NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Fort Whipple/Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center Historic District

other names/site number Whipple Barracks; U.S. Veterans Hospital

2. Location

street & number 500 Highway 89 North ☐ not for publication

city or town Prescott ☐ vicinity

state Arizona code AZ county Yavapai code 025 zip code 86313

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☐ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☑ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Karen Towne-Tupek Federal Preservation Officer 9/9/99
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Department of Veterans Affairs
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☑ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action

10/29/99

Fort Whipple/VAMC
Name of Property

Yavapai, Arizona
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☒ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
36	12	buildings
1		sites
2	7	structures
		objects
39	19	Total

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

None

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

None

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Defense: military facility
Domestic: single & multiple dwelling
Funerary: cemetery
Health Care: hospital
Health Care: sanitarium
Health Care: medical/business office
Landscape: garden

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: single & multiple dwelling
Funerary: cemetery
Health Care: hospital
Health Care: sanitarium
Health Care: medical/business office
Landscape: garden

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th & Early 20th Century Revivals:
Colonial Revival; Classical Revival;
Mission/Spanish Colonial Revival;
Georgian Revival; Greek Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick, concrete, stone
walls Brick, concrete masonry units, concrete, horizontal wood siding over frame
roof Composition shingles, metal, slate
other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See Continuation Sheets

Fort Whipple/VAMC
Name of Property

Yavapai, Arizona
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [X] **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [X] **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

Property is:

- [ ] **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [ ] **B** removed from its original location.
- [ ] **C** a birthplace or grave.
- [X] **D** a cemetery.
- [ ] **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] **F** a commemorative property.
- [ ] **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
HEALTH/MEDICINE
MILITARY
OTHER: National Cemetery

Period of Significance

1902-1948

Significant Dates

1913
1918
1939

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Various - see text

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- [X] State Historic Preservation Office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [X] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Name of repository:

Arizona SHPO; Dept. of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Prescott, Arizona

Fort Whipple/VAMC
Name of Property

Yavapai, Arizona
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 197 +/-

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	12	367200	3824960
2	12	367340	3824890
3	12	367040	3824140
4	12	367410	3823490

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nancy L. Burgess

organization Preservation Consultant date September 2, 1998

street & number P.O. Box 42 telephone (520) 445-8765

city or town Prescott state AZ zip code 86302-0042

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional Items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

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

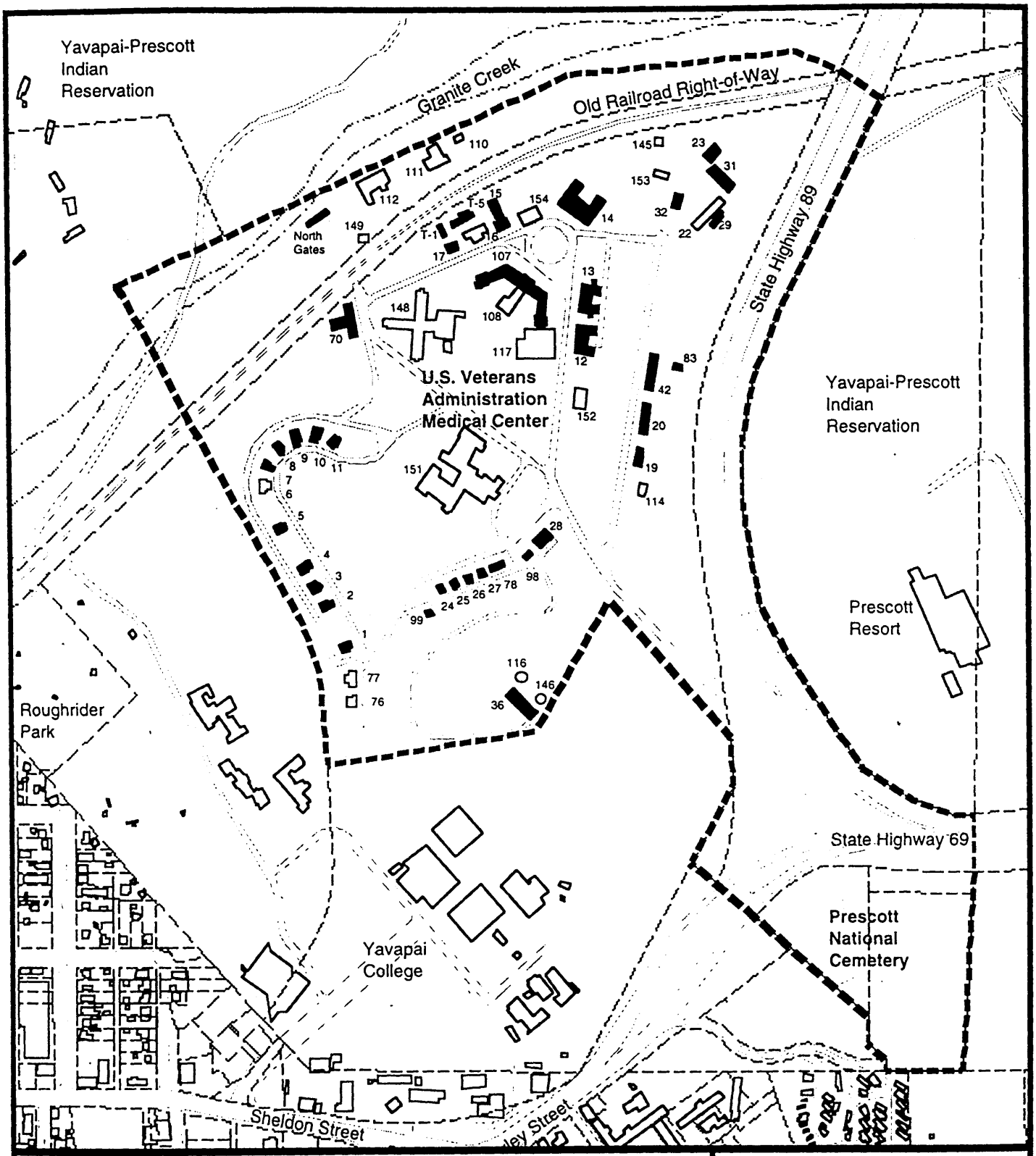
name Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Patricia McKlem, Director

street & number 500 North Highway 89 telephone (520) 776-6028

city or town Prescott state AZ zip code 86313

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.



CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

National Register Nomination

Fort Whipple/US Veterans Administration Medical Center
Prescott • Arizona

September 1998 • Not to Scale

LEGEND

- VA Boundary
- Contributing Building
- Noncontributing Building

SUMMARY:

The Fort Whipple/Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center (VAMC) Historic District (District), located in Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona, was the site of Fort Whipple, a United States Army post established in 1864. The original parcel of land set aside for the fort was approximately 1,730 acres known as the Fort Whipple Military Reservation. The fort was named for Amiel Weeks Whipple. Whipple is known for his direction of the survey of the 35th parallel route in 1853-54. Whipple served in the Union Army from the first battle of Bull Run(July, 1861), was wounded at the Battle of Chancellorsville (May 1-4, 1863) and died four days later. He was posthumously appointed Major General. Fort Whipple was the fifth permanent regular military post established within the boundaries of what is now the State of Arizona. The District was determined eligible for the National Register by the Keeper on June 25, 1981.

The District lies on the east edge of the City of Prescott along U.S. Highway 89 just north of the intersection with State Highway 69. It is located on the south bank of Granite Creek, a part of the Verde River drainage which originates in the Bradshaw Mountains south of Prescott (see USGS Prescott Quadrangle map). Today, the VAMC occupies approximately 182 acres and the Prescott National Cemetery includes approximately 15.35 additional acres of the original reservation for a total of 197+/- acres.. The current VAMC property, the boundaries of which constitute the boundaries of this National Register Historic District, (see Record of Survey Map) is bounded on the north, east and west by the Yavapai Indian Reservation, which was created in 1935 and expanded in 1956, and on the south by Yavapai College. The abandoned Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway right-of-way crosses the north edge of the property and an abandoned spur which served the Fort branches to the south at the northeast edge of the property and parallels Highway 89. The right-of-way for Highway 89 cuts through the VAMC property, separating the Prescott National Cemetery, which is included in the District, from the main campus (See Cemetery Location Map).

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The Fort Whipple/VAMC District possess historic integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. There are 36 buildings and two structures which have been documented for this District. The District also includes the Prescott National Cemetery (1973) and the landscape, which are documented as a part of this Nomination. There are 36 contributing buildings and two contributing structures and twelve non-contributing buildings and seven non-contributing structures. Many non-contributors post-date the period of significance, which is 1902-1948. There are numerous small, insignificant outbuildings, many of which are equipment facilities, which appear on the Sketch Map and which have not been documented for this District. None would be contributors.

This District is eligible for National Register of Historic Places under criterion A and C. All National Cemeteries are eligible for the Register.

DESCRIPTION: Architectural Classification/ Significant Features
Each building has been assigned a number by the VAMC and all structures are identified by those numbers within this Nomination. These numbers are used throughout this nomination to identify the buildings and on all accompanying maps. These numbers are also used on the Arizona Historic Property Inventory forms which were prepared as a part of this nomination.

The District embodies most of the features of the modern army which arose after the Spanish-American war of 1898 along with many features which represent modern health care. Architecturally, the VAMC Historic District features several Vernacular/Folk structures, and numerous Revival influence buildings, including Classical Revival (Buildings 1-4, 6, 17, 28); Colonial Revival (Buildings 70, 76, 77, 78); Greek Revival (Buildings 5, 7-11, 14, 20); Spanish Colonial Revival (Building 107); and Georgian Revival (Buildings 12, 13, 15). Historically, the District represents the Late Nineteenth and Early

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Twentieth Century Revival period, however, many of the style elements are taken from earlier time periods.

SETTING AND APPEARANCE:

The City of Prescott is located on the northwest slope of the Bradshaw Mountains of Central Arizona at an elevation of 5,354 feet. The climate is mild and semi-arid with distinct seasons and with most of the rainfall during the summer months of July and August and most snowfall during January through March. The altitude combined with the continental air mass determines the native growth. Much of the area is forested with native gambrel and emory oak, alligator bark juniper, Arizona cypress and ponderosa pine. The VAMC District is situated at approximately 5,300 feet in an Interior Chaparral environmental zone, an intermediate mountainous zone between high forested plateaus to the north and east and the arid and semi-arid desert to the west and south. The Interior Chaparral consists of shrubby, dense growth of medium height, typically consisting of native shrub live oak, juniper, mountain mahogany, desert ceanothus, squawbush, yucca, Apache plume, and sumac. Native grasses and smaller plants include globemallow, sideoats gramma, black and blue gramma, lovegrass, beargrass, Indian Paintbrush, various penstemons and red mahonia. Prescott National Forest surrounds the Prescott area and includes peaks in excess of 7,000 feet in elevation, including Mount Union and Granite Mountain. The terrain slopes down to the north from Prescott to Chino Valley, headwaters of the Verde River watershed.

LANDSCAPE:

The VAMC Historic District retains significant native vegetation in spite of the extensive soil disturbance, building and demolition which has gone on over the last 134 years, although there are no longer Ponderosa Pine in the area. The terrain consists of rolling hills, with several prominent locations, including "Headquarter's Hill" and "water tank hill". Soils are decomposed granite. Granite rock outcroppings are common along the

See Continuation Sheet

outer perimeters of the hills surrounding the district to the north and west. The internal road system was established to some extent prior to 1902 but was well established by 1913 when the military association ceased. In addition to the native growth, many deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs have been planted which provide a deep shade pattern during the summer. The District is cohesively linked by mature landscaping, an internal road system and by the way the structures relate to each other in terms of scale, setback, massing, materials, color, craftsmanship and architectural style.

In 1942, an extensive planting plan was developed under Subdivision Chief R. E. Guard and was approved by the Veterans Administration (see Landscape Map #1 and 2, dated December 12, 1942). This plan lists the scientific and common names of the plants already existing and provides a list and a planting plan for the area encompassing most of the residential area of the District. Numerous native plants were used. Notes indicate that Arizona Cypress, Arizona Evergreen oak and emory oak were to be collected. Other native plants are specified on the list, including juniper (Juniperus), Arizona Ash, Cottonwood, Fremont Poplar, scrub oak, and common black locust. Included in the inventory of existing plants are 145 Chinese Elm trees. Many of these trees are still extant today and provide much of the deciduous shade canopy. Other trees which were introduced included evergreens such as Deodar and Red Cedar, White Fir, Cedar of Lebanon, various spruces, junipers and pines and deciduous varieties such as peach, ash, walnut, catalpa, apple and apricot. Numerous shrubs, in addition to the native varieties noted above were also added. These include privet, myrtles, firethorn, barberry, spireas, lilacs, flowering almonds, dogwoods and various roses, in addition to vines and ground covers. In 1958, a "Master Survey, Construction Service Activities" was prepared by Karl M. Eggen for the VAMC. This report addresses the landscaping in detail. The report states that a serious drought 1945-1947 resulted in the abandonment of all irrigating and the lawns were destroyed and many shrubs and trees died. By 1949, the lawns were reestablished and were in good condition at the time of the report. Further, the report addresses the trees, stating that

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trees consist mainly of Chinese Elm, Poplar, Arizona Cypress and with a few Cottonwood and Mulberry.

An important feature of the landscape is the "circle" in front of Building 107, the Main Hospital (see photo #28). This circle and the plantings, consisting of pyracantha and privet hedges are mentioned in Eggen's 1958 report. Photographs of the Main Hospital, completed in 1939, show this landscape circle in place in the early 1940s.

The setting of the District is very visible from various locations in the Prescott area and as such is considered a landmark. Although none of the buildings are wholly visible from the entrance at Highway 89, the campus opens up to the north and the west as the main road branches in various directions, circling the campus (see Contemporary Sketch Map). The former entrance on the west is still in existence but is accessible only by foot through the campus of Yavapai College. The original entrance gates for this entrance (from Sheldon Street) are now a landscape feature at the college. The north entrance gates are extant and have been restored and rededicated (1993). These gates have been documented for this Nomination. Also on the northwest edge of the campus is a baseball field and picnic area. Trees in this area consist mainly of mature, very large Cottonwoods, which reflect this location's proximity to Granite Creek, which lies just to the north.

There has been considerable land disturbance throughout the history of Fort Whipple, Whipple Barracks and the VAMC. Early photographs show, however, that the basic setting along granite Creek has not changed (see photos #1, 3, 4, 6, 11 and 12). Further, although there has been considerable additional building since the landscape plan was prepared in 1942, the campus clearly exhibits this plan. Although there have clearly been some changes and losses of plants which were not replaced, many of the plantings are extant, and reflect a landscape which evidences a planting plan. This results in a well landscaped space which takes advantage of the native land formations and native plants

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along with considerable additions of plants suitable to the setting and the climate. Today, the VAMC has a greenhouse where patients and residents may grow plants. These appear to consist mainly of flowers and vegetables.

The grounds are well maintained and the plants for the most part appear to be healthy and disease-free. One plant which seems to have become popular later and which appears in front of many of the buildings is the Arborvitae. These have clearly been introduced more recently than 1942 and although they have obviously been pruned to keep their growth in check, they are for the most part overgrown and woody and obscure the front facades of many of the historic buildings. Further, there are a number of mature trees which should be professionally pruned or removed as they are too close to buildings.

The landscape contributes to the integrity of the location, design, setting, feeling and association.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT:
The architecture of the VAMC Historic District represents a period of continued growth and development for Fort Whipple, Whipple Barracks and its successor, the Veterans Administration Medical Center, between the years 1903 and 1948. The district includes residences, both single family and multi-family, and dormitories (military quarters); Post Headquarters, Exchange, Guard House, Bake house, Subsistence Warehouses and storehouses, barns, and stables (military facilities); and hospitals and health care domiciliaries (medical facilities).

Historical documentary data pertaining to buildings and structures on the VAMC property are identified by the time period during which the buildings or structures were constructed. Based on the documentary research, four primary construction periods have been defined:

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(1) 1864-1872: Representing the initial construction of Fort Whipple on Granite Greek to its demolition and subsequent re-building in 1872; there are no buildings extant from this time period;

(2) 1873-1902: Representing the rebuilding of the fort in 1872 to its condemnation in 1902;

(3) 1903-1913: Representing the initiation of proposed plans to re-place the 1872-1902 buildings to the closing of Fort Whipple in 1913; and,

(4) Post-1918: Representing the period following the reactivation of Fort Whipple as a Veterans Hospital in 1918.

The years 1913 to 1918 are excluded because Fort Whipple was closed during these years and no construction occurred. The structures which are extant all date to periods 3 and 4, beginning with the rebuilding of Fort Whipple in 1903.

When Fort Whipple was reactivated on April 29, 1902, an inspection of the existing buildings concluded that few were worth rehabilitating and plans were made for the construction of a new post. In December of 1902, the quartermaster in charge of construction submitted a plan for rebuilding the post. After some modification, these plans were approved by the Secretary of War and work began in 1903 (U.S. War Department, 1904). Nine years later, Fort Whipple was declared obsolete, and on February 25, 1913, its troops were withdrawn, leaving only a caretaker at the post (Yoder, 1951).

When compared, the historical maps exhibit several inconsistencies. Both the 1904 and 1905 maps depict a total of 47 buildings, the 1909 map illustrates 56 buildings, and the 1910 map illustrates 30 buildings. The discrepancies between these maps suggest that many of the buildings depicted on the 1904 and 1905 maps were planned but never constructed.

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The configurations and locations of some buildings also differ considerably between the maps. Buildings shown on the 1904 map and identified as the ordnance magazine, oil house, and bake house, for example, do not appear in the same locations on the 1909 and 1910 maps. Photographs taken during 1905 to 1908 document their construction and one of these buildings, the bake house (Building 19), still exists on the property in the location shown on the 1909 and 1910 maps. Supporting this is evidence from the 1909 map. As mentioned, 56 buildings were drawn on this map, but the function and construction material of only 34 buildings were identified (Hoffman, 1985). Twenty-six of the buildings are mentioned in a 1908 Memorandum for Major Cheatham relative to New Buildings at Whipple Barracks, Arizona (U. S. War Department 1908).

The results of a comparison of buildings shown on the 1902, 1904, 1905, 1909, 1910, and 1919 maps indicates that a considerable degree of consistency existed between the 1902, 1909, 1910, and 1919 maps. This led to the conclusion that these maps most accurately represented the buildings actually in existence and constructed between 1903 and 1918. Based on this comparison, it was concluded that the 1904 and 1905 maps did indeed indicate proposed buildings, and while some were eventually constructed, many were not. Photographs indicated that most of the buildings on these maps were constructed during the years 1905 and 1908 (Hoffman, 1985).

In November, 1902, the *Arizona Miner Journal* reported that:

"While nothing official is yet given out, the rumor is current, that the post is to be substantial, commodious and permanent, and that the old garrison is to be regenerated in every respect. The buildings to be erected will probably be of brick...
The ground plan of the post will be materially altered, and in that respect the dimensions of the parade plot will be extended to three times its present area...
The plans submitted by Major Walcutt are said to be ample for the housing of four full companies of infantry and in this respect provision is also made for band quarters...".

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Bids were opened in May 1905 for 24 buildings, including a double barracks, a single barracks, officers' quarters, captains' quarters (3), lieutenants' quarters (6), non-commissioned officers' quarters (4), a guard house, an administration building, a bake house, coal shed, ordnance house, oil house and wagon shed. (*Weekly Journal Miner*, May, 1905; June 4, 1905).

The officers' quarters on Headquarter's Hill (Buildings 1-11), in particular, have attracted much attention because of their reputed design by Stanford White, a noted architect who died in 1906. In a newspaper article in the *Arizona Republic* dated June 10, 1962, all of the officer's quarters were attributed to White, including the interior design and details. It was claimed that White had drawn the plans for officer's housing at U. S. Army posts, including Fort Whipple, for the Quartermaster General of the United States about 1895. However, research conducted by VA personnel in 1962 concluded that reports attributing their design to White were erroneous and that the buildings at the VAMC were not, in fact, designed by Stanford White. This conclusion was based partially on the information provided in a letter from Gjore Mollenhoff, of the Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C., to Elisabeth Ruffner, President of the Yavapai Heritage Foundation dated December 19, 1975, as follows in part:

> 1. While officials of the Phoenix Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the Arizona State Historical Society, Arizona State University, were familiar with the reputed Stanford White design of the buildings, they had no material to document the reports.
>
> 2. A search of the indices of the Navy and Old Army Division of the National Archives failed to uncover any indication that Stanford White had ever been retained as an architect by the Army or the Quartermaster General's Office.

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3. The successor firm to the original firm of McKim, Mead and White made a search of the original records and found no indication that Mr. White designed these buildings. It was noted that many buildings attributed to Stanford White had been designed by other architects and that White seldom, if ever, prepared standard plans to be used in several locations.

Ms. Mollenhoff further states that more recent research (1975) at the National Archives revealed that the quarters were to be constructed on standard army plans. She concludes the reports attributing the design of Fort Whipple to Stanford White were, therefore, erroneous. Rather, the structures built between 1903 and 1910 represent modifications to standard plans prepared for the Department of the Army. Although the VAMC has copies of plans for many of these buildings, the designer(s) is/are unknown.

All but one of the new quarters buildings (#1-11) were constructed of concrete block on Headquarters Hill on locally quarried granite foundations. The one exception, Building 1, was constructed of brick in 1903. Originally, all 11 of the officers' quarters were to be constructed of brick. Captain Charles C. Walcutt, who was the constructing quartermaster in charge of the work at Fort Whipple, was charged with "the responsibility in submitting plans and suggesting various matters that go with the reconstruction of this post" (*Arizona Miner Journal*, November 15, 1902). In 1902, he received permission to deviate from the standard plans and use redwood, which was readily available by rail from California, for the interior finishes and to make other substitutions in the wood specifications to make use of other local products which could be obtained at a savings. But Frederick H. Barnes of San Francisco, the contractor hired to build these quarters, experienced difficulties in acquiring the necessary amount of brick and in meeting the army specifications. In July, 1905, the *Weekly Journal Miner* reported that Barnes had leased a local brick yard for the sole purpose of assuring he could get the brick he needed without delay. This clearly did not result in a solution to the problem. So severe was this problem that Captain Walcutt

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reported in May of 1906 that "the great difficulty that surrounds the work of this contract is that of the proper brick and in meeting this difficulty, Mr. Barnes has up to this time made a complete failure. He has not gone at it in a way from which success could be expected". (Mollenhoff to Ruffner, December 19, 1975).

Because Barnes was unable to meet the contract requirements, the contract was turned over to Warren B. English, at Barnes' expense. English also experienced difficulty in producing an acceptable quality of brick and was informed that the army intended to relieve him of the contract. To avoid this, English signed a power of attorney with Charles Haney of Prescott, to complete the contract. Haney located sources of material for concrete block and requested that the specifications be changed to allow it to be substituted for brick. The quartermaster general approved this change, but not before Building 1 had been completed of brick. Other buildings constructed of brick include Buildings 12, 19, 20, and 83.

Eventually, the problems were solved and construction commenced. On August 25, 1908, Major Walcutt announced that $500,000 had been spent at Fort Whipple and that the extensive improvements were nearing completion. By October 18, 1908, Charles F. Haney had finished the construction of 23 buildings.

PREVALENT STYLES:

The building styles primarily exhibit various Period Classical Revival influences. Buildings in the district are both asymmetrical in massing and irregular in plan, and there are numerous structures which are symmetrical in massing and regular in plan. Two and one-half story structures predominate, but two stories also occur. Roofs are primarily gabled, but hip roofs also occur frequently. Concrete masonry units are the most commonly used structural materials. These are, for the most part, painted rather than stuccoed. There are, as mentioned above, a few buildings constructed of brick.

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Foundations are typically locally quarried blue granite cut into blocks with beaded mortar joints, though some are concrete. Basements are fairly common. Porches tend to be broad and significant, particularly on the Revival styles. Wood clapboard used as exterior siding over frame construction occurs in only a few buildings, all related to the Quartermaster's stables and barns. Original outbuildings, many of which were documented as a part of the district, are common throughout the district. The architecture of the VAMC Historic District reflects the nationwide transitions from the turn of the century to 1939 when the prevailing mode returned to the more conservative Revival styles. The architectural styles of the district span this transitional period and consequently exhibit a mixture of these styles.

Classical Revival Styles of the Eclectic Era:

The Revival styles are a wide range of historically based styles favored by the American public from 1890 to 1940. Classical Revival were popular throughout the entire period and appeared concurrently with the Craftsman Bungalow, Arts and Crafts and Prairie School styles. Greek and Georgian Revival styles, on the other hand, were not as popular in this time period. Following World War I, other, more varied styles became popular, such as Spanish Colonial, English Tudor and Mission Revival. These designs almost always displayed the architect's or builder's familiarity with the external, decorative features of the historical styles rather than with the building's tradition, its formal features or plan types.

This return to historicism was reinforced in the teens and twenties by the architectural press in numerous articles on the "country house." Unlike the Victorian fondness for the picturesque, which was expressed mostly through a variety of building materials, decorative detailing and silhouettes, the Period Revival's historical allusions were based on picturesque architectural massing that accommodated various roof pitches, dormer types and towers. The overall simplicity of mass also suggested the informality that was

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"appropriate" to the modern American way of living. Thus, the interiors of the buildings designed during this period by American architects conformed to American concepts of comfort and practicality. Undoubtedly, this informality in living patterns had been influenced by changes in family relationships after the Victorian period and by a shortage of domestic help.

Classical Revival (Neoclassical) -The revival of interest in classical models dates from the World's Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893. Roofs are side or front gabled, or hipped. The Classical Revival style provides an umbrella under which the buildings in the district may be classified. In Classical Revival buildings, the facade is dominated by a porch, usually full height with the roof supported by classical columns, typically with Ionic or Corinthian capitals. Eaves are normally boxed with a moderate overhang, frequently with dentils beneath; a wide frieze band is occasionally found beneath the cornice. The facade shows symmetrically balanced windows and a central door. Windows are rectangular with double hung sashes and have multiple panes of glass.

Examples of Classical Revival styles represented in the VAMC Historic District have one story full width porches supported by grouped columns, windows with segmented arches and two-over-two double hung sashes, boxed eaves and dentils. Included are Buildings 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 (officers quarters), 16 (a non-contributor), 17 (Post Headquarters) and 28 (Post Hospital). All of these structures were built by the army between 1903 and 1910. (See photos # 2, 5, 13, 14, 17, 19, 22, 23, 25-27.)

Colonial Revival - With its variations of the Classical Revival style, Colonial Revival has been the dominant style for houses in the twentieth century. Forms and elements are mixed and adapted. Roofs are a medium pitch and are side gabled, hipped or gambrel. Windows are double hung sashes with multiple panes of glass and often used in pairs. Doors are a dominant feature and may be flanked by sidelights and pilasters or extend forward and

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supported by slender columns to form and entry porch. Ornaments are classical.

Buildings in the VAMC Historic District which evidence elements of Colonial Revival styles include Buildings 70 (Domiciliary), 76, 77 and 78 (Duplex Quarters) all built in 1922 by the U.S. Public Health Service). Buildings 76 and 77 are non-contributors. (See photo #30).

Georgian Revival - Georgian is among the most long-lived styles of American building. The Georgian building is usually a simple one or two-story box, with doors and windows in strict symmetry. Roof forms can be side gabled, hipped or gambrel. The cornice is usually emphasized by decorative moldings, such as dentils. Windows with double hung sashes may have many small panes of glass and are aligned vertically and horizontally in symmetrical rows, never in adjacent pairs. Changes in masonry patterns such as the use of quoins are common and the separation between floors is usually marked by a belt course. A paneled front door is usually centered and capped by an elaborate decorative crown which may or may not be pedimented and supported by pilasters.

Examples of this style in the VAMC Historic District include Buildings 12 and 13 (Administration) and 15 (Post Exchange), all built between 1905 and 1908. (See photos # 23 and 26).

Greek Revival - A style popular from 1820-1850, the Greek Revival style was chosen for many buildings in the nation's capital at Washington. Buildings are identified by a classical gabled portico or temple facade of one or two stories with classical columns of Greek Doric or Ionic orders. Roofs are gabled or hipped and roof slopes are typically low and may be hidden behind parapets and heavy cornices. Main and porch roofs may be emphasized by a wide band of cornice trim, with the frieze above and the architrave below, which forms a pediment on the gable end. Frequently, this trim wraps around the gable end in a return rather than form a full pediment. Frieze band windows may be present.

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Facades are symmetrical with Greek ornamental motifs. Windows typically were double hung and had numerous panes of glass with simple window surrounds. Examples of structures which evidence elements of this style include Buildings 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 (Officer's quarters), 14 (domiciliary/ward) and 20 (subsistence warehouse). These structures were all constructed between 1905 and 1908. (See photos # 5, 16 and 20).

Spanish Colonial Revival - The Spanish Revival style of the early twentieth century (1915–1945) was popularized by the Pan American Exhibition in San Diego, California in 1915. The style is associated with California but may be found commonly throughout the west and in most parts of the country. It was used for many public buildings, including western railroad stations, public buildings, movie theaters and residences. Plan features may include patios or courtyards, balconies or galleries, loggias or pergolas. Typically with a pitched or flat roof, larger buildings built later in the twentieth century sometimes exhibited hipped or intersecting gabled roof lines. Pitched roofs are typically covered with tile. Insets of tile and other facade decoration is common, including decorative iron or carved grillwork and intricate ornamental plaster decoration around doors and windows. Windows are double hung and multi-paned, frequently with pedimented arches above the windows. Building 107, the Main Hospital, built in 1937, exhibits elements of this style, particularly in the use of elaborate plaster trim around the main door and above the windows. Constructed of concrete masonry units, and six stories in height, the roof is a series of hips but is not tiled. Building 108, the Dining Hall, which is connected to Building 107 but is a now a non-contributor, was also constructed in this style. (See photos # 9, 17 and 28).

Vernacular/Folk - A plain, utilitarian building based on simple, boxy shapes (gable front, hall and parlor, I-house, massed plan, side gabled and pyramidal), relatively simple to construct of readily available materials. These buildings are often without stylistic detailing but sometimes borrow details from other styles such as spindlework, patterned

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shingles, turned or classical columns and Greek Revival porches. They are typically one story with low pitch gabled or hipped roof shapes and may have shed-roofed wings or porches. Windows are usually one-over-one or two-over two double hung and may be set in pairs. Trim is simple and minimal. Buildings which exhibit no detailing but are typical examples of this type within the VAMC Historic District include Buildings 19 (bake house), 24, 25, 26 and 27 (quarters) and 42 (warehouse). A variation on this style is Building T-5, which is a quonset. (See photos #15, 16 and 21).

There are also a number of structures within the VAMC Historic District which do not exhibit any elements of identifiable style. For the most part, they are small, simple, utilitarian structures. However, there are two large quartermaster's stables/barns. (Buildings 23 and 31) which are in excellent condition and have good integrity. They are the only two buildings built of wood frame construction sheathed with clapboard within the district and were constructed in 1910. (See photo #24).

PRESCOTT NATIONAL CEMETERY:

The Prescott National Cemetery has historically been associated with Fort Whipple and Whipple Barracks and, later, the subsequent health care facilities under various agencies such as the Public Health Service (1920-1922) and the Veterans Administration (after 1932). The cemetery was designated as the Prescott National Cemetery in 1973. The cemetery is located opposite the entrance to the VAMC approximately one-half mile southeast of the VAMC adjacent to the intersection of Highways 89 and 69 and consists of ten acres.

Records indicate that this is at least the third location for cemeteries associated with the fort. The first location was shown 1500 feet south of the stockaded fort close to Granite Creek, which resulted in flooding which washed several graves and headstones away. Consequently, the graves of 25 unknowns were moved from this location and are interred

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at the Prescott National Cemetery. There was a cemetery located on the east slope of Reservoir Hill, now part of the Yavapai College campus. There is also a small cemetery shown on the 1877 Plan of a Survey of Fort Whipple located behind the present location of Building 28 (see Sketch Map) close to the present day entrance road. This location does not appear on any maps subsequent to 1902. The Hoffman Report stats that this site is feasibly locatable. It is believed these graves were moved around 1903 to the present cemetery. Also, prior to 1892 the graves of seven soldiers were moved from the Camp Date Creek Cemetery to the present location.

According to the report of Grant and Margie Brown, of the Northern Arizona Genealogical Society, who compiled the records of the Prescott National Cemetery in 1995, the cemetery was established at its present location in February of 1882 on a six-acre parcel consisting of 3000 plots. In a letter dated August 8, 1974, Edward E. Hill of the General Services Administration, National Archives and Records Administration, states they have examined their records and "have failed to locate any specific information concerning the relocation of the cemetery at Whipple Barracks." The Browns further report that the first recorded burial took place on October 18, 1888, and that records prior to this date are "skimpy", but the files (obituaries, grave markers, Sharlot Hall Museum archives and VAMC records) indicate at least 145 burials had occurred prior to this date.

The cemetery is laid out in a grid pattern with eight sections divided into long rows running north to south. Rows are lettered and graves are numbered (see Cemetery Sketch Map and Location Map). Brown's report includes a list and location designation of all known burials within the cemetery.

In a letter dated October 31, 1938, Miss Sharlot M. Hall, writing to Miss Grace Sparkes, discusses the history of the present location of the Prescott National Cemetery, stating in part: "[c]oming in over this trail I first saw Prescott in February of 1882. A few women

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and children had been buried at one side of the plot... and the grave-yard was much the largest which I could remember. These were not all soldier dead because in the beginning the only physician available was the military surgeon who had orders to give what help [he] could to anyone needing him. The head-boards at the graves of soldiers were all shaped alike and neatly lettered while those of civilian dead were rough and even fallen down. The sign 'Killed by Indians' was not an unusual one on the wooden head-boards".

In a memorandum dated May 9, 1956, the VAMC Chief of Maintenance and Operations Division, Construction Service, T. O. Lake, M. D., details an Application for Construction Project for improvement in the cemetery at a cost of $37,622.50. The report states that the cemetery is "desolate and bare and that it does not meet the standards of either government or private cemeteries". This project is to provide water supply (hooking up to the City of Prescott water main), sprinkler system, landscaping, grass, trees, soil cover, concrete curbs for an additional roadway, oiling of a new roadway and the existing roadway. The memorandum also refers to a previous project in the same year which resulted in the expansion of the cemetery and states that they project that they will start using this expansion area in about three years. The memorandum also discusses the wrought iron fence, which is to be installed around the perimeter of the cemetery and which has been declared surplus by the VA Center, Los Angeles, California.

Eggen's report of 1958 states the cemetery consists of 6.7 acres and as of January 30, 1958, there were 1186 occupied graves. The cemetery at that time had a capacity of 3648 graves and had recently been expanded. Eggen reports that the original cemetery and a new part are entirely enclosed by a wrought iron fence, and that the new northeast section is not enclosed but there is sufficient fence on hand to enclose this area also. The cemetery roads are gravel, but paving is recommended. They are currently paved with blacktop. Eggen describes the entrance to the cemetery, stating ". . . gates leading into the cemetery itself are wrought iron, swing from field stone masonry columns, flanked by wing walls." When

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these gates and the fieldstone wing walls were constructed cannot be ascertained from the records. They are currently in place and in good condition. The cemetery was later expanded to ten acres. With a few exceptions, the cemetery is closed for further burials at this time.

Photographs from the mid-twentieth century show the headstones in the cemetery standing upright. (See photo # 8). At some point in time, probably in the 1950s and perhaps in conjunction with work done under Dr. Lake's direction or as a result of Eggen's report, they were reinstalled flat on the ground and this is the configuration used today. (See photo # 18, Cemetery Overview).

INTEGRITY:

The contributing buildings and structures within the district are, with few exceptions, unaltered examples of their representative styles. These changes are seldom obtrusive nor do they detract from the historic character of the structures. Many of these buildings are in exemplary condition, reflecting a pride of ownership, although there is a need for maintenance, particularly regarding paint. Alterations consist of additions to the rear and/or the enclosure of front or side porches. Of the 48 buildings surveyed in the District, 36 have retained sufficient integrity to be considered contributors. The following buildings are contributors: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 36, 42, 70, 78, 83, 98, 99, 107, T-1, and T-5. Further, two structures, the North Gates and Building 83, are contributors. The Prescott National Cemetery and the landscape features described herein also contribute to the District and are eligible components of the District. The district possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

There are twelve non-contributing buildings. Of these, alterations have compromised building integrity or structures post-date the historic period. Altered historic buildings

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which are not eligible for the Register include buildings 6 (quarters, front porch enclosure, recoverable), 16 (Post Guard House, front porch enclosure and additions), 22 (wagon shed, enclosure of bays), 76, 77 (duplex quarters, porch enclosures; may be recoverable) and 108 (dining hall, extensive additions). Buildings less than fifty years old include buildings 111 (1955), 112 (1857), 117 (1990/97), 148 (1989/97), 151 (1991), 152 (1986), 154 (1988). There are seven non-contributing structures: 110, 114, 116, 146, 149, 153 and the cemetery pump station. The non-contributing buildings and structures are fairly evenly disbursed throughout the district and thus do not constitute a notable intrusion into the district (see Building Status Map).

CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS and STRUCTURES

Building Number	Building Number	Structure/Other
1	32	North Gates
2	36	83
3	42	Cemetery
4	70	Landscape Featuers
5	78	
7	83	
8	98	
9	99	
10	107	
11	T-1	
12	T-5	
13		
14		
15		
17		
19		
20		
23		
24		
25		
26		
27		
28		
29		
31		

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NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS and STRUCTURES

Building Number	Structure Number
6	110
16	114
22	116
76	146
77	149
108	153
111	Cemetery Pump Station
112	
117	
148	
151	
152	
154	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

HISTORICAL CONTEXTS:

The District is associated with four primary construction periods related to the growth and development of Arizona. Historical documentary data pertaining to historic buildings and structures on the VAMC property are identified by the time period during which the buildings or structures were constructed.

(1) 1864-1872: Representing the initial construction of Fort Whipple on Granite Greek to its demolition and subsequent re-building in 1872; there are no buildings extant from this time period;

(2) 1873-1902: Representing the rebuilding of the fort in 1872 to its condemnation in 1902;

(3) 1903-1913: Representing the initiation of proposed plans to replace the 1872-1902 buildings to the closing of Fort Whipple in 1913; and,

(4) Post-1918: Representing the period following the reactivation of Fort Whipple as a Veterans hospital in 1918.

The years 1913 to 1918 are excluded because Fort Whipple was closed during these years and no construction occurred. The structures which are extant all date to periods three and four, beginning with the rebuilding of Fort Whipple in 1903.

The historic development period of Arizona in Prescott traditionally begins in 1864 with the establishment of Prescott as the Arizona Territorial Capital. Prescott was also designated at the same time as the County Seat of Yavapai County, one of four original territorial counties. Although the Capital moved to Tucson from 1867 to 1877, the Capital returned to Prescott at the end of 1877 and remained until it was moved permanently to

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Phoenix in 1889. During these years as Territorial Capital, Prescott was the dominant political center of the Territory and was protected and influenced by the presence of nearby Fort Whipple.

By 1880, Prescott had a population of 2,000 and was the center of flourishing lumbering and mining industries. The city was well established by the time the transcontinental Atlantic & Pacific Railroad crossed northern Arizona in 1882.

The decade of the 1880s saw fluctuations in the economic condition of Prescott due to slumps in mining activity, especially a severe slump in 1885 which resulted in the closing of several Prescott businesses. The community was strong enough to recover economically based on the rapid growth of the cattle industry in the area. On December 31, 1886, the Prescott and the Arizona Central Railroad was opened connecting Prescott with the Atlantic and Pacific. In 1893 it was replaced by a branch of the Santa Fe. By 1895 the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix Railroad connected Prescott's mining area with the Southern Pacific line to the south.

In Reminiscences of a Soldiers Wife, published in 1907 by Ellen McGowan Biddle, she describes Fort Whipple as it appeared in 1876:

"There was a good stream of water running through the garrison and some small willows and cottonwood trees, making quite an oasis in the desert. The quarters for the officers and their families were poor and unattractive. The staff officers all lived on a sloping hill overlooking the garrison, and huge granite mountains were in the distance. The Staff officers' quarters were better (because newer) than those of the garrison, but there were but two sets that could really be called good. They were all built alike - low, broad houses with hall in the center, and two rooms about sixteen feet square on each side; pantry and kitchen [in] back, also an attic above. They were built of wood and ceiled (as there was no plaster to be had) and in that dry climate the wood shrunk, leaving great slits

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for the light and air to come in...".

The following section on the history of the U.S. Army occupation of the VAMC property represented by Fort Whipple (1864-1913), and on the later use of the area as a U.S. Army, Public Health Service, and U.S. Veterans Administration hospital (1918-present), was prepared by Dr. Andrew Wallace for inclusion in An Archaeological Resource Inventory at the U.S. Veterans Administration Medical Center, Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona, by Kathleen S. Hoffman, Archaeological Resource Services, Inc., 1985 ("Hoffman Report"). Wallace discusses the history of Fort Whipple in terms of three successive periods of construction and occupation: the Old Fort 1864-1872 (not to be confused with the first Fort Whipple located at Del Rio, twenty miles north of Prescott a few miles north of what is today Chino Valley); Headquarters Fort Whipple, 1872-1898; and New Fort Whipple, 1905-1913. Major source materials cited by Wallace were included in the Bibliography (Section 9). Historical information in addition to that presented by Wallace is also included in this Section.

Introduction

The military post near Prescott, Arizona, named for Amiel Weeks Whipple, played an important role in the history of the American Southwest. Today, many of the buildings and the ground on which the Veterans Administration Medical Center stands are a reminder of that history.

The site of the VAMC has been the center of three activities:

1. From its founding in 1864 until the virtual end of danger from hostile Indians in 1882, Fort Whipple was a tactical base for detachments of several regiments and headquarters for some. The post extended a protective hand across old Yavapai County and few civil enterprises could have succeeded without the fort and its main satellites, Camp Verde and Camp Date Creek.

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2. Whipple Barracks (as it became known in 1879) was headquarters of the Military Department of Arizona from 1870 to 1886. The department, an area larger than Arizona Territory, embraced more than 20 army posts, and at one time Whipple was the tactical headquarters for one-fifth of the entire U.S. Army. General George C. Crook resided here for nearly eight years.

3. The reconstructed Whipple Barracks, much of which still stands, embodied most of the features of the modern army that arose after the Spanish-American War in 1898. The architecture and physical arrangement of the post reflected the reforms and modernization during President Theodore Roosevelt's administration. Given the size and importance of Prescott, the civilian relationship to the garrison was probably typical of that of other stations in the West before World War I.

As this report deals mainly with physical structures and land use within the present VAMC boundaries, it is presented in three parts corresponding to successive periods of construction and occupation. The first part deals with the Old Fort, a military post erected on Granite Creek near the incipient town of Prescott in the spring or summer of 1864. Basically it was a 190 ft square stockade of undressed pine logs. Virtually all of the Old Fort was razed sometime between 1869 and 1872.

On the site of the Old Fort, beginning in 1872, a more conventional army post was built, consisting at first of barracks, offices, storehouses and officers' quarters arranged about a rectangular parade ground with a flagstaff in the center. Soon other buildings, most of rough- hewn lumber but some of stone or adobe, were added. The most notable addition was a curved row of frame quarters and a huge frame office building on Headquarters Hill southwest of the Old Fort site. Corrals and stable, replacing those of the most temporary nature, were erected along the creek. Soon the water supply was being pumped from wells in the Granite Creek flood plain to a reservoir on

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top of the hill east of Headquarters Hill. This complex, used until 1898, is termed Headquarters Fort Whipple.

The Headquarters Fort ceased to be a department command center in 1886 and the government nearly abandoned it just as the Spanish-American War broke out. The growth of the army, and perhaps local political pressure, caused the War Department to place it back in service in 1899. In 1905, the headquarters Fort gave way to a concrete block and brick complex of modern military buildings referred to in this report as New Fort Whipple.

The Old Fort: 1864-1872

The army post of Fort Whipple that lies under the main hospital building at the VAMC was the second of that name. The first Fort Whipple was established at Del Rio Springs, 20 miles north of the VAMC, in December of 1863, by troops of the 1st California Infantry who had volunteered to fight in the Civil War. Major Edward B. Willis, a New Yorker who had gone to California in the Gold Rush, commanded the two companies of volunteers and built the fort under orders of General James H. Carleton. The troops marched from New Mexico Territory (G. O. 27, 1863; New Mexican 23 January 1864).

In May of 1864, Major Willis moved the garrison to the vicinity of Prescott, which had just been founded by miners on Granite Creek (Benson 1965:153-155). After the move, the old site continued to be used by scouting parties and was called Camp Clark in honor of the Surveyor General of New Mexico, but its status as a military post of the U.S. Army ceased with the move.

Precisely when the fort on Granite Creek was established is unknown. Willis gave May 18, 1864, as the official date of transfer of his command, but it is clear from contemporary comment that troops were on the site before May 18 and that they did not occupy the new fort for some weeks afterward

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(Arizona Miner 11 May 1864, 10 August 1864, 24 August 1864; Santa Fe Gazette 11 June 1864). It is not known if buildings were erected during this interim, but temporary shelters were probably used. One version of its construction, as yet unverified, claims that it was not built until August of 1864, by which time Captain Allen Latham Anderson of the 5th U.S. Infantry was in command (Letter, Curtis to Hall 1892). If this is true, there probably was another camp during the three intervening months.

Although the small structure first erected near Prescott was of slight tactical significance, its design was unusual. In all the West there were only six or seven "forts" that had the appearance of actual fortifications. Old Fort Whipple, according to a surgeon stationed there, "originally consisted of a rectangular stockade, the wall of which formed the outer wall of the various buildings inclosed in it." Several hundred ponderosa pine logs, each 12 to 16 in in diameter and 10 to 12 ft long, were erected in a trench and "girded together" to enclose a square 190 ft on a side.

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The stockade stood on a relatively level bench or terrace about 70 ft above the bottom of Granite Creek and about 1000 ft south of the creek bank.

This stockaded fort, shown on the 1869 Map of the Military Reservation at Camp Whipple, Arizona, was home for two companies of soldiers with headquarters staff - or as many as 150 officers and men. The company quarters, mess rooms, laundresses' quarters, and the sutler's forage house, store, and stable were located outside of the stockade. The corrals for live-stock (horses, mules, oxen, and sheep) were northwest of the fort on the Granite Creek Flood plain. The post sutler, a civilian merchant attached to the garrison, had a store south of the gates (Wells 1927:313; U.S. War Department 1870: Plate 12).

In 1865, Brevet Brigadier General John S. Mason erected a stout,

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hewn-pine log building on a knoll about one-half mile west of the fort, for use as headquarters of the Military District of Arizona (part of the Military Department of California). The next year when he moved the district headquarters to Sacaton, Arizona, the building became the Fort Whipple hospital (Altshuler 1983:63). It was a story-and-a-half in height, was surrounded by verandas, and had plank floors, ceilings, and plastered walls. Altogether it was about 40 by 80 ft in size, and included a ward for 24 beds. Colonel James F. Rusling, a quartermaster, said that, "plain as it was, it was about the best modern edifice in Arizona" (Rusling 1877:407).

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Although Rusling refers to a "mile square" military reservation surrounding the fort (and Major Willis probably did tentatively reserve some land for his post), the first official survey was not made until January, 1869. A parallelogram encompassing 2,888 acres was set aside by order of General Irvin McDowell, commander of the Department of California. From a historical perspective, considerable interest attends this survey, as it was done by George Montague Wheeler, the head of all Corps of Engineer surveys west of the 100th Meridian beginning in 1871. Wheeler, a lieutenant, was employed in California soon after graduation from West Point (Spaulding 1928-1936:47). Wheeler also prepared a map of the entire District of Arizona and in 1871-1876 he compiled the first topographic surveys of northern Arizona, Nevada, and the Four Corners region.

Wheeler's map of "Camp Whipple" runs the southern boundary of the reservation along the north edge of the original Prescott townsite that had been surveyed by Robert Groom in 1864, before the fort was built. Groom lacked accurate instruments and his east-west line was 10 6'7" south of true east. Wheeler's parallelogram inclines eastward, taking in all of Miller Valley and the homesteads of five pioneer settlers. In 1869, the War

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Department proposed to evict the squatters, but Territorial Governor Richard McCormick protested (Arizona Miner 18 December 1869) as did the local commander when ordered to carry out the evictions. Nothing happened until 1875 when a new survey redrew the boundaries and excluded Miller Valley.

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Arizona Territory had been attached as a military district to the Department of California in March of 1865, but Fort Whipple was district headquarters for only one year. From November 1866 until October 1867, the territory was divided into small districts administered directly from San Francisco. The territory was revived as a single district in October 1867, but headquarters was located elsewhere until May of 1870, when the Military Department of Arizona was created with Fort Whipple as its headquarters (Altschuler 1981:109-131, 163-171, 180-184). Soon General George Crook arrived and a new era in the fort's history began.

The Headquarters Fort: 1872-1898

The Military Department of Arizona was established as part of the Division of the Pacific on May 3, 1870 (Altschuler 1983:2). Besides Arizona Territory, the Military Department of California included all of southern California south of a line from Point Concepcion to the northwest corner of the territory. As many as 20 posts, camps, and depots were maintained within the department at one time, although most were two company camps or lonely outposts of permanent stations. The total number of troops rarely exceeded 2000. The first commanding general was Civil War cavalry veteran Major General George Stoneman. Although he designated Fort Whipple as department headquarters, he never resided there, and on January 12, 1871,

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he moved headquarters "temporarily" to Drum Barracks, Wilmington, California. Stoneman apparently neither understood the political realities of the "Indian problem" nor saw any necessity of living at the scene of action. On June 2, 1871, by order of General William T. Sherman, the command devolved on Lt. Colonel George Crook, 23rd U.S. Infantry (Altschuler 1981:185, 186, 1983:2-4; Crook 1960:160-167).

Crook assumed command of the department on his Civil War brevet rank of major general. He toured the posts in southern Arizona, started recruiting Indian scouts at Fort Apache, and spent some time at Camp Verde, before arriving at Prescott in early October (Bourke 1891:157). His aide-de-camp, Lieutenant John C. Bourke, has left perhaps the most colorful description of the Old Fort as he found it then:

> Fort Whipple . . . was a ramshackle, tumble—down palisade of unbarked pine logs hewn from the adjacent slopes; it was supposed to "command" something, exactly what, I do not remember, as it was so dilapidated that every time the wind rose we were afraid that the palisade was doomed. The quarters for both officers and men were also log houses, with the exception of one single-room shanty on the apex of the hill nearest town, which was constructed of unseasoned, unpainted pine planks, and which served as General Crook's "Headquarters," and, at night, as the place wherein he stretched his limbs in slumber (Bourke 1891:160)

The characterization of Crook's headquarters as a "single-room shanty" was inaccurate, but apparently Crook returned part of General Mason's headquarters building to its intended purpose. He was not long, however, in completely overhauling the entire post. At its best, the Old Fort

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had housed three companies, and the cavalry huts were wholly inadequate (Wheaton 1870). Crook expected many more troops to use the facilities as a base in a highly mobile campaign against the hostile tribes of central Arizona. Moreover, his headquarters required more staff officers, clerks, and service troops. The regimental band alone would have used half of a double barrack building. So, early in 1872, an ambitious building program began, possibly using lumber from a government sawmill in the Bradshaw Mountains.

We may be certain that the stockade fort was razed just as soon as it was no longer needed for shelter in the spring of 1872. A few buildings of the Old Fort lingered, notably the hospital. It burned to the ground in November, 1874 (U.S. War Department 1875:555) and a large adobe building designed for the purpose was erected about where the northeast corner of the stockade had been.

A spectacular conflagration on April 27, 1872, destroyed the old cavalry stable, the quartermaster corrals, and the shops of Whipple Depot. This gave excuse to design and relocate a new complex of quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance buildings along Granite Creek, somewhat closer to Prescott (Brandes 1960:79).

It is probable that in 1873 construction began on a separate house for General Crook, on at least some of the staff officers' quarters, on offices for the department headquarters, and on the officers mess. "Headquarters Hill" was the focus of this new construction. Perhaps Crook himself selected the gently sloping ridge southwest of the fort on which to situate a row of small but elegant Victorian cottages along a curving driveway. These were for housing the department staff officers. At the foot of the drive was the first double quarters, next came Crook's house, and finally, ascending the hill in a row, were three more cottages identical to the first. At the end of the drive, near the top of the ridge, was a sixth house, also a double quarters, that faced

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the fort. In all likelihood these were not finished until 1874. There were four other single staff quarters built earlier south of the main post toward the foot of reservoir hill.

By the end of 1874. there were two new frame barracks, each to house two companies, with kitchens and mess halls set 50 ft behind them. There was a frame apartment house for 12 enlisted families and eight sets of officers' quarters, "all frame . . . one and a half stories in height" bragged Crook's surgeon (U.S. War Department 1875:555). The adjutant's office must have gone up shortly thereafter, as did a post storehouse for subsistence supplies, a post quartermaster storehouse, and a new stable.

By 1877, new quarters for the commanding general (Brevet Major General August Valentine Kautz) were in progress and a large, elongated one-story office building for the department staff was completed. The 1877 Plan of a Survey of Fort Whipple, Arizona also shows a post chapel, a new bakery, new laundresses' quarters, and a new steam pump and well-house to supply the reservoir.

The water supply of Whipple was unusually pure, derived from deep wells along Granite Creek and raised by a steam pump. Water was stored in an 80,000 gallon reservoir on the highest hill south of the post, and distributed to all the buildings through the use of iron pipes. There was also a garden to supply fresh vegetables and the wooded hills were close enough that sportsmen, such as George Crook, could bring in deer and game birds to vary the menu (Wallace 1972:122; U.S. War Department 1895:358).

General Crook was a field commander whose autobiography curiously

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never mentioned the activities at Fort Whipple. The task of designing and supervising reconstruction in any event would have fallen to either the post quartermaster, the department engineer, or the post commander. The last officer was ultimately responsible and should receive the credit. In the period of reconstruction there were two: Captain Thomas McGregor, 1st U.S. Cavalry; and Brevet Major Greenleaf A. Goodale, 23rd Infantry. The latter relinquished command in May of 1874 and was succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel Richard I. Dodge, 23rd Infantry (Post Returns 1872-1874). By then Dodge could not have had any influence on basic design but he might have had some say in the arrangement of Headquarters Hill. Tentatively we may consider McGregor and Goodale as the builders of the Headquarters Fort.

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It is impossible to account for numerous inconspicuous structures around the fort, such as privies, and an "old shed" used by the musicians as a mess hall. Nor do we know when the sutler, now called a post trader, built his store on Granite Creek or when the government erected an agency building for the Yavapai Indians who surrendered in 1873. Suffice it to say that by 1877 Fort Whipple was a sprawling, frontier army post with a permanent population of close to 250 officers, enlisted men, dependents, and civilian employees. The 8th U.S. Infantry had replaced the 23rd in 1874. Crook left in 1875 for the Department of the Platte, with headquarters in Omaha, Nebraska. In April, 1875, the 6th U.S. Cavalry replaced the 5th and in September, Colonel August V. Kautz, 8th Infantry, assumed command of the department on his brevet rank of major general (Wallace 1972:123).

Despite its size and permanence, the Headquarters Fort now owned less real estate. Under orders from the War Department, in 1875, Lieutenant Earl B. Thomas (later brigadier general), department engineer officer, surveyed a

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new reservation. It was a 1730 acre parallelogram with the base line on a true east-west alignment. The initial point, some 800 ft east of Wheeler's, was tied in with a cadastral survey of Township 14 North, Range 2 West, that had been made in the summer of 1871. The ends of the parallelogram inclined westward (opposite to those of Wheeler's map) and the shape avoided Miller Valley. Results of the survey were announced in a General Order signed by General Kautz and published in the Arizona Miner (3 December 1875).

General Kautz enjoyed music and dancing, and by 1877, there was a weekly dance in the post headquarters building, which was located about where the VAMC library now stands. It was a Prescott institution, attended by many townspeople and frequently open to the enlisted men of the fort. The general and his wife also encouraged a post theatrical company whose productions were staged in the headquarters building. Prescott, if not its jealous rival Tucson, was saddened by the departure of General Kautz in March of 1878. He was replaced by another Civil War veteran, Colonel (Brevet Major General) Orlando B. Willcox. The two commanders also were accompanied by their regiments. Willcox's 12th U.S. Infantry moved to Arizona and Kautz' 8th went to California (Wallace 1972:125—128). The Kautz family left an infant daughter buried in the post cemetery.

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Apparently, between 1877 and 1881, there was little new construction. A fire in January, 1881, wiped out the large department office building that was built between 1873 and 1875 (Arizona Miner 28 January 1881). Evidently a new, smaller structure replaced it. In 1882 General William T. Sherman, army commanding general, recommended that new frame and adobe buildings should largely replace those erected earlier, but Congress made no appropriation (U.S. Congress 1882). In replacing the office, however, General Willcox used adobe bricks to erect a 36 by 269 ft single-story rectangular

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building. When Nelson Miles became commanding general in 1886, he preferred to control affairs from Fort Bowie in southern Arizona and never resided at Whipple. The adobe office building became a barrack for two companies, and the general's quarters were converted to offices.

Brigadier General George Crook commanded the Arizona department again from September of 1882 to April of 1886. This period saw the rise of Geronimo as a war leader in the Sierra Madre of Mexico, and the uprising of Warm Springs and Mescalero Apaches in New Mexico. In 1883, the Military District of New Mexico, part of the Department of the Missouri, was placed under Crook's tactical control, and soon the far southwest contained over 5,000 troops of the Regular Army, spread from Los Angeles to El Paso, all under General Crook's command (Utley 1973:379; U.S. War Department 1883:173).

While Crook was department commander, Fort Whipple served as home base for many of the flying columns of scouts and cavalry that pursued hostile Indians. By 1882, Whipple Barracks was largely an administrative center, while the scene of action shifted to southeastern Arizona.

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The rapid concentration of troops during the excitement following the battle of Big Dry Wash dramatized the need for rail connections between army posts. It was suggested that Whipple Barracks be abandoned in favor of a new post somewhere on the main line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad (A. & P.), but in 1884 the territorial governor, Frederick Tritle, organized a railroad company to connect Prescott, the territorial capital, with a point at the head of Chino Valley on the A. & P. (Wagoner 1970:216). Although nothing happened to implement this plan for two years, talk of abandoning Whipple ceased. Then a construction company organized by Thomas J. Bullock strung a trail of light iron rails, at a cost of nearly a million dollars,

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northward from Prescott via Miller Valley and Willow Creek into Chino Valley. The rickety iron road swung northwestward to a place on the A. & P. line called Prescott Junction (later Seligman) (Anderson 1936:55-72; Wagoner 1970:216). On New Years Day, 1887, troops from Whipple Barracks attended a celebration and, if we may believe the newspaper, General Mason fired a "hundred-gun salute" (Arizona Miner 5 January 1887). Thus was inaugurated the Prescott & Arizona Central Railroad.

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After a dispute with General Philip H. Sheridan, by now the army's commanding general, General Crook passed command of Arizona and New Mexico to General Nelson H. Miles in April, 1886 (Crook 1960:263—266). Geronimo surrendered in September; New Mexico reverted to the Missouri department; and in December, Miles transferred the headquarters of the Arizona department to Los Angeles. Miles continued as department commander until November of 1888, when he turned the Los Angeles headquarters over to Colonel Grierson (Altschuler 1981:197, 207).

As the Indian wars drew to a close, the War Department tried to ease the boredom and wretched living conditions on the frontier by shifting regiments from the East to the West and from the North to the South. Railroad construction had made this feasible. On July 21, 1886, while men of the 10th Cavalry prepared to board the cars at Ash Fork on the A. & P., troops of the 9th Infantry climbed on "two immense trains" at Cheyenne, Wyoming, headed for New Mexico and Arizona. The 9th had been stationed in Wyoming for 17 years. On July 27 Colonel (Brevet Brigadier General) John S. Mason again assumed command of the post he had helped build. The regimental headquarters of the 9th Infantry remained at Whipple Barracks six years (Foner 1970:90; Post Returns 1886-1892).

In 1893, the War Department eliminated the geographic divisions of the

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army, reducing the number of departments to eight and making them report directly to Washington. The Territory of Arizona became part of the Department of the Colorado (referring to the river, not the state), with headquarters at Denver (Anonymous 1891). Next year the 11th Infantry replaced the 9th at Whipple Barracks. Simultaneously the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railway Company (S. F., P. & P.) began construction to link Ash Fork, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway (formerly the Atlantic & Pacific), with the City of Phoenix. The territorial capital, at Prescott since 1877, had moved to Phoenix in 1889. The new line ran down Chino Valley, past the site of Camp Clark (the first Fort Whipple), and followed Granite Creek across the Whipple Military Reservation (Redell 1960). The S. F., P. & P. was completed at Phoenix in late February, 1895. By then the Prescott & Arizona Central had ceased operation (Wagoner 1970:218).

The depression year of 1893 produced trouble between workers and the management of the Santa Fe Railroad. During the summer strikers tried to obstruct the line in western Arizona and President Cleveland ordered the army to reopen rail service. Three companies of the 11th Infantry fanned out from Whipple Barracks, taking stations at Winslow, Williams, and Peach Springs (Brandes 1960:79). Otherwise army life was pretty dull. For instance, the highlight of 1894 was a practice march to the Verde Valley where signalers set up a heliograph station to send messages to 11th Infantry headquarters (U.S. War Department 1895).

Camping in the open was preferable to staying at Whipple Barracks. The post surgeon, Major William R. Hall, was "recommending immediate action ... to relieve the overcrowded condition." He advocated construction of temporary frame buildings behind the adobe barracks and attachment of small squad rooms to each of the frame barracks buildings. He urged the measure "on sanitary grounds" but there is no evidence that anything was

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done (11.5. War Department 1895:465).

On the eve of the Spanish-American War, the War Department had withdrawn the garrison from Whipple Barracks and prepared to close it permanently. A caretaker was making final arrangements in April of 1898 when Congress declared war. Captain Leonard Wood of the Medical Corps and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt meantime organized a volunteer cavalry regiment to be recruited in Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona. The army designated Whipple Barracks as the point of muster for the Arizona volunteers and the barracks were reopened on April 29. Even hardened miners and cowboys objected to the hard, vermin-infested mattresses and the lack of heat. Many preferred to take their meals in town rather than eat traditional fare of beans, bacon, and stew. A few ex-soldiers conducted drill, though uniforms and equipment were unavailable. Amidst a public celebration, said to be the largest in Prescott history, the "Arizona Cowboy Regiment" of 200 volunteers departed during the evening of May 4. The railroad carried them away to San Antonio and glory. Officially, this regiment was the 1st U.S. Volunteer Cavalry. After assembling at San Antonio, the press dubbed them the Rough Riders (Herner 1964:19-26).

New Fort Whipple: 1905-1913

In early November of 1899 trouble between White ranchers and Navajo sheep herders near Flagstaff brought out a posse of deputy sheriffs. The confrontation, called the Battle of Padre Canyon, left three Indians and two Whites dead (Johnston 1934:7-63). This, and previous incidents of Indian encroachment on land used or occupied by Whites, may have prompted the new Secretary of War, Elihu Root, to order regarrisoning of Whipple Barracks, because Fort Wingate, New Mexico, was too far from the threatened disorder. The Arizona Graphic of Phoenix, however, admitted "there is

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little danger of any Indian trouble of consequence." Next March, it published 10 interesting photographs of Whipple Barracks at century's end and said that an "agent has recently inspected them." It was rumored that the "sick boys returning from the Philippines may be sent here" (Arizona Graphic 25 November 1899, 10 March 1900).

It is said that General Arthur McArthur, commander of the Colorado department, decided to reactivate Whipple after a friendly reception by Prescott people when he inspected the post in 1901. However that may be, in April of 1902 one company of the 18th U.S. Infantry came from Fort Douglas, Utah. Shortly after, the War Department ordered total reconstruction of Whipple Barracks to accommodate a full infantry regiment with a troop of cavalry and necessary service troops, about 900 officers and men (U.S. War Department 1902). In 1902, contractors began to raze some of the wooden and adobe structures of the Headquarters Fort. They hauled away the debris and commenced excavating basements for two story concrete block barracks east and north of the Old Fort site. Numerous, detailed photographs of the construction process show an amazing degree of soil disturbance caused by only animal-powered machinery. The entire surface of the bench on which the first stockade was built appears to have been virtually leveled. Two-story officer's quarters, one constructed of brick and 10 of concrete block, arose on Headquarters Hill. These quarters were erected in a row some yards west from old officers' row, and a new driveway built in front of them. The "New" Fort Whipple was completed by 1910.

As of March 3, 1903, there were 54 forts, barracks, and arsenals garrisoned by the army west of the Mississippi River, but most were either too remote or too small to accommodate the new peacetime strength (Heitman 1903:475-559). Whipple Barracks was one of 14 posts founded or reconstructed after the Spanish-American War to house the nearly 30,000 troops

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stationed in the West (Frazer 1965:19, 29, 132, 175).

This was a time of sweeping changes. In 1903 Congress established the General Staff and in 1908 placed the state "national guards" on a uniform basis, subject to federal control. Hundreds of regular officers taught military subjects in civilian colleges and many more officers attended school in a growing system of military education. Also in 1903, the army had adopted the legendary Springfield bolt-action repeating rifle, and the Infantry received its first machine guns. The Signal Corps installed thousands of telephones and began experiments with wireless telegraphy. In 1907, the army purchased its first "aeroplane." In 1908, the quartermaster general first prescribed mess procedures and began training cooks and bakers. Everywhere, soldiers donned khaki uniforms and campaign hats. A new spirit of trust and independence pervaded the ranks. In the "Days of the Empire" at Fort Whipple, enlisted men had assembled by company to the summons of the bugle at least four times daily; to be absent without official leave brought summary punishment. Now, in the new army, small platoons of men worked closely with young lieutenants, many of whom had earned their bars in the Spanish-American War or the Philippines. Gone were Sunday inspections, and the enlisted ranks could pass nightly into Prescott or lounge in the post exchange that replaced the trader's store. It is assumed that the firing range four miles north of Prescott was much used, and supplies came regularly to the new quartermaster buildings east of the barracks on the railroad spur.

By 1907 the post was still garrisoned by only two small units, Troop "L", 5th Cavalry, and Company "F" of the 21st Infantry. That spring they marched all the way to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming. En route they participated in the Zebulon Pike Centennial celebration in Colorado. On May 31 command of the Colorado department passed to Brigadier General Earl D.

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Thomas. He took an interest in completing the reconstruction of the post that he had surveyed 32 years earlier, but for the moment he recommended that it be garrisoned only by a battalion of infantry. The War Department duly issued orders in December for redeployment of the last U.S. Infantry from the Philippine Islands to the United States, and for its principal battalion to be stationed at Whipple Barracks. The move was scheduled for late 1909 (U.S. War Department 1907:178, 1908:156). In the summer of 1909, General Thomas revived the proposal to make Whipple a regimental post. He observed in his annual report that the new construction and, "wholesomeness of the climate" made Whipple "particularly desirable for troops returning from the Philippines." He concluded, "owing to the location of this post, its climate, the small cost of supply, railroad facilities, target range and maneuver grounds in the immediate vicinity, I recommend that it be enlarged to accommodate a regiment of infantry" (U.S. War Department 1909:123; 1910:121).

In August of 1910, the battalion (less Company "C") attended a training camp at Atascadero, California. They returned in October but troubles on the Mexican border prompted General Thomas to station one company at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. Thomas retired in January, 1911, still advocating expansion of Whipple Barracks. His recommendation probably got lost in the shifts of geographic commands that spring, as the Colorado department disappeared and the old California department absorbed Arizona. The 1912 Annual Report of the Secretary of War (U. S. War Department 1912) made no mention of Whipple Barracks, but there were a few troops stationed there.

From March to August of 1911 the army conducted the first large scale maneuvers in peacetime. Half of the army assembled in Texas to form a "maneuver division" and several infantry regiments were brigaded at San Diego for training (Clendenin 1969:146-149). The battalion of the 18th

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Infantry based at Whipple Barracks participated in these maneuvers, but by February two companies were temporarily serving at Forts Wingate and Huachuca. They joined the maneuver division while Companies B and C remained at Whipple with the regimental machine gun platoon. A 14-man detachment from Whipple joined the regiment at San Antonio. The battalion remained dispersed after the field training "owing to the insurrection in Mexico" as troops patrolled the border (U.S. War Department 1912).

On February 25, 1913, Whipple Barracks was deactivated and the buildings given over to a caretaker detachment. Most likely, the post fell victim to the general staff's plan of concentrating the mobile army at eight large posts and abandoning 31 small ones, such as Whipple (Kreidberg and Henry 1955:180). Whipple Barracks remained inactive until World War I.

In May of 1918, the surgeon general established General Hospital Number 20 at Whipple Barracks. The post was reactivated for a variety of reasons including the fact that the Arizona climate was supposed to be efficacious for treatment of respiratory ailments, which were a problem in World War I. Dr. (Lieutenant Colonel) Carl E. Holmberg was appointed commanding officer. The barracks were converted to hospital wards for 650 patients.

In 1920, the hospital was transferred to the United States Public Health Service, who operated it under a permit from the army.

Two years later, the permit and functions of the hospital were transferred to the U.S. Veterans Bureau by Executive Order 3669 (1922). In 1930, the Veterans Bureau was one of the agencies merged to create the Veterans Administration. Then, on March 3, 1931, the land title was transferred to the new Veterans Administration. Only a few structures were erected in this period; most notably were new personnel quarters built by the Public Health

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Service in 1922 (Clark 1976:230-234).

In 1935 Senator Carl Hayden was instrumental in transferring 75 acres of the Fort Whipple reservation to the Interior Department, to be held in trust for the Yavapai Indian Tribe, but nearly all the reservation surveyed by Lt. Thomas in 1875 remained intact. In May 1956, the government gave the tribe an additional 1,320 acres. In July 1957, the City of Prescott bought 46.6 acres, and in 1965-1966 the Bureau of Land Management gave or sold 54 acres to Yavapai College for its new campus. This left the VAMC on 237.6 acres, including about 6 in the cemetery and a small portion as right-of-way for Highway 89.

Wallace's report is brief regarding the post 1918 history of the VAMC. A brief expansion of the post-1918 history follows.

Following the reactivation of Fort Whipple as U. S. Army Hospital 20 in 1918, new facilities were constructed, however only the reservoir (Building 36) remains from this time period. The facility became one of the most complete sanatoriums for the treatment of tuberculosis in the country. Eleven hundred beds were planned, but the time the armistice was signed, only 650 had been made available.

In 1920 the U. S. Public Heath Service took over the facility. The Public Health Service was established by act of July 16, 1798 authorizing marine hospitals for the care of American merchant seamen. Subsequent legislation has vastly broadened the scope of activities of the Service. In 1922, their purpose was to treat veterans who had contracted tuberculosis while in the service. Building 70 and quarters 76-78 were constructed in this period.

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In 1922, President Harding transferred the facility from the U. S. Public Health Service to the new Veterans Bureau, which had been created in 1921 to provide a unified hospital program to meet the needs of soldiers wounded in World War I. The "Whipple Echo" of May 9, 1924 stated ". . . U.S. Veterans Bureau Hospital 50 at Whipple, Arizona is the fourth largest disabled veterans hospital in the United States and holds second place in the care of tubercular former servicemen". At that time, the capacity was 919 beds.

The Veterans Administration was created in 1930 in order to consolidate veteran's services, which had previously been carried out by a number of agencies. The land and facilities were transferred to the Veterans Administration on March 3, 1931. Following this transfer, many of the facilities, including all of the tuberculosis wards, were torn down. In 1937 the present main hospital (Building 107) was constructed and in 1939 the main dining hall (Building 108) was completed. These structures partially cover the site of the original fort.

In 1946 General Omar Bradley, Administrator of the Veterans Administration, made sweeping changes. The first domiciliary for the care of veterans who did not require hospitalization was opened. Also, a number of temporary buildings were constructed, two of which remain, T-1(Voluntary Services) and T-5 (Credit Union). These buildings have continued to be used long after their anticipated life, and thus are now, after fifty years, permanent structures, although they retain their "T" (temporary) designation. These are the newest buildings which are contributors to the District.

Today, the Department of Veteran's Affairs Medical Center on the site of Fort Whipple retains its traditional ties to the United States military and to the Territorial history of Arizona as a modern hospital and health care complex for veterans. Traditionally, the fort and the community of Prescott have been interdependent. Prominent in social and economic components of the community, the site has not changed significantly in this aspect

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since it's founding in 1864. As it has grown, the City of Prescott has grown (30,600; 1995 Special Census) and the VAMC continues to provide a significant level of service in the community as one of the largest employers in Yavapai County both in numbers of personnel and the size of the facility.

Although this nomination does not address the archaeological potential for the District, and is not being nominated pursuant to Criterion D, there are extensive resources on the property. These resources are thoroughly evaluated and addressed in the Hoffman report, which is an extensive assessment of the archaeological resources present and provides recommendations regarding the handling of those resources. Further, this will be addressed in the VAMC Preservation Plan.

Considerable new construction has occurred in the 1980s and 1990s, including additions to Building 117, Ambulatory Care (1990/97); Building 148, Nursing Home Care (1997); new construction of a 124,610 square foot Domiciliary (Building 151, 1991); a new Chapel (Building 152, 1986); and a new library (Building 154, 1988). The facility continues to evolve and change to meet the needs of veterans and the changing emphasis of the Department of Veteran's Affairs.

This facility continues to play a large part in the community of Prescott just as Fort Whipple and Whipple Barracks played an important part in the community and the State and Territory. Although the emphasis is today is on health care, as it has been since 1918, the significance of the Fort as an integral component of the community continues today. Occupying a site which is visible from many locations in the Prescott area, the white and yellow buildings of Fort Whipple and the newer but still historically significant health care facilities are a community landmark. The houses on Headquarters Hill are some of the finest and most significant turn-of-the century residences in the area. The long history of Fort Whipple, Whipple Barracks and the VAMC in the history of the settlement of Arizona

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Territory, and, later, the State of Arizona (after 1912), along with the exceptional integrity of the buildings and the continuous use of the original site of the fort make the Fort Whipple/Veterans Affairs Medical Center Historic District significant at a statewide level.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION:

This District is located in Section 34, Extended, Township 14 North, Range 2 West, Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, Yavapai County, Arizona. The boundaries of the Fort Whipple/Veterans Administration Medical Center National Register Historic District conform to the current boundaries of the Veterans Affairs Medical Center facility as shown on the Map entitled "Record of Survey" prepared by Timothy S. Hopps, R.L.S. and dated January, 1997, consisting of approximately 197 acres. See also, metes and bounds legal description.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION:

The nominated property includes the entire parcel currently included in the VAMC and historically associated with the District.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

Of the Veterans Administration Property, lying within the Whipple Barracks Military Reservation within Section 34, extended, T.14N., R.2W., G.&S.R.M., Yavapai County, Arizona, described as follows:

BEGINNING at Corner No. 2, G.L.O. Tract "C";

THENCE N. 00 31' 38" E. a distance of 50.21 feet to corner No. 1 of said Tract "C";

THENCE N. 50 50' 51" W. a distance of 1247.05 feet to corner No. 1, Tract "D", corner No. 7 Tract "B", corner No. 4 Tract "C";

THENCE N. 30 04' 10" E. a distance of 379.80 feet to corner No. 2 of Tract "D";

THENCE N. 00 28' 21" E. a distance of 46.50 feet to corner No. 3 of Tract "D";

THENCE N. 03 24' 34" W. a distance of 107.79 feet to corner No. 4 of Tract "D";

THENCE N. 41 08' 16" W. a distance of 795.93 feet to corner No. 5 of Tract "D";

THENCE S. 29 21' 51" W. a distance of 634.44 feet to corner No. 6 Tract "B", corner No. 6 Tract "D";

THENCE S. 83 36' 54" W. a distance of 845.05 feet to corner No. 5 of Tract "B";

THENCE N. 05 19' 11" W. a distance of 275.77 feet to the PC of a curve to the left;

THENCE along said curve to the left having a radius of [illegible] feet for a central angle of 25 08' 28" for an arc length of 329.79 feet;

THENCE N. 30 29' 17" W. a distance of 850.84 feet to a Yavapai Indian Reservation Brass Cap;

THENCE N. 06 31' 07" W. a distance of 1176.12 feet to a Yavapai Indian Reservation Brass Cap;

THENCE N. 68 15' 45" E. a distance of 3141.51 feet to a Yavapai Indian Reservation Brass Cap;

THENCE S. 67 14' 30" E. a distance of 461.69 feet to a Yavapai Indian Reservation Brass Cap;

THENCE S. 26 27' 28" W. a distance of 1637.87 feet to a Yavapai Indian Reservation Brass Cap;

THENCE S. 12 36' 15" W. a distance of 929.90 feet to a Yavapai Indian Reservation Brass Cap;

THENCE S. 19 16' 15" E. a distance of 590.28 feet to a Yavapai Indian Reservation Brass Cap;

THENCE S. 27 06' 38" E. a distance of 256.10 feet to a Yavapai Indian Reservation Brass Cap;

THENCE S. 34 19' 41" E. a distance of 484.62 feet to a Yavapai Indian Reservation Brass Cap;

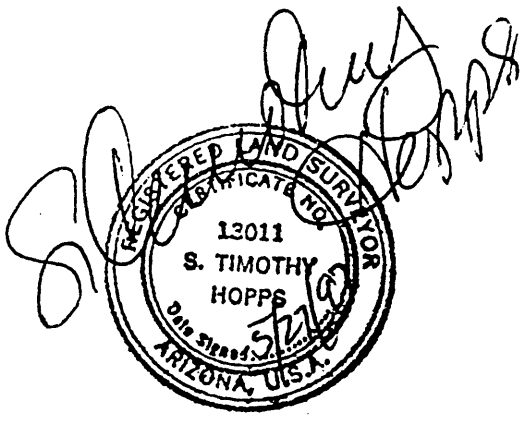
THENCE S. 78 32' 50" E. a distance of 658.05 feet to a Yavapai Indian Reservation Brass Cap;

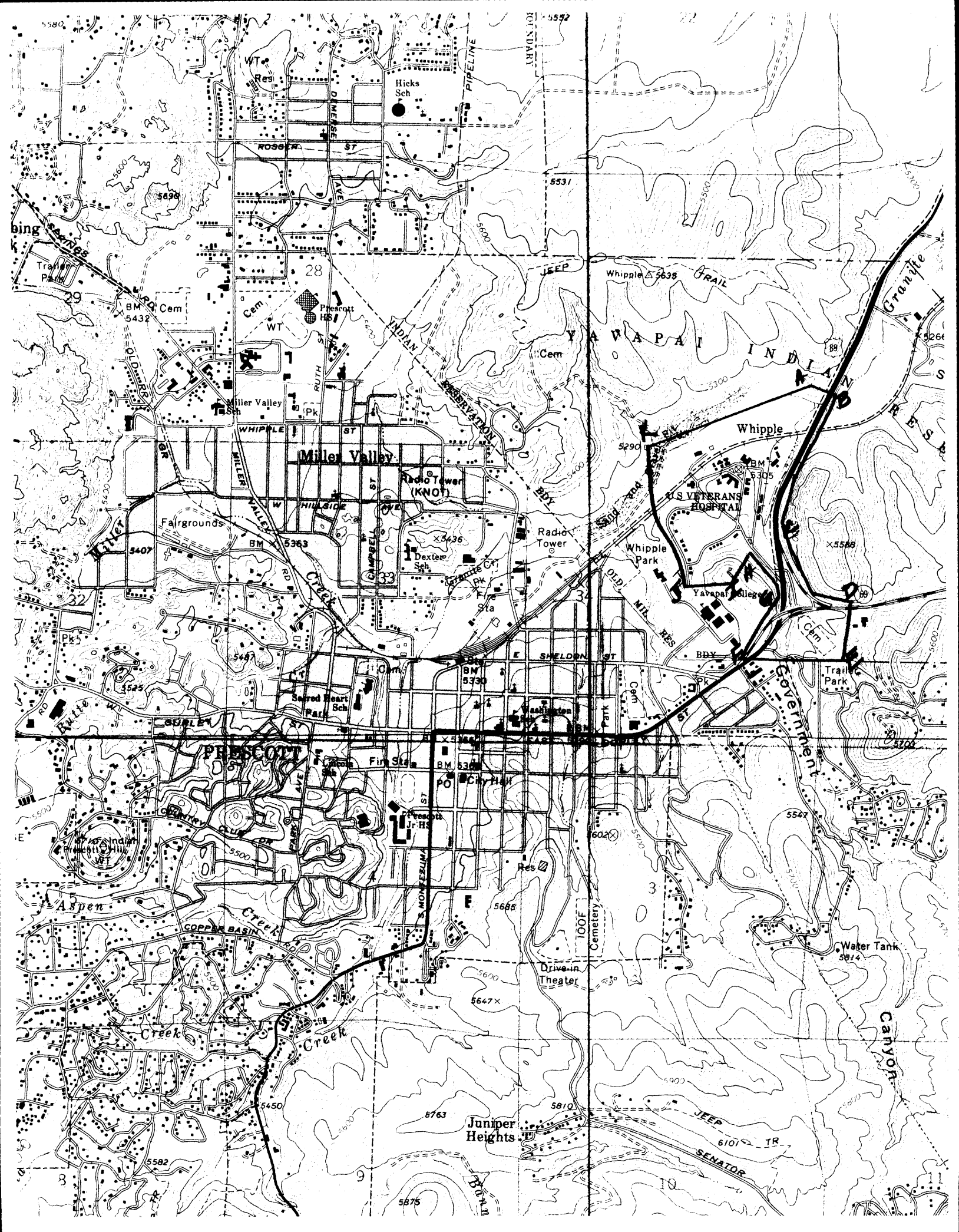
THENCE S. 05 59' 48" W. a distance of 216.22 feet to a Yavapai Indian Reservation Brass Cap;

THENCE S. 06 00' 14" W. a distance of 846.07 feet to a Yavapai Indian Reservation Brass Cap;

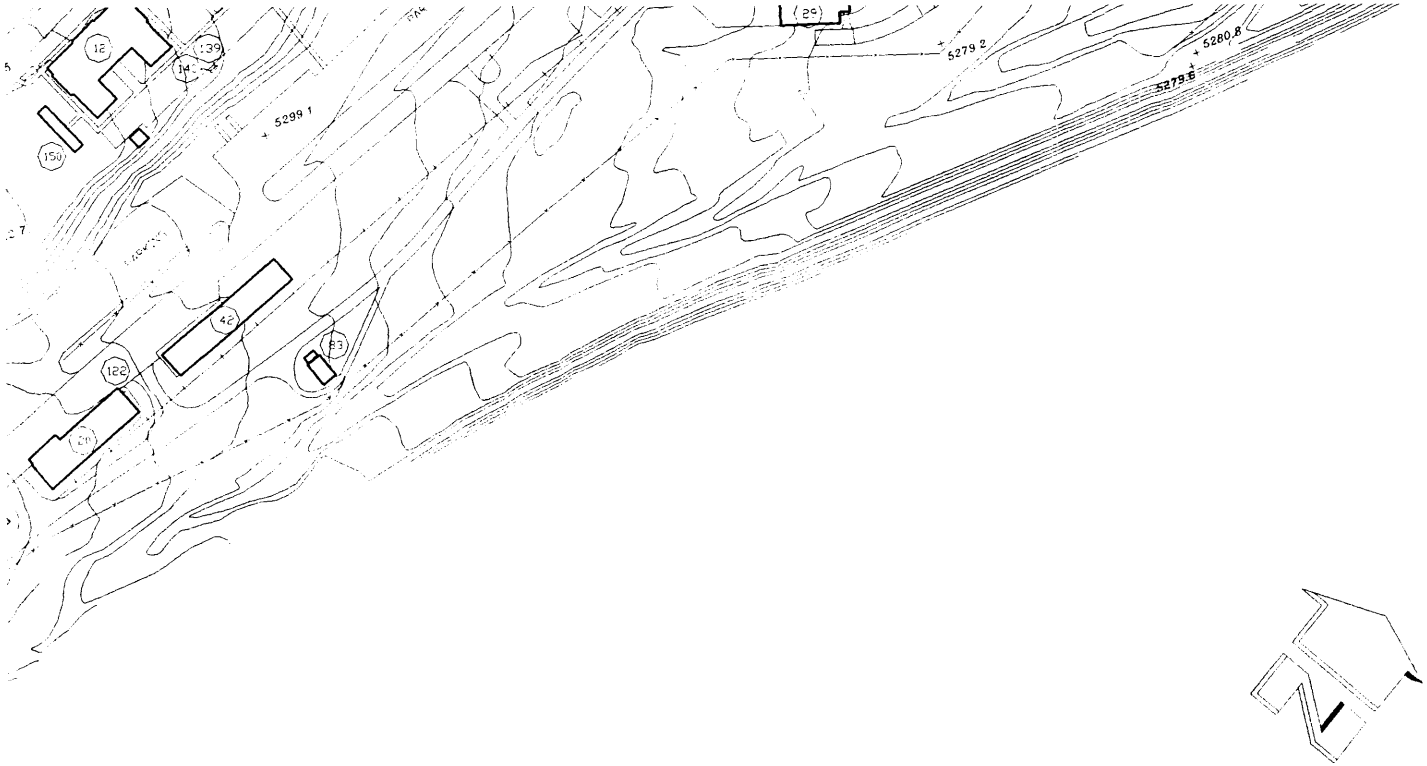
THENCE N. 89 57' 51" W. a distance of 381.58 feet to the TRUE POINT OF BEGINNING;

CONTAINING 196.72 Acres, more or less.





Hicks Sch
ROSSER ST
DEMERSE AVE
PIPELINE
BOUNDARY
5531
5690
Trailer Park
BM 5432
Cem
Prescott HS
WT
RUTH ST
INDIAN RESERVATION BDY
JEEP TRAIL
Whipple 5638
YAVAPAI INDIAN RESERVATION
Granite
Miller Valley Sch
Pk
WHIPPLE ST
Miller Valley
Radio Tower (KNOT)
W HILLSIDE AVE
Fairgrounds
BM 5363
5407
Miller Creek
CAMPBELL ST
Dexter Sch
Radio Tower
Whipple
BM 5305
U S VETERANS HOSPITAL
Whipple Park
Yavapai College
OLD MIL RES BDY
Sand and Gravel Pit
5290
5588
Fire Sta
E SHELDON ST
BM 5330
Sacred Heart Sch
Park
Washington Sch
Trailer Park
Government
PRESCOTT
Lincoln Sch
Fire Sta
BM 5360
PO
City Hall
Prescott Jr HS
COUNTRY CLUB DR
PARK AVE
S MONTEZUMA ST
Res
5685
Aspen Creek
COPPER BASIN RD
IOOF Cemetery
Drive-in Theater
5647
Water Tank
5814
Canyon
Creek
5450
5763
Juniper Heights
5810
JEEP TR
6101
SENATOR
5582
5875



NOTES

VERTICAL DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL. NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM 1988. THE 500 FOOT GRID SHOWN IS BASED ON THE ARIZONA STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, CENTRAL ZONE. NORTH AMERICAN DATUM 1983.

100' 0 100' 200' 300'

+ = SPOT ELEVATION

CONTOUR INTERVAL= 2 FEET

DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY: JUNE, 1993

JUNE 1998			
REVISIONS			

BUILDING NUMBERS & LOCATION PLAN

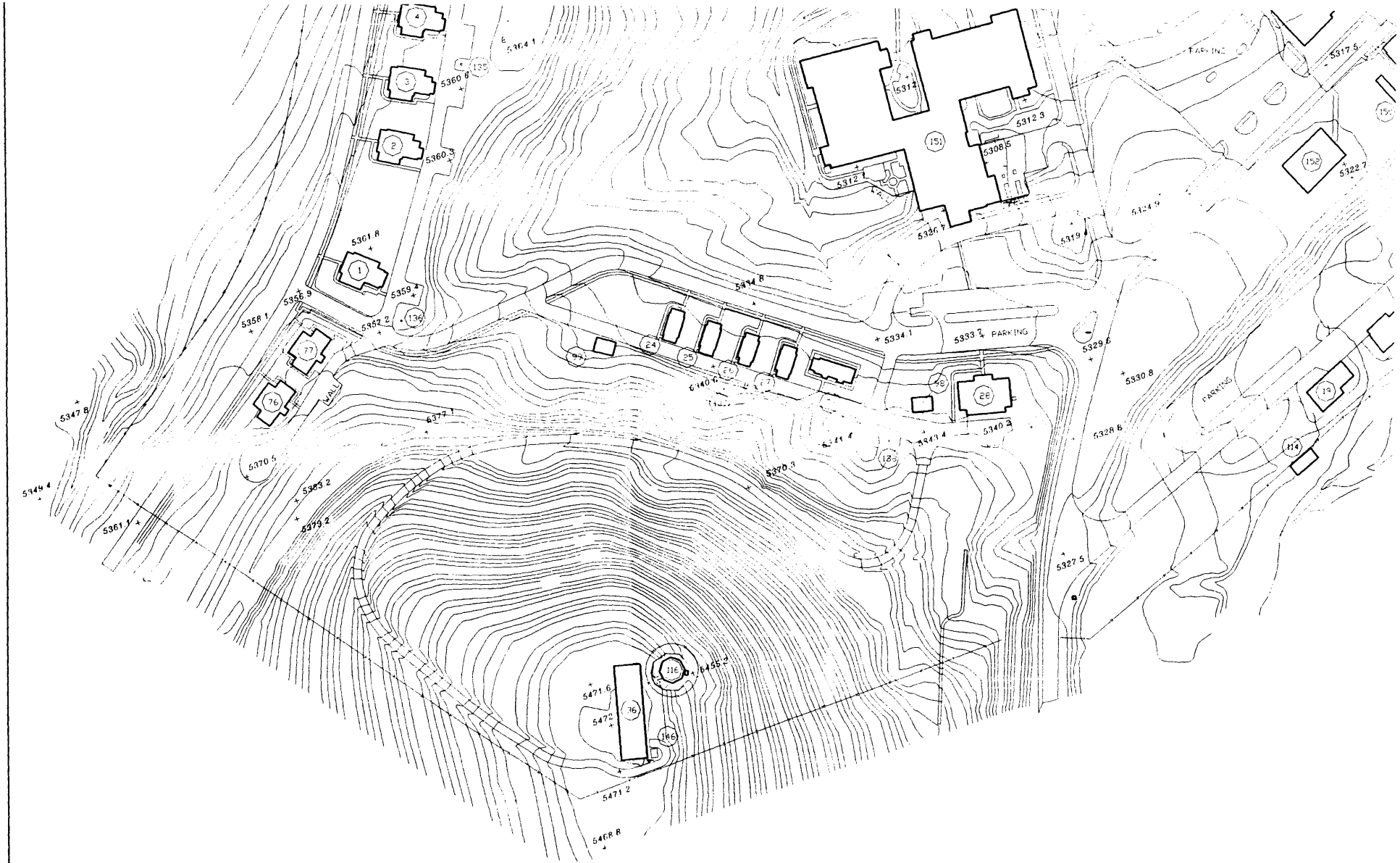
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

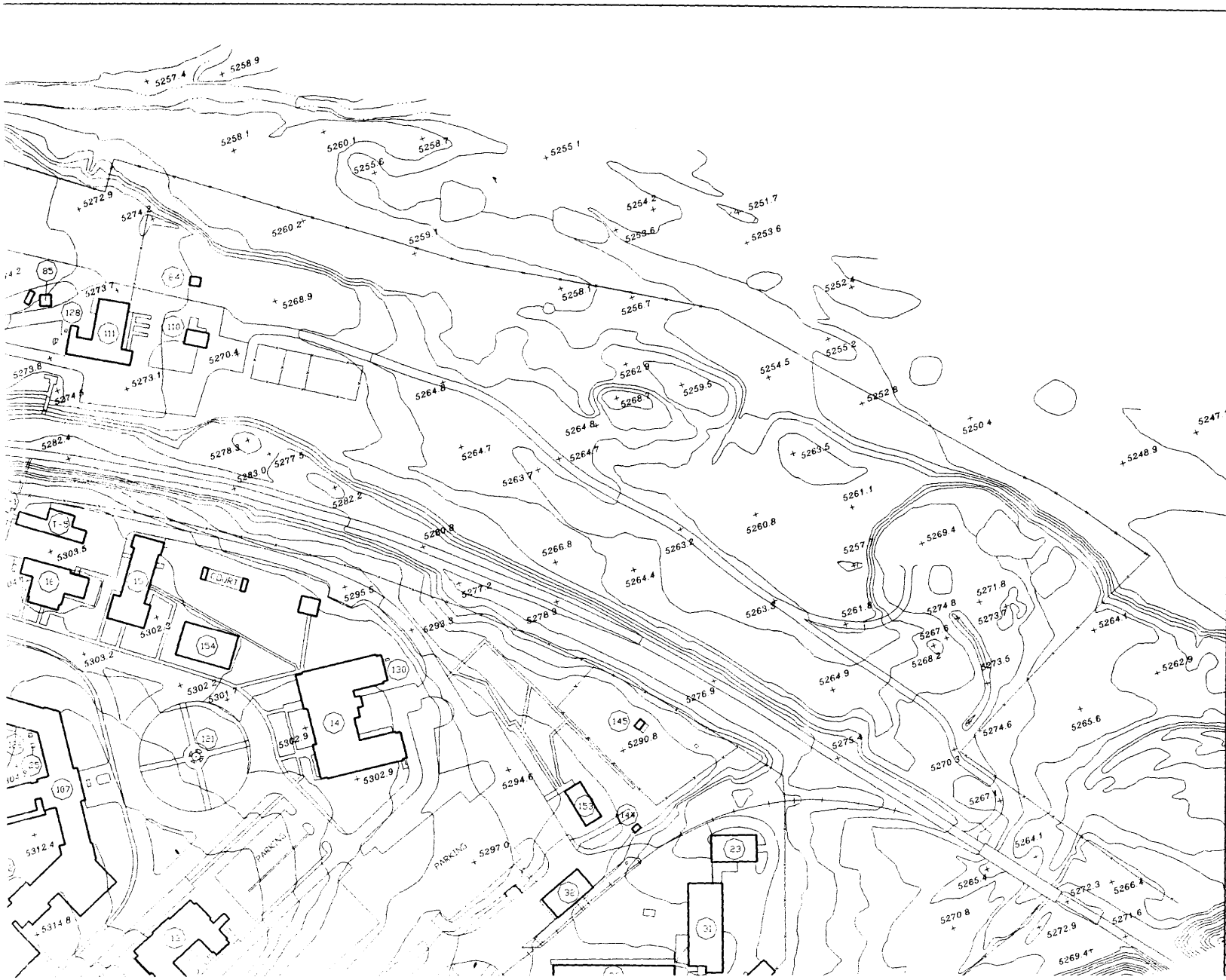
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA

AsCMD FOR CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

409 EAST MONUMENT AVENUE
DAYTON, OHIO 45402-1261
513-461-5660

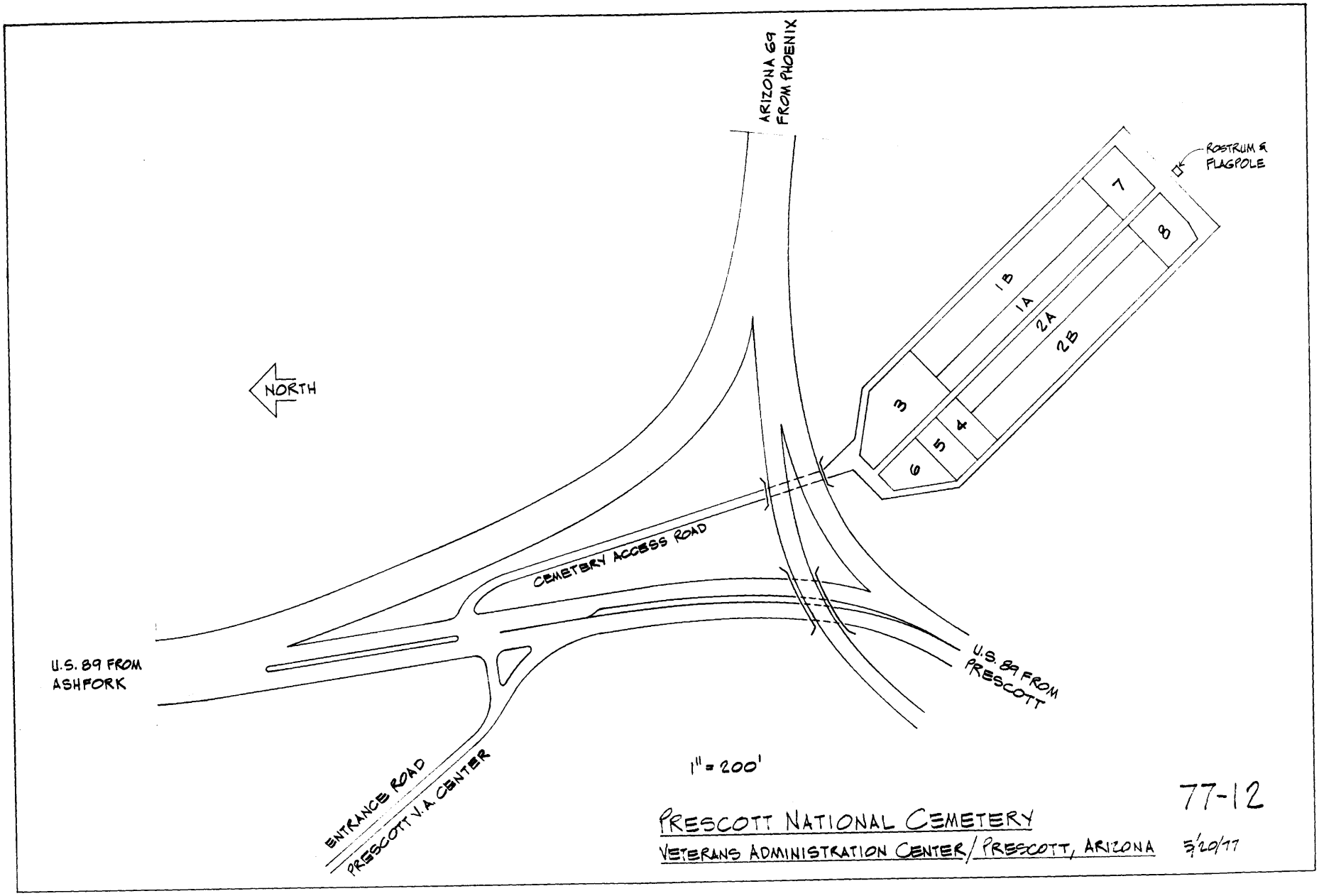
VAMC CONTEMPORARY SKETCH MAP


PARKING
PARKING
PARKING
WALL
5364.1
5360.6
5360.3
5361.8
5359.4
5356.9
5358.1
5357.2
5347.8
5349.4
5361.1
5370.5
5383.2
5379.2
5377.1
5334.8
5334.1
5333.7
5340.6
5340.2
5343.4
5370.3
5312.1
5312.3
5308.5
5326.7
5319.4
5324.9
5329.6
5330.8
5328.8
5327.5
5317.5
5322.7
5455.2
5471.6
5472
5471.2
5468.8



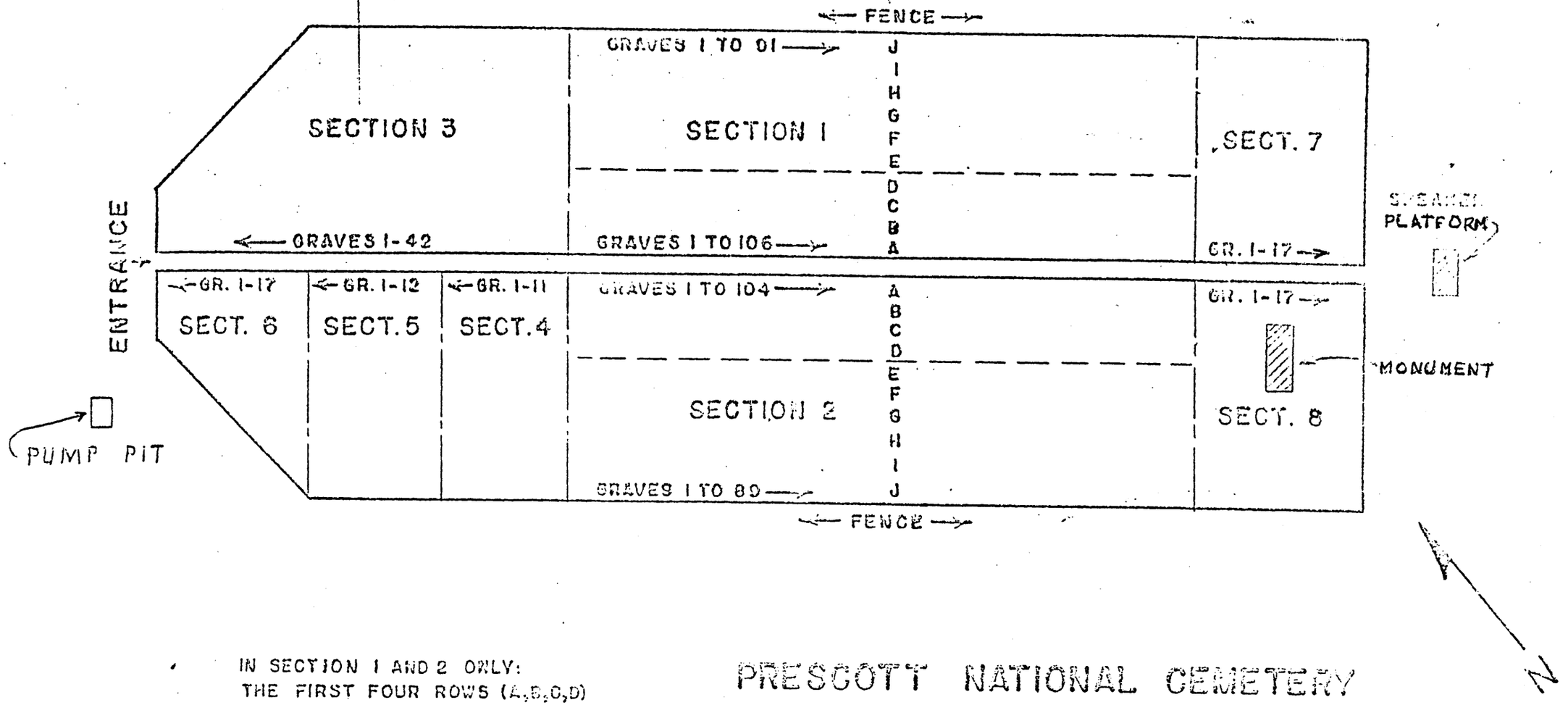
NO.	BUILDING SCHEDULE
1	QUARTERS
2	QUARTERS
3	QUARTERS
4	QUARTERS
5	QUARTERS
6	QUARTERS
7	QUARTERS
8	QUARTERS
9	QUARTERS
10	QUARTERS
11	SOCIAL WORKER
12	MEDICAL ADMININSTRATION/POLICE/I.R.M
13	NURSING SERVICE
14	MEDICAL CENTER DIRECTOR/I.R.M./FISCAL
15	U.S. POST OFFICE/RECREATION
16	CANTEEN/STORE
17	BUILDING MANAGEMENT/NURSE EDUCATION
19	WAREHOUSE
20	WAREHOUSE RECIEVING
22	ENGINEERING FACILITIES MANAGER
23	ENGINEERING STORAGE
24	QUARTERS
25	QUARTERS
26	QUARTERS
27	QUARTERS
28	AQUISITION & MATERIAL MANAGEMENT
29	ENGINEERING OPERATIONS
31	ENGINEERING MAINTENANCE
32	ENGINEERING ELECTRICAL
36	WATER TANK- 250,000 GALLON
42	WAREHOUSE
70	VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION/HOUSE KEEPING/RLC
76	QUARTERS
77	QUARTERS
78	QUARTERS
83	GASOLINE STORAGE
84	STORAGE
85	STORAGE
98	GARAGE
99	GARAGE
107	MAIN HOSPITAL
108	NUTRITION & FOOD SERVICE
110	INCINERATOR
111	BOILER PLANT
112	LAUNDRY
114	OIL TANKS
116	STEEL WATER RESERVOIR
117	OUTPATIENT BUILDING
120	OXYGEN STORAGE
121	FLAGPOLE
122	TRANSFORMER
125	TRANSFORMER
126	TRANSFORMER
128	TRANSFORMER
129	TRANSFORMER
130	TRANSFORMER
131	TRANSFORMER
132	TRANSFORMER
133	TRANSFORMER
134	TRANSFORMER
135	TRANSFORMER
136	TRANSFORMER
137	TRANSFORMER
138	TRANSFORMER
139	TRANSFORMER
140	TRANSFORMER
142	CONDENSING UNITS
143	CONDENSING UNITS
144	FLAMMATORY STORAGE
145	PRIMARY SWITCHGEAR
146	CHLORINATOR BUILDING
147	GENERATOR BUILDING
148	EXTENDED CARE & REHABILITATION CENTER
149	VALVE AND METER HOUSE
150	TRAILER - MAS
151	DOMICILIARY
152	CHAPEL
153	GREENHOUSE
154	LIBRARY
T-1	VOLUNTARY SERVICE
T-5	CREDIT UNION/CANTEEN STORAGE

BALLFIELD
PARKING
COURT
COURT
COURT
PARKING
PARKING
PARKING
PARKING



CEMETERY LOCATION MAP

CEMETERY SKETCH MAP



IN SECTION 1 AND 2 ONLY:
THE FIRST FOUR ROWS (A,B,C,D)
ARE NUMBERED ON THE CURB.
THE LAST SIX ROWS (E THRU J)
ARE NUMBERED ON THE FENCE

IN ALL OTHER SECTIONS THE
CURB NUMBERS PERTAIN TO ALL ROWS

PRESCOTT NATIONAL CEMETERY

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA

HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS:

1. Fort Whipple
   Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona
   Photographer Unknown
   1870s
   Sharlot Hall Museum and Archives, Prescott, Arizona

2. Fort Whipple, Building #1
   Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona
   Photographer Unknown
   1903
   Sharlot Hall Museum and Archives, Prescott, Arizona

3. Fort Whipple
   Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona
   Photographer Unknown
   1919
   Sharlot Hall Museum and Archives, Prescott, Arizona

4. Fort Whipple
   Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona
   Photographer H. B. Mathews, Sergeant Motor Transport Corps.
   1919
   State Archives, Phoenix, Arizona

See Continuation Sheet

5. Fort Whipple
Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona
Photographer Unknown
1920s
Sharlot Hall Museum and Archives, Prescott, Arizona

6. Fort Whipple
Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona
Photographer Unknown
1920s
Sharlot Hall Museum and Archives, Prescott, Arizona

7. Fort Whipple, Buildings 31 & 32
Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona
Photographer Unknown
1926
Sharlot Hall Museum and Archives, Prescott, Arizona

8. Fort Whipple Cemetery
Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona
Photographer Unknown
1926
Sharlot Hall Museum and Archives, Prescott, Arizona

9. U.S. Veterans Hospital, Building 107
Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona
Photographer Unknown
1939

See Continuation Sheet

Sharlot Hall Museum and Archives, Prescott, Arizona

10. U. S. Veterans Hospital
Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona
Photographer Jack K. Northrop
1940s
State Archives, Phoenix, Arizona

11. Veterans Administration Medical Center
Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona
Photographer Unknown
1955
Sharlot Hall Museum and Archives, Prescott, Arizona

CONTEMPORARY PHOTOGRAPHS:

All contemporary photographs were taken by Nancy L. Burgess. All negatives are at the Arizona SHPO, Phoenix, Arizona.

12. Veterans Administration Medical Center, Buildings 4-11, 28, 151 (foreground)
Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona
May, 1998

13. Veterans Administration Medical Center, Buildings 1-3
Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona
December, 1997

See Continuation Sheet

14. Veterans Administration Medical Center, Buildings 1-6 (L-R), 28 (foreground)
Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona
May, 1998

15. Veterans Administration Medical Center, Buildings 28, 78, 27-24 (L-R)
Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona
April, 1998

16. Veterans Administration Medical Center, Buildings 42, 20, 19 (L-R)
Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona
May, 1998

17. Veterans Administration Medical Center, Buildings ~~16, 17~~ 12 13, 107, 117 (L-R)
Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona
May, 1998

18. Prescott National Cemetery
Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona
May, 1998

19. Veterans Administration Medical Center, Building 1
Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona
April, 1998

20. Veterans Administration Medical Center, Building 5
Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona
April, 1998

See Continuation Sheet

21. Veterans Administration Medical Center, Building 24
Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona
April, 1998

22. Veterans Administration Medical Center, Building 17
Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona
April, 1998

23. Veterans Administration Medical Center, Building 15
Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona
April, 1998

24. Veterans Administration Medical Center, Building 23
Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona
April, 1998

25. Veterans Administration Medical Center, Building 28
Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona
April, 1998

26. Veterans Administration Medical Center, Building 12
Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona
April, 1998

27. Veterans Administration Medical Center, Building 27 13
Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona
April, 1998

See Continuation Sheet

28. Veterans Administration Medical Center, Building 107
Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona
April, 1998

29. Veterans Administration Medical Center, Building 6 (Non-contributor)
Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona
April, 1998

30. Veterans Administration Medical Center, Building 76 (Non-Contributor)
Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona
April, 1998

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 99001274 Date Listed: 10/29/99

Fort Whipple--Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Center Historic District	Yavapai	AZ
Property Name	County	State

N/A
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Signature of the Keeper — Date of Action: 10/29/99

Amended Items in Nomination:

FPO Certification
The appropriate level of significance is *statewide* (as proposed by the SHPO) and the submission is for a *nomination.*

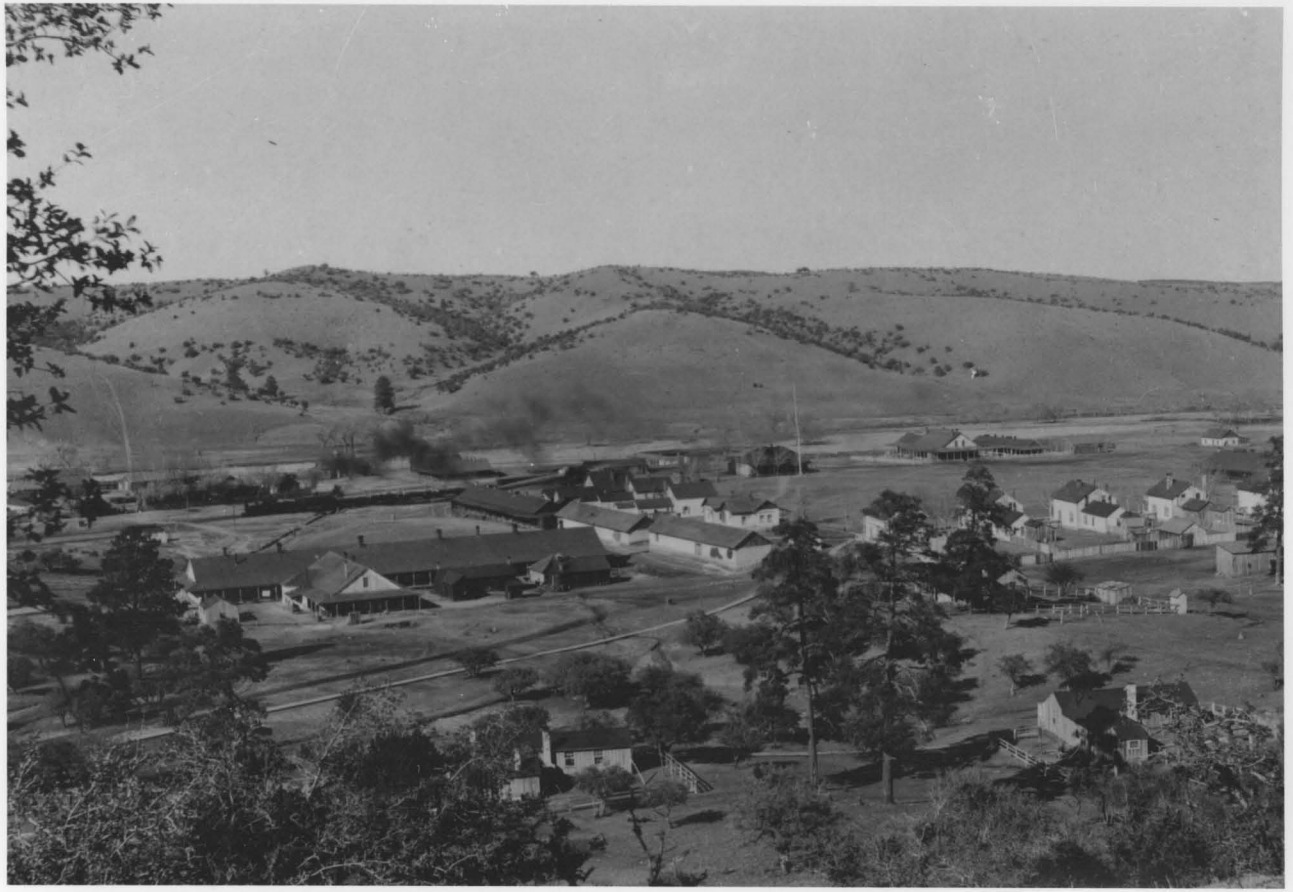
Description/Resource Count
Buildings #6, #76, and #77 should be considered *contributing* resources and the overall resource count revised to include three additional contributing buildings. [The documentation for Buildings #6, #76, & #77 reveals altered entry porches, but substantially intact residential buildings that readily convey the historic character of the district. The 1981 DOE documented these resources as contributing in much the same physical condition.]

Significance
Exploration/Settlement is deleted as an area of significance. [No original buildings associated with the earliest operation of the fort (pre-1900) are extant and a case is not made for later buildings under this theme.]

Architecture is added as an area of significance under Criterion C. [The buildings are fine examples of period design and military construction.]

This information was confirmed with the Dept. of Veterans Affairs FPO.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)



1

① Ft Whipple
Prescott, Arizona
Photographer unknown
1870 ±
Sharlot Hall Museum and Archives
Prescott, Arizona

Copy
Reproduction Is Expressly
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Permission From Sharlot Hall Museum
Photo #MIL 175 Fa
Ft. Whipple 1870's

2

2 Ft Whipple
Building #1
Prescott, Yavapai, Arizona
Photographer unknown
1903
Sharlot Hall Museum and Archives
Prescott, Arizona

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Permission From Sharlot Hall Museum
Photo # BW-B0051Pa

Building #1 Ft Whipple

3 Ft Whipple
Prescott, Arizona
Photographer unknown
1919
Sharlot Hall Museum and archives
Prescott, Arizona

Ft. Whipple 1919

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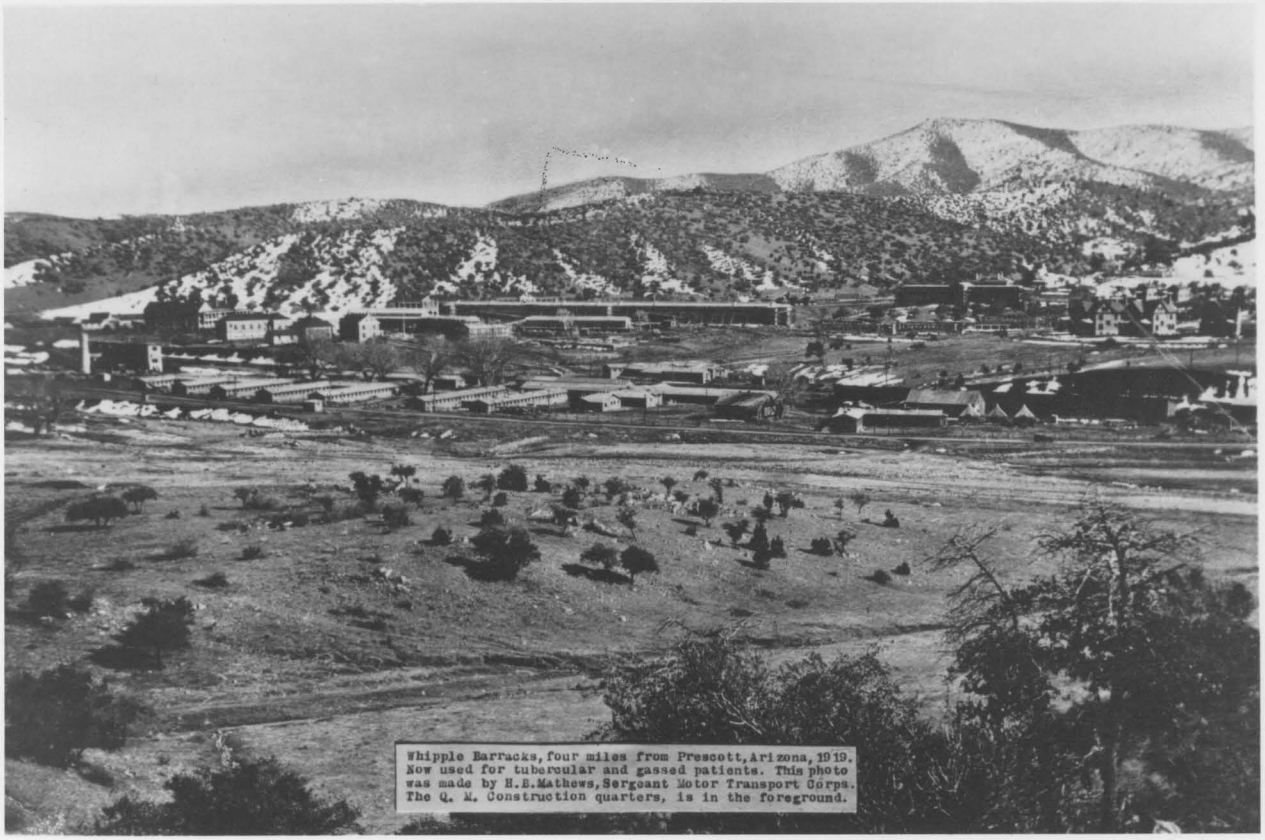
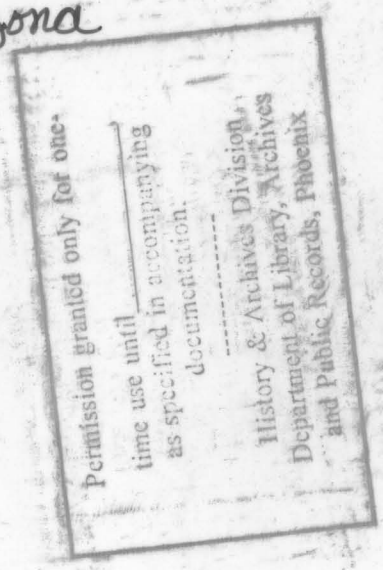
Photo # BW-B8193Pa



Whipple Barracks, four miles from Prescott, Arizona, 1919. Now used for tubercular and gassed patients. This photo was made by H.B.Mathews, Sergeant Motor Transport Corps. The Q. M. Construction quarters, is in the foreground.

4

Ft. Whipple
Prescott, Yavapai, Arizona
H.B. Mathews
1919
Arizona Dept. of
Library & Archives
#



5

5 Ft Whipple
Buildings
6, 7, 8, 9
Prescott, Yavapai, Arizona
photographer unknown
1920
Sharlot Hall Museum and Archives
Prescott, Arizona

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Photo # pB25, Al1, p59

Fort Whipple ca 1920

6

6 Ft Whipple
Prescott, Yavapai, Arizona
Photographer unknown
C 1920s
Sharlot Hall Museum and Archives
Prescott, Arizona

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Permission From Sharlot Hall Museum
Photo # pB 25, f11, p63

Ft. Whipple c. 1920

7

7 Ft Whipple

Buildings 31 & 22
Prescott, Yavapai, Arizona
photographer unknown
1926
Sharlot Hall Museum and Archives
Prescott, Arizona

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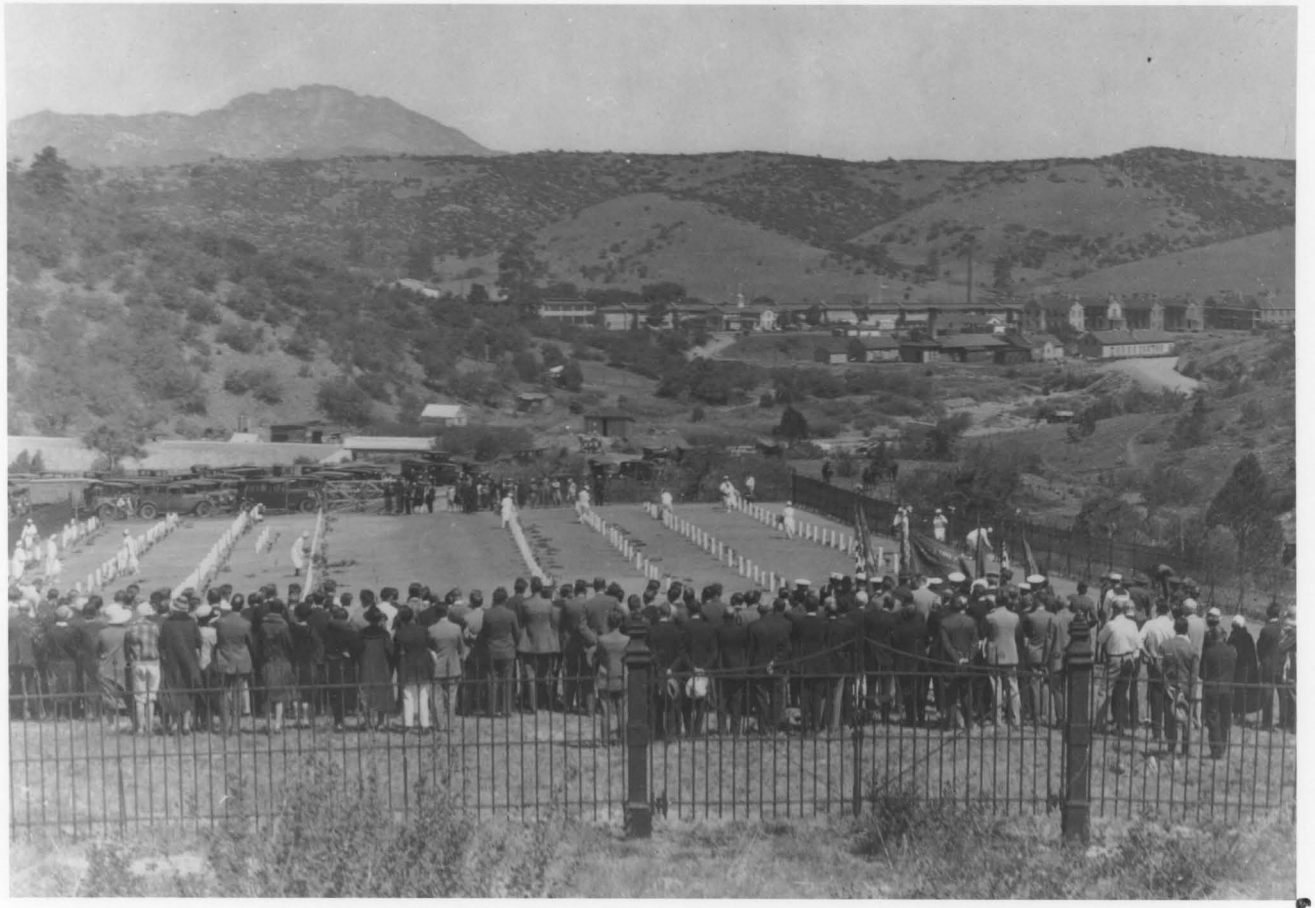
Permission From Sharlot Hall Museum
Photo #PB 45 # 4, F6

Transportation Building Ft. Whipple 1926



8

8 ft Whipple Cemetery
Prescott, Yavapai, Arizona
Photographer unknown
1926
Sharlot Hall Museum and Archives
Prescott, Arizona

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Photo # I5, F6, PB45

Whipple Cemetery 1926

9

9 Ft Whipple/VAMC Buildings 107, 108
Prescott, Yavapai, Arizona
Photographer unknown
1939
Sharlot Hall Museum and Archives
Prescott, Arizona

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Permission From Sharlot Hall Museum
Photo # BH-B8051Pa

Hospital Jan. 9, 1939

U. S. VETERANS' HOSPITAL WHIPPLE, ARIZONA

PHOTO BY— JACK J. NORTHROP

Ft. Whipple
Prescott, Yavapai, Arizona c 1940s
Jack J. Northrop
Arizona Dept.
of Library
+ Archives

#10

Permission granted only for one-
time use until _____,
as specified in accompanying
documentation.

History & Archives Division
Department of Library, Archives
and Public Records, Phoenix

NOT FOR
PUBLICATION

11

11 Ft Whipple/VAMC
Prescott, Yavapai, Arizona
photographer unknown
after 1955 C1960
photographer unknown
Sharlot Hall Museum and Archives
Prescott, Arizona

Copy
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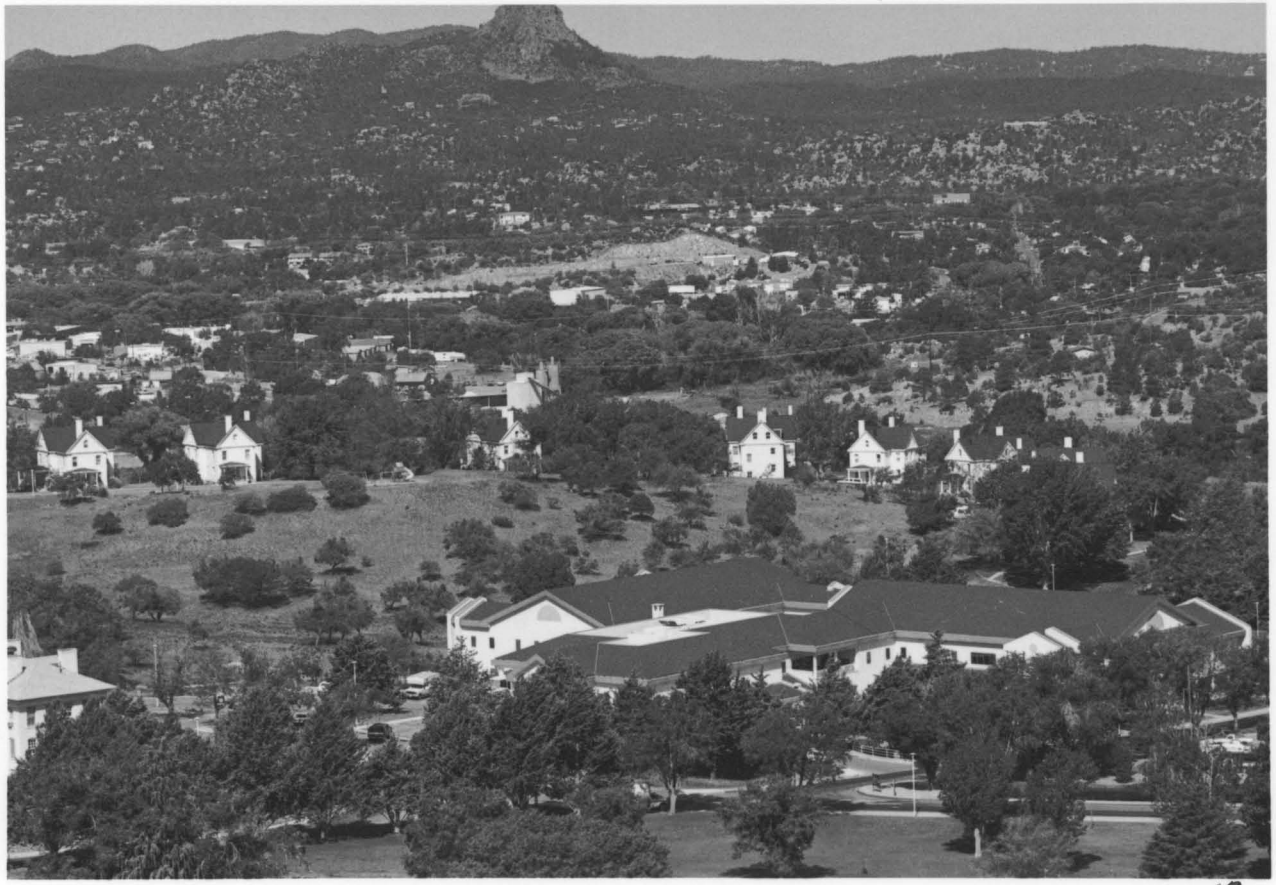
Permission From Sharlot Hall Museum
Photo # BU-38194 P

Whipple after 1955



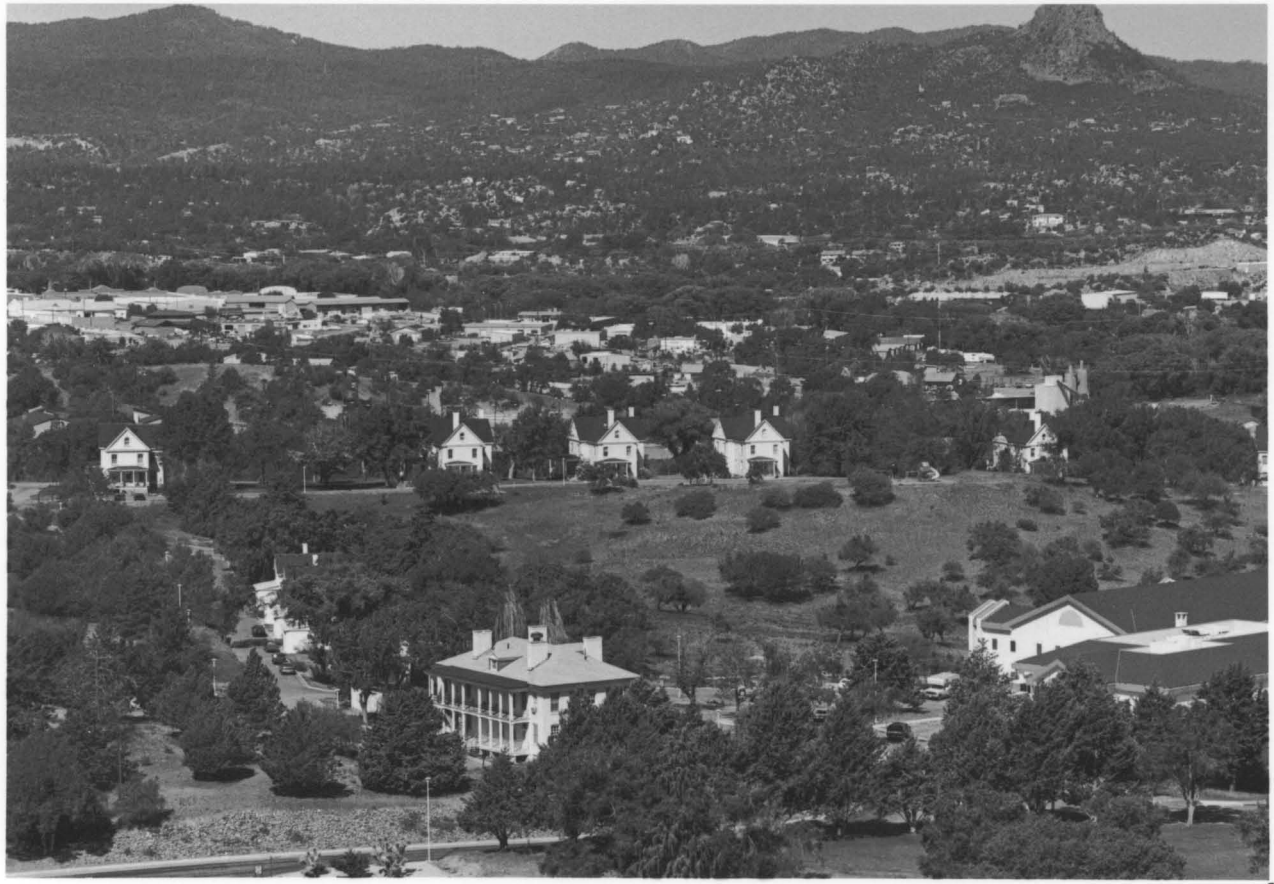
12

12

Buildings 4-11, 28, 151 (foreground) Ft. Whipple
Prescott, Yavapai, Arizona
Nancy Burgess
May, 1998
Arizona SHPO
#

13

13 Ft Whipple
Buildings 1, 2, 3
Prescott, Yavapai, Arizona
Nancy Burgess
December, 1997
Arizona SHPO



14

14

Buildings 1-6, 28 Ft. Whipple

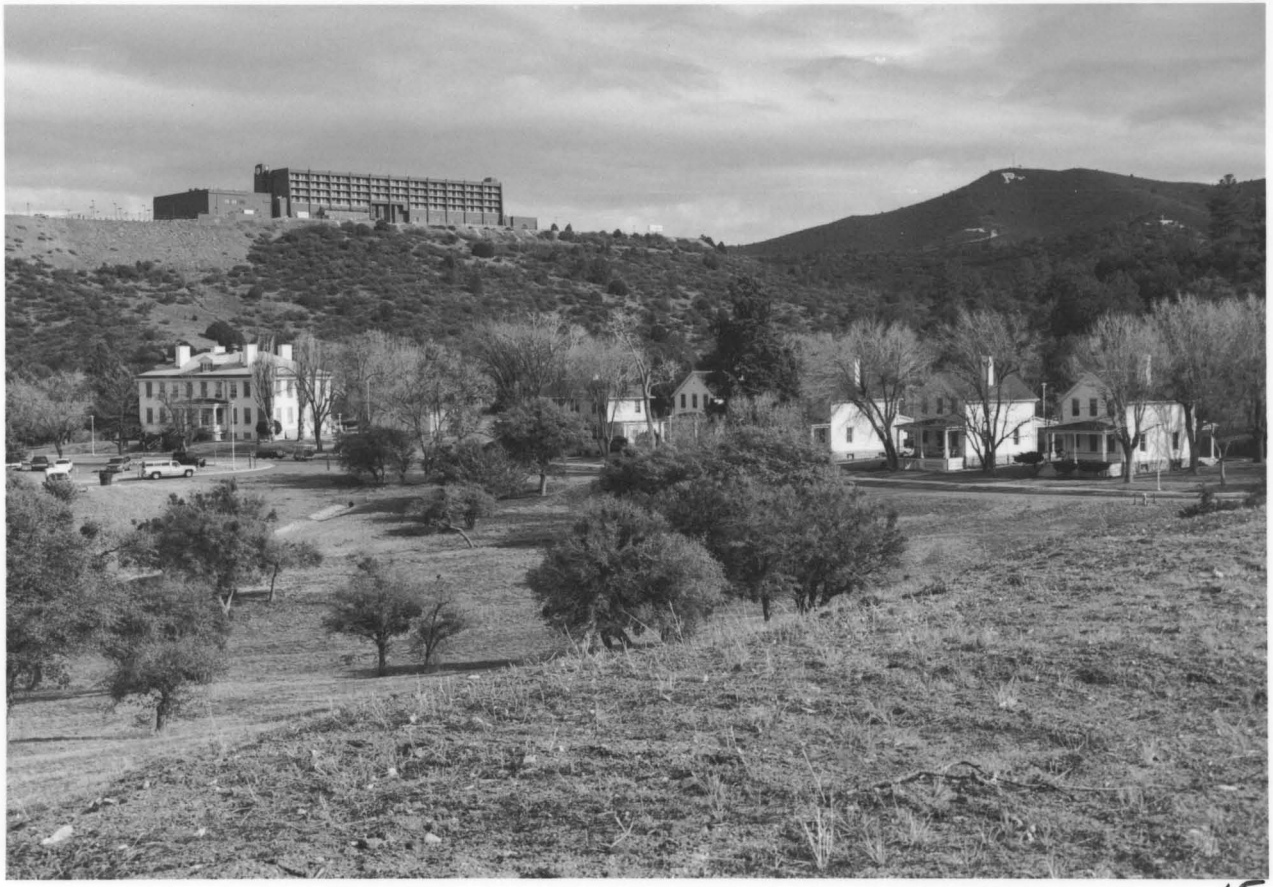
Prescott, Yavapai, Arizona

Nancy Burgess

May 1998

Arizona SHPO

#



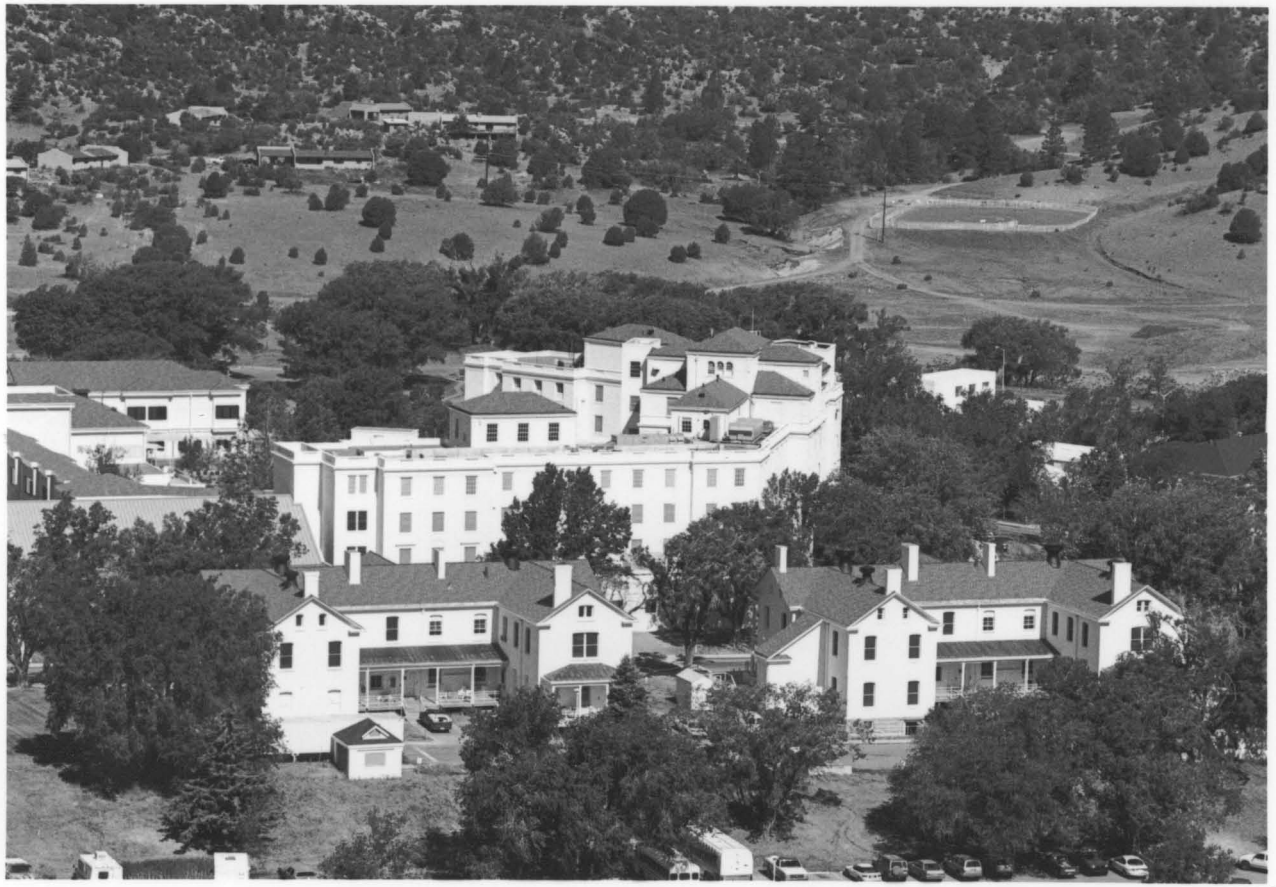
15

15

Buildings 28, 78, 27-24 (L-R) Ft. Whipple
Prescott, Yavapai, Arizona
Nancy Burgess
April, 1998
Arizona SHPO
#

16

16 Ft Whipple/VAMC
Building 42, 20, 19 (L-R) Ft. Whipple
Prescott, Yavapai, Arizona
Nancy Burgess
May, 1998
Arizona SHPO



17

17

Building 16, 17, 107, 117 Ft. Whipple
Prescott, Yavapai, Arizona
Nancy Burgess
May, 1998
Arizona SHPO
#

18

18 Prescott National Cemetery
Prescott, Yavapai, Arizona
Nancy Burgess
May, 1998
Arizona SHPO

19

19

Building #1 Ft Whipple
Prescott, Yavapai, Arizona
Nancy Burgess
April, 1998
Arizona SHPO

#1

20

20

Building #5 Ft. Whipple
Prescott, Yavapai, Arizona
Nancy Burgess
April, 1998
Arizona SHPO

21

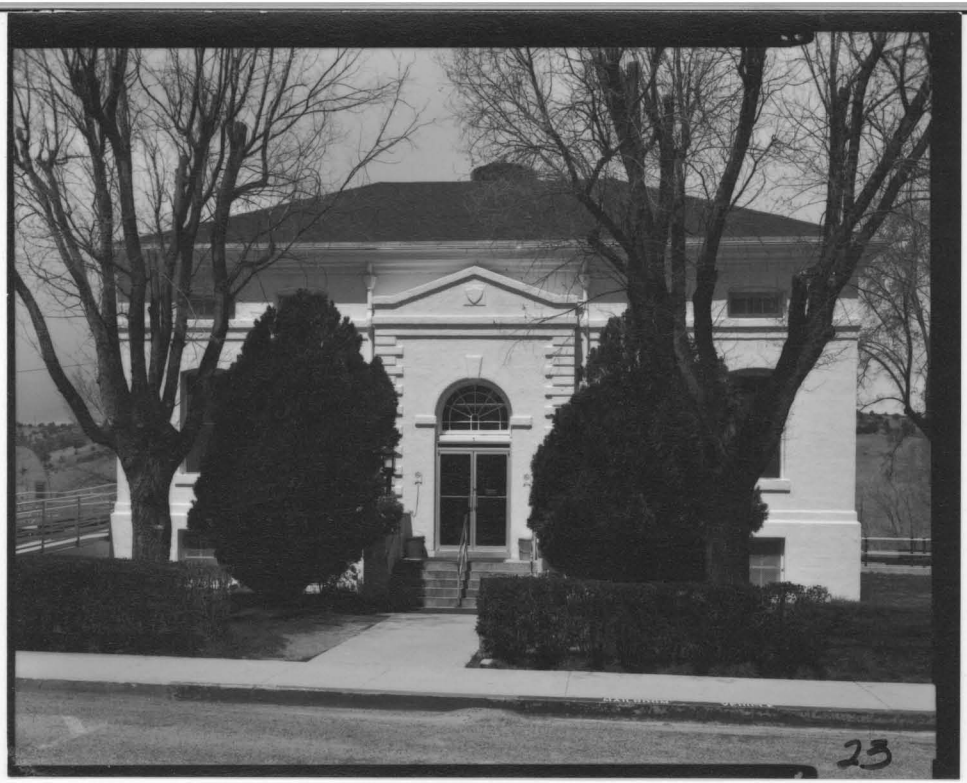
21

Building #24 Ft Whipple
Prescott, Yavapai, Arizona
Nancy Burgess
April 1998
Arizona SHPO
#

22

22

Building #17 Ft Whipple
Prescott, Yavapai Arizona
Nancy Burgess
April 1998
Arizona SHPO
#


23

23

Building #15 Ft. Whipple
Prescott, Yavapai, Arizona
Nancy Burgess
April 1998
Arizona SHPO
#

24

24

Building #23 Ft. Whipple
Prescott, Yavapai, Arizona
Nancy Burgess
April 1998
Arizona SHPO
#

28
25

25
Building #28 Ft. Whipple
Prescott, Yavapai, Arizona
Nancy Burgess
April 1998
Arizona SHPO
#

257

26

26

Building #12 Ft Whipple
Prescott, Yavapai, Arizona
Nancy Burgess
April 1998
Arizona SHPO

27

27
Building #14 Ft. Whipple
Prescott, Yavapai, Arizona
Nancy Burgess
April 1998
Arizona SHPO

28

28

Building #107 Ft. Whipple
Prescott, Yavapai, Arizona
Nancy Burgess
April 1998
Arizona SHPO

29

29
Ft Whipple/VAMC
Building #6
Prescott, Yavapai, Arizona
Nancy Burgess
May, 1998
Arizona SHPO

30

30

Ft Whipple/VAMC
Building #76
Prescott Yavapai Arizona
Nancy Burgos
April 1998
Arizona SHPO