

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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Company Building

Other names/site number: O'Malley Lease Commercial Building

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

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

2. Location

Street & number: 341-345 West Van Buren Street

City or town: Phoenix State: AZ County: Maricopa (013)

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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


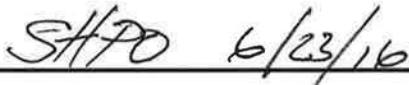
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

 <hr/> Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Asst State Parks / SHPO</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	 <hr/> Date
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In my opinion, the property <input type="checkbox"/> meets <input type="checkbox"/> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
<hr/> Signature of commenting official:	<hr/> Date
<hr/> Title :	<hr/> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

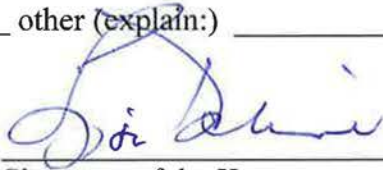
Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Co. Building
Name of Property

Maricopa, Arizona
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)



Signature of the Keeper

8/9/16

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Co. Building
Name of Property

Maricopa, Arizona
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE

Specialty Store

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Co. Building
Name of Property

Maricopa, Arizona
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Concrete, Brick, Stucco, Wood, Steel

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Welnick Arcade Market and the Liefgreen Seed Company Building are contiguous buildings, located at the southeast corner of 4th Avenue and Van Buren Street (341-345 W. Van Buren St.) in downtown Phoenix, Arizona. They are located in a commercial area of Van Buren Street, just north of downtown center. Constructed concurrently in 1927, both buildings have rectangular footprints, nearly equal in size – approximately 50' x 140' – resting on concrete foundations. The buildings are one-story in height. The street facades are of concrete post-and beam construction with infilled brick walls rising to low parapet walls. Other structural walls are of brick. The buildings share a load bearing brick wall where they meet. Identical wooden trusses support hipped roofs for both buildings: these are hidden by the low parapet walls. Both have elements of Spanish Colonial Revival architectural influence, though this is more elaborately expressed in the front and west facades of the Welnick Arcade Market with its decorative cornice, pier bases and “lintel string” stylizing both street facades. While much of the historic storefront materials have been removed and replaced, the integrity of the structural

Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Co. Building
Name of Property

Maricopa, Arizona
County and State

components and bay configuration are well preserved and are still expressed even in the current state.

Narrative Description

Constructed in 1927, The Welnick Arcade Market and the Liefgreen Seed Company Buildings (O'Malley Building) are contiguous structures, located at the southeast corner of 4th Avenue and Van Buren Street (341-45 W. Van Buren St.) in downtown Phoenix, Arizona. Both buildings are one-story brick, reinforced concrete, and wood structures with rectangular footprints, nearly equal in size. The buildings, while originally constructed separately, were combined in 1988 as one space. Several 10-foot wide openings penetrate the shared brick wall, a late alteration.

The Welnick Arcade Market sits on the southeast corner of 4th Ave and Van Buren Street, and has accessible street-facing facades on both. Resting on a concrete foundation, it is a one-story commercial building measuring just over 50 feet by 140 feet. There are no interior columns; the wood trusses span approximately 50 feet from wall to wall. The primary facades are concrete post-and-beam structures and other exterior walls are of brick 3 wythes (one foot) thick. The front and west facades, street-facing facades, are stuccoed, but retain the original Spanish Churrigueresque façade decoration. The building is a commercial example of Spanish Colonial Revival architecture because of these cast-stone façade embellishments: the decorative cornice, pier bases/caps and "intel string" stylize both street facades. The front (Van Buren Street) elevation is three bays wide: each bay carries a modern aluminum storefront and entry door. These replaced stucco infill panels (themselves constructed in 1970) in 2016. The west (Fourth Avenue) elevation is seven bays wide, delineated by the projection of the decorated concrete piers. The final bay on each end projects forward from the elevation plane and mimics the embellished front-façade cornice. Three bays have modern storefront sections matching those at the north side, and the others currently have temporary plywood infills in preparation for installing additional storefronts. These, too, replace stuccoed infills from 1970. The rear south elevation is American bond unfinished brick over running bond finished brick, terminating in a simple stepped parapet. There is no decoration to this façade except the column base cap and cornice that wrapped from the west elevation. The one opening is a roll-up door: all historic window openings are now infilled with masonry. Positioned mid-way up the façade, the infilled window openings reflect the historic mezzanine that once existed inside the rear of the building.

Painted steel awnings project out 6-8 feet from the façade along both street sides. These awnings are in the location of the originals, that were removed in 1970.

The interior of the building is an open shell with exposed interior wall and floor surfaces. The wood truss roof structure is exposed, although originally it was plastered. The building was originally partitioned with frame and plaster partitions that separated the grocery use in the back (south) end of the building from smaller lease spaces along Van Buren Street. The south end of the grocery featured a raised mezzanine in Spanish Colonial Revival style, reflecting the exterior architecture. All of these original interiors were removed in 1970 and replaced by modern partitioning, which was removed in 2016, leaving the building in its present state.

Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Co. Building
Name of Property

Maricopa, Arizona
County and State

The interior walls and ceilings were originally finished with plaster, and floors were originally a combination of scored exposed concrete and ceramic tile, some of which still remains. The extant flooring materials betray the historic spatial zones in the building. The basket-weave tile that is still present is evidence of patron zones; the scored exposed concrete delineated the work areas. These elements were later covered by resilient vinyl floor tile, now removed.

Liefgreen Seed Company Building (O'Malley Lease Commercial Building)

The Liefgreen Seed Company Building lies immediately adjacent on the east side of the Welnick Arcade Market. Its rectangular footprint, originally 50 feet by 120 feet, was extended rearward to 140 feet at an early date. An addition dating to the 1940s, measuring 20 feet wide and 80 feet long and set back from the street about 60 feet, once abutted the east side of the building but was removed in 2016. The Liefgreen building's structural system and materials are the same as the Welnick Arcade Market: concrete post-and-beam topped by brick at the street façade, other exterior walls of brick, and wood truss roof of the same design. While one-story, it is five feet (approximately) shorter than the Welnick Building.

The north (Van Buren Street) façade is divided into two storefront bays. The only ornamentation on the façade is a line of Mission tile atop the front parapet, which together with the original dashed stucco wall finish define the building's Spanish Colonial Revival architectural influence. The storefronts were rehabilitated in 2016. Original wooden transom windows with pattern glass remain at the top of the storefronts; below this, modern aluminum storefronts replicate the pattern of the original wooden ones that were lost, including art tile bulkheads and recessed entries. A new metal awning was also constructed in 2016, roughly in the position of the original but of modern materials and detailing.

The exposed east elevation is painted, common-bond brick. Several openings along this side of the building remain from the time when an addition existed here.

The back elevation is painted brick. All of the walls terminate in brick parapets. The roof surface is polyurethane foam. Other than the two aluminum entries at the north storefronts, the only other door is a roll-up vehicular door on the alley side.

The interior is an open shell with exposed plaster wall and scored concrete floor surfaces. Originally subdivided longitudinally into two rental suites, the interior had been remodeled extensively in the late 1970s to accommodate additional shops and offices. All of the interior partitioning and finishes were removed in 2015, including the plaster ceiling.

Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Co. Building
Name of Property

Maricopa, Arizona
County and State

Evaluation of Integrity

Quotes and approaches below on the integrity of the Welnick Arcade Marketplace and Liefgreen Seed Company Building are from the NPS description of each aspect in National Register Bulletin [15] on Criteria and integrity (Savage 1995:44-45).

Location: The buildings retain integrity of location in that they occupy their original site from the period of significance, 1927-65, through the present.

Design: The buildings' design characteristics are relatively intact and represent adequate integrity. The essential aspects of the design, the "elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style" are intact except for the loss of some building fabric, limited to storefronts, awnings, and interiors. Taken as a whole, the remaining building features, including massing, bay patterns, wall surfacing, window transoms, and ornamentation, adequately convey the original design of the buildings. The 2016 rehabilitation work (largely storefronts and awnings) complemented the original design and helped put the remaining building fabric into appropriate context.

Materials: The physical components of the buildings "retain the key exterior materials dating from the period of...historic significance" and "reveal the preferences of those who created the property and indicate the availability of particular types of materials and technologies." Most exterior materials are original to the 1927 construction of the buildings, the exceptions being the rehabilitated storefronts and awnings constructed in 2016.

Workmanship: Through preservation of the materials present during the period of significance, workmanship retains "evidence of the crafts" of the 1920s, and illustrates "the aesthetic principles of [this] historic period." In addition, workmanship here reveals "individual, local, [and] regional...applications of both technological practices and aesthetic principles."

Setting: The physical environment of the building is fairly intact. The property occupies a prominent street corner site, and the vacant lot immediately adjacent on the east has always been so. Some commercial building further east has been lost, but those to the west along Van Buren remain, some in altered form. The relationship to the streets themselves, arguably the most important aspect of the buildings' context, remains unchanged.

Association: The building's physical setting is "sufficiently intact to convey" its period of significance for "an observer," particularly anyone familiar with the area between 1927 and 1965. The presence of design features such as the storefront bays at the sidewalk line conveys the association of the buildings to their history as commercial space and, in the case of the Welnick Arcade, an open air market.

Feeling: The physical features of the building, "taken together, convey the property's historic character." The building's retention of original design, materials, workmanship, and setting relate the strong feeling of commercial development along Van Buren Street in Phoenix between 1927 and 1965.

Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Co. Building
Name of Property

Maricopa, Arizona
County and State

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.

Criteria Considerations

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE

ARCHITECTURE

Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Co. Building
Name of Property

Maricopa, Arizona
County and State

Period of Significance

1927- 1966

Significant Dates

1927

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Fitzhugh & Byron Architects
A. E. Wasielewski Company, Builder

Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Co. Building
Name of Property

Maricopa, Arizona
County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Welnick Arcade Market and the Liefgreen Seed Company Building in Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona are significant under Criterion A at the local level in the area of Commerce as intact remnants of the commercial streetscape that historically lined both sides of West Van Buren Street and as examples of the types of businesses that thrived there. The Welnick Arcade Market is particularly noteworthy to the history of grocery retailing in Arizona, representing the transition from small specialty retailers to the modern supermarket. The Welnick Arcade Market and the Liefgreen Seed Company Building are also eligible under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as locally significant examples of a now rare 1920s retail building typology, and as good examples of the Spanish Colonial Revival style applied to commercial storefront buildings. The Welnick Building is particularly notable architecturally for its unique and intact cast stone detailing. The Period of Significance begins with the construction of the buildings in 1927 and continues through 1966, the arbitrary 50-year limitation for eligibility, during which time the buildings were in continuous use for commercial retail purposes.

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

The Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Company Building are significant under Criterion A in the area of Commerce as remnants of a once-thriving commercial streetscape just north of downtown Phoenix. They filled in a crucial section of this commercial corridor, adding a sense of continuity between two dominant commercial nodes: Five Points and Central Avenue.

The Welnick Arcade Market is particularly noteworthy to the history of grocery retailing in Arizona. The 1920s witnessed the rise of supermarkets that combined sales of dry goods, fruits and vegetables, meats, and bakery goods in a single establishment, putting considerable competitive pressure on specialty retailers. The Welnick Market hosted multiple proprietors with different specialties under one roof in order to provide similar convenience. Although not a unique or new model for the independent grocer, it was unusual, particularly for Phoenix in the 1920s, and indicative of the trend in grocery retailing that resulted in the ubiquity of today's supermarket model. The Welnick Arcade Market represents one of the few extant buildings in Phoenix that represents this transition.

The buildings are also significant under Criterion C, as they embody the distinctive characteristics of commercial buildings on the original Phoenix townsite. Building lots on the original plat of Phoenix were narrow and deep, which is reflected in the commercial building typology of the time and place in several ways. Storefronts and shade awnings at the street front engaged passing pedestrians and protected them from the strong desert sun, with entries occasionally recessed to provide additional display windows and more pedestrian interest. Transom windows with prism glass refracted light into the deeply recessed interior. While buildings of this type were once common on the original townsite, they are now rare, and the

Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Co. Building
Name of Property

Maricopa, Arizona
County and State

Welnick Market and the Liefgreen Seed Company buildings are two of the best surviving examples.

The Welnick Arcade Market also possesses high artistic values in its Spanish Colonial Revival design, produced by local architects Fitzhugh & Byron, who were active in Phoenix in the 1920s and early 30s. The highly ornamented façade was noted at the time of its construction to “suggest a theater rather than a market.” The Welnick Arcade Market is one of a collection of significant architectural works in Phoenix designed by the firm, who completed other notable commissions including the First Church of Christ Scientist (NRHP 1993), the First Baptist Church (NRHP 1982, and which occupies the same city block as the Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Company Building), the Lois Grunow Memorial Clinic (NRHP 1985), and the Phoenix Union Colored High School (NRHP 1991). Cast stone work includes cartouches, decorative cornice, pier bases and “lintel string” with Mediterranean-themed reliefs, stylizing both street facades.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Developmental History

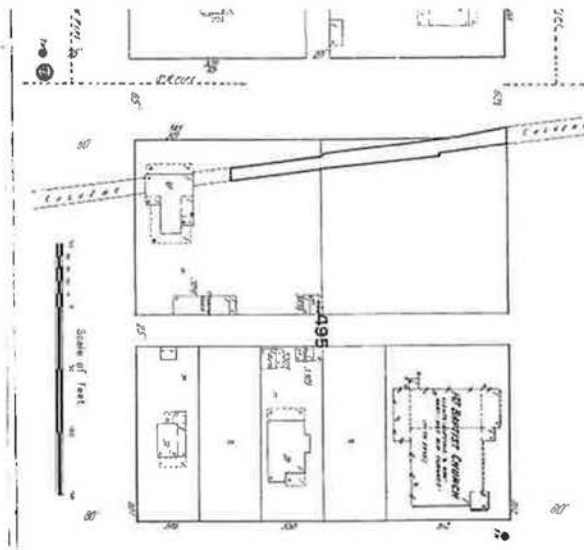
The property at the southeast corner of Van Buren Street and 4th Avenue in downtown Phoenix has a long history of development that starts with the founding the city. Capt. William Hancock surveyed the original townsite of Phoenix, Arizona in December 1870. It encompassed ½ square mile divided into 98 blocks between what is now 7th Street to the east and 7th Avenue to the west and Van Buren Street to the north and Harrison Street to the south. The blocks were mostly divided into narrow, 50-foot wide lots a half-block deep facing north and south. The townsite plat map designates the block bounded by 3rd and 4th Avenues south of Van Buren Street as Lot 95, and the northwest quarter of that block is made up of lots 7, 9, and 11, the location of this site.

In the early years following the founding, outside of the central business district at Washington & Central Avenue, most of the area was agricultural fields. The Salt River Valley Canal, or “Town Ditch,” which provided irrigation water to the farms of Phoenix, ran east to west just north of the townsite edge at Van Buren Street until it reached 3rd Avenue. There, it veered south into the town site, cutting through the parcels facing Van Buren Street at a slight angle. The ditch ran within roughly the front 35 feet of the property through lots 7, 9 and 11, Block 95, the future location of the Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Company buildings.

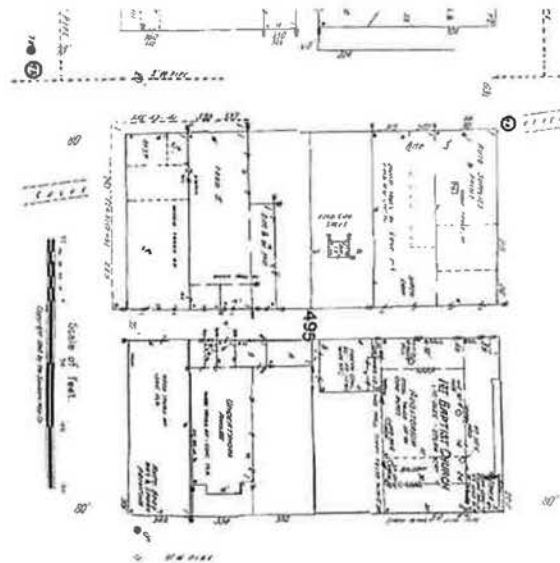
Fire insurance maps of Phoenix imply that a house was constructed on the site in the 1890s on a single property that included the three lots together. This home remained on the site at least through 1915, and probably remained until the property was redeveloped in 1925. According to the maps, the house was actually built over the canal, near the street intersection. Other structures on the site included an elongated storage shed along the south property line and an outhouse in the southeast corner of the property.

Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Co. Building
Name of Property

Maricopa, Arizona
County and State



1 - 1915 Sanborn Map



2 - 1946 Sanborn Map

In April, 1925, three individuals, Leo J. Welnick, John G. O'Malley, and J. T. Whitney partnered to purchase property on Block 95 from owners George E. and Carrie W. Woodson. The "O'Malley brothers...had many business interests"¹ and buying, building, leasing, and selling real estate were just a few. In January, 1927, the property was broken back up into its separate parcels. Lot 7, on the east end of the row, was sold to Whitney and his wife, Janet. Lot 9, in the center, was sold to O'Malley and his wife, Mary C., and was soon thereafter transferred to the ownership of the O'Malley Investment Company. Lot 11 was sold to Leo J. Welnick, his wife, Edna Mae, his brother, Edward T. Welnick and his wife, Bertha. The Welnicks and O'Malleys lost no time in developing their parcels with new commercial buildings. In February, 1927, they recorded a party wall agreement giving each side shared use of the 12" thick brick wall that would be centered on the property line. The two owners appear to have cooperated in other ways, as well. The design of the buildings appears to be integrated – many of the same details, materials, etc. – which implies that they may have been designed by the same architects and built by the same contractors.

The Welnick brothers were in the grocery business and the new Welnick Arcade Market was to be an open air market featuring separate vendors selling groceries, baked goods, fruits, vegetables, and meats. The front of the building, facing Van Buren Street, was enclosed with glass storefronts for additional leased retail space. The Welnick Arcade Market officially opened on May 14, 1927, following a grand opening gala and street fair the previous night.

The grand opening was prominently featured in the Arizona Republican newspaper, receiving play in several articles. What follows is an excerpt of one of the many articles.

¹ Philip Vandermeer, *Desert Visions and the Making of Phoenix, 1860-2009* (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2010), 41.

Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Co. Building
Name of Property

Maricopa, Arizona
County and State

New Arcade Building One Of the Most Attractive Business Houses

The building which houses the new Welnick Arcade Market, to be formally opened for business today at Fourth Avenue and Van Buren street, is one of the prettiest business houses in Phoenix, and embraces some original ideas in market building architecture. The owners and builders have worked on the theory that a store essentially for women shoppers will be more pleasing and consequently more profitable if is appealing to the feminine eye. They have constructed the market accordingly.

The building is one story in height and is of reinforced concrete construction. The exterior front is veneered in Italian art stone of travertine finish. The color is a pretty buff. Posts are decorated with scrolls and carvings, and the sky rise facings and cornices are highly decorated. The ornamentation of the exterior suggests a theater rather than a market.

Wide steel awnings shade the sidewalk on both sides. Rows of high powered frosted lights make the sidewalks brilliant at night.

Plate glass windows, set in brass, extend along both sides of the building frontage. The glass extends nearly to the floor and affords [good] light during the day. An exceptionally good feature is that these glass windows can be raised to disappear into the walls, making the entire market virtually an open air place in summer. And they can be lowered at night or in cold weather merely by turning a crank. The windows are swung on pulleys, counterbalanced with weights.

Ceilings of the building are 16 feet high, affording maximum ventilation and "breathing space." This big space and the windows are essential in a grocery and market, for 1000 different odors from the meat market, vegetable tables, bakery and other departments tend to fill the atmosphere. Complete ventilation is further assured by 12 large ceiling fans.

Walls and ceilings are of plaster, in Tiffany finish. The color is a light gray, with a [unreadable] radiant tint of blues and reds.

The Mediterranean atmosphere in the architecture is further carried out in the interiors with a beautiful Spanish balcony in the rear. Three ornamental and grilled windows reveal a balcony upstairs, and on this balcony are the offices of the market proprietors and managers.

Six yellow cages holding 12 canary birds add a touch of [unreadable] and color to the walls of the market. The big room is lighted by 12 ceiling arc lights.

In the rear of the market an ice plant with a 1,000 pound daily capacity is in operation. It not only manufactures 100 pound ice cubes but it cools those refrigeration rooms to freezing temperature and below and cools refrigerated cases for the meat market.

Pipes from this plant also cool a ladies restroom...

Welnick's Grocery was the major user of the Arcade Market building for over twenty years. The Welnicks took out a mortgage on the property in 1929. The Great Depression must have been difficult for the market, because in 1939 they defaulted on the mortgage and sold the building back to the bank in satisfaction of the debt. While the property continued in use under separate ownership, Welnick's remained in business at that location through 1951.

Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Co. Building
Name of Property

Maricopa, Arizona
County and State



3 - The buildings in the Van Buren streetscape, 1940s - McCulloch Collection, Arizona State University



4 - Interior of Welnick's Market, 1940s - McCulloch Collection, Arizona State University

John Gerald O'Malley was the owner of prominent local lumber retailer the O'Malley Lumber Company and several related subsidiaries, one of which was the O'Malley Investment Company. O'Malley seems to have developed Lot 9 purely as an investment property. In the years following the construction of their building in 1927, a succession of tenants occupied the building, the first and longest of which was the Liefgreen Seed Company. They occupied at least

Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Co. Building
Name of Property

Maricopa, Arizona
County and State

the western half of the building (if not the whole thing) from 1927 through the mid-1940s, a span of about twenty years. Later tenants included Germain's, Inc and Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Plant Technician Training Center.

Dependable Seed and Merchandise for the Farm and Garden		
Vegetable, Flower and Field Seeds		Poultry Supplies and Feeds
BULBS AND PLANTS		INSECTICIDES
Lawn Seed and Supplies	339 W. VAN BUREN	Spray Pumps and Dusting Machines
GARDEN TOOLS	PHOENIX, ARIZONA	FERTILIZERS
Nursery Supplies	TELEPHONE 30108	Pet Stock Foods and Remedies
Plant Protectors		Gold Fish and Supplies
		Song Birds and Supplies

5 - Liefgreen Ad, 1931



6 - Liefgreen Building in the 1940s - McCulloch Collection, Arizona State University

Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Co. Building
Name of Property

Maricopa, Arizona
County and State



7 - Liefgreen Seed Company interior, 1940s - McCulloch Collection, Arizona State University

A.W. (Bert) Liefgreen came to Phoenix in 1917 having worked in seed sales in Denver and El Paso. He began working for the Arizona Seed and Floral Company and continued working there as manager until he established his own company, Liefgreen Seed in 1926 and subsequently moved into 339 W. Van Buren in a new building owned by the O'Malley Investment Company. His business catered to both the home owner and the farmer. By November 1931, he signed a five year lease with O'Malley Investment for the entire store building, 337-339 W. Van Buren.

J.T. Whitney was the proprietor of the nearby J.T. Whitney Funeral Chapel, constructed in 1926 at 330 N. 2nd Ave. It appears that Whitney never built anything on Lot 7. Early aerial photography from 1930 shows some kind of gated entryway, and perhaps the property was used for outdoor services for some time. In any event, by 1945 the O'Malley building had been enlarged onto this site as an office and warehouse for the Liefgreen Seed feed store. Also by that time, the O'Malley building, which had originally stopped about 20 feet short of the south property line, was extended (in two separate episodes) to fill out Lot 9.

Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Co. Building
Name of Property

Maricopa, Arizona
County and State

While Liefgreen retired from the business in 1946 due to poor health, the company remained at the Van Buren location until 1950 when his son Daniel moved it to new quarters on north Central Avenue. Germain's Seeds took over the site for a couple of years.



8 - Building as it appeared c. 1969

The Welnick Arcade Market ceased operation in 1950, but the building continued in use as leased retail space for almost 20 years more. The former open arcade in the back was converted to covered-parking for the adjacent car dealership after the market closed. Prominent tenants of the front of the building during this period include the Hut Sut Café (Chinese food) and the Van Buren Cleaners. Starting in the 1960s, the building was an auto repair shop.

In 1969 the Arcade Market building was sold to David Reiff and his wife, Joyce. The Reiffs renovated the building for their printing business. At that time all exterior doors and glazing were removed and the openings were infilled with frame and stucco panels. The awnings that had spanned the north and west sides of the building were removed. The interior was partitioned and a second floor/ceiling structure added within the space for offices and work rooms.

Lots 7 and 9, the old O'Malley property, was sold to the Reiffs by Irene Luke in 1988, completing the reassemblage of lots 7, 9, and 11. The Reiffs expanded the printing business into the new acquisition, renovating the exterior and infilling the Van Buren street storefronts.

Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Co. Building
Name of Property

Maricopa, Arizona
County and State

Historic Context: Commerce along West Van Buren Street in Phoenix, 1915 – 1969

The commercial area of the newly formed Phoenix, Arizona was originally defined along Washington Avenue from 1st Avenue on the west and 2nd Street on the east. The first general store opened in 1871.² For the next twenty years, as the demand for retail space increased, the business core began to expand along the major streets east to west of Center Street (now Central Avenue), and north to south of Washington but still within the boundaries of the original town site. As this expansion continued, the central business district began to form a diamond shape with Center Street/Washington Street as the pivot point.³

In Janus Associates' survey of *Commerce in Phoenix: 1870-1942*, they suggested the patterns of growth from 1885 to 1942 fall into five periods: each with "distinct patterns in the local economy and the resultant fluctuations in the growth and shape of the town site."⁴ One significant impact on the prosperity of Phoenix followed the completion of Roosevelt Dam in 1911. There was increased population, a better economic base, and more residential subdivisions.

Prior to World War I, "the growth of the downtown section and the statistical increase in suppliers of goods and services reflected the population gains of the decade."⁵ The centralization of retail services "easily met the needs of urban, valley, and regional customers."⁶ Still, Van Buren Street from Center running west was primarily residential until the Salt River Valley Water Users Association, the YMCA, and the federal government constructed new buildings on the block bounded by Van Buren Street, Monroe Street, Second Avenue and First Avenue in 1915. This became the major start of the change from residential to commercial/retail along the southern side of West Van Buren Street starting at Central Avenue. There was some commercialization of West Van Buren along both sides of the 600 Block and portions of the 500 and 400 blocks as early as 1901, but for the most part, the south side of west Van Buren continued to be residential.

While the town ditch had culverts to take it beneath the streets, it was still open on Blocks 95-98 (Third Avenue to Seventh Avenue). The property owners on Van Buren Street from Center Street to Third Avenue asked the Phoenix City Commission to put the canal underground on their section in January, 1919. However, it was not until July of that year that the plans were approved and work began. The owners argued that this would enable the city to improve the streetscape and allow the city to finally pave Van Buren Street, but it would also increase the value of their land.⁷ Presumably, this would be the same argument the owners of blocks 95-98

² James M. Barney, Barry M. Goldwater, Jack Williams, eds., *History of the City of Phoenix, Arizona* (Phoenix: City of Phoenix Planning Department, 1975), 3.

³ Geoffrey P. Mawn, "Phoenix, Arizona: Central City of the Southwest, 1870-1920" (dissertation, Arizona State University, 1979), 181.

⁴ Janus Associates, Inc., *Commerce in Phoenix: 1870-1942, A Component of the Arizona Historic Preservation Plan* (Phoenix, 1989), 3.

⁵ Mawn, 533.

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ "Ask For Town Ditch Underground From Central to Third St," *Arizona Republican* 9 January 1919: 5. [Note: While the article title indicates Third Street, the body of the text clearly states that this is Third Avenue]

Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Co. Building

Maricopa, Arizona

Name of Property

County and State

would make, but according to the Salt River Project, operators of the canal, an agreement was reached with the City of Phoenix to eliminate the use of the Salt River Valley Canal in 1923,⁸ so it is unclear exactly when that portion running through Blocks 95-98, the south side of Van Buren, was covered.

Five Points, the area surrounding the intersections of Seventh Avenue, Van Buren Street on the east and Yuma Road on the west, and the beginning of Grand Avenue, which formed a 45 degree angle to Van Buren Street, was an “outlying commercial node serving the daily needs of its surrounding residential neighborhoods” by the turn of the Twentieth Century.⁹ By 1914, it was called “a town within a city.”¹⁰ Block 95, where the future Liefgreen and Welnick Market buildings would be constructed, was situated between these outlying and primary commercial nodes along Van Buren Street at this time.

A July, 1919 article in *Arizona: The New State Magazine* touted nineteen new commercial buildings planned on eleven blocks between First Avenue and Sixth Avenue and Jefferson and Monroe Streets.¹¹ The article stated that this “commercial building construction proceeded at a rapid pace throughout the downtown during 1920.”¹² Because of this rapid growth, Phoenix became the “largest urban center in Arizona and second only to El Paso in the Southwest” by 1920.¹³ Boosterism increased and the automobile enabled the urban area to expand. Then “in 1925, Van Buren and Grand Avenue were put on the official list of federal highways as U.S. 80 and U.S. 89 respectively.”¹⁴ This contributed heavily to the movement from residential to commercial enterprises along Van Buren Street.

The growth of Phoenix between the wars created a change from an agricultural-based community to a modern city. The boom in housing in the 1920s and the creation of sprawl plus the influence of the car caused a change in lifestyles, too. With two agricultural booms and busts between the wars, along with a diversification of crops and the commercial construction boom, prices for land surrounding Central Avenue and Washington Street increased. As land values rose in “downtown,” owners sold and moved further out or north of the core and early homes, such as on Block 95, were demolished for commercial buildings. Van Buren Street was now a major traffic artery.

By 1930, “Phoenix could be called a significant regional urban center,”¹⁵ and despite the depression, which slowed progress, the “city continued to grow.”¹⁶ This growth was certainly the impetus for the City of Phoenix Planning Department to begin the process of formalizing zoning

⁸ Dan Killoren. Email: 21 July 2015

⁹ Mawn, 350.

¹⁰ G.S. Scott, “Five Points – A Town Within a City,” *Arizona: The State Magazine* 4:2 (October 1914): 10.

¹¹ “Where the Building Bug is Busy,” *Arizona: The State Magazine* 10:7 (July 1919): 9.

¹² Michael J. Kotlanger, “Phoenix, Arizona: 1920-1940” (dissertation, Arizona State University, 1983), 96.

¹³ G. Wesley Johnson, *Phoenix in the Twentieth Century: Essays in Community History* (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1993), 86.

¹⁴ Kotlanger, 101.

¹⁵ Johnson, 86.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, 87.

Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Co. Building
Name of Property

Maricopa, Arizona
County and State

practices. By the end of 1930, the city's first zoning code was in place and both sides of West Van Buren Street from Central Avenue to Five Points (Seventh Avenue) were classified as a General Commercial District which did not allow for manufacturing or wholesale businesses. The only other type of business district from the 1930 zoning code was labeled Neighborhood Business District. Even though the hardest years of the Depression in Phoenix were between 1932 and 1935,¹⁷ Phoenix continued to grow, albeit slowly.

Based on the 1946 Sanborn Fire Insurance Map, the commercial businesses on both sides of Van Buren Street from First Avenue to Fourth Avenue were primarily auto related, with the Liefgreen Seed Business and the Welnick Arcade Market prospering in contrast.

As neighborhoods expanded and the city of Phoenix experienced sprawl, commercial and retail business followed to those areas. "The exodus of retail business from the downtown core to regional shopping centers"¹⁸ occurred after Welnick Arcade Market ceased operation. "Shopping [simply had become] a motorized rather than a pedestrian activity."¹⁹

Eventually, the Welnick building did fall into automotive use, along with general commercial tenants on the Van Buren Street side, and later the Reiff Printing business. Like the seed company and the market, this printing business was not auto related as were still the majority of businesses along this section of West Van Buren Street. When Reiff Printing closed their business in 2011, the building became vacant.

Today, West Van Buren Street from Central Avenue to Seventh Avenue continues to serve a wide variety of customers, many of which still appeal to the automobile owner through their function: auto repair, motel, and parking garages/lots. Those surviving buildings from the late 1920s and 1930s along West Van Buren Street are "a witness to a time"²⁰ when commercial retail buildings were smaller in the downtown core of Phoenix.

Grocery Retailing in Phoenix, 1880-1970

The grocery store is a point of socialization for the community, particularly the housewife. Furthermore, "grocery stores were by far the largest retail sector, in terms of both sales and number of stores, for most of the twentieth century."²¹ But there were forces for change in shopping patterns in the U.S. with the increased ownership and use of the automobile. The convenience for the consumer increased the desire to have more "one-stop" retail businesses which stimulated the drive to create sameness by having chains. Examining the *Phoenix City Directories*, the number of stores listed under the Grocers category grew until 1950, when a marked decrease is then noted in subsequent years.

¹⁷ Janus, 11.

¹⁸ David R. Dean, "Rising from the Ashes: Phoenix and the Cold War, 1946-1963" (MA thesis, Arizona State University, 2001), 45.

¹⁹ Ibid., 46.

²⁰ Ibid., 119.

²¹ Tracey Deutsch, *Building a Housewife's Paradise: Gender, Politics, and American Grocery Stores in the Twentieth Century* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2010), 3.

Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Co. Building
Name of Property

Maricopa, Arizona
County and State

Chain stores were perceived as modern²² and a different style of food shopping than how grocery shopping had occurred in the past. Although this concept of chain grocery stores began before WWI, it does not appear to have started in Phoenix until 1920 when Marshall Grocery Company, a local firm, opened four stores. "As chains of stores expanded, they appealed to women with promise of low prices, trustworthy foods, and freedom to choose products themselves rather than depend on clerks."²³ "Chains grew quickly in the 1920s and 1930s" across the nation²⁴ and were found most often located on busy streets.²⁵ "Food...related firms spread through the city [Phoenix]"²⁶ in the 1920s as indicated by the increase in the number of store listings. Without question, "changes in transportation greatly affected the number and location"²⁷ of businesses and these changes ultimately contributed to the demise of the Welnick Arcade Market. With the advent of shopping centers/malls in Phoenix starting in the 1950s, the supermarket became the anchor business of these retail centers.²⁸ The new design of these large supermarkets had wider aisles which could accommodate the grocery cart and certainly there were plenty of parking spaces for the suburbanite who drove there from a nearby subdivision.

Phoenix's first local grocery chain, Marshall Grocery Company, was followed by the first national chain, Pay 'n Takit, around 1923. Other than a couple of years where Piggly Wiggly appeared in Phoenix, the primary chains in Phoenix were locally based (Pay 'n Takit later became Safeway) until approximately 1957. At that point, Circle K began to make inroads in the grocery business (based on their listing in the classified section of the city directories). That type of market was quickly joined by the U-Tote'M chain the following year, and 7-11 in 1961. Lucky's and Fry's were the only other more traditional type of grocery chains/supermarkets which entered the Phoenix market in the 1960s. The major locally based chains were Basha's, Bayless, and El Rancho Market. Based on the number of independent stores listed in the Grocers category in the City of Phoenix Directories, there was a 90% increase in the number of stores between 1892 and 1920 (10 to 97), a 61% increase from 1920-1930, a 36% increase from 1930-1940, and a 27% increase from 1940-1950. At this point, the number of independent grocery stores in Phoenix peaked at approximately 536 and the number of chains was just beginning to increase. By 1970, there were less than 200 small independent groceries, with some still operating as traditional neighborhood stores and most of the remaining in strip centers.

The Welnick brothers, Ed and Leo, moved to Phoenix from Detroit to Phoenix in 1912 and were working in the California Fish and Oyster store, later the California Fish and Poultry store. Leo was listed as manager of the store in 1913. By 1914, they started their own small market on First Avenue between Adams and Monroe Streets on the same block as the California Fish and Poultry. The brothers retained a close relationship with this market and encouraged it to move to their Welnick Market in June 1920. Subsequently, a fruit and vegetable vendor moved into the

²² Ibid., 43.

²³ Ibid., 50.

²⁴ Ibid., 58.

²⁵ Ibid., 61.

²⁶ Vandermeer, 43.

²⁷ Ibid., 44.

²⁸ Dean, 46.

Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Co. Building
Name of Property

Maricopa, Arizona
County and State

Welnick Market at the same time followed by a branch of Bayless Bread and eventually Central Dairy. This set-up seems to be the basis for what would eventually become their new market in a much larger building on West Van Buren Street and Fourth Avenue.

The Welnick Arcade Market was designed to offer personalized service through multiple specialized vendors. Shopping for food could be time consuming if the purchaser, normally the woman of the house, had to go to a number of different shops. Thus the Welnick Arcade Market offered the convenience of many vendors under one roof, but had the “feel” of the small shop and ultimately shortened the time needed for shopping. The Welnick brothers had started this model on a smaller scale at their First Avenue store before the Grand Central Public Market opened in October 1921 just doors away with a similar model but in a much larger facility. The new Welnick Arcade Market was to be an open air market featuring separate vendors selling groceries, baked goods, fruits and vegetables, and meats. The north side of the building, facing Van Buren Street, was enclosed with glass storefronts for additional leased retail space.

The years of operation of the Welnick Arcade Market, 1927-1950, correspond to the general trend of operation of small to medium-sized independent grocers in Phoenix, Arizona. 1950 marked the peak year and the start of the decline of those independent grocers as more and more grocery chain store enterprises entered the Phoenix market. As the residential areas moved further away from this business district, it is not surprising that a grocery was no longer seen as viable on this corner of Van Buren Street and Fourth Avenue. Part of the building was converted to indoor parking, a lure for customers who sought out the small local retail stores that filled the Van Buren Street side of the building. But none of these businesses remained for any length of time. Van Buren Street, still a traffic artery, was now more of a means to move automobiles to other places.

Historic Context: Commercial Architecture in Phoenix, 1872-1940

Commercial building architecture in Phoenix prior to World War II followed national trends both stylistically and typologically. The typical building form of the day was largely influenced by the predominant land subdivision practices; that is, with building frontage being the critical factor in the value of a given lot (as opposed to site area), lots were most often planned to be narrow and deep. The plat of the original Phoenix townsite followed this pattern, which was continued in the expansions around the townsite through the 1920s.

Because most commercial buildings were fairly small, hosting usually one or two businesses, the Storefront Commercial building type was the natural result. This building form (ubiquitous nationally) focused on engaging the public at the narrow street front. This emphasis is manifested in glazed storefronts or large openings along the pedestrian way, recessed entries, and transom windows providing light to the building interior, refracting it back in to the space using prism glass. A high parapet on the front provided space for signage and enhanced the apparent size of the business. To this basic building form, stylistic details were added to provide architectural character, implementing the popular styles of the day, including Victorian, Neoclassical, Prairie / Arts-and-Crafts, and various eclectic revivals from Egyptian to Spanish.

Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Co. Building
Name of Property

Maricopa, Arizona
County and State

Historic Context: The Architectural firm of Fitzhugh & Byron in Arizona, 1907-1937

Lee Mason Fitzhugh had come from Los Angeles to Phoenix, Arizona with his brother Thornton, also an architect, in 1907 prior to their work on the Territorial Prison and Insane Hospital in 1910. They decided to stay in Phoenix as the demand for architects was high. Buildings the firm of Fitzhugh and Fitzhugh designed besides the Territorial Prison and the Insane Hospital included additions to St. Joseph's Hospital also done in 1910, the Ellis Building on 2nd Avenue and Monroe Street, and the R.W. Craig House on Central Avenue. So while business was good, Thornton, rather than staying in Phoenix, moved back to the Los Angeles area in 1910 where he died in 1933.

Lee Mason Fitzhugh remained in Phoenix and eventually formed the new firm of Fitzhugh and Byron following the end of WWI. No formal schooling in architecture has been discovered, but presumably Lee Mason learned his skills from his older brother Thornton who had worked in Mississippi and Los Angeles for several firms before forming his own firm. Lee Fitzhugh was involved with the creation of the state registration board for architects and served on that board of registration in 1923. In 1933, he was the president of the Phoenix Builders Congress, an advocacy group for contracting, architectural, and building trades that focused on state legislation. In 1934, Lee Fitzhugh was the chairman of a special committee that the city organized to revise the municipal building code. Fitzhugh's last work prior to his death in 1937 was the Goodwin Stadium at the Arizona State Teacher's College at Tempe (now Arizona State University).

Lester Arthur Byron graduated from the University of Illinois with a degree in engineering and architecture and arrived in Phoenix in the spring of 1913 and began working for Fitzhugh and Fitzhugh. He and John Rinker Kibbey of the local architectural firm Lescher and Kibbey enlisted in the Army May 2, 1917 and trained at the officer's reserve corps camp at the Presidio. He was temporarily stationed at Fort Sill before ending up at Camp Kearney in San Diego where he was a member of Company K, 158th Infantry. In December 1917, he married Irene Foley, a teacher at Adams Street School. He eventually saw service in France. In mid July 1921, the couple moved into their new home at 319 E. Coronado which Byron designed. Byron served as the city of Phoenix architect and chair of the advisory board for the City of Phoenix building code.

Fitzhugh and Byron was hired by the Welnick brothers to design their new market in 1927. Fitzhugh and Byron had designed the Grand Central Market located very near the Welnick brothers' original market on North First Avenue. This 20,000 square foot facility was created after the architectural firm had "made a special study of proved and practical design used elsewhere with success and satisfaction."²⁹ The Grand Central facility had a main floor and mezzanine.

²⁹ "Grand Central Market is to be Built in Phoenix at 1st Avenue and Monroe Sts," *Arizona Republican*, 18 May 1921, 16.

Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Co. Building
Name of Property

Maricopa, Arizona
County and State

The firm of Fitzhugh and Byron designed a number of significant properties in the Phoenix area many of which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. These include the Dunbar School (707 W. Grant), First Baptist Church (302 W. Monroe), First Church of Christ Scientist (924 N. 1st Street), the Lois Grunow Medical Clinic (926 E. McDowell), the Rancho Joaquina House (4630 E. Cherry Lynn Road), the J.W. Walker Building (10 N. 3rd Avenue). Other significant buildings were the Grand Central Market between Central and 1st Avenue on Monroe, buildings on the Phoenix Junior College campus, and the Clark Memorial Clubhouse in Clarkdale, Arizona.

Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Co. Building
Name of Property

Maricopa, Arizona
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Co. Building
Name of Property

Maricopa, Arizona
County and State

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property .35 acres

Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Co. Building
Name of Property

Maricopa, Arizona
County and State

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 12 | Easting: 399815 | Northing: 3701617 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

Lot 11, Lot 9 and Lot 7 of Block 95 of Original Townsite of Phoenix, according to the plat of record in the office of the County Recorder of Maricopa County, Arizona, in Book 2 of Maps, page 51; together with sidewalks in the public right-of-way defined as follows: beginning from the Southwest corner of Lot 11, due west to the eastern face of curb of Fourth Avenue; thence North along the Fourth Avenue curb line, following the curve at the intersection with Van Buren Street; thence easterly along the face of the Van Buren Street curb to a point due north of the Northeast corner of Lot 9; thence south to said Northeast corner of Lot 9; thence west along the Van Buren Right-of-way line to the northwest corner of Lot 11; thence south along the Fourth Avenue right-of-way-line to the point of beginning.

Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Co. Building
Name of Property

Maricopa, Arizona
County and State

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Boundary coincides with present ownership boundaries together with immediately adjacent pedestrian sidewalk context, into which the existing building facades and the historic limits of original awnings encroach.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Robert Graham, Historical Architect / Donna Reiner, Historian
organization: Motley Design Group LLC
street & number: 1114 Grand Avenue
city or town: Phoenix state: AZ zip code: 85007
e-mail rgraham@motleydesigngroup.com
telephone: (602) 254-5599
date: June, 2016

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Co. Building
Name of Property

Maricopa, Arizona
County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Company Building

City or Vicinity: Phoenix

County: Maricopa

State: Arizona

Photographer: Robert Graham

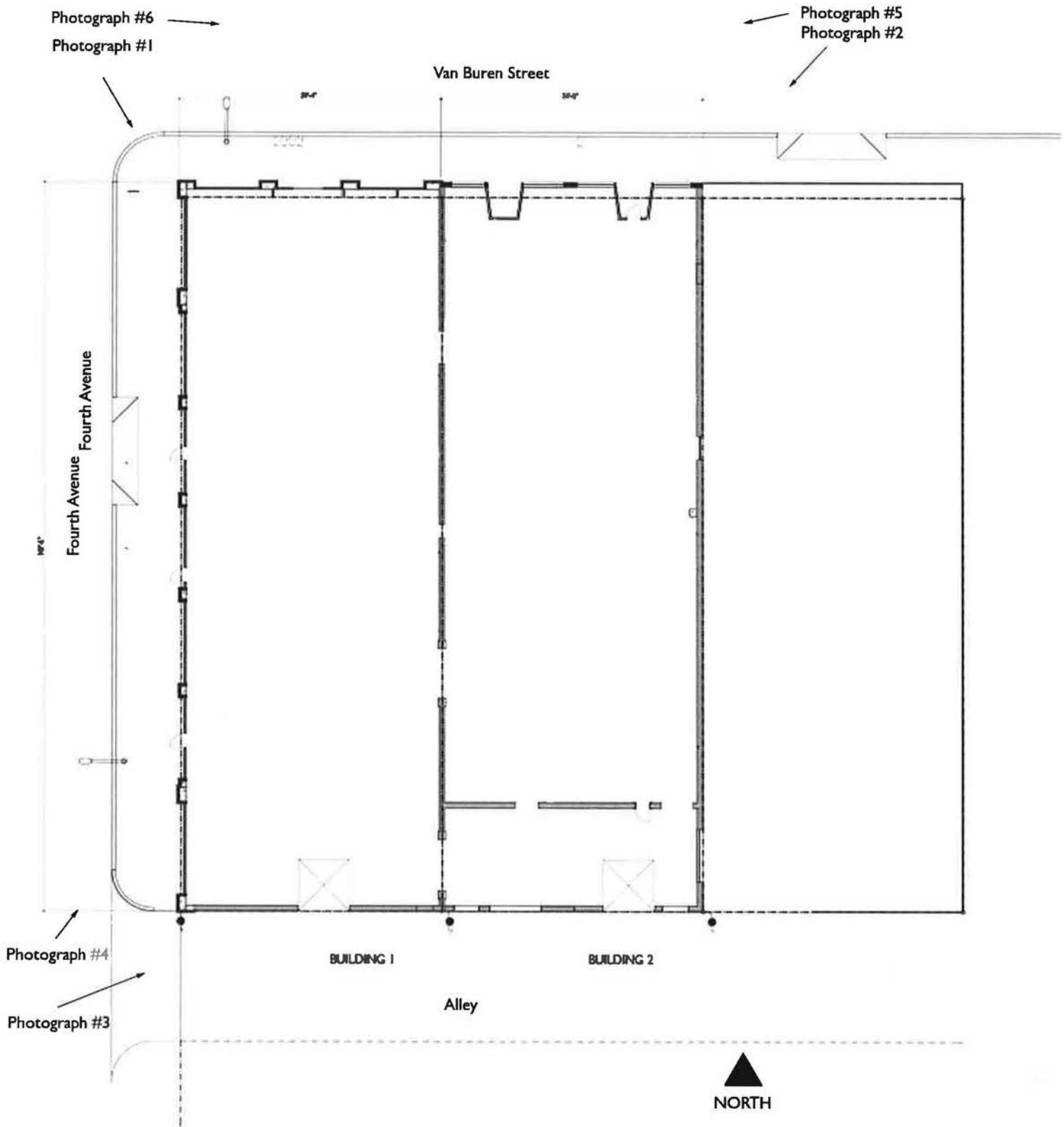
Date Photographed: June 3, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 6 Overview of buildings, looking southeast
- 2 of 6 Overview of buildings, looking southwest
- 3 of 6 Alley side of buildings, looking northeast
- 4 of 6 Detail of western façade, looking northeast
- 5 of 6 Van Buren Street streetscape, looking west
- 6 of 6 Van Buren Street streetscape, looking east

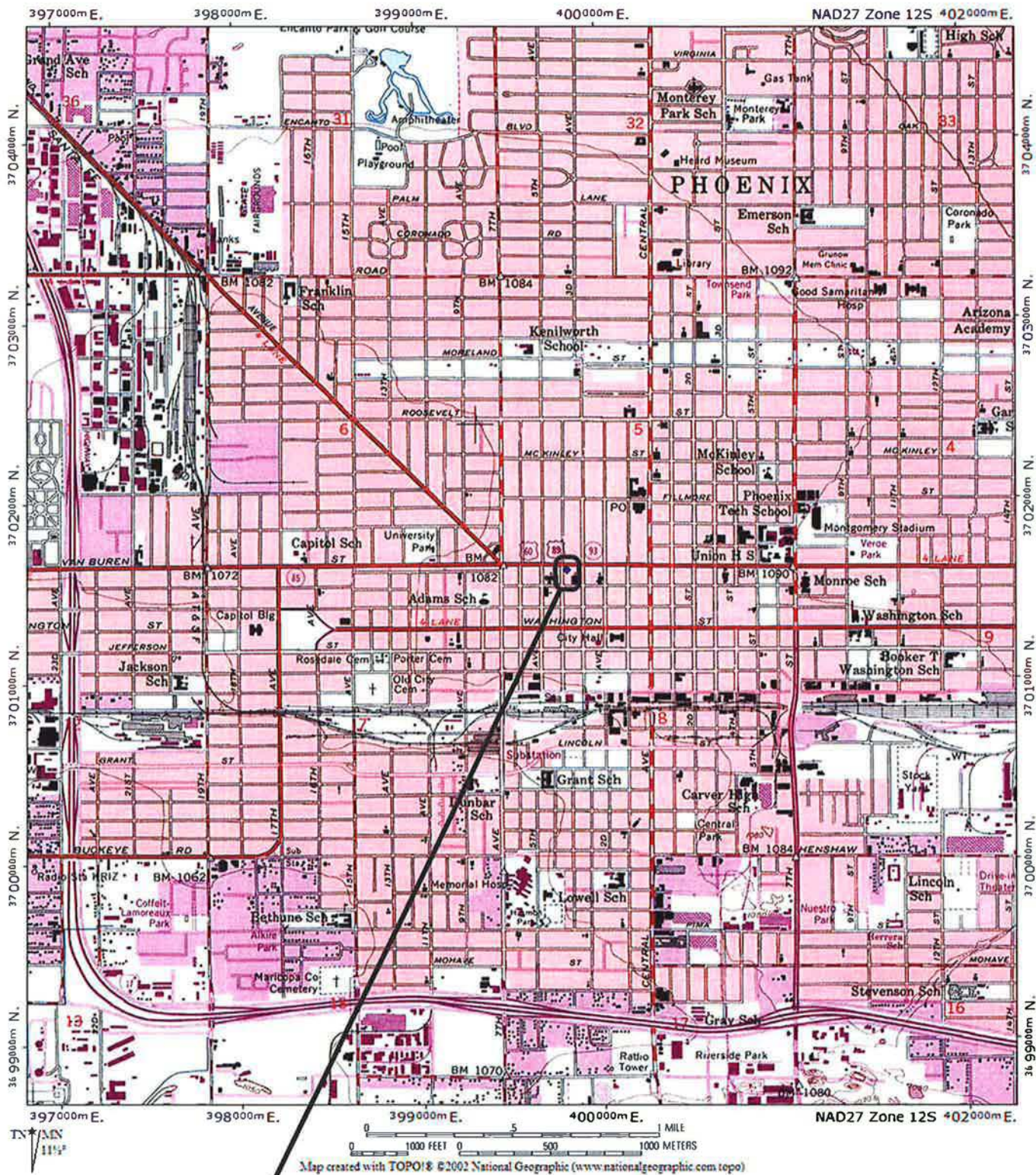
Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain 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 100 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.



Welnick Arcade Market / Liefgreen Seed Company Building
 Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona

Floor / Site Plan



Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Co. Building
 Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona

UTM: Zone 12 / 399815 E / 3701617 N





HISTORIC WOMEN'S MARKETPLACE
800 FOR 8000









UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Welnick Arcade Market and Liefgreen Seed Company Building

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: ARIZONA, Maricopa

DATE RECEIVED: 6/24/16 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 7/15/16
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 8/01/16 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 8/09/16
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000490

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: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 8/9/16 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

*Local level
Architectural Commerce
1927-1966*

RECOM./CRITERIA AOC

REVIEWER W. J. ...

DISCIPLINE ...

TELEPHONE _____

DATE 8/9/16

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.

RECEIVED 2280

JUN 24 2016

Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

**ARIZONA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE (SHPO)
NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION
TRANSMITTAL FORM
FEDERAL EXPRESS**

DATE: JUNE 23, 2016

TO:

**J. Paul Loether, Deputy Keeper and Chief
National Register and National Historic Landmark Programs
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye St. NW, 8th Fl.
Washington D.C. 20005-5905**

FROM:

**Vivia Strang, CPM
AZ State Parks
National Register Coordinator
State Historic Preservation Office
1100 West Washington Street
Phoenix AZ 85007**



National Register Nomination property/resource:

WELDNICK ARCADE & LIEFGREEN SEED COMPANY BUILDING

Location: Phoenix, Maricopa, Arizona

Criterion: A B C D

Level of significance: Local State National

Status: New nomination Resubmittal Review of nomination

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