

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY  
RECEIVED JUN 17 1980  
DATE ENTERED JUN 30 1980

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC  
Vienna Bakery  
AND/OR COMMON  
Golden Temple Building

**2 LOCATION**

STREET & NUMBER  
415 S. Mill Avenue  
CITY, TOWN  
Tempe  
STATE  
Arizona  
VICINITY OF  
CODE  
04  
COUNTY  
Maricopa  
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT  
1  
CODE  
13

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
			<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
			<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
			<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
			<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME  
City of Tempe  
STREET & NUMBER  
31 E. 5th Street  
CITY, TOWN  
Tempe  
STATE  
Arizona  
VICINITY OF

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.  
Maricopa County Recorder's Office  
STREET & NUMBER  
111 S. Third Avenue  
CITY, TOWN  
Phoenix  
STATE  
Arizona

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE  
Historical and Architectural Survey Prepared for the City of Tempe  
Neighborhood Development Program, prepared by CNWC Architects  
DATE  
March 16, 1976  
DEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS  
City of Tempe  
CITY, TOWN  
Tempe  
STATE  
Arizona  
\_FEDERAL \_STATE \_COUNTY  LOCAL

# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

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## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Vienna Bakery is a one-story rectangular Territorial Period brick commercial building, measuring 26 feet wide by 70 feet deep. Constructed in 1893, the building was one of a series of commercial buildings that extended from Fourth Street toward the south along Mill Avenue, Tempe's main commercial street, to Fifth Street. For a short time, the bakery also occupied the rear portion of a building adjacent to the south. The bakery sign extended across the front of both buildings. This adjacent building has since burned and a new building has replaced it.

The building, which faces west on Mill Avenue, has a stuccoed brick front facade with round arched openings. The original building was a typical Victorian commercial building with exposed brick and elliptical arched openings, but in 1928 the facade was remodeled in the Mission Revival style to conform with other buildings in downtown Tempe which were also being remodeled. This remodeling gave the building the look it has today, with its white-painted stuccoed surface. The center arch contains a doorway and is flanked by two similar arches containing windows. The windows originally were bayed, extending out over the sidewalk, but now are in line with the facade. The center opening has always been a double door with a four-light rectangular transom, but the original doors have been replaced with c. 1928 doors, probably changed when the Victorian facade was plastered and given a mission tile cap in 1928. Two of the three original, semi-circular, radiating six-light transoms remain intact. The c. 1928 ceramic tile facing, which extends across the front of the building to sill height, is still intact. However, this tile was stuccoed over at the time the building was adapted for restaurant use. The four 1928 light fixtures also are intact, remaining spaced between the openings.

The rear or east facade contains three small openings: two windows and a central rear door. These openings retain some original framing elements, but the actual doors and windows were removed when a later rear addition (now removed) was added.

The interior is divided into two rooms, the front 24 x 24 feet, and the rear 24 x 44 feet. The front room has the original single bead tongue-and-groove wood ceiling with about 50% of an early pressed tin ceiling attached below. The rear room probably has the same tongue-and-groove ceiling, although it is concealed with acoustical tile. The tongue-and-groove floors are of hardwood. Later raised platforms and wood detailing date to the building's use as a restaurant. The original center ridge, sloping roof which is covered with built up roll roofing material, is intact as is a later 8 x 8 skylight added to bring light into the rear room.

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Vienna Bakery building has been an important commercial structure in Tempe since its construction in 1893. The building is associated with John S. Armstrong, founder of the Territorial Normal School, and it served as an early post office. While the use of brick facades divided into storefront bays articulated by piers was a common characteristic of the 1880's and 1890's commercial architecture, the Vienna Bakery is the only building remaining on Mill Avenue, Tempe's principal commercial street, that still exhibits this feature. Moreover, the Vienna Bakery is one of only two good examples of a Victorian facade remodeled into the popular Mission Revival style on Mill Avenue. But the building's true importance lies in its history as the Vienna Bakery: as such, it illustrates the commercial endeavors and successes of industrious German immigrants in Tempe as well as their contributions to the commercial development of the town at the turn of the century.

The establishment of the Territorial Normal School in 1885 helped assure the future growth of Tempe, a small agricultural town, and heralded a construction boom that continued through the early 1900's. The focus of commercial construction activity, fostered by rampant land speculation, was Mill Avenue, which ran south from the Salt River to Eighth Street (now University Drive).

John S. Armstrong was the business manager for Charles Trumbull Hayden, the founder of Tempe, beginning in 1882, a few years after his arrival in Arizona from North Carolina. From December 1886 to January 1890, he also served as Tempe's postmaster. In addition, he was the organizer and vice-president of the Farmer's and Merchant's Bank (there is some conflict on this point: some sources state that his association was with the Bank of Tempe), co-owner of Peterson, Armstrong and Co. and an organizer of the Tempe Evaporating and Canning Company. In 1885, Armstrong was elected to the Thirteenth Territorial Assembly where he is credited with introducing the bill to establish the Territorial Normal School (now Arizona State University) in Tempe. In March 1893, he was recommended by President Cleveland for appointment to the governorship of Arizona Territory, although he was not selected.

In March 1893, the building that was to become the Vienna Bakery was built by Armstrong on Mill Avenue. The first businesses to open their doors in Armstrong's new building, in April 1893, were T. F. Hudson's drug store and P. F. Neilson's jewelry store. Three years later, in January 1896, John Hodnett leased the building and opened a hardware store and undertaking establishment. Hodnett was a well-respected businessman who represented Tempe at the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress at Cripple Creek, Colorado and was one of the incorporators of the El Paso, Phoenix and California Railway Company.

(See continuation sheet)

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Armstrong, John Samuel, bio file, Arizona Collection, Arizona State University Library, Tempe, Arizona.

Armstrong, John S., Hayden Pioneer Biographical File, Arizona Collection, Arizona State University Library, Tempe, Arizona.

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

**UTM NOT VERIFIED  
ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY .07 acres

QUADRANGLE NAME Tempe, AZ

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A 12 41127810 3698720  
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B           
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C         

D         

E         

F         

G         

H         

## VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Vienna Bakery is located on Lot 21, Block 52, TEMPE. It is 25 x 125 feet in size.

## LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

# 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Marsha L. Weisiger; item 7 prepared by James Garrison, historical architect, Jānus Associates

ORGANIZATION

DATE 3-19-80

STREET & NUMBER

2604 W. Carson Road

TELEPHONE

968-2282

CITY OR TOWN

Tempe

STATE

Arizona

# 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL    STATE    LOCAL X

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

*James L. Ayles*

DATE

9 June 1980

TITLE State Historic Preservation Officer

FDR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

*Carol D. Skull*

DATE 6-30-80

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST: *[Signature]*  
 CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE 6-25-80

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On September 25, 1897, Hodnett was appointed postmaster for Tempe. It was customary at that time in Tempe for postmasters to operate the post office out of their business buildings, and Hodnett's store became Tempe's post office; there it remained until 1900, when Hodnett moved his business across the street. In 1904, a German-born immigrant named Charles Bauer leased the building and opened the Vienna Bakery, so named in honor of his wife who was from Vienna, Austria.

Immigrants were an important component of Arizona's population in the early years of the territory's history. They came from numerous countries: Mexico, Germany, China, Italy, Yugoslavia and Spain, among others. Of the European-born immigrants, Germans in particular made an important imprint on the West: many of the mining engineers and prospectors were German, and they were particularly active in opening up the silver and gold mines in Arizona. Despite the importance of Germans in Arizona, however, their contributions have generally been overlooked by historians. The Vienna Bakery, owned by a German immigrant family, seems to exemplify many of the characteristics of the approximately 1,250 German-born residents of Arizona in 1900.

The story of Charles Bauer, who founded the Vienna Bakery, illustrates the manner in which immigrants in the West, particularly those in the Salt River Valley, became prosperous. Born c.1854 in Bavaria, Bauer was the son of a flour miller; consequently, he learned the trade of flour milling and baking. Like many German immigrants, Bauer fled his homeland to avoid conscription into the Prussian army. Bypassing the industrial East, he traveled directly to California to capitalize on the gold rush. There he opened a series of saloons up and down the coast and accumulated a small fortune. In 1882, he took out his citizenship papers in San Francisco. But like many others who found riches in the California boom, he went broke when panic struck. To escape his creditors, he moved to Phoenix on a job putting in a telegraph line from Los Angeles to Phoenix; he left his family behind in Los Angeles temporarily.

Following his brief employment with Western Union, Bauer turned to the skill he had learned from his father and began working for Lloyd Isley (a German baker) in the Phoenix Bakery (now Holsum Bakery). Soon he changed employers and began working at the Tempe Bakery for William Hilge, also a German baker. While he was working for Hilge, in 1900, Bauer's wife and three children joined him in Tempe. His employment with Hilge was relatively short-lived, and in the three years that followed, he worked as a baker for some Germans in Bisbee and opened an unsuccessful saloon in Tempe.

In August 1904, with the financial help of his friends, Bauer opened his own bakery, where he sold bread and other baked goods mainly to retail customers. A large brick oven, costing \$600, was built; it was heated with mesquite wood bought from Pima Indians on the Salt River Indian Reservation near Scottsdale. The bakery was

(continued)

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strictly a family operation, with Bauer's wife running the retail shop while Bauer made the baked goods. The family lived in the back of the bakery until 1917 or 1918.

At the age of twelve, Bauer's first son, August, began learning the baking business from his father. When Charles Bauer died of heart trouble in 1913, August assumed his father's role as baker and proprietor. His mother continued to manage the store, while his younger brother, Carl, took charge of sales. Under Carl's direction, the bakery vastly expanded its wholesale market. As a result of this expansion, during the 1920's, the Vienna Bakery became a major supplier to stores in the state and the second largest in the Phoenix area, based on purchases of railroad carloads of flour.

In 1924, the building's owner, William Kingsbury, a land speculator who was the president of the Farmer's and Merchant's Bank, went bankrupt. The building was purchased by N. F. Tibshraeny, who in turn sold the building to August Bauer in October, 1925. At about the same time, Carl Bauer purchased the adjacent building to the south of the bakery and expanded the bakery into the rear portion of that building. It was at this time that a sign for the Vienna Bakery was placed across the front of both buildings. The front portion of the building was used by an optometrist for his optical supply and jewelry repair business. Later, the front portion was used as a restaurant. Carl Bauer sold the adjacent building in the mid-1930's.

The Vienna Bakery continued to operate until 1963 when August Bauer retired, and the Vienna Bakery, after 57 years of operation, closed its doors. It was one of the longest running businesses in Tempe.

The building remained vacant for about two years until the Plant Tree Dome restaurant opened in 1966. One year later, the Sikhs, a religious order took over the restaurant and changed the name to the Golden Temple. The Golden Temple closed in 1978.

The Vienna Bakery building is currently owned by the City of Tempe; however, negotiations for the transfer of ownership to Stuart Siefer are near completion. Current plans are to rehabilitate the building for adaptive use, retaining its Mission Revival facade while complying with the city building code, and to open a bakery in it, thus continuing its historic use. The rehabilitation of the Vienna Bakery is part of a community effort to give recognition to the historic importance of the buildings in the Mill Avenue area.

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Bauer, August, interview, January 31, 1980.

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Rolle, Andrew F. The Immigrant Upraised. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1968.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Abstract of the Twelfth Census of the United States: 1900. 1904.

\_\_\_\_\_. Thirteenth Census of the United States Taken in the Year 1910: Abstract of the Census. 1913.

\_\_\_\_\_. Abstract of the Fourteenth Census of the United States: 1920. 1923.

\_\_\_\_\_. Abstract of the Fifteenth Census of the United States. 1933.

Tempe News. 1893-1930.

Arizona Republican. 1893-1901.

Varin, Herald, compiler. Centennial Look Behind the Post Office Window. Tempe: Tempe Post Office, n.d.

Weisiger, Marsha L. The History of Tempe, Arizona 1871-1930: A Preliminary Report. Tempe: Privately published. 1977.

FHR-8-300A  
(11/78)

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Transfer of ownership to Stuart Siefer, 414 S. Mill Avenue, Tempe, Arizona is in process.



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An Initial Survey of Historic Resources within the Phoenix Metropolitan Area, Maricopa County, Arizona, prepared for the Department of Defense, Corps of Engineers, L.A. District, by Dorothy H. Hall, State Historic Preservation Officer.

Depository - Arizona State Parks Board  
Phoenix, Arizona