

1. Tempe Bakery/Hackett House

- Built in 1888 in the Panel Brick Commercial style
- Oldest fired-brick building in Tempe
- Possesses perhaps the most original integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association of any territorial commercial building in Maricopa County
- Construction of this building is associated with the first significant phase of commercial development in Tempe, corresponding with the arrival of the railroad in 1887 and the establishment of the Territorial Normal School in 1885
- The bakery was owned at one time by William Hilge, a German immigrant, who produced bread in his ovens and delivered it daily in Tempe and Mesa. In 1907, the Craig family arrived from Texas and converted the bakery buildings into a residence
- Their daughter, Estelle Craig, later married Roy Hackett and lived on the property until it was sold to the City of Tempe in 1974
- It was placed on the National Register of Historic places in 1974, the same year it became a city-owned property
- The building is currently the home of the Tempe Sister City organization

2. Tempe Depot (Macayo's)

- Built in 1924 in the Period Revival style
- The Tempe Depot was the 3rd train station built in Tempe and represents the progression of railroad development in the community
- The first depot, built in 1887 for the Maricopa and Phoenix Railroad and located at 5th street, was demolished in 1917
- The second depot the existing Phoenix and Eastern Railroad Depot was moved to 3rd Street, where it burned down in 1923
- The present station came into use in 1924 and became a part of the Southern Pacific Main Line in 1925
- Renovations have substantially diminished the historic integrity of the building which has not been listed on the Tempe Historic Property Register and is now considered ineligible for the National Register

3. Olde Towne Square

- Built 1992 (1910) removal as a last resort
- Olde Towne Square is a collection of five Territorial-era houses that were dismantled and rebuilt on a new site. The project was completed in 1992
- Four of the buildings were moved from the Centerpoint redevelopment area. The fifth, the Woolf/Cole House, had been demolished 20 years earlier, but the pieces had been kept in storage
- Three of the buildings in Olde Towne Square were built by J. W. Woolf and Milton Meyer, pioneer homebuilders in Tempe. They are easy to distinguish: they were all built of rusticated concrete blocks, made to resemble real stone blocks, with ornate Corinthian style concrete columns. In the early 1900s, the Neo- Classical style Woolf-Meyer houses were striking examples of the most modern style of construction
- Because the houses were rebuilt and lost many of their authentic original details, they were no longer eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places
- However, the project demonstrated a new approach to saving some of Tempe's historic buildings that would have been lost
- The project was designed by Stuart Siefer, a local architect who had been involved in the rehabilitation of other historic buildings in downtown Tempe

4. Gonzales/Martinez House

- Built in 1880 in the vernacular or folk style
- Ramon Gonzales, who was a freighter in southern Arizona before relocating to Tempe in 1877 to work as a freighter for Charles Trumbull Hayden
- Jesus Martinez acquired the property in 1892 and it has remained in that family's ownership since that time
- This is one of Tempe's oldest remaining structures (along with the C.T. Hayden House)
- Along with the Hayden House, it is also one of the few remaining pre-1900 adobe-construction buildings in the valley
- It is significant for its association with the initial settlement of the Hayden's Ferry townsite on the south bank of the Salt River. It is one of only 3 remaining structures associated with the first 10 years of Tempe's existence
- The building is a rare local example of the house type that is most illustrative of early life in Tempe, exhibiting the simplistic but economical architectural pattern (adobe) most closely associated with the early Mexican population of Tempe

5. Union Pacific Railroad Bridge

- Built in 1912 this is a Steel Trestle Bridge
- The bridge is on the site of the earliest railroad crossing of the Salt River
- The first railroad bridge, built by the Phoenix and Maricopa Railroad at this crossing in 1887, was washed away in 1891
- The second bridge fell victim to a flood in 1905. During 1905, the newly organized Arizona Eastern Railroad built a bridge on a slightly different alignment. It was founded on ten sets of concrete-filled steel cylinder drums anchored in the bedrock of the river. The nine spans were moved to the site from various locations in Texas, creating a workable but temporary structure
- The present bridge was built by the Arizona Eastern in 1912-1913 on the old 1905 piers, but with nine truss spans (1,291 feet long total) manufactured by the American Bridge Company
- This structure has dependably served the railroad for seventy years
- During the floods of 1980-1981, when most crossings of the Salt River were closed, the commuter train "Hattie B" was able to take workers from the east valley to Phoenix via the Salt River Southern Pacific Railroad Bridge

6. Ash Avenue Bridge Abutment

- Built in 1911 this is a Reinforced Concrete Arched Bridge (remnant)
- One of the first major bridges built by the Territory of Arizona (1911)
- First large highway bridge across the Salt River
- Replaced by the Tempe / Mill Avenue Bridge in 1931
- Demonstrates construction technology and civil engineering strategies of the late territorial era
- It consisted of an 11-span reinforced concrete bridge (the current Mill Avenue Bridge is 10-span)

7. Tempe Beach Stadium

- Built in 1927 in the vernacular or folk style
- This site is significant for its association with the historical development of Tempe's first recreational park
- The river frontage known historically as Tempe Beach became popular among local residents and visitors as early as 1916
- In 1927, Tempe acquired the property and erected a bandstand using cobblestones from the bed of the Salt River
- To supplement this bandstand, a baseball field was added in 1928 and the Tempe Beach Committee was created to oversee operations
- The Tempe Beach Committee was headed by Garfield Goodwin, a prominent resident who operated the curio store on Mill Avenue from 1903-1941 and sold Native American artifacts
- Goodwin also served one term as Tempe's mayor and volunteered for a number of other civic duties, including local school boards
- In 1934, under oversight by the Tempe Beach Committee, construction began on a cobblestone wall around the periphery of the entire park and the stadium bleachers were also added at that time
- The surviving structures are an excellent example of the economical use of native materials, namely cobblestones from the Salt River. Such materials were used throughout early Tempe, including in the floor at Monti's La Casa Vieja
- Tempe Beach Stadium is also significant for its Depression-Era development

8. Tempe Beach Park

- Built in 1923 in the vernacular or folk style
- Tempe Beach Park has been a gathering place for Valley residents and visitors since its development in the early 1920s
- At its earliest stages, the major attraction at Tempe Beach Park was Arizona's first Olympic-sized pool, built in 1923. The pool hosted two women's national championship swim meets in the 1930s
- Even through the dark days of the Great Depression, Tempe Beach Park remained the Valley's most popular recreational venue, expanding to include a baseball diamond, a cobblestone bathhouse, and bleachers
- There have been renovations to Tempe Beach Park over the years, the most recent coming in 1999 with the construction of Tempe Town Lake
- Tempe Beach Park is still one of the top recreational attractions in Arizona and is a centerpiece of the Tempe community
- The 25-acre Tempe Beach Park also hosts over 75 events each year, including Ironman Arizona, PF Chang's Rock 'n' Roll Marathon, Fourth of July celebration, Tempe Music Festival, and Oktoberfest

9. Tempe Bridge

- Built in 1931 this is a Reinforced Concrete Arched Bridge
- Oldest auto crossing of the Salt River in the Phoenix metro area
- Been in continuous use since its completion in August of 1931, although it was not officially dedicated until 1933. Presiding at the dedication ceremony was Arizona Governor B. B. Moeur, a Tempe physician
- Major transportation link between 4 major highways: US 60, 70, 80, 93, and State Route 89
- Arizona's only north-south highway route until the freeway system was built in the 1950s
- The bridge replaced an earlier one (the Ash Avenue Bridge) built in 1911 that had become structurally compromised by flooding
- In 1928, a group of Tempe businessmen submitted a request to the Arizona Highway Commission that a new bridge be planned. The bridge was designed by the Arizona Highway Department in 1929
- The new Tempe Bridge was also able to support heavier vehicles than the previous bridge
- Ten-span, poured-in-place, reinforced concrete structure. Each of the 10 spans is 140 feet long
- Consideration was given to pedestrians by adding sidewalks, guardrails, and canopied rest-ways along the length of the bridge

10. C. T. Hayden House (Monti's)

- Built in 1873 in the Sonoran Row House tradition
- Tempe pioneer Charles Trumbull Hayden built his primary residence, adjacent to his Salt River ferry and milling operations
- The oldest continuously occupied structure in the Valley
- Hayden's son Carl, a long-term U.S. Senator who has become known as one of the most important people in Arizona history, was born in the house in 1877
- Over the years numerous additions and modifications have been made to the adobe "hacienda," converting it to a boarding house and, ultimately, to a restaurant
- In 1924, local architect and builder Robert T. Evans was commissioned by Hayden's daughters to restore the building to its original appearance
- The property was purchased by Leonard Monti in 1954
- The nickname of "La Casa Vieja," or "the old house," originated in 1889 when the Hayden family moved to a new home outside of town. The restaurant embraced this name and has been known ever since as "Monti's La Casa Vieja"
- Later additions enlarged the facility to a total of 20,769 square feet on the 2.56-acre site
- Interior renovations were begun in the 1990s, and the property was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1984

11. Hayden Flour Mill

- Built in 1918 in the Daylight Construction style
- The Hayden Flour Mill is significant as the oldest continuously-used industrial site in the Salt River Valley, and for its association with the Charles Trumbull Hayden family, who founded and operated the mill for three generations
- Charles Hayden built the first mill on the site in 1874. The original adobe mill burned about 1890, and the second mill built on the site, also constructed of adobe, burned in 1917
- The existing three and four-story mill was built in 1918. It is constructed of cast-in-place concrete posts, beams and slabs
- The Hayden Flour Mill was the larger of two such mills that existed in Arizona as late as the 1980s, and operated up until 1997, when milling operations ceased. The mill closed for good in March 1998

12. Tempe (Hayden) Butte

- Tempe Butte is located partially on Arizona State University's campus and partially on land owned by the City of Tempe
- It is often referred to as A-Mountain and Hayden Butte as well
- The highest point of Tempe Butte stands at 1,496 feet in elevation, while its base is approximately at about 1,150 feet in elevation
- Signs of early habitation by the Hohokam people have been found on Tempe Butte, including petroglyphs, pot shards, scrapers, and metates.
- It is considered a sacred site / traditional cultural place by Native Americans, including the Gila River Indian Community and Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community
- There are over 500 petroglyphs on the Butte, many of them linked to planting and harvesting seasons
- The petroglyphs are from the Hohokam people, who inhabited the area around the Butte's base prior to 1400 A.D.
- The proximity of the community to the butte prompted Darrell Duppa to fancifully compare the area to the Vale of Tempe near Mount Olympus in Greece; therefore, the town was given its present name
- The east side of the butte was partially excavated in order to accommodate the construction of Sun Devil Stadium in 1958, and a 50-foot-tall radio tower was built on the top of the mountain in 1962 for the Salt River Project

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2. Garfield Goodwin Building

- Built in 1907 in the Panel Brick Commercial style
- The Goodwin Building is significant for its association with Garfield Abram Goodwin, a prominent citizen of Tempe and operator of the Goodwin Curio Store for 41 years
- Garfield Goodwin came to Tempe in 1888 and enrolled in the Territorial Normal School (now ASU) in 1896. He played on the school's first football team before he graduated in 1899
- After graduating Goodwin worked as an agent for Wells Fargo & Co. and the American Railway Express Co. but his main business was running the Goodwin Curio Store, where he sold a variety of Indian crafts and artifacts
- Every summer, he would go to Indian reservations and to Albuquerque and Santa Fe to buy silver jewelry, pottery, blankets, and prehistoric artifacts
- He also excavated artifacts at prehistoric sites throughout Arizona (which was a common practice at that time, but today would be a federal crime)
- Goodwin sold his collection to Mrs. Mae Heard, who later established the Heard Museum
- He operated his curio store for 41 years, from 1903 until his death in 1944
- Goodwin served on the Tempe City Council, 1922-1928, including one term as Mayor of Tempe, 1924-1926
- The Goodwin Building is Tempe's only one-story, cast-iron storefront commercial building still in existence and it retains a significant portion of its integrity
- The building represents the best remaining Tempe example of a once common type of commercial structural system, namely the cast-iron façade

3. Tempe Hardware Building

- Built in 1898 in the Panel Brick Commercial style
- The Tempe Hardware Building is the oldest remaining three-story brick commercial building from the Territorial period in Maricopa County
- The cornerstone of the Odd Fellows Building was laid with great ceremony on April 14, 1898. The Odd Fellows, and other fraternal organizations, were a favored method of community fellowship in Tempe
- The ballroom in the new building was used by the Masonic Lodge, Pythian Sisters, American Legion, Rotary Club, Good Templars, and many other social groups
- In 1906, M. E. Curry, George L. Compton, and B. B. Moeur formed the Tempe Hardware Company, which occupied the building for more than 70 years. The business closed in 1976, making it one of the oldest continuously operated businesses in Tempe history
- The building was rehabilitated in 1982 and has since been occupied by various offices and commercial retail businesses
- The façade is divided into three bays with a continuous brick cornice across the top. The north and south edges of the façade are articulated with brick pilasters on the upper stories and stone on the ground level. The central bay features a semicircular cut stone arch supported on stone piers

4. Tempe National Bank Building

- Built in 1912 in the Egyptian Revival style
- Tempe National Bank building survives as the city's most tangible evidence of an institution that made significant contributions to the broad patterns of community history and development
- The Tempe National Bank was established on January 4, 1901, by pioneer Tempe businessmen and agriculturalists in a demonstration of optimism and commitment to the future of the community
- From its establishment in 1901, the bank operated under the control and direction of the community's most intrepid pioneers., including: Carl T. Hayden, Arizona's longtime Congressman and Senator; Cyrus Grant Jones, first president of the Tempe National Bank; and Albert E. Miller, son of Tempe pioneer Winchester Miller, a director of the Tempe Irrigating Canal Company
- Thanks Anderson, Mayor of Tempe from 1930-1932 and 1934-1937, began his banking career here in 1915 and went on to become branch manager and then vice-president of the bank
- Benjamin Baker Moeur, a physician and businessman in Tempe who served two terms as Governor of Arizona, had his practice in the building
- Spared from proposed demolition at the onset of the 21st century, the 2005 interpretive rehabilitation of the structure retains the original scale and proportion of the landmark 1912 property as it continues to define the southern gateway to historic Mill Avenue in Tempe

5. Governor B. B. Moeur House

- Built in 1892 (1929) in the Western Colonial Box and Bungalow styles
- The house is significant as the residence of one of Tempe's most prominent businessmen and politicians, Dr. Benjamin Baker Moeur
- The house was occupied continuously by Moeur from 1896 until his death in 1937, during which time his primary occupation was that of physician. He established a reputation as a "country doctor" for his willingness to make long-distance house calls to homesteads all over the area
- Dr. Moeur moved to the Salt River Valley in 1896 after graduating from medical school at the University of Arkansas
- His most important civic contributions were in education, including 8 years on the Tempe Normal School Board. Moeur helped to draft several of the education-related provisions in Arizona's 1912 statehood constitution.
- Moeur was elected governor of Arizona in 1932 and served two terms, until 1936
- Among his more well-known activities as governor is his involvement in the Parker Dam dispute with California, in which Moeur called the Arizona National Guard to arms to prevent California from completing a dam across the Colorado River. Moeur also called to arms the "Arizona Navy," consisting of two small vessels christened the Julia B and Nellie T that were furnished by a resident of Parker, Arizona. The incident was eventually resolved and the dam was built, creating Lake Havasu
- The City of Tempe acquired the Moeur House in 1993 and began a \$2.2 million renovation; it is now used as offices for the Tempe Community Council
- A National Register nomination is currently pending review with the Department of the Interior

6. First Congregational Church

- Built in 1948 in the Colonial Revival style
- The First Congregational Church is significant, as a landmark, for its presence in Downtown Tempe since 1899
- First Congregational Church is also significant for its historic association the Reverend Daniel Kloss, who was 61 years old when he migrated from Kansas to the Salt River Valley in 1891
- In 1892 he organized the First Congregational Church of Tempe, serving as its minister until 1900. From 1893 to 1897, Reverend Kloss sat on the board of the Territorial Normal School (now Arizona State University)
- Through the years there have been several renovations and additions to the church
- The original First Congregational Church of Tempe building was dedicated on May 21, 1899
- In 1927, a church parlor was added which served as Sunday school rooms and a general meeting place for social gatherings
- Sometime between 1928 and 1929 the steeple was removed from the structure
- In 1948, a new social hall was built, later named "Prior Hall" in honor of the Reverend Cecil L. Prior (Pastor from 1942-1963)
- In early 1953, a new sanctuary was built using a combination of old brick from the original building joined with new brick. The entrance to the church was moved to the Myrtle Avenue frontage and a new steeple was placed atop the structure
- Noted Tempe architect Kemper Goodwin designed the 1953 sanctuary
- The original bell installed in 1899 was subsequently placed in the 1953 steeple. The bell continues to be rung every Sunday morning.

7. Tempe Municipal Building

- Built in 1970 in the Mid-Century Modern Commercial style
- Many residents favored relocating City Hall nearer the population center to the Library site at Rural Road and Southern Avenue, but the decision to build in the downtown sparked redevelopment in the Mill Avenue area
- The building is a good example of a unique style of architecture built in 1970. The "upside down pyramid," as it is commonly called, is a unique structure
- The pyramid sits at a 45-degree angle to the bordering streets, to gain maximum sun in the winter and minimum heat in the summer. The building consists of two major components: a three-story glass and steel inverted pyramid with a concrete stair tower, and a heavily landscaped underground courtyard
- Tempe's municipal building is a unique architectural statement. Created to save energy, the passive solar structure reduces heating and cooling costs.
- Designed by Tempe architects Michael and Kemper Goodwin, the building opened in 1971 and still provides municipal offices for the City of Tempe
- The Tempe Municipal Building received an award of excellence from the American Institute of Steel Construction in 1971 and an award of merit from the Western Mountain Region of the American Institute of Architects in 1972

8. Valley Art Theatre

- Built in 1940 in the Panel Brick Commercial style
- The theater is last remaining single-screen motion picture auditorium in the Valley. It opened as the College Theater in 1940, named for its close proximity to Arizona State University (at that time called Arizona State Teachers College)
- The College (Valley Art) Theatre is significant for its association with Dwight "Red" Harkins
- This was Harkins' third theater in Tempe. He opened his first theater, the State Theater, in 1933 on Fifth Street
- In 1934 Harkins started an outdoor theater in Tempe Beach Park, which operated for one summer only
- Later, Harkins and his son, Dan Harkins, expanded their theater operations across the Salt River Valley
- The theatre is significant as the only Depression-era theater constructed in Tempe
- Virtually intact, it provides a positive contribution to the historic character of the streetscape along Mill Avenue. Character-defining elements include the wood frame movie poster cases and freestanding ticket booth
- At the turn of the 21st century Dan Harkins undertook a historically sensitive restoration of the theatre to honor his father's life work. Modifications to the screen size and location were carefully considered so as to maintain the historic accuracy of the auditorium and the period theater-going experience

9. Laird & Dines Building

- Built in 1893 in the Victorian Commercial style
- The Laird and Dines Building is significant for its long association with the Laird and Dines Drug Store
- The business began in 1897 with backing by the Laird family and the experience of Dr. J. A. Dines. By 1901, they had located their business in this building
- The drug store continued in this location for 63 years (until 1964)
- During this long association, Dr. James A. Dines also served several terms as mayor of Tempe (1904-1912 and 1916-1920), with a total of 20 years of service on the City Council, and served on the State Pharmacy Board
- Hugh Laird was a member of the City Council from 1924 to 1962, also serving as mayor (1926-1929 and 1948-1960), and as a member of the State Legislature (1933-1934)
- Architecturally, the building represents the stylistic evolution of Tempe, from Victorian features to Southwestern Spanish Colonial Revival influence
- In the early 1990s, the building was restored and partially reconstructed to its Victorian era appearance, with the construction of a new turret and second-floor veranda. A sensitive addition was constructed to the rear of the building

10. Vienna Bakery

- Built in 1893 in the Victorian style subsequently remodeled in Spanish Colonial Revival
- The Vienna Bakery is the only brick bay Territorial commercial building remaining on Mill Avenue
- It is associated with a German immigrant family which carried on a bakery business in this location from 1904 until 1963, making it one of the longest-running businesses in Tempe
- It is representative of the contributions of German-born residents in Arizona, at one time the largest group of non-Anglo-Saxon immigrants in Arizona
- The building was constructed in 1893 by John S. Armstrong, who had served as a postmaster in Tempe, president of the Farmers and Merchants Bank, and a member of the Thirteenth Territorial Legislature, where he introduced the bill that established the Territorial Normal School in Tempe in 1885
- The first business in the building was T. F. Hudson's drugstore, which opened in April 1893
- Three years later, John Hodnett opened a hardware and undertaking establishment in the building. When Hodnett was appointed postmaster in 1897, this store became Tempe's post office, where it remained until 1900
- The Vienna Bakery is a one-story brick building, rectangular in plan consisting of a plain façade, now stuccoed, with three round arched openings
- It was originally built in the Victorian commercial style, but like many of downtown Tempe's businesses, this one-story brick building was modernized in 1928 to reflect the Spanish Colonial Revival style that was popular at the time
- The 1928 appearance of the Vienna Bakery (white plastered walls, arched windows, and a Spanish tile cap) was restored in 1980. It was one of the first major rehabilitation projects in downtown Tempe

11. Chipman – Peterson & Cutler Buildings

- Built in 1992 to recall historic forms and scale
- The original two-story Petersen Building was constructed by Tempe pioneer Niels Petersen
- Early in 1898, Petersen decided to build a single-story brick store on the east side of Mill Avenue, then Tempe's major commercial thoroughfare
- Just about that time, the U.S.S. Maine was blown up in Havana Harbor, setting off a wave of patriotic fervor and volunteerism throughout the United States. On April 19, 1898, the day the United States officially went to war with Spain, the cornerstone of the Petersen Building was laid, and the plan now included a second story which was to serve as an armory for Company C of the Arizona National Guard
- It was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1980
- An extensive rehabilitation was completed in 1983, but was completely destroyed by fire in December 1990. A new 9,500 square-foot building, designed to recall the forms, materials and openings of the original 2-story structure, was completed in 1992
- The adjoining 6,120 square-foot Cutler Building, completed in 1983, was designed to be compatible with scale, materials and proportions of the Petersen and nearby buildings

Andre Building

- Built in 1900 in the Victorian/Neo-Classical style
- The Andre Building is the best-preserved, continuously-used commercial block in the Salt River Valley, retaining a high degree of integrity of its turn-of-the century appearance
- Built in 1899-1900 as a reconstruction of an earlier building destroyed by fire in 1899
- The two-story red brick building has three bays, and the upper floor facade features Neo-Classical details such as pilasters, a pediment, and a cornice
- As once was typical of many two-story commercial buildings, the Andre Building was designed by prominent territorial architect James M. Creighton for retail uses on first floor and fraternal hall on the second floor
- Captain R. G. Andre, a skilled saddle maker, and prominent businessman in early Tempe, commissioned the original building which was destroyed by fire in 1899
- Andre built a new building on the same site in 1900, along with C. G. Jones, whose family owned it from 1912 to 1977
- It became one of Tempe's finest examples of Victorian and Neo-Classical architecture
- In addition to Andre's hardware and harness shop, the Andre Building has housed a number of businesses, including Price Wickliffe's Furniture and Undertaker (1912-1929), the Southside Progress newspaper (1939-1942), and Arizona Cotton Growers Association (1919)
- The Andre Building was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979
- In 1981, the exterior of the building was restored to its original appearance
- In 1999, the building again caught fire, however, this time building safety features mandated in the 1981 renovation saved the building from loss

12. Casa Loma Building

- Built in 1899 in the Victorian style subsequently remodeled in Spanish Colonial Revival
- This building stands on the site of Tempe's first hotel, which was constructed in 1888 and burned in 1894
- Reconstructed in 1899, the hotel was the main attraction in Tempe for tourists and provided the best in overnight amenities for the next 40 years
- Famous persons to stay at the hotel included President William McKinley in 1901 (just prior to his assassination) and Buffalo Bill Cody in 1911
- Prominent Tempe residents associated with the hotel included W.J. Kingsbury, who owned the hotel at one time and was also a prominent local banker; and Frank Fogel, a local rancher, property owner, and businessman
- The hotel is one of only two 3-story buildings constructed in Tempe prior to Arizona statehood and served as an economic focal point in downtown Tempe throughout the early 1900s
- Originally built in the Victorian style, a 1927 remodeling of the property converted it to the Spanish Colonial Style that was popular during that time
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- In 1892 he organized the First Congregational Church of Tempe, serving as its minister until 1900. From 1893 to 1897, Reverend Kloss sat on the board of the Territorial Normal School (now Arizona State University)
- Through the years there have been several renovations and additions to the church
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- In 1927, a church parlor was added which served as Sunday school rooms and a general meeting place for social gatherings
- Sometime between 1928 and 1929 the steeple was removed from the structure
- In 1948, a new social hall was built, later named "Prior Hall" in honor of the Reverend Cecil L. Prior (Pastor from 1942-1963)
- In early 1953, a new sanctuary was built designed by Noted Tempe architect Kemper Goodwin using a combination of old brick from the original building joined with new brick. The entrance to the church was moved to the Myrtle Avenue and a new steeple was placed atop the structure
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- Among his more well-known activities as governor is his involvement in the Parker Dam dispute with California, in which Moeur called the Arizona National Guard to arms to prevent California from completing a dam across the Colorado River. Moeur also called to arms the "Arizona Navy," consisting of two small vessels christened the Julia B and Nellie T that were furnished by a resident of Parker, Arizona. The incident was eventually resolved and the dam was built, creating Lake Havasu
- The City of Tempe acquired the Moeur House in 1993 and began a \$2.2 million renovation; it is now used as offices for the Tempe Community Council
- A National Register nomination is currently pending review with the Department of the Interior

4. Church of God (Salvation Army Chapel)

- Built in 1938 in the Tudor Revival style
- The Church of God (originally known as the "Church of God of the Abrahamic Faith") has a long history in Tempe: it began in 1892 with the arrival of the Christian Saylor family from Kansas
- From 1900 to 1928, meetings were held in houses of church members
- Beginning in 1928, the church met in the Odd Fellows hall on Mill Avenue
- The present building was completed in 1938 and was designed by prominent Tempe architect Kemper Goodwin
- In 1969 the name was changed to "Bible Church of God"
- In 1973 the church opened a new building at Lakeshore and Guadalupe, but continued to use this building for church purposes as well
- This is one of only a select few historic buildings along the University Drive corridor that remains intact

5. First United Methodist Hall

- Built in 1927 in the Gothic Revival style
- This building is a modest example of the Gothic revival style with such details as the front pointed arch entry
- Most of the original features are still intact including the double-hung windows and stucco finish
- It provides a pleasant visual terminus to the ASU campus
- The congregation plans to demolish the hall and construct student housing at this location

6. Center for Family Studies

- Built in 1939 in the Art Moderne style
- Constructed as a Works Projects Administration building, the Center for Family Studies is closely associated with the New Deal Programs that defined the post-Depression era
- The building is now home to the Graduate and Professional Student Association (GPSA) and the Graduate Student Center
- GPSA is the student government for ASU's Tempe campus graduate and professional students. The center includes computer facilities, a student lounge, a conference room available for graduate student use, and a child care facility

7. Lyceum Theatre

- Built in 1917 in the Wrightian style
- The Lyceum Theatre is the School of Theatre and Film's second proscenium theatre performance space and provides a venue where small professional and student productions are staged
- Built in 1917, it originally served as the school's central heating plant for two decades
- As part of the New Deal Program, the Works Projects Administration converted the boiler room into a small reception area with a stage and hardwood floor in 1939
- Thereafter, the building was used for dinners, faculty receptions, and fraternity and sorority dances
- When remodeling of the Matthews Library was completed in 1951, the president's and vice president's offices and placement services occupied the lounge area
- In 1964, the building became the Lyceum Theater

8. Matthews Hall

- Built in 1918, in the Neo-Classical/Prairie School style
- This is the oldest intact dormitory on the ASU campus
- It was originally a dormitory for women-only, and is named for Carrie Matthews, the wife of longtime university president Arthur Matthews
- Designed by L. G. Knipe, the building combines Neo-Classical and Prairie School stylistic qualities
- Prairie School design is significant for its influence by famed local architect Frank Lloyd Wright, who helped develop the style along with other Chicago-area architects prior to his relocating to Arizona
- Prairie School design features, among other things: elongated massing; projecting wings and bays; wide eaves; and grouped windows. All of these features are present in Matthews Hall

9. A. J. Matthews Center

- Built in 1930 in the Neo-Classical style
- Named in honor of Arthur J. Matthews, university president from 1900 to 1930, and president emeritus for an additional 12 years after his retirement.
- Interior remodeling was conducted in 1951 and 1967
- Originally served as the Matthews Library
- The Classical Revival portico, supported by 4 columns, was incompatible with the dominant architectural trends of the 1930s and therefore the building was a bit of an architectural anomaly, failing to influence future campus construction

10. SHESC (Industrial Arts) Building

- Built in 1909 in the Neo-Classical Revival style
- Listed on National Register of Historic Places
- The building represents the beginning of the schools broadening of curriculum beyond merely a teachers' college as this building was designated for industrial arts
- Designed by Norman F. Marsh, a prominent California architect. Numerous buildings of Marsh's design are located in the valley and are listed on the National Register
- Neo-Classical Revival Architecture – the first and only true Neo-Classical Revival structure on the ASU campus
- It was the first academic structure on campus to use a reinforced concrete structural system
- It was the first building constructed west of College Avenue, beyond the boundary of the original campus
- Underwent interior remodeling in 1936 and 1973, which resulted in exterior windows being replaced and therefore causing a serious loss of integrity

11. Old Main

- Built in 1898, before Arizona achieved statehood, in the Victorian style with Queen Anne influences
- Old Main represents a rich tradition for Arizona State University and the state of Arizona. It was the second building constructed on the campus
- Old Main is the oldest surviving building on the ASU campus
- It served as the principal academic and administrative center for the university until the 1940s, when the rapid post-war campus expansion began
- Originally dedicated on February 4, 1898, it was the first building in Tempe wired for electric lighting. One of the largest buildings in the territory at that time, the final construction cost came to \$44,071. It utilized local materials in its construction, including native granite from Tempe Butte and sandstone from Flagstaff quarries
- President Teddy Roosevelt dedicated the Roosevelt Dam from the front stairway in 1911
- Last year, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Roosevelt's visit, a ceremony was held in Old Main that featured a verbatim rendition of Roosevelt's 1911 speech
- Through a \$5.7 million campaign by the Alumni Association, Old Main has been refurbished to period standards and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. It now serves as the ASU Alumni Association's home

12. Virginia G. Piper Writers House (President's House)

- Built in 1907 in the Colonial Revival style
- As the original home for university presidents, this house is significant as the home of early ASU presidents Arthur Matthews and Grady Gammage, both of whom were instrumental in the university's growth and prosperity
- The house was designed by territorial architect James Creighton, who also designed the Territorial Normal School building (now demolished). This house is the only remaining campus building associated with Creighton
- It served as the president's residence until 1959, after which time it served as the Alumni House and the Alumni Executive Offices
- This is the most intact building over 50 years old on campus (others have undergone large-scale renovations that have impacted their historic integrity to a greater extent than any renovations done on the President's House)
- Two renovations were done on this property – one in 1931 and the other in 1937—both of which were relatively minor in scale and were done within the historic period of significance
- It is one of the finest remaining examples of the Colonial Revival architectural style in Tempe

13. Science/Administration Building (University Club)

- Built in 1909 in the Richardsonian Romanesque style
- Most intact academic building over 50 years old on the ASU campus
- Has had multiple changes in function: Administration; science; English; ROTC; Art
- Forms the east side of the historic quad that defined the early Teachers' College
- Example of the Richardson Romanesque style architecture with its brick construction
- A 1950s fire stair and restroom addition was removed in the 1990s with no detrimental impact to the historic integrity
- The entire building underwent a restoration/rehabilitation in the 1990s, which was done in conformity with historic preservation regulations

14. Old St. Mary's Church

- Built in 1903 in the Romanesque style
- Replaced the earlier adobe chapel, which served the local Hispanic community in 1881
- The work of making and firing the bricks was carried out about two miles from the construction site, and the clay was hauled from Fort McDowell
- With the help of volunteer labor from both Mexican-American and Anglo community, the church was dedicated in 1903
- Among the prominent citizens in Tempe who were originally involved in the church building project were John Curry, J. J. Hodnett, Winchester Miller, and J. T. Priest
- The church was granted parish status in 1932, and was transferred to the Newman Club in 1962
- St. Mary's Church is significant as a representative example of Territorial Victorian Romanesque Revival architecture. It is rectangular in plan with a steep gable roof sloping east and west
- A basement, partly below grade, spans the entire length of the building, and is divided into a variety of meeting rooms
- In 1976, the Knights of Columbus raised funds to remodel the building to meet city codes.
- It was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1977

15. Harrington-Birchett House

- Built in 1895 in the Victorian style remodeled in 1931 to the Period Revival style
- Victorian style house originally served as the J. W. Harrington homestead
- The original house was a single-story Victorian cottage built by the Goodwin Brothers
- The house was acquired by Mattie Birchett in 1904 and she, along with her son and his wife, occupied the house until 1920
- Joseph Birchett was director of the Tempe National Bank and served as mayor of Tempe from 1912-1914
- Joseph's wife, Guess Birchett, was well known for her bird and nature studies as well as her activism in beautification efforts throughout downtown Tempe
- After Mattie died in 1925 the house became a rental property until the 1930s, when Joseph reoccupied it
- In 1931 the house was remodeled, transforming it from Victorian to Period Revival Style with English Tudor qualities, which included enclosed porches and stuccoing of the original brick

16. House of Tricks / Walker House

- Built in 1903 in the Neo-Colonial style
- Harry Walker, the original owner, was a groundskeeper for the Territorial Normal School and also worked as an engineer for the Santa Fe Railroad
- The house was used primarily as a rental until the 1950s
- In 1954 a local architect, Thomas Montgomery, opened his offices in the building
- It continued to function as office space for several decades thereafter
- Architectural integrity has remained almost entirely intact
- The building exhibits a combination of architectural styles, including Georgian Revival and Neo-Colonial, and is an example of the modest working-class home style of the early twentieth century