

# Supplementary Listing Record

NRIS Reference Number: SG100003126

Date Listed:

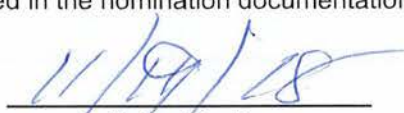
Property Name: Camp Verde Grammar School

County: Yavapai

State: AZ

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

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of the Keeper

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Action

=====  
**Amended Items in Nomination:**

The period of significance extends to 1972 with no stated justification for Criteria Consideration G, the period of significance should end in 1968.

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The ARIZONA SHPO was notified of this amendment.

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**DISTRIBUTION:**

**National Register property file**

**Nominating Authority** (without nomination attachment)



# 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 National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. 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.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name: Camp Verde Grammar School  
Other names/site number: Camp Verde Historical Society Museum and Visitors Center  
Name of related multiple property listing:  
N/A  
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

## 2. Location

Street & Number: 435 South Main Street  
City or Town: Camp Verde State: Arizona County: Yavapai  
Not for Publication:  Vicinity:

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national \_\_\_ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D

Kathleen Reccell 19 Nov 2018  
Signature of certifying official/Title: Date  
State Historic Preservation Officer, AZ Parks and Trails  
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register criteria.  
Signature of commenting official: Date  
Title: State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

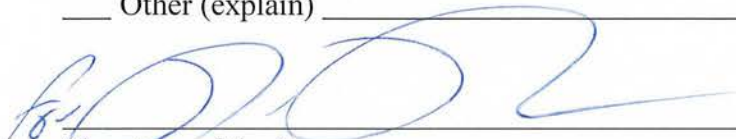
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**4. National Park Service Certification**

I hereby certify that this property is:

- Entered in the National Register
- Determined eligible for the National Register
- Determined not eligible for the National Register
- Removed from the National Register
- Other (explain) \_\_\_\_\_

  
Signature of the Keeper

11/19/18  
Date of Action

**5. Classification**

**Ownership of Property**

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

**Category of Property**

- Buildings
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	_____	Buildings
_____	_____	Sites
_____	_____	Structures
_____	_____	Objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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## 6. Function or Use

### Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION/school

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

### Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum

GOVERNMENT/government office

GOVERNMENT/courthouse

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

No style

**Materials:** (Enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior material of the property: STONE/Limestone, CONCRETE

### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a summary paragraph that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

### Summary

The Camp Verde Grammar School is a former elementary school building located on the Town of Camp Verde municipal campus. The school building was originally built in 1915 of quarried limestone. Decades after construction, concrete brick and block additions were made to the

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building circa 1940 (small office), 1950 (classrooms and cafeteria), and 1966 (teachers' lounge). The foundation of the original building is stone and the builders used concrete for the additions. The original building plan is cruciform, with a cross-hipped roof and front gabled foyer, clad in shingles. The circa 1940 and 1966 additions are on the southeast corner of the original building and are rectangular with an asphalt shingle-clad shed roof. The 1950 addition has a rectangular plan with a front gabled roof extending to create a covered porch running its length. Windows are mostly multi-light, steel casement with a few fixed aluminum windows in the rear half of the 1950 addition. The Camp Verde Grammar School building currently serves as the town's visitor center, the historical society's museum and archives, and the municipal courthouse. The property retains an appropriate level of integrity to convey its historic association with the development of education in a rural Arizona community.

### **Narrative Description**

The Camp Verde Grammar School is located at 435 South Main Street in the Town of Camp Verde, a small incorporated municipality approximately eighty-six miles north of Phoenix. The town is located at a midpoint on the Verde River, a 170-mile perennial river, which flows from 34.5 latitude and terminates at the Salt River on the northeast edge of the Phoenix-Mesa Metropolitan Area. Located at an elevation of 3,147 feet, Camp Verde is one of the three major population centers within what is collectively referred to as the Verde Valley; the other two communities are Clarkdale and Cottonwood.

The former schoolhouse is situated within the town's municipal campus, one of three former school buildings adapted for municipal services in the late 1980s (figure 1). The southernmost and northernmost buildings house the town hall, administrative services, public works, parks and recreation, and community services departments. The central building primarily houses the history museum, visitor center, and municipal court and is the subject of this nomination.

The area within the municipal campus nominated for listing on the National Register of Historic Places consists of the original early twentieth century schoolhouse and midcentury additions. The lot is on a slight slope with the foundation of the rear of the building almost four feet higher than Main Street in front of the school. The yard in front of the school is two feet higher than Main Street and is retained by a combination concrete and river rock wall erected by the Work Progress Administration. Concrete steps connect to a sidewalk that leads to the schoolhouse (figure 3), which is surrounded on three sides by a grass lawn with concrete paths and mature trees (figure 2).

To the south of the building is the parking lot, across which is the town hall. To the north of the building is a gazebo and another municipal building. In areas of the campus, such as the front and south sides of the school, a metal pipe railing prevents accidents caused by the changes in elevation.

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Figure 1. The Town of Camp Verde municipal campus.



Figure 2. Property nominated for listing.

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The original schoolhouse, built in 1915, has a cruciform plan, is 76 feet in length, 48 feet wide, and aligned on a northeast-southwest axis, with the front of the building facing the town's Main Street (figure 3). The foundation and the walls of the original building are locally quarried limestone, with concrete, concrete brick, and concrete block used for the additions. The roof is cross hipped with shallow exposed eaves and a gabled foyer, clad in asphalt shingles. Inside the building are the pressed tin ceilings and cornices and wood floors.



**Figure 3. Camp Verde Grammar School, front façade. All photographs are by Vincent Murray unless otherwise noted.**

An accordion wall that once divided the interior into three classrooms has been replaced by wood-framed walls that now provide exhibit space, which is needed in the building's current function as a museum and visitor center. These changes, along with mid-century, industrial Saturn ring pendant lights that hang from the ceiling (figure 4), were introduced with 1950 modifications associated with the rear addition.

An addition in the southeast corner of the original building measures 25 feet in length and 12 feet in width and contains a restroom and storage; this addition consists of two parts. The westernmost half was built of concrete brick at an unrecorded date, but likely around 1940, and was used as an office for the principal. The other half was added in 1966 as a breakroom for teachers and constructed of concrete block. The Town infilled the windows in the small addition with concrete block during the late 1980s after acquiring the property from the Camp Verde Unified School District (figure 5).

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**Figure 4. Interior of the museum-visitors center ceiling.**



**Figure 5. The 1940 (left of drain pipe) and 1966 additions.**



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Built in 1950, the rear addition is typical of the finger-plan school designs built in Arizona during the post-World War II years, though with only one “finger.” The 1950 addition conforms to the northeast-southwest alignment of the original building but is subtly off center. It is 133 feet long and 30 feet wide with concrete block walls. Rectangular steel tubing supports an asymmetric gabled roof, clad in asphalt shingles, which connects to the original building at a clip in the rear hip. Exposed eaves extend over a nine-foot-wide walkway along the south façade. Entrance to the addition is via doors underneath this overhang. Above the doors are a ribbon of clerestory windows and some rooms have suspended evaporative coolers (figure 6). With access to the outside via the open-air corridor along the south side, the finger plan design of the 1950 addition provided shade during warmer months and as well as fresh air and natural light from the ribbon of windows on the north side and clerestory windows on the south.



**Figure 6. South facade of the 1950 addition. The rear entrance to the 1915 portion is on the far left of the addition, in the corner.**

Decorative features are minimal and limited to the 1915 section of the building and include wood shingles on the gable of the foyer, which is also vented, and steel lintels with rosette ornamentations is over the main entrance and windows. Concrete sills replaced the original flagstone in 1950 as casement window were carried over from the 1950 addition. (figure 7).

The 1915 section of the building is typically entered through one of two doors within the foyer (figure 8), a third entrance is located in the southeast corner (figure 6) and is used for an emergency exit. A fourth entrance through the small southeast addition was enclosed along with the windows after the property was acquired by the town. The 1950 addition cannot be accessed from within the 1915 section; it has four entrances on the south façade (figure 6), three on the north (figure 7), and one on the rear. The latter is the main entrance for the municipal courtroom (figure 9).

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**Figure 7. North façade of the 1950 addition.**



**Figure 8. Foyer and front museum and visitor center entrance.**

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**Figure 9. Rear of 1950 addition and courtroom entrance.**

### **Integrity**

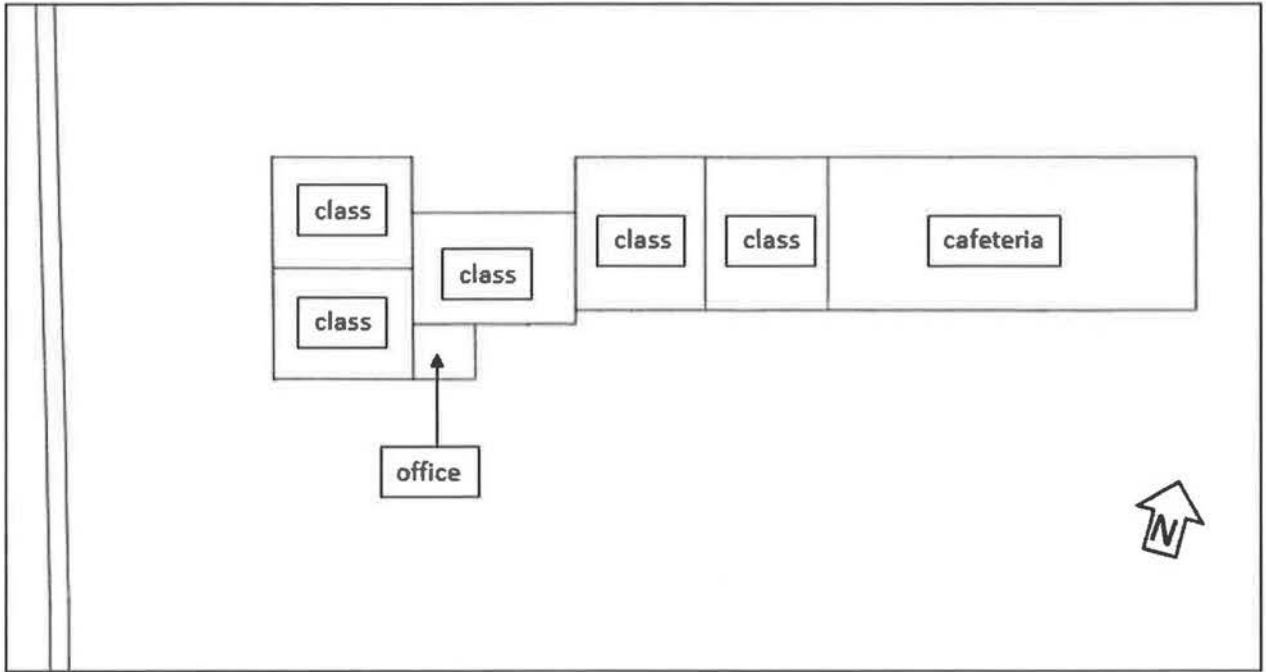
The most visible part of the Camp Verde Grammar School is the original section—the schoolhouse built in 1915—which retains most of the original building design from 1915, except for the small southeast additions and the 1950 casement windows. Updates to the building also included replacing interior accordion walls with fixed wood-framed walls, and the removal of wood burning stoves from the classrooms and chimneys from the roof, all which were done during the period of significance. The ceiling in the 1915 portion is still clad with pressed tin panels and matching cornices, but like the windows, midcentury lighting matching the 1950 addition was also added and, later, vents were inserted into the ceiling panels for air conditioning.

The layout of the 1950 addition (figure 10) changed after 1972, when the elementary school moved to a new campus. The high school had its own cafeteria, so the school district remodeled the interior space of the addition to accommodate additional classrooms (figure 11). After acquisition by the Town, the classrooms were converted to office space and additional entrances were created on the northern façade of the 1950 addition, while others, specifically in the southeast addition and an opening on the eastern gable wall, were enclosed.

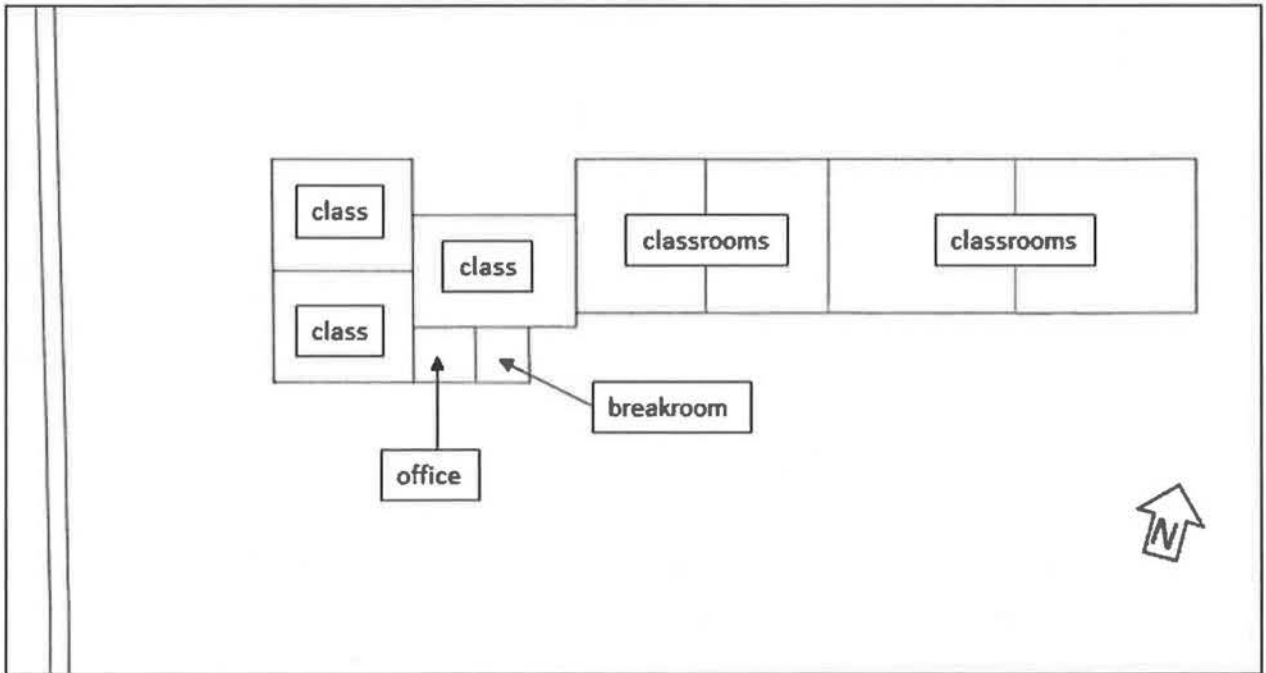
To conform to accessibility requirements, concrete ramps were added to the front entrance and 1950 addition. More recently (in 2017), the Town of Camp Verde modified the eastern half of the 1950 addition to accommodate the municipal courthouse (figure 12). The modifications included infilling and replacing some of the steel casement windows with fixed aluminum windows and the small addition of a shed roof over a new opening in the rear gable wall (figure 9).

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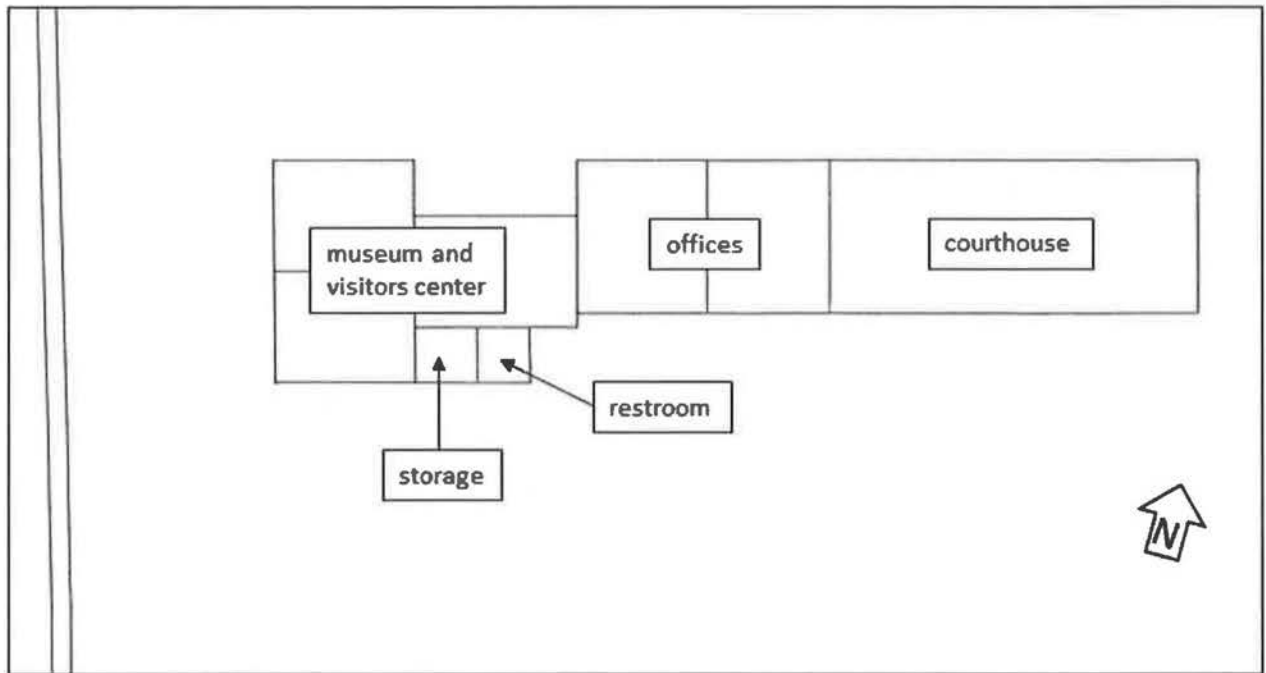
**Figure 10. Camp Verde Grammar School, ca. 1951.**



**Figure 11. Camp Verde High School, ca. 1972.**

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**Figure 12. School building ca. 2017.**

Though the Camp Verde Grammar School has changed over time, with modifications to the windows on the 1915 building and additions on the rear of the same, its prominent position on the town's Main Street and within the town's municipal complex represents the importance education played in the development of the community. The building also continues to serve Camp Verde as its municipal court and offices, and as home to the town's historical society and visitor center, where it showcases and preserves the history of the community.

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

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**Criteria Considerations**

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

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

**Period of Significance**

1915-1972

**Significant Dates**

1915 construction of the original building

1950 construction of the addition

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

Earl E. Goodwin, architect and general contractor

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Camp Verde Grammar School is located in the town of Camp Verde in Arizona's central Verde River Valley. The original schoolhouse was built in 1915 of quarried limestone under contract with Earl. E. Goodwin. Later additions were constructed of concrete brick and block. The building served the community as its elementary school until 1972 when the school district built a new elementary school at a different location. The building then became part of the high school until the high school moved to a new campus adjacent to the elementary school. The grammar school then became part of the town's municipal complex and has served in that capacity to the present. Camp Verde Grammar School is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A at the local level of significance for its association with the development of education in a rural Arizona community during the first half of the twentieth century. Its period of significance is from 1915, the first year of construction, to 1972, when the building ceased being an elementary school.

**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Community Development in the Lower Verde Valley

The town of Camp Verde traces its origins to January 1865, when a small group of European Americans, in search of fertile lands for agricultural pursuits, began settling in the Verde Valley of central Arizona. Shortly after arriving, the newcomers erected shelters, dug a well, excavated a ditch for irrigating crops, and adapted an existing ruin for use as an enclosure. By May of that year, over two hundred acres were planted and a portion of the crops was ready for sale in August.<sup>1</sup>

Though the land proved productive, the new settlers found themselves in conflict with the then-current occupants of the valley, the Wipuhk'a'bah (Yavapai) and Dil'zhe'e (Tonto Apache) Indians. The two groups inhabited the area north of Phoenix between the Hassayampa River and the Tonto Basin and had lived in the Verde Valley for centuries. While linguistically and culturally unrelated, both groups shared a semi-nomadic hunter-gatherer lifestyle as well as a learned hostility towards their new neighbors.<sup>2</sup>

To respond to problems that arose between the immigrants and their indigenous counterparts, the United States military dispatched soldiers to the Verde Valley from Fort Whipple, forty miles to the west. The troops established a garrison in the valley in December and in January 1866,

<sup>1</sup> Ruth Wingfield, "The History of Camp Verde," *Pioneer Stories of Arizona's Verde Valley*, (Verde Valley Pioneers Association, 1954), 5-6.

<sup>2</sup> Jessica Dawn Palmer, *The Apache Peoples: A History of All Bands and Tribes Through the 1880s* (Jefferson: McFarland & Co., 2013), 3, 55-56; Timothy Braatz, *Surviving Conquest: A History of the Yavapai Peoples* (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 2003), 43-44.

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received the official name of Camp Lincoln. By that time, a small community commonly referred to as Rio Verde had developed adjacent to the river.<sup>3</sup>

When John Huguenot Marion, editor of the *Arizona Miner* newspaper, visited the valley in the summer of 1866, he encountered around twenty-five to thirty “citizen pioneers of Arizona who have squatted down here to lay the foundation for future fortunes.”<sup>4</sup> With military protection, the Rio Verde settlement continued to thrive and, within a couple of years, the valley settlements stretched along the river for miles. In 1868, the military renamed the post Camp Verde.<sup>5</sup>

After two relocations, in 1871 the construction of the military post at its permanent location began. That year, a garden reservation was also established for the post and an Indian reservation was created for the Yavapai and Apache. The latter was sizeable, ten miles on each side of the river, stretching approximately forty-five miles, upstream from the fort. Two years later, the Indian reservation at Camp Date Creek—ninety miles to the west—closed and the Yavapai residents were moved to what was called the Rio Verde Indian Reserve.<sup>6</sup>

The reservation on the Verde River lasted four years before the Indians were forcibly removed to the San Carlos Indian Reservation 180 miles to the east. Almost immediately after the abandonment of the reservation, more non-Indians began moving into the area and, in 1877, the government formally opened the reservation land for settlement. The fort was still in use, however, and in 1879 was renamed Fort Verde. However, the post office, operated by the fort sutler William S. Head, retained the name Camp Verde which it formally received in 1874.<sup>7</sup>

Subsequent to the surrender of Geronimo in 1886 and the removal of the Chiricahua Apaches from the Arizona Territory, the decades long conflict known as the Apache Wars ended and the Fort Verde military installation became obsolete. In 1890, the Secretary of the War Department directed the abandonment of Fort Verde which took place the following year. Once abandoned, the Fort Verde military reservation—similar to the Rio Verde Indian Reserve sixteen years earlier—became the responsibility of the Department of Interior. As with the Indian reservation, though on a smaller scale, a number of individuals vied the former camp grounds for homesteads. A few even adapted the former military buildings for their use.<sup>8</sup>

In early January of 1895, Edward A. Bowers, Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office, notified Arizona Territorial Governor L. C. Hughes that the Department of Interior opened

<sup>3</sup> *Book of County Commissioners* (Prescott: Yavapai County Records, 1866-1876), A:25.

<sup>4</sup> “Notes of a Trip Through Arizona in the Summer of 1866,” *Weekly Arizona Miner*, 26 January 1867, 2.

<sup>5</sup> “Military Items,” *Weekly Arizona Miner*, 12 December 1868, 2; *Complete Army Register of the United States for 100 Years (1779 to 1879)* (Washington: T.H.S. Hamersly, 1881), 141, 158.

<sup>6</sup> *Decisions of the Department of the Interior and the General Land Office in Cases Relating to the Public Lands: From January 1, 1894 to June 30, 1894* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1894), 18; “Military Orders,” *Weekly Arizona Miner*, 16 December 1871, 3; Thomas Edwin Farish. *History of Arizona*. (San Francisco: Filmer Brothers Electrotpe Company, 1918), 8:10-14.

<sup>7</sup> *Report of the Secretary of War* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1875), I:121; Will C. Barnes, *Arizona Place Names* (Tucson, University of Arizona Press, 1997), 73.

<sup>8</sup> *Mohave County Miner*, 25 October 1890, 2; Advertisement, *Arizona Weekly Journal-Miner*, 31 May 1899, 4.



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Fort Verde for homesteading. Upon receiving the news, the *Arizona Weekly Journal-Miner* newspaper responded:

This will be good news to those on the Verde who have been waiting for over two years to avail themselves of the privileges and benefits such an order carries with it, and now that official recognition is at last to be given intending settlers there, the area included in the act of 1894 will now be speedily taken up by those interested, in view of the decision just made by this interior department officer."<sup>9</sup>

The act mentioned in the newspaper referred to a congressional act, passed on August 23, 1894, regarding the disposal of military real estate, which included the former Fort Verde. The Two years earlier, during the winter of 1892-1893, Deputy U.S. Surveyor Daniel Drummond surveyed the military reservation and on November 3, 1894, Commissioner Silas Wright Lamoreaux of the General Land Office released the Fort Verde's military and garden reservations for homesteading but restricted approximately two hundred acres where the buildings and other improvements on the fort grounds were located. Squatters were already on the land as early as 1892 and some filed for homesteads as soon as was possible. They had to wait, however, for the fort buildings to be sold at auction on August 3, 1899.<sup>10</sup>

By 1900, much of the former military reservation was privately owned and most of the buildings on the post were removed and salvaged for construction in the nascent community. Of the few that remained, the hospital, was adapted for use as a school. One of the homesteaders, James "Uncle Henry" Wingfield obtained a forty-acre parcel from the auction. Wingfield was one of a group of brothers who arrived in the Verde Valley with their families in 1876 and engaged in a number of enterprises including ranching, farming, banking, and real estate. A year after receiving the patent on the lot, he and his wife Hattie deeded 1.72 acres to Yavapai County School District No. 28.<sup>11</sup>

#### Public Educational System Development in the Arizona Territory

In 1867, the Arizona Territorial Legislature created a public school system which enabled the board of supervisors from each county to establish school districts. The legislation specifically allowed communities with a population of one hundred or more, and an area not exceeding four square miles, to become a school district. The legislation also allowed any number of legal voters within the district to apply to the county supervisors for the establishment of a school. As part of

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<sup>9</sup> "Open for Settlement," *Arizona Weekly Journal-Miner*, 6 February 1895, 2.

<sup>10</sup> *Annual Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Secretary of State for the Year Ending June 30, 1898* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1898), 143; "Camp Verde Military Reservation, Arizona" Tucson: Surveyor General's Office, 1893; "Camp Verde Reservation," *Coconino Sun*, 16 November 1893, 2; *Arizona Weekly Journal-Miner*, 15 June 1892, 1 and 14 June 1899, 4.

<sup>11</sup> Steve Ayres, *Camp Verde* (Charleston: Arcadia Publishing, 2010); General Land Office AZAZAA 017704, Doc 638, 1900; "Public Records," *Arizona Weekly Journal-Miner*, 26 September 1900, 1; "Hank and Myrtle Wingfield Homestead" *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (Washington: Department of the Interior, 1999), 8.3-8.4

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the process, the supervisors numbered the school districts in the order created and created a levy system to cover the expenses of the schools.<sup>12</sup>

The following year, the legislature empowered the supervisors to act as county boards of education and provided for the creation of a county superintendent of schools for school district oversight. The rules for creating school districts changed, requiring within their limits at least twenty children between the age of four and twenty-one. Voters within the district were authorized to select the site for the schoolhouse, and to set a tax levy for buying or leasing the property and erecting or renting the building. Shortly after the law was passed, the Yavapai County board of supervisors received a petition from the citizens of the county requesting the creation of a school district. When approved by the board, School District Number 1 (Prescott) came into being.<sup>13</sup>

The 1868 legislation was further enhanced in 1871 by requiring the petition of ten heads of families to create or modify a school district. At the time, there were 1,923 children of school age—over 6 and under 21—living in Arizona and Territorial Governor Anson P. K. Safford was appalled by the lack of access to a public education noting his desire to create a system of free schools “... so that the poor and rich alike can share equal benefits.”<sup>14</sup> To Governor Safford, the need for free public education was so important that he invested his own money into building a new school in Prescott and would advance teachers funding in order to get them to Arizona.<sup>15</sup>

In 1873, the legislature empowered Safford to act in the capacity of ex-officio superintendent of the territory’s public schools. In that capacity, Safford reported that the school census of 1871 of 1,323 children, 211 of which were in Yavapai County. The following year, the number of student-aged children increased to 2,698, but the average daily attendance was only 400. In Yavapai County, the number decreased to 180—due to the creation of Maricopa County—with an average daily attendance of thirty-one.<sup>16</sup>

To resolve this small enrollment percentile, in 1875, compulsory public education became the requirement of all children between 8 and 14, unless privately or home schooled, or prevented by disability or the lack of access (the school being further than two miles distant). Perhaps spurred by this requirement or exemplifying the prosperity of the Verde Valley, in December, Joseph

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<sup>12</sup> Coles Bashford, comp., *The Compiled Laws of the Territory of Arizona Including the Howell Code and Session Laws From 1864 to 1871, Inclusive* (Albany: Weed, Parsons and Company, 1871), 211-212

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*, 213, 216, and 229; “Proceedings of Board of Supervisors,” *Arizona Journal-Miner*, 18 July 1868, 3.

<sup>14</sup> Coles Bashford, comp., *The Compiled Laws of the Territory of Arizona Including the Howell Code and Session Laws From 1864 to 1871, Inclusive*, 216 and 229; quote from George H. Kelley, comp., *Legislative History of Arizona, 1864-1912* (Phoenix: Manufacturing Stationers, Inc., 1926), 45.

<sup>15</sup> John S. Goff, *Arizona Territorial Officials: The Governors, 1863-1912* (Cave Creek: Black Mountain Press, 1978), 56.

<sup>16</sup> George H. Kelley, comp., *Legislative History of Arizona, 1864-1912* (Phoenix: Manufacturing Stationers, Inc., 1926), 59.

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Melvin, Theodore Maxwell, and others petitioned for a school downstream from the military post in an area referred to as Lower Verde.<sup>17</sup>

#### Public School Development in the Lower Verde Valley

The Lower Verde School, known formally as School District No. 3, was the third school district created within the county, preceded by Prescott and Williamson Valley, a community north of Prescott. In some communities, the school district number was tenuous. Quarterly reports required by the county superintendent tracked the attendance and if the number of students lapsed in the schools, the districts were suspended and their numbers used for new schools. As the boundaries of the county changed, school districts were also removed to new counties, also freeing up district numbers for new schools. For example, the Lower Verde School was originally District No. 3. Subsequent to the lapse of the Lower Verde School, the District No. 3 came into use by the Jerome School.<sup>18</sup>

In 1877, the Upper Verde became District Number 6 and the Middle Verde District No. 8 in 1879. Beaver Creek (a hamlet named for a tributary of the Verde River upstream from the fort) initially received District No. 19 in 1881 but lapsed due to lack of attendance. When it was reactivated in 1888, the district was provided number 26. That year, four schools provided for the pupils of the Verde Valley: Lower Verde (below the fort, near Clear Creek, another tributary); Middle Verde (at the fort); Upper Verde (above the fort); and Beaver Creek.<sup>19</sup>

While the descriptions for all of the schools are lacking, stories recorded later described the Upper Verde School (located in the present-day town of Cottonwood) in 1877 as being a one-room, adobe building with a dirt floor. The teacher lived in one end of the building and used her dining table as her desk; heat was provided by her cook stove. Before it lapsed around 1882, the Beaver Creek school was housed in a log cabin, as was the school at Clear Creek.<sup>20</sup>

By 1882, the laws changed requiring petitioners for new school districts to be the parents or guardians of at least ten school-census age children residing at least two miles from a district schoolhouse. Schools were to be open to all children between the ages of 6 and 18 and with required attendance of at least six hours per day, four for children under 8. If the number of students dropped to five or less, then the district would lapse, and the school would close. A high school district could be created with one or more school districts that had a collective population of at least 1,000 but would also lapse if the attendance dropped below eight students. With these laws in place, the number of students enrolled in public schools was 1,431 in 1888.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> John P. Hoyt, comp., *The Compiled Laws of the Territory of Arizona: 1864-1877* (Detroit: Richmond, Backus & Co., Printers, 1877), 224; "Verde, Agua Fria Ruins, Montezuma, Etc.," *Arizona Weekly Miner*, 17 December 1875, 2.

<sup>18</sup> *Pioneer Stories of Arizona's Verde Valley* (Verde Valley: Verde Valley Pioneers Association, 1954), 153.

<sup>19</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>21</sup> *Revised Statutes of Arizona* (Prescott: Prescott Courier, 1887), 278, 284, 289, 602-603, and 615; *Arizona Weekly Journal-Miner*, 22 August 1888, 1.

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In 1891, the Camp Verde School District No. 24 was organized on the west side of the Verde River from the Lower Verde School. It was described as “poorly supplied with buildings, furniture, and apparatus.” It soon lapsed and three years later, a new school called Lower Verde No. 2 (though the district number was different) was created. Perhaps because of the confusion with names—too many “Verdes”—Lower Verde was later named as Clear Creek and Lower Verde No. 2 became Squaw Peak in 1898.<sup>22</sup>

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Responding to a request by qualified petitioners, in April of 1894 the Yavapai County Board of Supervisors created the Camp Verde School District No. 28, using the district number freed up by the school district at Flagstaff subsequent to the creation of Coconino County. The district did not own a school building, so it leased one of the buildings remaining from the fort (Figure 13). Other schools in the area, such as Clear Creek and Squaw Peak, were later annexed to District No. 28.<sup>23</sup>



**Figure 13. The Fort Verde Hospital was later used as a school. From Steve Ayers, *Camp Verde*.**

Around the turn of the century, the community erected a new school building, but the growing student population dictated a need for better accommodations which, by 1913, numbered 126 pupils. After canvassing the tax-payers in the school district and finding a lack of support for a

<sup>22</sup> *Pioneer Stories of Arizona's Verde Valley*, 154.

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*, 154-155, “Board of Supervisors,” *Arizona Weekly Journal-Miner*, 11 April 1894, 4. Note: District 28 belonged to the school at Flagstaff until the creation of Coconino County in 1891. Flagstaff then received the District number “1,” freeing “28” for the newly established Camp Verde school.

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municipal bond for a new school, local community leaders decided to raise the funds by subscription.<sup>24</sup>

In late November 1914, Earl Elmer Goodwin received a contract to build a new school for the district. Well-known in the area for his mining work and the construction of storage dams, Goodwin was an architect and structural engineer from Colorado who came to Arizona by way of Wyoming where he designed a number of buildings. In Arizona, Goodwin's initial focus was in mining speculation and evaluating mineral values for Eastern interests. While visiting the Camp Verde community with Yavapai County Supervisor William Stevens, in addition to the new schoolhouse, Goodwin acquired contracts for construction of a couple of ranch houses in the area. He had also submitted plans for the design of a new Yavapai County Courthouse, in Prescott, though he was not selected.<sup>25</sup>

According to the *Arizona Weekly Journal-Miner*, Goodwin's schoolhouse contract called for a stone building with three rooms and a library:

The interior arrangement is modern and, when completed, the structure will be as nearly fireproof as any building could be which is not designed in that direction particularly. The library will have a capacity which will enable the district to greatly expand its present equipment of books.<sup>26</sup>

Construction of the building began quickly and continued through the winter of 1914-1915. The foundation was completed in February and the building was ready for use in early April. During this time, Goodwin was still speculating on mining interests in western Arizona, but officially resided in Santa Fe, where he advertised his specialty in "Concrete Dams and Irrigation Construction." Shortly after building the school, Goodwin returned to New Mexico where he went into the sheep business.<sup>27</sup>

When constructed, the Camp Verde Schoolhouse (figure 14) represented then-contemporary theories of school design and aesthetics. As noted by A. D. F. Hamlin in the 1910 *Modern School Houses*:

The schoolhouses of any community are gauges of its enlightenment. They should be the best and most carefully constructed buildings it possesses not the most

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<sup>24</sup> *Pioneer Stories of Arizona's Verde Valley*, 154; *Arizona Weekly Journal-Miner*, 1 June 1904, 3, "School Census Shows Increase Population," 23 April 1913, 8 and "Camp Verde Is Given Warm Praise," 15 July 1914, 5.

<sup>25</sup> "From the Desert," *Arizona Weekly Journal-Miner*, 13 May 1914, 6., "Camp Verde to Have Fine School," 2 December 1914, 4, and "Proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of Yavapai County, Arizona," 9 December 1914, 4; *World War I Selective Service System Draft Registration Cards, 1917-1918* (Washington, D.C.: National Archives and Records Administration, 2005); *Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900* (Washington: National Archives and Records Administration, 1900).

<sup>26</sup> "Camp Verde to Have Fine School," *Arizona Weekly Journal-Miner*, 2 December 1914, 4.

<sup>27</sup> "Back From Verde," *Arizona Weekly Journal-Miner*, 17 February 1915, 6, "Mine Examination," 10 March 1915, 6, "School House Finished," 31 March 1915, 6, and "Mining Business," 7 April 1915, 6; Advertisement, *Santa Fe New Mexican*, 30 April 1915, 7; *Fourteenth Census of the United States, 1920* (Washington: National Archives, 1920), Enum. 129L 17A.

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splendid and ornate, but the most perfect in design and complete and thorough in execution and equipment.<sup>28</sup>



**Figure 14. Camp Verde Grammar School, ca. 1915, showing a range in student age. Courtesy of the Camp Verde Historical Society.**

The new schoolhouse met Hamlin's criterion for a successful building, representing "the most thorough and careful construction possible, both as to materials and execution." Hamlin decried ornamentation as unnecessary but believed "good taste and refinement should appear in all the details." Schools needed to be solidly constructed, thoroughly fireproof, with abundant light and access to fresh air in every room. In conjunction with the right surroundings, Hamlin stated that the new school would, "be not only a source of pride, but a blessing to the community, as well as a credit to its designer."<sup>29</sup>

In February 1916, Yavapai County Superintendent W. Curtiss Miller visited the schools in the Verde Valley, including Camp Verde for which he remarked:

<sup>28</sup> A. D. F. Hamlin, "Consideration in School House Design," *Modern School Houses* (New York: Swetland Publishing Co., 1910), 4.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, 11.

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Beyond question Camp Verde is having the best school this year in its history. Cooperation has never been better there. The town has a new, three-room stone building well lighted and well furnished. Some advanced work (high school level instruction) is being done under a principal who has had much experience in such work and knows what can be expected. Manual training and domestic science work has been started and while the students are not trying to do big things they are doing well what is attempted...The enrollment at Camp Verde has reached 100 pupils or 30 more than that of last year. Camp Verde has been very fortunate in securing G. W. Derrick as principal, a man of ability, experience, and energy as well as his assistants Misses Emerson and Russell.<sup>30</sup>

The combination of a new, multi-room school house and the hiring of George Walter Derrick, who had formal training at a normal school in Oklahoma and a background that included serving as a county superintendent in the Sooner State, provided a sense of success and permanence to the fledgling community developing on the former military reservation. In March of 1918, on behalf of over two dozen residents, Robert W. Wingfield, the literal nephew of "Uncle Henry" Wingfield, filed a plat for the Camp Verde townsite. Robert L. Morton, a surveyor from the nearby community of Cottonwood, laid out the new townsite using portions of two sections—the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 31 and part of the northwest quarter of southwest quarter of Section 32, Township 14 North, Range 5 East, Gila and Salt River Base Line and Meridian.

The plat consisted of fifteen blocks of varying shape and size and represented the interests of more than two dozen individuals, as well as the local Methodist Episcopal Church and the Wingfield Commercial Company. Lot 9, Block 2 contained the property donated by Henry and Hattie Wingfield and its new then-state-of-the-art schoolhouse, placing it in a prominent location at the corner of Main Street and the appropriately named School Street (figure 15).<sup>31</sup>

The town grew quickly at first and at the time of the recording of the subdivision could boast of a bank, two mercantile companies, a phone system, and plans for an electrical plant. One of the institutions that the community was most proud of, though, was its grammar school where students learned mathematics, science, English, history, music, Spanish, and bookkeeping. Two high school courses were soon introduced for the older students, one of which was in anticipation of continuing to a university.<sup>32</sup>

<sup>30</sup> "Dangerous to Cross the Verde Streams," *Arizona Weekly Journal Miner*, 1 March 1916, 5.

<sup>31</sup> "Plat of Camp Verde Townsite," *Book of Plats* (Prescott: Yavapai County Recorder's Office, 1918), 2: 62.

<sup>32</sup> Grace M. Cousins, "History of the Verde," *Yavapai*, October 1918, n.p., reproduced in the *Verde Independent*, 12 September 2012 online. Accessed 24 March 2017.

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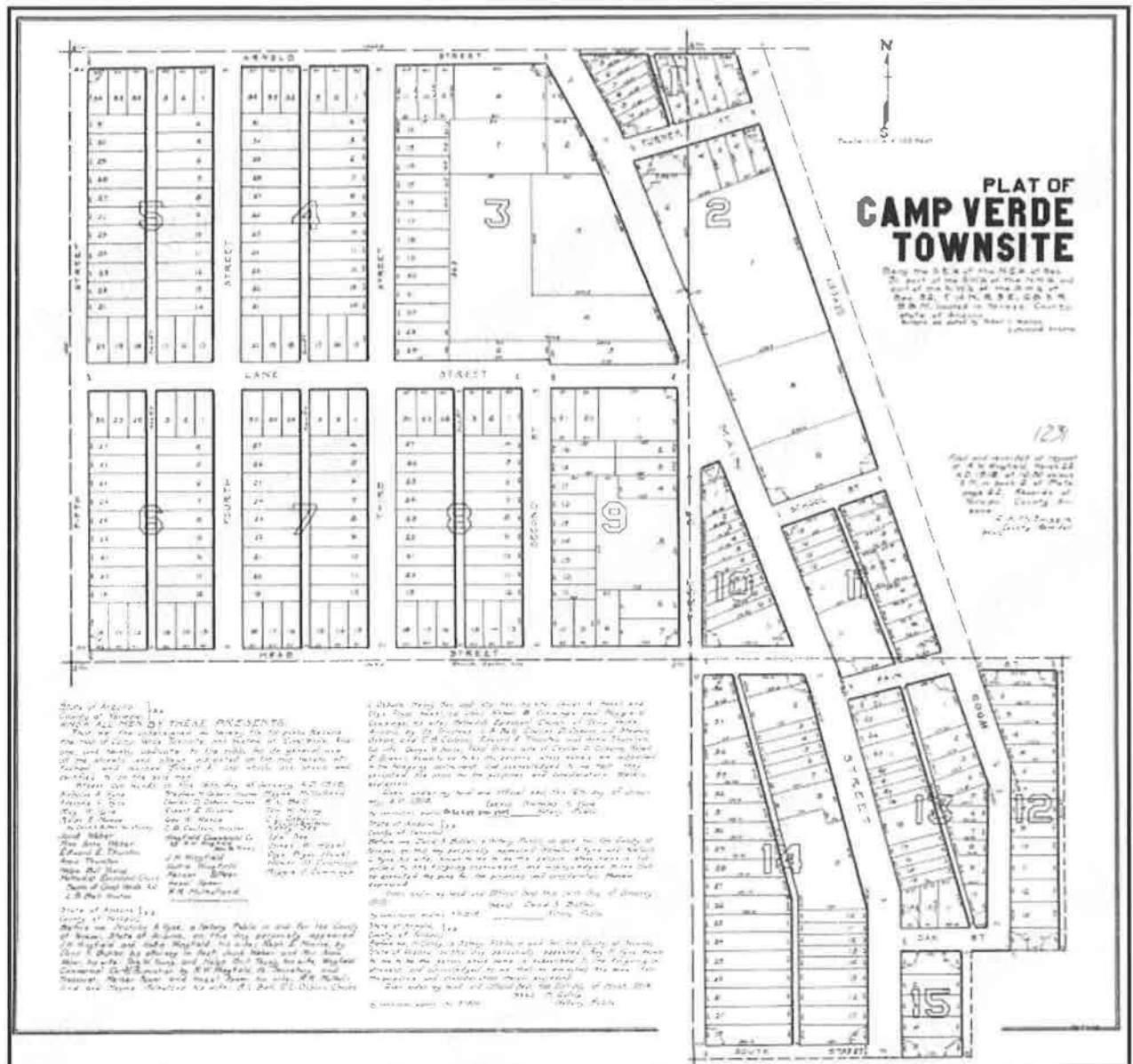


Figure 15. "Plat of Camp Verde." Courtesy of the Yavapai County Recorder's Office. The school is located in the southern portion of Block 2.

By 1918, the number of high school students had grown sufficiently to build a separate schoolhouse for high school students. A bond election passed to provide funding and construction began in the summer culminating plans that had been considered since 1903 and leading to the eventual consolidation of multiple school districts. In February 1924, the high school burned down but was later rebuilt and expanded (figure 16).<sup>33</sup>

<sup>33</sup> "Verde Happenings of Personal and General Interest," *Arizona Weekly Journal-Miner*, 17 July 1918, 6; "Camp Verde School Wiped Out By Blaze," *Arizona Republic*, 15 February 1924, 1.



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**Figure 16. Camp Verde Grammar School, ca. 1925. The then-new high school is in the background. The bell tower on the right was eventually moved to a location between the two school buildings. From the Camp Verde High School yearbook, *El Vaquero*, 1971.**

Over the subsequent three decades, the number of students attending the Camp Verde Grammar School stayed in the one hundred range. The high school, however, saw a steady increase. By 1934, when plans were created to dam the Verde River and ultimately inundate the town, the grammar and high schools were within one unified district, School District No. 28.

School Street was abandoned and two lots within an adjacent block to the south were added to the campus. In addition to the grammar school and high school, the campus included another school building to the rear of the lot, three outhouses, two basketball courts, a stride swing, drinking fountain, and bell tower (figure 17).<sup>34</sup>

The plans for the reservoir did not come to fruition and, instead, the community received assistance from the federal government, which included improvements to the school grounds. In October 1937, the Works Progress Administration began construction of a rubble masonry lavatory and shower located building between the grammar and high school buildings (figure 18). When finished, the building measured 16 by 24 feet and, equipped with a septic tank, replaced the outhouses on the two campuses. The three-room schoolhouse continued to serve the elementary educational needs of the community with its three class rooms for primary, intermediate, and upper grades.<sup>35</sup>

<sup>34</sup> *Camp Verde Reservoir Map of Lands and Improvements* (Phoenix: Bureau of Reclamation, 1934), 211-300-54.

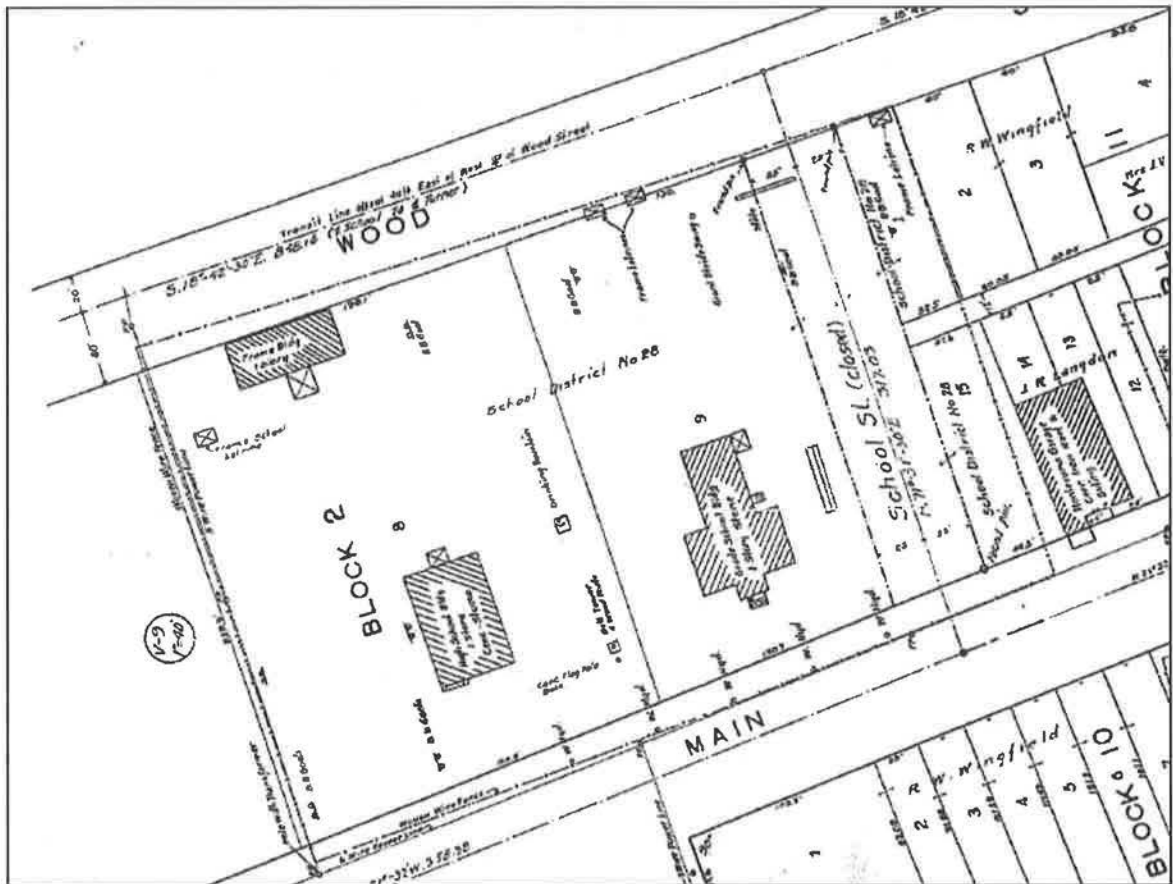
<sup>35</sup> "Camp Verde School Building is Started," *Arizona Republic*, 15 October 1937, 12; "Faculties Named At Camp Verde," 3 September 1937, 2.1.

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**Figure 17.** The Yavapai County School District No. 28 lot. Extracted from the *Map of Lands and Improvements, Camp Verde Reservoir*, created by the Bureau of Reclamation as part of the Verde Project, 1934.



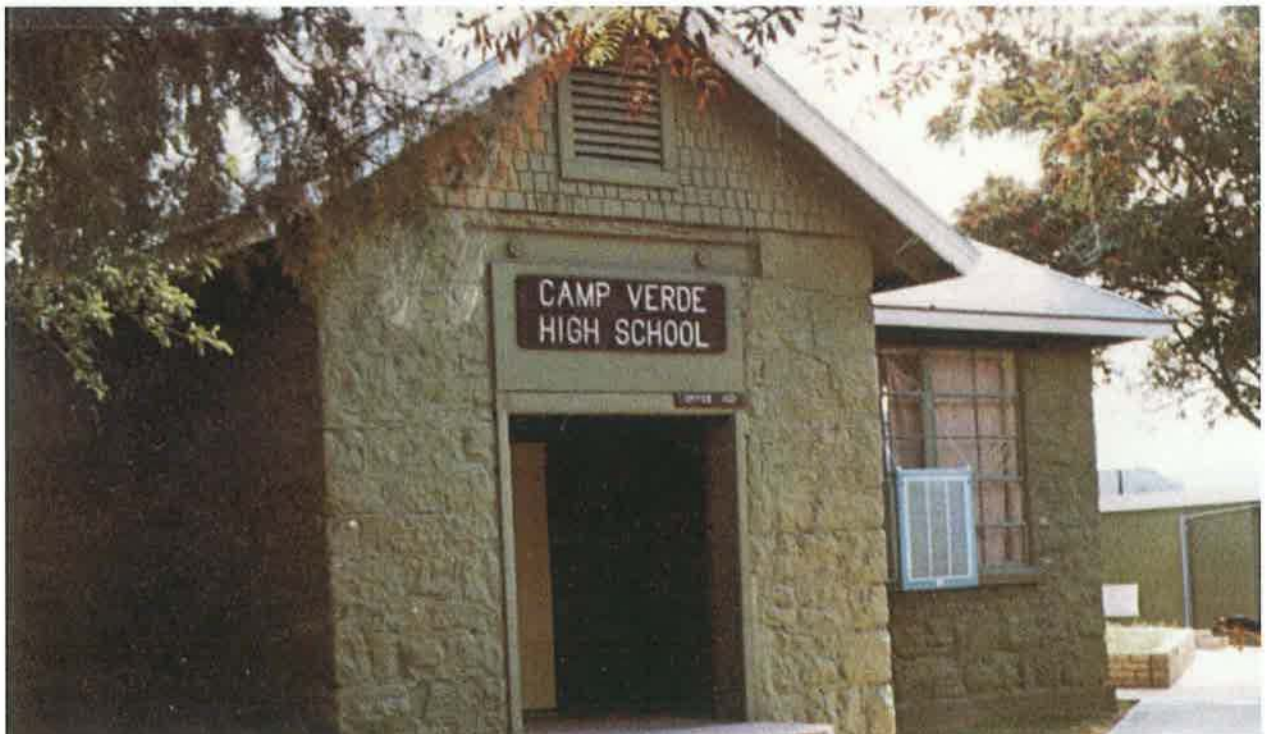
**Figure 18.** Camp Verde Grammar School, circa 1940. The building to the left and rear of the schoolhouse is the lavatory and shower building used by both grammar and high school students. The building to the far left was also used by the school but is no longer extant. From [visitcampverde.com](http://visitcampverde.com).

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In 1950 the school district enlarged the grammar school with a combination of private and federal funds. The private funds came from a Minnesota industrialist named Charles M. Ward, who donated \$5,000. The federal government provided \$8,000 because Apache and Yavapai children were among the student population.<sup>36</sup>

The expansion of the grammar school consisted of an addition to the rear of the schoolhouse. As in 1915, the community followed the latest trends and the addition was designed in the finger plan, a midcentury layout based on a prototype developed by the architectural firm Franklin & Kump in the late 1930s which was the most common school plan in the in post-World War II America. It consisted of a line of single-story rooms connected by covered open corridor on one side. The finger plan allowing light from the north through a ribbon of clerestory windows, with the covered corridor on the south, keeping out the sun.<sup>37</sup> It also allowed cross-ventilation to reduce cooling costs, and was deemed by the then-State Superintendent of Public Instruction as “flexible, functional, and modular.”<sup>38</sup> As part of the renovation, the wooden, double-hung windows were removed and replaced with steel, multi-light casement windows.



**Figure 19. Camp Verde Grammar School building during the 1970s. Courtesy of the Camp Verde Historical Society.**

<sup>36</sup> “Camp Verde School Gets New Lunchroom,” 21 March 1950, 11.

<sup>37</sup> *Design Guide for Improving School Safety in Earthquakes, Floods, and Highwinds* (Washington: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security, 2004), 1.4-1.5; *Los Angeles Unified School District: Historic Context Statement, 1870-1969* (Pasadena: Sapphos Environmental, Inc., 2014), 56.

<sup>38</sup> Robert L. Pickering, *Some Significant Events in the History of Arizona Education* (Phoenix: State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1966), 10.

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During the subsequent two decades, an additional building was constructed for the elementary school on the lots annexed during the early 1930s. Then, in 1971, the voters within the Camp Verde School District approved bonds in the amount of \$350,000 to build a new elementary school and another \$150,000 to remodel the high school. The elementary school moved to its new location the following year and the high school took over the elementary school buildings (figure 19).<sup>39</sup>

In August of 1985, the high school moved to a new \$4 million complex built on the same thirty-eight-acre site as the elementary school. In December the following year, the Yavapai County Board of Supervisors approved incorporation of the unincorporated community of Camp Verde into the Town of Camp Verde. Then, in May 1987, the new town council approved a three-year lease-purchase agreement for the former School District No. 28 campus. The Town had been using two former classrooms as the town hall since February.<sup>40</sup>

After becoming part of the new Camp Verde municipal complex, the town council designated the Camp Verde Grammar School as the Town Chamber Building, with the 1915 section of the building divided between the Camp Verde Historical Society, Camp Verde Chamber of Commerce, and office space. The museum eventually expanded, taking over the 1915 section and was joined by the Camp Verde Visitor Center in 2016. In 2017, the Town converted the rear of the 1950 addition into the town municipal courthouse.<sup>41</sup>

## Conclusion

Since its construction in 1915, the Camp Verde Grammar School has played an important part in the development of the community, first as the community's elementary school, then as part of the Camp Verde High School, and currently as the municipal courthouse, visitor center, and home of the town's historical society preserving and exhibiting Camp Verde's history. Though the Camp Verde Grammar School has changed over time, the modifications made to the original building were due to its adaptations to the community's development, initially as an educational institution and later to provide municipal services. Most of the alterations were performed during the period of significance, between 1915 and 1972, and the property retains enough integrity to convey its historic significance thereby meeting the eligibility requirements of Criterion A at the local level in the area of education.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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<sup>39</sup> "Camp Verde voters Ok bonds," *Arizona Republic*, 7 April 1971, B3.

<sup>40</sup> "Growth Spurt finds Camp Verde schools prepared," *Arizona Republic*, 14 September 1985, B2, "Camp Verde becomes Arizona's 81<sup>st</sup> municipality," 9 December 1986, B1, and "Town Hall lease deals is OK'd," 20 May 1987, B2.

<sup>41</sup> "Camp Verde Visitor Center moves into Historical Society Museum," *Camp Verde Bugle*, 16 May 2016, accessed online October 21, 2016.

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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 # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

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Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office  
 Other State agency  
 Federal agency  
 Local government  
 University  
 Other

Name of repository: Camp Verde Historical Society

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): Historic Resource Survey of Camp Verde, Yavapai County, Arizona, CRVD-13.

### 10. Geographical Data

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: N/A

1. Latitude: 34.563294 Longitude: -111.853544
2. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Latitude: \_\_\_\_\_ Longitude: \_\_\_\_\_

**Or**

#### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

1. Zone: \_\_\_\_\_ Easting: \_\_\_\_\_ Northing: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Zone: \_\_\_\_\_ Easting: \_\_\_\_\_ Northing: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Zone: \_\_\_\_\_ Easting: \_\_\_\_\_ Northing: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Zone: \_\_\_\_\_ Easting: \_\_\_\_\_ Northing: \_\_\_\_\_

#### Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary for this nomination is outlined on the map and includes the area immediately surrounding the building and the former school building.

#### Boundary Justification

The area selected for this nomination allows for the best views of the building from the sidewalk which traverses the property.

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**11. Form Prepared By:**

Name/Title: Vincent S. Murray, Architectural Historian

Organization: Arizona Historical Research

Street & Number: 1155 East Bishop Drive

City or Town: Tempe State: Arizona Zip Code: 85282

Email: vince@azhistory.net

Telephone: (480) 829-0267

Date: October 3, 2018

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



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### Additional Documentation

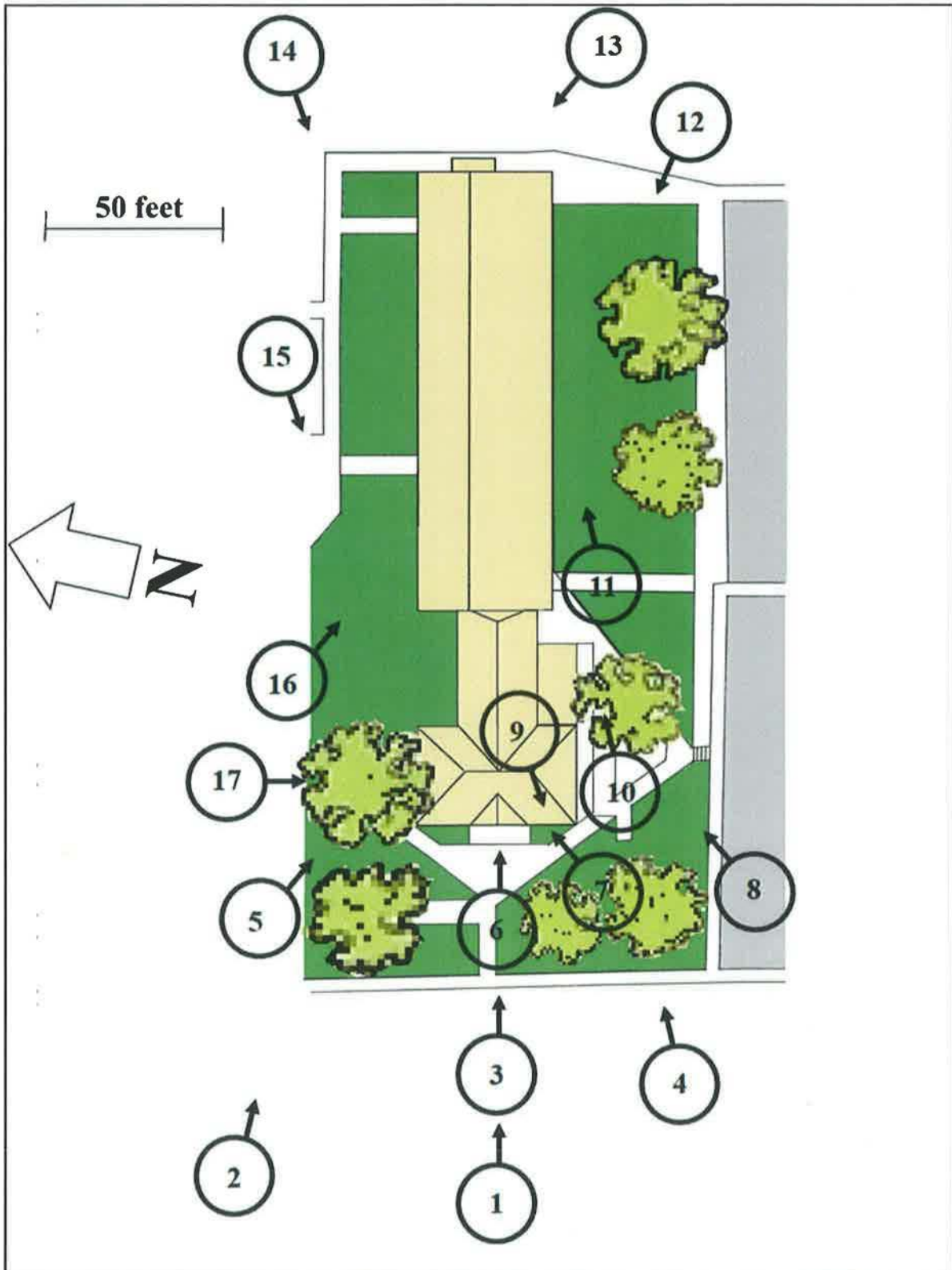
Submit the following items with the completed form:

- Maps: A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.



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Camp Verde Grammar School  
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## Photographs

### Photo Log

Name of Property: Camp Verde Grammar School

City or Vicinity: Camp Verde County: Yavapai State: Arizona

Photographer: Vincent Murray

Location of Original Digital Files: 1100 West Washington Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85007

1. Street view, facing east. Photographed June 12, 2016.
2. Street view, facing east. Photographed June 12, 2016.
3. Front façade, facing east. Photographed June 13, 2016.
4. Street view, facing east. Photographed June 13, 2016.
5. Northwest corner, facing southeast. Photographed June 13, 2016.
6. Entrance, facing east. Photographed June 13, 2016.
7. Southwest corner, facing northeast. Photographed June 13, 2016.
8. South façade, facing northeast. Photographed May 18, 2017.
9. Inside museum-visitor center, facing southwest. Photographed May 18, 2016.
10. Southwest additions, facing east. Photographed June 13, 2016.
11. Southern façade of rear addition facing east. Photographed May 18, 2017.
12. Southern façade of rear addition, facing west. Photographed June 13, 2016.
13. Municipal Court entrance, facing northwest. Photographed May 18, 2017.
14. Northern façade of rear addition, facing southwest. Photographed May 18, 2017.
15. Northern façade, facing southwest. Photographed May 18, 2017.
16. Northern façade of rear addition, facing southeast. Photographed May 18, 2017.
17. Southern façade of 1915 portion. Photographed June 13, 2016.

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Photograph 1 of 17. Street view facing east.



Photograph 2 of 17. Street view, facing east.

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Photograph 3 of 17. Front façade, facing east.



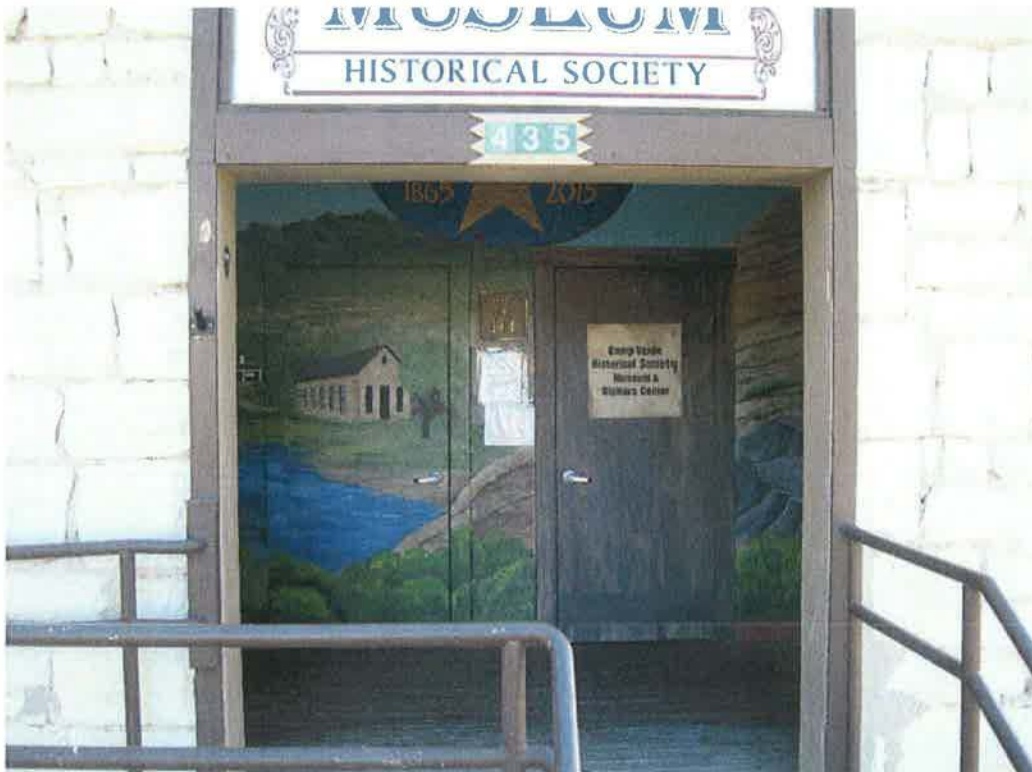
Photograph 4 of 17. Street view, facing east.

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Photograph 5 of 17. Northwest corner, facing southeast.



Photograph 6 of 17. Entrance, facing east.

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Photograph 7 of 17. Southwest corner, facing northeast.



Photograph 8 of 17. South façade, facing northeast.

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County and State



Photograph 9 of 17. Inside museum-visitor center, facing southwest.



Photograph 10 of 17. Southwest additions, facing east.



Camp Verde Grammar School  
Name of Property

Yavapai County, Arizona  
County and State



Photograph 11 of 17. Southern façade of rear addition facing east.



Photograph 12 of 17. Southern façade of rear addition, facing west.

Camp Verde Grammar School  
Name of Property

Yavapai County, Arizona  
County and State



Photograph 13 of 17. Rear façade, municipal court entrance, facing northwest.



Photograph 14 of 17. Northern façade of rear addition, facing southwest.

Camp Verde Grammar School  
Name of Property

Yavapai County, Arizona  
County and State



Photograph 15 of 17. Northern façade, facing southwest



Photograph 16 of 17. Northern façade of rear addition, facing southeast.

Camp Verde Grammar School  
Name of Property

Yavapai County, Arizona  
County and State



Photograph 17 of 17. Southern façade of 1915 portion.



MUSEUM





CAMP VERDE  
MUSEUM  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

AMERICAN  
MUSEUM  
←

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MUSEUM

HISTORICAL SOCIETY







CAMP VERDE  
MUSEUM  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

# MUSEUM

## HISTORICAL SOCIETY

435



1865 2015

ELEMENTARY  
SCHOOL  
1914

201  
**Camp Verde  
Historical Society  
Museum &  
Visitors Center**





CAMP VERDE  
MUSEUM  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

115

HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
MUSEUM  
VISITORS CENTER

OPEN



AL SOCIETY  
MUSEUM  
CENTER

Handicap Accessible













TOWN OF  
CAMP VERDE  
MUNICIPAL COURT

NO  
OCCUPANCY  
BY OTHER  
LISTINGS



CAMP VERDE  
EST  
1862







CAMP VERDE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: 10/9/2018      Date of Pending List: 10/25/2018      Date of 16th Day: 11/9/2018      Date of 45th Day: 11/23/2018      Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- |                                       |  |   |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal       | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape       | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver       | <input type="checkbox"/> National        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other        | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP             | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years         |
|                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG             |   |

Accept       Return       Reject      11/19/2018 Date

Abstract/Summary  
Comments:

Recommendation/  
Criteria

Reviewer Roger Reed  Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2278 Date 11/19/18 

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No      see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

**ARIZONA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE (SHPO)  
NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION  
TRANSMITTAL FORM  
\*\*FEDERAL EXPRESS\*\***



**DATE: October 3, 2018**

**TO:**

**Joy Beasley  
National Register of Historic Places  
1849 C Street NW, Mail Stop 7228  
Washington, D.C. 20240**

**FROM:**

**William Collins  
National Register Coordinator  
State Historic Preservation Office  
1100 West Washington Street  
Phoenix AZ 85007**

**Three National Register Nomination Submittals:**

**Roman Roads  
Phoenix, Maricopa County**

**Camp Verde Grammar School  
Camp Verde, Yavapai County**

**San Clemente Historic District (Amendment)  
Tucson, Pima County**

**Should you have any questions or concerns, please contact me at  
wcollins@azstateparks.gov or 602.542.7159.**