

829

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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Prescott Armory Historic District
other names/site number Citizens Cemetery, Smoki Pueblo & Public Museum, Prescott National Guard Armory, Ken Lindley Field

2. Location

street & number Btw. E. Gurley/N. Washington/E. Sheldon & Rush Sts. N/A Not for publication
city, town Prescott X vicinity
state Arizona code AZ county Yavapai code 025 zip code 86301

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	4	3 buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	2	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	6	_____ structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		_____ objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		3 Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.
Signature of certifying official: James W. Garrison, AZ SHPO Date: 6/21/94
State or Federal agency and bureau: ARIZONA STATE PARKS

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Signature of commenting or other official: _____ Date: _____
State or Federal agency and bureau: _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet. Autawelle Lee 8/15/94
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

me Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Funerary: Cemetery

Defense: Armory

Recreation & Culture: Outdoor Rec-
reation, Museum, Sports Facility

Social: Clubhouse

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Funerary: Cemetery

Recreation & Culture: Sports &

Music Facility, Auditorium,
Museum

Social: Clubhouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

No Style

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete

walls Concrete; Stone: Granite &
Sandstone

roof Asphalt

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SUMMARY:

The Prescott Armory Historic District comprises a group of adjacent properties which are all associated with Depression Era construction between 1929 and 1939. The property with the oldest context in the community is the Citizen's Cemetery, which began in 1864 but was enclosed by a stone perimeter wall in 1934. The City Park and Ball Field in its present form dates from 1931, the Smoki Pueblo and Museum from 1931 and 1935 respectively and the Prescott National Guard Armory from 1939. All properties include Depression Era stone structures. There are four contributing buildings, two contributing structures and three non-contributing buildings.

SETTING AND APPEARANCE:

The City of Prescott is located on the Northwest slope of the Bradshaw Mountains in Yavapai County in central Arizona. Known as the "Mile High City", Prescott has an elevation of 5,354 feet. Native vegetation includes juniper and pinon forests interspersed with emory and other types of oak plus ponderosa pine. The climate is mild and semi-arid, with four distinct seasons.

The Prescott Armory Historic District is an "L" shaped tract of land which was part of a tract of patented land totaling 163.72 acres granted to Virginia Koch in 1876. Lying approximately one-quarter mile east of the original townsite, it was originally a fairly flat area at the foot of rolling hills which rise to the east and north. The District includes five Assessor's parcels totaling approximately 12 acres and is bounded on the south by Gurley Street, on the west by Washington Street and Arizona Avenue, on the north by Sheldon Street and on the east by privately owned property.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Politics/Government
Social History: Depression Era
Community Planning & Development
Conservation
Entertainment/Recreation
Military

Period of Significance

1930-1939

Significant Dates

1931
1935
1939

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Various

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SUMMARY:

The Prescott Armory Historic District is significant under Criterion "A" [36 CFR 60.6(a)] for its association with the Depression-era in Prescott and the impact of various public relief efforts, both public and private. It is also significant under Criterion "C" [36 CFR 60.6 (c)] because it presents a cohesive group of projects which represent a style and technique common during the Depression-era. The period of significance dates from 1930, when the first local efforts began in response to the Great Depression (1929-1942) and 1939, corresponding to the completion of the last building within the District, the Prescott National Guard Armory.

HISTORIC CONTEXTS/BACKGROUND:

The Prescott Armory Historic District is associated with seven contexts related to events which have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of American history and that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type or method of construction: 1) Architecture; 2) Politics/Government; 3) Social History; 4) Community Planning and Development; 5) Conservation; 6) Entertainment/Recreation; and 7) Military.

The Great Depression was more severe, lasted longer and affected more people than any economic decline in history. It affected all sectors of the American population, resulting in the unemployment of no less than eight million people throughout most of the Depression-era and the resultant dislocation. Unskilled, untrained

9. Major Bibliographical References

Arizona Historical Society, Central Arizona Division. Arizona Women's Hall of Fame, Phoenix, Arizona, 1987.

Arizona National Guard. Arizona Guardsman, Prescott Armory Edition, Vol. 1, No. 4, November, 1939.

Blumenson, John G. Identifying American Architecture - A Pictorial Guide to Styles and Terms, 1600-1945, American Association for State and Local History, Nashville, Tennessee, 1977.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Sharlot Hall Museum; City of Prescott; Smoki Public Museum

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of property 12 Acres +/-

UTM References

A 1,2 3,6,7,7,2,5 3,8,2,4,6,0,0
 Zone Easting Northing

C 1,2 3,6,7,9,7,5 3,8,2,4,6,7,5
 E 1 2 3 6 7 8 0 0 3 8 2 4 7 7 5

B 1,2 3,6,7,7,0,0 3,8,2,4,6,7,5
 Zone Easting Northing

D 1,2 3,6,7,9,7,5 3,8,2,4,7,2,5
 F 1 2 3 6 7 8 2 5 3 8 2 4 6 0 0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The Prescott Armory Historic District is "L" shaped and is bounded on the North by Sheldon Street and East Willis Street, the East by private property, the South by East Gurley Street, and on the West by North Washington Street and North Arizona Avenue. A portion of the District is bisected by North Arizona Avenue. (See Map, Exhibit E.)

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Prescott Armory Historic District are based upon the exterior perimeters of four tax parcels. Included within the boundaries are a City parking lot and alley and a portion of North Arizona Avenue, which is used as access and parking for the City Park and the Smoki complex. North Arizona Avenue is one-way South to North from East Gurley Street to

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nancy L. Burgess, Preservation Specialist
 organization City of Prescott date 4/1/94
 street & number 201 South Cortez Street telephone (602) 776-6318
 city or town Prescott state AZ zip code 86303

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Citizen's Cemetery was in use as a cemetery beginning in 1864 and was deeded to Yavapai County in 1884. The remainder of the land which is now included in the District became part of the Whipple Heights Addition in 1908, then the Joslin Subdivision in 1924, the Amended Joslin Subdivision in 1926 and the Joslin-Whipple Subdivision in 1935. The land was annexed into the City of Prescott in September 1925. Charles T. and Ada M. Joslin deeded property including the City Park and Athletic Field (now known as Ken Lindley Field) to the City of Prescott in 1922. On January 5, 1931, after Mrs. Joslin's death, the City carried out her request to deed a portion of that land to the Smoki People for the purposes of building "a home thereon where they can preserve their literature, relics and traditions and pursue their work". In 1936 the City of Prescott also donated a portion of the land received from Mrs. Joslin for the construction of the Arizona National Guard Armory. Construction of the Armory was started March 5, 1936 and completed November 4, 1939.

The Prescott Armory Historic District is located on land which has, for the most part, been leveled and landscaped for various public uses. A few native type trees remain around the Smoki Pueblo and Museum, and there are native trees and shrubs within the boundaries of the cemetery. Native grasses and flowers are also common in the cemetery. Soils are native decomposed granite plus fill. The use of native stone for the wall around the cemetery, the bleachers and tennis courts, the Smoki buildings and the Armory gives the District a consistent appearance through the use of similar materials, color, craftsmanship and architectural style.

ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION:

Citizen's Cemetery

The cemetery dates to 1864 and contains the graves of many of Prescott's pioneer settlers. There are no freestanding structures within the boundaries of the cemetery. The cemetery includes a variety of gravestones and monuments. Some areas are fenced with wooden or iron fences. The cemetery is poorly kept and many of the stones are missing, misplaced or in need of repair and resetting. The original entrance to the cemetery was on the south end of the property and was accessible by a wagon road from the east end of Gurley Street. By the 1930s the cemetery needed to be fenced, and

☐ See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 3

the City was using the property to the south of the cemetery for a park and athletic field. The Smoki People had constructed their Pueblo adjacent to the cemetery on the west and Gurley Street had been extended to Arizona Avenue, making this part of the community more accessible to the general public. A combined project was proposed to the Civil Works Administration (C.W.A.) which would result in the construction of bleachers for the athletic field, tennis courts and a wall completely encircling the cemetery. Maintenance work was to be done on the cemetery by the C.W.A. workers. The entrance to the cemetery was to be on Sheldon Street, on the north end of the cemetery, and a cattle guard was to be installed to keep cattle from grazing in the cemetery. Also to be constructed were a museum structure for the Smoki People and a residence at the City Park. Curbs and gutters were to be installed along Gurley Street and Arizona Avenue. East Willis Street was to be extended and improved.

This C.W.A. project resulted in the construction in late 1933 and early 1934 of an uncoursed fieldstone and concrete rubble masonry wall laid in a mosaic or polygonal pattern three to five feet high and approximately 18 inches thick around the perimeter of the Citizen's Cemetery (originally approximately 2,400 feet in total length). Stone pillars with pyramidal caps are located at the corners and at varying intervals along the length of the wall. On the east side, the wall tapers down and ends; for approximately 50 feet there is a drainage swale and then the wall resumes, tapering back up to a height of approximately three feet. The stones for the wall were brought from Pine Dells, Granite Creek and the foothills nearby. The construction of this wall clearly defined the perimeter of the cemetery, setting the cemetery apart from the other properties in the area and yet tying it to them by the use of the native stone for the wall. It provided much needed protection for the cemetery, created a new location for the entrance, which now led into the already existing U-shaped driveway running most of the length of the cemetery from north to south, and evidenced a community interest in protecting, enhancing and preserving this very important pioneer cemetery.

Though Yavapai County had closed the cemetery to lot sales in 1933, those who had purchased lots before that date could continue to be buried there. There have been many burials in the Citizen's Cemetery since 1933 and, in fact, there was burial at the cemetery

☐ See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 4

in 1983. Though the identities of many of those interred at Citizen's Cemetery have been lost, along with the locations of the graves of many whose identity is known, the cemetery has been mapped and a listing prepared of all known persons buried there. This information is available at Sharlot Hall Museum in Prescott and is frequently requested by persons searching for family graves and by researchers. The cemetery is frequently visited.

Around 1960 Sheldon Street was widened and improved by the Arizona Department of Transportation, resulting in the removal of the north section of the wall and the loss of approximately 15 feet of the cemetery for use as right-of-way. The stone wall was demolished and replaced by a chain link fence with chain link gates at the entrance. There was no longer a need for the cattle guard and so it was removed and not replaced. The remainder of the wall on the east, south and north remains intact (a total of approximately 2,100 lineal feet), though there are several areas which have been damaged and are in need of repair.

City of Prescott Park and Athletic Field

This park was originally a fairly flat area of land used for various outdoor activities starting in approximately 1908. Due to its use for the very popular sport of baseball, the City constructed a small (approximately 50 X 110 feet overall) grandstand on the northeast corner of East Gurley Street and North Washington Street. Begun after a rain and snowstorm in November 1930, work was stopped several times when funds ran low. It was completed in 1931. This structure is of a vernacular style and is based on a regular plan. It is constructed of reinforced concrete; however, it does exhibit a slight Art Deco influence in the decorative features, including a smooth wall surface, vertical projections and stylized geometric motifs. It is constructed on a curve, with the outside of the curve facing the outside of the corner of Gurley and Washington Streets. It has a central entrance corridor with doors on each end for entrance and egress. The grandstand has a stepped parapet wall on the outer facade which is 14 feet high at its highest point over the entrance. There are pairs of square openings without windows along the outer facade. They are currently covered with wire mesh screening but are original. The grandstand has rows of bleachers on the inside curve which originally faced home plate (it has since been moved for safety reasons). (See Exhibit A.) This project was funded in part

☒ See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 5

by the Prescott Rotary Club and in part by the City of Prescott for the purposes of putting unemployed local men to work and to provide a place for organized recreational baseball games to be played.

In 1934 the area surrounding the baseball field was defined for the construction of bleachers and a portion of land to the east of the ball field was set aside for tennis courts. The bleachers and tennis courts, along with a small residence, were constructed as a C.W.A./Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) project in conjunction with the construction of the Smoki Museum and the wall around the Citizen's Cemetery. Native stone was brought from Granite Creek and other areas nearby for the construction of the retaining walls, perimeter walls, bleachers, tennis courts and residence. The tennis courts were completed first, then the retaining walls and bleachers for the athletic field and last, the residence. All were constructed of native fieldstone rubble masonry. The bleachers and retaining walls around the ball field are laid in a mosaic or polygonal type, both coursed and uncoursed. The tennis courts are laid in an uncoursed, rubble style except for the steps, which are mosaic type coursed rubble. The tennis courts were fenced with chain link. The residence was constructed by building a wooden form and laying the uncoursed, rubble fieldstone walls up around the form, building in log window frames and lintels in the process. This structure now forms the lower story of a two-story building currently used as administrative offices for the City Parks and Recreation Department and is a non-contributor to this District.

Smoki Pueblo

Immediately after acquiring land from the City of Prescott in January 1931, the Smoki People, an organization of non-Native Americans dedicated to "the purpose of keeping alive the cultures of the past", particularly those of the Southwest Indians, began construction of a "pueblo" designed by Prescott architect Chris Totten, who was a member of the Smoki People. The building of the pueblo was intended to provide work for many of the local men who were unemployed due to the current economic hardships. It was patterned on an irregular plan after early Native American pueblo structures and was to be used as a gathering place and artifact repository for the Smoki People. Completed by April 1931, old logs from an early Prescott building were used as window frames. Logs

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 6

from the surrounding forest were cut and peeled for beams. Very soon thereafter, a 23 foot wide wing was added for the storage of "archaeological relics". This building is definitely a vernacular style featuring elements taken from prehistoric and historic Native American structures common in the Southwest. With its flat roof, parapet walls, vigas, small windows surrounded by log framing and covered by wooden shutters, rough, uncoursed rubble stone construction with hidden mortar joints, massive chimney and compound plan, this building does indeed "give the appearance of great age from a short distance", one of the goals of the design and construction techniques of the Smoki Pueblo.

Smoki Public Museum

Begun in 1934 by the C.W.A., the idea for the Smoki Museum was conceived by the Smoki People and the Archaeological Committee of the Yavapai Chamber of Commerce. The building was completed by the Emergency Relief Administration (E.R.A.) of Arizona and dedicated on May 29, 1935. The museum building is located north of the Smoki Pueblo and is an irregular plan constructed of uncoursed native fieldstone and flagstone rubble masonry with hidden mortar. There is a band of coursed stone above the top of the window level. Stones above the windows are set on edge to form a flat arch lintel. Many of the windows are fixed pane wood frame, some with a single pane of glass and others multi-paned. Many of the windows have been replaced with steel awning and casement windows. The fenestration has not been changed. The exterior walls end in a parapet, and the roof is essentially flat and is built up.

In The Smoki People of Prescott, Arizona - 1921-1974, Bill Higgins, Ed., Prescott, Arizona, 1974, the new museum is described as follows:

"The Museum is made of native stone, and is a replica of a ruin[ed] pueblo type. In the front exterior elevation two sections represent Oraibi, and one is taken from the Walapai (sic.). The ceiling of pine sapling poles is one-type [of] Zuni. The floor and ceiling have been carried out as authentically as possible. The Kiva is a replica of Oraibi, the fireplace is Zuni type. The building has distinct bands and chinking stones, the floor, made of native sandstone, has been laid as nearly

☒ See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 7

as possible to the way that an Indian would set such a floor, bearing in mind [for] the practicality it was necessary to use cement. The stones were left uncut and uneven in their natural shapes. Attention can easily be called to tracks of prehistoric animals found in some of these wonderful flagstones. The doors are of slabs, the plaster walls are hand patted, and show finger marks following the method which would be used by the Indian. The interior appearance conforms to the original pueblo structures, and the large museum room is sixty feet square. It is illuminated through indirect wall pockets near the ceiling and ceiling lights for which soft candle glow globes are used. The ceiling itself thus brought into attractive relief, is constructed of 30,000 sapling timbers representing the thatched ceiling used in the pueblos."

The Smoki Public Museum includes a museum display area approximately 50 feet X 60 feet, a laboratory and living quarters for the curator. Much of the design for the interior of the building, plus much of the painted interior decoration, was conceived and executed by Kate T. Cory, "Arizona's gifted and famous artist of Indian life". Miss Cory was very involved in the completion of the museum and served as secretary of the Archaeological Committee of the Yavapai Chamber of Commerce at the time of the completion of the museum. The purpose of the museum was stated by Grace Sparkes, then secretary of the Yavapai County Chamber of Commerce and a board member of the State of Arizona E.R.A. in a report edited by her in 1935 entitled "Smoki Public Museum" as "...to preserve to posterity the wonderful archaeological treasures of Yavapai [County], housing them within reach of their own cultures, the bringing of scientists and students to this section for study and field research, and interesting lay persons, tourists and Arizona's own citizens in this remarkable phase of Yavapai's resources" (at p. 24). (See Exhibits B, C and D.)

The Prescott National Guard Armory

Prescott was one of the first towns in Arizona to have a National Guard unit (Companies B and C of the First Territorial Rifles were organized in Prescott in 1865). Company M of the First Arizona Infantry was organized on January 19, 1910, but little is known of

■ See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 8

its early history. Company M, 158th Infantry of the National Guard of Arizona, was recruited to strength during the spring and summer of 1929 but did not receive Federal recognition until February 3, 1930. The Company originally used a church located on the northwest corner of Montezuma and Carleton Streets as their Armory. It was described as "totally inadequate".

The land upon which a new Armory was to be constructed was donated to the State of Arizona by the City of Prescott in January 1936. This was a portion of the property donated to the City by Mr. and Mrs. Joslin. The new Armory was to be located due south of the Citizen's Cemetery and adjacent to the City Park, facing Gurley Street. To be built as a Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.) project, construction was started on March 5, 1936. The Armory was completed and dedicated on November 4, 1939. The total cost of the structure was \$185,340.39.

The Prescott National Guard Armory is a vernacular structure with elements of Richardsonian Romanesque style apparent in the decorative detailing. It was constructed with reinforced concrete footings and foundation and concrete walls with coursed, cut native granite stone facing. The structure consists of a three-story main drill hall with two-story wings on each side. It has 29,188 square feet of usable floor space. A lamella truss system over the drill hall supports the main roof of the structure. The building, described as "fortress-like" is regular in plan, ample in size and substantial in appearance with a masterful handling of oversized and heavily scaled stone masonry. Lower windows are small and deeply set, with sandstone lintels and sills. Windows on the upper level of the main structure are multi-paned rectangular units set in Romanesque arches. All windows are steel framed and most are multi-paned casement type. The centrally located oversized entry is topped by a huge sandstone flat arch with double wooden doors. These doors are topped by a decorative metal gate which is reminiscent of the portcullis of a Medieval castle and appears as if it would drop down over the doors to bar entry. Above the main entrance is the seal of the State of Arizona set into a stone circle. The original carved doors are no longer in place and have been replaced. The main structure has gabled parapet walls on the south (front) and north (rear) flanked by stone piers which wrap around the corners of the main structure. The rear of the structure and the sides of the second story of the main structure

■ See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 7 Page 9

are not faced with stone, exposing the concrete structural wall. The two-story wings each have buttresses topped with triangular sandstone caps. The broad front stairs are concrete with stone retaining walls capped with sandstone on each side. The rear of the Armory has three large garage type doors which provide access to the basement, which originally contained a pistol and rifle range, heating and ventilating systems and a truck garage. A concrete block building has been constructed to the rear and east side of the Armory which provides extra garage and storage space. This structure is freestanding and is not a contributor to this District.

On December 28, 1963 the Arizona Territorial Ball was held at the Prescott Armory in celebration of Prescott's Centennial. In July of 1980 the Armory, no longer needed by the National Guard, was deeded to the City of Prescott. Today it is used as a City Parks and Recreation facility. It is used by many entities for public events, from antique and model train shows to yoga classes and contra dances. The main drill hall now includes basketball hoops and fold-down bleachers. The interior of the Armory includes a mezzanine floor over the main drill hall which is now used for a model train display and storage. The wings originally provided classroom space, an ammunition vault, supply and locker rooms, custodian's quarters and offices. These spaces are now used for a snack bar, restrooms, offices and storage space. There is also a caretaker's apartment.

INTEGRITY:

The buildings within the boundaries of the Prescott Armory Historic District represent the combined efforts of many agencies and individuals in Prescott to provide community relief from the hardships imposed by the Great Depression. Starting in 1930 with the City's efforts in conjunction with the Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs to provide work for local men by building the grandstand at the City Park and concluding with the completion of the Prescott National Guard Armory in 1939, this District presents a legacy of community effort in a time of extreme hardship. Using concrete and native materials in a variety of styles and techniques, the men of Prescott, both skilled and unskilled, constructed an impressive complex of public buildings which provided them with a means to earn a salary and provided the community with a sense of pride and

☒ See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 10

accomplishment. These buildings and structures remain essentially unchanged, considering the development pressures exerted in the community in the last fifty years. The use of the land within the District became public with the establishment of the cemetery; and with the donation of the remainder of the land by the Joslins, has remained dedicated to public use to this day. The District possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 11

CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Inventory Number	Property Name	Parcel Number
1	Citizen's Cemetery and Wall	114-04-43
2	Smoki Public Museum	114-04-28
3	Smoki Pueblo	114-04-28
5	Prescott National Guard Armory	114-04-45/46
7	City Park Tennis Courts	None
8	City Park (Ken Lindley Field)	114-04-44

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 12

NON-CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

Inventory Number	Property Name	Parcel Number
4	Smoki Costume Building	114-04-28
6	Armory Garage	114-04-045/46
9	Parks and Recreation Admin- istrative Offices	None

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 2

young people were most impacted by the unavailability of jobs, though the impact cut across all economic, political and social lines. The Prescott Armory Historic District combines buildings and structures which all have a direct connection to events which occurred during the Great Depression.

Architecture:

All of the contributing buildings and structures included in the Prescott Armory Historic District present a vernacular architectural style, each different from the rest, but all similar in their use of materials and building techniques. The most vernacular of the buildings, and the one with the least identifiable origins, is certainly the grandstand at the City Park. Though it presents a few Art Deco elements, it is, stylistically, almost completely without style. Constructed of poured concrete, it is closely related to the other stone structures in the district by the use of stone for the risers on the grandstand seats. This use of stone for the risers continues for all of the bleachers at City Park and stone is also used for steps, retaining walls, perimeter walls and the foundation platform and steps for the tennis courts. The most "rustic" of the buildings, but one with a very identifiable origin to residents of the Southwest, is the Smoki Pueblo. Clearly patterned after prehistoric and historic Native American structures common in Arizona, its rough uncoursed, native stone walls and hidden mortar joints give it the appearance of having been constructed hundreds of years ago, especially when the shutters are closed and the modern windows cannot be seen. The Smoki Public Museum building also has been designed to replicate a Native American structure, presenting influences from many of the Southwestern tribes. It, too, is constructed of native stone, but in a slightly more refined and craftsman-like style than the Smoki Pueblo, with a band of different stone laid in courses appearing above the top of the window level. The wall which originally encircled the Citizen's Cemetery is constructed of uncoursed stone set in mortar, but care was taken to place the stone with the flat sides out, so that the plane of the wall is relatively flat, even though the stones are uncut. Stone posts with pyramidal caps are placed at corners and along the run of the wall to provide visual interest, transition breaks in the height of the wall and for stability. The wall and the posts are capped with concrete.

☐ See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 3

In contrast to the rather rustic look of the other structures and buildings within the District, the Prescott Armory is a beautifully crafted cut stone structure with massive but perfectly balanced proportions and decorative detail. Built of reinforced concrete sheathed with cut native blue granite and decorated with sandstone, this building is a fine example of the use of native materials by master stonemasons and stands as not only a landmark in the community, but an excellent example of the best of the buildings constructed in Prescott during the Depression-era under Federal relief programs.

Politics/Government and Social History:

The historic development period of Prescott begins in 1864 with the establishment of Prescott as the Arizona Territorial Capital. At the same time, Prescott was designated as the County seat of Yavapai County, one of four original territorial counties. In 1867 the Legislature moved the Capital to Tucson, where it remained for ten years. The capital returned to Prescott in 1877, only to be lost again, this time permanently to Phoenix, in 1889.

Concurrent with the establishment of Prescott came the informal establishment of the Citizen's Cemetery. Originally located one and one-quarter miles from downtown, it is now in the heart of Prescott on one of the main corridor streets and is surrounded by public, residential and educational development. Originally on privately owned land, it was deeded to the County in 1884, then later to the City, then back to the County, which is the current legal owner. As one of Prescott's original cemeteries, it contains the graves of many of Prescott's founding citizens and dates to 1864. In 1970 Yavapai County attempted to remove the graves and sell the property, but public pressure plus the cost of removing the graves (many of which are not mapped) resulted in the withdrawing of the proposal to sell. Today the cemetery, surrounded on three sides by a beautifully constructed C.W.A. stone wall, needs considerable maintenance work and upgraded protection from vandalism. This cemetery is the first of the properties included within the Prescott Armory Historic District to be dedicated to public use. That use is continued to the present, though the last burial occurred in 1983.

☒ See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 4

Prescott in 1929 was experiencing a solid economic climate and an air of prosperity. No one paid much attention to the stock market crash in late 1929. It wasn't until the spring of 1930 that the results of the stock market crash began to reach Arizona, resulting, for instance, in a slump in the price of copper. As mines began reducing their work force, the Federal Department of Labor announced in September that the supply of all classes of labor in Arizona "somewhat exceeded requirements" (Maxwell:211). On September 15, 200 men had come to the Yavapai County Courthouse in response to an announcement that temporary pea pickers would be needed that morning. They would be paid one and one-half cents per pound. Unfortunately, weather prevented the pea harvest and the men went away disappointed. This effort to help the County's jobless had been spearheaded by Grace Sparkes, secretary of the Yavapai County Chamber of Commerce. Miss Sparkes would prove to be the driving force behind local, state and federal assistance programs in Yavapai County throughout the Depression years.

In November 1930 relief efforts were intensified in Prescott. The Prescott Rotary Club donated \$3,500 in emergency funds to assist the unemployed in Prescott. The City of Prescott, through Miss Sparkes and the Chamber of Commerce, announced that 250 unemployed would be hired at \$2.50 a day helping to build a grandstand at the City Park on East Gurley Street. On November 19 work commenced under the City engineer and included building stone and concrete retaining walls on the west and north sides of the park and laying concrete curbing.

At the same time, Miss Sparkes was urging local businessmen to give at least one day of work to one unemployed citizen during the first week in November. The community, proud of its frontier traditions of thrift, neighborly cooperation and independence, was trying hard to hold on against ever-increasing economic problems by sponsoring efforts to help Prescott's own citizens. Jobs for 157 were found in November, leaving about 250 local men and women unemployed. In the meantime, President Herbert Hoover steadfastly refused to provide funding for relief.

In January 1931 the Smoki People obtained title to a parcel of land adjacent to the City Park from the City of Prescott. One of the City's reasons for donating this particular piece of land was that

☒ See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 5

the "proposed improvements would add to the beauty and attractiveness of said City Park and Playground and would conceal an ill-kept cemetery from the playground...", and further that, "the tract of land hereby conveyed... would be for the public interest, welfare, convenience and benefit of said City and its citizens" (Deed, City of Prescott to Smoki People, January 5, 1931). The next day the Prescott Journal Miner reported that the Smoki People intended to start work on the first unit of their "house" in order to aid unemployment in Prescott, and that architect Chris Totten was drawing plans. The total project was expected to cost \$10,000. The building was completed by April and almost immediately a wing was added.

While these locally funded projects were underway, the local economic situation was worsening. In September 1931 Arizona Governor G. W. P. Hunt appointed a director for unemployment, stating that the "situation is most acute" (Maxwell:217). Prescott unemployment that winter was high, and more than 390 local family men were in desperate need. Finally, in July 1932 President Hoover signed the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act (R.F.C.A.). Prescott's share of the financial aid for work relief was \$50,000. Programs were quickly begun under the direction of Grace Sparkes. Maximum wages for a man with dependents were \$24 per week. By May 1933 the R.F.C. funds were exhausted.

With the new Roosevelt administration in Washington, the Civil Works Administration was formed in November 1933. This program, designed to provide materials and laborers for short-term local construction projects, was hastily implemented. Grace Sparkes was appointed chairman of the project for Yavapai County. Though the C.W.A. lasted only five months (until March 1934), Miss Sparkes was able to obtain funding for nine projects, including improvements at the City Park, wall building and cleanup at Citizen's Cemetery and an annex to the Smoki building (Review of Federal Works Administration Projects in the State of Arizona, 1934). Projects begun under C.W.A. were completed under the auspices of the County Civil Works Administration and Welfare Board with the help of the Arizona Emergency Relief Administration (E.R.A.).

In July 1935 one of the most familiar and best known federal relief programs was implemented - the Works Progress Administration (W.P.A.). In April 1936 ground was broken for the W.P.A. financed

☐ See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6

Prescott National Guard Armory. It was finally completed in November 1939. In spite the many criticisms of federal relief programs throughout the Depression-era, the programs available in Prescott, under the guidance of Grace Sparkes, came at times when local resources could not have carried the responsibility. Indeed, "[s]uch buildings as the Prescott Armory and the Sharlot Hall Museum stand today as monuments to the worth of these experiments in emergency relief" (Maxwell:226).

Community Planning and Development:

The City of Prescott's role in the attempt to assist local unemployed workers by constructing various municipal projects, in this case a grandstand and other improvements at an existing City Park, changed and enhanced the physical structure of the community and enhanced the quality of life. Further, the City of Prescott's donation of land to the Smoki People, whose work the City described as "educational and of inestimable value", not only carried out the wishes expressed by Mrs. Joslin prior to her death, it served to enhance the community by providing a place for the Smoki People "[t]o preserve and perpetuate the ancient dances, chants, relics and traditions of the Indians of the Southwest". (Deed, City of Prescott to Smoki People, January 5, 1931). In addition, Prescott's donation of other land acquired by gift from Mrs. Joslin enabled the W.P.A. funded Prescott National Guard Armory to be built, further changing and enhancing the physical structure of the community.

Conservation:

The purpose of the Smoki People was, and still is today, "...to engage in the education of the public in the traditions and history of the American Indian; to encourage the scientific investigation and research in archaeology as it pertains to the traditions and history of the American Indian; to collect and preserve artifacts and other objects of historical, archaeological and educational value as it pertains to the traditions and history of the American Indian; to act as trustee and custodian of any artifacts, property, documents, literary or scientific book entrusted to its keeping..." (Articles of Incorporation of the SMOKI MUSEUM, 1991). The Smoki Museum is the custodian of artifacts collected from numerous archaeological excavations, including the Tuzigoot, Fitzmaurice and

■ See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 7

King's Ruins, which were excavated in the 1930s. Though the Smoki People no longer present their interpretations of Native American ceremonial dances, they are dedicated, through their continued stewardship of the Smoki Public Museum, to conserve, preserve and make available to the public for educational and scientific purposes the numerous prehistoric artifacts with which the Museum has been entrusted.

Entertainment/Recreation:

The City Park and Athletic Field, now known as "Ken Lindley Field", has been in use for recreational purposes since at least 1908. It was the only public area on which to play during the 1920s and 1930s. Prescott is well known for American Legion, Pony, Babe Ruth and Little League baseball tournaments as well as men's and women's fast and slow pitch softball. Tournaments have been played at The City Park for more than thirty years, and summer tournaments bring thousands of players and spectators to Prescott. The City Park was renamed "Ken Lindley Field" in 1971 in memory of Prescott's Chief of Police, Ken Lindley, who coached and managed youth baseball in Prescott from the 1950s until his death in 1971. Generations of Prescott children have grown up playing at The City Park, and it is an important historic resource which generates great community sentiment and devotion whenever threats of development surface.

In 1980 the City of Prescott acquired the Prescott National Guard Armory, which is now officially known as "The Prescott Activity Center". Few changes have been made to the Armory, and its large open space (formerly the drill hall) provides room for leisure, entertainment and sports activities, including instructional classes, dances, exercise programs, displays, and public gatherings. It is in constant use for civic, community, school and non-profit events and activities.

Military:

The Prescott National Guard Armory was constructed to fulfill a need in the community for facilities for the increased strength of Company "M", 158th Infantry. As stated in the "Arizona Guardsman", Prescott Edition, November, 1939 at page 5: "[t]he dedication of the new Armory marked the realization of the hopes of the members of Company M for a suitable home for our outfit. We hoped for many

■ See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 8

years that we would someday have this. It has been a long struggle to bring about the completion of the building but it has certainly been worth all the efforts of all concerned. We plan to move into the new home as soon as the heating plant is installed. And then we hope all you other National Guardsmen will visit us in the best Armory in the country." In 1939 Company M hoped that the new Armory, which provided more advantages for the enlisted men, would enable the Company to recruit to a strength of 78 men and would enable the Company to become more proficient in the future. Today, a new Armory more suitable to today's needs has been constructed a few miles north of Prescott, but it's existence and location are not commonly known in the community. Any mention of "The Armory" in Prescott typically refers to the building now called "The Prescott Activity Center". The new name has not gained a great deal of common use, however, and the building is still commonly called "The Armory". Even the City has succumbed to this common reference, referring to it as "the Old Armory" on their sign located on Gurley Street.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

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■ See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 3

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 2

East Willis Street and includes W.P.A. curbs and sidewalks. A City alley runs North and South between a portion of the Citizens Cemetery and the Smoki complex. (See Map, Exhibit E.)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 1

(See Photo Sketch Map, Exhibit E.)

The following information is the same for photos numbers 2, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14 and 15:

2. Prescott, Arizona
3. Nancy Burgess
4. 3/15/1994
5. Arizona State Historic Preservation Office

The following information is the same for photos numbers 1, 4, 6, 7, 9 and 11:

2. Prescott, Arizona
3. Unknown
5. Sharlot Hall Museum Archives

Photo #1:

1. Stadium, Prescott Armory Historic District
4. Circa 1934
6. Street side, facing Northeast
7. #1

Photo #2:

1. Stadium, Prescott Armory Historic District
6. Street side, facing Northeast
7. #2

Photo #3:

1. Stadium, Prescott Armory Historic District
6. Playing field side, facing Southwest
7. #3

Photo #4:

1. East Willis Street and ball field, Prescott Armory Historic District
4. 1934
6. Facing Southwest from Arizona Avenue
7. #4

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 2

Photo #5:

1. East Willis Street and ball field, Prescott Armory Historic District
6. Facing West from Arizona Avenue
7. #5

Photo #6:

1. Perimeter wall, Citizens Cemetery, Smoki Pueblo, Prescott Armory Historic District
4. 1934
6. Facing North from Southwest corner of Cemetery
7. #6

Photo #7:

1. Bleachers, City Park, Prescott Armory Historic District
4. 1934
6. Facing North from Southeast end of ball field
7. #7

Photo #8:

1. Bleachers, City Park, Prescott Armory Historic District
6. Facing North from East side of ball field
7. #8

Photo #9:

1. Tennis Courts, City Park, Prescott Armory Historic District
4. 1934
6. Facing Northeast from East Gurley Street
7. #9

Photo #10:

1. Tennis Courts, City Park, Prescott Armory Historic District
6. Facing Northeast from East Gurley Street
7. #10

Photo #11:

1. Bleachers, Tennis Courts, Cemetery perimeter wall, Smoki Pueblo and Public Museum, Prescott Armory Historic District
4. 1934
6. Facing Northeast from ball field
7. #11

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 3

Photo #12:

1. Smoki Pueblo
6. 3/4 view of front entrance facing Northeast from driveway
7. #12

Photo #13:

1. Smoki Public Museum, Prescott Armory Historic District
6. Front, facing East/Southeast from Arizona Avenue
7. #13

Photo #14:

1. Prescott National Guard Armory, Prescott Armory Historic District
6. 3/4 view of front, facing Northeast from East Gurley Street
7. #14

Photo #15:

1. Prescott National Guard Armory, detail, Prescott Armory Historic District
6. Front, facing North
7. #15

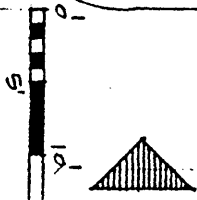
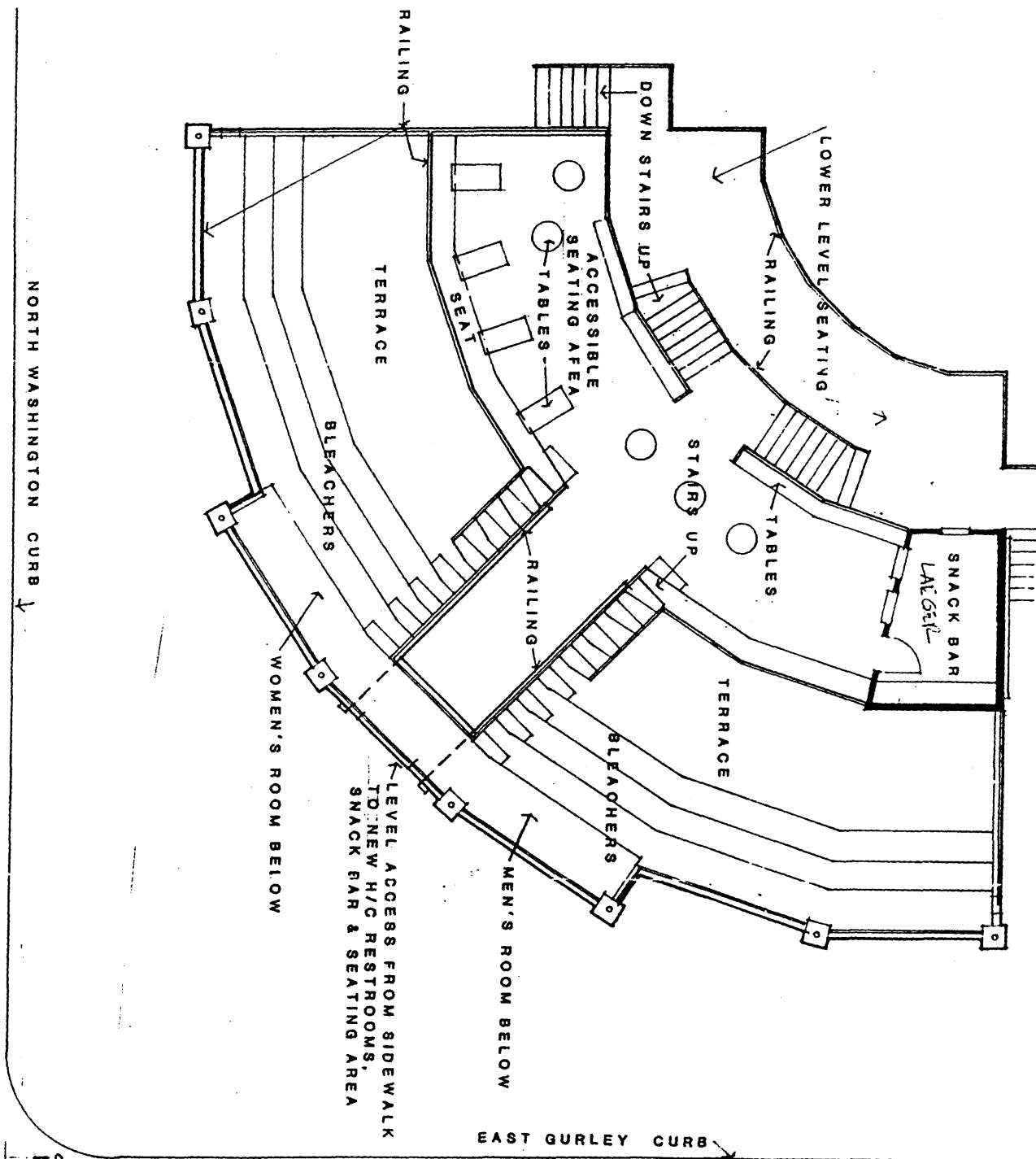
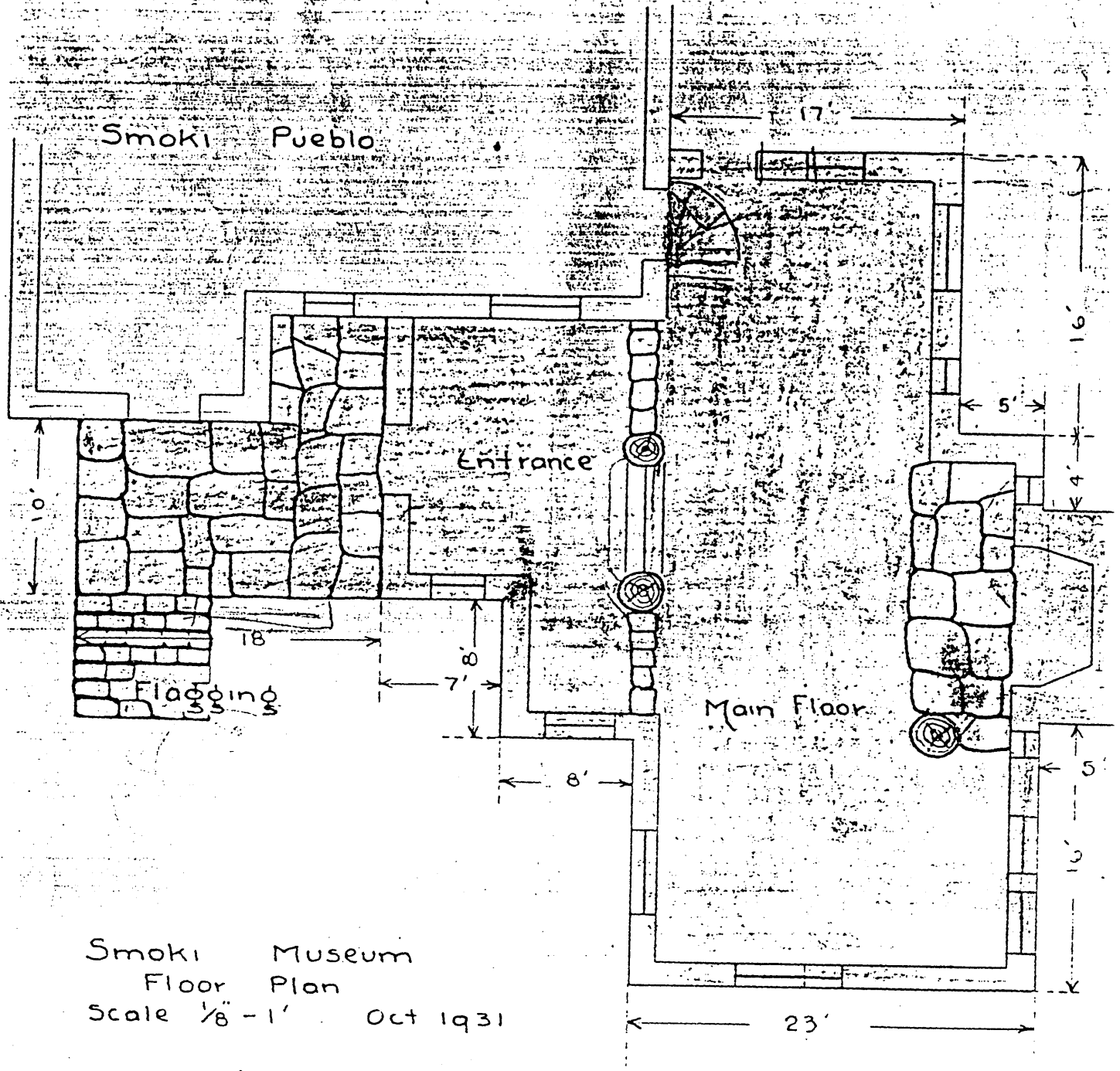
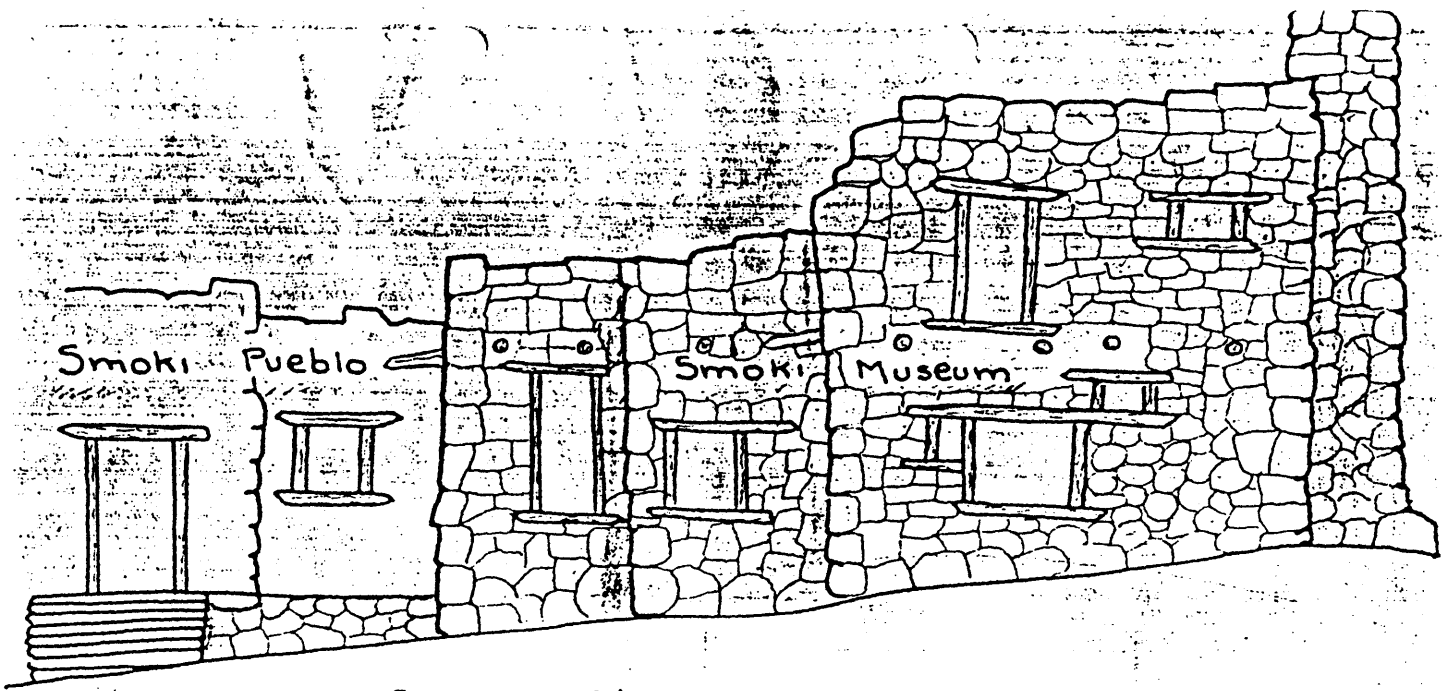


Exhibit A

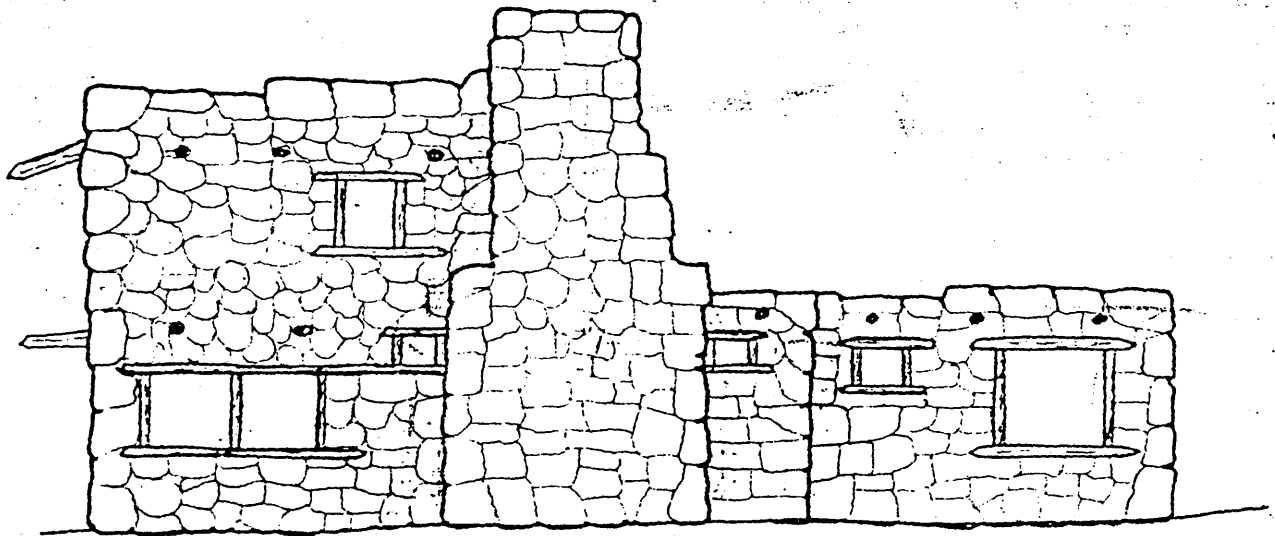


Smoki Museum
 Floor Plan
 Scale $\frac{1}{8}'' = 1'$ Oct 1931

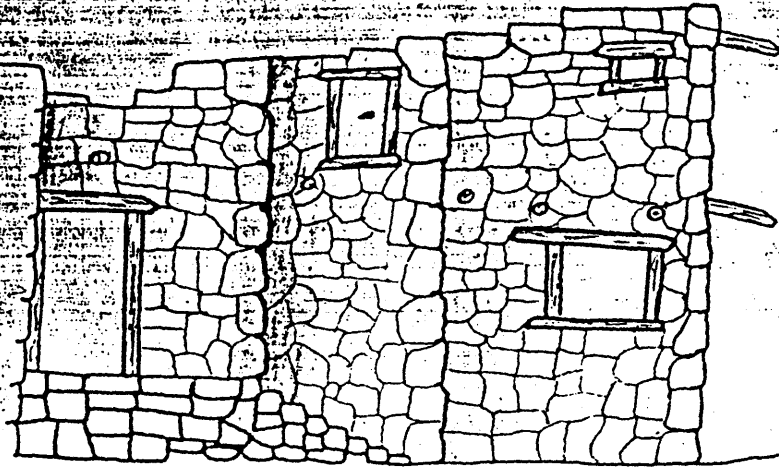
Elrod Insley + Kline
 Architects



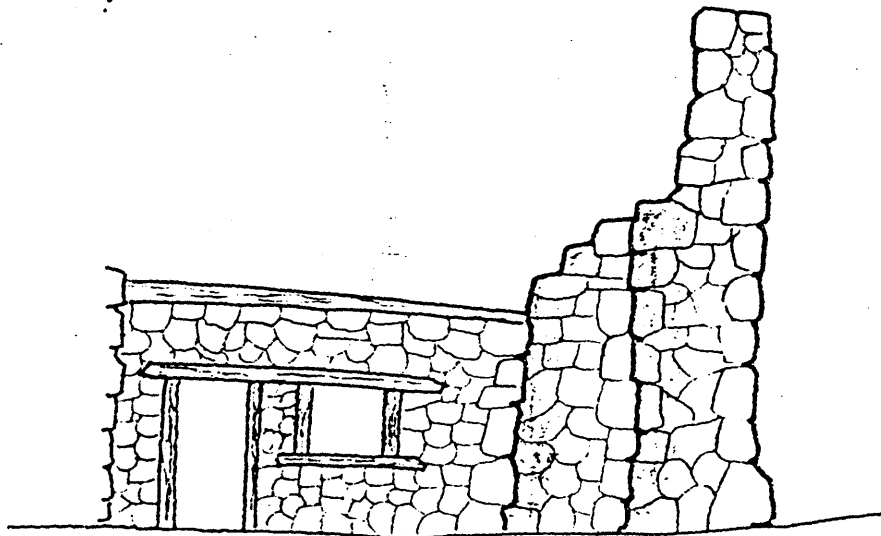
South Elevation
Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ " - 1' Oct '31



East Elevation
Scale $\frac{1}{8}$ " - 1' Oct '31

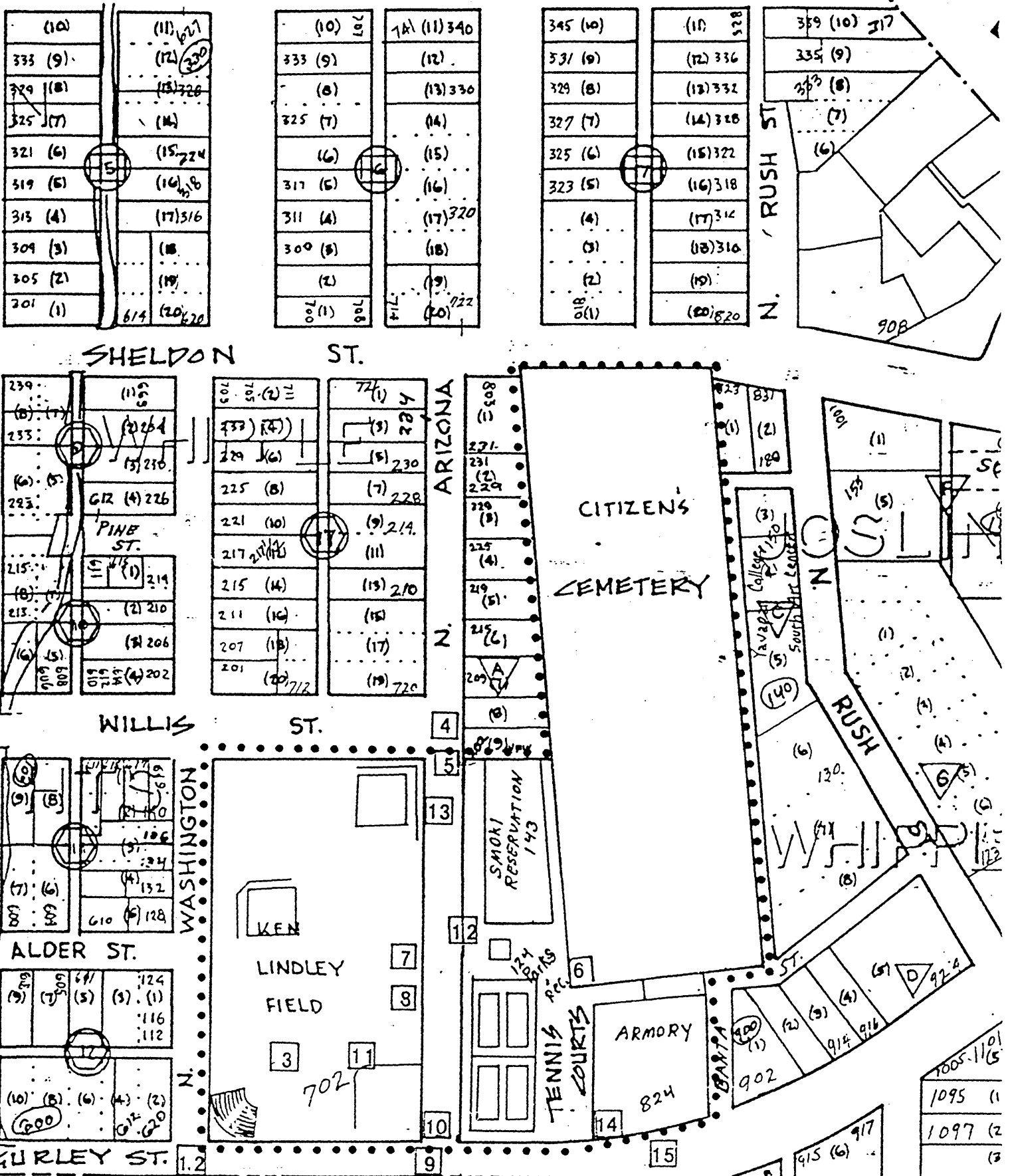


West Elevation
Scale $\frac{1}{8}'' - 1'$ Oct '31

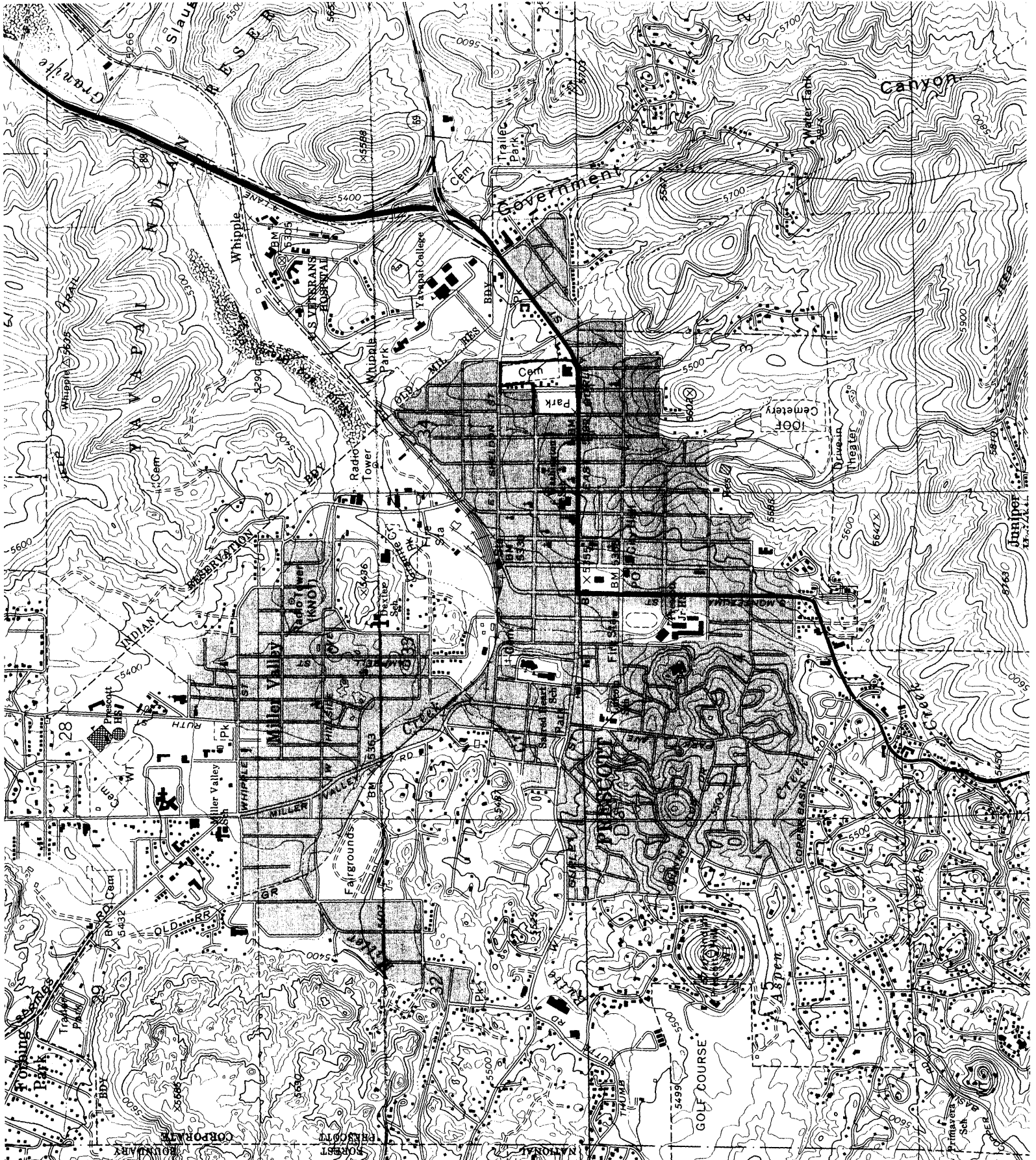


North Elevation
Scale $\frac{1}{8}'' - 1'$ Oct '31

PRESCOTT ARMORY HISTORIC DISTRICT



District Boundary
 Photo Sketch Map Key



A 12/367725/3824600 E 12/367800/3824725
 D 12/367700/3824675 F 12/367825/3824600
 C 12/367975/3824675
 D 12/367975/3824775

3453 11
 (IRON SPRINGS 1:62 500)

**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: 94000829 Date Listed: 8/15/94

Prescott Armory Historic District
Property Name

Yavapai County AZ 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.

Antaweltt Alce
Signature of the Keeper

8/15/94
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Statement of Significance: The property is evaluated at the local level of significance.

This information was confirmed with Reba Grandrud of the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office.

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