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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED DEC 12 1977
DATE ENTERED AUG 31 1978

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Lynx Creek District

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

T14N R1W Sec 22 SE4

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Prescott

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

3

STATE

Arizona

CODE

04

COUNTY

Yavapai

CODE

025

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH
- PUBLIC ACQUISITION**
- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS
- ACCESSIBLE**
- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- AGRICULTURE
- COMMERCIAL
- EDUCATIONAL
- ENTERTAINMENT
- GOVERNMENT
- INDUSTRIAL
- MILITARY
- MUSEUM
- PARK
- PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- RELIGIOUS
- SCIENTIFIC
- TRANSPORTATION
- OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Norman Fain

STREET & NUMBER

Dewey Route

CITY, TOWN

Prescott

STATE

Arizona

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Yavapai County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Courthouse Square

CITY, TOWN

Prescott

STATE

Arizona

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Fain's Castle

DATE

6/28/71

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Arizona State Parks Board

CITY, TOWN

Phoenix

STATE

Arizona

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

EXCELLENT
 GOOD
 FAIR

DETERIORATED
 RUINS
 UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

UNALTERED
 ALTERED

CHECK ONE

ORIGINAL SITE
 MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Fitzmaurice Ruin is one of the largest pueblo-type ruins in the Prescott area. It lies on a mesa at an elevation of 5,300 feet in a fairly good defensive location. The site slopes steeply on one end down to Lynx Creek but on the other three sides there is relatively level terrain marked by the ruins of about two dozen small unexcavated single or double masonry rooms. There appears to be some evidence of terraced gardens near the washes.

There were three lookout posts. The first was about .8 kilometers southwest of the pueblo at an elevation of 5,350 feet, and consisted of two small masonry structures. The second, a single room, was about 1.2 kilometers south of the pueblo at an elevation of 5,450 feet. The third lookout was also a single room and stood about 1.2 kilometers southeast of the pueblo at an elevation of 5,400 feet. Each location had a commanding view of several miles.

The main pueblo consists of 27 rooms, two of which were excavated by Caywood in 1933 and 23 of which were excavated by the Barnetts in 1968-70. The remaining rooms have been severely damaged by pothunters.

The surrounding area is mountainous with granite outcroppings which were the main source of building stone. A basaltic cap on a hill to the northwest provided material for tools.

Building of the main pueblo apparently occurred in several stages. Phase I saw the construction of rooms S1 through S12. Rooms S13, 14, 16, 17, and 18 were built in Phase II and Rooms S19 through 24 were constructed in Phase III. Rooms 3, 4, and X-4 were apparently added last.

The finished pueblo had three rows of rooms and overall dimensions of 59.70 meters by 15.37 meters. The outer rooms were probably entered through the roof but some inner rooms were connected by doorways.

The ground was leveled before construction but no foundation or footing was put in. Walls show several types of masonry, using granite primarily and fieldstones occasionally. Some of the walls were uncoursed with mud mortar some were mostly mud with a rock base or scattered rock. Most of the walls had a mud veneer.

Roofs were of logs, brush, and mud with some supporting post. Floors were layered with clay and some of the rooms had two floors. Firepits were both unlined and clay lined. There were two pottery-lined wall niches and three storage pits.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

Immediately North of the ruin and across the rocky gorge of Lynx Creek is the Barlow-Massicks House. About 700 feet West of the house, upstream, a concrete dam stands across the creek at the beginning of the gorge. The dam was built of poured concrete in the 1920s and is approximately 45' high and 75' long. From the lake formed by the dam, a 30 inch pipe ran easterly past the house (on the North side) to the dredging area. Two sections of this 1890s pipe remain, one by the dam and one by the house and part of one section can be seen in the lower right of photo 1H.

About 1000 feet NE of the house is a 1930s L-shaped earth dam. The reservoir was filled by water from Lynx Creek by means of a ditch which tapped the creek upstream from the concrete dam. Part of this ditch forms a portion of the northern boundary of the district. The empty reservoir, dam, and ditch can be seen in photo 7A. South of the reservoir is a recent landfill area and immediately South of the landfill are tailings from the dredging operations of the placer mining period. Water stored by the concrete dam was piped to this area to wash the gold from the gravel of the creek bed, which was processed by the dredging equipment and then discarded. A portion of the tailings can be seen to the right in photos 4 and 8H.

The historic side of the creek is dominated by the Queen Anne Barlow-Massicks house with its well-kept, fenced, and tree-shaded yard. The house stands near the edge of the bank, which here drops 50' to the creek bed. See photo 8H. There is a small frame pumphouse on the edge of the cliff and 2 portable frame storage sheds West of the house.

The central-hall-plan, 2½-story Barlow-Massicks House with its stone and shingle walls has an irregular roof punctuated by 3 corbeled chimneys among its gables. The NE corner features a one-story porch with a slightly belled roof and a tall pyramidal-roofed tower topped by an elaborate finial.

There are 2 bay windows, on the North for the parlor and on the East for the ballroom and each bay has a belled roof. Tower windows at the top level are unusual 20/1 doublehung. The gable windows at this level are 6/1 doublehung. The 2nd floor features a variety of windows, including a stained glass window and a row of 4 doublehung 4/2/1 windows on the 2nd floor landing and 8/2/1 windows in the bedrooms. Windows in the bays are 1/1. Kitchen windows and ground floor windows on the South side are 2/1 with double radiating header-brick voussoirs with keystones.

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The main part of the house has 2½ stories, with an attic at the top and has 2 large gables and 1 small one. The kitchen wing in the rear is 2 stories high with a gable roof and a narrow shed dormer.

The house has a stone foundation and the 1st floor walls are rockfaced random ashlar. Second floor walls are wood shingles in alternate rows of staggered butts. The steep-pitched gable ends have diagonal frame siding with decorative overlay of wood strips. The roof is wood shingle. The 2nd story overhang on the North side features wooden brackets. The wooden corner porch on the NE has slender turned columns. The tower has a concave soffit with verticle wood trim.

The house, which covers 3183 square feet, has a small basement with stone walls and dirt floor and an unfinished attic. There are 2 front doors leading from the porch, one into the central hall and one into the parlor. A ballroom stretches along the South side of the house and the parlor is on the North. The square kitchen wing is in the rear. Walls in the hallway are plastered. A 2-flight stair with landing leads from the front entry to the 2nd floor. The stairway has wooden newel with globular top, turned balusters, and molded bannisters. There is a dog-leg stair with winders near the kitchen.

The second floor also has a central hall. There are 2 bedrooms, separated by the stairs to the attic, above the ballroom. There is another bedroom above the parlor and a bed and bath over the kitchen. Interior doors and kitchen woodwork are of pine. Wall finish is plaster, wallboard, or wallpaper. There is central heating, space heating, and a parlor fireplace.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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

SPECIFIC DATES 1140-1300 AD, 1890 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Barlow-Prescott Culture, T.G. Massick

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Lynx Creek District presents a striking contrast in cultural use and exploitation of natural features and resources. Different cultures have different capabilities and are propelled by different motives. The prehistoric Prescott Culture people selected the Fitzmaurice Ruin site for its defensive location, (see photo 6A), for the availability of game, for building materials, and for the dependable water supply. Anglo prospectors came for game and gold, picked over the surface deposits and left the rest for extraction by machinery. Barlow-Massicks, who did not need a defensive location, built his home in a more sheltered spot. When the gold and the game were gone, the land still supported cattle and the small flat patches along the creek were still suitable for gardens, as they had been centuries before. See photo #6.

Fitzmaurice Ruin is one of the largest pueblo-style ruins in the Prescott area and was clearly a part of the general Southwestern pueblo culture, although it had some distinctive local characteristics. According to ceramic dating, it was occupied from 1140 to 1300 AD. The pueblo was large enough to accommodate about 200 people who supported themselves by agriculture and hunting. Burials reveal an adult population ranging in height from 5 feet to 5 feet 6 inches.

The small amount of storage space indicates that they did not raise a surplus but the abundance of game probably made their existence relatively comfortable. The prolonged drought of the late 13th century may have caused the evacuation of the pueblo. Through most of their sojourn, Lynx Creek, at the foot of their mesa, was probably a permanent stream. There is evidence that corn was raised and perhaps other vegetables as well.

The area was sparsely settled by modern standards, but an extensive trade was carried on with Kayenta and Little Colorado Anasazi, Mogollon people, the Hohokam, and groups in the Flagstaff, Anderson Mesa, and Agua Fria areas. After the pueblo was abandoned in the 13th century, there is no record of human activity at the ruin for 600 years.

The year 1863 brought territorial status and the return of federal troops to Arizona. Military protection made prospecting possible, though still risky. The first organized group of prospectors in the Prescott area was led by Joseph Reddeford Walker. Numerous other groups and individuals followed and

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Barnett, Franklin. Excavation of a Lower Room at Fitzmaurice Ruin. 1975
Excavation of Main Pueblo at Fitzmaurice Ruin. 1974
 Spicer, Edw., & Caywood, Louis. Two Pueblo Ruins in W. Central AZ. 1936
 Arizona State Parks Board. Fain Castle File.
 Potter, Alvina N. Many Lives of the Lynx. 1964

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 100
 UTM REFERENCES

E 12/376100/3826200
 F 12/376100/3826600

A 1,2 | 3,7,6,8,5,0 | 3,8,2,6,9,0,0
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING
 C 1,2 | 3,7,6,5,0,0 | 3,8,2,6,4,0,0

B 1,2 | 3,7,6,8,5,0 | 3,8,2,6,4,0,0
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING
 D 1,2 | 3,7,6,4,0,0 | 3,8,2,6,2,0,0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Starting at Point A on the line between Sec 22 and 23 T14N R1W where the irrigation ditch crosses the section line, proceeding South along the section line to a Point B on the North bank of Lynx Creek, then W c. 1/2 mile to Point C at the mouth of the wash, then SW to Point D on the line between sections 22 and 27, then W to Point E in the center of the section line, then N to the irrigation ditch, then following the ditch northeasterly to the Point of

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Marjorie H. Wilson National Register Contract Historian

ORGANIZATION

Arizona State Parks Board Natural and Cultural Resource Conservation Section DATE 4/15/77

STREET & NUMBER

1688 West Adams Street TELEPHONE (602) 271-4174

CITY OR TOWN

Phoenix STATE Arizona

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL X STATE _____ LOCAL _____

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

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

Dorothy A. Hall

TITLE

DATE 12-5-77

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION
 ATTEST: *Charles Arthur*
 KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE 8/31/78
 KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER
 DATE 8-18-78

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their success led to the establishment of the territorial capital at Prescott where it would be near the population and prosperity of the mining districts and near the military protection of the troops at Fort Whipple.

The placers of nearby Lynx Creek were discovered by the Walker party in 1863 & in July the Lynx Creek ^{mining} District was organized. Upper Lynx Creek was the scene of much panning and sluicing in these early years but the deep gravel on the lower creek apparently discouraged the gold seekers.

The lower Lynx passed into the hands of Territorial Secretary Nathan O. Murphy, and in 1890 he sold it to an Englishman, Thomas G. Barlow-Massicks. Barlow-Massicks formed the Lynx Creek Hydraulic Company and hired about 90 men to help him develop the site. They constructed a dam, creating Lynx Lake, and built several miles of ditch and flume into Lonesome Valley.

Barlow-Massicks spent over \$100,000 on the enterprise during his first year and announced plans to soon go into fruit raising and canning on a large scale. However, he suffered a number of setbacks. In February of 1891, a break in the dam washed away much of the flume and, of course, also wasted the precious stored water necessary to maintain pressure for the hydraulic operations. The ditch and flume wound down Lynx Creek for about 2½ miles and the water was carried the last mile in a 30-inch steel pipe, which is still visible near the house and the lower dam. The dam was never restored and the amount of water which the broken dam could impound was not sufficient to run the hydraulic system more than a portion of each day.

Nevertheless, Barlow-Massicks continued the enterprise, even raising another \$400,000 on a trip to England in 1892. So many men were employed on the property that a village grew up and a store was built across the road from the house. The store housed the post office from 1895 to 1899.

Barlow-Massicks designed and built a steam shovel but, unfortunately, when he tried to put it into operation in 1897, it didn't work. He was injured in an unusual accident in 1898 when his revolver fell from his holster to the floor of the buggy and went off, shooting him in the back. He died the following April of 1899 after several months in the hospital.

Barlow-Massicks had constructed the house in 1890 and it became an important social center for the area. The guests sometimes played cricket and polo. After his death, the house was sold to G.S. Fitzmaurice, for whom

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the nearby Indian Ruins are named.

Fitzmaurice continued the mining operations, using a California style dredge until the 1930s. From 1934 to 1940, the Lynx Creek Placer Mine Company used a floating washing plant and two draglines. There has been no mining since then. After Fitzmaurice, the house passed into the hands of H.A. Savage and then to local cattleman Norman Fain, who owns it now.

Archaeological research potential in the proposed district is very high. Fitzmaurice Ruin, although it has been potted and partially excavated, still retains significant untouched portions which need to be analyzed. Historical archaeologists also may be able to make a contribution by studying the house and mining area. The house itself is of considerable interest since it is basically unaltered.

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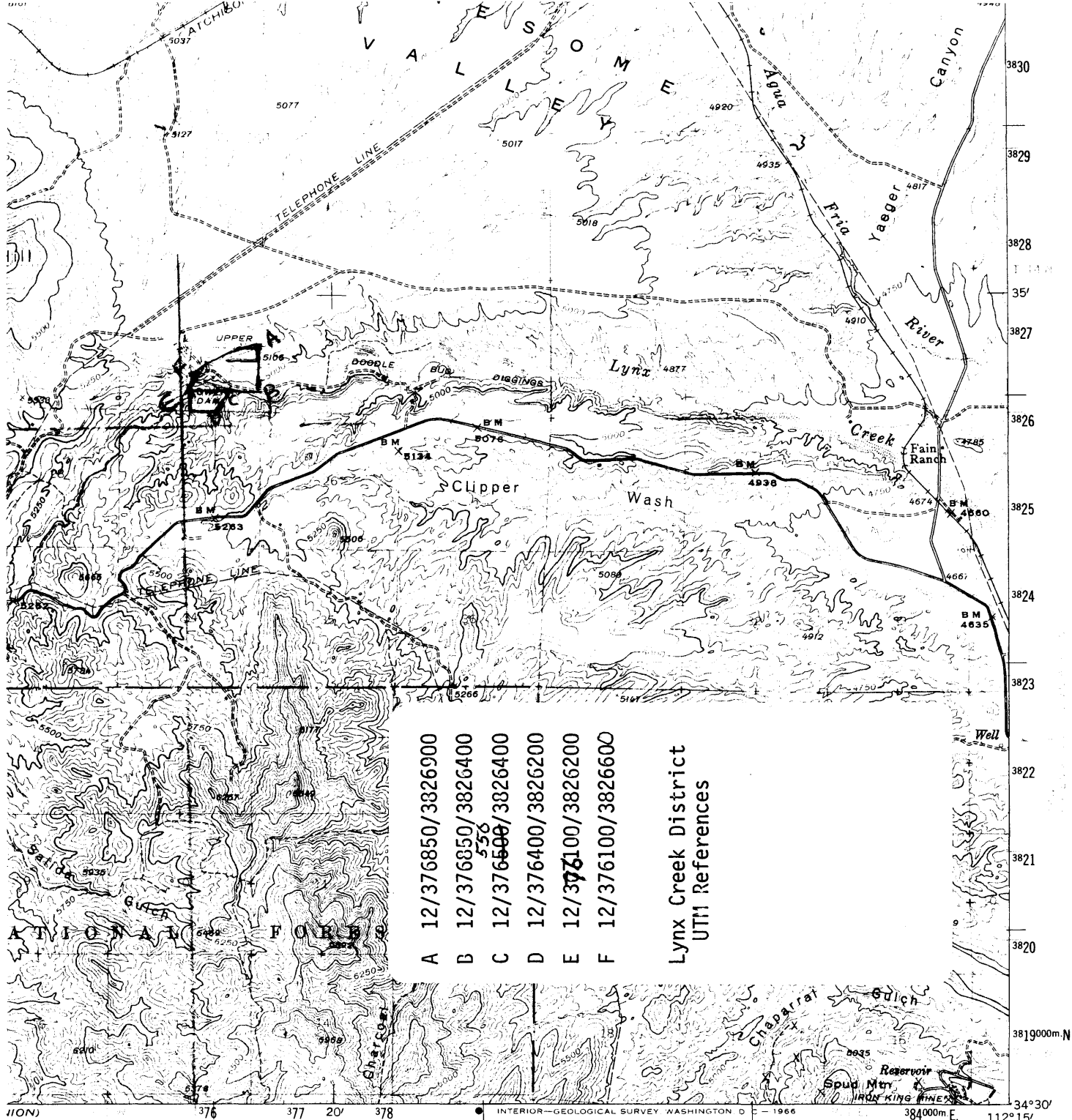
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Verbal Boundary Desc.

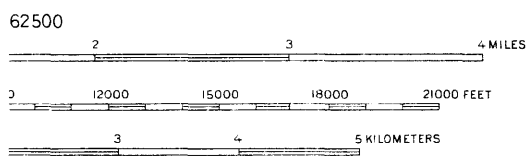
CONTINUATION SHEET Geog. Data ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

beginning. These boundaries include the known historic and prehistoric resources in the immediate area.



- A 12/376850/3826900
- B 12/376850/3826400
- C 12/376500/3826400
- D 12/376400/3826200
- E 12/376100/3826200
- F 12/376100/3826600

Lynx Creek District
UTM References

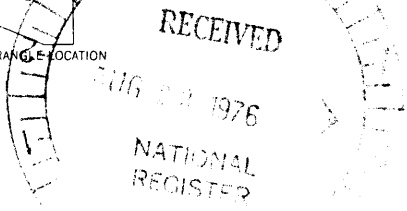


ROAD CLASSIFICATION

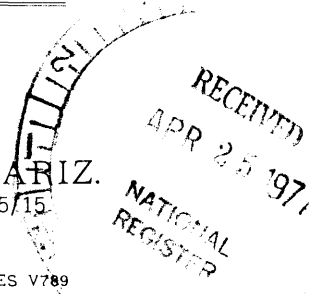
- Heavy-duty
- Light-duty
- Unimproved dirt
- U. S. Route
- State Route

RVAL 50 FEET
N SEA LEVEL

NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR COLORADO 80225 OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
SCALE AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



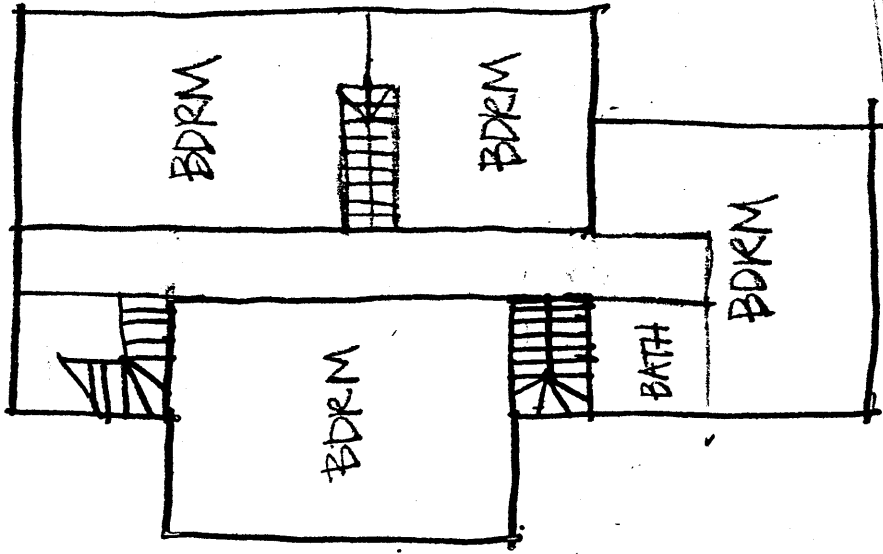
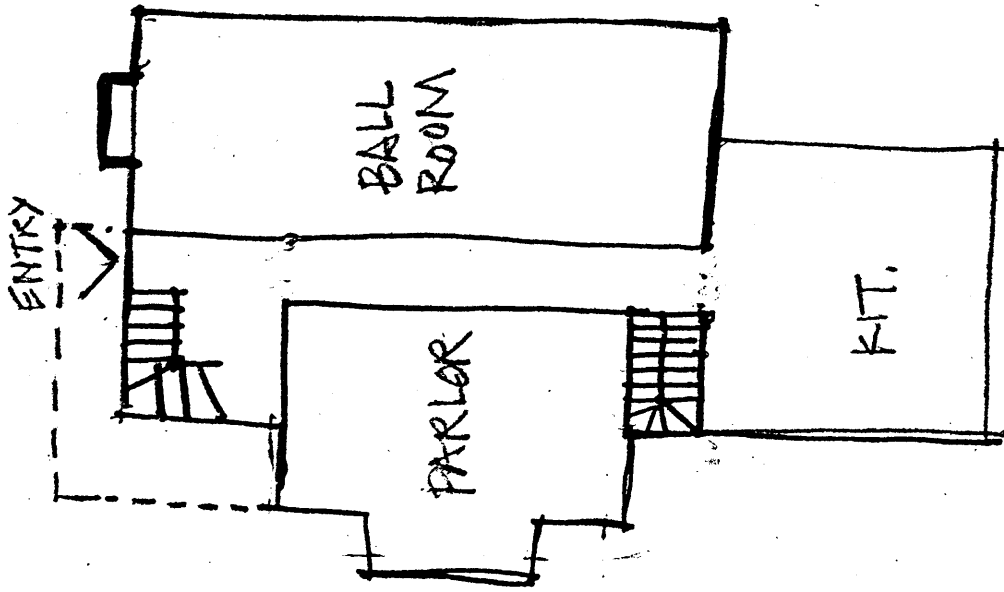
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N3430-W11215/15
1947
AMS 3553 III-SERIES V789



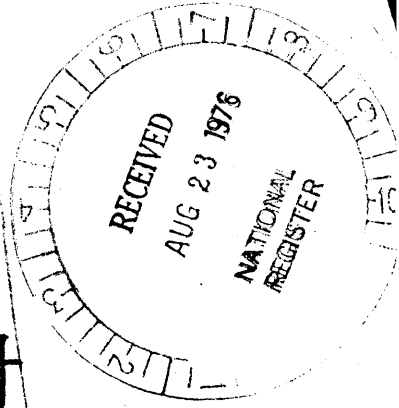
AUG 31 1976

← NORTH

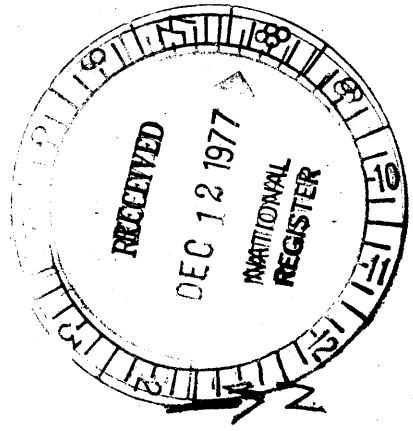
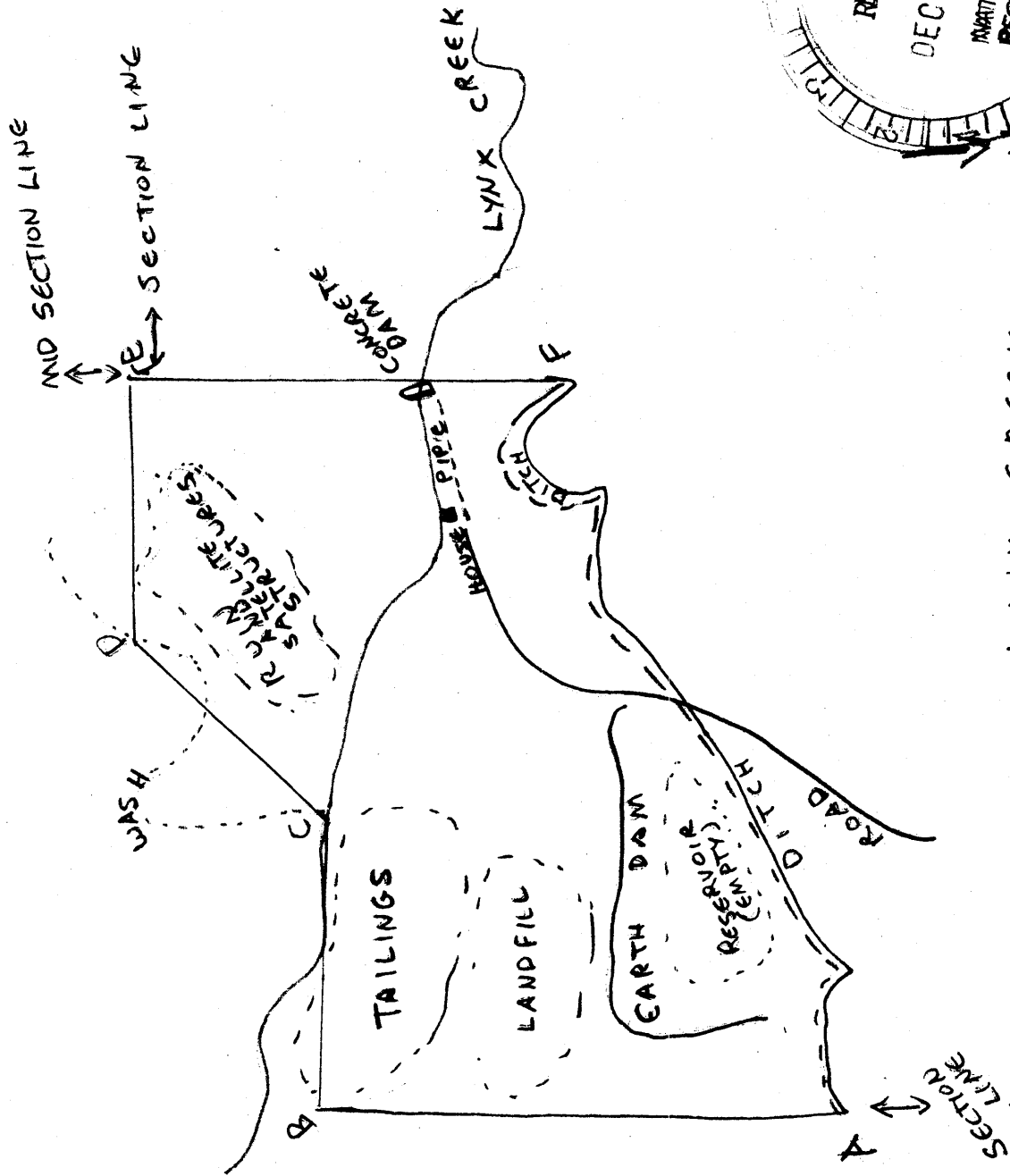
1st



2nd



THE BARLOW - MASSICKS HOUSE
 LYNX CREEK
 YAVAPAI COUNTY
 ARIZONA

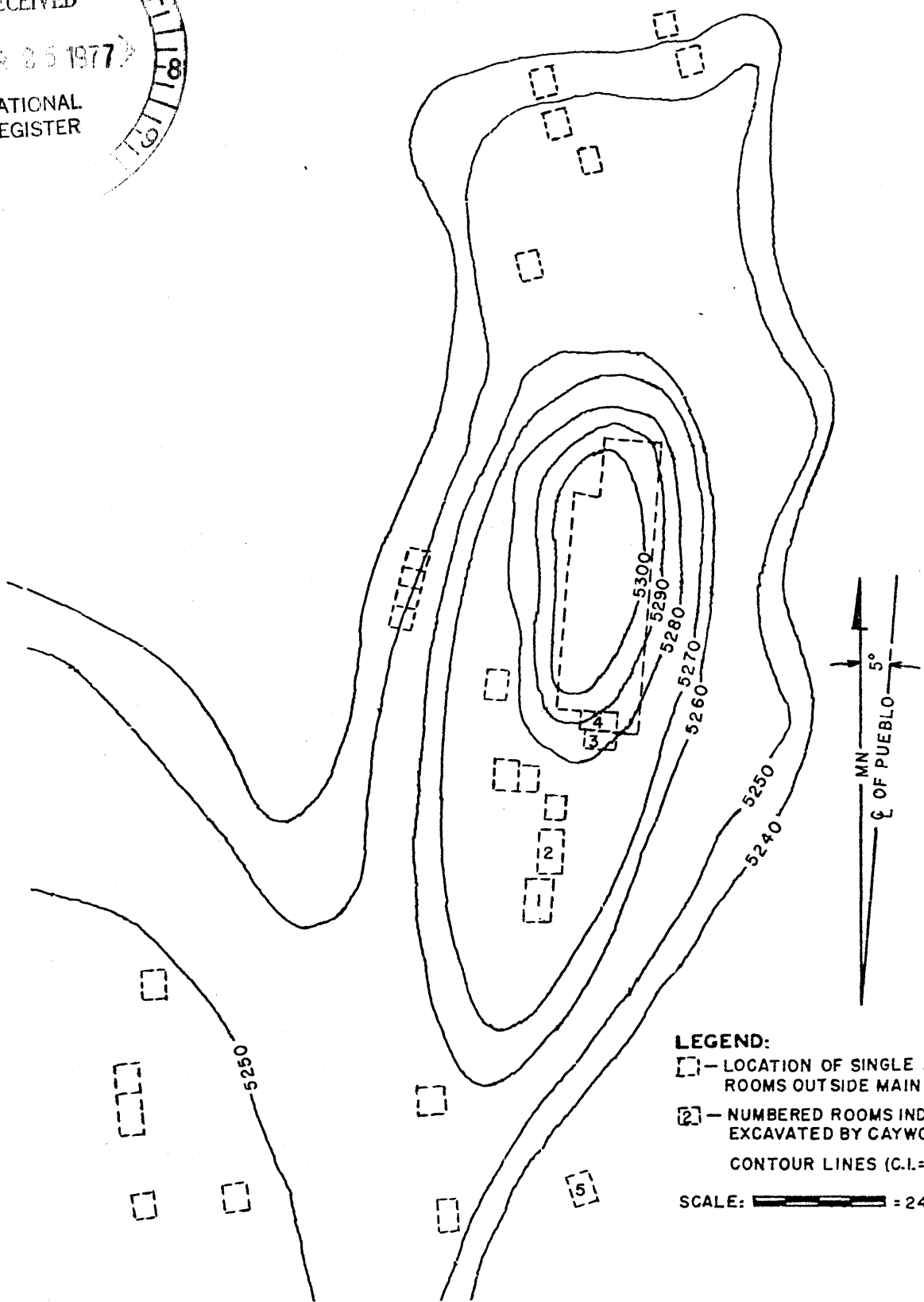


LYNX CREEK
 DISTRICT

NOT TO SCALE

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LEGEND:
 □ - LOCATION OF SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS OUTSIDE MAIN PUEBLO
 □ - NUMBERED ROOMS INDICATE THOSE EXCAVATED BY CAYWOOD, 1933
 CONTOUR LINES (C.I.= 3.0m)
 SCALE: = 24.4 meters

Figure 1. Relative Location of One and Two Room Dwellings To Pueblo on Top of Hill.

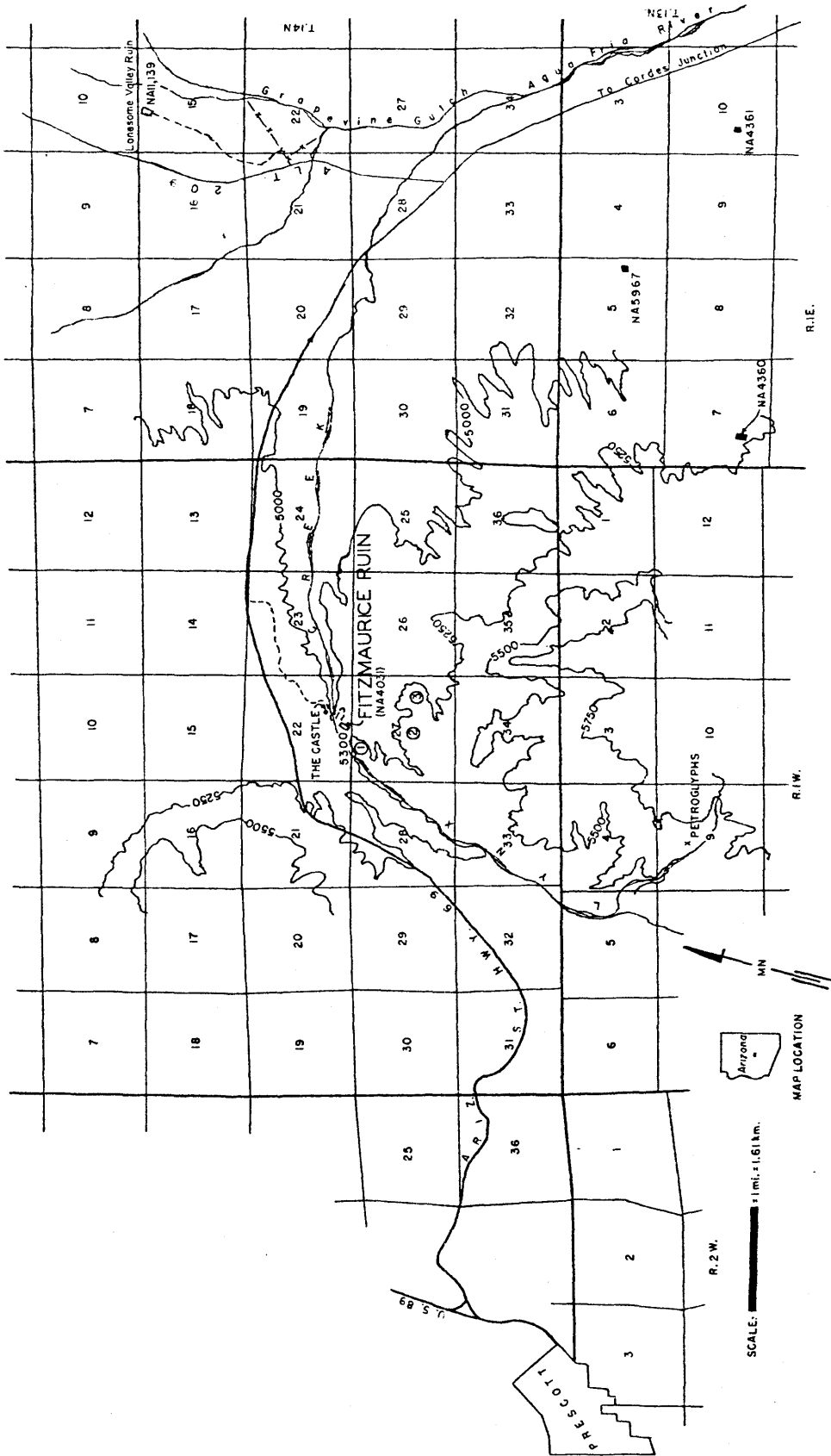


Figure 2. Location of Fitzmaurice Ruin (NA4031)

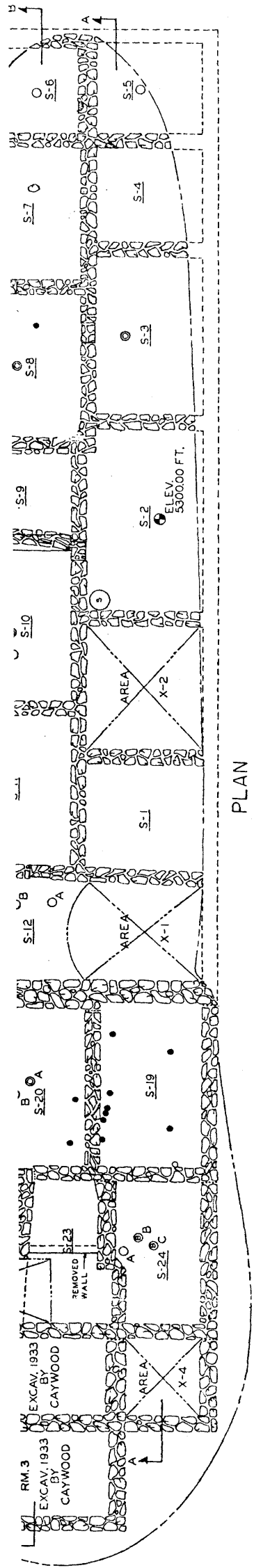


Figure 11. Excavation of Fitzmaurice Pueblo Ruin (Plan)

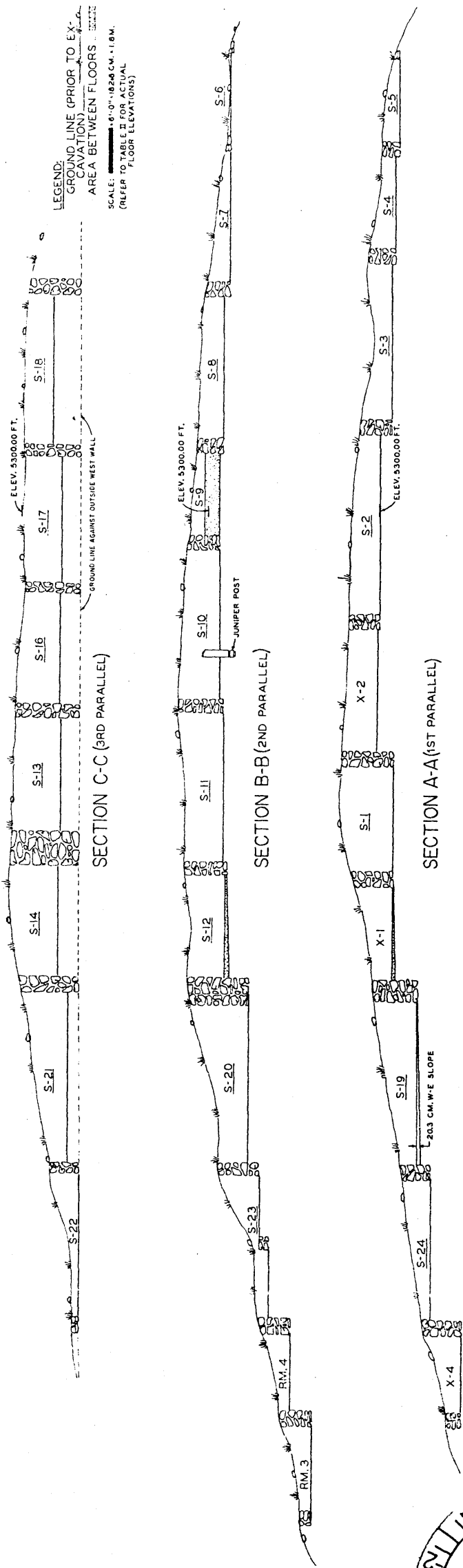
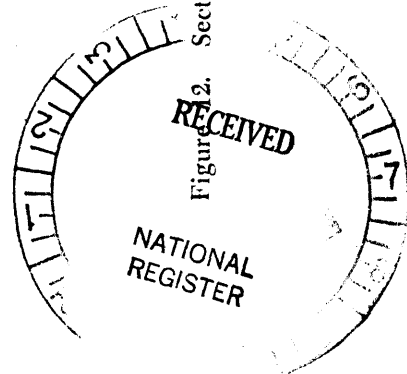


Figure 2. Sections of Excavated Rooms Showing Floor Levels

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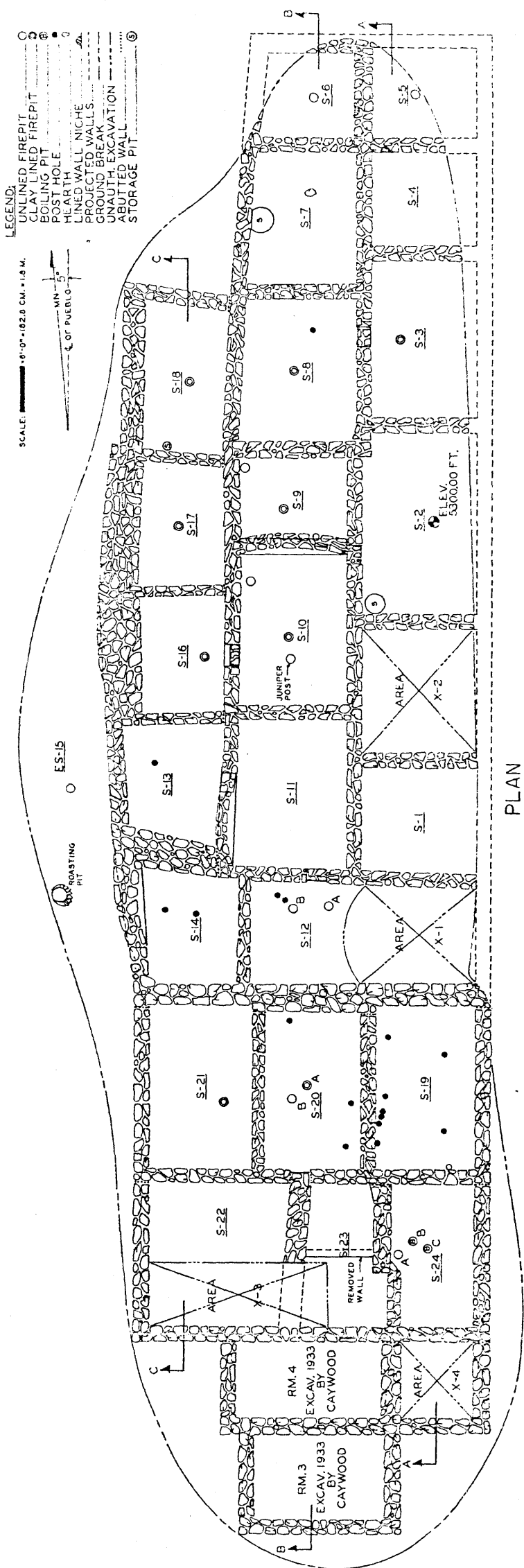
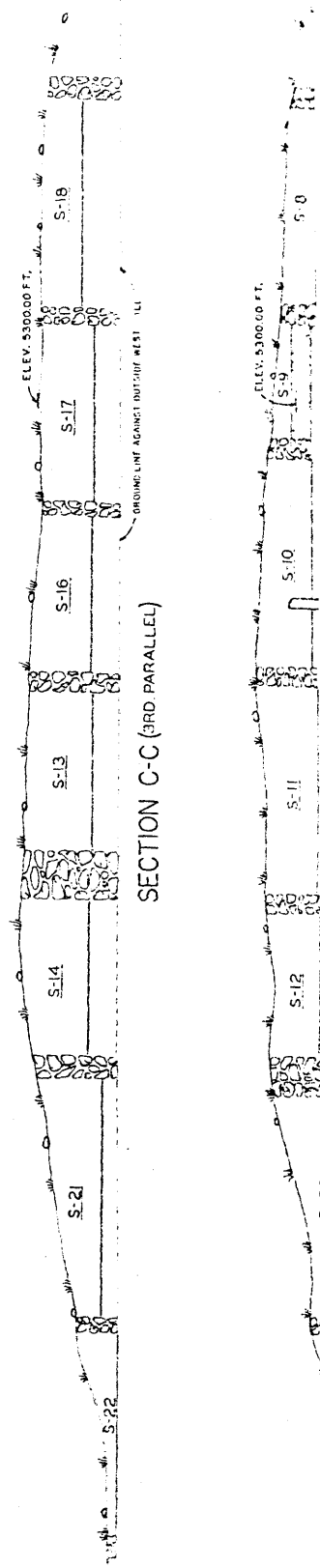
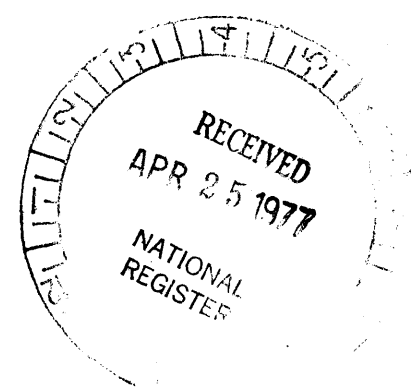


Figure 11. Excavation of Fitzmaurice Pueblo Ruin (Plan)



LEGEND:
 ○ GROUND LINT (PRIOR TO EXCAVATION)
 ⊖ AREA BETWEEN FLOORS

SCALE: 1" = 10' - 0" = 102.8 CM = 1.0 M.
 (REFER TO TABLE B FOR ACTUAL FLOOR ELEVATIONS)