

PH0041530 H13 NO NTM

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: <b>Arizona</b>	
COUNTY: <b>Pima</b>	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER <b>71.6.04.0006</b>	DATE <b>6/3/71</b>

1. NAME

COMMON:  
**Fremont House**

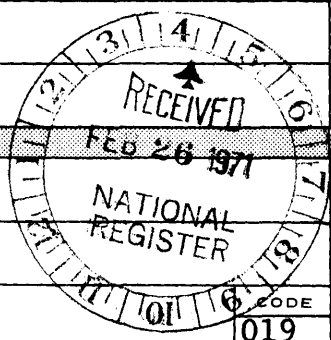
AND/OR HISTORIC:  
 **Leopoldo Carrillo House**

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:  
**145-153 South Main Street**

CITY OR TOWN:  
**Tucson**

STATE: **Arizona** CODE: **04** COUNTY: **Pima** CODE: **019**



3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Park <input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) <b>vacant apts.</b>

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:  
**City of Tucson - Arizona Historical Society**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
**949 E. 2nd St.**

CITY OR TOWN:  
**Tucson**

STATE: **Arizona** CODE: **04**

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:  
**Tax Assessor's Office, Pima County Courthouse**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
**City Hall**

CITY OR TOWN:  
**Tucson**

STATE: **Arizona** CODE: **04**

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:  
**Tucson Historical Sites by Tucson Development Program**

DATE OF SURVEY: **Sept. 1969**  Federal  State  County  Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:  
**Department of Housing and Urban Development & HABSI (1937)**

STREET AND NUMBER:  
**Washington**

CITY OR TOWN:  
**Washington**

STATE: **D. C.** CODE: **08**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: **Arizona**

COUNTY: **Pima**

ENTRY NUMBER: **71.6.04.0006**

DATE: **6/3/71**

FOR NPS USE ONLY

7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Plan - originally a center hall "Zaguan" plan type, remodeled into 3 apartments during later years of occupancy.

Construction - Walls of adobe plastered on exterior with several layers of stucco, interior with lime plaster-good example of "adobe" wall, on stone foundation type of construction common to Tucson c. 1880.

Floor, probably originally of dirt, today with wooden surfaces, with varying levels.

Ceilings, originally of exposed vigas and savinos covered in later years with wooden "car siding" ceiling boards. Vigas still in place in much of the house above present wooden ceiling.

Bathroom and kitchen of later addition.

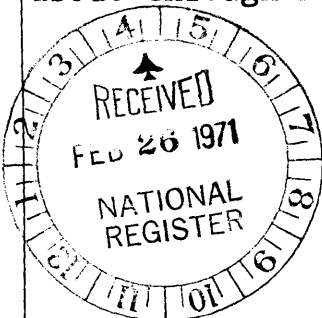
Roof-Original flat roof, mud surface on vigas, draining to canales - present sloping roofs added later.

Windows and Doors - Wooden sash, french door length casement in-swinging on South Main Street - 3 part main door (fixed sidelights with paneled/glazed main door) on South Main. North and south walls blank originally.

Ramada or porch on east side originally open to rear yard.

Today, the Carrillo House is located within the midst of an urban renewal program whereby the area is being cleared to make way for a city building complex. The area has been surveyed for historical structures by the Tucson Historic Areas Committee. A report of their survey has been published and is cited in the references on the back page of this nomination. Certain of the buildings surveyed, including the Carrillo House, have been designated by the City of Tucson as historic sites. The urban renewal authority has agreed not to level these sites by mutual agreement with the city. Via Tucson Urban Renewal, the City owns the property.

The condition of the carrillo House has been somewhat worsened recently due to poor draining of the site, a condition brought about through new construction in the immediate vicinity.



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**SIGNIFICANCE**

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |                                       |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century            | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century  | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century |                                       |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) **1858; 1880**

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal              | <input type="checkbox"/> Education              | <input type="checkbox"/> Political           | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric             | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering            | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic                | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry               | <input type="checkbox"/> Science             | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture             | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention              | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture           | _____                                    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature             | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater             | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce                | <input type="checkbox"/> Military               | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation      | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications          | <input type="checkbox"/> Music                  |  | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation            |   |  | _____                                    |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Portions of the house may date as early as 1858 when Jose Maria and Solana M. Sosa acquired the property. At any rate, a house is indicated on the site by a Fergusson Map of 1862. In 1878, the property was sold to Leopoldo Carrillo's wife, Mrs. Jesus Suarez Carrillo. About 1880, the property was remodeled or other internal changes made in the house.

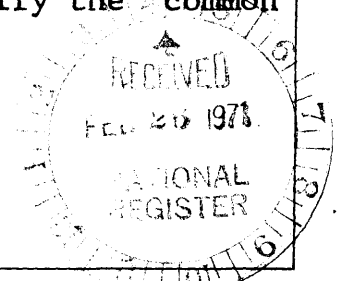
Today, the house stands as an example of architecture that was once common to the Tucson townscape circa 1870. It represents the "Zaguan" plan type; two distinct domestic areas joined by a common drive which leads to an interior courtyard. Such an arrangement was much used as a townhouse dwelling in Tucson's past.

On a larger perspective, the house is a fine example of the Spanish and Mexican heritage which forms an important part of the city's past.

Leopoldo Carrillo, owner of the house, was himself an outstanding Tucson citizen and businessman. By 1881, records show Carrillo as the owner of nearly one hundred homes in Tucson, in addition to his mercantile establishments. Carrillo was a founding and active member of the Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society, which is now the State Historical Society of Arizona.

Incidental to the House's history, there is a tenuous association between the House and Governor John C. Fremont. Fremont, military commander of the U.S. forces invading California, later became Territorial Governor of Arizona. His family is reputed to have resided in the Carrillo House while in Tucson. This fact is a matter of debate with historians but is strongly supported locally. Mention is made here to clarify the "common" name for the House.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Information herein is copied in large part from:  
Tucson Historical Sites, a historical site survey by the  
 Historic Areas Committee, Tucson Community Development Program  
 September, 1969.

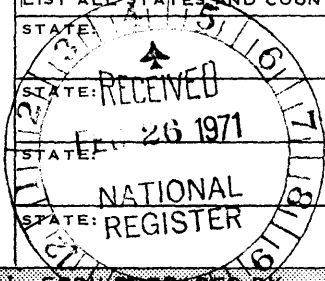
10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		32 ° 13 ' 10 "	110 ° 58 ' 25 "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 1/2 ACRE

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE: <u>ARIZONA</u>			
STATE: <u>ARIZONA</u>			
STATE: <u>ARIZONA</u>			
STATE: <u>ARIZONA</u>			
STATE: <u>ARIZONA</u>			
STATE: <u>ARIZONA</u>			



11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Robert Fink

ORGANIZATION: Arizona State Parks Board DATE: 7-15-70

STREET AND NUMBER: 1688 West Adams

CITY OR TOWN: Phoenix STATE: Arizona CODE: 04

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National  State  Local

Name: Dennis McCarthy  
 Title: State Parks Director  
 Date: 2/18/71

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Ernest Allen Connally  
 Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

JUN 3 1971

Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 ATTEST: William Neustadt  
 Keeper of The National Register  
 Date: APR 19 1971

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



444,000 FEET  
S 14

MATCH LINE TO SHEET 8-25

448,000 FEET

452,000 FEET

327' 15"

111'-00"

786,000 FEET

790,000 FEET

794,000 FEET

798,000 FEET

MATCH LINE TO SHEET 12-18

802,000 FEET

R. 13 E.



Leopoldo Carrillo House  
Tucson, Pima County  
Gen. Highway Map-1961  
Scale: 1" = 2000 feet  
Ariz. Highway Department

100-129

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

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Fremont House      Pima Co. Arizona

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVAL  
(Name change to The Sosa-Carrillo-Fremont House)

*Alvina Beyer* 8/5/93

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

RECEIVED

JUL 26 1993

NATIONAL  
REGISTER

**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 any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. 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 Amendment to the John Charles Frémont, Casa del Gobernador, House

other names/site number The Sosa - Carrillo - Frémont House

=====

**2. Location**

=====

street & number 151 South Main Street not for publication   
city or town Tucson vicinity \_\_\_\_\_  
state Arizona code AZ county Pima code 019 zip code \_\_\_\_\_

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**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

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As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

James Carrillo ASSTHD 7/20/93  
Signature of certifying official Date

-----  
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 commenting or other official Date

-----  
State or Federal agency and bureau

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Amendment Page 1 Frémont, John Charles, House  
name of property  
Pima, AZ  
county and State

=====

Amendment to the John Charles Frémont, Casa del Gobernador, House listed on the National Register of Historic Places on June 3, 1971.

This amendment involves a change in the name of the property to better reflect the importance of the previous owners as well as the house's association with the family of John C. Frémont. The new name of the property is:

**The Sosa-Carrillo-Frémont House**

The change of name reflects extensive research done on the house by Dr. James Officer and has been approved by the Arizona Historical Society, the current owners of the property. Although the property was nominated under Criterion C for the significance of its architecture, it has been associated with several significant families in southern Arizona history, specifically, the Sosa, Carrillo, and Frémont families. The documentation in this amendment by Dr. Officer significantly expands upon the original 1971 statement of significance by including a more detailed history of the house and its inhabitants.



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National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Amendment Page 2 Frémont, John Charles, House  
name of property  
Pima, AZ  
county and State

=====

According to the Arizona Historical Society, the "official name" for what is usually called simply "The Frémont House" is THE JOHN CHARLES FREMONT HOUSE, CASA DEL GOBERNADOR. This name appears at the top of the plaque situated on the lawn in front of the building.

Since 1971, the house has remained on the Register as a Criterion C site, one that embodies "the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or that possesses high artistic values, or that represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction . . ." Thus, it is on the Register because of the architecture and not because of an association between the house and Governor Frémont or other individuals. If the Fremont connection were responsible for its inclusion, the house would be listed under Criterion B (associated with persons significant in our past).

At the time Arizonans sought to have the house included on the National Register, documentation for Frémont's association with the residence was scarce. Member of the review committee for Arizona historic sites, headed by Dr. Raymond H. Thompson of the University of Arizona, were concerned that it might not be sufficiently strong to earn a Register listing. They felt a better case could be made by emphasizing architectural features of the dwelling and its relationship with the Sosa and Carrillo families, distinguished Hispanic pioneers. Mr. Robert Fink, Arizona Historic Sites Preservation Officer, who wrote the nomination during the latter part of 1970, gave primary attention to these qualities, mentioning the Frémont association as an "incidental" element in his justification.

Until its placement on the National Register, the house since 1958 had been identified publicly in a variety of ways: Frémont House, Carrillo House, Leopoldo Carrillo House, and Carrillo-Frémont House. Many Hispanic members of the community, and some non-Hispanics as well, were dismayed when the National Register listed it without including the

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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name of property  
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county and State

=====

Carrillo name. During the summer of 1971 they conducted a vigorous campaign to persuade the Historical Society to make "Carrillo-Frémont House" the official designation for the property. In spite of this campaign, the Board of Directors of the Historical Society met on August 4, 1971 and voted unanimously to call it "The John C. Frémont Home." A press release put out later the same day by the Director of the Society included the following declaration:

The Arizona Historical Society conducted its quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors in Tucson today. Among the actions taken by the 25-member board<sup>1</sup> was a resolution endorsing the previously approved plan<sup>2</sup> to name the newly acquired historic site in Tucson the John Charles Frémont House; Casa del Gobernador in keeping with the National Register of Historic Places.

The group advocating addition of the Carrillo name had formally organized the day before the Board of the Society held its meeting and newspaper stories based on the press release produced a strong reaction from its members. A little over a month later they prevailed upon the City Council to establish a Tucson Historical Committee to advise it on all matters relating to historic preservation in the community. The first persons named to the new body were those who had led the fight to include the Carrillo name. Later, the Tucson Historical Committee would become the Tucson-Pima County Historical Commission.

\_\_\_\_\_

<sup>1</sup> Although the Board of Directors included 25 members, only ten attended the Tucson meeting. This was one over the number required for a quorum.

<sup>2</sup> The release does not say by whom this plan was "previously approved." Minutes of earlier Board meetings do not show the matter was ever discussed and voted on.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Amendment Page 4 Frémont, John Charles, House  
name of property  
Pima, AZ  
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History of the House

José María Soza, III, is the first recorded owner of the property on which the Frémont House sits. He was a grandson of a Spanish officer who served in both the Tucson and Tubac military garrisons. When he acquired the land is unknown, but he was the owner at least by 1862, and apparently had constructed a small house on the site. According to family tradition, the title to the house and lot passed to Soza's daughter Manuela and her husband Michael McKenna when they were married in 1867. They appear as co-owners in the records dating from 1872.

On August 10, 1878, the McKennas sold part of the property to Jesús Suárez de Carrillo, first wife of Tucson businessman Leopoldo Carrillo. At least by 1969, researchers had concluded that the Carrillos remodeled an earlier dwelling on the site, and that Governor Frémont rented this remodeled structure in 1881. So long as this conclusion prevailed, the Sozas (also spelled Sosa by members of the family) were credited with having built the original version of the Frémont House.

Early in 1992, new research by members of the staff of the Arizona Historical Society and representatives of a committee appointed by the Southern Arizona Chapter Board, produced a different conclusion. On the basis of the new study, it now appears that the portion of the McKenna property purchased by the Carrillos did not include a dwelling, and that the Carrillos alone were responsible for the original construction at the site of today's Frémont House, which was completed early in 1880. Shortly thereafter, the Carrillos leased the property to J.J. Hamburg, manager of Zeckendorf's Store. By June of 1881, it was occupied by Elizabeth (Lily) Benton Frémont, daughter of Arizona's governor.

Letters written by Frémont, his wife, and daughter make clear the fact that he intended to move his family to Tucson in 1881, and that he was in the city for a short time beginning on March 20 of that year. Newspaper stories of the period attest the brevity of this visit which seems to have

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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Section Amendment Page 5 Frémont, John Charles, House  
name of property  
Pima, AZ  
county and State

=====

lasted no more than a week. When he went east--never to return to Arizona--his daughter Elizabeth (Lily) remained behind. She wrote her mother on April 10, 1881 that she had settled into a house, but that a friend of the family was trying to find another place for her.

Late in May the Tucson newspapers reported that Lily's father had rented the Hamburg house on South Main. This suggests that she lived elsewhere at first, and did not move into the Carrillo dwelling until late May or early June. If such is true, there is no way her father could have shared the house with her given the fact that he had left Tucson two months before.

After the departure of Lily Frémont in October or early November of 1881, a succession of people rented the home on South Main. When Leopoldo Carrillo died in 1890, his widow (second wife) moved into the house. In 1907, the property was divided through inheritance, one-half going to Leopoldo's daughter, Bella Amanda Carrillo de Jacobs, and the other half to his minor grandson, Archibald Scrivner. Mrs. Jacobs died in 1927 and her share passed to her husband, Elizardo Jacobs, who, in 1933, purchased the other half as well. Jacobs extensively remodeled the house to create several apartments. His daughter, Leticia Carrillo Jacobs de Fuentes, and her family began occupying one of these in 1940. Ten years later, when her father died, Mrs. Fuentes inherited the property and was the owner in 1968 when the City of Tucson gained possession. Thus ended the Carrillos' ninety-year association with the site.

Saving the House

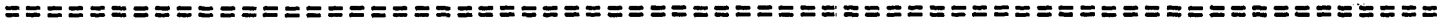
In 1958, a story carried by the *Arizona Daily Star* brought to light the fact that a small apartment house at 143-153 South Main appeared to be the dwelling that Governor Frémont had rented in 1881 and which was listed as his home in the City Directory of that year. This structure was later earmarked for demolition under an urban renewal program.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
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Frémont, John Charles, House  
name of property  
Pima, AZ  
county and State



Because of its association with an Arizona Territorial Governor the Main Street house by 1960 had become one of the most publicized historic structures in Tucson. Several members of the Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society, led by Mrs. Emery C. Johnson, established the Tucson Heritage Foundation in 1964 as an agency for raising funds to save it and other historic buildings. The Foundation was incorporated the following year, and at that time its president, Carlos Ronstadt, informed the Mayor and Council of the group's intentions to purchase and restore the Frémont House.

In 1970, two years after acquiring title from Mrs. Fuentes, the Tucson City Council agreed to negotiate sale of the Frémont House to the Foundation. Before the transaction could be completed, however, the Foundation and representatives of the City decided it would be better for the Historical Society to take over the property since, as a public agency, it could obtain federal matching funds to pay for the restoration.

On April 5, 1971, the Frémont House became the property of the Society. Shortly thereafter, the Foundation began restoring the house with the understanding that, once its work was finished, the structure would be turned back to the Society for management. On May 11, 1976, Governor Raúl Castro took part in a program celebrating completion of the project.

Approximately half the total cost of restoring the Frémont House was covered by two federal grants obtained by the Historical Society. The remainder (more than \$40,000) was raised by the Foundation, which also provided most of the furnishings. In the course of their long campaign (1964-76), representatives of the Foundation obtained the support of many individuals and organizations in the community. Among the largest contributors were the Colonial Dames, the Junior League, and the Catalina Junior Women's Club.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section Amendment Page 7 Frémont, John Charles, House  
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Members of the Soza family also contributed heavily in terms of both money and furnishings, and one of the restored rooms in the house is named for them. For reasons of their own, perhaps related to the naming of the house, the Carrillo family did not donate funds for restoration, although members have since contributed furnishings that are on display. No room in the house bears the Carrillo name.

Concluding Observations

The present "official" designation for the house clearly implies that John C. Frémont lived, and governed from, there. Given the fact that neither seems to have occurred, the question can legitimately be raised as to whether his personal name should be retained. The Frémont family name might be kept, however, in view of the fact that Elizabeth Benton Frémont lived there for around six months in 1881 and her parents intended to join her after concluding business in the east. Deleting the Frémont name entirely would obscure the original reasons for saving and restoring the site.

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Frémont's Arizona Chronology

June 12, 1878

John Charles Frémont is appointed Governor of the Arizona Territory.

August, 1878

Frémont arrives in Prescott with his wife Jessie, daughter Elizabeth (Lily), son Francis (Frank), and Chinese cook.

Fall, 1879

Jessie returns to New York because she is adversely affected by Prescott's altitude. Son Frank also leaves family home in Prescott (Pamela Herr, *Jessie Benton Fremont*, 405-406). Neither ever returns to live in Arizona.

Fall, 1879 to Fall of 1880

for much of this period daughter Lily is alone in the Prescott dwelling at the corner of Gurley and Marina streets. Her father is in the east from the spring of 1880 until October when he "reluctantly" returns to Arizona in order to be present for the winter legislative session. (See pp. 408-409 in *Jessie Benton Fremont* by Pamela Herr.)

October, 1880

Frémont visits Tucson, where he is entertained at a public reception at Levin's Hall on October 28, and a private party at the home of C.H. Lord on October 29. Accompanied by General Willcox (commander of the army in Arizona), he tours various mining properties during the following week. (*Arizona Daily Star*, October 27, 28, and 30, 1880; *Daily Citizen*, October 29, 30, 1880.)

February 2, 1881

Jessie Benton Frémont (from New York) writes a friend (Mrs. Townsend) reporting on the plans of the family to move from Prescott to Tucson. She indicates that she will be joining them and says she is looking forward to assembling her children there "in a really good climate." (See letter in the Frémont collection, The James S. Copley Library, La Jolla, California.)

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March 1, 1881

Governor Frémont from Prescott writes to Colonel William K. Rogers (private secretary to President Hayes) informing him that the legislature is about to wind up its session, following which he will go immediately to Tucson. He states that he does not think it will take him long to make his daughter comfortable in Tucson and then he will head directly east. (Letter in Sharlot Hall Library, Prescott.)

March 17, 1881

Governor Frémont, still in Prescott, sends a telegram to President Garfield reporting on the legislative session just concluded. He informs Garfield that he may be reached thereafter in Tucson. (Jay J. Wagoner, *Arizona Territory 1863-1912*, 177.)

March 20, 1881

Governor Frémont accompanied by Lily arrives in Tucson. He informs the local papers that he will soon go east to pick up his wife and the Frémont family will then make Tucson their permanent home. (See *Arizona Weekly Star* of March 24 and *Arizona Weekly Citizen* of March 27.)

March 22, 1881

From Tucson, Frémont writes another letter to his friend, William K. Rogers, in which he says that he proposes to leave in a few days for New York and "will be glad" to meet with Rogers either there or in Washington. (Quoted in a letter to James E. Officer from Mary Lee Spence, biographer of Mrs. Jessie Benton Frémont, April 1, 1992.)

March 27, 1881

*Weekly Citizen* reports that Frémont is leaving Tucson for the East where he will look after his personal interests in New York.

April 10, 1881

Lily Frémont writes her mother from Tucson. The governor has already left Arizona and Lily asks her mother to congratulate him for having so quickly wound up "the Ainsa affair." She states that the house she is living in has "moderate sized rooms." She also says that "The Judge (Charles Silent, her father's business partner) will keep an eye out for other houses." (Letter in Bancroft Library, Berkeley.)



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May 26, 1881

*Arizona Weekly Star* carries a long story headlined "A Brilliant Affair" describing a major Tucson social event honoring General Orlando B. Willcox, commanding general of the Arizona Territory. Present also is General Eugene A. Carr who, two months later, will be involved in fighting the Apaches at Cibecue. Conspicuous by her absence from the list of those attending this party is Lily Frémont whose father was a close friend of both Carr and Willcox. Evidently, Lily continued while in Tucson to eschew social gatherings of this kind, just as she had done while in Prescott (personal communication to James E. Officer from Dawn Dollard of the Sharlot Hall Museum in Prescott, May 1992.)

May 29, 1881

*Weekly Citizen* says that "Governor Frémont has leased the residence of Mr. J.J. Hamburg on Main Street." In the same issue, the paper notes that "Mrs. J.J. Hamburg leaves tomorrow morning for New York, accompanied by Mrs. Ed Hudson. They will spend the summer in the East."

June 2, 1881

*Arizona Weekly Star* comments, "It is reported that Governor Frémont has leased the residence of J.J. Hamburg on Main Street."

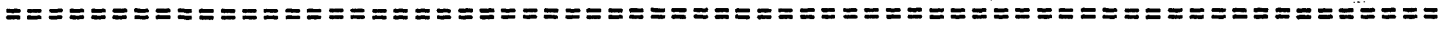
Summer, 1881

In the book entitled *Recollections of Elizabeth Benton Frémont*, Lily describes her stay in Tucson. The first significant event she mentions (explosion of a powder magazine) can be dated to June 28 and the last (her illness with typhoid fever) to the Period between August and mid-October. She is by herself during all this time. Meanwhile, her parents in New York are apparently making every effort to clear the decks so they can move to Tucson. In her biography of Jessie Benton Frémont, Pamela Herr states: "Over the summer . . . the Fremonts' plans fluctuated. For a while John talked of settling the family on a ranch near Tucson with Charley and Frank to help him run it . . . But their plans continued to go awry. John's poor business success doubtless deterred investors . . . By now the new Chester Arthur administration was under pressure to force John's resignation. Arizona Secretary of state Gosper flatly demanded that he either return or resign" (p. 408).

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August 22, 1881

Jessie Benton Frémont from New York writes a friend about Lily saying that she has had a fever, but that she has good friends who drive her out often and make it as homelike as possible, "And she has one of the very best houses there . . . It is lonesome for her. But she is in her own place. And there come times when one cannot choose but must just go day by day through their lives." (Letter in Bancroft Library, Berkeley, California.)

October 11, 1881

John Charles Frémont resigns as Governor of the Arizona Territory. His letter of resignation is written in New York. (See p. 190 of Jay Wagoner's *Arizona Territory 1863-1912*.)

October 16, 1881

*Weekly Citizen* announces that Frémont has submitted his letter of resignation. In the same issue ("Personal Mention" column), the paper notes that "General Frémont's daughter is reported seriously ill with the typhoid at the Frémont residence on Main Street." Lily describes this illness in her memoirs. After alluding to several events that represented bad news for the Frémonts (including the loss of their principal possessions in a New York fire), she comments: "Small wonder that the fever lingered and that I was finally sent home to New York to recuperate."