

493

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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 First Presbyterian Church of Peoria

other names/site number The Peoria Presbyterian Church, Peoria First Presbyterian Church

2. Location

street & number 10236 N. 83rd Avenue

<input type="checkbox"/>	not for publication
<input type="checkbox"/>	vicinity

city or town Peoria

state Arizona code AZ county Maricopa code 013 zip code 85345

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this X 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 X 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

James W. Granlin
Signature of certifying official/Title

25 JUNE 2012
Date

State Historic Preservation Office/AZ State Parks
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 (explains) _____

[Signature]
Signature of the Keeper

8/13/12
Date of Action

First Presbyterian Church of Peoria
Name of Property

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5. Classification

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/Religious Facility

RELIGION/Religious Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late Gothic Revival

foundation: Brick

walls: BRICK

roof: METAL-Steel

other: Cupola Roof. OTHER-asphalt

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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

The First Presbyterian Church of Peoria is a single-story Late Gothic Revival-style building originally constructed in 1899 of locally produced red brick. It is located at 10236 N. 83rd Avenue in Peoria, Maricopa County, Arizona. According to the Presbytery of the Grand Canyon, it is the oldest continuously operating Presbyterian Church in Arizona still in use today. In its current form, the church has a vestibule that rises into a shingled bell tower and cross gable addition (the "Annex") constructed in 1921 that are attached to the south side of the original 24 foot by 36 foot sanctuary. Another addition housing indoor restrooms was constructed of comparable brick in 1998 and connects to the rear, or western façade of the Annex addition. Gothic-style pointed-arch shape windows adorn the building, and have been fitted with stained glass crafted by members of the church in the mid 1980s. Louvered vents ornament the sanctuary and the bell tower. The property was surveyed in 1997 as a part of a historic resource survey of Peoria's Old Town area. In the Historic Resource Survey report, historians Robert Carriker and Melanie Sturgeon provided a recommendation that the church should be individually eligible for listing on the National Register.

Narrative Description

Setting

The church is located in Peoria's original townsite, an area defined by blocks divided in a traditional grid pattern by neighborhood streets. An L-shaped education and fellowship building constructed in 1965, is located across a grass courtyard to the rear (west) of the church, and is a part of the church-owned property. The church sits at the southwest corner of 83rd Avenue and Madison Street and a lawn stretches between the church and the sidewalks that run along both 83rd Avenue and Madison Street. The surrounding area consists of modest residential structures of varied ages, as well as non-residential community uses such as the Masonic Lodge located across an alley to the south of the church. The Peoria Central School, a two-room school house built in 1906, which currently houses the Peoria Arizona Historical Society Museum, and is listed on the National Register, is located across Madison Street to the north of the Church.

Exterior Description

The church is a single-story, red brick, cross-gable roofed, Late Gothic Revival-style building. The original 36 foot by 24 foot sanctuary is augmented by a 1921 addition referred to as "the annex", attached to the south side of the sanctuary. The 1921 addition consists of a 20 foot by 42 foot multi-purpose space fronted by a vestibule which rises into a shingled bell tower. The vestibule/bell tower is set slightly setback from the façade of the original sanctuary. The rear (west side) of the annex addition is shorter, having originally housed a kitchen and pastors study. Joined to the west side of the annex is another smaller addition constructed in 1998. The annex and 1998 addition blend very well and the 1998 addition is only noticeable for the vertical seam that runs the full height of the brick. The west end of the annex and the 1998 addition have been topped by a low pitched roof covered in the same green-gray standing seam metal that covers the rest of the church, excluding the steeple. The whole of the church features a red brick exterior, with gray cement parging or wainscoting covering approximately the bottom two feet of the brick from ground level. The cement parging was added to provide the building protection from water seepage due to the "soft" nature of the local brick that was used in construction.

Sixteen stained-glass windows adorn the exterior of the church. Four pointed-arch (lancet) stained glass windows adorn the front of the original sanctuary. A shorter and wider pointed-arch stained glass transom window rests over the main solid-wood entrance door at the vestibule and a side light is located to the left (south) of the entrance door. Farther to the left (south) on the main façade of the annex, there is another

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pointed-arch stained-glass window that is wider than the four windows on the front of the sanctuary. Moving to the south side of the building, the annex addition has two additional pointed-arch (lancet) stained glass windows that match the one located on the front of the annex. One window opening on the small east-facing wall of the annex has been covered over with a wooden panel fitted to the shape of the former window and painted white to match the rest of the window trims. The south wall of the kitchen/study portion of the annex has one rounded-arch stained-glass window located towards the east side of the wall. The size and shape of this window matches that of the aforementioned covered window opening. Four small nearly square window openings (each four brick courses high) are located approximately two to three feet below the top of the west wall of the 1998 addition, and a crucifix pattern has been formed in the center of the wall with slightly raised bricks. Another rounded-arch stained-glass window is located on the north wall of the 1998 addition, mirroring the size, shape, and location of its counterpart on the south façade of the same addition. When looking head on at this window there is a door immediately to the left (east) that accesses the former kitchen/study. Continuing north along the rear façade, the west side of the original 1899 structure has a door that leads into the main sanctuary. When facing this door on the outside of the building, there is a pair of pointed-arch (lancet) stained glass windows directly to the left (north) that flank either side of a projecting bay or apse that encompasses nearly the entire original wall. On the interior of the building, this bay corresponds with the location of the pulpit/chancel. Both of the rear non-primary doors are reached via an ADA-accessible concrete ramp.

Interior Description

Entering the church from the main entrance on the east side of the building there is a small vestibule with floor and wall mounted wooden cabinets located along the south wall. There are two openings into the balance of the building. On the west wall, a standard single door-sized opening leads into the Annex portion of the space, while the majority of the east wall is taken up by a large entranceway into the original sanctuary. Neither opening holds a door; however, remnant hardware on the smaller of the two entries suggests that a swinging door may have been installed in it at one point in time.

Moving through the large entryway to the north brings one into the rear of the main sanctuary that was the original 1899 construction from the side. One row of two pews lies against the east wall of the sanctuary. The sanctuary is oriented at a right angle to the entry, with two columns of pews facing west towards the chancel/apse. The columns of pews are divided by a center aisle, with seven rows of pews on the north side and six rows on the right side in order to accommodate parishioners entering from the vestibule. A thin carpet covers the whole of the wooden floors, which were laid in 1934 as part of a church beautification project. The walls are plaster painted a shade of white. The lower portions of the walls are clad in the original beadboard wainscoting painted a cream color, which is topped with a chair rail ledge. The frames of the pointed-arch (lancet) windows that line the north wall begin just above the wainscoting and are finished in the same cream color. The windows are each divided vertically into two panes consisting of a small operational hinged rectangular pane and the much larger pointed-top fixed pane. The wide wooden window frames exhibit minimum ornamentation consisting of linear moldings slightly wider and deeper than the body of the frame inserted approximately three quarters of the way up the frame on each side where it begins to curve. In addition, the apex of each window is capped by a small deltoid or kite-shaped piece of wood, which protrudes slightly from the base of the frame. Thin wooden strips, each with a hook at each end have been mounted to the wall between the windows, ostensibly to allow for seasonal wall hangings. On the west side of the sanctuary, a low platform with one step has been constructed to form a chancel that accommodates the pulpit. This raised area is fitted into the apse of the church, which is shaped by the exterior bay that juts out of the west wall of the sanctuary. The high plaster ceiling of the sanctuary gently arcs on the north and south sides to meet the walls.

The majority of the original south wall of the sanctuary was removed during the 1921 addition to allow the annex to open onto the sanctuary. The large opening is encased by a simple wooden frame that is consistent with the color and style of the window frames found throughout the building. The design of the woodwork of the original sanctuary is continued in the Annex in the beadboard wainscoting and wooden window framing.

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The windows in the Annex are wider than those in the sanctuary, and are divided into three non-movable panes. Thirteen pews are arranged in the Annex at a right angle to those in the main sanctuary, facing the chancel, with five rows consisting of two pews placed side to side and a sixth row of three pews lining the south wall of the Annex. An acoustical tile drop ceiling has been installed in the Annex portion of the building.

Alterations

Additions to the building were constructed in 1921 and 1998 as previously noted in the Exterior Description. The 1921 Annex addition required the removal of essentially the entire south wall of the original sanctuary and altered the entry; however, this was completed well within the period of significance of the building. The 1998 addition altered the west (rear) wall of the 1921 Annex addition; however, it does not detract from the overall historic appearance or feel of the building due to its subordinate placement at the rear of the structure. While the window openings date from the times of construction, the stained glass windows themselves were replaced in the 1980's due to the poor condition of the originals. The stained glass from the original windows was cut and reused in the creation of the new stained glass windows. Around 1985 the ramps leading to the front and rear entrances were added to make the church more accessible to individuals with limited mobility.

Chronology of Exterior Alterations:

- 1899 Sanctuary constructed
- 1921 Annex completed (20x42 ft)
- 1947 Barracks building brought to church property (20x42 ft)
- 1956 Italian Cypress installed in front of church
- 1965 Education/Fellowship hall constructed
- 1972 Refrigeration (AC) installed in fellowship hall
- 1974 Lot 21 purchased
- 1976 Lot 22 & 23 purchased
- 1985/6 Stained glass windows installation begins
 - New monument sign installed
 - Evap. cooler removed from sanctuary & replaced with 2nd heat pump for heating and cooling
 - Ramps added
 - Sidewalks redone
 - Landscaping redone
 - Brick wall, patio, benches added
- 1998 Restroom addition built attached to west side of Annex 355 s.f.
- 2002 Sanctuary Exterior: Stucco repaired/painted, brick re-pointed and protective coating applied.
- 2012 Exterior repairs:
 - Roof trusses repaired.
 - Bell Tower louvers replaced.

Non-contributing Resources

The L-shaped education/fellowship hall located west of the church was constructed in 1965 to serve the needs of the growing congregation. The education/fellowship hall was designed with two restrooms, a kitchen, a hall designed to seat 120 people, and two classrooms. It is a simple, cream-colored, one-story stucco covered building, with a moderately sloped cross-gabled roof covered in shingles. The longer arm of the L-shaped building runs along the western boundary of the five lots that comprise the property owned by the church, while the shorter arm of the "L" fronts Madison Street, maintaining a subordinate position in relation to the main church building.

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8. Statement of Significance

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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Exploration/Settlement

Period of Significance

1899-1954

Significant Dates

1899

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

unknown

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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The Peoria First Presbyterian Church was first constructed in 1899 during the earliest years of settlement in Peoria. The Peoria townsite was initially acquired by Joseph B. Greenhut and Deloss S. Brown from the Federal Government through the Desert Lands Act in 1890. By 1894, a water tower and tank emblazoned with the name "Peoria" had been constructed on the site of the town well at the intersection of Grand Avenue and Washington Street and just a few years later in 1897, the first official plat map of Peoria was filed with the Maricopa County Recorder. While the Church continues to serve as a religious gathering place to this day, Peoria formally incorporated as a municipality in 1954. This milestone serves as a

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turning point in the recognition of Peoria as an established community, no longer in a period of exploration and settlement, thereby serving as the closing of the period of Peoria's settlement, which the church represents.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

The property is a religious property deriving its primary significance from historical importance. The Peoria First Presbyterian Church is significant for its representation of the period of Peoria's early settlement. The church served as an early community gathering place at a time when most of the community members resided on farms outside of the actual platted townsite and few public buildings had been constructed. The church was also one of the first brick buildings constructed in Peoria, and the oldest extant building in the original townsite.

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

The First Presbyterian Church of Peoria is significant under Criteria A at the local level in the area of Exploration/Settlement. The church and its attendant building are significantly tied to the community's early development. Many of Peoria's founding families played prominent roles as leaders in both the church and in the civic life of the new settlement, entwining the history of the church with that of the community as a whole. The First Presbyterian Church of Peoria was Peoria's first organized religious institution. It was also the only church in Peoria until 1920, leading to a membership with diverse denominational backgrounds. The congregation had its beginnings in the small religious education/worship gatherings started in 1889 by Mrs. H.C. Mann in her home soon after Mr. and Mrs. Mann came to Peoria at the behest of Deloss S. Brown and K. B. Greenhut, the landowners who later platted the townsite in 1897. Mr. Mann was the superintendent of the Greenhut Ranch and would later become one of the first school directors when the Peoria School District (District 11) was founded in late 1890. After holding religious services in temporary locations for several years, the church building was constructed in 1899 on property donated by Brown and Greenhut. The church building played a key role in Peoria's early community activities and served as a visible symbol of a permanent town center for Peoria during a time when many of Peoria's early settlers lived on outlying farms. The brick building stood in stark contrast to the wood-floored tents that many Peorians called home at that time. The church is the oldest extant building in Peoria's original townsite and was also one of the earliest brick buildings built in the townsite. The growth of the physical church building parallels that of Peoria's community as a whole and serves as a tangible record of the settlement's development. In addition, the church is believed to be the oldest continuously operating Presbyterian Church within the state of Arizona still in use today. Given the harsh environment and struggles faced by Peoria's early settlers, the continuous use of this building stands as a testament to their determination and courage.

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

As the oldest extant building within the original platted townsite of Peoria, the First Presbyterian Church of Peoria stands as a tangible example of the community's earliest efforts to create a permanent settlement and is therefore significant in the area of settlement and exploration. Constructed in 1899, the building was one of the first brick buildings erected in the townsite. Used continuously since it was first dedicated, this building has served as a gathering place for generations, particularly in the era when most settlers in the area were living on farmsteads outside of the townsite.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

In 1886, Peoria's first settlers, four families from Peoria, Illinois, arrived with plans to farm the desert making use of the water provided by the recently constructed Arizona Canal. Soon after, in 1887, the Arizona Improvement Company, which was responsible for promoting the lands watered by the Arizona Canal, laid out Grand Avenue, a 100-foot wide roadway running northwest from Phoenix towards Wickenburg. Along the roadway they surveyed several townsites, including Peoria.

The congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Peoria was established in 1889 by Mrs. Eliza Jane (Jennie) Mann. Mrs. Mann had come to Peoria earlier that year with her husband Hiram Chester Mann, who had been called upon by Deloss S. Brown and K. B. Greenhut to manage their land. Brown and Greenhut filed the official plat of their land as the Peoria townsite in 1897. Mrs. Mann was an active Christian, and she did not allow the lack of formal religious services in

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Peoria to hinder her practice. She began inviting the young children of the area into her home for their religious training, which later expanded into older youth and adults of various religious backgrounds as interest grew. The Mann's temporary home at the time was a brick store building that had been constructed by the McLaughlin Brothers and served as a grocery store until the brothers went broke and left town. The building became not only a place for residents of the area to worship, but also allowed them to come together and discuss the new of the territory and the new settlement of Peoria. Peoria's first school would find a home in the same brick store building later that year. While Mrs. Mann began organizing religious activities in the young settlement, Mr. Mann was involved in the formation of the Peoria school district, as well as the sinking of a town well, which provided a crucial source of water for the families seeking to make a home in the harsh desert. The paths of the church and school would intertwine again once the first dedicated school building was constructed in 1891, north of Peoria Avenue at 83rd Avenue. It was in this one-room frame building that worship services were held until the new church building was completed in 1899.

Finding need for a more permanent worship hall, the congregation, which had been formally recognized by the Arizona Presbytery in 1892, laid plans for a new church building, to be built on Lots 1-5 of Block 33 of Peoria, land that had been deeded to the church by Deloss S. Brown. By this time, the congregation had grown to 32 members, a number that would not be exceeded until several years later after a series of droughts and successive floods had forced many members of the fledgling hamlet to depart for more hospitable locales. The Peoria First Presbyterian Church would be Peoria's only church until 1910. The construction of the sanctuary preceded Peoria's incorporation as a town by 50 years. In this interim, the church served the young community as a gathering place and source of stability.

The church eked by with the support of Mrs. Mann's continued involvement, and after the Roosevelt Dam was constructed in 1910 things began to look up once more for the valley and the little church. In 1921, despite the country's economic depression, with the help of the First Presbyterian Church of Phoenix, the group was able to complete work on an addition to the small sanctuary, nearly doubling the size of their meeting place. During construction of the addition, church functions were held in the 1906 two-room school building located just north of the church across Madison Street.

The church building had also managed to escape the fate that befell most of Peoria's downtown, as it was located a few blocks south of the business district. In 1917, a fire broke out in a pool hall and swept through Peoria's business district just blocks away from the church. The fire would end up consuming all but one business, a general store. The church and the two-room schoolhouse were among the few non-residential buildings that remained standing, evidence that Peoria had not vanished. The town quickly rebuilt however, and the new buildings benefited from better construction techniques and the electric lighting that the Roosevelt Dam had made possible.

Throughout Peoria's development, the church was a center of social life in this small farm town. Church-sponsored organizations provided the primary source of recreation and social outlets for children and young adults, while supporting the larger community.

In the late 1930's, the King's Daughters group was formed, giving girls and young women in the area the opportunity to socialize while performing service work. Sewing, quilting, and crafting projects resulted in useful items and toys for those in need, both within the community and as far away as Tucson and Apache County.

With a character similar to the Boy Scouts, the "Pioneers" were another community organization that met on the church grounds, although they met outside behind the sanctuary gathered around a fit pit in an enclosure that they built out of Ocotillo branches.

During the Christmas season, donations of apples, candies, and nuts were collected at the church from a local grocer, and along with citrus fruit from the trees of congregation members, were distributed to area families in need.

In the 1940's and 1950's, the church hosted community volleyball games. Other than paying to go to the theater or roller skating on a concrete slab in the park, the volleyball games were a main source of entertainment for Peoria's young people.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Carriker, Robert and Melanie Sturgeon. *Historic Resource Survey – Peoria, Arizona*, City of Peoria Arizona, 1997.

Comstock Trask, Juanita. *The First Hundred Years – First Presbyterian Church, Peoria, Arizona 1892-1992*

The Privilege You Inherit: History of the Peoria Unified School District 1889-1986

The First Presbyterian Church of Peoria, Arizona And the Fifty Years.

First United Presbyterian Church 75th Anniversary

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 0.80 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1 12 385255 3715850
Zone Easting Northing

3 _____
Zone Easting Northing

2 _____
Zone Easting Northing

4 _____
Zone Easting Northing

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

Assessors Parcel Number 142-41-093. Lots 1-5 of Block 33 of the Peoria Townsite Plat.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Lots 1-5 of Block 33 of the Peoria Townsite Plat comprise the original property deeded to the congregation for the purposes of constructing their church by Deloss S. and Francis L. Brown, Deloss having been one of the original landowners who platted Peoria's original townsite.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Melissa Sigmund, Planner

Organization City of Peoria

date 5/1/12

First Presbyterian Church of Peoria
Name of Property

Maricopa County, Arizona
County and State

street & number 9875 N. 85th Ave. telephone 623-773-7603

city or town Peoria state Arizona zip code 85345

e-mail Melissa.sigmund@peoriaaz.gov

Additional Documentation

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.)

Photographs:

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: First Presbyterian Church of Peoria

City or Vicinity: Peoria

County: Maricopa State: Arizona

Photographer: Melissa Sigmund

Date Photographed: March 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photo 1 of 9

View of the church building from the northeast corner of the property, camera facing southwest.

Photo 2 of 9

View of the east (front) façade from across 83rd Avenue, camera facing west.

Photo 3 of 9

Close-up view of the east (front) façade, camera facing west.

Photo 4 of 9

View of the southeast corner focusing on 1921 addition, camera facing northeast.

Photo 5 of 9

View of the south façade from across the alley, camera facing north.

Photo 6 of 9

View of the west (rear) elevation showing the 1998 addition (right side) and the bay that projects from the original sanctuary (left side), camera facing east.

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Photo 7 of 9

View of the west (rear) elevation and the north wall of the 1921 kitchen /1998 bathroom additions, camera facing southeast.

Photo 8 of 9

View of the north elevation, camera facing south.

Photo 9 of 9

View of the north elevation, camera facing south.

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

name Presbytery of the Grand Canyon
street & number 4423 N. 24th Street Suite 200 telephone 602-468-3820
city or town Phoenix state AZ zip code 85016

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.

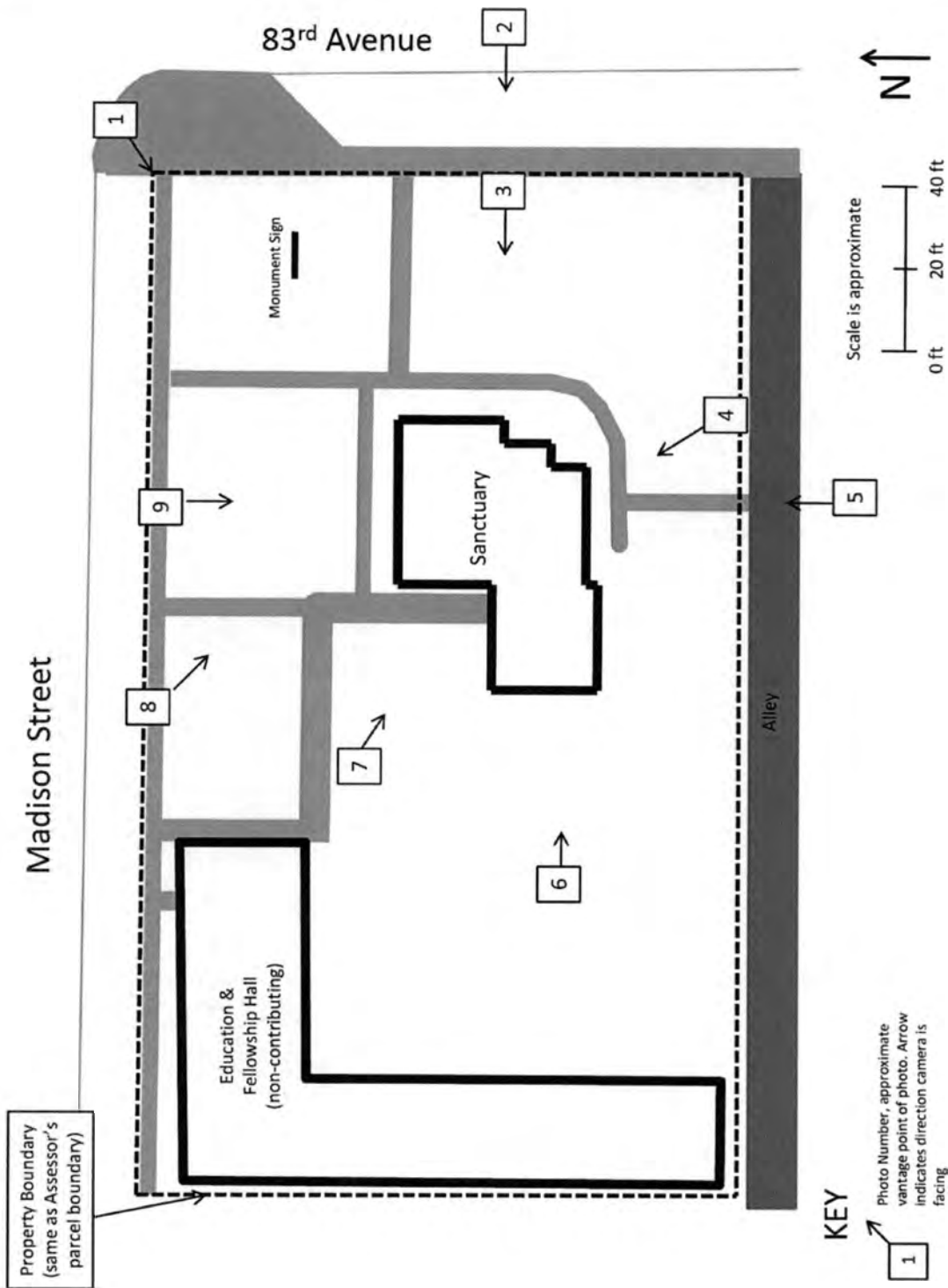
National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

First Presbyterian Church of Peoria

Maricopa County, Arizona

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

Sketch Map



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY First Presbyterian Church of Peoria
NAME:

MULTIPLE
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARIZONA, Maricopa

DATE RECEIVED: 6/29/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/27/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/10/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/15/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000493

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 8/13/12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Significance in settlement of Peoria
constructed 1899.*

RECOM./CRITERIA A

REVIEWER Condolee

DISCIPLINE Historic

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 8/13/12

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



**THE PEORIA
PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH**

FOUNDED 1890

WORSHIP 8:00 10:30
WELCOME
LUTHERAN STRUVA
WED FEB 17 - 10:30 AM
PEORIA, ILL. 61603

51 [1] S:24758195 E:8275462 PTL
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Photo 1 of 9



51 [2] S:24758195 E:8275462 PTL
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First Presbyterian Church of Peoria
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51 [3] S:24758195 E:8275462 PTL
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First Presbyterian Church of Peoria
Maricopa Co., AZ
Photo 3 of 9



51 [4] S:24758195 E:8275462 PTL
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First Presbyterian Church of Peoria
Maricopa Co., AZ
Photo 4 of 9



51 [5] S:24758195 E:8275462 PTL
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Maricopa Co., AZ
Photo 5 of 9



S1 [6] S:24758195 E:8275462 PTL
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Maricopa Co., AZ
Photo 6 of 9



51 [7] S:24758195 E:8275452 PTL
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First Presbyterian Church of Peoria
Maricopa Co., AZ
Photo 7 of 9



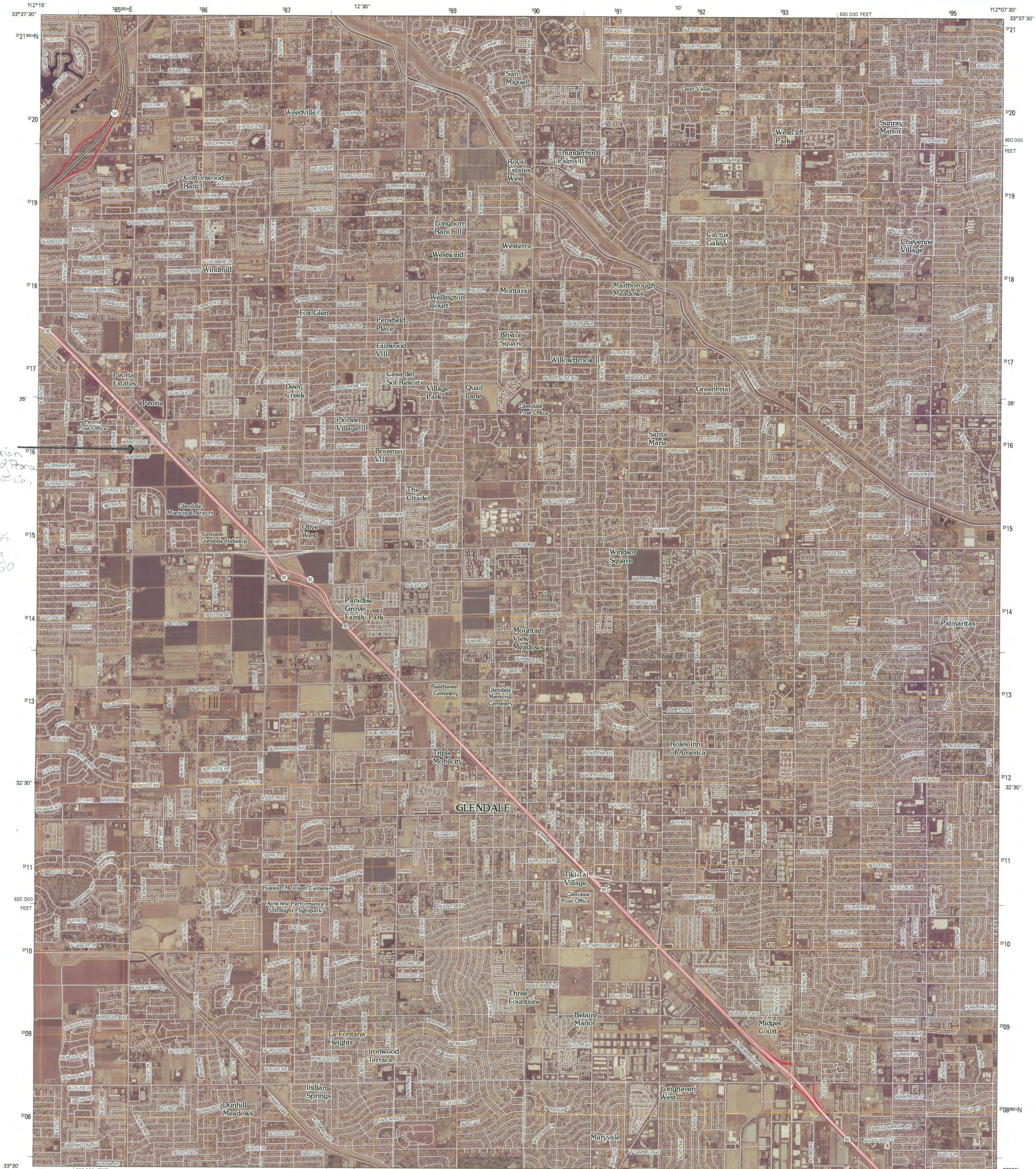
51 [8] S:24758195 E:8275462 PTL
Printed By Walmart.com

First Presbyterian Church of Peoria
Maricopa Co., AZ
Photo 8 of 9



51 [9] S:24758195 E:8275462 PTL
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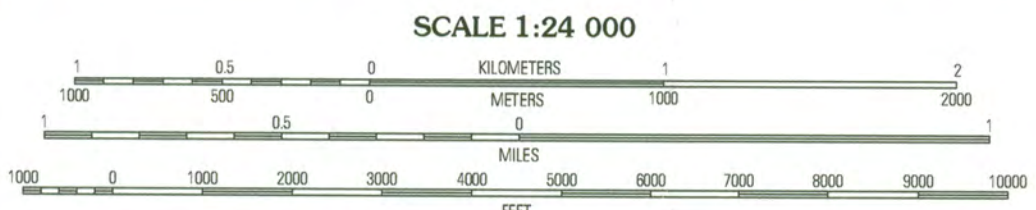
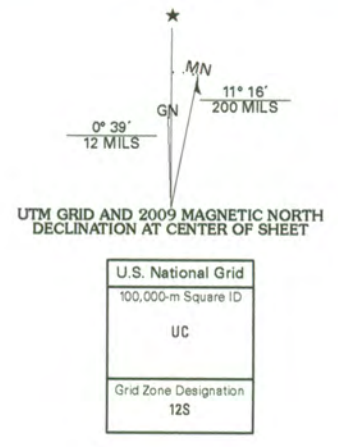
First Presbyterian Church of Peoria
Maricopa Co., AZ
Photo 9 of 9



First
Presbyterian
Church of Peoria
Municipal Co.,
AZ.
Zone 12
Easting
385255
Northing
3715850

Produced by the United States Geological Survey
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84). Projection and
1 000-meter grid. Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 12S
10 000-foot ticks. Arizona Coordinate System of 1983
(central zone)

Imagery: N.A.I.P., June 2007
Roads: National Transportation Dataset, 2007
Names: GNR, 2008



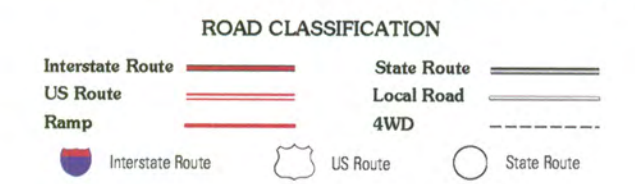
This map was produced to conform with version 0.025 of the
draft USGS Standards for 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Maps.
A metadata file associated with this product is also draft version 0.025



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Calderwood Butte	Hedgeth Hills	Union Hills
El Mirage	Glendale	Sunnyslope
Tollson	Fowler	Phoenix

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLES



GLENDALE, AZ
2009

Janice K. Brewer
Governor

Bryan Martyn
Executive Director



Board Members

Walter D. Armer, Jr., Vail, *Chair*
Maria Baier, State Land Commissioner, *Vice Chair*
Alan Everett, Sedona
Larry Landry, Phoenix
William C. Scalzo, Phoenix
Tracey Westerhausen, Phoenix
Reese Woodling, Tucson

June 25, 2012

Carol Shull
Keeper of the National Register
National Park Service
1201 Eye Street, NW 8th Floor (MS2280)
Washington, D.C. 2005-5905

**RE: FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF PEORIA – PEORIA, MARICOPA, AZ
CORONADO HISTORIC DISTRICT CORRECTION – 2033 N. 8TH Street, Phoenix AZ
CLARKDALE HISTORIC DISTRICT CORRECTION – 528 Second North Street, Clarkdale AZ**

Dear Ms. Shull:

I am pleased to submit the National Register of Historic Places Registration Forms for the properties referenced above.

Accompanying documentation is enclosed, as required. Should you have any questions or concerns please contact me at vstrang@azstateparks.gov or at 602.542.4662.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Vivia Strang".

Vivia Strang, CPM
National Register Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office
Arizona State Parks

Enclosures

VS:vs