

Weedville Historic Resources Report



Prepared for the City of Peoria
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Weedville Historic Resources Report

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Methodology	1
Description	2
Historical Narrative	3
Early History	3
History of Weedville	5
Prologue	5
Ora Rush Weed in Kansas	7
Ora Rush Weed in Arizona	11
Historic Resources	23
Buildings	23
Irrigation works	24
Streetscapes	25
Cemetery	25
Registration Requirements	25
Criterion A	26
Criterion B	26
Criterion C	26
Criteria Considerations	27
Historic District	27
Multiple Property Documentation Form	27
Inventory and Eligibility	28
Bibliography	29

Weedville Historic Resources Report

Introduction

This report describes the historic resources of an area within the northwest Salt River Valley commonly referred to as Weedville. The purpose of this document is to provide guidance in the preservation of these resources by establishing an appropriate historic context for determining their eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This report supports the goals and objectives of the *City of Peoria Historic Preservation Master Plan*.¹

This report supplants a previous report submitted by Arizona Historical Research to the City of Peoria in 2012. That document, entitled the *Weedville Historical Research Report*, set the framework for this one, acknowledging the need for an inventory of the resources within the boundaries of Weedville. Through the additional research conducted as part of the inventory process, information within the earlier report was updated and enhanced. This included changes to the period of significance, the development of applicable National Register criteria and criteria considerations, and a broader evaluation of the potential eligibility of resources. The inventories of the historic resources are included as an addendum to this report.

The name Weedville is derived from the name of religious leader Ora Rush Weed, who brought members of his Old Paths congregation to Arizona from the Midwest in the second decade of the twentieth century. Reverend Weed and his acolytes founded the Old Paths Bible School shortly after they arrived in 1912, and the ecclesiastical institution served students and adherents until 1949. According to W. Harold McKisson, the former director of the Peoria Arizona Historical Society and a descendant of Old Paths neighbors and sometime attendees, the name Weedville is a local sobriquet and was not used by members of the Weed family or other Old Paths members.²

Methodology

Utilizing primary and secondary sources, including public records, ownership maps, private accounts, local histories, and newspaper articles, this report presents the history of Weedville, chronicling its transformation from public land through the departure of the Old Paths Bible School. This time period is the most significant in Weedville's development from open desert to bucolic hamlet. In some instances, the records are contradictory and require supposition on the part of the historian. These vagaries and inconsistencies are acknowledged within the narrative and inventories. Additional research, including investigations into the chain of title for inventoried properties, was conducted by Ryan Ehrfurth, a graduate student in the Public History Program at Arizona State University.

¹ *City of Peoria Historic Preservation Master Plan*, (City of Peoria, 2005), 14.

² Conversation with W. Harold McKisson, 2 June 2012.

Weedville Historic Resources Report



Figure 1. Weedville. The unincorporated areas are in gray. Edited from aeriels courtesy of the Maricopa County Assessor's Office.

Description

Weedville is located within the southeast portion of the city of Peoria, Arizona, near that city's eastern boundary with the city of Glendale. The boundaries of Weedville coincide with those of the southwest quarter of Section 12, Township 3 North, Range 1 East, Gila and Salt River Base Line and Meridian. This quarter section covers approximately 160 acres and can be visually delineated by Acoma Drive on the north, Thunderbird Road on the south, 71st Avenue on the east, and 75th Avenue on the west. Approximately 40 percent of the quarter section is within the corporate limits of the city of Peoria and the remainder, though surrounded by the city, is under the jurisdiction of Maricopa County and, therefore, an unincorporated island.

Weedville Historic Resources Report

Unlike the late twentieth century residential development that surrounds it, Weedville is primarily made up of agriculture-related lots of varying sizes, many of which retain a historic look and feel. However, the more recent residential developments of Redfield Estates (1988) and Tramonto Bello (2009)—in the southeast and southwest quarters of the quarter section—respectively, as well as the late 1990s light commercial area at the corner of 75th Avenue and Thunderbird Road, have impacted the periphery of Weedville’s bucolic setting. During the 1990s, a Methodist preschool was also built in the northwest quarter or the quarter section, but it retains an active agricultural component to the rear of its property. Other agricultural properties in the area typically date to the 1950s and later, outside of the period of significance.³

The original Old Paths Bible School grounds are currently owned by World Gospel Mission and are the location of the Southwest Indian Ministries Center. The World Gospel Mission (originally called the National Holiness Missionary Society), acquired the Old Paths Bible School through the Christian Workers Missionary Society in 1951. Since acquiring the property, the World Gospel Mission has expanded their holdings in Weedville, adding property on the north, west, and south. After moving to Phoenix in 1949, the Old Paths Bible School evolved into the present Phoenix Christian Unified Schools.⁴

The historic resources related to the history of the Weedville community include buildings, structures, and sites that are considered eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The historic functions of these resources fall under the categories of: religion for the school and chapel; domestic for the single family residential dwellings; funerary for the cemetery; and agricultural/subsistence for the irrigation facilities. The buildings can be described as late nineteenth and early twentieth century movements under the National Folk Style. Material used in construction of the buildings and structures include concrete, wood, and adobe. There are also some resources that do not possess the necessary aspects of integrity for National Register eligibility; while they are historic, they are not considered historically significant.

Historical Narrative

Early History

Weedville is included within the boundaries of the 1891 homestead patent of Finla L. McClure, a prominent businessman from Elgin, Illinois, and one of a number of

³ William D. Childs, *An Amended Final Plat for Redfield Estates: A Subdivision of a Part of Section 12, T. 3 N., R. 1 E., G. & S. R. B. & M.* (Phoenix: Polaris Engineering, Inc., 1985); Robert J. Blake, *Final Plat for “Taramonto Bello”: A Subdivision of a Portion of the Southwest Quarter of Section 12, Township 3 North, Range 1 East of the Gila and Salt River Baseline and Meridian, Maricopa County, Arizona* (Phoenix: D & S Properties, 2009), 2.

⁴ *Docket* (Phoenix: Maricopa County Recorder’s Office, 1981), 14978:476; “Provision of the Facilities of Phoenix Christian Unified Schools,” from <http://www.phoenixchristian.org/content/3/11>, accessed 3 April 2012.

Weedville Historic Resources Report

extended family members who speculated on land in the Salt River Valley during the late 1880s. McClure's patent covered approximately 600 acres of Section 12; specifically, the west half, southeast quarter, and the west half and southeast quarter of the northeast quarter (see figure 2). After McClure died in 1900, W. J. Murphy acquired the property by way of the Phoenix Land Company, Murphy Company, Ltd., and Glendale Land Company.⁵

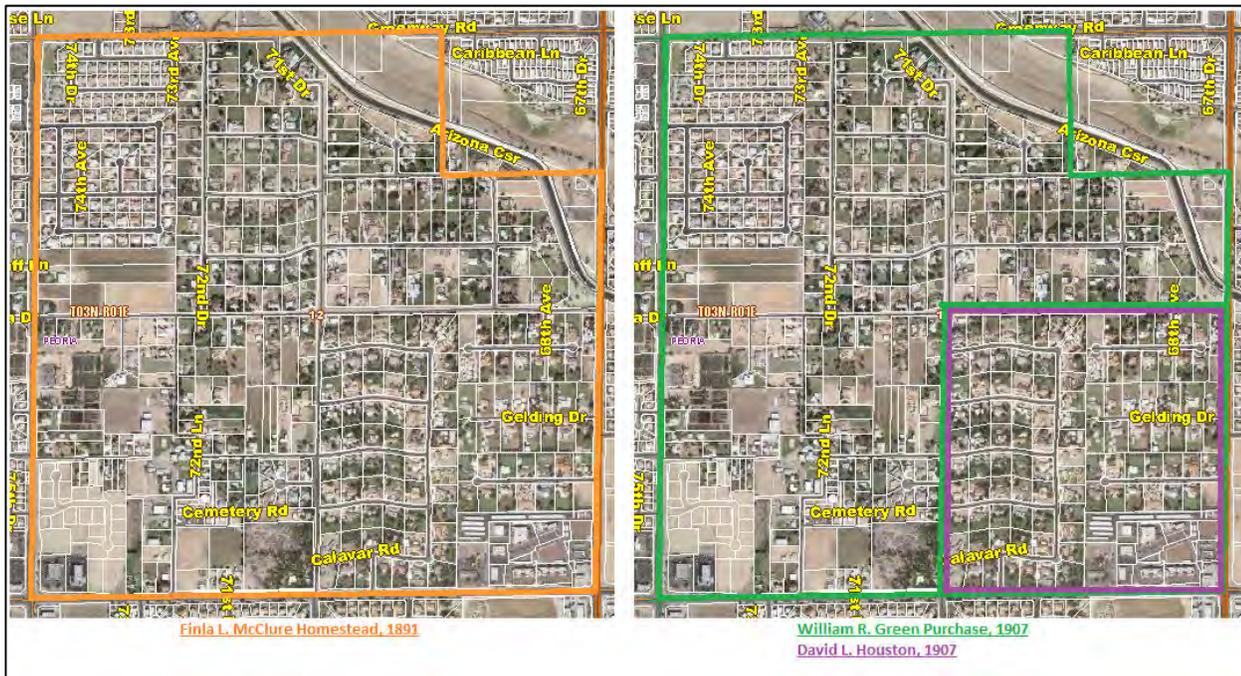


Figure 2. Land Ownership Change, 1891–1907. Edited from aerials courtesy of the Maricopa County Assessor's Office.

W. J. Murphy came to the Salt River Valley in 1883 under contract to manage construction of the Arizona Canal, a vast irrigation project spanning the north Salt River Valley. Subsequent to the canal's completion in 1885, Murphy, through various companies such as those mentioned, promoted development of communities irrigated from the canal and funded by investors from California and the Midwest. These communities included Alhambra, Glendale, Ingleside, Marionette, and Peoria. While

⁵ *Document 165*, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) number AZAZAA 013429; *Document 186*, BLM number AZAZAA 013431; *Document 204*, BLM number AZAZAA 013106 (Phoenix: Bureau of Land Management); *Book of Mortgages* (Phoenix: Maricopa County Recorder's Office [MCRO], 1887), 4:529–531; *Arizona Republican*, 24 May 1900; H. F. Robinson, *Plats of the Salt River Valley: Prepared by H. F. Robinson from the Records of the County Assessor of Maricopa County, Arizona and Brought Down to July 1903* (Phoenix: Blue and White Printing, 1903), T3NR1E, note: the map shows the McClure property to be owned by W. J. Murphy; *Book of Deeds* (MCRO, 1902), 55:424–427.

Weedville Historic Resources Report

research has yet to discover a connection, it is quite possible McClure—who was active in Elgin, Illinois' development—was affiliated with one of these companies.⁶

The McClure homestead was a valuable piece of property. Though McClure never actually settled on the property, it possessed water rights purchased from the Arizona Canal Company and dispensed in such a way that supported subdividing the section into parcels of eight acres or more. In 1907, Murphy divided the McClure property (see figure 2), selling the west half and northeast portion of the section to William Raymond Green, a district judge from Audubon, Iowa. The remaining southeast quarter section was sold to David L. Houston, a cattleman from Dow City, which is also in Iowa. Houston was also the treasurer of the United States Land, Title, and Legacy Company, a Phoenix-based land speculation firm similar to Murphy's various operations, though not nearly as successful.⁷

Four years after Judge Green's purchase, the prospects for his land had improved significantly. Between 1870 and 1900, the population in the Salt River Valley had increased from 240 to approximately 20,000, primarily residing in a network of small agricultural communities with Phoenix as the central city. However, major floods interspersed with severe droughts in the early 1890s and 1900s caused heavy losses to agricultural pursuits and hampered local prosperity. In 1902, the National Reclamation Act provided a solution for the chronic instability of the Salt River Valley's water supply by authorizing the establishment of reclamation projects in the American West. One of the first of these projects was the construction of the Theodore Roosevelt Dam, which was completed in 1911. On the eve of its 1912 statehood, Arizona was also heralding the beginning of the Reclamation Era and the dawn of a new generation of agricultural development in the Salt River Valley.⁸

History of Weedville

Prologue

In December 1911, Judge Green sold 160 acres—the southwest quarter of Section 12, Township 3 North, Range 1 East—to Kansas broom maker, bible school teacher, missionary, and newspaper editor Ora Rush Weed and Nebraska minister Arthur R. Wood and his brother Lem. Ora purchased the majority of the quarter section, 120

⁶ Earl Zarbin, *Two Side of the River: Salt River Project Canals, 1867–1902* (Phoenix: Salt River Project, 1997), 86 and 109.

⁷ *Book of Deeds* (MCRO, 1895), 38:580–584 and (1907), 74:618–619; *Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900* (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1900); *Book of Assignment of Mortgages* (MCRO, 1908), 3:239–241; *Book of Mortgages* (1907), 56:55; *Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920* (1920); *Book of Articles of Incorporation* (MCRO, 1906), 41:59.

⁸ Vincent Murray, "North Central Avenue Farmhouses and Rural Estate Homes, 1895–1959." National Register nomination, 2008, 8–11.

Weedville Historic Resources Report

acres (the south half and northeast quarter of the quarter section), while the Wood brothers acquired the remaining forty acres.⁹

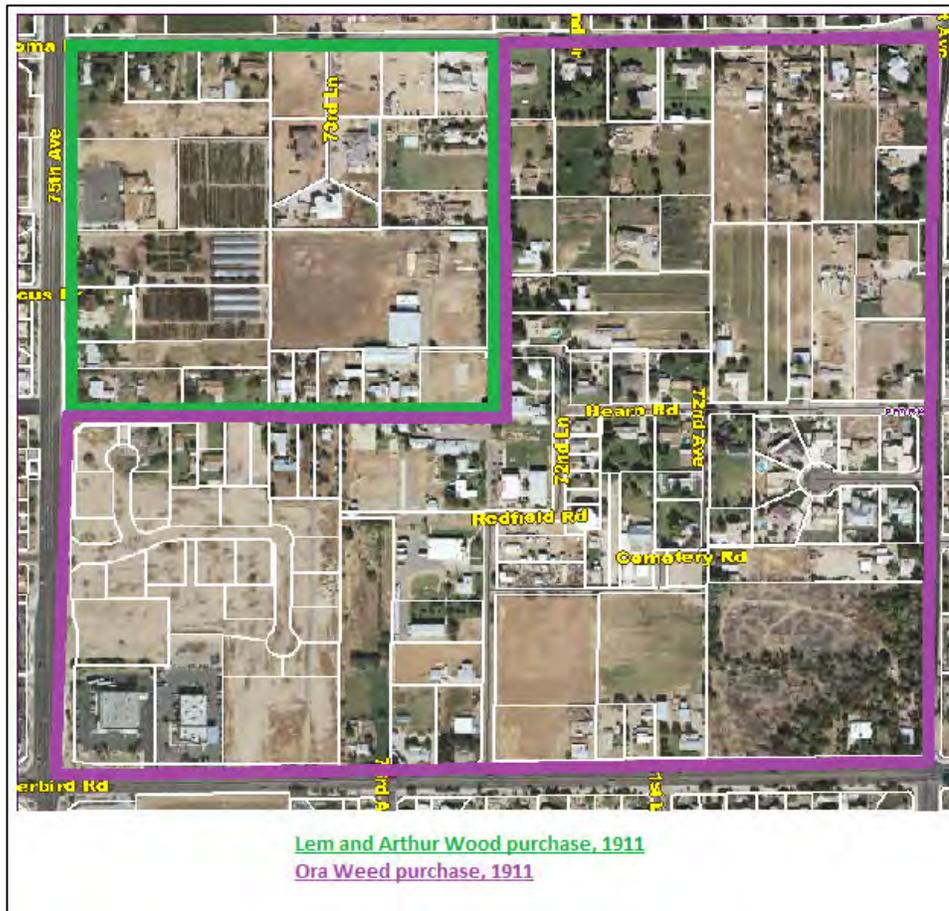


Figure 3. The Weed and Woods' purchases, 1907. Edited from Maricopa County Assessor's Office.

Weed and the Woods were associated through the Old Paths congregation, which was a byproduct of the nineteenth century holiness movement in American Methodism. Just one of many Pentecostal associations created during this time in the American South and Midwest, the Old Paths was a non-denominational missionary organization, centered on a Christianity-based education, and comprised of a broad base of acolytes. It followed the essential characteristics of the holiness movement such as seeking the same religious perfection of early Christians through a return to the tenets of perceived Old and New Testament standards—the *old paths*—and an interest in eschatological issues. It is quite likely that the Old Paths was modeled on the work of Charles Parham, who published a newsletter, opened a bible school, was anti-denominational, and was

⁹ *Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910* (1910); *Book of Deeds* (MCRO, 1909), 85:372 and (1912), 97:335–336.

Weedville Historic Resources Report

quite active in the rural areas of Kansas at the turn of the twentieth century. According to Phebe Weed, Ora's wife, the congregation began with a newspaper.¹⁰

Ora Rush Weed in Kansas

The son of a farmer, Ora Rush Weed was a broom maker when he married Phebe Pomeroy. Both grew up on farms and both attended the religious camp meetings that proliferated in the American Midwest. Around 1898, the Weeds became active participants in Wesleyan Methodism. They attended camp meetings and according to daughter, Hulda, they also started an early version of the Old Paths Bible School in 1902 with one student and one teacher.¹¹

In addition to camp meetings, the Wesleyan Methodists had annual and semi-annual conferences where the policies of the denomination were discussed, developed, and implemented. One of the major topics discussed at the turn of the century meetings of the Kansas Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America¹² was the necessity for a Christian school within the state boundaries. To address this need, in the fall of 1901, Eskridge merchant William Trusler purchased an eight-room building in his town and provided funds to begin a "college" which would commence classes the following spring.¹³

Initially called the Kansas Wesleyan Bible School, the new institution opened as planned on March 12, with eleven students and one teacher. Supported by the Wesleyan Methodist Connection, the school's "area of service" encompassed the entire United States west of the Allegheny River. Its curriculum covered a wide scope consisting of "different literary forms as occasion demanded or genius permitted: history, poetry, oratory, prophesies, proverbs, autobiographies, letters, and apocalypses."¹⁴ Student enrollment ranged from kindergarten and up, and the school offered a complete academic and university degree. However, unlike public schools, the new bible school disallowed sports competitions, "worldly music," and interaction between boys and girls.¹⁵

According to Reverend Rufus A. French, the elder in charge of the school, the Bible was the foundation of the curriculum as based on an interpretation of Psalm 119:99–100, "I have more understanding than all of my teachers, for thy testimonies are my meditation.

¹⁰ Vinson Synan, *The Holiness–Pentecostal Tradition: Charismatic Movements in the Twentieth Century* (Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co., 1971), 32, 54; Jean Gelbart, "The Pentecostal Movement—A Kansas Original" (n.p., 1994), 7–10; *Old Paths*, April 1912 and Fourth Issue 1942.

¹¹ *Iola Daily Register*, 20 July 1898; *Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900*.

¹² "Connection" was a term used to describe the Methodist Church in general, reflecting that the organizational emphasis of the group was on the local churches. It was later changed to church.

¹³ *Garnett Journal*, 27 December 1901.

¹⁴ *Old Paths*, June 1904.

¹⁵ *Topeka Daily Capital*, 13 March 1902; *Old Paths*, August 1905.

Weedville Historic Resources Report

I understand more than the ancients, because I keep thy precepts.”¹⁶ Those admitted to the new institution were expected to become ministers, local preachers, Sunday school workers, missionaries, and trained local workers.¹⁷



Figure 4. The Eskridge Bible School. From *Penny Postcards*, www.usgwarchives.net/special/ppc/ppc.html Accessed 15 June 2014.

By 1904, the mission of the bible school had changed. Renamed the Eskridge Faith Home and Bible School, the educational endeavor had developed a boarding school component for children whose parents were unable to afford the tuition. A donated ten-room house—likely purchased by Trusler—was utilized for that purpose.¹⁸

Apparently, not everyone in the conference agreed with these changes and a few recommended the school be moved further west to the community of Wakefield, approximately seventy-five miles away. When Elder French disagreed with moving the school, he was accused of “pulling off” from the conference. To French, the site had been chosen by divine intervention as a “direct answer to prayer, and therefore was located and established by God.” The school had said as much in its class schedule and so had the Kansas Conference in its publication, the *Bible School Advocate*, and in

¹⁶ *Old Paths*, June 1904.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, July 1904.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, June 1904.

Weedville Historic Resources Report

conference sessions in order to support and maintain it. Besides, “We know too that what God establishes stands and what he locates stays [sic].”¹⁹ This slightly contentious situation was confronted by Ora Weed when he arrived at the school with his wife and children on May 19, 1904.²⁰

In addition to selling brooms and running his own small bible school, Ora had been preaching in the town of Gridley every two weeks since earlier in the year, traveling fifty miles from his home in Anderson County near the Missouri border. Once he arrived in Eskridge, he and his family moved into the school, which was out for summer. After a quick jaunt to the missionary association in Longford, Ora began putting out the *Old Paths* newspaper using a printer that was used for the Kansas Conference’s *Bible School Advocate*. The *Advocate* ended its run with the September issue at the same time the new Faith House opened.²¹

Ora became the editor of the newspaper and Phebe was his assistant. To the Weeds, the newspaper was a useful medium for them to “go ye into all of the world and preach the gospel to every creature.”²² The mission of the newspaper was, “To lift up a standard for the people on the line of Justification, Holiness, Divine Healing, Purity, Prohibition, Hygiene, Christian Education, and other important truths.”²³ The *Old Paths* provided prayers, religious articles, and Holy Ghost testimonies, and was funded by donations, subscriptions, and the sale of bibles, books, tracts, and stationary. In addition to salvation through conversion and sanctification, the *Old Paths* promoted a prohibition on alcohol, tobacco, pork, and fireworks.

In the first issue of the paper, June 1904, Ora acknowledged a letter from Ollie Dennison, who he likely envisioned as a kindred spirit since she was the editor of the *Little Star* newspaper and who took in orphans at her farm in Spickard, Missouri. She asked about the need for teachers and commented that she might send someone from her group. At the beginning of the fall semester, four teachers were already employed at the school including Elder French, Ora’s sister-in-law Alzina P. Boone (who came with ten years of experience in public schools), Eskridge local Grace Young, and Dennison’s son Charles. They were soon joined by Harry Whaley who expanded the curriculum to include Normal (teaching) School classes. By January 1905, there were sixty students consisting primarily of the family members of the teachers and supporters, and the bible school was offering advanced classes in Latin, bookkeeping, and history.²⁴

¹⁹ Ibid., July 1904.

²⁰ Ibid., June 1904.

²¹ Ibid., June 1904 and March 1905. The *Bible School Advocate* was in operation from January 1904 through September 1905.

²² Ibid., February 1909.

²³ Ibid., June 1904 and August 1905.

²⁴ Ibid., June and November 1904 and January, February, and March 1905.

Weedville Historic Resources Report

By the end of 1905, Ora Weed was a trustee of what was being called the Eskridge Bible School and Training Home. Tuition of ten to twenty dollars per year funded the school, while an additional \$1.50 was received per month by the “inmates” at the training home, with the exception of those who could not afford the fees and provided labor to offset their expenses. The *Old Paths* newspaper was paid through subscription fees of \$.35 per year, \$.25 for ministers, plus the sale of published tracts of varying costs, books, and bibles.²⁵

In the late spring of 1906, Ora and his family left Eskridge and moved to a small farm outside of Gridley. While research has not located a reason for their departure, it may be that the Weeds left due to differences with the Methodist Connection. In his second publication of the *Old Paths* at Gridley, Ora published extracted text from A. M. Hills’ *God’s Revivalist* that could be interpreted as critical of many of his peers:

Many of the bishops and highest officials, and hundreds of presiding elders, and thousands of preachers of the Methodist Church are sneering at the very sanctification taught in their own discipline. They mock at the answers to their own prayers. They bitterly oppose the second blessing in which they vowed they would seek and expected to obtain in this life—the experience of perfect love.²⁶

The Weeds may also have been unhappy with plans to move the bible school to Wakefield. However, the decision to move the school was ultimately made shortly after their arrival at Eskridge, during the 1904 Kansas Conference which was held on the bible school grounds. Though a new school was planned, the Eskridge Bible School continued to teach classes and registered a class size of sixty-five students as late as 1910. After leaving Eskridge, Ora also became a trustee of a new bible school to be built in the community of Fall Leaf, but this new venture likely did not come to fruition as the newspaper makes no further mention of it after September 1906.²⁷

Another possibility for leaving Eskridge is that Ora disagreed with the curriculum. Once in Gridley, the Weeds utilized a room at the house they were renting for the continued printing of the *Old Paths*, with no mention of the Eskridge School. They then built an addition and began operating a bible school, enrolling four of their children. The student’s schedule consisted of: rising at 5:45A.M.; worship at 6:00; household chores at 6:30; breakfast at 7:00; office work or other duties at 7:30; gathering in the schoolroom at 9:00 to sing and repeat Scripture verses or worship; “common school studies” at 9:30; singing and prayer at 10:20 followed by fifteen minutes of recess and

²⁵ *Old Paths*, December 1905.

²⁶ *Ibid.*, August 1906.

²⁷ *Seventeenth Biennial Report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Kansas* (Topeka: State Printing Office, 1910), 255; *Old Paths*, September 1906.

Weedville Historic Resources Report

then school until noon; after lunch; was a combination of worship and school between 1:00 and 2:25P.M.; then singing and prayer followed by fifteen minutes of recess, and school until 4:00; office work and other duties were performed until 6:30; dinner; chores, reading, or singing until 8:00; worship and then bed.²⁸

The Old Paths School remained small, consisting primarily of the Weed children and one or two others until it closed in March 1911 due to a measles and chicken pox outbreak. By that time, Ora and Phebe had six children: Harry, Jesse, Ezra, Huldah, Enoch, and Rachel. The United States Census for that year placed the family in Liberty Township, approximately ninety miles from Gridley, where they lived for a short time after the school closed. However, the *Old Paths* newspaper remained in Gridley, and it is likely that remained his base of operations, central to his revival camp circuit. Subsequent to leaving Eskridge, Ora traveled extensively through eastern Kansas, proselytizing in private homes and to the public. On occasion, he also ventured into the neighboring states of Nebraska, Missouri, and Iowa.²⁹

Ora Rush Weed in Arizona

In September of 1911, after the birth of his seventh and last child, James, Ora took an extended trip through the Midwest, leaving his two eldest sons at the Hephzibah Faith Missionary Bible School in Tabor, Iowa, before continuing on to California. Along the way, he stayed in Phoenix for over a week, inspecting the area in anticipation of a move to the Salt River Valley in Arizona.³⁰

The decision to move may have been in the works for a few months. In the August 1911 issue of *Old Paths*, Ora had promoted a special deal. For the price of the annual subscription, which was still thirty-five cents (twenty-five for ministers), he included an annual subscription to *Progressive Farmer and Home Builder*, noting that this new publication contained information about the American Southwest that would be of interest to his readers but which he and Phebe had neither the space nor calling to include in *Old Paths*.³¹

For some time, Ora had expounded the importance of a Christian school "...where the children of Christian parents could be kept and educated apart from the contaminating influence of this wicked world." His utopian vision was not of a reformatory where the delinquents would be housed, potentially having a detrimental affecting the innocent children, or a school that could be compromised by the endorsement and financial support of others. The Old Paths School needed a land for a farm and, as he would later say, the property in Gridley did not offer the room needed to "get a society

²⁸ *Old Paths*, December 1907.

²⁹ *Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910* (1910).

³⁰ *Old Paths*, November 1911 and June 1918.

³¹ *Ibid.*, August 1911.

Weedville Historic Resources Report

together.”³² On January 31, 1912, the Weed family’s personal property and the contents of the *Old Paths* office and school, as well as Ora’s broom fabricating machinery, were loaded onto a train and shipped to Peoria, Arizona. They were soon followed by an extended family and other members of Old Paths congregation, all planning to settle in the southwest quarter of Section 12.³³

The new settlement was located in open, almost roadless desert, two miles north and one mile east of the then-town of Peoria. However, the Old Paths’ post office was Glendale, since the community was closer to that town’s Rural Free Delivery postal route. In the first *Old Paths* issue produced from Arizona, Ora claimed the property was divided up into eight, twenty-acre parcels and owned by Ora and Phebe Weed, Lem and Arthur Woods, Phebe’s brother Wilbur J. Pomeroy, Phebe’s sister Sadie and her husband Free Methodist Minister Parkhurst J. Postlewait, Nebraska clergyman Calvin Calhoun and wife Dorothea, and missionaries M. F. Sharp, and Everett and Maude Claudson. However, this subdivision of the quarter section was not recorded with Maricopa County. Outside of the original two deeds between Judge Green and Weed and the Wood brothers, the first recorded real estate transaction in Weedville was in 1914 when the Woods sold the northeast quarter of their parcel (ten acres) to Kansan Charles M. Edwards and the northwest quarter (also ten acres) to Frank. L. Merdick, a son-in-law of the Postlewaits.³⁴

Judge Green sold the quarter section for \$10,400, with Wood brothers paying \$2,600 for their forty acres and Weed paid \$7,800 for his 120. However, Green held a mortgage on the Woods’ property for \$1,600 and on Weed’s acreage in the amount of \$2,686. These amounts were either the balance of what was owed or seed money to develop the open desert into useful farmland. In Weed’s case, a portion of the money may have been used to purchase two and half tons of broom corn which he procured from M. Silverstone of Glendale shortly after their arrival. In addition to being a farmer, educator, editor, and preacher, Ora was once again a broom maker, a skill that, when combined with other agricultural pursuits, subsidized the bible school.³⁵

After transporting all of their belongings to their new home, the Weed family set about building a new house, using the second floor as a temporary location for the new Old Paths Bible School which opened its fall semester with thirteen students. Other Old Paths members also busied themselves clearing their land and excavating ditches, and

³² Ibid., April 1912.

³³ Ibid., June 1918.

³⁴ Ibid., April 1912; *Book of Deeds* (MCRO, 1914), 109:27 and 297; *Tenth Census of the United States, 1880* (1880); *Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920* (1920).

³⁵ *Old Paths*, Fourth Issue 1942; *Book of Deeds* (MCRO, 1912), 97:336; *Book of Mortgages* (MCRO, 1912), 78:271–272; *Book of Miscellaneous* (MCRO, 1912), 14:638–639; *Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900* (1900); *Allen County Directory* (St. Louis: Chittenden Directory Company, 1901), 52.

Weedville Historic Resources Report

erecting little houses. A proper school house was erected in December and, with a larger facility, *Old Paths* began advertising for students the following summer.³⁶

In 1915, the Old Paths built another small house called the “faculty building.” The basement of this new building was used for teaching the primary grades after they began offering high school classes that fall semester. The tuition rates were month to month: \$1.50 for first through fourth grades; \$2.00 for fifth through eighth; and \$3.50 for high school students. The *Old Paths* subscription rate was raised to fifty cents in 1913 but included a subscription to *Southwest Farmer*. Within a short couple of years, the Old Paths community had developed into a sustainable, if not profitable, enterprise.³⁷

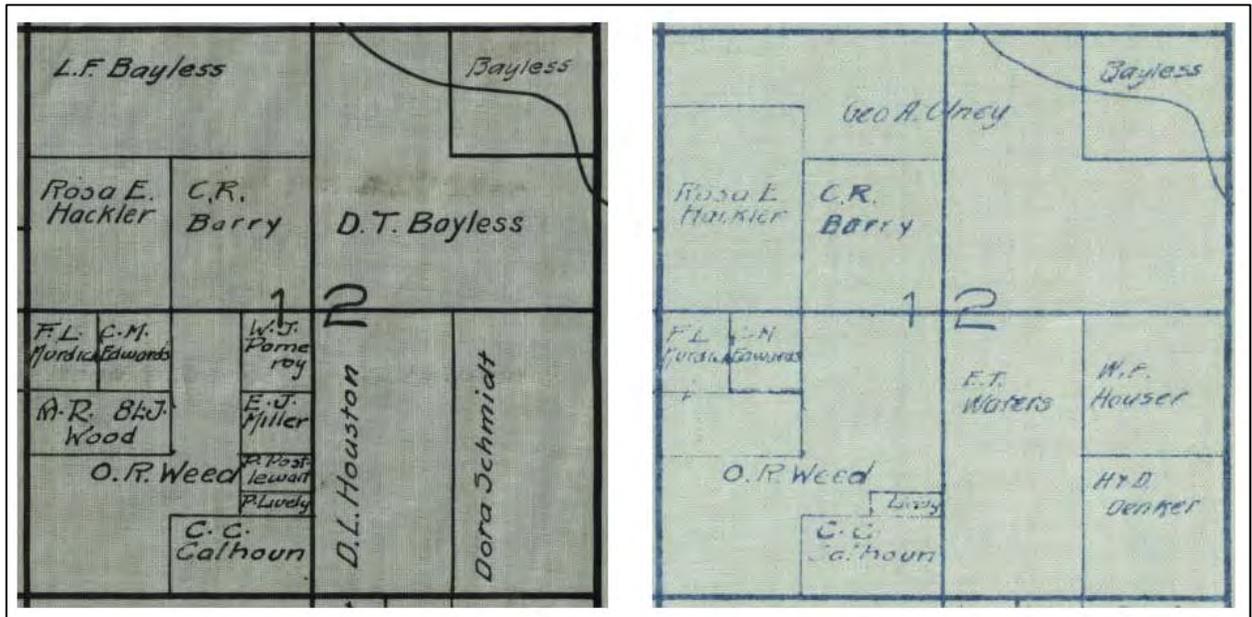


Figure 5. Township 3 North, Range 1 East, Section 12 Ownership Maps for the Years 1914 (left) and 1917 (right). Edited from the Maricopa County Land Ownership Plat Maps for those years.

The success of the community was likely due to Ora Weed’s leadership; as evidenced by the county records, he controlled most of the land in the quarter section. An examination of county records and county property maps of 1914 and 1917 (see figure 5) does not reflect Weed’s stated distribution of the land within the quarter section to eight families. Instead, the 1914 map shows the ownership of the northwest quarter consistent with the recorded documents and owned by the Woods brothers. However, the map places Wilbur Pomeroy with ten acres in the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter, Iowan Elmer J. Miller with ten acres in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, and the Calhoons with twenty acres in the south half of the southeast quarter. The remaining ten acres in the northeast corner of the southeast corner are split

³⁶ *Old Paths*, April and November 1912, January 1913, August 1914, and March, May, and June 1918.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, September 1913, September and December 1915, March 1916, and July 1918.

Weedville Historic Resources Report

between the Postlewaits (six acres) and community beekeeper Page Lively (four acres).³⁸

Then in 1916, the Calhoons, who Ora claimed held twenty acres in 1912 and which is also shown on the 1914 county property map, purchased ten acres in the southeast quarter from the Weeds for \$666.25, 1/16th of the purchase price of the quarter section. The records are unclear as to how or why the Calhoons purchased only half of a property they supposedly already owned. Also, unlike the 1914 Woods transactions, the Weeds' deed to the Calhoons came with restrictions for the new owner, specifically prohibiting "immoral activities," the sale of tobacco or alcohol, and the operation of a piggery. The deed also contained a provision for right-of-way access along the north and east (71st Avenue) sides of the property.³⁹

Most of the original community members did not remain long in the quarter section. Some were missionaries and by practice, transient. While others found greater opportunities elsewhere. By the end of the decade, the Postlewaits and Brother Pomeroy had returned to Kansas and, after developing the initial irrigation system, the Wood brothers returned temporarily to Nebraska. Their places within the burgeoning settlement were quickly replaced by other Old Paths followers, many arriving with skills needed in the community, such as a teamster, a carpenter, and a person with concrete experience. When their deed transactions were recorded, they almost always included right-of-ways for roads within in the quarter section along with the Ora's requisite restrictions.⁴⁰

These right-of-way easements were important. According to Phebe Weed, when she and her family arrived in 1912, there were no roads within three miles of their property. To facilitate travel and commerce in and out of the community, by 1917 the subdivision of the southwest quarter of Section 12 included right of ways for "public highways" such as the ones Weed provided the county along the west (75th Avenue) and south (Thunderbird Road) of his southwest quarter.⁴¹

In 1917, Ora began assembling a four-acre lot in the center of the quarter section to be used as a school yard. He was joined in this effort by Old Paths members who, through a series of deeded property transfers, provided one-acre lots at the center of the quarter section. Weed was also assisted in this effort by Paris Lee Smith, a farmer from Sparta, Tennessee, who came to Arizona in 1913 and purchased a forty-acre parcel

³⁸ *Maricopa County, Arizona Land Ownership Plat Maps: North Townships and East Ranges* (Phoenix: Maricopa County, 1914), 15.

³⁹ *Book of Deeds* (MCRO, 1916), 118:254–255.

⁴⁰ F. N. Holmquist, *Maricopa County Land Ownership Plat Maps* (Phoenix: Maricopa County, 1917), T3N R1E; *Book of Deeds* (MCRO, 1917), 122:165, 472–473 and 592–593, 124:285 and 127: 356; *Book of Agreements* (MCRO, 1917), 8:347–348; *Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910* (1910).

⁴¹ *Book of Deeds* (MCRO, 1917), 122:319–320, 323 and 123:139.

Weedville Historic Resources Report

approximately two miles south of the Old Paths community. The following year, Paris and his wife Allie sold their first parcel to the Weeds, who in turn mortgaged their forty acres in the southwest quarter of southwest quarter of section 12 to the Smiths. Then, in 1917, the Smiths bought nineteen acres—the west half of the northeast quarter, minus a one-acre parcel in the southwest corner—from the Weeds. The Smiths soon acquired more acreage from Old Paths members in the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, becoming the second largest property owners in Weedville.⁴²

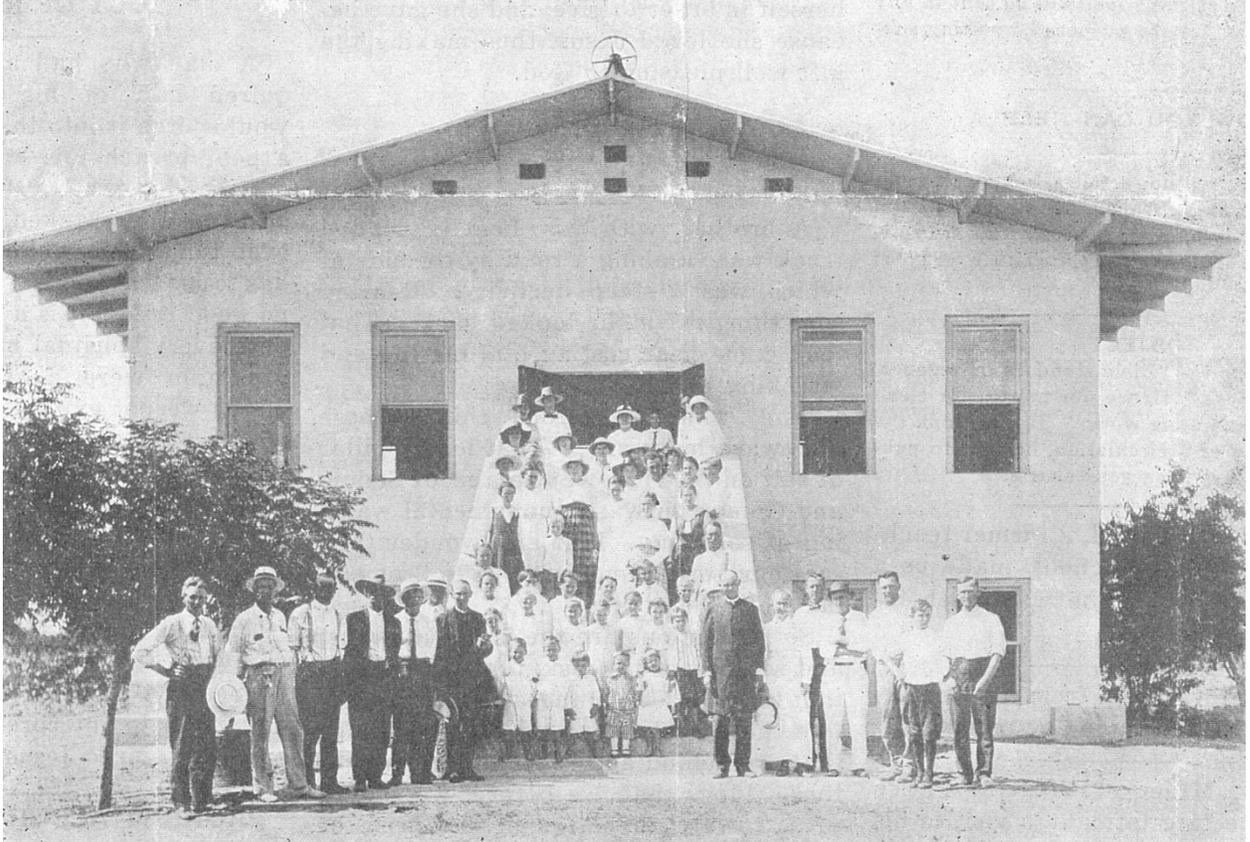


Figure 6. The new school and chapel building, ca. 1918. Courtesy of the Peoria Arizona Historical Society.

In 1918, Ora Weed consolidated a four-acre parcel in the middle of the quarter section and deeded it to the trustees of the Old Paths Bible School—Ora, Phebe, daughter Huldah, Phebe's sister Alzina Boone, and Charles Hill—to be used for a new school. Built in the precise center of this new parcel, and thus in the center of the quarter section, was to be a new combination schoolhouse and chapel. Prior to this time, and since shortly after their arrival in 1912, the Old Paths Bible School operated from a small school house and nearby faculty building on Weed's forty-acre parcel in the southwest quarter of the quarter section. By the end of the spring 1918 semester, the student enrollment had risen to forty-two and more space was desperately needed. That

⁴² *Ibid.*, 122:319–320 and 123:139.

Weedville Historic Resources Report

summer, on July 4, a new, “large cement building” with four school rooms on the bottom floor and a chapel above was dedicated.⁴³

While the new school house and chapel were under construction, the land transactions continued in Weedville with some Old Paths members leaving while others returned. Elmer Miller was one of those returning and, though early county maps show Miller to be the owner of part of the quarter section, the deed on his property was not filed with the county recorder’s office until 1918. These records finally show the purchase of twenty acres on the east half of the northeast quarter of the quarter section from Ora and Phebe Weed. The 1920 census includes two Old Paths teachers lodging with Miller along with a broom maker. In addition to operating a private Christian school, which was tuition free by the fall of 1919, and a Christian newspaper (quarterly after April 1921), the community was also making and selling brooms through the Old Paths Broom Company and the Arizona Broom Works.⁴⁴

From the perspective of many of its inhabitants, which numbered approximately fifty by 1920, Weedville was an extended family enterprise under Ora’s leadership. Phebe continued as assistant editor. Sons Harry and Ezra worked in the broom manufacturing business. Daughter Hulda worked in the office and taught classes. Others farmed, taught classes, tithed, or performed missionary work, while their children attend classes at the Old Paths School. The residents of the quarter section and supporters outside of it were all considered part of the Old Paths family.⁴⁵

Members of the Old Paths congregation were attracted to the area by the weather and the religious, educational, and economic opportunities offered by Ora Weed through the Old Paths Bible School; benefits often promoted within the pages of the *Old Paths* newspaper. However, according to his granddaughter, Weed was nondenominational, while others were Free Methodist or of a similar holiness-based belief system. Since their religious views shared similarities, everyone got along. Even though Paris Smith and Charles Hill set off and started Peoria’s Church of the Nazarene in 1919, the Smiths still remained close friends of the Weed family.⁴⁶

Though Ora Weed continued to reserve thirty-nine acres in the southwest quarter of the quarter section for his family’s use, during the early 1920s, more land transfers and subdividing occurred in the rest of Weedville, usually with friends or family from the Midwest and always with people of similar faith. Most of the transactions were of seven

⁴³ *Book of Deeds* (1918), 130:77; *Old Paths*, June 1918 and Fourth Issue 1942.

⁴⁴ *Book of Agreements* (1918), 9:12–13; *Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910* (1910); *Book of Deeds* (1919), 135:59–60; *Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920* (1920); *Old Paths*, September 1920 and April 1921; *Phoenix City and Salt River Valley Directory* (Phoenix: Arizona Directory Company, 1917), 250.

⁴⁵ *Phoenix City and Salt River Valley Directory* (1917), 250; *Old Paths*, July 1918 and October 1924.

⁴⁶ Conversation with Melva Burgemon, 23 July 2012; *Book of Articles of Incorporation* (MCRO, 1919), 82:187–188; *Book of Deeds* (MCRO, 1920), 155:34.

Weedville Historic Resources Report

or more acres, though two acres were sold by the Smiths to Charles S. Mason, a minister from Indiana who had come to Arizona by way of Wisconsin and Iowa.⁴⁷

Mason had actually been living in the community since at least 1919 and in 1921 suffered the loss of his youngest child, Ralph, who died at the age of three. The toddler's death certificate stated that he died of measles, pneumonia, and a lack of medical attention. Mason, like Weed, preferred ministerial prayer to medical practice, and Ralph became the first resident of a new cemetery laid out for Old Paths members.⁴⁸

During the 1920s, land within Weedville was mortgaged and leased by some members, and improvements continued to be made. While there seemed to be no limitations to land uses on the original Woods brothers' property, those within Weed's original 120 acres had new restrictions added to those already in place, including stipulations on the growing of tobacco and the leasing of the property for the raising of swine. These new stipulations may have been spurred by a community member's attempt to find a loophole in the customary deed restrictions.⁴⁹

In the second half of the decade, smaller lots were created, typically in the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of the quarter section. This reduction in lot size began in 1926 with the sale of a 2/3-acre lot between Ora and Phebe Weed and son Ezra and his wife Clemma. Then the elder Weeds and the school trustees, which included the Weeds, daughter Rachel, Elmer Miller, and Lottie Sargent, deeded the southeast quarter back and forth to add exemptions for rights-of-way for roads, transmission lines, and irrigation laterals. Other subdivisions followed including lots for the community apiary and cemetery.⁵⁰

Neither the public recording at Maricopa County nor the property maps detail the growth that had taken place in Weedville by 1930. The school grounds were occupied by Ora, Phebe, daughter Rachel, son James, and grandson Daniel. Four orphans also lived with the Weeds along with five lodgers who were employed as teachers or farm laborers. It is likely that the orphans, as well as the Weed family, lived in a dormitory built in 1926.

⁴⁷ *Book of Deeds* (MCRO, 1920), 154:19, (1921), 161:461–462, and (1922), 165:313; *Book of Mortgages* (MCRO, 1921), 142:164.

⁴⁸ *Original Certificate of Death* (Phoenix: Arizona State Board of Health, 1921), 220; conversation with Melva Burgemann.

⁴⁹ *Book of Deeds* (MCRO, 1921), 155:168, (1926), 197:514, (1934), 280:101 and 281:182; *Book of Leases* (MCRO, 1923), 8:112–113 and (1927), 9:351–352; *Book of Mortgages* (MCRO, 1924), 171:11–12 and (1934), 274:183–184; *Book of Miscellaneous* (MCRO, 1934), 48:320–321; *1923 Maricopa County, Arizona Land Ownership Plat Maps* (Phoenix: Maricopa County, 1923), 3N 1E; *Book of Deeds* (MCRO, 1923), 175:215–216; *World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917–1918* (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 1918); *Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920* (1920); *Book of Agreements* (MCRO, 1924), 22:26–28.

⁵⁰ *Book of Deeds* (MCRO, 1927), 210:304 and 223:233–234, (1928), 238:436–437, and (1929), 242:75–76.

Weedville Historic Resources Report

This building expanded the Old Paths School operation significantly. It was two-story building, built of rusticated block, with a half basement. The school kitchen, dining room, and pantry were located in the lower level, as well as a private residence for Ora and Phebe. Twelve rooms were located on the second floor, split with girls on one side and boys on the other. The third floor was a large sleeping porch also divided into two gender specific rooms.⁵¹



Figure 7. Old Paths Dormitory from *Old Paths*, Fourth Issue, 1940.

The daily schedule consisted of: rising at 5:20AM; worship at 6:00; breakfast at 6:30; private worship at 7:30; school at 8:00; a thirty-minute recess at 10:00; lunch at noon; school from 1:00 to 3:00PM; supper at 6:00; study between 7:00 and 9:00; and lights out at 9:30.⁵²

Responding to what Ora called “the present day immodesty of dress and whereas there are so many ideas as to what modesty of dress means,” the dress code consisted of more of what was not permitted, than what was allowed: e.g., no jewelry, gaudy ribbons, neckties, or stockings. Girls were expected to have their hair long—no bobs or shingles—and the wearing of boys’ clothing was considered analogous to cross-

⁵¹ *Old Paths*, July 1928 and February 1929.

⁵² *Ibid.*, July 1928.

Weedville Historic Resources Report

dressing and strictly forbidden. As at the Eskridge Bible School, boys were banned from such contest sports such as baseball and football and any undue familiarity between the sexes was also prohibited.⁵³

According to the 1930 census, on Weed (Hearn) Road, William Smith and Frank Edwards were employed as broom makers for the Old Paths Broom Company and Enoch Weed worked as broom salesman. Elmer Miller farmed as did Charles Mason and Louis Orrell. Paris Smith worked as a bookkeeper for local cotton farmers and Page Lively continued to manage the community apiary. Including family members and laborers, the static population of Weedville likely exceeded sixty people, more if the students were included.⁵⁴

The Weeds, as did many others during the Great Depression, experienced financial problems. Instead of traveling east to attend the annual revival camp meetings, the congregation began conducting their own camps on the Old Paths Bible School grounds. In 1930, the Weeds sold the south half of their southwest quarter to Lillie T. and Joseph P. Bartlett. In this agreement and many others, if the buyers defaulted, the land would revert back to the Weeds, which it did. The school trustees also deeded the east half of the northeast quarter to Elmer Miller, property he previously purchased from Ora in 1918. Ora and Phebe Weed also quit claimed the ten-acre northwest quarter of the southeast quarter to Miller.⁵⁵

Because of the erratic record filing, it is difficult to say if these land transfers were to quiet a title, resolve a boundary, provide for right-of-way, or to avoid creditors because the Weeds' financial problems continued. They had taken a mortgage out on their thirty-nine acres in the southwest quarter and faced foreclosure when they defaulted. Elmer Miller may have stayed afloat by selling portions of his holdings and mortgaging others. It is likely that some of the funds generated by these transactions assisted the Weeds in keeping their property.⁵⁶

The Old Paths School also became more creative in generating the funds needed for sustainability. In 1934, the school received a name change to the Old Paths Bible Boarding School and Ezra Weed began the process of setting up the broom operation in Tucson. The school name changed again in 1937 to the Old Paths Bible Boarding and Industrial School. That year, the community also opened the "Old Paths Store" at

⁵³ *Ibid.*, January 1934.

⁵⁴ *Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930* (1930).

⁵⁵ *Old Paths*, November 1929; *Book of Agreements* (MCRO, 1930), 34:258–260.

⁵⁶ *Book of Lis Pens* (MCRO, 1933), 5:103; *Book of Mortgages* (MCRO, 1930), 244:264–265; *Book of Sherriff Foreclosures* (MCRO, 1933), 3:17; *Book of Deeds* (1931), 258:313; (1934), 271:260; (1936), 295:429; (1939), 330:85, and (1940), 346:62.

Weedville Historic Resources Report

the intersection of Avenue R (Thunderbird Road) and Lateral 20 (75th Avenue), selling groceries and other items.⁵⁷

The teachers and other missionaries and workers received funds from donations and tithes and the school charged five dollars a week for room and board. While the majority of the funds went to the school, 25 percent was used for missionary work in Africa, India, China, the Canary Islands, and in Arizona.⁵⁸

The repeal of Prohibition in 1933 also led Ora to expand his focus on resurrecting legislation to ban alcohol. He became actively involved in the Temperance Federation of Arizona and used his press to create political pamphlets. Phebe was likewise active in the Peoria Women's Christian Temperance Union and some of the young adults in the Old Paths congregation became members of the Forget-Me-Not Loyal Temperance Legion.⁵⁹



Figure 8. *Arizona Republican*, 13 April 1935.

Everything began to change after Ora Weed suffered a paralytic stroke on May 5, 1939, and then died three years later on May 4, 1942. Though he initially appeared to be recovering, perhaps aware of his pending expiration, Ora and Phebe began the process of subdividing the family's thirty-nine acres in the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 12 just a few months before his death. They deeded the west one-

⁵⁷ *Casa Grande Dispatch*, 7 December 1934; *Old Paths*, January 1934 and Third Issue 1937. Subsequent to the January 1934 issue, the *Old Paths* newspaper dropped the issue month and began referencing issues by sequence, e.g. First Issue, Second Issue, etc.

⁵⁸ *Old Paths*, July 1928.

⁵⁹ *Arizona Republican*, 3 July 1935, 10 July 1939, 10 October 1939.

Weedville Historic Resources Report

half of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter, nineteen acres, to their six living children (daughter Hulda died in 1924). Son Jesse received an additional 3.25-acre parcel southwest of the school grounds, as did brothers James, Harry, Ezra, and Enoch. Daughter Rachel received an acre at the southwest corner of 75th Avenue and Thunderbird Road, where the community general store was located. The school also received additional acreage including the apiary, cemetery, and three acres where the Weeds owned a house, barn, and other structures just southwest of the grounds.⁶⁰

Elmer Miller and his wife Edna moved to California the following year, selling their interests in the east half of northeast quarter and property they owned in the northwest quarter of southeast quarter. Ezra and James Weed had already departed the community and were both living in Phoenix. In 1946, Enoch Weed and wife Izora sold a portion of their property setting off a series of sales lasting to the end of the decade. As part of this cycle, Jesse Weed sued his family members to remove his father's restrictions from the west half of the southwest quarter section. Eventually, the family deeded this property to him, except for Rachel's one-acre corner lot.⁶¹

In keeping with the transient pattern of the community's development, as Old Paths members left, they were replaced by other members of the congregation and 1945 was a banner year. Arriving in time for the fall semester were the Wheeler, Kalb, and Askew families, L.C. Shaw and her children, Anne Davenport and her children, original founder Arthur Wood and his wife, as well as a dozen others including a faculty of six and a cook. C. R. and L. B. James Pickett had also arrived to serve as pastors. This large number of arrivals necessitated a rehabilitation of existing buildings and the construction of new housing.⁶²

In 1946, Paris and Allie Smith deeded 2.3 acres west of the school grounds to evangelist minister Deward Schoolcraft, who had arrived in 1944 with his wife Polly to assume management the bible school. The Smiths then deeded their property in the west half of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter to their son Percy and his wife Jacqueline. Shortly thereafter, Paris and Allie died from injuries received in a car accident and Percy inherited the remainder of the Smith holdings in Weedville. The following year, Percy and Jacqueline deeded their property to the Schoolcrafts. Within a short time, the Schoolcrafts had amassed a large amount of the Smiths' and Elmer

⁶⁰ *Standard Certificate of Death 160* (Phoenix: Arizona Department of Health, 1942), 4 May 1942; *Book of Deeds* (MCRO, 1942), 370:175–179, 372:451–452 and 545–547, and 374:39.

⁶¹ *Book of Agreements* (MCRO, 1943), 57:188–189 and (1945), 69:189–190; *Book of Deeds* (MCRO, 1944), 401:465, 409:561 and 564, (1945), 424:251, 441:303–304, and , (1947), 573:577–578; *Docket* (MCRO, 1947), 108:207–208 and (1949), 368: 160–161; *Book of Miscellaneous* (MCRO, 1944), 67:27–29.

⁶² *Old Paths*, Fourth Issue 1945.

Weedville Historic Resources Report

Miller's former properties and began subdividing lots which would provide permanent housing for newly arriving Old Paths members.⁶³



Figure 9. Aerial photograph (1949) of the southwest quarter of Section 12, Township 3 North, Range 3 East. Flood Control District of Maricopa County.

⁶³ *Book of Deeds* (MCRO, 1946), 494:245–246 and 501:31–32 and (1947), 582:283–284; *Standard Certificate of Death* file nos. 325 and 326 (1946); *Docket* (MCRO, 1948), 118:451–458 and 128:231–232, and (1949), 386:310–313.

Weedville Historic Resources Report

In 1947, fourteen individuals incorporated the Old Paths Christian High School including Phebe Weed, daughter Rachel Weed Spurling, and sons Enoch and Ezra. An effort was made at this time to consolidate some of the Old Paths properties through various deeds and quit claims. This included a transfer of ownership of much of the property from the Schoolcrafts to Ezra Weed. After deciding that the Old Paths school grounds were too far from the urban area to be suitable for the needs of the high school, in 1949 the trustees moved the school to Phoenix. Two years later, the Old Paths Christian High School trustees sold the old school property to the Christian Workers Missionary Society, Inc. for \$10,000. The trustees used the funds to purchase land near 15th Avenue and Indian School Road and renamed the school Phoenix Christian High School.

The departure of the Old Paths Bible School created an exodus of Old Paths members from the southwest quarter of Section 12. Within the subsequent decade, most of the land around the school grounds was sold off by the Weed children and other bible school supporters. The World Gospel Mission (who acquired the school grounds from the Christian Workers Missionary Society) purchased some of the property to expand its Southwest Indian Ministries campus and the cemetery was placed in a trust and reserved for members of the former community and their respective descendants. Though the community created by Ora Weed as part of his vision to create an educational institution focused on *the old paths* no longer exists, the legacy of his utopian ideology is still evident in the historic resources found within the area known as Weedville.⁶⁴

Historic Resources

Research in the form of an inventory of properties within Weedville details the extant historic resources related to the life of the Old Paths community. Since the Weedville agricultural community developed in association with the Old Paths Bible School, the associated property types evaluated for their respective eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places include the school building, residences related to the school, irrigation works, streetscapes, and the cemetery. If eligible, these property types would be significant on the local level for their association with the development of a unique community in the Salt River Valley.

Buildings

To evaluate the integrity of the buildings, some assistance can be found within two previously developed reports for the preservation of historic properties. The first report,

⁶⁴ *Books of Articles of Incorporation* (MCRO, 1947), 112:398–408; *Docket* (MCRO, 1947), 6:274–275, (1948), 216:423–426, 233:367, 243:462, 248:446–447, and 297:465–466, (1949), 368:284–285 and 435:100–101, (1950), 657:522–523 and 658:208–209, (1951), 747:127–128 and 765:25–27.

Weedville Historic Resources Report

Peoria, Arizona: Historic Resource Survey, was prepared by Robert Carriker and Melanie Sturgeon in 1997 and focused primarily on historic residential properties within the original town boundaries (between 87th and Grand avenues and Washington and Monroe streets). Since the Carriker-Sturgeon report was developed in 1997, the survey's date range ended at 1947, allowing for the National Register's fifty-year age requirement. The historic buildings evaluated were primarily designed in the National Folk or bungalow style, with cost given the greatest consideration. Wood framing was ubiquitous, with clapboard or stucco sheathing. Gable fronts were also popular.⁶⁵

In 2006, Jodey Elsner wrote the second report entitled *City of Peoria Historic Property Survey Update*. As its title suggests, Elsner updated and expanded on the 1997 report, offering suggestions for the conservation of the downtown area and adding to the inventory of National Register eligible properties previously ineligible under the 1997 report.⁶⁶

Though Weedville is not located within Peoria's historic urban core, the Weedville area's period of significance, 1912 to 1949, falls with the historic period of the two aforementioned reports, and there are similarities in residential building designs. The two Peoria surveys also covered commercial buildings, churches and club houses, and prefabricated and moved structures. Weedville once possessed a similar list of building types, but the commercial building—a store where groceries, brooms, honey, and other items were sold—that was located on the northeast corner of 75th Avenue and Thunderbird Road, no longer exists. A broom manufacturing facility that was once located on the Weed family property is also no longer extant. The Old Paths Bible School 1926 dormitory was demolished by the current owners, though they have retained the original 1918 schoolhouse-chapel. Lastly, while there are prefabricated buildings within Weedville, they do not date to the historic period. Those buildings that are extant share similarities in their style to houses within the two aforementioned studies, albeit with the introduction of other building materials, specifically concrete and adobe.

Irrigation works

During the period of significance, 1912 through 1949, irrigation works could be found throughout the Salt River Valley. The urban expansion of the valley beginning in the late 1940s has led to the removal or tiling (piping) of most of the open laterals within the greater metropolitan area, which includes Peoria. Weedville, however, retains the majority of its historic irrigation delivery network, some components of which date to the period of significance. This includes the open irrigation laterals which are located along

⁶⁵ Robert Carriker and Melanie Sturgeon, *Peoria, Arizona: Historic Resource Survey* (Phoenix: Arizona State Parks, State Historic Preservation Office, 1997), 36.

⁶⁶ Jodey Elsner, *Historic Resource Survey Update: Peoria, Arizona* (City of Peoria, 2006), 1–8.

Weedville Historic Resources Report

Acoma Drive, Hearn Road, Watson Lane, and 71st, 72nd, and 73rd avenues, as well as between various parcels within the quarter section.

Streetscapes

Some of the roads into and within Weedville that were developed during the period of significance have changed very little. The streets are narrow and without contemporary accoutrements such as sidewalks and curbs. In some locations, these roads are abutted by irrigation ditches which were excavated by members of the Old Paths congregation and cohesively create streetscapes which further convey the historic look and feel of the area. The streetscapes are therefore an important visual feature and representative of Weedville's historical development.

Cemetery

Beginning with the first interment in 1921, the Old Paths Cemetery has provided the final resting place for forty members of the Old Paths congregation, including four generations of Weeds. The cemetery is privately owned by the trustees of the cemetery which consists of members of the Weed family and their successors.

Registration Requirements

For buildings, structures, and sites within Weedville to be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, they must have been constructed during the time period 1912 and 1949 and be located within the boundaries of the southwest quarter of Section 12, Township 3 North, Range 1 East. The buildings and structures must have been specifically associated with the Old Paths Bible School or used for agricultural pursuits related to the Weedville community.

Many of the buildings and structures associated with both the Old Paths Bible School and the Weedville community are no longer extant and the setting for the small number remaining may have changed, i.e., lots may have been reduced and the property boundaries may have changed since the historic period. Hence, there are only the schoolhouse and chapel building, a few residential buildings, irrigation structures, streetscapes, and the cemetery on which the aspects of integrity can be applied as an evaluation for eligibility for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. At the time of this report, no archaeological sites within the boundary were identified and therefore the criteria for eligibility in this report is limited to:

- A. Properties that have made a significant contribution to our broad patterns of history.
- B. Properties associated with the lives of significant persons.
- C. Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, represent the work of a master, possess high artistic values, or (in the case of a historic district) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

Weedville Historic Resources Report

Criterion A

For buildings, structures, and sites to be eligible under Criterion A in the area of significance of “Community Planning and Development,” they must retain the essential physical features that made up their character or appearance during the period 1912–1949. To qualify, the integrity requirements for buildings and structures with important historic associations may be less stringent than those nominated for their architectural significance alone; however, they must possess features that convey the location, materials, feeling, and the requisite association.

Criterion B

For buildings and structures to be eligible under Criterion B for their association with someone who made a specific contribution that can be identified and documented, the person (or persons) must also have been individually significant. A property is not eligible if its only justification for significance is that it was owned or used by a person who is a member of an identifiable profession, class, or social or ethnic group; it must be shown that the person gained importance within said profession or group and that the property reflects the time period when that significance was achieved. The association cannot be speculative and the property should be compared to other associated properties to best represent the person's historic contributions.

Under criteria A and B, with the exception of sites where there are no material cultural remains, the setting may be less important to convey the feeling and association. However, the buildings and structures must be in their original locations. Properties may also display evidence of historical function, such as outbuildings or irrigation structures. The original fabric and texture of buildings and structures must be evident as should significant features of original design.

Criterion C

For buildings and structures to be eligible under Criterion C for distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, the property must retain the majority of the features that illustrate its style such as massing, spatial relationships, proportion, pattern of windows and doors, texture of materials, and ornamentation. This criterion can also be used for properties that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components that may lack individual distinction as in a historic district, which is discussed below.

Under all criteria, if the property has been rehabilitated, the historic materials and significant features must have been preserved; it must be the actual resource and not a re-creation. A building or structure that has been significantly altered by incompatible additions, the application of materials inconsistent with the historic period in which they

Weedville Historic Resources Report

were constructed, or the removal of significant architectural details is excluded from eligibility under these criteria.

Criteria Considerations

Religion-related properties, as are found in Weedville, are not typically eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places unless they are an essential component to a historic district or obtain their historic significance from architectural distinction, artistic distinction, or historic importance. Cemeteries usually only qualify as contributors to historic districts or derive their historic significance from the graves of important persons, age, distinctive design features, or association with historic events. However, cemeteries can be eligible if they have achieved historic significance in a specific geographic or cultural context and typically only that portion of a historic cemetery that retains its historic integrity can be eligible. If the overall integrity has been lost because of the number and size of recent grave markers, some features such as buildings, structures, or objects that retain integrity may be considered as individual properties if they possess such historic or artistic importance that they can individually meet one or more of the requirements listed above.

Historic District

A historic district is typically a group of resources that are distinguishable as a historically significant, unified entity with an identity that is derived from the interrelationship of its features and their ability to convey its historic environment or the historic relationship of its components. It can be composed of both individually distinctive features and those that lack individual distinction, providing the majority of its components possess integrity and add to the district's historic character. As a whole, the district must also possess integrity and significance within its historic context. A district can contain components that do not contribute to its significance, depending on how the non-contributing elements affect its integrity.

A historic district must be a geographical area that is distinguishable from surrounding properties with boundaries based on the interrelationship of its components. It can also be made up of more than one definable significant area separated by non-significant areas where the elements are spatially discrete, the space is not related to the significance of the district, and visually continuity is not a factor in the district's significance. However, a non-contiguous historic district should not include isolated resources or small groups of isolated resources that were separated through demolition or new development.

Multiple Property Documentation Form

The Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) can be used to nominate to the National Register of Historic Places thematically-related properties or to establish

Weedville Historic Resources Report

registration requirements for properties that may be nominated in the future. It is not a nomination in its own right, but a cover document to use as a basis for evaluating and nominating multiple thematically-related historic properties.

Using a MPDF streamlines the process by facilitating the evaluation individually eligible properties in making comparisons of resources that share physical characteristics and historic associations and presenting that information. Information that is specific to each resource being nominated is submitted on individual nominations and in conjunction with the MPDF is submitted as a multiple property submission.

Inventory and Eligibility

In September 2014, the historic properties within the boundaries of the area known as Weedville were reviewed by the consultant and employees of the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office. Based on the location and integrity of the properties, the following recommendations were suggested:

1. Old Paths Schoolhouse and Chapel retains enough integrity to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and might be a contributor to a historic district.
2. 14047 North 72nd Lane does not retain enough integrity to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places nor as a contributor to a historic district.
3. Schoolcraft House, 14041 North 72nd Lane, retains enough integrity to be individually eligible in the National Register of Historic Places but not as a contributor to a historic district.
4. Pickett House, 14031 North 72nd Lane, does not retain enough integrity to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places nor as a contributor to a historic district.
5. 14027 North 72nd Lane does not retain enough integrity to be individually eligible in the National Register of Historic Places nor as a contributor to a historic district.
6. Askew House, 14015 North 73rd Avenue, retains enough integrity to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places but not as a contributor to a historic district.
7. Barker House, 14001 North 73rd Avenue, does not retain enough integrity to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places nor as a contributor to a historic district.
8. Old Paths Cemetery does not retain enough integrity to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places but might as a contributor to a historic district.
9. Ady House, 14027 North 72nd Lane, retains enough integrity to be individually eligible in the National Register of Historic Places but not as a contributor to a historic district.

Weedville Historic Resources Report

10. Ezra or Enoch Weed House, 7201 West Hearn Road, does not retain enough integrity to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places nor as a contributor to a historic district.
11. Miller House, 7106 West Hearn Road, retains enough integrity to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places but not as a contributor to a historic district.
12. Hood House, 14202 North 73rd Avenue. retains enough integrity to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places but not as a contributor to a historic district.
13. Wheeler House, 14202 North 73rd Avenue, does not retain enough integrity to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places nor as a contributor to a historic district.
14. 7339 West Hearn Road does not retain enough integrity to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places nor as a contributor to a historic district.
15. Rennels House, 7342 West Hearn Road, does not retain enough integrity to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places nor as a contributor to a historic district.
16. 7415 West Hearn Road does not retain enough integrity to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places nor as a contributor to a historic district.
17. Weedville Irrigation Works retains enough integrity to be individually eligible in the National Register of Historic Places.
18. 73rd Avenue Streetscape does not retain enough integrity to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places but is worthy of conservation.
19. 72nd Avenue Streetscape does not retain enough integrity to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places but is worthy of conservation.

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WEEDVILLE HISTORIC
PROPERTY INVENTORIES

CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed forms to the City of Peoria, Planning & Community Development Department, 9875 N. 85th Avenue, Peoria, AZ 85345 or Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85007, for listing on Peoria, Arizona, and National Register of Historic Places.

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: 1 Survey Area: Weedville

Historic Name(s): Old Paths Schoolhouse and Chapel

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 14202 North 73rd Avenue

City or Town: Peoria vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No.: 200-65-008

Township: 3N Range: 1E Section: 12 Quarter Section: SW Acreage: < 1

Block: Lot(s): Plat (Addition): Year of Plat:

Datum if other than WGS84: Latitude: 33.6140 Longitude: 112.2157 USGS 7.5' quad map: Glendale

Architect: not determined known source:

Builder: not determined known source:

Construction Date: 1918 estimated known source: Old Paths

STRUCTURAL CONDITION:

Good (Well-maintained; no serious problems apparent)

Fair (Some problems apparent) Describe:

Poor (Major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use:

bible school and chapel

Sources: Old Paths

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: August 14, 2014

View Direction (looking towards):

north

Negative No.:



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or the local community.)
- B. PERSONS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
- C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the 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.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

There are a number of buildings and structures on the campus, only two residences and the laterals date prior to 1949.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. LOCATION Original Site Moved date: _____ Original Site: _____
2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
Windows on the rear and sides have been filled in sometime after the period of significance. Soffit and fascia added to eaves.
3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)
Building is located on a campus among other buildings used for academic-related purposes.
Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:
There are more buildings on the campus property, and the property has been expanded.
4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): concrete Foundation: concrete Roof: asphalt, built up
Windows: Windows appear to be vinyl clad, single hung, and are slightly smaller than originals.
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? The windows were likely wooden, double hung.
Wall Sheathing: paint
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally?
5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)
The building is constructed of cast-in-place concrete.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

Individually listed Contributor Non-contributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ Determined eligible by keeper of National Register date: _____

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of HPO staff or survey consultant)

Property is is not eligible individually.
Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
 More information needed to evaluate
If not considered eligible, state reason: _____

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name and Affiliation: Vincent Murray, Arizona Historical Research Date: September 5, 2014
Mailing Address: 5025 N. Central Ave, Suite 575, Phoenix, Arizona 85012 Phone No.: (480) 829-0267

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Old Paths Schoolhouse and Chapel

Continuation Sheet No. 3

The building was built in 1918 to serve as the new bible school and chapel for the Old Paths congregation. It is a two-story with a rectangular plan measuring forty feet square built with cast-in-place concrete. The building has a front gable with four attic vents in the front and rear facades. The roof is low pitched roof with over hanging eaves. Two chimneys and two air conditioning units protrudes from the east and west fields of the roof. The latter were added after the period of significance.

A concrete stairway centered in the front façade leads to the chapel section of the building. Below the stairway is the entrance into the classroom portion of the building. Two sets of two windows flank the entrances. The windows are in a symmetric pattern and originally there were eight windows per wall. On the rear of the building, the window openings were enclosed, as were one opening one each side of the building. The windows are single-hung, single light sash clad in vinyl. The originals were wood, but of a similar design.

The building was built in 1918 to provide classrooms for the Old Paths Bible School and a chapel for the school and Old Paths community. It was used in this capacity until 1949, when the Old Paths Bible School moved to a new location. Though there have been changes to the building, such as window infill and air conditioning additions on the roof, it maintains a high level of integrity and continues to represent the geographical center of the Weedville community and is iconic in its presence on the Southwest Indian Ministries grounds.

The Old Paths Schoolhouse and Chapel is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places on a local level under criterion A for its association with community planning and development. The building was the planned center of a faith-based education-centered community that was unique in the history of the Salt River Valley of Arizona and was the physical and spiritual center of the Old Paths community.

The building is also eligible for listing in the National Register on a local level under Criterion B for its association with Reverend Ora Rush Weed. Weed was the leader of the Old Paths congregation and was the driving force in the development of the community and the school it surrounds. His initial efforts led to the migration of a number of settlers to the Peoria area and the eventual development of the Phoenix Christian United Schools which have been serving the Salt River Valley since 1949. The Old Paths School and Chapel reflects the time period when Ora Weed achieved his local significance.

The Old Paths Schoolhouse and Chapel is also eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places on a local level under criterion C as a unique representation of a two-story schoolhouse in the National Folk Style. The building is built of cast-in-place concrete, an uncommon material for school or church construction. While there have been some modifications, the design, materials, and workmanship continue to reflect the original architecture.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Old Paths Schoolhouse and Chapel

Continuation Sheet No. 4



Figure 1. Facing northwest.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

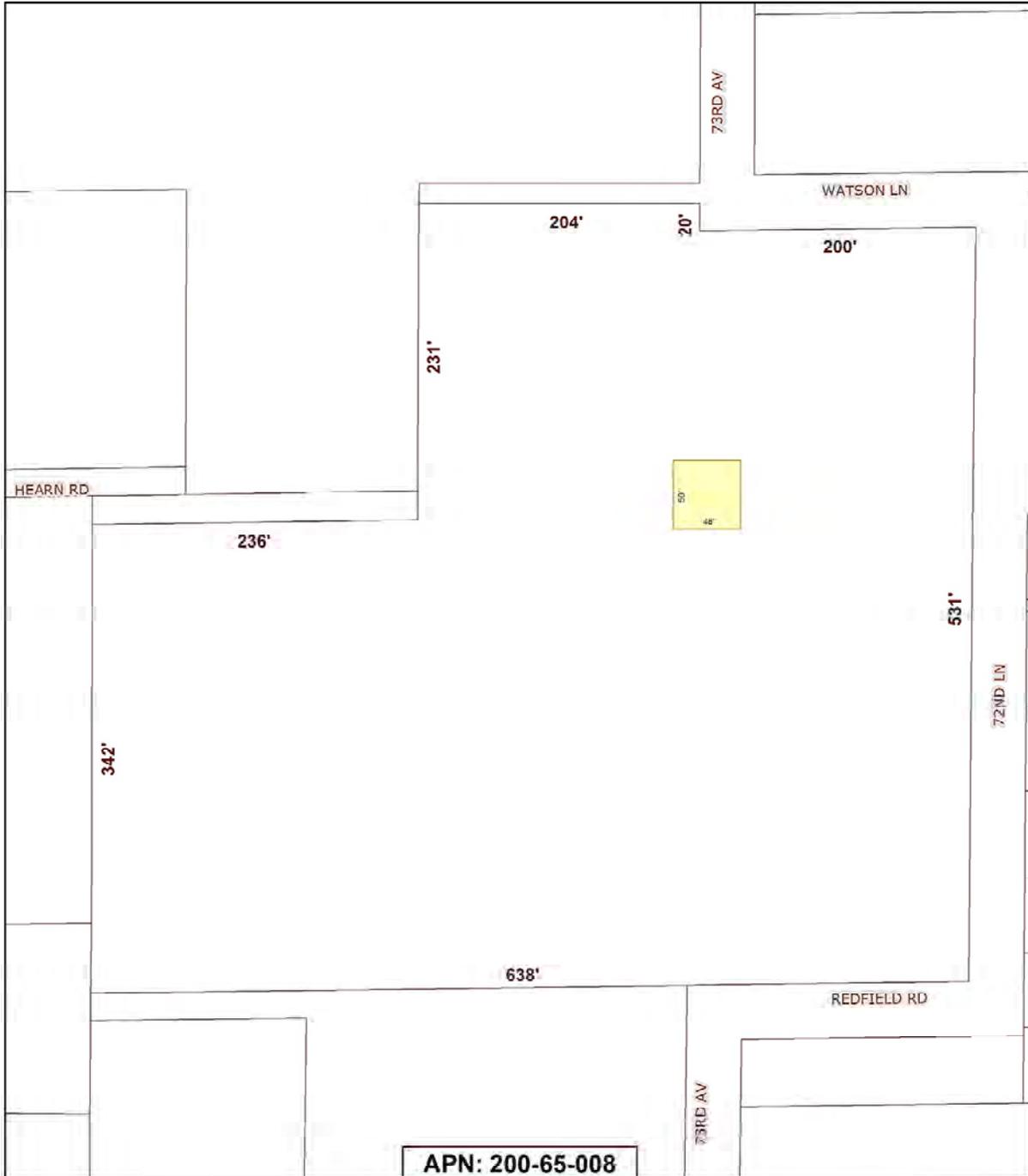
name of property Old Paths Schoolhouse and Chapel Continuation Sheet No. 5



Figure 2. Facing northeast.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
 HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
 CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Old Paths Schoolhouse and Chapel Continuation Sheet No. 6



APN: 200-65-008

Courtesy of Maricopa County Assessor's Office



- Building Footprints
- Peoria Parcels



80 Feet



CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed forms to the City of Peoria, Planning & Community Development Department, 9875 N. 85th Avenue, Peoria, AZ 85345 or Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85007, for listing on Peoria, Arizona, and National Register of Historic Places.

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: 2 Survey Area: Weedville

Historic Name(s):

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 14047 North 72nd Avenue

City or Town: Peoria vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No.: 200-68-011A

Township: 3N Range: 1E Section: 12 Quarter Section: SW Acreage: < 1

Block: Lot(s): Plat (Addition): Year of Plat:

Datum if other than WGS84: Latitude: 33.6142 Longitude: 112.2147 USGS 7.5' quad map: Glendale

Architect: not determined known source:

Builder: not determined known source:

Construction Date: Pre-1934 estimated known source: Old Paths, Salt River Project historic aerial

STRUCTURAL CONDITION:

Good (Well-maintained; no serious problems apparent)

Fair (Some problems apparent) Describe:

Poor (Major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use:

Residential

Sources: Old Paths, Maricopa County

Records

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: April 9, 2014

View Direction (looking towards):

East

Negative No.:



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or the local community.)
- B. PERSONS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
- C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the 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.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

Storage shed in rear of property

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. LOCATION Original Site Moved date: _____ Original Site: _____

2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
An addition on north side of unknown date (see continuation sheet). Wall cladding on addition matches that of main building indicating that exterior material is not original. Windows have been replaced with aluminum slider.

3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)
The area is a mixture of agricultural and residential lots varying in size. Property landscape is mature and well-maintained.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:
Greater residential density and increased number of buildings on school grounds across the street.

4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): wood frame Foundation: brick Roof: asphalt shingle
Windows: aluminum slider
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? unknown
Wall Sheathing: wood siding
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? unknown

5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)
Pyramidal roof

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

Individually listed Contributor Non-contributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ Determined eligible by keeper of National Register date: _____

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of HPO staff or survey consultant)

Property is is not eligible individually.
Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
 More information needed to evaluate
If not considered eligible, state reason: Lack of integrity due to exterior modifications

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name and Affiliation: Vincent Murray and Ryan Ehrfurth, Arizona Historical Research Date: September 5, 2014
Mailing Address: 5025 North Central Avenue, Suite 575, Phoenix, Arizona 85012 Phone No.: (480) 829-0267

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property 14047 North 72nd Avenue

Continuation Sheet No. 3

The house is single story, with an irregular plan and consisting of a main building and addition. The roof of the main building is medium pitched with gables centered over the front porch and in the rear on the original northeast corner. The façade is twenty-four feet wide with a twelve-foot wide façade on the addition. The porch is supported by wood columns. The main house has concrete porch steps, a brick foundation, and, wood framed walls, clad with hardboard siding. The addition has a shed roof, concrete foundation, and is also clad with hardboard siding. The windows are aluminum sliders. The lot has mature landscaping and delineated by a chain-link fence. The addition appears to be an enclosed carport, but has evidence of an earlier brick structure.

An accurate date for construction has yet to be located. According to the *Old Paths* newspaper, a “teachers cottage” was located on the east side of the school grounds in 1931. A 1934 historic aerial photographs show a house in this location. According to Phebe Weed, in 1944, the teachers cottage received an addition. Unfortunately, the resolution of the 1949 historic aerials obscures the existence or non-existence of an addition. The house is within an area of property that was sold between various leaders of the Old Paths congregation subsequent to the death of Ora Weed. Diligent research has not discovered the reason for the repetitive recordings of obscurely shaped property boundaries, but they were probably performed to quiet title. The boundaries of the property and those to the south appear to have been resolved by 1947 when the property was sold by D. B. Schoolcraft to Ezra Weed in 1947. If it is the same teachers cottage referenced in the *Old Paths* as early as 1918, it would likely be the oldest building in Weedville.¹

Regardless of its age, because of the modifications to the exterior cladding and windows (and likely its massing), the property does not retain enough integrity for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.



Figure 1. Facing east by southeast.



Figure 2. Facing south.

¹ *Old Paths*, July 1931 and Fourth Issue 1944; “Agreement,” *Docket* (Phoenix: Maricopa County Recorder’s Office, 1947), 98:364.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property 14047 North 72nd Avenue

Continuation Sheet No. 4



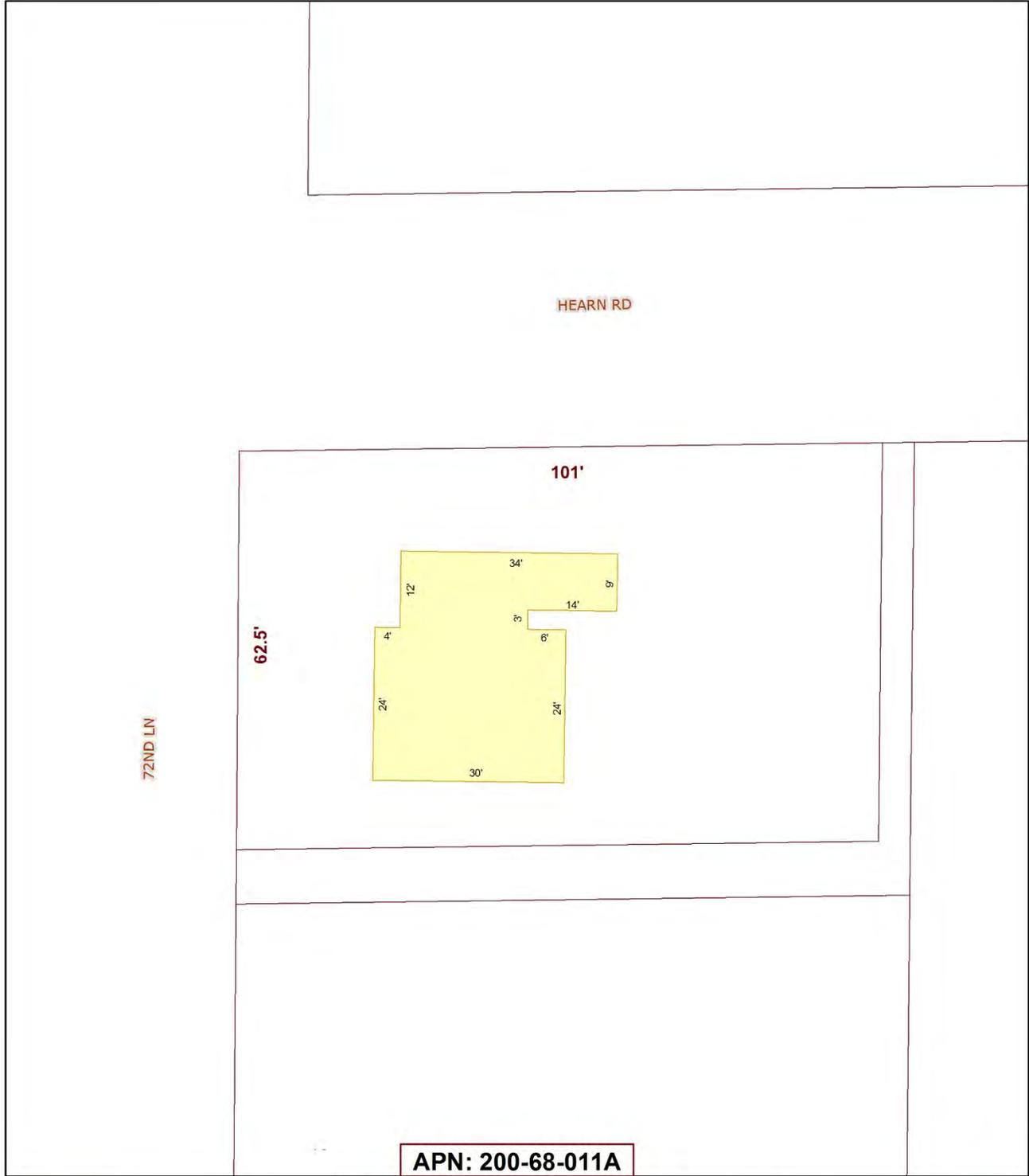
Figure 3. Facing south by southwest.



Figure 4. Facing east by northeast.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property 14047 North 72nd Avenue Continuation Sheet No. 5



Courtesy of Maricopa County Assessor's Office

-  Building Footprints
-  Peoria Parcels



10
Feet

NOTE
Map based on imprecise source information, subject to change and FOR GENERAL REFERENCE ONLY.



CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed forms to the City of Peoria, Planning & Community Development Department, 9875 N. 85th Avenue, Peoria, AZ 85345 or Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85007, for listing on Peoria, Arizona, and National Register of Historic Places.

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: 3 Survey Area: Weedville

Historic Name(s): Deward B. Schoolcraft House

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 14041 North 72nd Lane

City or Town: Peoria vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No.: 200-68-002A

Township: 3N Range: 1E Section: 12 Quarter Section: SW Acreage: < 1

Block: Lot(s): Plat (Addition): Year of Plat:

Datum if other than WGS84: Latitude: 33.6137 Longitude: 112.2148 USGS 7.5' quad map: Glendale

Architect: not determined known source:

Builder: not determined known source:

Construction Date: 1945 estimated known source: Old Paths newspaper

STRUCTURAL CONDITION:

Good (Well-maintained; no serious problems apparent)

Fair (Some problems apparent) Describe:

Poor (Major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use:

Residential

Sources: Old Paths, Maricopa County records

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: April 9, 2014

View Direction (looking towards):

East

Negative No.:



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or the local community.)
- B. PERSONS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
- C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the 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.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

Storage shed in rear, not historically significant.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

- 1. LOCATION Original Site Moved date: _____ Original Site: _____
- 2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
The rear sleeping porch was enclosed at an unknown date.

- 3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)
The area is a mixture of agricultural and residential lots varying in size. Property landscape is mature and well-maintained.

- Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:
Greater residential density and increased number of buildings on school grounds across the street.

- 4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): Concrete _____ Foundation: Concrete _____ Roof: Asphalt shingle _____
Windows: Aluminum sliding _____
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? _____
Wall Sheathing: Paint _____
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? _____
- 5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)
The house is built of concrete, which is typically not used for residential properties.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

Individually listed Contributor Non-contributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ Determined eligible by keeper of National Register date: _____

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of HPO staff or survey consultant)

Property is is not eligible individually.
Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
 More information needed to evaluate
If not considered eligible, state reason: _____

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name and Affiliation: Vincent Murray and Ryan Ehrfurth, Arizona Historical Research _____ Date: September 5, 2014
Mailing Address: 5025 North Central Avenue, Suite 575, Phoenix, Arizona 85012 _____ Phone No.: (480) 829-0267

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Deward B. Schoolcraft House

Continuation Sheet No. 3

The house was built for Schoolcraft when he was managing the Old Paths Bible School subsequent to the death of Ora Weed. It is one of a small number of homes built with concrete in the Weedville area and is similar in design to another home previously owned by Schoolcraft. It is one of two that were built concurrently on 72nd Lane for members of the Old Paths congregation in 1945. Schoolcraft lived in the house until 1947, when he sold the property to William and Alma Garner. The Garners were actively involved in the Grace Brethren Church and Grace Christian School.¹

The house is single story, with a rectangular plan and medium pitched, front gable roof with overhanging eaves. The façade is twenty-five feet wide with an eighteen-foot wide, gable roofed porch supported by concrete columns. The house has concrete walls and a concrete foundation and is located on a well-maintained lot with mature landscaping. The windows have been replaced with aluminum sliders and a sleeping porch on the rear of house was enclosed at an unknown date. These alterations are relatively insignificant and the design, materials, and workmanship are still reflected in the original architecture. Therefore, the Deward B. Schoolcraft House retains enough integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a rare example of a single family residential structure constructed of concrete.

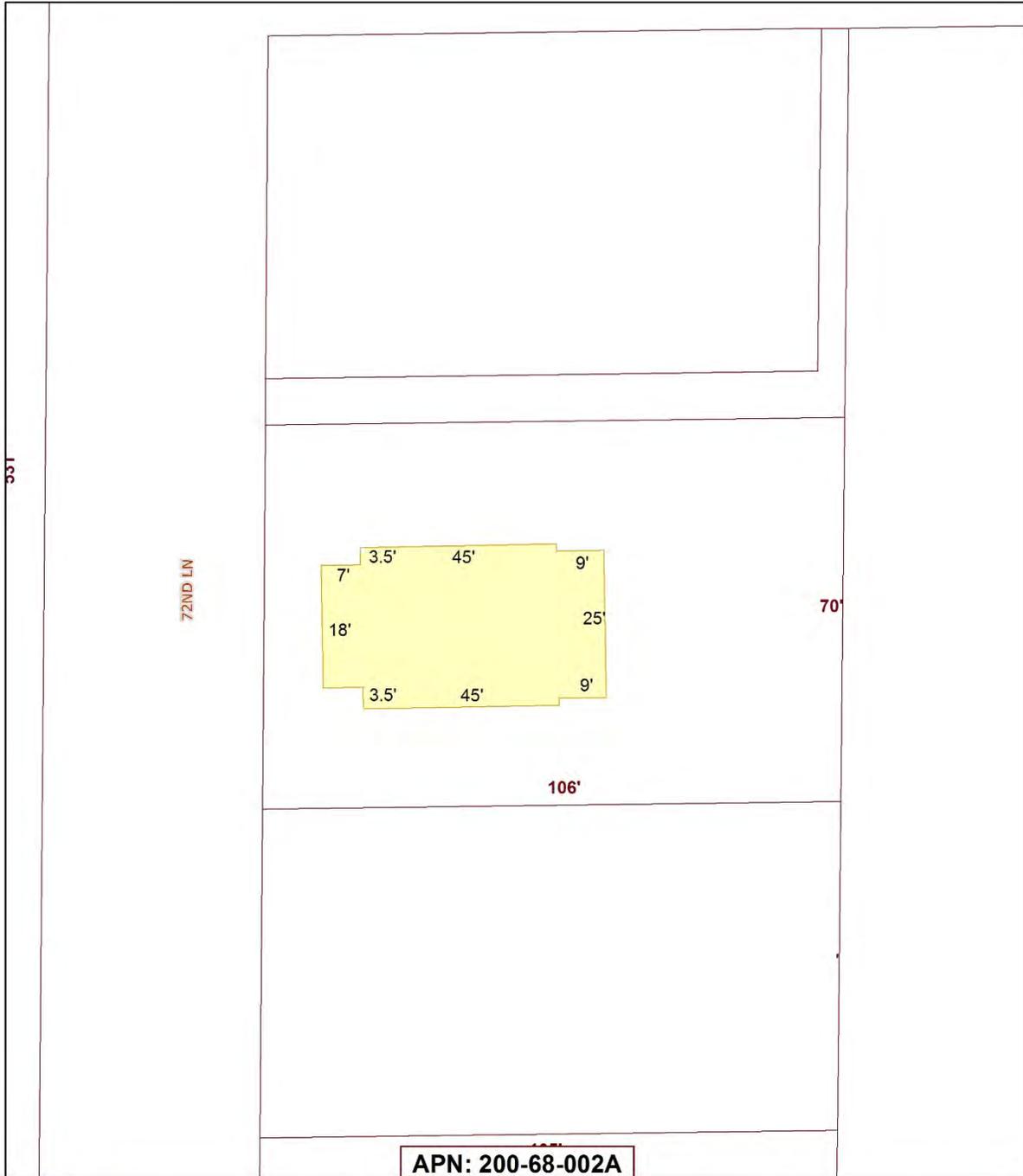


Figure 1. Facing east by northeast.

¹ *Old Paths*, First Issue 1945; *Book of Agreements* (Phoenix: Maricopa County Recorder's Office, 1947), 112:437-438; *Arizona Republic*, 17 May 2012.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Deward B. Schoolcraft House Continuation Sheet No. 4



Courtesy of Maricopa County Assessor's Office

-  Building Footprints
-  Peoria Parcels



20
Feet

NOTE
Map based on imprecise source
information, subject to change and
FOR GENERAL REFERENCE ONLY.



CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed forms to the City of Peoria, Planning & Community Development Department, 9875 N. 85th Avenue, Peoria, AZ 85345 or Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85007, for listing on Peoria, Arizona, and National Register of Historic Places.

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: 4 Survey Area: Weedville

Historic Name(s): Charles and L.B. James Pickett House

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 14031 North 72nd Lane

City or Town: Peoria vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No.: 200-68-008

Township: 3N Range: 1E Section: 12 Quarter Section: SW Acreage: < 1

Block: Lot(s): Plat (Addition): Year of Plat:

Datum if other than WGS84: Latitude: 33.6135 Longitude: 112.2148 USGS 7.5' quad map: Glendale

Architect: not determined known source:

Builder: not determined known source:

Construction Date: 1945 estimated known source: Old Paths newspaper

STRUCTURAL CONDITION:

Good (Well-maintained; no serious problems apparent)

Fair (Some problems apparent) Describe:

Poor (Major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use:

Residential

Sources: Old Paths, Maricopa County records

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: April 9, 2014

View Direction (looking towards):

Negative No.:



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or the local community.)
- B. PERSONS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
- C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the 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.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

Two shed structures which are not historic.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

- 1. LOCATION Original Site Moved date: _____ Original Site: _____
- 2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
Additions made to extend width of porch which was also enclosed.
- 3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)
The area is a mixture of agricultural and residential lots varying in size. Property landscape is mature and well-maintained.
Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:
Greater residential density and increased number of buildings on school grounds across the street.
- 4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): concrete Foundation: concrete Roof: asphalt shingle
Windows: aluminum slider
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? Unknown
Wall Sheathing: wood siding
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? Paint
- 5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)
The house is built of concrete, which is typically not used for residential properties.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

Individually listed Contributor Non-contributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ Determined eligible by keeper of National Register date: _____

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of HPO staff or survey consultant)

Property is is not eligible individually.
Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
 More information needed to evaluate
If not considered eligible, state reason: Property lacks integrity due to porch modifications, siding, and window replacement.

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name and Affiliation: Vincent Murray and Ryan Ehrfurth, Arizona Historical Research Date: September 5, 2014
Mailing Address: 5025 North Central Avenue, Suite 575, Phoenix, Arizona 85012 Phone No.: (480) 829-0267

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Charles and L.B. James Pickett House

Continuation Sheet No. 3

The house is single story, with a rectangular plan and medium pitched, front gable roof with overhanging eaves. The façade is twenty-seven feet wide with an eighteen-foot wide, gable roofed porch probably supported by concrete columns. The house has concrete walls and a concrete foundation and is located on a well-maintained lot with mature landscaping. The windows have been replaced with aluminum sliders and a front porch has been extended and enclosed at an unknown date. Wood siding was also added to the exterior. Changes to the building since the historic period, specifically the enclosing and additions to the front porch have made this property ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or as a contributor to a historic district.

The house was built for the Picketts when they assumed the positions of pastors at the Old Paths Bible School subsequent to the death of Ora Weed. It is one of a small number of homes built with concrete in the Weedville area and is similar in design to homes previously owned by Deward B. Schoolcraft. It is one of two that were built concurrently on 72nd Lane for members of the Old Paths congregation in 1945. The Picketts owned the house until 1948, when L.B. James sold the property to Edwin and Rachel Spurling after the death of Charles. The Rachel Spurling was the daughter of Ora and Phebe Weed.¹

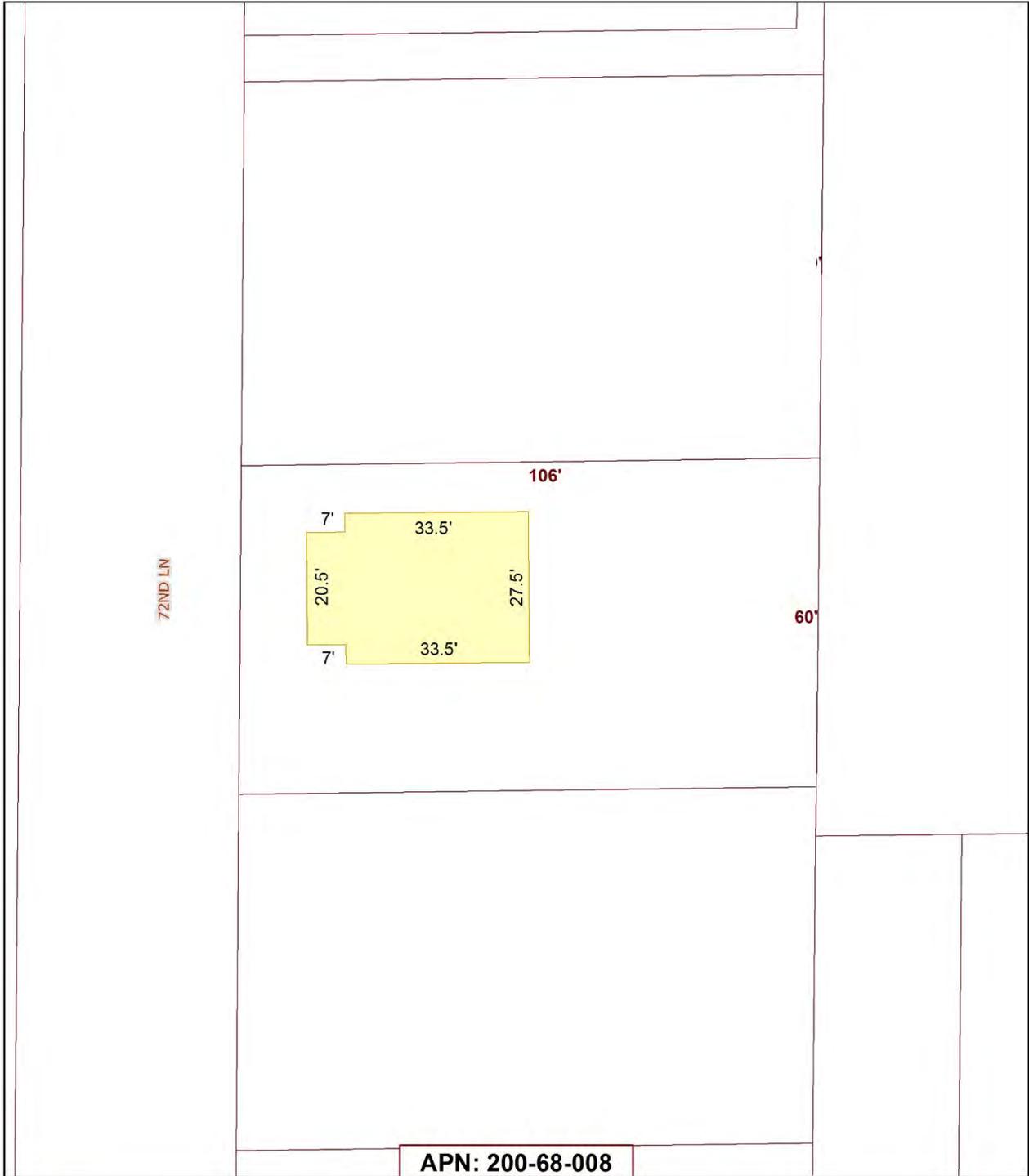


Figure 1. Clockwise from upper left: facing east by southeast, facing south by southwest, and facing east by northeast.

¹ *Old Paths*, First Issue 1945; "Agreement for Sale of Real Estate," *Docket* (Phoenix: Maricopa County Recorder's Office, 1949), 454:397-398.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Charles and L.B. James Pickett House Continuation Sheet No. 4



Courtesy of Maricopa County Assessor's Office

-  Building Footprints
-  Peoria Parcels



20 Feet

NOTE
Map based on geographic source
information, subject to change and
FOR GENERAL REFERENCE ONLY.



CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed forms to the City of Peoria, Planning & Community Development Department, 9875 N. 85th Avenue, Peoria, AZ 85345 or Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85007, for listing on Peoria, Arizona, and National Register of Historic Places.

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: 5 Survey Area: Weedville

Historic Name(s): _____

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 14027 North 72nd Lane

City or Town: Peoria vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No.: 200-68-018

Township: 3N Range: 1E Section: 12 Quarter Section: SW Acreage: < 1

Block: _____ Lot(s): _____ Plat (Addition): _____ Year of Plat: _____

Datum if other than WGS84: _____ Latitude: 33.6133 Longitude: 112.2148 USGS 7.5' quad map: Glendale

Architect: _____ not determined known source: _____

Builder: _____ not determined known source: _____

Construction Date: 1940 estimated known source: Maricopa County Assessor's Office

STRUCTURAL CONDITION:

Good (Well-maintained; no serious problems apparent)

Fair (Some problems apparent) Describe: _____

Poor (Major problems; imminent threat) Describe: _____

Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use:

Residential

Sources: Old Paths, Maricopa County records

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: April 9, 2014

View Direction (looking towards):

East

Negative No.: _____



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or the local community.)
- B. PERSONS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
- C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the 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.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

A small building in the rear of the property which may be used as a residence.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

- 1. LOCATION Original Site Moved date: _____ Original Site: _____
- 2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
A porch added to the rear of the building at unknown date.
- 3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)
The area is a mixture of agricultural and residential lots varying in size. Property landscape is mature and well-maintained.
Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:
Greater residential density and increased number of buildings on school grounds across the street.
- 4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): Wood frame Foundation: Concrete Roof: Asphalt shingle
Windows: Vinyl clad single hung
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? Likely wood double hung
Wall Sheathing: aluminum siding
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? Wood siding
- 5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

Individually listed Contributor Non-contributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ Determined eligible by keeper of National Register date: _____

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of HPO staff or survey consultant)

Property is is not eligible individually.

Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.

More information needed to evaluate

If not considered eligible, state reason: The property lacks integrity due to the aluminum siding and vinyl clad windows.

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name and Affiliation: Vincent Murray and Ryan Ehrfurth, Arizona Historical Research Date: September 5, 2014
Mailing Address: 5025 North Central Avenue, Suite 575, Phoenix, Arizona 85012 Phone No.: (480) 829-0267

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property 14027 North 72nd Lane

Continuation Sheet No. 3

The house is rectangular in form and has a medium pitch, cross gable roof. Its façade is twenty-six feet wide, with a narrow gabled porch supported by wood columns. Its foundation is concrete, the walls are sheathed in aluminum siding and the windows are vinyl clad single hung. The siding, which obscures the original walls of the building, have made it ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places due to its lack of integrity.

While diligent research has not uncovered a construction date, the building was likely built in the 1940s to serve as a residence for members of the Old Paths congregation who were working at the nearby bible school. The property was sold by the Old Paths Christian High School to Jesse C. Weed, the son of Ora Weed in 1948. Jesse sold the property around the same time to the Phoenix Savings Bank and Trust Company.¹



Figure 1. Facing east by southeast.



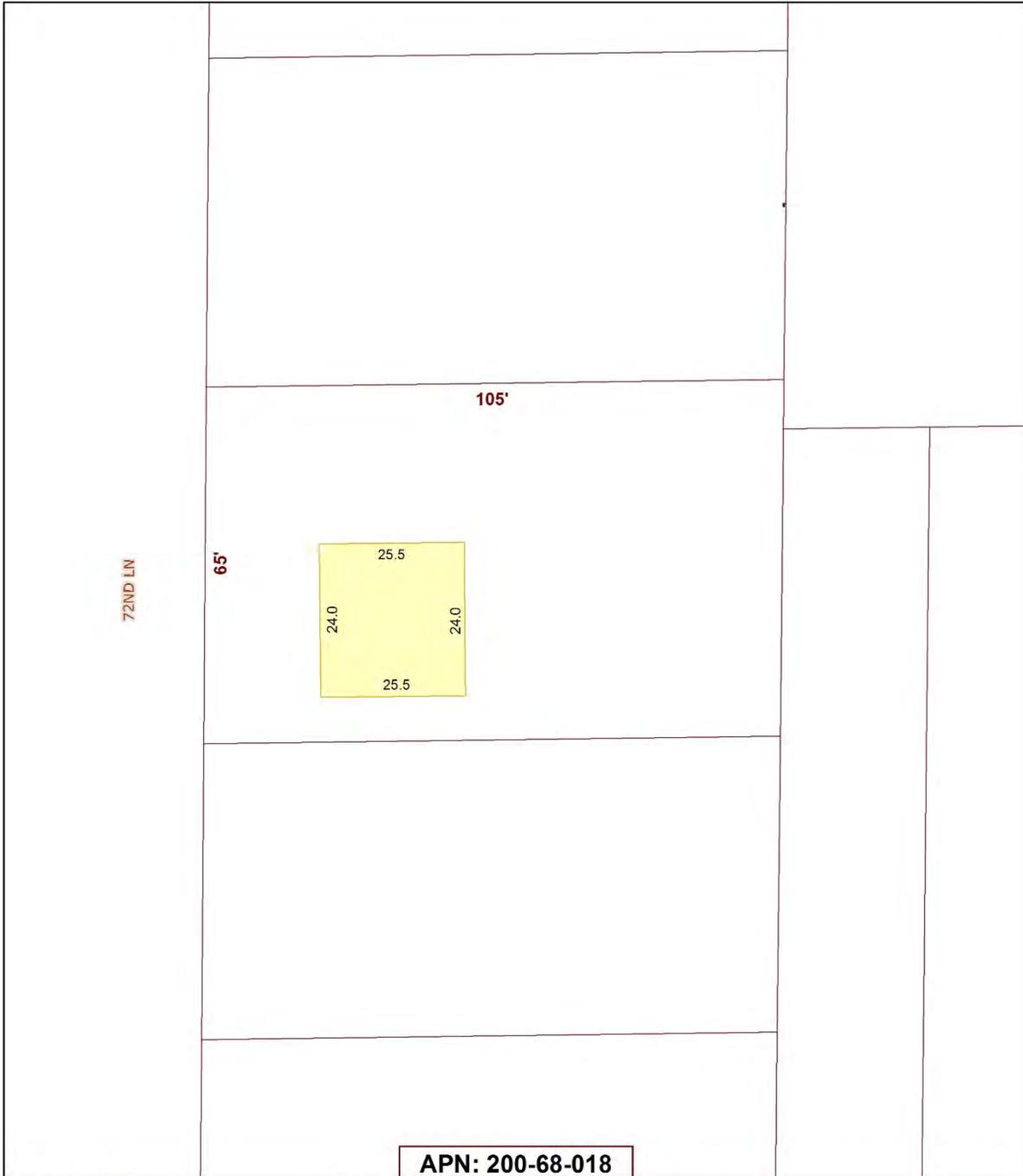
Figure 2. Facing east by northeast.

¹ "Warranty Deed," *Docket* (Phoenix: Maricopa County Recorder's Office, 1948), 242:586 and 262:22-23.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property 14027 North 72nd Lane

Continuation Sheet No. 4



Courtesy of Maricopa County Assessor's Office

-  Building Footprints
-  Peoria Parcels



20 Feet

NOTE
Map based on imprecise source
information, subject to change and
FOR GENERAL REFERENCE ONLY.



CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed forms to the City of Peoria, Planning & Community Development Department, 9875 N. 85th Avenue, Peoria, AZ 85345 or Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85007, for listing on Peoria, Arizona, and National Register of Historic Places.

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: 6 Survey Area: Weedville

Historic Name(s): Raymond and Laura Askew House

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 14015 North 73rd Avenue

City or Town: Peoria vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No.: 200-68-009

Township: 3N Range: 1E Section: 12 Quarter Section: SW Acreage: <1

Block: _____ Lot(s): _____ Plat (Addition): _____ Year of Plat: _____

Datum if other than WGS84: _____ Latitude: 33.6127 Longitude: 112.2155 USGS 7.5' quad map: Glendale

Architect: _____ not determined known source: _____

Builder: _____ not determined known source: _____

Construction Date: 1945 estimated known source: County Assessor, County Recorder

STRUCTURAL CONDITION:

Good (Well-maintained; no serious problems apparent)

Fair (Some problems apparent) Describe: Lintel on porch rotted.

Poor (Major problems; imminent threat) Describe: _____

Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use:

Rural residential

Sources: Maricopa County records, Old

Paths

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: April 9, 2014

View Direction (looking towards):

East

Negative No.: _____



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or the local community.)
- B. PERSONS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
- C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the 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.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

There are a number of buildings and structures—some temporary—located on the lot. None are from the period of significance.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

- 1. LOCATION Original Site Moved date: _____ Original Site: _____
- 2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
An arched gateway was added to the north end of the façade at an unknown date, though likely after the period of significance. A porch was also added to the front of the building sometime after construction.
- 3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)
Originally a rural residential property, the lot is bare, with neglected landscaping and a collection of boats and recreation vehicles.
Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:
The area has experienced an increase in residential density and an expansion of the school into agricultural fields.
- 4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): Concrete Foundation: Concrete Roof: tin
Windows: Vinyl clad single hung
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? Probably wood single or double hung
Wall Sheathing: Paint
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? _____
- 5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)
The house is one of a small number of houses in Weedville constructed of concrete.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

Individually listed Contributor Non-contributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ Determined eligible by keeper of National Register date: _____

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of HPO staff or survey consultant)

Property is is not eligible individually.
Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
 More information needed to evaluate
If not considered eligible, state reason: _____

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name and Affiliation: Vincent Murray and Ryan Ehrfurth, Arizona Historical Research Date: September 5, 2014
Mailing Address: 5025 North Central Avenue, Ste 575, Phoenix, Arizona 85012 Phone No.: (480) 829-0267

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Raymond and Laura Askew House

Continuation Sheet No. 3

The house has a rectangular plan, twenty-seven feet wide and forty feet in length. It has a medium pitch, tin-clad, front gable roof, with a twenty-three-foot wide, gable roofed porch supported by wood columns and centered on the façade. The house is built of cast-in-place concrete, with wood gables, and shares similarities in its original design with other building in the Weedville area. However, unlike the other properties, the pitch of the gable on the porch is different from the house, as are its construction materials, indicating that it was added after initial construction. The lot is delineated in the front by a short, chain link fence. The wooden windows, which were likely double hung, were replaced in the 1980s with a similar style, though vinyl clad. The roof is the original tin roof.

Dewey and Josephine Barker purchased the property for \$450 as a larger lot from Elmer J. Miller on December 21, 1944. Barker then subdivided the lot and sold this property—the northern portion—to Raymond and Laura Askew on December 31, 1944 for the sum of \$300. It is likely that the house was erected for the Askews shortly after its purchase from the Barkers. The Askews were active in the creation of the Church of God Holiness, which is now known as the Wesleyan Bible Church, in Phoenix. The Askews sold the property to W. L. and Blanche Milsap in 1947, who in turn sold it to James and Marie Copenhaver in 1952. The present owners bought it from the Copenhavers in 1956.¹

The building retains enough integrity to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architecture as a unique example of a concrete single-family residential building. However, because its setting has been changed by increased density and newer construction in its vicinity, it is not recommended as a contributor to a historic district.



Figure 1. Facing east by northeast.

¹ *Book of Agreements* (Phoenix: Maricopa County Recorder's Office, 1945), 69:189 and 83:481-482; *Book of Deeds* (MCRO, 1945), 468:547-548; *Docket* (MCRO, 1947), 108:209-210; (1952), 1027:353; and (1956), 1970:242-244.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Raymond and Laura Askew House

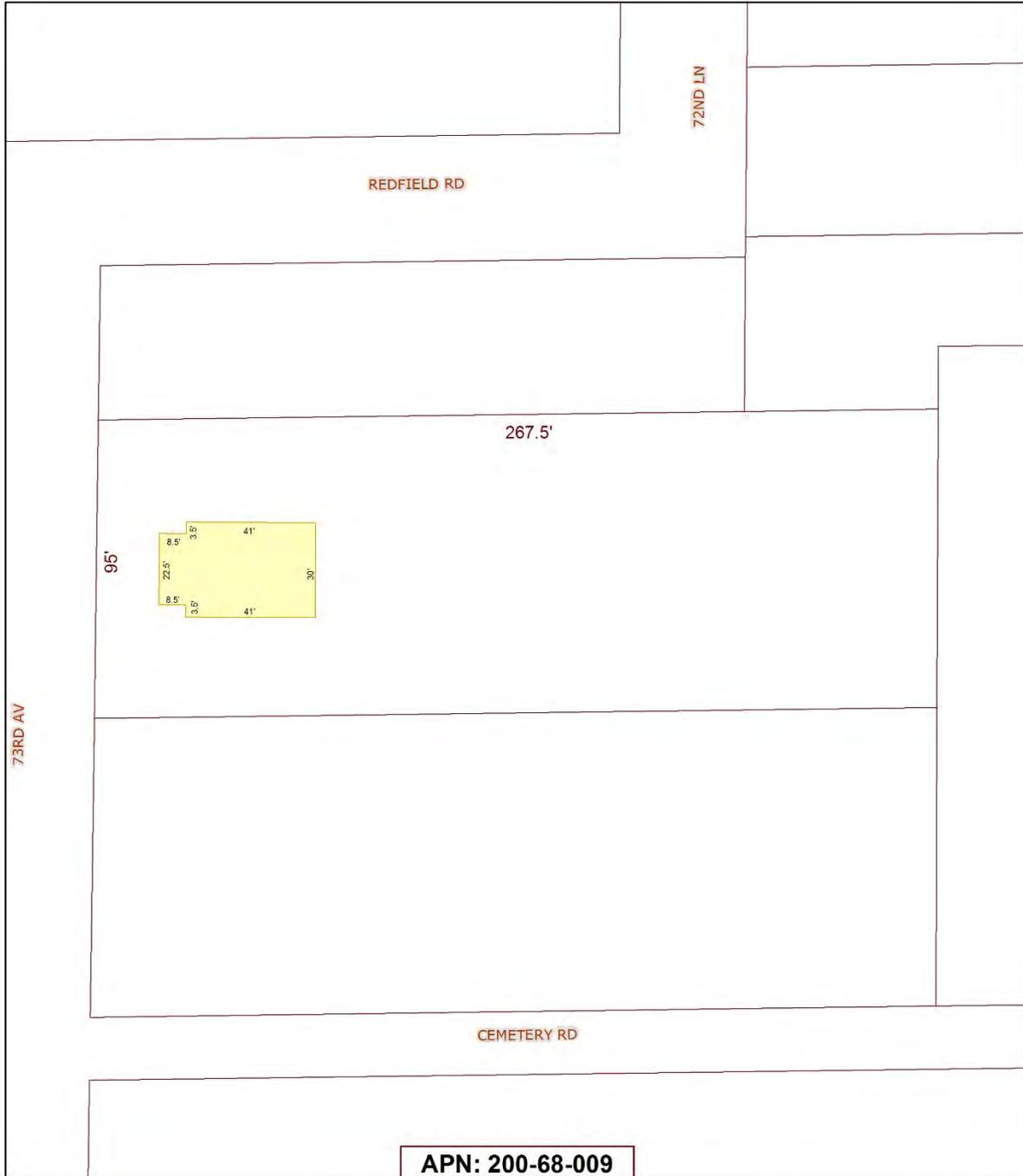
Continuation Sheet No. 4



Figure 2. Facing east by southeast.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Raymond and Laura Askew House Continuation Sheet No. 5



Courtesy of Maricopa County Assessor's Office

-  Building Footprints
-  Peoria Parcels

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30
Feet

NOTE
Map based on imprecise source information, subject to change and FOR GENERAL REFERENCE ONLY.



CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed forms to the City of Peoria, Planning & Community Development Department, 9875 N. 85th Avenue, Peoria, AZ 85345 or Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85007, for listing on Peoria, Arizona, and National Register of Historic Places.

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: 7 Survey Area: Weedville

Historic Name(s): Dewey and Josephine Barker House

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 14001 North 73rd Avenue

City or Town: Peoria vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No.: 200-68-006

Township: 3N Range: 1E Section: 12 Quarter Section: SW Acreage: < 1

Block: Lot(s): Plat (Addition): Year of Plat:

Datum if other than WGS84: Latitude: 33.6124 Longitude: 112.2155 USGS 7.5' quad map: Glendale

Architect: not determined known source:

Builder: not determined known source:

Construction Date: 1945 estimated known source: Old Paths

STRUCTURAL CONDITION:

Good (Well-maintained; no serious problems apparent)

Fair (Some problems apparent) Describe:

Poor (Major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use:

Rural residential

Sources: Maricopa County Assessor, Old Paths

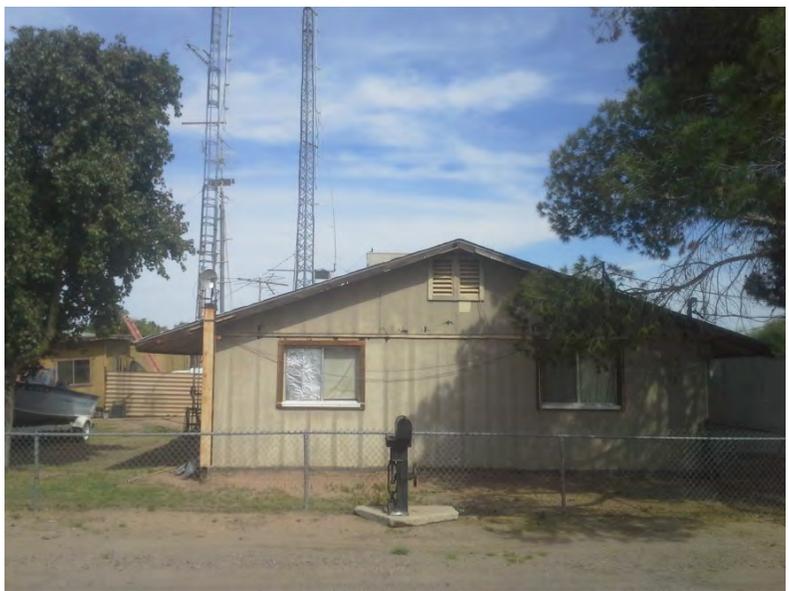
PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: April 9, 2014

View Direction (looking towards):

east

Negative No.:



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or the local community.)
- B. PERSONS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
- C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the 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.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

There are a number of buildings and structures—some temporary—located on the lot. None are from the period of significance.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

- 1. LOCATION Original Site Moved date: _____ Original Site: _____
- 2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
The front porch was enclosed and additions made on the south side of the building, both at an unknown time.
- 3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)
Originally a rural residential property, the lot has neglected landscaping, and has the appearance of a scrap yard.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:
The area has experienced an increase in residential density and an expansion of the school into agricultural fields.
- 4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): concrete Foundation: concrete Roof: asphalt built up
Windows: aluminum slider and wood hung
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? Wood single or double hung
Wall Sheathing: paint and backer board
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? Paint
- 5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)
The house is one of a small number of houses constructed of concrete.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

Individually listed Contributor Non-contributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ Determined eligible by keeper of National Register date: _____

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of HPO staff or survey consultant)

Property is is not eligible individually.
Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
 More information needed to evaluate
If not considered eligible, state reason: The property lacks integrity in setting and materials.

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name and Affiliation: Vincent Murray and Ryan Ehrfurth, Arizona Historical Research Date: May 26, 2014
Mailing Address: 5025 North Central Avenue, Suite 575, Phoenix, Arizona 85012 Phone No.: (480) 829-0267

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Dewey and Josephine Barker House

Continuation Sheet No. 3

The house has a rectangular plan, twenty-seven feet wide and forty-five feet in length. It has a medium pitch, asphalt shingle, front gable roof. The house is built of cast-in-place concrete, with wood gables, and shares similarities in its original design with other building in the Weedville area. However, unlike the other properties, the roof gable extends over the porch. The porch was later enclosed, and the entrance moved from the front of the house to the side addition creating a new porch and entrance.

The materials used for the enclosed porch and addition are backer board panels and the windows introduced to these areas of the house are aluminum sliders (the original windows were wood hung). The lot is delineated in the front by a short, chain link fence. Because of the addition and porch enclosure, the building does not retain enough integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Dewey and Josephine Barker purchased the property for \$450 as a larger lot from Elmer J. Miller on December 21, 1944. Dewey Barker then subdivided the lot and sold the adjacent property—the northern portion—to Raymond and Laura Askew. The house was built by the Barkers in early 1945 shortly after they moved to Weedville. The Barkers were active Old Paths missionaries in the Surprise area.¹

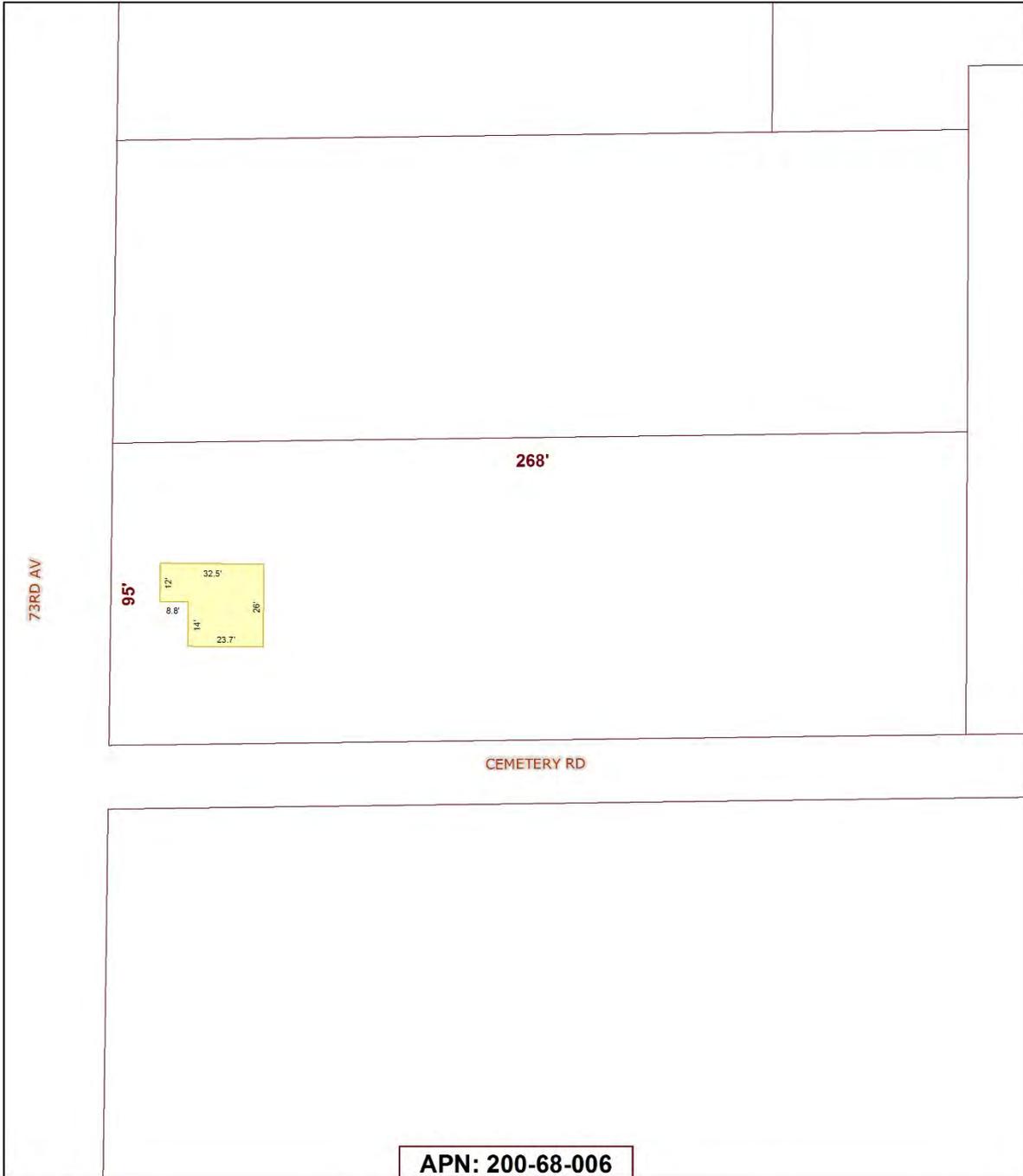


Figure 1. Clockwise from above. Facing east, facing north, and facing east into rear yard.

¹ *Book of Agreements* (Phoenix: Maricopa County Recorder's Office, 1945), 69:189 and 83:481-482; *Old Paths*, First Issue 1945 and First Issue 1947.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Dewey and Josephine Barker House Continuation Sheet No. 4



APN: 200-68-006



Courtesy of Maricopa County Assessor's Office

-  Building Footprints
-  Peoria Parcels



30
Feet

NOTE
Map based on historical source
information, subject to change and
FOR GENERAL REFERENCE ONLY.



CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed forms to the City of Peoria, Planning & Community Development Department, 9875 N. 85th Avenue, Peoria, AZ 85345 or Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85007, for listing on Peoria, Arizona, and National Register of Historic Places.

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: 8 Survey Area: Weedville

Historic Name(s): Old Paths Cemetery

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address:

City or Town: Peoria vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No.: 200-68-015

Township: 3N Range: 1E Section: 12 Quarter Section: SW Acreage: < 1

Block: Lot(s): Plat (Addition): Year of Plat:

Datum if other than WGS84: Latitude: 33.6124 Longitude: 112.2138 USGS 7.5' quad map: Glendale

Architect: not determined known source:

Builder: not determined known source:

Construction Date: 1921 estimated known source: Old Paths newspaper

STRUCTURAL CONDITION:

Good (Well-maintained; no serious problems apparent)

Fair (Some problems apparent) Describe:

Poor (Major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use:

Cemetery

Sources: Old Paths, Maricopa County

Assessors

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: August 14, 2014

View Direction (looking towards):

east

Negative No.:



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or the local community.)
- B. PERSONS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
- C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the 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.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

- 1. LOCATION Original Site Moved date: _____ Original Site: _____
- 2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)

- 3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)
Originally surrounded by agricultural properties, there has been some contemporary residential infill nearby.
Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:
Greater density in residential development.
- 4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): N/A Foundation: N/A Roof: N/A
Windows: N/A
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? _____
Wall Sheathing: N/A
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? _____
- 5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)
N/A

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

Individually listed Contributor Non-contributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ Determined eligible by keeper of National Register date: _____

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of HPO staff or survey consultant)

Property is is not eligible individually.
Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
 More information needed to evaluate
If not considered eligible, state reason: _____

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name and Affiliation: Vincent Murray, Arizona Historical Research Date: September 6, 2014
Mailing Address: 5025 North Central Avenue, Suite 575, Phoenix, AZ 85012 Phone No.: (480) 829-0267

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Old Paths Cemetery Continuation Sheet No. 3

The Old Paths Cemetery is approximately 105 feet square and accessed via one of two gravel roads, 72nd Avenue and the appropriately named Cemetery Road. The roads meet by wrapping around the north and west sides of the cemetery delineating the cemetery space from residential lots. To the south and east of the property are two agricultural lots. The cemetery is surrounded by a five-foot tall chain link fence with access provided by a gate on the north side.

The grounds are covered in a layer of decomposed granite to provide weed control. A suspended iron sign placed near the center of the cemetery proclaims the cemetery's name, and a school bell from the nearby Old Paths School House and Chapel is mounted to three poles and sounded every Memorial Day.

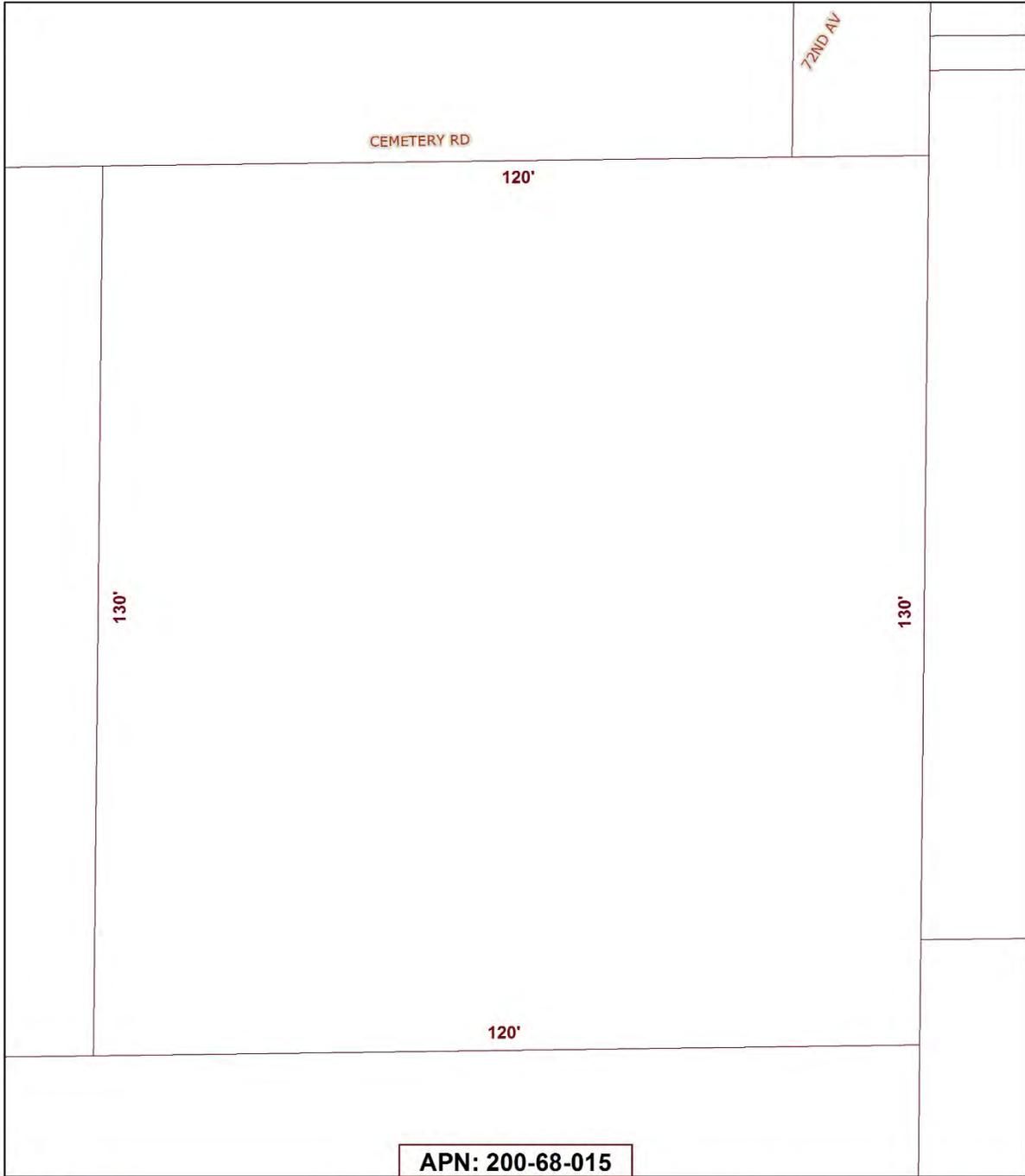
The cemetery was established in 1921 for members of the Old Paths congregation who were living in Weedville community. It currently has forty interments and is still in use. The majority of burials occurred after the period of significance. The cemetery is maintained by former community members and their families. Since the cemetery remains active with internments dating to the present, it does not possess the integrity needed for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. However, it may be eligible as a contributor to a historic district if included with the Old Paths School House and Chapel. Additional information is needed for further determination.



Figure 1. Facing south by southwest.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Old Paths Cemetery Continuation Sheet No. 4



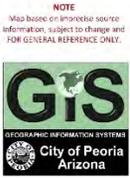
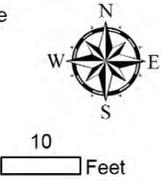
APN: 200-68-015

Courtesy of Maricopa County Assessor's Office



 Peoria Parcels

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CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed forms to the City of Peoria, Planning & Community Development Department, 9875 N. 85th Avenue, Peoria, AZ 85345 or Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85007, for listing on Peoria, Arizona, and National Register of Historic Places.

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: 9 Survey Area: Weedville

Historic Name(s): Edwin and Mina Ady House

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 14034 North 72nd Avenue

City or Town: Peoria vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No.: 200-68-017J

Township: 3N Range: 1E Section: 12 Quarter Section: SW Acreage: < 1

Block: Lot(s): Plat (Addition): Year of Plat:

Datum if other than WGS84: Latitude: 33.6129 Longitude: 112.2137 USGS 7.5' quad map: Glendale

Architect: not determined known source:

Builder: not determined known source:

Construction Date: 1939 estimated known source: Owner

STRUCTURAL CONDITION:

Good (Well-maintained; no serious problems apparent)

Fair (Some problems apparent) Describe: The chimney shows sign of spalling and erosion.

Poor (Major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use:

Residential

Sources: Maricopa County records

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: 04/09/2014

View Direction (looking towards):

West

Negative No.:



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or the local community.)
- B. PERSONS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
- C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the 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.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

A detached carport and storage room, as well as a tin shed, all of an unknown age.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

- 1. LOCATION Original Site Moved date: _____ Original Site: _____
- 2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
The house has a shed roofed addition on the south side of an unknown date. It may have begun as a carport that was later enclosed.
- 3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)
The area is rural residential, a mixture of single family residential and agricultural properties.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:
There is greater residential density and new construction.
- 4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): adobe Foundation: concrete Roof: asphalt shingle
Windows: Wood hung and steel casement
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? unknown
Wall Sheathing: stucco
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? _____
- 5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)
The house is built out of adobe which is a unique building material for residential properties within the city of Peoria.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

Individually listed Contributor Non-contributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ Determined eligible by keeper of National Register date: _____

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of HPO staff or survey consultant)

Property is is not eligible individually.
Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
 More information needed to evaluate
If not considered eligible, state reason: _____

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name and Affiliation: Vincent Murray and Ryan Ehrfurth, Arizona Historical Research Date: September 4, 2014
Mailing Address: 5025 North Central Avenue, Suite 575, Phoenix, Arizona 85012 Phone No.: (480) 829-0267

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Edwin and Mina Ady House

Continuation Sheet No. 3

The main house has a rectangular plan with a medium pitch, side gable roof. The walls are adobe clad in stucco. The entrance is via a gabled portico supported with metal columns. Windows are a combination of wood hung and steel casement. A shed room addition on the south end of the house is clad with wood siding and is likely an enclosed carport. Outbuildings include a carport-shed and a tin shed, both of an unknown age. The lot is flood irrigated and access to the property is via gravel roads.

Though it has an addition and there are some repair issues with the adobe, the house retains enough integrity in design, materials, and workmanship to be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C as a rare example of a single family residence built from unique construction materials. It is believed to be the only adobe house outside of downtown Peoria, where there is one.

The house was built circa 1939 for Edwin and Mina Ady who were members of the Old Path congregation and involved in missionary work in the Deer Valley area north of Phoenix. According to local Ken Johnson, it was one of two adobe homes built for the Schlekau-Ady family (in-laws) who came to Weedville in the late 1930s (the other is no longer extant).¹



Figure 1. Facing west by southwest.

¹ *Old Paths*, January and March 1943; conversation with Ken Johnson, 11 August 2014.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Edwin and Mina Ady House

Continuation Sheet No. 4



Figure 2. Facing west by northwest.



Figure 3. Facing west.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Edwin and Mina Ady House

Continuation Sheet No. 5



Figure 4. Facing north by northwest.

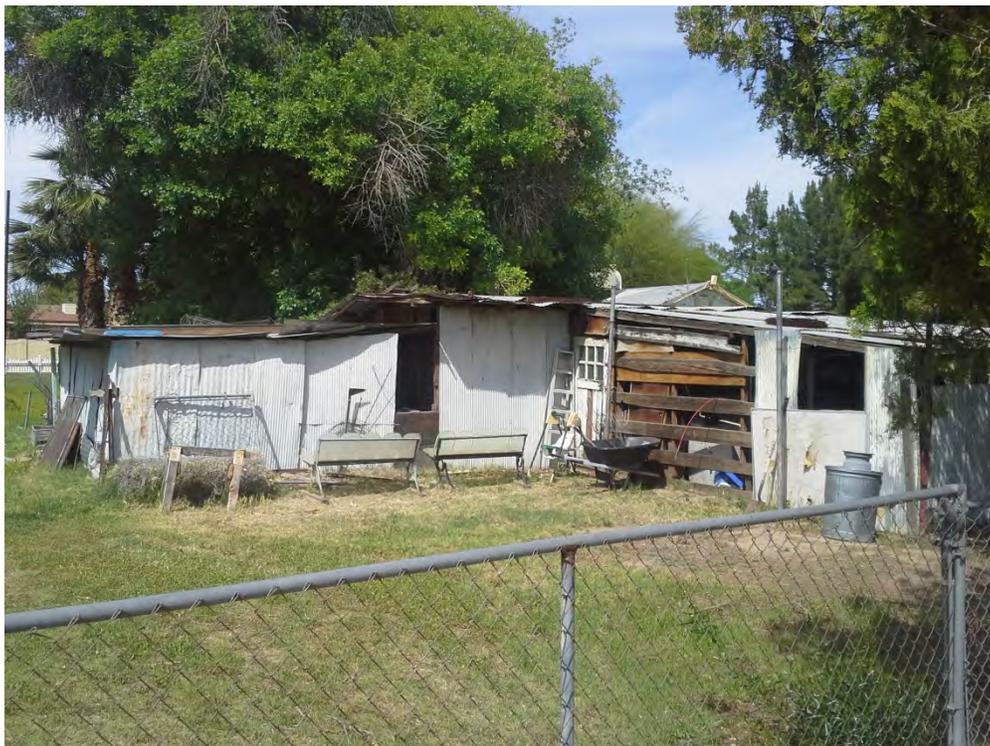
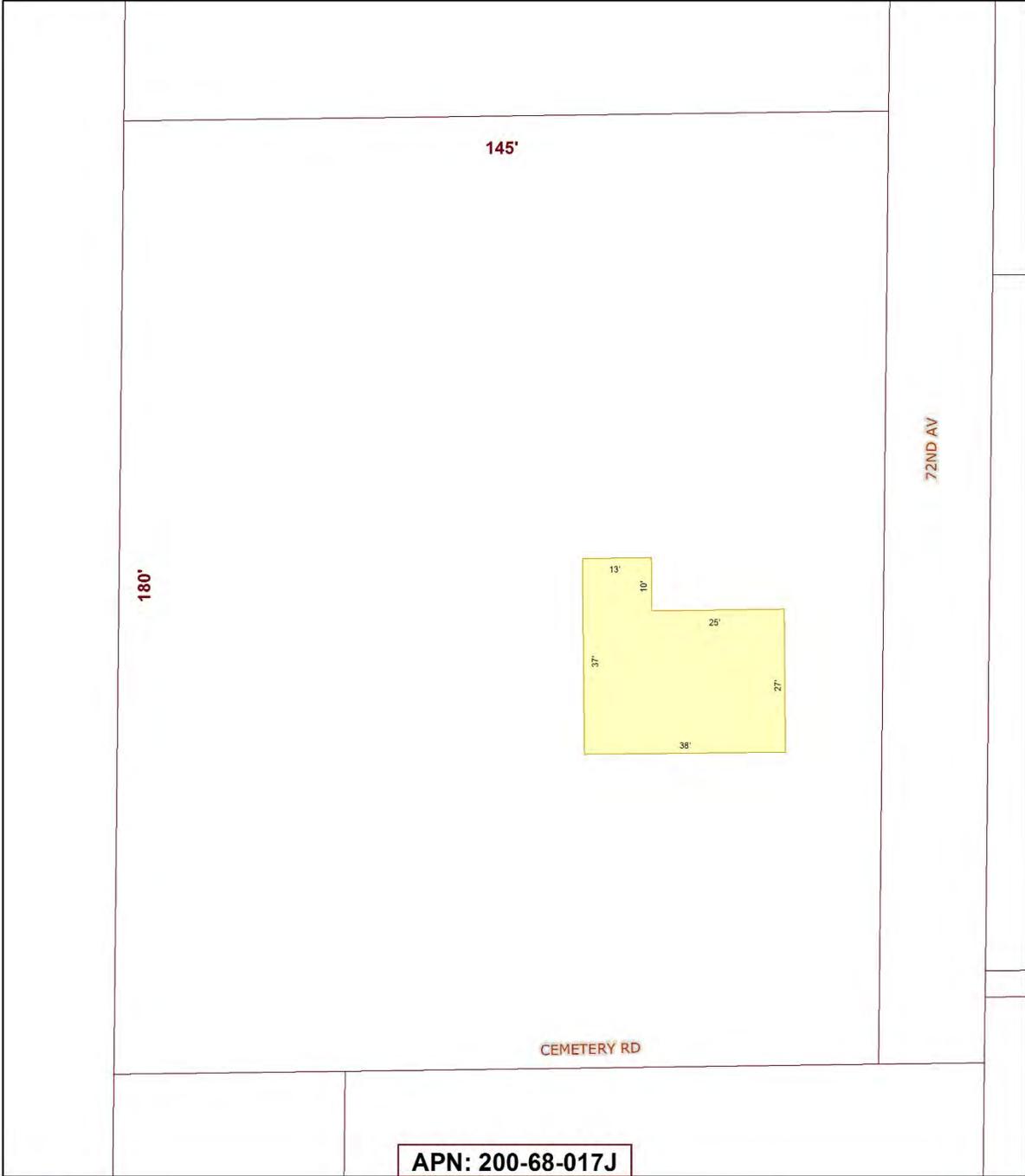


Figure 5. Facing north by northeast.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Edwin and Mina Ady House

Continuation Sheet No. 6

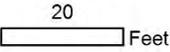


APN: 200-68-017J

Courtesy of Maricopa County Assessor's Office



-  Building Footprints
-  Peoria Parcels



NOTE
Map based on imprecise source
information, subject to change and
FOR GENERAL REFERENCE ONLY.



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CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed forms to the City of Peoria, Planning & Community Development Department, 9875 N. 85th Avenue, Peoria, AZ 85345 or Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85007, for listing on Peoria, Arizona, and National Register of Historic Places.

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: 10 Survey Area: Weedville

Historic Name(s): Ezra or Enoch Weed House

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 7201 West Hearn Road

City or Town: Peoria vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No.: 200-68-004A

Township: 3N Range: 1E Section: 12 Quarter Section: SW Acreage: < 1

Block: Lot(s): Plat (Addition): Year of Plat:

Datum if other than WGS84: Latitude: 33.6138 Longitude: 112.2143 USGS 7.5' quad map: Glendale

Architect: not determined known source:

Builder: not determined known source:

Construction Date: 1930 estimated known source: Salt River Project

STRUCTURAL CONDITION:

Good (Well-maintained; no serious problems apparent)

Fair (Some problems apparent) Describe:

Poor (Major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use:

Rural residential

Sources: Maricopa County records

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: April 9, 2014

View Direction (looking towards):

South

Negative No.:



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or the local community.)
- B. PERSONS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
- C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the 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.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

Pool house/garage located in rear of property and a detached carport in the front.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

- 1. LOCATION Original Site Moved date: _____ Original Site: _____
- 2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
The original house was significantly smaller and it is likely that the original building was only the west side of the main house.

- 3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)
The area is a mixture of agricultural and residential lots varying in size. Property landscape is mature and well-maintained.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:
Greater residential density and increased number of buildings on school grounds across the street.

- 4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): unknown Foundation: concrete Roof: asphalt single
Windows: vinyl clad single and double hung
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? Likely wood double hung.
Wall Sheathing: Stucco
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? Unknown

- 5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

Individually listed Contributor Non-contributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ Determined eligible by keeper of National Register date: _____

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of HPO staff or survey consultant)

Property is is not eligible individually.
Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
 More information needed to evaluate
If not considered eligible, state reason: Lack of integrity due to modifications.

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name and Affiliation: Vincent Murray and Ryan Ehrfurth Date: September 14, 2014
Mailing Address: 5025 North Central Avenue, Suite 575, Phoenix, Arizona 85012 Phone No.: (480) 829-0267

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Ezra or Enoch Weed House

Continuation Sheet No. 3

This property is listed with the Maricopa County Assessor's Office as having a construction date of 1945, which would be within the period of significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. However, historic aerials accessed from Salt River Project (1934) and the Flood Control District of Maricopa County (1949 to present), show that the current main building on the site are significantly larger than what existed during the period of significance. Consequently, this property is neither individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places nor as a contributor to a historic district due to its lack of integrity.

The property was deeded by Ora and Phebe Weed to their son Ezra and his wife Clemma in 1927. Ezra and Clemma mortgaged the property in 1928 and 1929, for increasing amounts likely for property improvements. Ezra and Clemma sold the property to Ezra's brother Enoch and his wife Izora in 1929 and, according to the 1930 census, the latter couple were living at the home during the 1930s. However, the city directories later list Enoch and Izora as residents of Tucson and the house was eventually deeded back to Ezra.¹



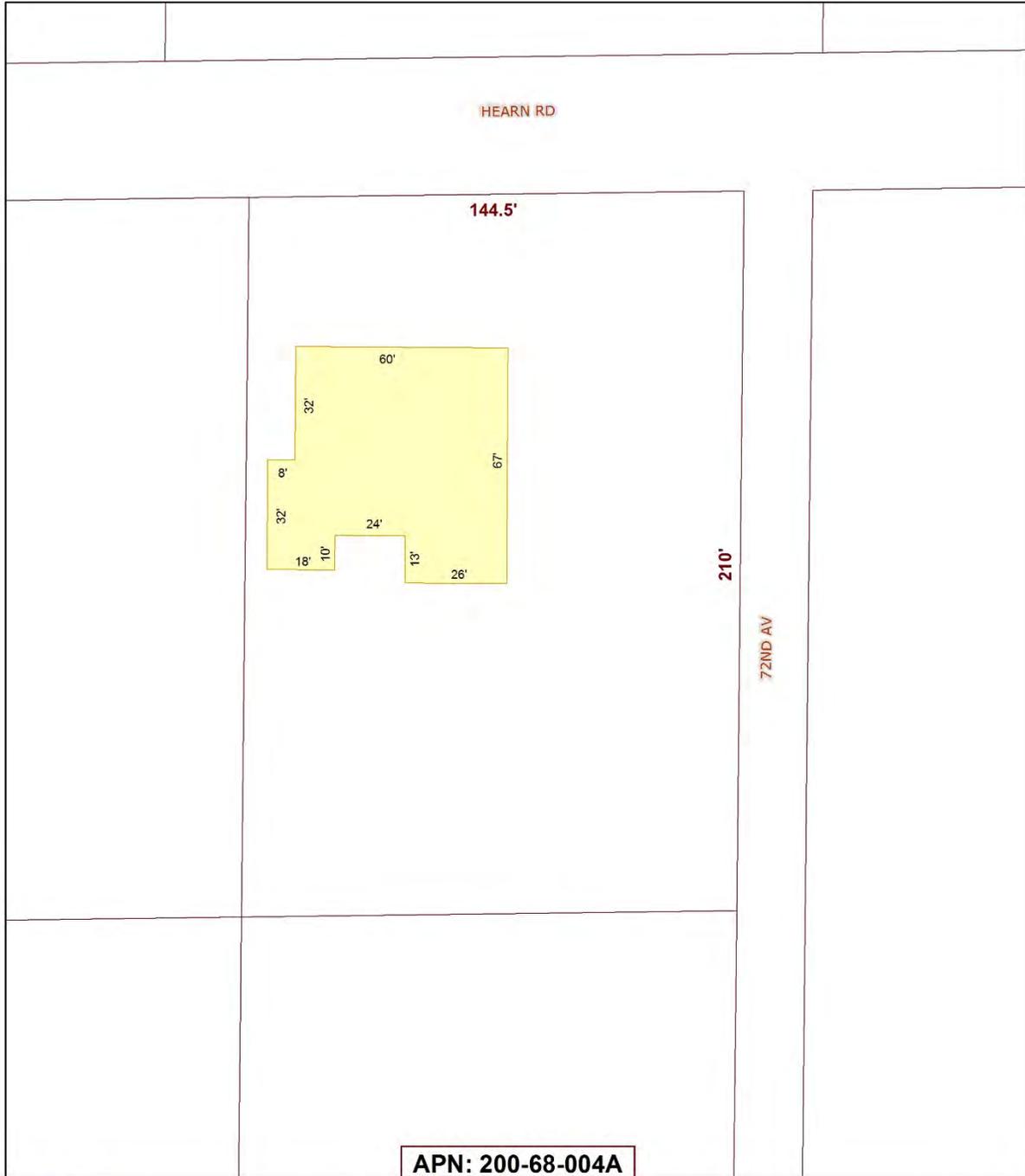
Figure 1. Clockwise from upper left: facing southeast, facing southwest, facing southeast, and facing west by northwest.

¹ *Book of Deeds* (Phoenix: Maricopa County Recorder's Office, 1927), 210:304; (1931), 255:274; and (1934), 281:277; *Book of Mortgages* (MCRO, 1928), 213:296-297; *Fifteenth Census of the United States*, 1930 and *Sixteenth Census of the United States*, 1940.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
 HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
 CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Ezra or Enoch Weed House

Continuation Sheet No. 4



Courtesy of Maricopa County Assessor's Office

- Building Footprints
- Peoria Parcels



30 Feet

NOTE
 Map based on imprecise source
 information, subject to change and
 FOR GENERAL REFERENCE ONLY.



CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed forms to the City of Peoria, Planning & Community Development Department, 9875 N. 85th Avenue, Peoria, AZ 85345 or Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85007, for listing on Peoria, Arizona, and National Register of Historic Places.

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: 11 Survey Area: Weedville

Historic Name(s): Elmer and Edna Miller House

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 7102 West Hearn Road

City or Town: Peoria vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No.: 200-67-006J

Township: 3N Range: 1E Section: 12 Quarter Section: SW Acreage: 1.5

Block: Lot(s): Plat (Addition): Year of Plat:

Datum if other than WGS84: Latitude: 33.6151 Longitude: 112.2142 USGS 7.5' quad map: Glendale

Architect: not determined known source:

Builder: not determined known source:

Construction Date: 1938 estimated known source: County Assessor's Office

STRUCTURAL CONDITION:

Good (Well-maintained; no serious problems apparent)

Fair (Some problems apparent) Describe:

Poor (Major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use:

Rural residential

Sources: Maricopa County records, Old

Paths

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: April 9, 2014

View Direction (looking towards):

North

Negative No.:



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or the local community.)
- B. PERSONS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
- C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the 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.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

Multiple small shed structures in the rear of the property. None are historic.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

- 1. LOCATION Original Site Moved date: _____ Original Site: _____
- 2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)

- 3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)
The area is rural residential, a mixture of single family residential and agricultural properties.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:
There is greater residential density and new construction.

- 4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): wood frame Foundation: brick Roof: asphalt shingle
Windows: wood double hung.
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? _____
Wall Sheathing: asbestos siding
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? _____
- 5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

Individually listed Contributor Non-contributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ Determined eligible by keeper of National Register date: _____

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of HPO staff or survey consultant)

Property is is not eligible individually.
Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
 More information needed to evaluate
If not considered eligible, state reason: _____

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name and Affiliation: Vincent Murray and Ryan Ehrfurth, Arizona Historical Research Date: September 5, 2014
Mailing Address: 5025 North Central Avenue, Suite 575, Phoenix, Arizona 85012 Phone No.: (480) 829-0267

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Elmer and Edna Miller House

Continuation Sheet No. 3

The house has an irregular rectangular plan, with a medium pitch, side gable roof. The walls are wood frame with asbestos siding and wood double hung windows. The foundation is brick with a concrete front porch covered by a shed roof on wood columns. It is located on a relatively large lot adjacent to a historic lateral.

This property is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places on a local level under criterion A for its association with the community planning and development of a faith-based education-centered community that was unique in the history of the Salt River Valley of Arizona and under C as an excellent example of National Folk architecture that was popular in Peoria, Arizona during the 1930s.

The property was owned by Elmer J. Miller as early as 1914, and he and his wife Edna likely built the house in the 1930s. The Millers were longtime members of the Old Path congregation, and lived in the house until 1943.¹



Figure 1. Facing northeast.

¹ "Maricopa County, Arizona Land Ownership Plat Maps: North Townships and East Ranges" (Phoenix: Maricopa County, 1914), 15; *Book of Agreements* (Maricopa County Recorder's Office, 1918), 9:12-13 and (1930), 34:258-260; *Thirteenth Census of the United States, 1910* (1910); *Book of Deeds* (MCO, 1919), 135:59-60; *Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920* (1920); *Old Paths*, March 1935.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Elmer and Edna Miller House

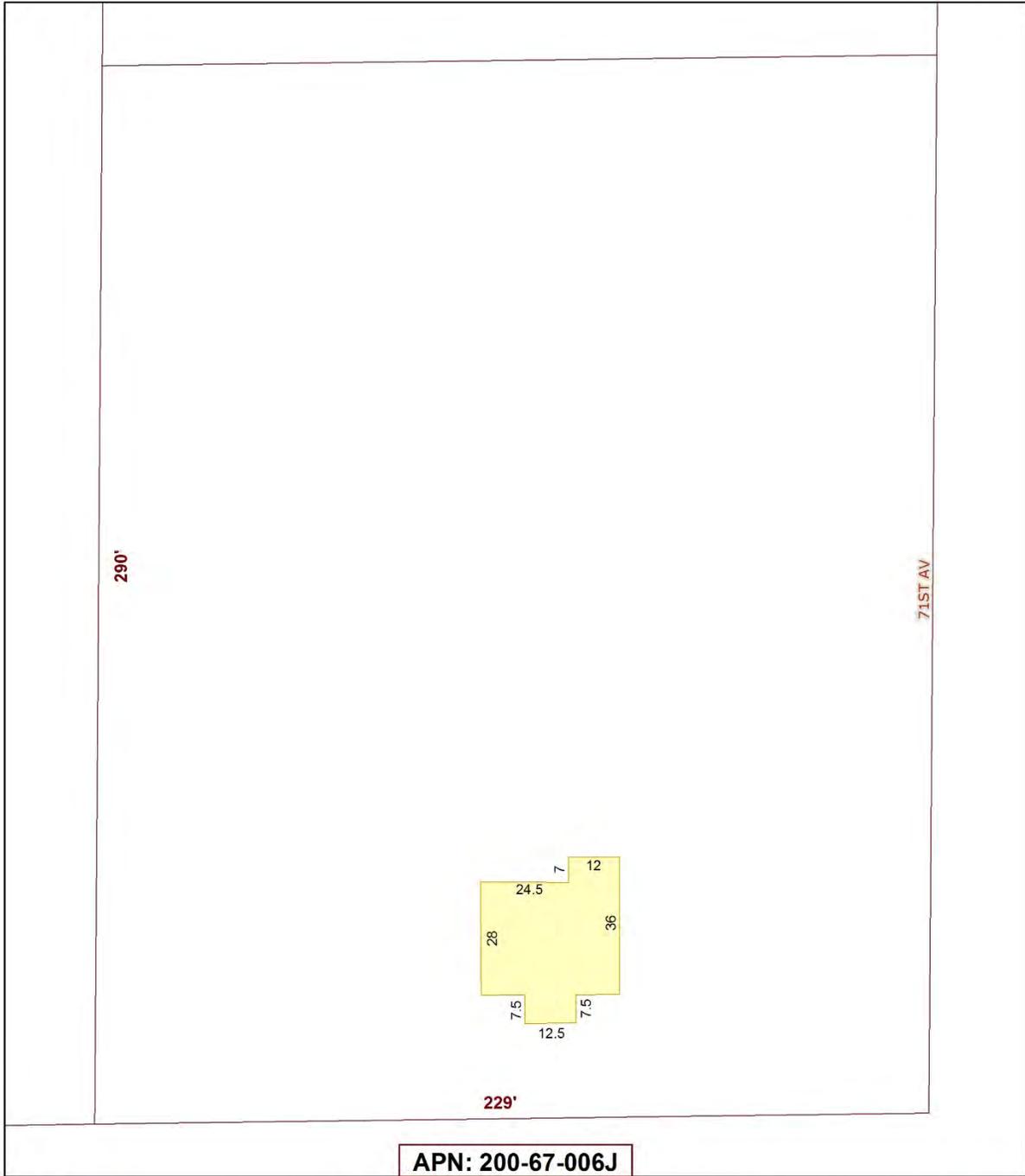
Continuation Sheet No. 4



Figure 2. Facing northwest.

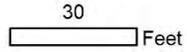
**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Elmer and Edna Miller House Continuation Sheet No. 5



Courtesy of Maricopa County Assessor's Office

-  Building Footprints
-  Peoria Parcels



NOTE
Map based on imprecise source
information, subject to change and
FOR GENERAL REFERENCE ONLY.

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CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed forms to the City of Peoria, Planning & Community Development Department, 9875 N. 85th Avenue, Peoria, AZ 85345 or Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85007, for listing on Peoria, Arizona, and National Register of Historic Places.

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: 12 Survey Area: Weedville

Historic Name(s): Orville and Marian Hood House

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 14202 North 73rd Avenue, Building 7.

City or Town: Peoria vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No.: 200-66-006A

Township: 3N Range: 1N Section: 12 Quarter Section: SW Acreage: <1

Block: Lot(s): Plat (Addition): Year of Plat:

Datum if other than WGS84: Latitude: 33.6141 Longitude: 112.2166 USGS 7.5' quad map: Glendale

Architect: not determined known source:

Builder: not determined known source:

Construction Date: 1945 estimated known source: Old Paths, County Recorder

STRUCTURAL CONDITION:

Good (Well-maintained; no serious problems apparent)

Fair (Some problems apparent) Describe: The roof towards the rear of the house appears to be sagging and may have structural issues.

Poor (Major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use:

Rural residential

Sources: Maricopa County records

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: August 14, 2014

View Direction (looking towards):

North by northeast

Negative No.:



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or the local community.)
- B. PERSONS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
- C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the 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.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

The other buildings on the lot are residential, likely built for onsite housing subsequent to the period of significance.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. LOCATION Original Site Moved date: _____ Original Site: _____

2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)

Partial enclosure of front porch and addition on the rear.

3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)

On a school campus among a combination of residential and industrial (school) buildings.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:

The house was originally the only building on a lot adjacent to the school property. Later, the lot was added to the school property and additional buildings erected in close proximity. The current lot was appended to a larger lot to the north.

4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)

Walls (structure): concrete Foundation: concrete Roof: asphalt shingle

Windows: wood double hung and aluminum slider on rear addition.

If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? _____

Wall Sheathing: paint

If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? _____

5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)

The house is one of a small number of houses constructed of concrete.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

Individually listed Contributor Non-contributor to _____ Historic District

Date Listed: _____ Determined eligible by keeper of National Register date: _____

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of HPO staff or survey consultant)

Property is is not eligible individually.

Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.

More information needed to evaluate

If not considered eligible, state reason: _____

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name and Affiliation: Vincent Murray, Arizona Historical Research

Date: August 5, 2014

Mailing Address: 5025 N. Central Ave., Ste. 575, Phoenix, Arizona 85012

Phone No.: (480) 829-0267

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Orville and Marian Hood House

Continuation Sheet No. 3

The house has a rectangular plan, twenty-eight feet wide and fifty-one feet in length. It has a medium pitch, front gable roof, with a twenty-two-foot wide gable roofed porch on concrete columns centered on the façade. The house is built of cast-in-place concrete, with wood gables, and shares similarities in its original design with other building in the Weedville area. After the period of significance, the east half of the front porch was enclosed with wood sheathing and a concrete block addition was built on the rear of the house. A small shed roofed addition on the east wall contains a water heater and there is evidence of a carport on the west side of the house though it is no longer extant. The house retains the majority of its original wood double hung windows, with aluminum sliders used in the newer portions.

The building was originally the only building on its own lot. The lot was annexed to the campus after the period of significance and additional buildings were constructed around it. Though it has the addition and the enclosure on the front porch, it still retains enough integrity to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C for its architecture as a unique example of a single-family residential building built from concrete in the National Folk Style. However, because its setting has been changed by the introduction of numerous non-historic residential buildings in close proximity, it is not recommended as a contributor to a historic district.

Based on property records, it is likely that the house was erected for Deward B. Schoolcraft, who came to the Old Paths community to manage the school after the death of Ora Weed. Schoolcraft acquired the property from Paris and Allie Smith in 1945 and sold the property to Orville and Marian Hood the following year. The Hoods retained the property until 1958, when they sold it to the World Gospel Mission.¹

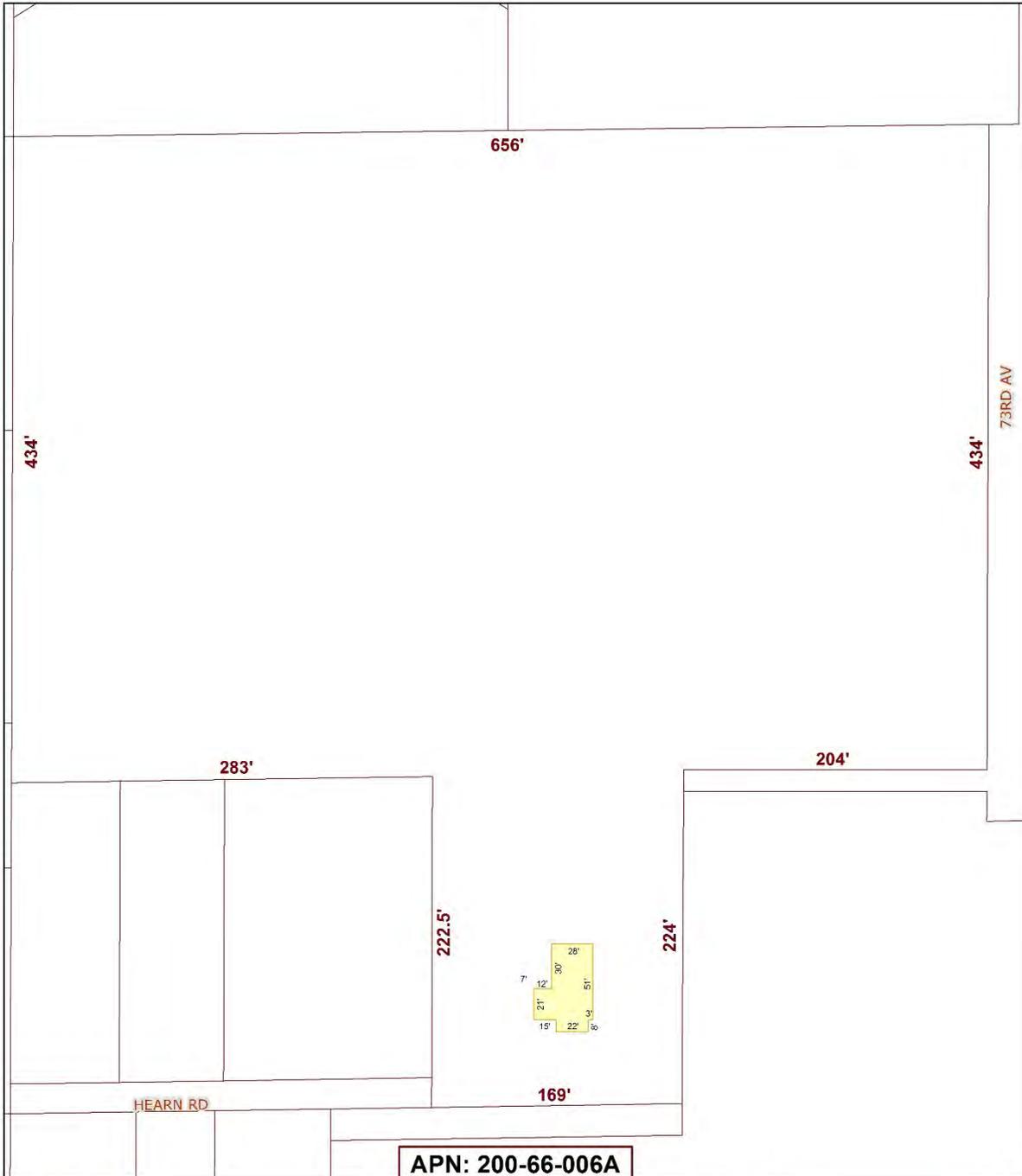


Figure 1. Facing north by northwest.

¹ *Book of Deeds* (Phoenix: Maricopa County Recorder's Office, 1946), 501:31-32; *Book of Agreements* (MCRO, 1946), 105: 77-78; *Docket* (MCRO, 1958), 2368:26.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Orville and Marian Hood House Continuation Sheet No. 4



Courtesy of Maricopa County Assessor's Office

-  Building Footprints
-  Peoria Parcels



80 Feet

NOTE
Map based on third-party source
information, subject to change and
FOR GENERAL REFERENCE ONLY.



CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed forms to the City of Peoria, Planning & Community Development Department, 9875 N. 85th Avenue, Peoria, AZ 85345 or Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85007, for listing on Peoria, Arizona, and National Register of Historic Places.

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: 13 Survey Area: Weedville

Historic Name(s): Herman and Kathleen Wheeler House

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 14202 North 73rd Avenue (7324 West Hearn Road)

City or Town: Peoria vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No.: 200-66-005

Township: 3N Range: 1E Section: 12 Quarter Section: SW Acreage: < 1

Block: Lot(s): Plat (Addition): Year of Plat:

Datum if other than WGS84: Latitude: 33.6142 Longitude: 112.2171 USGS 7.5' quad map: Glendale

Architect: not determined known source:

Builder: not determined known source:

Construction Date: 1946 estimated known source: Flood Control District aerial photograph

STRUCTURAL CONDITION:

Good (Well-maintained; no serious problems apparent)

Fair (Some problems apparent) Describe: Roof damage visible on west eaves near peak.

Poor (Major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use:

Residential

Sources: Maricopa County records

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: March 22, 2013

View Direction (looking towards):

northeast

Negative No.:



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or the local community.)
- B. PERSONS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
- C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the 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.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

Utility buildings, approximately forty years old.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. LOCATION Original Site Moved date: _____ Original Site: _____

2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)

3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)

On a school campus among a combination of residential and industrial (school) buildings.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:

The house was originally the only building on a lot adjacent to the school property. Later, the lot was added to the school property and additional buildings were erected in close proximity. It is now behind a six-foot chain link fence and in accessible.

4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)

Walls (structure): concrete block Foundation: concrete Roof: asphalt shingle

Windows: aluminum slider and steel casement

If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? Unknown

Wall Sheathing: stucco?

If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? unknown

5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

Individually listed Contributor Non-contributor to _____ Historic District

Date Listed: _____ Determined eligible by keeper of National Register date: _____

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of HPO staff or survey consultant)

Property is is not eligible individually.

Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.

More information needed to evaluate

If not considered eligible, state reason: The property lacks the required integrity.

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name and Affiliation: Vincent Murray, Arizona Historical Research Date: September 25, 2014

Mailing Address: 5025 North Central Avenue, Suite 575, Phoenix, Arizona 85012 Phone No.: (480) 829-0267

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Herman and Kathleen Wheeler House

Continuation Sheet No. 3

The house has an irregular rectangular plan with a medium, side gable roof and a small gabled porch on the east side of the house and an addition in the rear. Maricopa County Assessor records place the construction date at approximately 1950, but the house appears extant on the 1949 aerial. The massing of the house is similar to others in Weedville that were built around the same time (late 1940s). However, besides the wood gable ends, the house appears to have later design elements such as high bedroom windows, large living room windows, and rounded concrete exterior window sills. The exterior may be concrete or block, clad with stucco, and it appears that block was used in the rear of the house. The front door is located in the non-gable wall and flanked by aluminum slider windows. Since the original materials and design are not evident, the house does not possess the integrity required to be eligible to the National Register individually or as a contributor to a historic district.

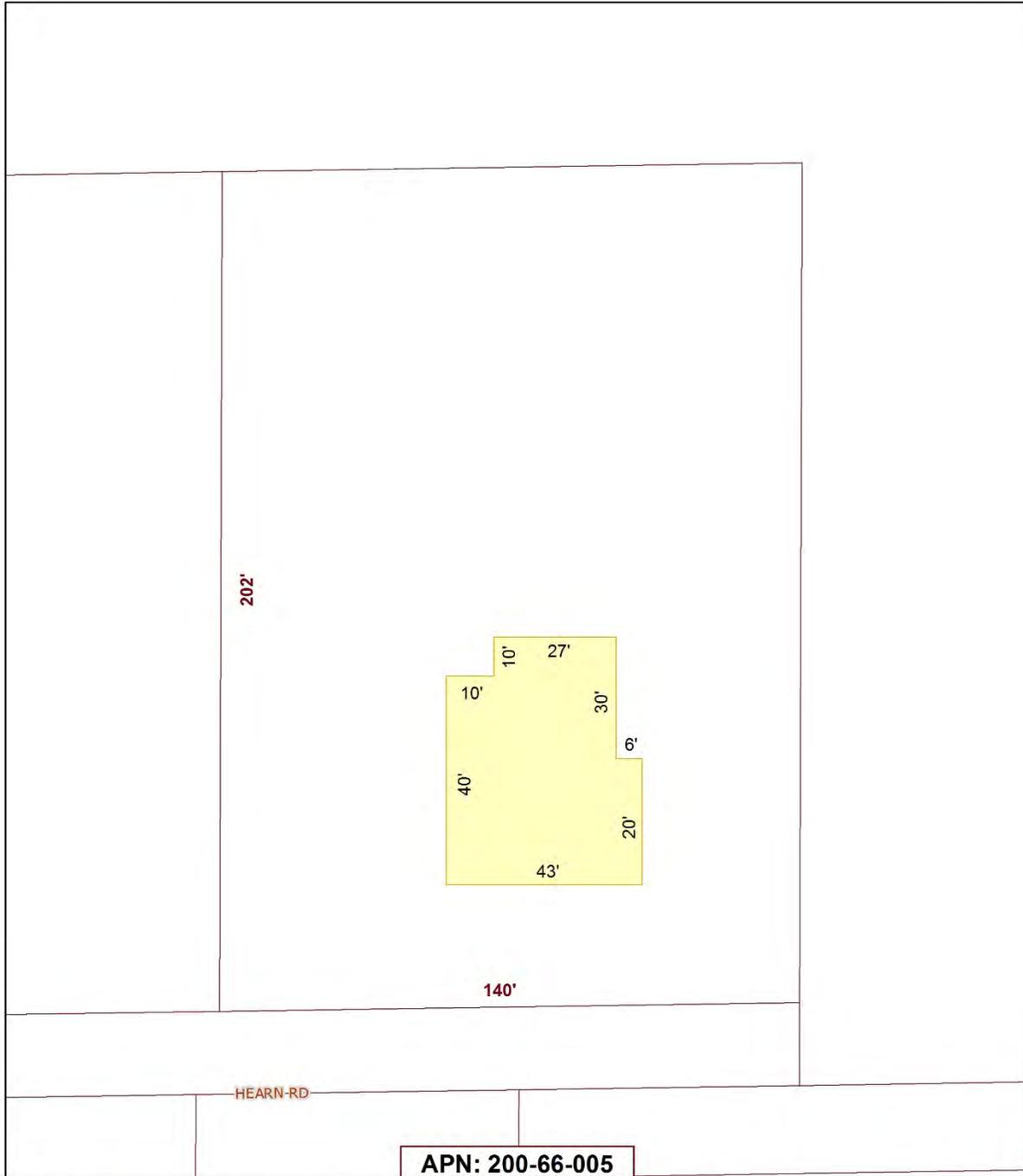
The house was purchased by Old Paths members Herman and Kathleen Wheeler from Deward and Polly Schoolcraft in 1946. The Wheelers sold the house to Edwin and Grace McQuiston in 1954. The McQuistions sold the property to World Gospel Missions in 1978 and it was subsequently annexed to the campus.¹

¹ *Book of Deeds* (Phoenix: Maricopa County Recorder's Office, 1946), 561:329-330; *Docket* (MCRO, 1954), 1326:108-110 and (1978) 12942:1595-1598.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Herman and Kathleen Wheeler House

Continuation Sheet No. 4



Courtesy of Maricopa County Assessor's Office

-  Building Footprints
-  Peoria Parcels



25

Feet

NOTE
Map based on imprecise source
information, subject to change and
FOR GENERAL REFERENCE ONLY.



CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed forms to the City of Peoria, Planning & Community Development Department, 9875 N. 85th Avenue, Peoria, AZ 85345 or Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85007, for listing on Peoria, Arizona, and National Register of Historic Places.

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: 14 Survey Area: Weedville

Historic Name(s):

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 7339 West Hearn Road

City or Town: Peoria vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No.: 200-65-002D

Township: 3N Range: 1N Section: 12 Quarter Section: SW Acreage: < 1

Block: Lot(s): Plat (Addition): Year of Plat:

Datum if other than WGS84: Latitude: 33.6138 Longitude: 112.2173 USGS 7.5' quad map: Glendale

Architect: not determined known source:

Builder: not determined known source:

Construction Date: 1930 estimated known source: Salt River Project

STRUCTURAL CONDITION:

Good (Well-maintained; no serious problems apparent)

Fair (Some problems apparent) Describe:

Poor (Major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use:

Rural residential

Sources: Maricopa County Assessor

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: August 14, 2014

View Direction (looking towards):

west

Negative No.:



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or the local community.)
- B. PERSONS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
- C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the 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.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

There are miscellaneous equestrian-related structures in the rear of the property that are not historic.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. LOCATION Original Site Moved date: _____ Original Site: _____
2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)

Additions on the front and rear obscure the original building. It is believed that these additions were added in the 1960s.
3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)

It is a rural residential area, located on an unpaved county road, with irrigation ditch on east property line.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:
While the lot is still agricultural in nature, it has been reduced in size to accommodate increased residential density.
4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)

Walls (structure): wood frame Foundation: brick and concrete Roof: asphalt shingle

Windows: wood double hung and aluminum slider

If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? Wood double hung

Wall Sheathing: wood siding

If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? _____
5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

Individually listed Contributor Non-contributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ Determined eligible by keeper of National Register date: _____

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of HPO staff or survey consultant)

Property is is not eligible individually.
Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
 More information needed to evaluate
If not considered eligible, state reason: The house has lost its integrity due to substantial structural modifications.

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name and Affiliation: Vincent Murray, Arizona Historical Research Date: August 15, 2014
Mailing Address: 5025 N. Central Ave., Ste. 575, Phoenix, Arizona 85012 Phone No.: (480) 829-0267

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property 7339 West Hearn Road

Continuation Sheet No. 3

As is evidenced by a 1934 aerial photograph, the house was originally built in the 1930s. It is located on property that was owned by Ora and Phebe Weed and deeded in 1942 by same to their son Ezra, who in turn deeded it to another son, James. It has an irregular plan, with a medium pitch, cross gable roof. Sometime during the 1960s—after the period of significance—additions were made on the front and rear of the original house. The property is still agricultural in appearance; there a number of equestrian related buildings located in the rear of the property and an irrigation ditch is located along the east side of the property. While the setting remains agricultural, the additions have impacted the integrity of the house to the point that it is individually ineligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places or as a contributor to a historic district.

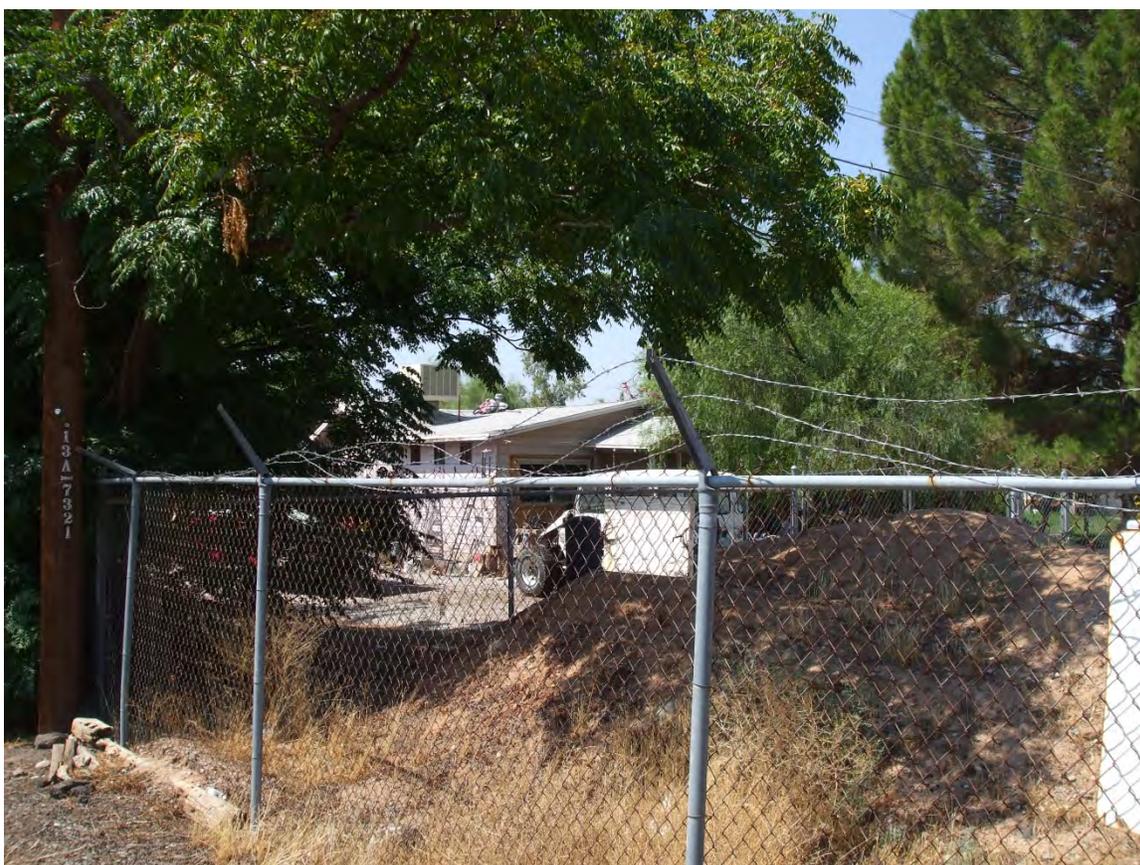
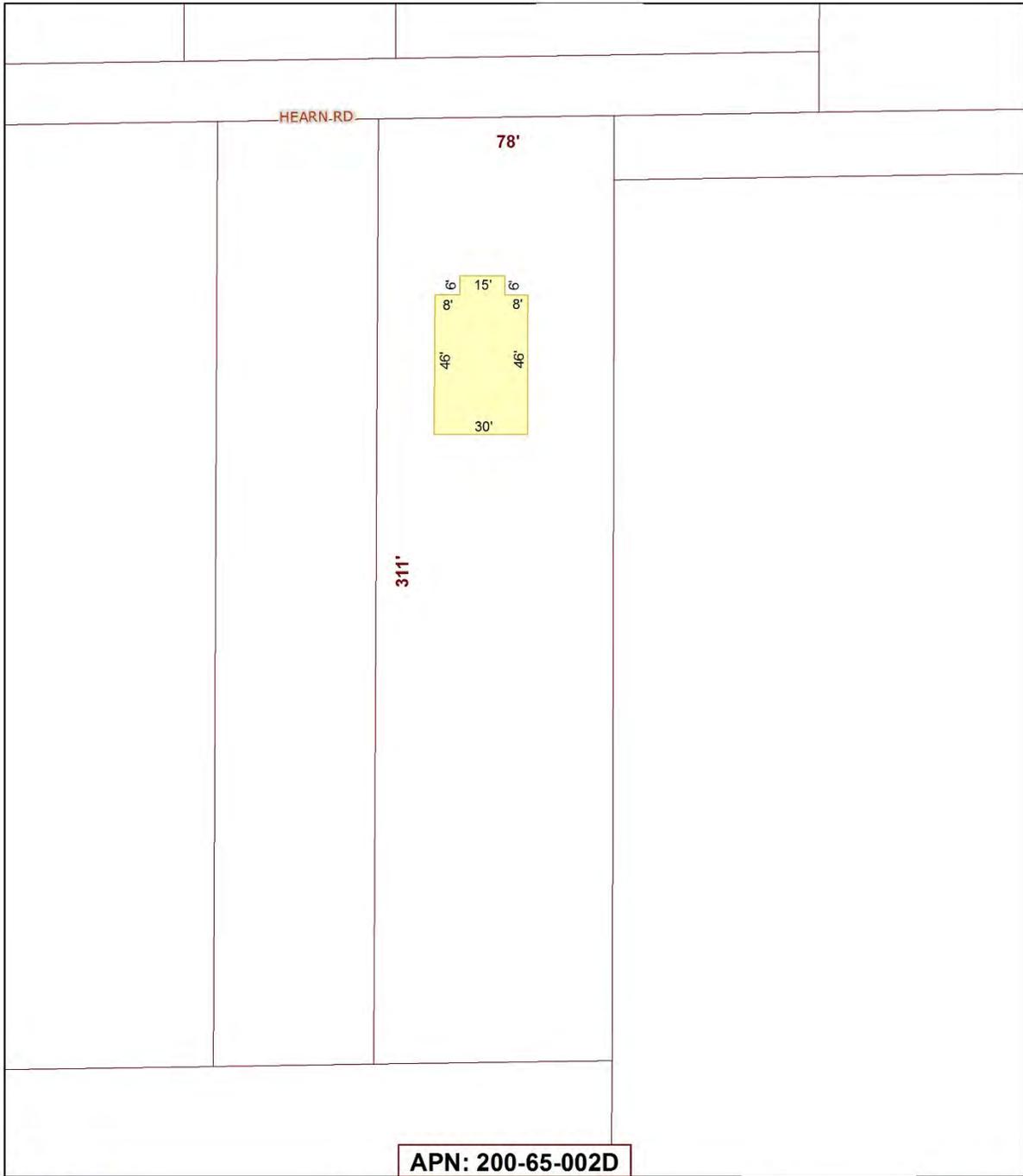


Figure 1. Facing south by southwest.

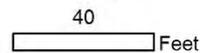
**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
 HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
 CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property 7339 West Hearn Road Continuation Sheet No. 4



Courtesy of Maricopa County Assessor's Office

- Building Footprints
- Peoria Parcels



NOTE
 This is based on historical source
 information, subject to change and
 FOR GENERAL REFERENCE ONLY.



CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed forms to the City of Peoria, Planning & Community Development Department, 9875 N. 85th Avenue, Peoria, AZ 85345 or Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85007, for listing on Peoria, Arizona, and National Register of Historic Places.

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: 15 Survey Area: Weedville

Historic Name(s): Ferrell and Helen Rennels House

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 7342 West Hearn Road

City or Town: Peoria vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No.: 200-66-002B

Township: 3N Range: 1E Section: 12 Quarter Section: SW Acreage: < 1

Block: Lot(s): Plat (Addition): Year of Plat:

Datum if other than WGS84: Latitude: 33.6142 Longitude: 112.2175 USGS 7.5' quad map: Glendale

Architect: not determined known source:

Builder: not determined known source:

Construction Date: estimated known source:

STRUCTURAL CONDITION:

Good (Well-maintained; no serious problems apparent)

Fair (Some problems apparent) Describe:

Poor (Major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use:

Rural residential

Sources: Maricopa County records

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: April 4, 2014

View Direction (looking towards):

North

Negative No.:



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or the local community.)
- B. PERSONS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
- C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the 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.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

There are a couple of small storage buildings in the rear of the property which postdate the period of significance.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

- 1. LOCATION Original Site Moved date: 1960s Original Site: Appears to be the adjacent lot.
- 2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
The original design of the building is obscured by additions.
- 3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)
The area is rural residential consisting of a mix of single family residential and agricultural properties.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:
Increased density and expansion of the school campus in spatially.
- 4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): brick, block, and other Foundation: concrete Roof: asphalt shingle
Windows: Steel casement
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? Unknown
Wall Sheathing: wood paneling and paint
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? Probably paint on brick
- 5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

Individually listed Contributor Non-contributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ Determined eligible by keeper of National Register date: _____

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of HPO staff or survey consultant)

Property is is not eligible individually.
Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
 More information needed to evaluate
If not considered eligible, state reason: Lacks integrity of location and materials.

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name and Affiliation: Vincent Murray and Ryan Ehrfurth Date: 08/13/2014
Mailing Address: 5025 North Central Avenue, Suite 575, Phoenix, Arizona 85012 Phone No.: (480) 829-0267

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Ferrell and Helen Rennels House

Continuation Sheet No. 3

The house is irregular shape, thirty-eight feet deep and forty feet wide, with a medium pitch, cross gable roof. It is built of brick, cement block, and wood frame. The property is delineated by a short, chain link fence. The Maricopa County Assessor's Office lists the date of construction as 1930, however the building does not appear on the 1934 or 1949 historic aerial photographs. The concrete steps and gable dormer in the front of the house imply the house may be historic, but the original design features are obscured by additions. It also appears that the house was moved to the site from the adjacent lot to the west after the period of significance. The house does not possess the integrity to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Deward and Polly Schoolcraft sold the property to Ferrell and Helen Rennels in 1946. The Rennels were related to their neighbors to the east the Wheelers. The Rennels sold the property to Wenseslao and Eutatolia Chavez in 1961, who split the lot in the process.¹

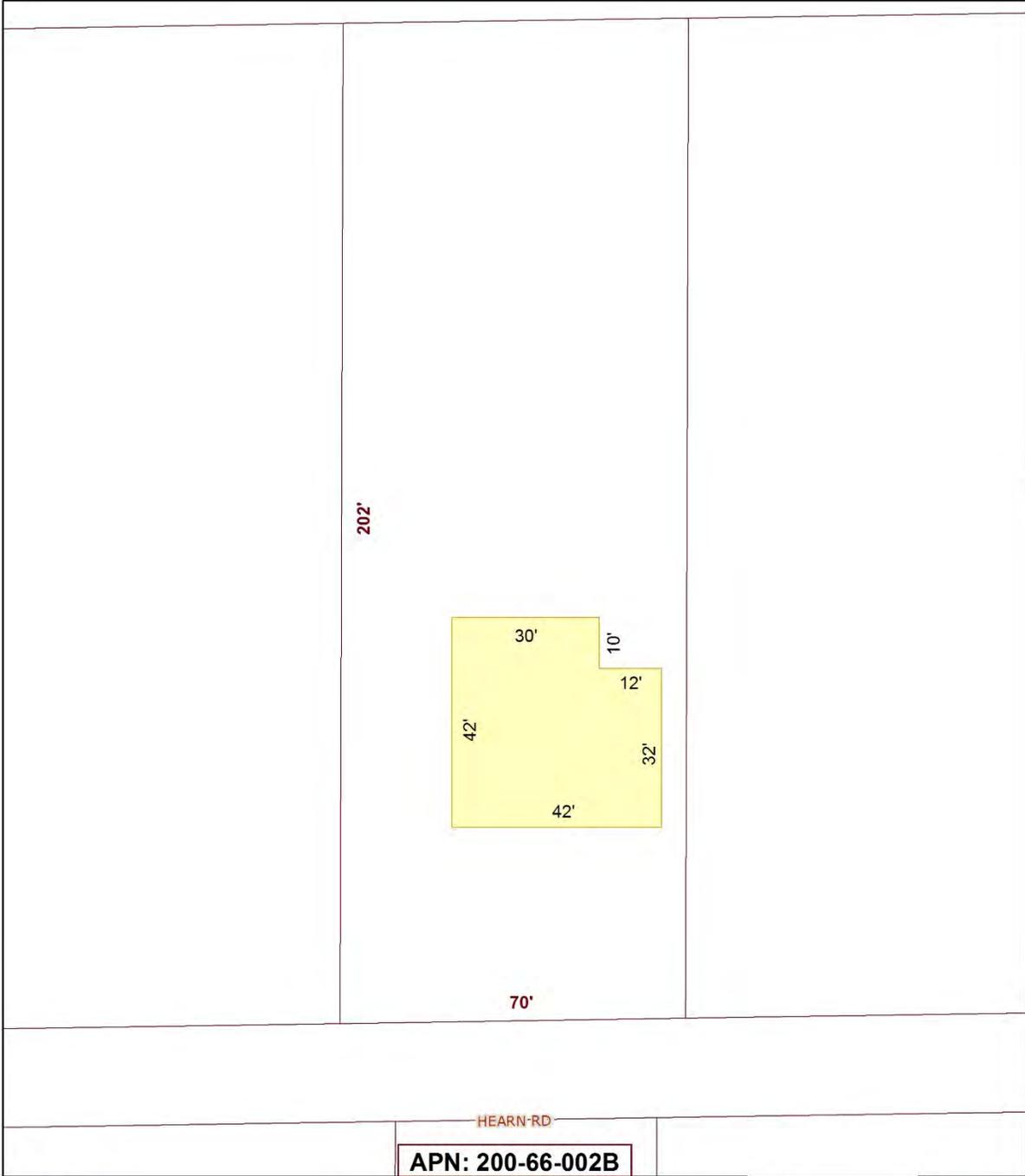


Figure 1. Facing north by northeast.

¹ *Book of Deeds* (Phoenix: Maricopa County Recorder's Office, 1947), 584:105-106; *Docket* (MCRO, 1961), 3918:434-436, (1967), 6741:418, and (1969), 7468:283.

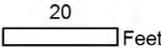
**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
 HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
 CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Ferrell and Helen Rennels House Continuation Sheet No. 4



Courtesy of Maricopa County Assessor's Office

- Building Footprints
- Peoria Parcels



NOTE
 Map based on imprecise source
 information, subject to change and
 FOR GENERAL REFERENCE ONLY.



CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed forms to the City of Peoria, Planning & Community Development Department, 9875 N. 85th Avenue, Peoria, AZ 85345 or Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85007, for listing on Peoria, Arizona, and National Register of Historic Places.

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: 16 Survey Area: Weedville

Historic Name(s):

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: 7415 West Hearn Road

City or Town: Peoria vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No.: 200-65-004J

Township: 3N Range: 1E Section: 12 Quarter Section: SW Acreage: < 1

Block: Lot(s): Plat (Addition): Year of Plat:

Datum if other than WGS84: Latitude: 33.6137 Longitude: 112.2188 USGS 7.5' quad map: Glendale

Architect: not determined known source:

Builder: not determined known source:

Construction Date: 1960s estimated known source: Historical aerial photographs

STRUCTURAL CONDITION:

Good (Well-maintained; no serious problems apparent)

Fair (Some problems apparent) Describe:

Poor (Major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use:

residential

Sources: Maricopa County Assessors

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: April 9, 2014

View Direction (looking towards):

south

Negative No.:



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or the local community.)
- B. PERSONS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
- C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the 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.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

Garage in rear

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

- 1. LOCATION Original Site Moved date: _____ Original Site: _____
- 2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
N/A
- 3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)
Rural residential
Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:
Increased density
- 4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): wood frame Foundation: concrete Roof: asphalt shingle
Windows: aluminum sliders
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? N/A
Wall Sheathing: stucco and slump block
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? N/A
- 5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

Individually listed Contributor Non-contributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ Determined eligible by keeper of National Register date: _____

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of HPO staff or survey consultant)

Property is is not eligible individually.
Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
 More information needed to evaluate
If not considered eligible, state reason: The house is not of sufficient age.

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name and Affiliation: Vincent Murray and Ryan Ehrfurth, Arizona Historical Research Date: September 12, 2014
Mailing Address: 5025 North Central Avenue, Suite 575, Phoenix, Arizona 85012 Phone No.: (480) 829-0267

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

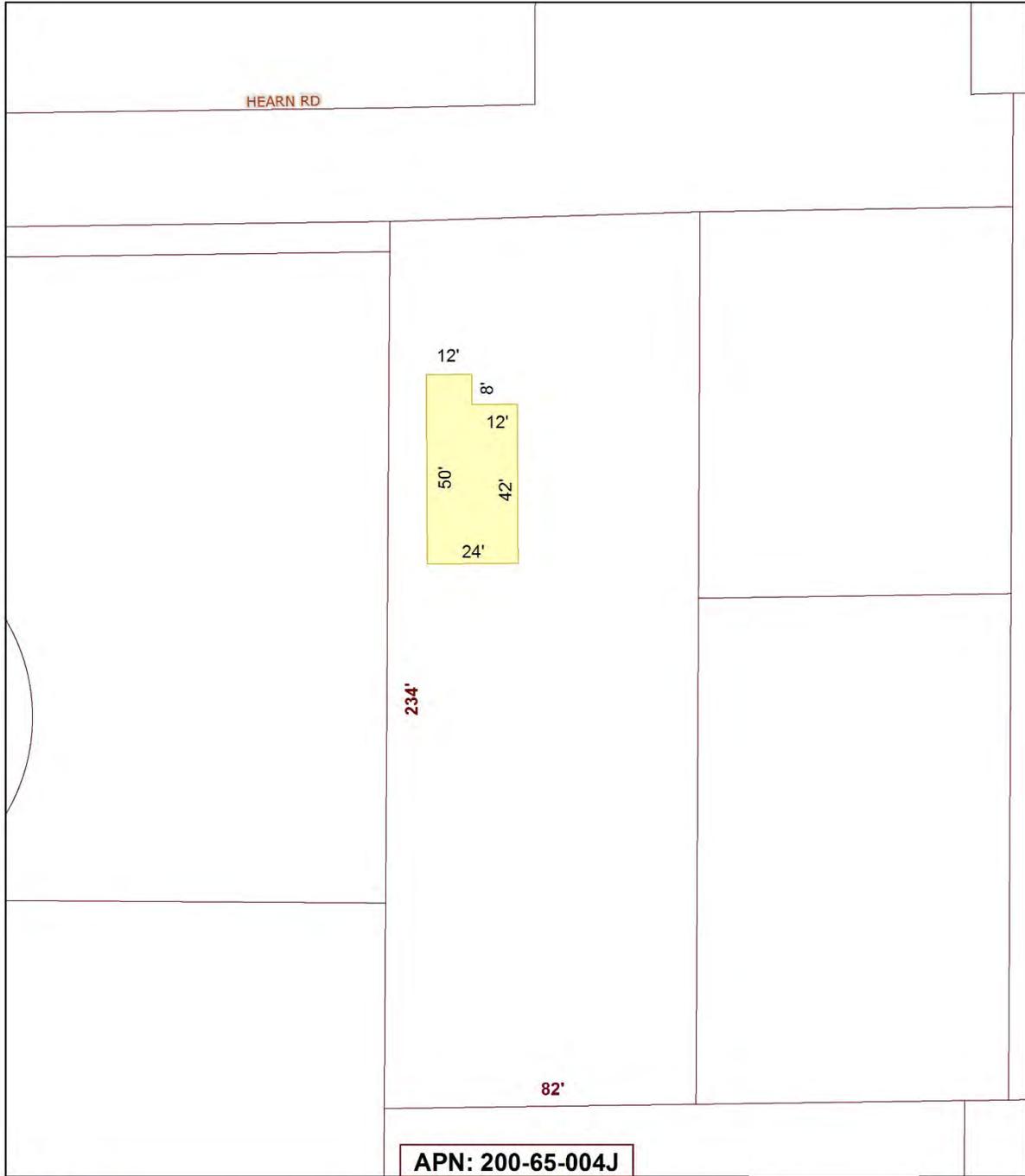
name of property 7415 West Hearn Road Continuation Sheet No. 3

This property is listed but the Maricopa County Assessor's Office as having a construction date of 1948, which would be within the period of significance for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. However, historic aerials accessed from the Flood Control District of Maricopa County, show that the current buildings on the site are significantly newer, built sometime after 1959. Consequently, this property is neither individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places nor as a contributor to a historic district due to its insufficient age.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property 7415 West Hearn Road

Continuation Sheet No. 4



Courtesy of Maricopa County Assessor's Office

-  Building Footprints
-  Peoria Parcels



30

Feet

NOTE
Map based on imprecise source
information, subject to change and
FOR GENERAL REFERENCE ONLY.



CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed forms to the City of Peoria, Planning & Community Development Department, 9875 N. 85th Avenue, Peoria, AZ 85345 or Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85007, for listing on Peoria, Arizona, and National Register of Historic Places.

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: 17 Survey Area: Weedville

Historic Name(s): Weedville irrigation works

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address:

City or Town: Peoria vicinity County: Maricopa Tax Parcel No.:

Township: 3N Range: 1E Section: 12 Quarter Section: SW Acreage: < 1

Block: Lot(s): Plat (Addition): Year of Plat:

Datum if other than WGS84: Latitude: 33.6147 Longitude: 112.2157 USGS 7.5' quad map: Glendale

Architect: not determined known source:

Builder: not determined known source:

Construction Date: 1912-1949 estimated known source: Old Paths newspaper

STRUCTURAL CONDITION:

Good (Well-maintained; no serious problems apparent)

Fair (Some problems apparent) Describe:

Poor (Major problems; imminent threat) Describe:

Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use:

Irrigation delivery

Sources: Old Paths newspaper

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: August 14, 2014

View Direction (looking towards):

South by southeast

Negative No.:



SIGNIFICANCE

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or the local community.)
- B. PERSONS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
- C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the 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.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)
N/A

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a property must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the property's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

1. LOCATION Original Site Moved date: _____ Original Site: _____

2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
The original irrigation system was excavated in 1912. It was modified to accommodate subdivision of the quarter section in 1918 and through the 1920s. As subdivisions of the land occurred, the system was expanded and rerouted.

3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)
Though the delivery system was designed to agricultural use, it is also now used for residential flood irrigation in some areas.

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:
The area has experienced an increase in residential density and a reduction in lot size.

4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): concrete/dirt Foundation: N/A Roof: N/A
Windows: N/A
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? _____
Wall Sheathing: N/A
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? _____

5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)
The irrigation system was likely hand excavated. Unlike more if the extant systems in the Salt River Valley, it loops the original school yard and provides irrigation to the east (instead of to the west) in some locations

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

Individually listed Contributor Non-contributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ Determined eligible by keeper of National Register date: _____

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of HPO staff or survey consultant)

Property is is not eligible individually.
Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
 More information needed to evaluate
If not considered eligible, state reason: _____

FORM COMPLETED BY

Name and Affiliation: Vincent Murray, Arizona Historical Research Date: August 14, 2014
Mailing Address: 5025 N. Central Ave., Ste. 575, Phoenix, Arizona 85012 Phone No.: (480) 829-0267

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Weedville irrigation works Continuation Sheet No. 3

The irrigation system borders the quarter section, and traverses it in various areas. Portions have also been tiled (piped). It enters the quarter section at the northeast corner and departs at the southwest. While there have been changes after the period of significance that have impacted portions of the irrigation works—typically through the tiling of ditches—the majority of the historic works are still evident throughout the quarter section. These structures are individually eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and as contributors to a historic district on a local level under criterion A for its association with community planning and development and under criterion C as a rare and unique irrigation delivery system.

Lem Wood began excavating the irrigation system shortly after his arrival in 1912. The original layout provided for the initial subdivision on the quarter section, and was likely designed to deliver water to eight, twenty-acre lots. The creation of smaller lots modified this layout, which was made even more evident by the four-acre schoolyard. As more subdivision occurred, the irrigation system was adapted, including changes in the route around the schoolyard.



Figure 1. Where the system enters the quarter section: the southwest corner of 71st Drive and Acoma Drive.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Weedville irrigation works

Continuation Sheet No. 4



Figure 2. Gate for water delivery south. Facing southeast.



Figure 3. Gate for water delivery west. Facing west.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Weedville irrigation works

Continuation Sheet No. 5



Figure 4. Lateral 19 1/2. Parallel to 71st Avenue. Facing south.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Weedville irrigation works

Continuation Sheet No. 6

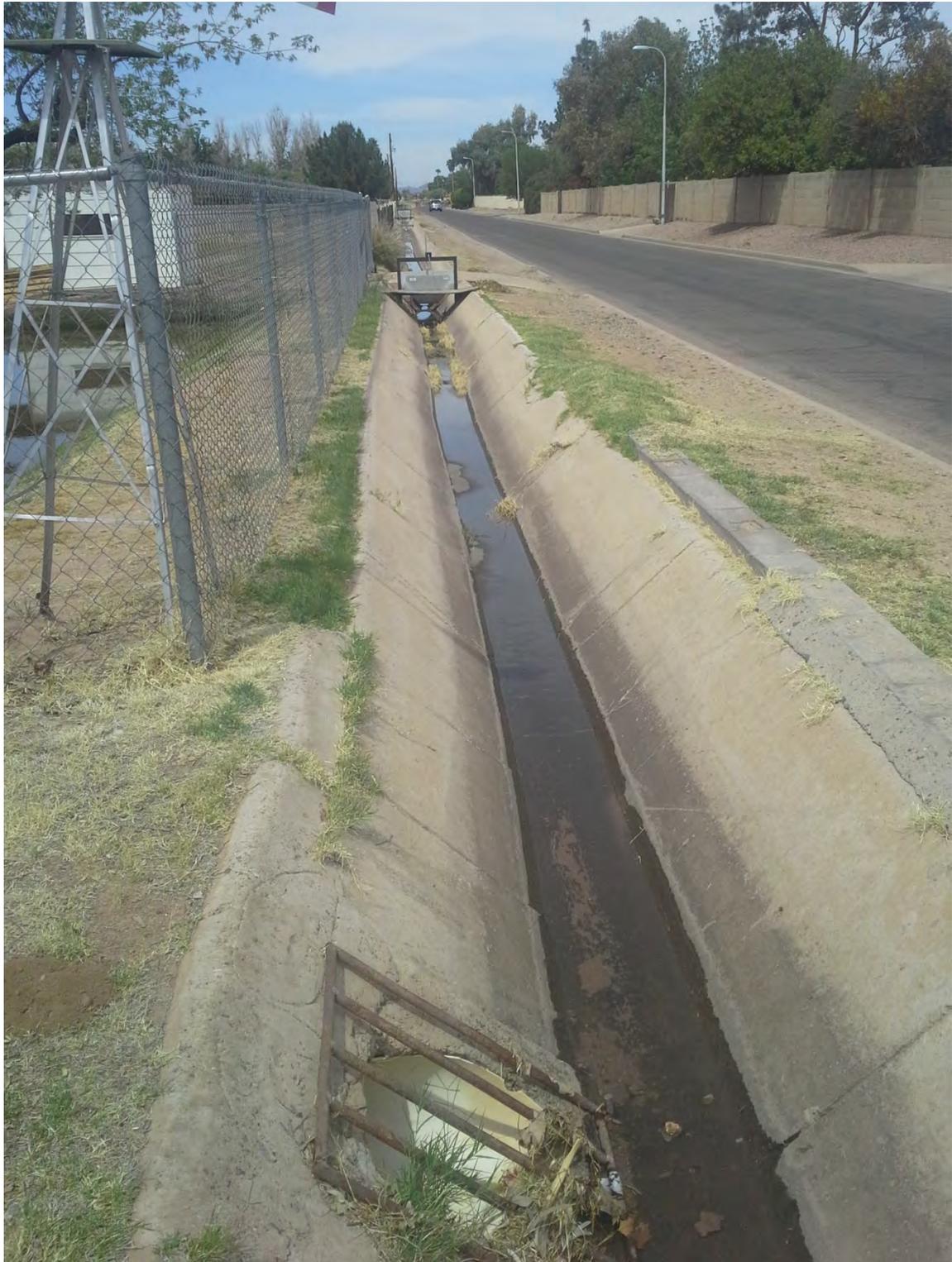


Figure 5. Lateral 19 1/2. Facing north from end of open ditch at Heard Road. Facing north.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Weedville irrigation works

Continuation Sheet No. 7



Figure 6. Lateral parallel to Acoma Drive. Facing west.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Weedville irrigation works

Continuation Sheet No. 8



Figure 7. End of lateral on Acoma Drive at 75th Avenue. Facing south.



Figure 8. Lateral parallel to 73rd Avenue. Facing north.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Weedville irrigation works

Continuation Sheet No. 9



Figure 9. Gate and turnout for water delivery on lateral parallel to 72nd Avenue. Facing southeast.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Weedville irrigation works

Continuation Sheet No. 10



Figure 10. Lateral parallel to 72nd Avenue. Facing south.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Weedville irrigation works

Continuation Sheet No. 11



Figure 11. Lateral parallel to 72nd Avenue. Facing north.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Weedville irrigation works

Continuation Sheet No. 12



Figure 12. Lateral perpendicular to 72nd Avenue. Facing west.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Weedville irrigation works

Continuation Sheet No. 13



Figure 13. Lateral at northeast corner of campus facing east.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Weedville irrigation works

Continuation Sheet No. 14



Figure 14. Lateral on northeast corner of campus. Facing west.



Figure 15. Lateral at northeast corner of campus. Facing west.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Weedville irrigation works Continuation Sheet No. 15

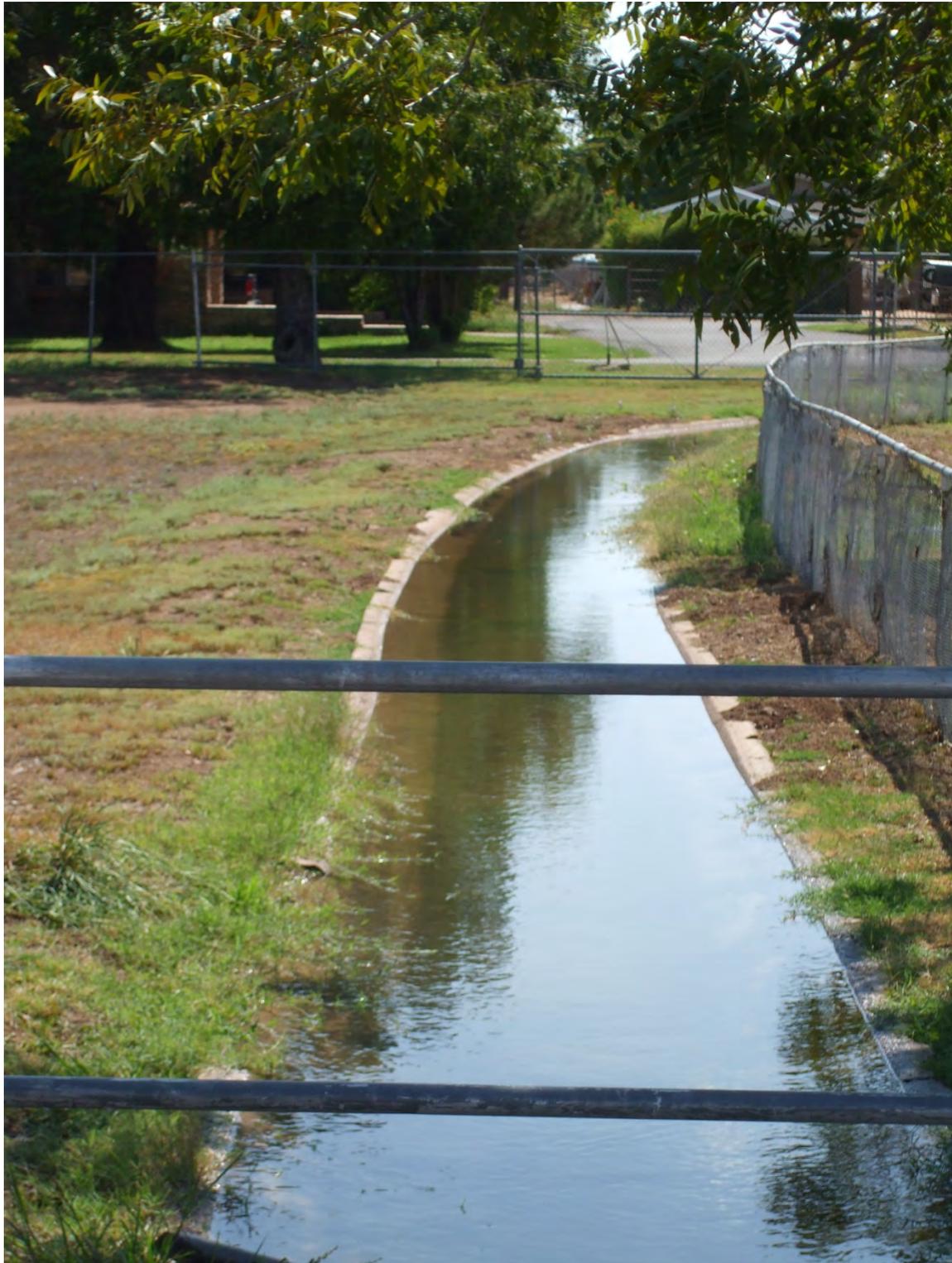


Figure 16. Lateral at northeast corner of campus. Facing east.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Weedville irrigation works

Continuation Sheet No. 16



Figure 17. Lateral at north end of schoolyard. Facing west.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Weedville irrigation works

Continuation Sheet No. 17



Figure 18. Lateral at north end of the school yard. Facing east.



Figure 19. Lateral at northwest corner of schoolyard. Facing southeast.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Weedville irrigation works

Continuation Sheet No. 18



Figure 20. Piped lateral turnout on west side of schoolyard. Facing south.



Figure 21. Lateral west of schoolyard and parallel to Hearn Road. Facing east (left) and west (right).

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Weedville irrigation works

Continuation Sheet No. 19



Figure 22. Lateral west of schoolyard and parallel to Hearn Road. Facing west by southwest.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Weedville irrigation works

Continuation Sheet No. 20



Figure 23. Lateral on west boundary of schoolyard. Facing south (left) and north (right).



Figure 24. Lateral at southwest corner of World Gospel Mission property. Facing southwest.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Weedville irrigation works

Continuation Sheet No. 21



Figure 25. Lateral at south end of campus. Facing east (left) and south (right) at the junction.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Weedville irrigation works

Continuation Sheet No. 22



Figure 26. Lateral at south end of property. Facing east by southeast.

**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Weedville irrigation works Continuation Sheet No. 23



Figure 27. Map of Weedville Irrigation Works.

CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA

STREETSCAPE INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the streetscape. Send completed forms to the City of Peoria, Planning & Community Development Department, 9875 N. 85th Avenue, Peoria, AZ 85345 or Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85007.

STREETSCAPE IDENTIFICATION

Streetscape name(s): 73rd Avenue - Weedville

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the streetscape's historic importance.)

Streetscape type: Rural Neighborhood Commercial (City Core/Retail Strip/Industrial Warehouse)
 Boulevard Other (explain) _____

Location: A section of 73rd Avenue north of the Old Paths schoolyard.

Boundaries: The right of way and visual streetscape along 73rd Avenue north of the Old Paths schoolyard.

(Please include a map on a continuation sheet. Include scale, and show boundaries length and width.)

Township: 3N Range: 1E Section: 12 Quarter Section: SW

Plat (Addition): _____ Year of plat (Addition): _____ Surveyor/Engineer: _____

Architect/Designer: _____ not determined known (source: _____)

Builder/Contractor: _____ not determined known (source: _____)

Construction Date: 1910s known estimated (source: Assessor's Office, Old Paths newspaper)

Major Alterations Date: _____ known estimated (source: _____)

Describe: _____

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

Fair (some problems apparent) Describe: _____

Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe: Streetscape threatened by adjacent development.

USES/FUNCTIONS

(Describe how the streetscape has been used over time, beginning with the original use.)

The road is used for access to the irrigation ditch, properties, and the Old Paths schoolyard

Sources: Aerial photographs, county recorder's records, and Old Paths newspaper.

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: August 14, 2014

View Direction: (looking towards)

North from Crocus Drive



SIGNIFICANCE

*To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register: a rural streetscape must retain a majority of the recognizable characteristics that establish its association with its rural past; a neighborhood streetscape must have a cohesive, original design and retain multiple recognizable characteristics resulting from its period of development; a commercial streetscape must possess identifiable characteristics that reflect the streetscape's origin and purpose; and a boulevard streetscape will have a recognizable street pattern and rhythm. For more information, please see the **Phoenix Streetscape Conservation Guide**. To provide additional detailed information about the streetscape's significance, please use continuation sheets.*

CHARACTERISTICS

1. Spatial Organization

The streetscape is approximately 436 feet long, extending north from Crocus Drive along 73rd Avenue. The road is paved with gravel and runs north/south and is parallel to an irrigation ditch. There is a row of trees along the west side of the ditch which may have been planted as a windbreak. The lots to the east are rural residential with boundaries delineated by chain link fencing. To the west is an empty lot, which was once a farm lot and, later, a school field. It is delineated by a four-wire fence.

2. Setting and Environment

A rural setting surrounded by an urban environment. The road is narrow and without shoulders. There are no curbs or gutters. There are wood utility poles along the length of the streetscape. The viewshed includes an open field, windbreak, and open sky. The streetscape is adjacent to contemporary suburban development as well as open fields.

3. Boundary Demarcations

Property lines delineate the right-of-way and lot boundaries. An open irrigation ditch and fencing also separate the private lots from the public roadway. There are utility lines east of and parallel to the roadway and an irrigation ditch on the west side.

4. Circulation

Narrow, minor street. There is no sidewalk, curb, or gutter. Right-of-way improvement limited to paved roadway with dirt shoulders for pedestrian and possibly equestrian use.

5. Buildings, Structures, and Objects

Building setbacks are fifty feet or greater from the roadway. Open irrigation ditch and utility poles are along the roadway. Traffic lighting is absent as are curbs, sidewalks, and gutters.

6. Clusters

Residential buildings are clustered in some areas adjacent to the streetscape.

7. Vegetation and Materials

The roadway is paved with gravel. Shoulders are non-existent. Driveways entering the road are typically concrete. The ditch is unlined. The utility poles are wood.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a streetscape must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its historic significance. Provide detailed information below about the streetscape's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

- 1. LOCATION Original Alignment Realigned/Shortened (date: ca. 2000)
Original Alignment/Length: approximately 1,100 feet long

- 2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)
The alterations to the streetscape are the reduction of length due to residential development.

- 3. SETTING (Describe how the setting has changed since the streetscape's period of significance)
The area around the streetscape is becoming developed for residential housing.

- 4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the streetscape)
Roadway: gravel Gutter: _____ Curb: _____ Sidewalk/Shoulder: dirt
Planting Strip: _____
If trees were removed or replaced within the planting strip, what were they originally? _____
Irrigation Related Features (ditches, turnouts, driveway bridges): irrigation ditch
If the irrigation system has been altered, what was it originally? _____
Fencing: chain link Utility poles: wood Other: _____

- 5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)
Hand excavated irrigation ditch.

- 6. FEELING (Describe the physical features that convey the streetscape's character)
The row of trees, unimproved roadway, and irrigation ditch exemplify the rural feeling of the streetscape.

- 7. ASSOCIATION (Describe how the streetscape conveys the period when it achieved importance)
In its current form, it reflects on the agricultural heritage of the area.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

- Individually listed Contributor Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _____)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY (opinion of CHPO staff or survey consultant)

- Streetscape is is not eligible individually.
- Streetscape is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
- More information is needed to evaluate.
- If not considered eligible, state reason: Not enough cohesion for a district.

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Vincent Murray, Arizona Historical Research Date: August 14, 2014
Mailing Address: 5025 N. Central Avenue, #575, Phoenix, AZ 85012 Phone No.: (480) 829-0267

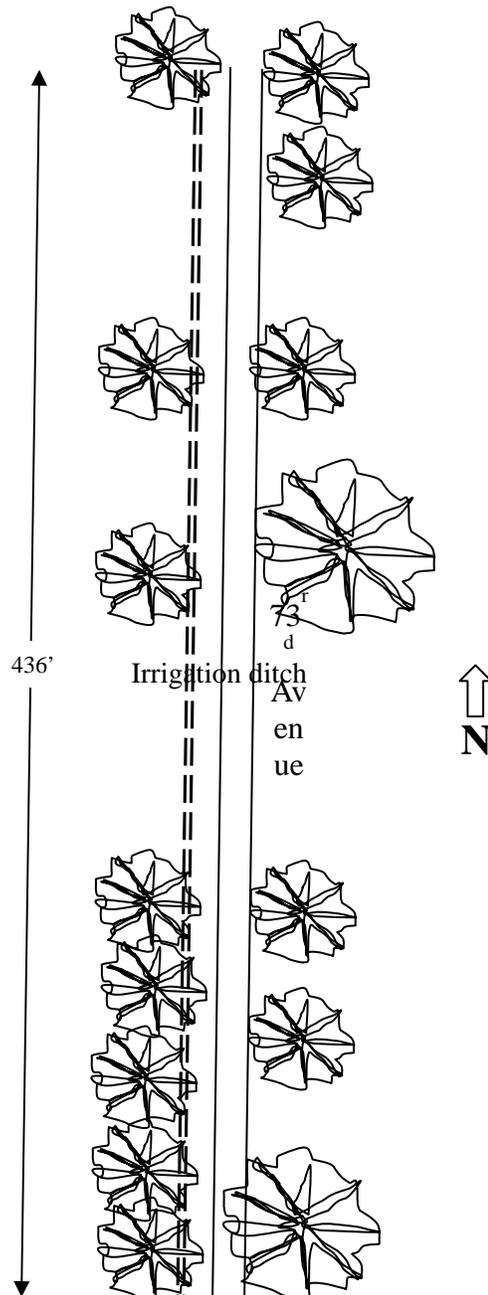
**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
HISTORIC STREETScape INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Name of Streetscape 73rd Avenue - Weedville

Continuation Sheet No. 4

History of the Streetscape

The road was developed in the early 1910s when the Old Paths congregation began subdividing the southwest quarter of Section 12, Township 3 North, Range, 1 East. The introduction of a ditch for irrigation and power lines for electricity cemented the road's necessity. The trees may have been planted as a windbreak. Development towards the end of the 1990s removed portions of the irrigation ditch and reduced the length of the streetscape. As a county road, the lack of upgrades has preserved its historic look and feel.



1" equals 105'. Dimension are approximate.

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the streetscape. Send completed forms to the City of Peoria, Planning & Community Development Department, 9875 N. 85th Avenue, Peoria, AZ 85345 or Arizona State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington Street, Phoenix, AZ 85007.

STREETSCAPE IDENTIFICATION

Streetscape name(s): 72nd Avenue - Weedville

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the streetscape's historic importance.)

Streetscape type: Rural Neighborhood Commercial (City Core/Retail Strip/Industrial Warehouse)
 Boulevard Other (explain) _____

Location: 72nd Avenue between Cemetery Road (south) and Hearn Road (north)

Boundaries: The right-of-way and visual streetscape on 72nd Avenue from Cemetery Road to Hearn Road.

(Please include a map on a continuation sheet. Include scale, and show boundaries length and width.)

Township: 3N Range: 1E Section: 12 Quarter Section: SW

Plat (Addition): _____ Year of plat (Addition): _____ Surveyor/Engineer: _____

Architect/Designer: _____ not determined known (source: _____)

Builder/Contractor: _____ not determined known (source: _____)

Construction Date: 1930s known estimated (source: historic aerials)

Major Alterations Date: 1970s known estimated (source: historic aerials)

Describe: brick wall erected

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

Fair (some problems apparent) Describe: _____

Poor (major problems; imminent threat) Describe: _____

USES/FUNCTIONS

(Describe how the streetscape has been used over time, beginning with the original use.)

A road along an irrigation ditch
which now also provides access to
residential properties.

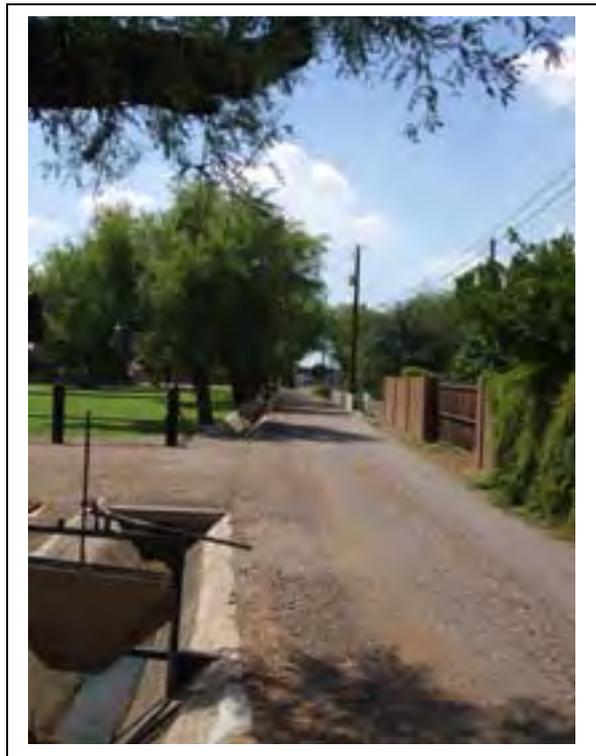
Sources: county records,
historic aerials

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of photo: August 14, 2014

View Direction: *(looking towards)*

South



SIGNIFICANCE

*To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register: a rural streetscape retains a majority of the recognizable characteristics that establish its association with its rural past; a neighborhood streetscape must have a cohesive, original design and retain multiple recognizable characteristics resulting from its period of development; a commercial streetscape must possess identifiable characteristics that reflect the streetscape's origin and purpose; and a boulevard streetscape will have a recognizable street pattern and rhythm. For more information, please refer to the **Phoenix Streetscape Conservation Guide**. To provide additional detailed information about the streetscape's significance, please use continuation sheets.*

CHARACTERISTICS

1. Spatial Organization

The streetscape is approximately 475 feet long and twenty feet wide, and parallels an open irrigation lateral. The roadway is unpaved and the ditch is concrete lined; both run north and south. There are three residential properties on the west side and two on the east. The lots vary in size between 1/3 of an acre to one acre. Lots are residential in use, separated from the right-of-way by fencing and the irrigation lateral

2. Setting and Environment

The landscape is informal and varied. There are five residences within the streetscape, on lots of 1/3 to one acre. Development in the area is currently low-density, consisting of some residential, functioning with optional support of agriculture. The road is narrow and unpaved and shoulders are non-existent. There are no curbs or gutters. There are wood utility poles, without lighting fixtures, along the length of the streetscape. The viewshed includes mostly large lots and mature landscaping, with contemporary residential development located to the east.

3. Boundary Demarcations

Boundaries defined by lateral and via wall and fences.

4. Circulation

The roadway is linear with property egress via gate and fence openings. There are no sidewalks or curbs.

5. Buildings, Structures, and Objects

Lateral and roadway is uniform and consistent in type, pattern, configuration, and width. Fence and wall opposite of lateral. Utility lines on poles with no lighting. Limited signage is vehicular scale.

6. Clusters

Building usage is primarily residential with agricultural potential on larger lots.

7. Vegetation and Materials

Gravel roadway and concrete-lined lateral with metal irrigation gates and turnouts. Some trees along lateral and bushes along block wall.

INTEGRITY

To be eligible for the Peoria/Arizona/National Register, a streetscape must have integrity, that is, it must be able to visually convey its importance. Provide detailed information below about the streetscape's integrity. Use continuation sheets if necessary.

- 1. LOCATION Original Alignment Realigned/Shortened (date: 1950s)

Original Alignment/Length: The road is on the original alignment but shortened 130 feet.
- 2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates—known or estimated—when alterations were made)

The original roadway extended to the southeast corner of the cemetery, where it intersected Cemetery Road. Cemetery Road and the dogleg of a road along the north line of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 12. The latter road became obsolete and 72nd Avenue and Cemetery Road were rerouted to connect on the northwest corner of the cemetery.
- 3. SETTING (Describe how the setting has changed since the streetscape's period of significance)

Higher density and lot creation has created infill in the area and the piping of laterals. With the exception of the block wall, the streetscape setting remains relatively similar to its historic appearance.
- 4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the streetscape)

Roadway: gravel Gutter: n/a Curb: n/a Sidewalk/Shoulder: n/a
 Planting Strip: n/a
 If trees were removed or replaced within the planting strip, what were they originally? n/a
 Irrigation Related Features (ditches, turnouts, driveway bridges): ditches, turnouts and driveway bridges
 If the irrigation system has been altered, what was it originally? _____
 Fencing: wood, chain link, block Utility poles: wood Other: _____
- 5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)

- 6. FEELING (Describe the physical features that convey the streetscape's character)

The low density, lack of asphalt, sidewalks, and streetlighting provide for a rural feeling.
- 7. ASSOCIATION (Describe how the streetscape conveys the period when it achieved importance)

This road was likely put in at the time of the ditch and increased in use as a connection to the cemetery. It has been limited in use and never upgraded to current standards, which allows it to continue reflecting its origins as a minor transportation route in the Weedville community.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

Individually listed Contributor Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date Listed: _____ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _____)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY (opinion of CHPO staff or survey consultant)

Streetscape is is not eligible individually.
Streetscape is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
 More information is needed to evaluate.
If not considered eligible, state reason: As a streetscape, it does not have enough historic integrity.

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Name and Affiliation: Vincent Murray, Arizona Historical Research Date: May 18, 2014
Mailing Address: 5025 N. Central Ave, Ste 575, Phoenix, AZ 85012 Phone No.: 480 829-0267

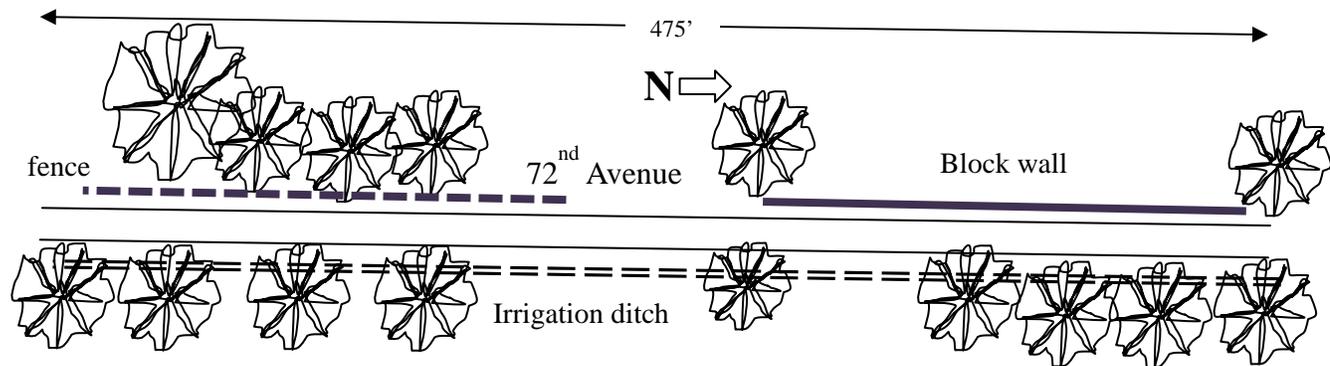
**CITY OF PEORIA/STATE OF ARIZONA
STREETSCAPE INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of streetscape 72 Avenue - Weedville

Continuation Sheet No. 1

History of the Streetscape

The roadway was originally laid out as part of Old Paths members' subdivision of the quarter section in the 1920s or 1930s. An aerial photograph from 1934, shows the road already in existence. It remains an unpaved, county road stretching five hundred feet from Hearn Road to the historic Old Paths Cemetery. Along its east side is a historic irrigation ditch separating the roadway from mature landscaped properties. While there have been changes along the property line on the west side--specifically the advent of fences and walls--the streetscape retains its historic look and feel.



Scale 1" equals 70'. Dimensions are approximate.