally, it bears a stamp that reads "W.P.A. Project 1938." The second staircase is L-shaped, comprised of concrete and sandstone, and is attached to the irrigation box near the northeastern boundary of the park.

#### **Raised Planters (2), 1936 and 1938**

Two stone raised planters are located near each other on the east and west sides of the road leading to the automobile bridge. Each rectangular shaped planter contains dirt allowing for the growth of vegetation. One of the raised planters is attached to the stone staircase constructed from river rock and concrete. This also bears a stamp that reads "W.P.A. Project 1938."

#### **Automobile Bridge (1), 1936**

Moving northward, visitors are able to walk or drive across the Salt River Project easement, also known as the Cross-Cut Canal that runs through the park by way of a stone automobile bridge. This bridge is constructed from concrete, sandstone, and basalt rock forming wider buttresses near the ends of the bridge. Two small staircases at each end allow visitors access to the canal.

#### **Depressed Retaining Wall (1), 1936**

Departing from the automobile bridge, the northernmost cluster of WPA objects is visible. This area north of the bridge is unpaved and has some landscaping. A semi-circular wall rises slightly from the ground and could have been used to guide motorists while it was a rest stop. This structure appears to have been higher at the time, perhaps even a retaining wall that now lies somewhat submerged because of natural erosion.

#### **Stone Ramada (1), 1936**

A stone ramada of sandstone and concrete rises from the base to the low-pitched steel roof. It contains stone benches and tables for picnics and relaxation. The design of this ramada is slightly different than the stone ramadas located in the southern portion of Moeur Park. The concave shaped walls of this ramada indicate a space possibly created for the growth of trees to provide shade.

#### **Planter Borders (6), 1936**

Two larger planter borders are positioned near North Mill Avenue and the westernmost raised planter. The four other circular planter borders are strategically located around the north ramada. It is possible that these were once connected

to an irrigation system originating in the box on top of the incline. The planter borders may have received water through a series of pipes thus watering the plants and trees within the borders.

### **Irrigation Box (1), 1936**

The rectangular irrigation box is built into the slight incline in the landscape. It is possible that the box served as the starting point for water to continue down the gradation through a series of pipes in order to reach the planter borders. Some of the pipes are still visible in the concrete of this object. An irrigation ditch may have connected the supply of water from the Cross-Cut Canal to the irrigation box.

### **Stone Tables (3), 1936**

Two stone tables are positioned directly behind the north ramada. They are situated in conjunction with two stone benches. Additionally, one smaller table is located to the northeast of the ramada. All are constructed from basalt rock, cement, and sandstone, displaying the Rustic Architectural Style.

### **Irrigation Drain (1), 1936**

A small square irrigation drain is located at the northernmost boundary of Moeur Park. This drain appears to be connected to the irrigation system.

### Non-contributing Resources, (5)

The northern portion of Moeur Park has several non-contributing resources: One picnic table; one bus stop; one large stone sign that reads "Moeur Park"; the entrance to the Tempe Cross-Cut Canal Multi-Use Path in Papago Park; and a City of Tempe police substation. A 1970s restroom is positioned in the police substation and is considered one non-contributing building. These are considered non-contributing resources because they are modern additions.

### Integrity

The contributing stone and steel resources as well as the Moeur Park site maintain a high level of historic integrity with their location, materials, workmanship, feeling and association making them eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

Over the past seventy-six years, minor alterations to some of the structures and objects in the park occurred. These alterations and additions are non-contributing features. Moeur Park experienced the majority of alterations in the 1970s when the City of Tempe took over maintenance of the park from the Arizona Highway Department.

As evidenced by a 1940s photograph, Moeur Park had a semi-circular driveway and parking area. It was outlined by a row of palm trees in the southern portion of the park that continued across Curry Road and through the north portion.<sup>11</sup> Originally, visitors entered either the northern or southern portion of Moeur Park at the intersection of Curry Road and East Van Buren Street.<sup>12</sup>

In 1976 the driveways were removed and the original automobile entrances were blocked off. Subsequently, the City of Tempe created paved parking areas in the north portion of the park. Tempe police substation conceals the 1970s paved parking area in the north portion.<sup>13</sup> Two of the WPA stone ramadas and planter borders were removed from the southern portion of the park.<sup>14</sup> A building, a ramada, as well as tables and benches were taken out of the northern portion of the park in 1976 as well.<sup>15</sup>

After resuming caretaking responsibility for the rest stop, the City of Tempe added concrete bases to each of the stone and steel ramadas in 1976. The low-pitch gabled rooftops on all of the ramadas were originally covered with palm thatch and have since been replaced with corrugated steel.<sup>16</sup> Both of the ramadas in the south portion of Moeur Park have subsequently been wired for electricity. The removal of a key character defining feature occurred with the replacement of

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<sup>11</sup> City of Tempe Public Works Department, Division of Engineering, "Phase 1, Sitework—Grading & Removals, Moeur Park, Project No. 74061, January 1, 1975," *City of Tempe Recreation Services Collection*.

<sup>12</sup> Miller, photographer. "Photograph of United States Highway 60 and 80, West of the Tempe Bride in Phoenix (Ariz.)." Photograph. 1940s. From Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records. History and Archives Division: *RG Highway Department*. <http://azmemory.azlibrary.gov/cdm/singleitem/collection/histphotos/id/12221/rec/22> (accessed November 11, 2012).

<sup>13</sup> City of Tempe Public Works Department, Division of Engineering, "Phase 1, Sitework—Grading & Removals, Moeur Park, Project No. 74061, January 1, 1975," *City of Tempe Recreation Services Collection*

<sup>14</sup> Miller, photographer. "Photograph of United States Highway 60 and 80, West of the Tempe Bride in Phoenix (Ariz.)." Photograph. 1940s. From Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records. History and Archives Division: *RG Highway Department*. <http://azmemory.azlibrary.gov/cdm/singleitem/collection/histphotos/id/12221/rec/22> (accessed November 11, 2012).

<sup>15</sup> City of Public Works Department, Division of Engineering, "Phase 1, Sitework—Grading & Removals, Moeur Park, Project No. 74061, January 1, 1975," *City of Tempe Recreation Services Collection*.

<sup>16</sup> Don W. Ryden. *City of Tempe Multiple Resource Area Update*. (Phoenix: Ryden Architects, 1997).

flood-irrigation and the inclusion of a landscape sprinkler system in this portion of the park. Changes in 1976 included the addition of restrooms in both the north and south portion of the park, one of which has since been removed. The 1976 restroom currently exists within the City of Tempe police substation. In 1976, lighting was both added and removed, landscape grading occurred, along with the removal of water fountains, walls, barricades, and ditches.<sup>17</sup> Reflecting a land exchange between the State of Arizona and the City of Tempe, several pieces of handicap-accessible playground equipment were installed. Positioned around a new concrete sidewalk in the north portion of the park, these pieces of equipment included benches, new water fountains, swings, raised sandboxes, a merry-go-round, and monkey bars. This playground equipment no longer exists although the sidewalk remains.<sup>18</sup> Other small additions include light poles, utility boxes, and grills. Three modern retaining walls are located in the north portion of the park as well.

Overall, the alterations and additions are purposeful and do not diminish the integrity of the park or the structures and objects. Most of the alterations to the park are relatively small and are not immediately recognizable to visitors. The largest alterations include the Tempe police substation, the bus stop, and the entrance to the Tempe Cross-Cut Canal Multi-Use Path.

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<sup>17</sup> City of Tempe Public Works Department, Division of Engineering, "Phase 1, Sitework—Grading & Removals, Moeur Park, Project No. 74061, January 1, 1975," *City of Tempe Recreation Services Collection*.

<sup>18</sup> "Department of Public Works, Division of Engineering, Moeur Park, Project No. 78071," November 13, 1978, *City of Tempe Recreation Services Collection*.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

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### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

### Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Transportation

Community Planning and Development

### Period of Significance

1936-1962

### Significant Dates

1936

1938

### Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

N/A

### Architect/Builder

Works Progress Administration

### Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance corresponds with use of Moeur Park as a roadside rest stop along US Highways 60, 70, 80, 89 and the development of Tempe, beginning in 1936 when it was constructed by the Works Progress Administration, and ending in 50 years ago in 1962.

### Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

N/A

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

Moeur Park is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion 'A' for its association with Transportation and Community Development and Planning at the local level. Moeur Park, created in 1936 under the Works Progress Administration as a roadside park, endures as a good example of WPA Rustic Architecture. The establishment of the park resulted from advancements in transportation, namely the automobile. This led to the expansion of the highway system, the local economy, and the further development of Tempe. Beginning in 1936, Moeur Park's ramadas and benches provided tourists an opportunity for shade and repose while traveling on US Highways 60, 70, 80, and 89.<sup>19</sup> In addition, local residents enjoyed the picnic facilities, and used the space for active recreation.<sup>20</sup>

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

#### Transportation

Automobile usage in the early twentieth century allowed Valley residents to travel further distances and provided the impetus for highway and bridge construction. Automobiles encouraged the transfer of agricultural commodities and other goods, as well as people through Tempe. This symbolized Tempe's full integration into the regional economy. Through the 1920s, there were few bridges in place to cross the Salt River. This restriction caused the convergence of U.S. Highways 60, 70, 80, and 89, at the Tempe Bridge.<sup>21</sup> Moeur Park's strategic location along this regionally significant highway made it the gateway to Tempe, giving drivers an opportunity to quickly withdraw from the busy highway. The stone ramadas covered with palm thatch provided shade and picnic amenities for community members, as well as those passing through.<sup>22</sup> After World War II, Moeur Park continued to serve as a scenic rest stop for tourists and other individuals pouring into Tempe seeking a warm climate, education, jobs, and housing. Expansion of the Federal Highway System to accommodate a rising population encouraged use of the park.

#### Community Development and Planning

As Tempe adapted to and embraced new forms of transportation in the 1930s; the development of local parks provided recreational venues for the community. Moeur Park was one of Tempe's earliest parks, and its formation was one of the first major projects undertaken by the Tempe Garden Club in 1936.<sup>23</sup> Similar to Tempe Beach Park or Papago Park, members of the community held picnics and participated in active recreation at Moeur Park. The sizeable local park provided ample open space, creating an opportunity for community engagement, or peaceful enjoyment of the scenery beneath the ramadas. The wide range of recreational uses for the park made it an integral part of the community.

#### Development of Moeur Park, 1936-1962

The development of Moeur Park was a cooperative effort between the Works Progress Administration, the Arizona Highway Department, and the Tempe Garden Club. The decommissioning of the Papago Saguaro National monument in April of 1930 was the first step in the creation of Moeur Park and set the stage for the construction of Works Progress Administration (WPA) structures and objects. This event allowed for the sale of Papago Park land.<sup>24</sup> The Secretary of the Interior gifted the Tempe portion of Papago Park to the city.<sup>25</sup> As reported in the *Tempe News* "This area of 480 acres will be used by the city for parks and playgrounds."<sup>26</sup> A small percentage of the 480 acres of the Tempe portion of Papago Park became Moeur Park.

Tourists and Valley residents used US Highways 60, 70, 80, and 89 in the 1930s in order to get to Phoenix, Tempe, or Papago Park. The heavy use of these highways, and increased visitation of Papago Park, suggested the opportunity to create a stopping point near the Tempe Bridge. The financial crisis of the 1930s made it difficult for the Arizona Highway Department to pursue several improvement projects without the arrival of outside funding.

During the Great Depression, Federal agencies implemented New Deal programs and provided funding for state and local projects. According to WPA supervisor Harry Hopkins, the federal government recognized the detrimental effects on the

<sup>19</sup> *Tempe Daily News* "Garden Club Marks 50<sup>th</sup>, Still Proud of Past Projects," October 17, 1986.

<sup>20</sup> Mary Leffler Cochran, *Advancing Gardening for 75 Years: The Story of Tempe Garden Club, Tempe, Arizona 1936-2011*. (Tempe: Tempe Garden Club?), 45.

<sup>21</sup> Victoria D. Vargas, Thomas E. Jones, Scott Solliday, and Don W. Ryden. *Hayden Flour Mill: Landscape, Economy, and Community Diversity in Tempe, Arizona*. Vol. 1. (Tempe, AZ: Archaeological Consulting Services, 2008), 77.

<sup>22</sup> *Arizona Republican* "Gardeners Work Noted On Roadways: Tempe Roadside Beautification Attracts Visitors," November 15, 1941.

<sup>23</sup> *Tempe Daily News* "Tempe Garden Club Boasts History of Beautifying Parks," May 31, 1982.

<sup>24</sup> *Tempe News* "Senate Passes Papago Park Bill," April 5, 1930.

<sup>25</sup> Scott Solliday, "The History of Tempe Papago Park," 1990.

<sup>26</sup> *Tempe News* "Senate Passes Papago Park Bill," April 5, 1930.

economy that came with the loss of valuable laborers in the American workforce.<sup>27</sup> Thus, President Franklin Roosevelt's Second New Deal, the Works Progress Administration, aimed at ameliorating the issue of unemployment and stimulating the economy. Subsequently, this agency employed laborers by providing them with "...jobs that would save a worker's skills and restore his self-esteem, jobs that would, as nearly as possible, match the conditions of private employment and thus avoid the stigma of charity."<sup>28</sup>

The WPA in Arizona facilitated the employment of unskilled or semi-skilled workers on improvement and construction projects.<sup>29</sup> It also employed men and women in professional jobs.<sup>30</sup> Through the partial or full allocation of federal funds, the WPA cooperated with municipalities and the Arizona Highway Department to construct or improve highways, roads, streets, schools, airports, playgrounds, state fairgrounds, bridges, culverts, sidewalks and other similar projects.<sup>31</sup>

The completion of Moeur Park was part of a larger WPA improvement project stretching from the 16<sup>th</sup> Street in Phoenix to the Tempe (Mill Avenue) Bridge. Local WPA laborers also performed roadside landscaping and beautification from 24<sup>th</sup> Street in Phoenix to the Salt River in Tempe along East Van Buren Street.<sup>32</sup> The majority of the stone structures and objects were constructed in 1936 as well. Laborers used a combination of concrete, sandstone, and basalt rock to build the benches, tables, ramadas, irrigation box, automobile bridge, and other facilities. As one of Tempe's earliest parks, Moeur Park had a prominent role in stimulating the local tourist economy.

Moeur Park was also a result of efforts brought forth by the Tempe Garden Club. The Tempe Garden Club began in October of 1936 under the direction of Helen Wexler. Much like the other civic organizations striving to improve the city, the Tempe Garden Club worked to beautify the city. Honor Anderson Moeur, wife of Governor B. B. Moeur, was instrumental in coordinating the beautification of the park. It was the first major project the Tempe Garden Club would undertake. In a *Tempe Daily News* article, Helen Wexler explained that "It was really a great thing. In those days there was nothing but desert all the way from here to Phoenix."<sup>33</sup> In conjunction with the use of local WPA labor to develop the site and build structures, and objects, the Tempe Garden Club assisted in the beautification of the roadside rest stop in 1936.<sup>34</sup> The Tempe Garden Club selected the palms and other flora to complete the project. Travelers used the ramadas, tables, and benches in the new roadside park for picnicking and resting while passing through Tempe.<sup>35</sup>

Between 1936 and 1962, Moeur Park continued to function as a rest stop providing shade, picnic facilities, and scenic open space for highway travelers and members of the Tempe community. It was during this time period that the City of Tempe and the Arizona Highway Department had a somewhat ambiguous relationship regarding the rest stop. The City of Tempe held official ownership of the land, while the Arizona Highway Department maintained the rest stop because of its location along US 60, 70, 80, and 89.<sup>36</sup>

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## Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

### Conversion to a City Park, 1973-1978

By the early 1970s, it became clear that the City of Tempe should resume responsibility for the rest stop. The City of Tempe Parks and Recreation Department started making plans to close the highway access to the rest stop and create a proper city park in 1973. Two small portions of Moeur Park were owned by the Arizona Children's Hospital and the Salt River Project. The City of Tempe participated in a land exchange with the state of Arizona in order to acquire the portion of land associated with the Arizona Children's Hospital.<sup>37</sup> This decision meant that Moeur Park would function as both a city park as well as provide a recreational area for patients and residents of the Arizona Children's Hospital located directly to the East in Papago Park.<sup>38</sup> The City of Tempe and the Salt River Project did not participate in a land exchange; however, SRP allowed the city to use their land near the easement for a "public park and recreational purposes."<sup>39</sup>

<sup>27</sup> *Works Progress in Arizona*. Vol 1., No. 6, June 1936, 7.

<sup>28</sup> Anthony Badger, *The New Deal: The Depression Years, 1933-1940*. (Chicago: Ivan R. Dee, 1989), 201.

<sup>29</sup> William S. Collins, *The New Deal in Arizona*. (Phoenix: Arizona State Parks Board, 1999), 280.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid*, 280.

<sup>31</sup> *Summary of Inventory of Physical Accomplishments by the Works Projects Administration*. (Phoenix: Federal Works Agency, Works Projects Administration, 1940), 10-12.

<sup>32</sup> *Summary of Inventory of Physical Accomplishments by the Works Projects Administration*. (Phoenix: Federal Works Agency, Works Projects Administration, 1940), 22.

<sup>33</sup> *Tempe Daily News* "Tempe Garden Club Boasts History of Beautifying Parks," May 31, 1982.

<sup>34</sup> Mary Leffler Cochran, *Advancing Gardening for 75 Years: The Story of Tempe Garden Club, Tempe, Arizona 1936-2011*. (Tempe: Tempe Garden Club?) 5-8.

<sup>35</sup> *Arizona Republican* "Gardeners Work Noted On Roadways: Tempe Roadside Beautification Attracts Visitors," November 15, 1941.

<sup>36</sup> Kenneth McDonald to Roy Miller, March 19, 1973, *City of Tempe Recreation Services Collection*.

<sup>37</sup> E. M. Joubanc to Ronald Pies, June 18, 1975, *City of Tempe Recreation Services Collection*.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid*.

<sup>39</sup> Ted Walker to Don Harvey, March 31, 1977, *City of Tempe Recreation Services Collection*.

Consequently, between 1975 and 1977, a few modern amenities were added to the park. Moeur Park was officially dedicated as a city facility in October of 1977. Some additional improvement work continued into 1978.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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**Bibliography** (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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*Tempe News*

*Tempe Daily News*

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other  
 Name of repository: \_\_\_\_\_

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): \_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 10 Acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

**UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>12N</u> Zone	<u>412337</u> Easting	<u>3700181</u> Northing	3	<u>12N</u> Zone	<u>412426</u> Easting	<u>3699897</u> Northing
2	<u>12N</u> Zone	<u>412486</u> Easting	<u>3700033</u> Northing	4	_____ Zone	_____ Easting	_____ Northing

**Verbal Boundary Description** (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Moeur Park is bordered by North Mill Avenue to the west. The intersection of Curry Road and North Mill Avenue separates then north and south portions of the park while Papago Park forms the eastern boundary. The north portion of the park is positioned in Maricopa County Parcel 132-04-002G, with the south in Parcel 132-04-002E.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Alyssa Gerszewski  
organization City of Tempe date December 19, 2012  
street & number 31 E. 5<sup>th</sup> Street telephone 480 350-8870  
city or town Tempe state AZ zip code 85281  
e-mail [Alyssa\\_Gerszewski@tempe.gov](mailto:Alyssa_Gerszewski@tempe.gov); [joe\\_nucci@tempe.gov](mailto:joe_nucci@tempe.gov)

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**Additional Documentation**

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Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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**Photographs:**

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

**Name of Property:** Moeur Park

**City or Vicinity:** Tempe

**County:** Maricopa **State:** Arizona

**Photographer:** Alyssa Gerszewski

**Date Photographed:** 10/15/2012

**Description of Photograph(s) and number:**

**1 of 13** WPA ramada looking East.

**2 of 13** View of automobile bridge, looking south.

**3 of 13** View of raised planters looking east. Notice river rock composition at right.

**4 of 13** View of non-contributing entrance to Cross-Cut Canal Multi-Use Path.

**5 of 13** View of concrete sidewalk looking North.

**6 of 13** View of concrete sidewalk.

**7 of 13** View of WPA ramada looking northeast.

**8 of 13** View of WPA ramada. Notice WPA steel plate.

**9 of 13** View of south portion of Moeur Park.

**10 of 13** View of steel ramada roof.

**11 of 13** 1940s photograph of Moeur Park.<sup>40</sup>

**12 of 13** 1949 aerial photograph.<sup>41</sup>

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<sup>40</sup> Miller, photographer. "Photograph of United States Highway 60 and 80, West of the Tempe Bride in Phoenix (Ariz.)." Photograph. 1940s. From Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records. History and Archives Division: *RG Highway Department*. <http://azmemory.azlibrary.gov/cdm/singleitem/collection/histphotos/id/12221/rec/22> (accessed November 11, 2012).

**13 of 13** 1959 aerial photograph.<sup>42</sup>

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**Property Owner:** (Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

---

name City of Tempe

street & number 31 E. 5<sup>th</sup> Street

telephone 480-350-4311

city or town Tempe

state AZ

zip code 85281

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

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

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<sup>41</sup> "Aerial Photograph Map, 1949." *The Flood Control District of Maricopa County*.

<http://www.fcd.maricopa.gov/Maps/gismaps/apps/AerialsOrder/application/index.cfm>. (accessed November 12, 2012).

<sup>42</sup> "Aerial Photograph Map, 1959." *The Flood Control District of Maricopa County*.

<http://www.fcd.maricopa.gov/Maps/gismaps/apps/AerialsOrder/application/index.cfm>. (accessed November 12, 2012).

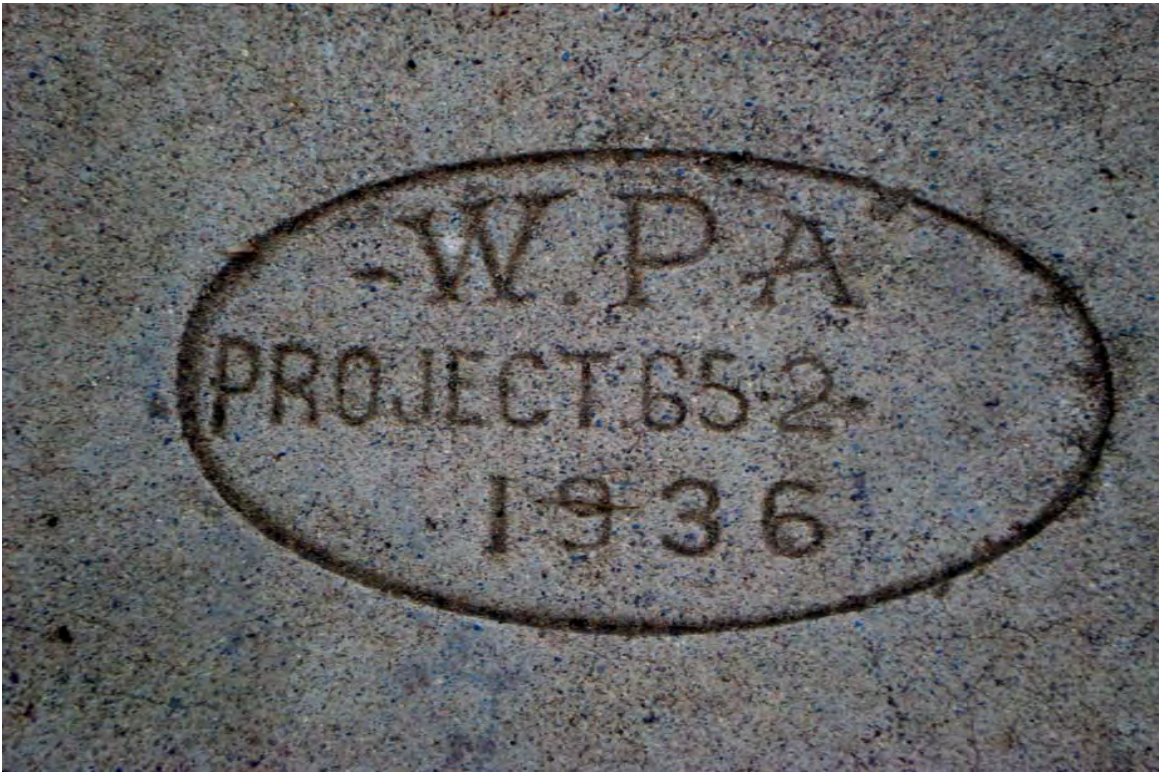
























Flight Date: Feb. 17, 1949





**1-11 CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES**

- 1 STONE BENCHES
- 2 RAMADAS
- 3 STONE TABLES
- 4 IRRIGATION BOX
- 5 IRRIGATION DRAIN
- 6 CONCRETE SIDEWALK
- 7 PLANTER BOARDERS
- 8 RETAINING WALLS
- 9 AUTOMOBILE BRIDGE
- 10 STAIRCASES
- 11 RAISED PLANTERS

**A-E NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES**

- A POLICE SUB STATION
- B CROSSCUT CANAL TRAIL HEAD
- C PICNIC TABLES
- D BUS STOP
- E PARK SIGNS
- F METAL BENCH

X1-10 Photo vantage Point.



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Tempe Historic Preservation Commission

AGENDA PACKET

January 10, 2013

## TEMPE PRESERVATION SCHEDULE

<http://www.tempe.gov/modules/showdocument.aspx?documentid=8313>

### Tempe Historic Preservation Upcoming Events & Activities

H	01/10/2013	Historic Preservation Commission – Public Hearing	6:00 pm	Hatton Hall 34 E 7 St
W	01/16/2013	Historic Preservation Foundation – Regular Monthly Meeting	6:00 pm	North Tempe MGC 1555 N. Bridalwreath
H	02/14/2013	Historic Preservation Commission – Public Hearing	6:00 pm	Hatton Hall 34 E 7 St
H	03/14/2013	Historic Preservation Commission – Public Hearing	6:00 pm	Hatton Hall 34 E 7 St
F	03/22/2013	AZ Historic Sites Review Comm - Moeur Park WPA Structures (Gerszewski)	9:00 am	Arizona State Parks 1300 W Washington
H	04/11/2013	Historic Preservation Commission – Public Hearing	6:00 pm	Hatton Hall 34 E 7 St
F	4/27/2013	SHPO/HSRC Submittal Deadline for public hearing on 07/26/2013		
T	04/30/2013	Arizona State University Session C (15 Weeks) - Semester Ends (Final Exams 5/2/2013 – 5/8/2013)		ASU Tempe Main Campus
H	05/09/2013	Historic Preservation Commission – Public Hearing	6:00 pm	Hatton Hall 34 E 7 St
H	06/13/2013	Historic Preservation Commission – Public Hearing	6:00 pm	Hatton Hall 34 E 7 St
H	07/11/2013	Historic Preservation Commission – Public Hearing	6:00 pm	Hatton Hall 34 E 7 St
F	07/26/2013	AZ Historic Sites Review Comm -	9:00 am	Arizona State Parks 1300 W Washington
H	08/08/2013	Historic Preservation Commission – Public Hearing	6:00 pm	Hatton Hall 34 E 7 St
F	8/16/2013	SHPO/HSRC Submittal Deadline for public hearing on 11/15/2013		
H	09/12/2013	Historic Preservation Commission – Public Hearing	6:00 pm	Hatton Hall 34 E 7 St
H	10/10/2013	Historic Preservation Commission – Public Hearing	6:00 pm	Hatton Hall 34 E 7 St

H	11/14/2013	Historic Preservation Commission	6:00 pm	Hatton Hall
-		Public Hearing		34 E 7 St
F	11/15/2013	AZ Historic Sites Review Comm	9:00 am	Arizona State Parks
-				1300 W Washington
H	12/12/2013	Historic Preservation Commission	6:00 pm	Hatton Hall
-		Public Hearing		34 E 7 St