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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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OCT 17 1995

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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 ARIZONA PIONEERS' HOME

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 300 South McCormick Street not for publication
city or town Prescott vicinity _____
state Arizona code AZ county YAVAPAI code 025 zip code 86303

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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 W. Sawner SHPO September 11, 1995
Signature of certifying official Date

ARIZONA STATE PARKS
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

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4. National Park Service Certification
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I, hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register Autawick Lee 11/20/95
___ See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register
___ See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

for Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

=====
5. Classification
=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>2</u> _____	<u>2</u> _____ buildings
_____	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
<u>1</u> _____	_____ objects
<u>3</u> _____	<u>2</u> _____ Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register None

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

=====
6. Function or Use
=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>Domestic</u>	<u>Institutional Housing</u>
<u>Government</u>	<u>Home for Aged and Inform</u>
<u>Health Care</u>	<u>Miners' Hospital</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Same as Historic Above Sub: _____

=====
7. Description
=====

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Late Nineteenth and Twentieth Century

Revivals: Classical Revival

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Granite Ashlar/Concrete

roof Composition Shingles

walls Red Brick, Common Bond

other _____

Narrative Description (See continuation sheets.)

SUMMARY:

The Arizona Pioneers' Home (Home) is situated on a granite outcropping in west Prescott overlooking downtown Prescott, in Yavapai County, Arizona. The Home faces northeast, and is a prominent structure which is clearly visible from many locations in Prescott. The site includes two contributing buildings, and two non-contributing structures and one contributing object within its boundaries.

SETTING AND APPEARANCE:

The City of Prescott is located on the northwest slope of the Bradshaw Mountains of Central Arizona at an elevation of 5,354 feet. The altitude combined with the continental air mass determine the native growth of juniper-pinon forest. Much of the area is forested with native Gambel and Emory oak, alligator bark juniper, Arizona cypress and ponderosa pine. The climate is mild and semi-arid with distinct seasons.

The Arizona Pioneers' Home and its accompanying structures, including a garage, the Superintendent's House and the Superintendent's Garage, are located on an irregularly shaped parcel (See Site Map, Exhibit A) located in the hills west of Granite Creek. There is winding road which begins at the base of the hill south and east of the Home at the south end of McCormick Street. The Home is also accessible from Pioneer Drive to the west, but this access is currently closed off for public use and is primarily an emergency access. The boundaries of the site are based upon the Assessor's Parcel Map delineating the Arizona Pioneers' Home property (See Boundary Map, Exhibit B). The site is comprised of one parcel.

The site retains much of the native vegetation. Soils are decomposed granite. Granite rock outcroppings remain in many parts of the site as natural landscaping features with the Home actually being sited in among the boulders. Stone retaining walls are common. The Arizona Pioneers' Home retains scale, setback, massing, materials, color, craftsmanship and architectural style. Significant dates include 1910, 1916, 1926 and 1929.

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ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT AND STYLE:

Initially, Granite Creek formed a natural boundary on the west side of the Prescott Original Townsite, resulting in the major early residential development occurring in East Prescott. However, as businesses began to predominate in the blocks north and west of downtown, businessmen began to build their homes in the west Prescott area to be closer to their business interests. One of those businessmen was Frank M. Murphy, who lived in east Prescott but owned large tracts of land in west Prescott. Murphy had arrived in Arizona Territory in 1877 and quickly established himself as an ambitious and influential businessman. He was, among many other business interests, the primary developer of the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix Railway. In 1910, Murphy donated the four-and-one-half acre parcel of land known as "Murphy's Park" to the State of Arizona (then still Arizona Territory) for the purpose of providing a site for "an institution to be known as the Home for the Aged and Infirm Arizona Pioneers." The authorization for the Home had been approved by the Legislature in 1907 but funding was not available and it was reintroduced on January 27, 1909 by George Morris of Yavapai County. The bill passed and was signed by Governor Joseph H. Kibbey on March 11, 1909. Governor Kibbey named A. J. Doran as Superintendent. Later, Thomas G. Norris donated additional land, known as "Tract B" north of the Murphy parcel. This parcel has been designated as a park and includes a stone obelisk monument with a plaque bearing the following legend:

**Pioneers' Trail Monument
1932**

Presented to the State of Arizona in memory of T. G. Norris.

T. G. Norris a pioneer of Arizona and Prescott welcomes his fellow pioneers of the Arizona Pioneer Home to memories of yesterday and to enjoyment of today. The past of Arizona was his and yours, the future belongs to the world.

Let us sit together and remember old days,

This monument is a contributing object within the property. Due to age and symbolic value, the object is invested with its own significance.

ORIGINAL STRUCTURE - 1911:

On January 22, 1910, the Prescott Journal Miner reported that "[m]any architects are at present engaged in different cities of the Territory drawing plans and specifications for the Pioneer (sic) Home to be located in Prescott, proposals for which are to be opened on February first at Phoenix." Prescott architect W. S. Elliott submitted plans and his plans were accepted on March 24, 1910. On April 26, 1910, the \$22,900 bid for construction was awarded to Henry Rockmark. A. J. Doran was appointed superintendent of construction. On January 11, 1911, the building was accepted from the contractor

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
Continuation Sheet**Section number 7 Page 3

and made ready for the first residents to arrive on February 1, 1914. There were accommodations for forty male "guests." The Home was furnished by M. Goldwater & Bros. and the Bashford-Burmister Company, both of Prescott (See historic photos numbers 1 and 2).

The Arizona Pioneers' Home is designed in a Classical Revival style, constructed of red brick laid in a common bond pattern with cast concrete window sills. The foundation is of native blue granite ashlar with beaded mortar joints. The granite undoubtedly was excavated on the site. Originally, the building was constructed in a cross-shape consisting of three stories. A central rectangular structure with a large covered porch on the east (front) was flanked on each side by a square wing which was set back from the plane of the central structure. The main entrance was on the second floor, with the partial first floor being used primarily for storage. Roofs are hipped, with fir trusses. The original roofing material consisted of wood shingles, which remain underneath the current composition shingles on the original part of the structure. There is a hipped dormer centrally located on the main roof on the front of the structure. This dormer contains two windows set together as a pair flanked by louvered vents on each side. Windows are one-over-one wood frame. Windows are evenly spaced and symmetrically aligned. Eaves are boxed and bracketed with an articulated soffitt. There is one brick chimney which pierces the roof line at the intersection of the main hip and the north hip. This serves a large brick fireplace in the main lobby (See historic photo number 5). Two covered second-story porches connected by a promenade were main features on the front and north side of the original structure. The north porch was removed when a wing was added in 1926. A front central stairway led from grade level to the to the second floor porch and the main entrance. The porches and promenade were partially enclosed below the floor level with horizontal tongue and groove. The porches and promenade had a low railing supported by square spindles. The porch roof is supported by Classical wooden columns set in threes at the corners and with two single columns in between. These columns are supported by ashlar granite piers. There is a third-story porch surrounded by a similar railing.

The interior spaces consisted of individual and group rooms, a lobby, kitchen, infirmary, dining room, pantry and library.

In 1913 Pioneer Drive was constructed to the west. In 1915 a new wagon road was constructed from the east to the front of the Home.

WOMEN'S ANNEX - 1916:

When W. C. Parsons, a McCabe, Arizona miner, died in 1911, he left a trust fund for the benefit of the Pioneers' Home. This trust resulted in the addition of a women's wing to the Pioneers' Home. The

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Women's Annex was completed in 1916 and provided rooms for twenty women. The wing was added to the north facade of the original structure and was designed by J. C. Wallingford in a Classical Revival style very similar to the original structure. This wing is also three stories in height, of red brick in a common bond pattern and has a two story front porch supported by Classical columns arranged exactly as the original structure. Roof lines, materials, eave and soffit treatments are exactly the same as the original structure. The addition cost \$30,000 and was completed in May, 1916.

In 1917 the Legislature approved appropriations for improvements to the Home. These improvements included removal of the hospital (infirmary) to the first floor of the Women's Annex and changes in the dining room. A fire alarm system was also installed.

HOSPITAL , DINING ROOM , KITCHEN - 1926:

The trust fund established by W. C. Parsons' will also provided the means for the addition of a hospital in 1926. This wing was constructed on the northwest corner of the complex west of the Women's Annex. It bears a plaque dedicated to W. C. Parsons. This three-story wing is also constructed of red brick in a common bond design, has a hipped roof which is an extension of the roof line of the Women's Annex and one-over-one single and double hung windows.

At approximately this same time, a freestanding kitchen building was added to the complex at the west of the main original structure. This structure is one story, constructed of red brick, has one-over-one single hung wood frame windows set in threes. It also includes a wooden cage-type freight elevator to the basement and an ice delivery door to the walk-in cooler. The ice delivery door is no longer in use but the walk-in cooler is used daily. This building is currently in use as the kitchen, though it is now connected to the main structure by breezeways and storage buildings which are actually porch enclosures. A new dining room was also added to the original main structure. An arched doorway at the rear of the main lobby leads to this dining room, which consists of one large space with individual tables and chairs. French doors open to the southeast to a patio area. This two-story structure is also constructed of red brick and has an end gable roof. The construction of this addition resulted in the creation of the "Rock Room" on the first floor. This room is literally dug into the granite outcroppings which form the hill upon which the Home is constructed. This is a much-admired feature of the Home and has even inspired a poem by Mildred Tucker, a resident of the Home (See photo number 11). A third story was added to this structure in approximately 1954. Details of the original structure are used on both the kitchen structure and the dining room structure.

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WEST WING AND MINERS' HOSPITAL - 1929:

On August 6, 1929, construction was begun on the three-story West Wing, by workmen who began drilling holes in the granite formations for dynamiting. The new wing was made possible by a special appropriation from the State Legislature to match a \$17,000 endowment from the Parsons' trust and was to cost approximately \$50,000. Prescott architect Chris Totten prepared the plans for the new addition and acted as project superintendent. The addition provided 50 additional rooms and 100 additional beds. Heating, plumbing and mechanical improvements were also to made to the Home as a part of this project. As soon as the West Wing was completed, work was started on the two-story Miners' Hospital, which was located to the rear (west) of the 1916 Women's Wing addition. These additions are also of red brick with hipped roofs which are extensions of the existing hipped roofs and have the same details as the original structures. These additions result in an overall "E" shaped configuration of the complex. This complex is a contributing building within the property.

SUPERINTENDENT'S HOUSE AND GARAGE - 1953

In August 1946, a recommendation was made to build a separate residence for the Superintendent of the Pioneers' Home. This would free up the use of two large and one small room in the Women's Wing for guests, relieve crowding and fulfill a need which had existed for several years. Records show that plans for the Superintendent's House were not prepared until 1953 and at the same time plans were prepared for the construction of a Superintendent's garage. These structures are freestanding, are constructed of red brick and are located north of the main complex. (See Exhibit A, Site Map). They are noncontributing buildings within the property due to age of less than 50 years.

LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Landscape features which serve to unify and distinguish the site include the retention of native evergreen and semi-deciduous growth together with native shrubs such as mountain mahogany, scrub and gambrel oak, apache plume and native grasses. Native stone is frequently used as retaining walls, distinguishing one elevation from the next as a consequence of terrain. These features are common in the residential neighborhood surrounding the Pioneers' Home and lend a continuity and cohesiveness to the residential setting. These are contributing features within the property, but are not documented individually (See Site Map, Exhibit A, for locations).

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CONCLUSION:

At the turn of the century, commercial architecture in Prescott shifted to reflect the growing national trend to Revival styles, particularly Colonial Revival and Classical Revival styles. In Arizona, a desire of new residents to identify with their predominately midwestern origins was combined with a desire to conform to the national identity as a way to dispel the frontier image.

The Revival styles are a wide range of historically based styles favored by the American public from 1890 to 1940. Colonial Revival and Classical Revival were popular throughout the entire period and appeared concurrently with the Craftsman Bungalow, Arts and Crafts and Prairie School styles. This return to historicism was reinforced in the teens and twenties by the architectural press in numerous articles on the "country house." Unlike the Victorian fondness for the picturesque, which was expressed mostly through a variety of building materials, decorative detailing and silhouettes, the Period Revival's historical allusions were based on picturesque architectural massing that accommodated various roof pitches, dormer types and towers. The overall simplicity of mass also suggested the informality that was "appropriate" to the modern American way of living. Thus, the interiors of the buildings designed during this period by American architects conformed to American concepts of comfort and practicality. Undoubtedly, this informality in living patterns had been influenced by changes in family relationships after the Victorian period and by a shortage of both live-in domestic and day help. In spite of its large size, the Pioneers' Home was intended to be a home, and the Classical Revival style of the structure, which has been maintained throughout its many additions, reflects this architectural preference of the community at the time that it was constructed (See Exhibit C for current configuration of spaces).

INTEGRITY:

The Arizona Pioneers' Home possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The architectural period of significance (1911-1929) represents the earliest documented completion of construction and the most recent construction more than fifty years old and of a historic style. The architecture of the Pioneers' Home is representative of the various Revival style dwellings built throughout the historic period. The Arizona Pioneers Home can be considered eligible for the National Register under criterion "A" for its association with the development of Prescott, and of the State of Arizona beginning in the Territorial Period prior to statehood (1912). (See Exhibit C.)

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8. Statement of Significance (See continuation sheet.)
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Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)
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- 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.

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 a grave.
- D. a cemetery.
- E. a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F. a commemorative property.
- G. less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture
Politics/Government
Social History

Period of Significance 1909-1945

Significant Dates 1909, 1911, 1916, 1926, 1929, 1932

Significant Person n/a

Cultural Affiliation n/a

Architect/Builder W. S. Elliott, J. C. Wallingford, Chris Totten

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 8 Page 1 Arizona Pioneers' Home
name of property

Yavapai, Arizona
county and State

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SUMMARY:
Historically, the Arizona Pioneers' Home represents the early twentieth century expansion of Prescott westward from the downtown area combined with unique creation by the Territorial Legislature of a "Home for Aged and Infirm Arizona Pioneers."

HISTORICAL CONTEXT:

The Arizona Pioneers' Home is associated with three contexts: Politics/Government (1909-1945), Social History (1909-1945), and Architecture (1910-1929).

PRESCOTT AS THE TERRITORIAL CAPITAL OF ARIZONA, 1864-1867 AND 1877-1889:

The historic development period of Prescott traditionally begins in 1864 with the establishment of Prescott as the territorial capital of Arizona. Prescott was also designated at the same time as the county seat of Yavapai County, one of four original territorial countries. Although the capital moved to Tucson from 1867 to 1877, the capital returned to Prescott at the end of 1877 and remained until it was moved to Phoenix in 1889. During these years as territorial capital, Prescott was the dominant political center of Arizona Territory and was protected and influenced by the presence of nearby Fort Whipple. By 1880, Prescott had a population of 2,000 and was the center of flourishing lumbering and mining industries. The city was well established by the time the transcontinental Atlantic & Pacific railroad crossed northern Arizona in 1882. By that date, many prominent and prosperous families in the Territory had settled in Prescott and built homes. The decade of the 1880s saw fluctuations in the economic condition of Prescott due to slumps in mining activity, especially a severe slump in 1885 that resulted in the closing of several Prescott businesses. The community was strong enough to

(See continuation sheet)

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10. Geographical Data
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Acreage of Property 6.75 acres

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

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>12</u>	<u>364760</u>	<u>3822550</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

 See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description

The specific boundaries of the Arizona Pioneers' Home are shown as the dotted line on the accompanying map entitled "EXhibit B, Boundary Map."

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the Arizona Pioneers' Home conform to the boundaries of Yavapai County Assessor's Parcel Number 109-08-073A.

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11. Form Prepared By
=====

name/title Elisabeth Ruffner and Nancy Burgess

organization c/o Preservation Consulting date December 2, 1994

telephone 520-4435-5644 or 520-445-8765

city or town Prescott state Arizona zip code 86302

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Additional Documentation
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Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

- A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- A **sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

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

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

=====
Property Owner
=====

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

name State of Arizona/Department of Administration

street & number 1616 West Adams telephone 602-542-1982

city or town Phoenix state Arizona zip code 85007

United States Department of the Interior

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recover economically based on the rapid growth of the cattle industry in the area. On December 31, 1886, a branch of the Santa Fe railroad was opened connecting Prescott with the Atlantic & Pacific. By 1895 the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix Railroad connected Prescott's mining area with the Southern Pacific line. This access to the railroad bolstered the mercantile sector of the local economy and led to the establishment of several new dry goods and mining supply businesses. Communication and utilities improved along with transportation. An electric light plant was built in 1889 and telephones arrived shortly thereafter. The year 1889 also marked the year that the capital was moved to Phoenix, where it has since remained. In spite of this political loss, Prescott continued to prosper and develop as the nineteenth century drew to a close.

West Prescott includes portions of many subdivisions spanning development periods from 1900 to World War II. The oldest subdivision, the Fleury's Addition, was platted in 1885 and replatted in 1890 (see Book 1 of Townsites, pages 127-129 and 110 in the Office of the Yavapai County Recorder). Later, much of the Fleury's Addition was purchased by railroad developer Frank M. Murphy and was resubdivided into Murphy's First and Second (1902), and Third and Fourth (1914) and Murphy's Park.

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT:

When the Territorial Legislature was determining the location of major institutions, the citizens of Prescott declined the prison and the university in favor of the "Home for the Aged and Infirm Pioneers." The idea for the Home came about when three Prescott men, Major A. J. Doran, Johnny Duke and Frank M. Murphy, reportedly saw an indigent Arizonan and they determined to open a sanctuary for Arizona pioneers. The first bill for the creation of the Pioneers' Home was introduced in the Twenty-Fourth Legislature, which met January 21, 1907, by Major A. J. Doran of Yavapai County. The bill passed both houses unanimously but was not signed by the Governor because appropriations for the bill would raise taxes beyond the legal limit. The bill was reintroduced in the Twenty-Fifth Legislature in by George Morris of Yavapai County. It passed without a single dissent and was signed by Governor Joseph H. Kibbey on March 11, 1909. Major A. J. Doran was appointed Superintendent, a post he held until 1912. The bill was conditioned upon the donation of a suitable site within six months of the passage of the bill, and an appropriation of \$25,000 for the construction of the facility was approved. An additional \$30,000 appropriation for maintenance for 1909 and 1910 was also approved. On July 9, 1909, Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Murphy donated four-and-one-half acres of land known as "Murphy's Park" on a high granite promontory overlooking Prescott for the site for the facility.

Frank M. Murphy inherited a large interest in the Congress Mine, and was one of the major developers, along with his brother Nathan Oakes Murphy, of the Santa Fe, Prescott and Phoenix Railway. He was

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

involved in many business enterprises, including banking, and in addition to the donation of the land for the Arizona Pioneers' Home, also donated nearby tracts of land to the Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet.

Major A. J. Doran was a mechanic by trade - a millwright and bridge maker. He came to Arizona Territory in 1876 and became engaged in mining. He was first elected to the legislature in 1881 and held numerous political offices. He was a well known and highly respected Prescott pioneer. Major Doran supervised the subsequent construction of the Home and welcomed the first "guests" to the Home, Norman L. Griffin and Louis B. St. James, on February 1, 1910. Griffin had reportedly arrived in Prescott in 1863 and lived on a cabin at Lynx Creek where he mined. He was typical of many early settlers, "open and with a kind greeting and warm welcome to any". He died at the Home in 1916. Louis B. St. James left New Mexico in late 1863 with five teams loaded with provisions for the mines in Northern Arizona. He started a store on Lynx Creek and in 1864 was appointed to a committee to confer with Governor Goodwin regarding "military protection from hostile Indians". He was one of the first to open up the northern part of the Territory by introducing freight teams. Griffin and St. James were old friends, having shared a cabin on Lynx Creek in 1863. St. James died at the Home in 1914. A plaque commemorating the contributions of A. J. Doran, George D. Morris, Governor Kibbey, Frank M. Murphy, T. G. Norris and Griffin and St. James was placed on a large granite boulder in front of the Arizona Pioneers' Home in 1992. Doran later became a resident of the Home and died there on February 14, 1914. He was 74.

The management and control of the Pioneers' Home was to be placed under the direct charge of the Board of Management and Control of the State of Arizona. This Board was responsible for admissions to the Home, based upon the following requirements: "[a]ny person of good character who shall have been a resident of Arizona for not less than twenty-five years who shall also have been active in the development of Arizona and who shall have reached the age of sixty years or over, and who, because of adverse circumstances or failing health or other disability, shall be unable to properly provide himself with the necessaries and ordinary comforts of life, shall be entitled to become an inmate of said home at the expense of the State of Arizona." Prominent residents included W.C. Parsons, from McCabe, Henry Cate, from Phoenix, Mary K. Graves ("Big Nose Kate"), from Tombstone, Kate Cory, from Prescott and Kitty Lee, from Tucson.

A report to the Governor from Major Doran dated June 30, 1912, indicates that as of June 30, 1911 there were twenty-four guests at the Home, fifteen more were admitted, three had died, two were dismissed for cause and one had left voluntarily, resulting in a total as of June 30, 1912 of thirty-three guests. At first, only men were admitted and miners were given preference for admission, but it soon became apparent that there was need for facilities for women. Under the will of W. C. Parsons, a

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trust fund was established in 1914 for the benefit of the Home. This trust fund was used several times for the match to funds appropriated by the Legislature for the expansion, remodeling and improvement to the Home. Parsons' legacy to the Home totalled \$53,466.18. This trust fund was used toward the construction of the Women's Annex in 1916, the hospital, dining room and kitchen in 1926 and the West Wing and Miners' Hospital in 1929. The hospital for disabled miners was originally established for the use of pioneer miners who had earned their living mining in Arizona, but this use eventually was broadened and the hospital is now available to any Home resident who needs the facility. The Miner's Hospital is managed as a separate agency from the Arizona Pioneers' Home, with separate appropriations but a shared Superintendent. It, as well as the Home, is financed by appropriations, endowment funds from state-owned lands, residents' payments and donations.

In 1932, Prescott lawyer Thomas G. Norris donated a tract of land known as "Tract B" (See Exhibit A, Site Map) to the Home. This tract is located adjacent to and north of the land donated by Murphy. The "Pioneers' Trail" and a monument to Mr. Norris (See Sec. 7, herein) are located on this land.

SOCIAL HISTORY:

The Arizona Pioneers' Home, a state-supported retirement home for miners, pioneers and long-time citizens of Arizona, is unique in the continental United States. Only Alaska has a similar facility. Today, eighty-three years after it was opened, the Home still serves the same purpose for which it was established: to provide a home for those who have a place in the history of Arizona. The Home provides its residents with a variety of services and activities, ranging from a beauty and barber shop to a laundry, dining facility, interdenominational chapel and health care. The infirmary can accommodate sixty beds for those residents who become ill or infirm. Staff physicians hold weekly clinics and are on call for emergencies. There is a seventy person nursing staff and a fully stocked pharmacy. There are two activities specialists who provide many activities for the residents. One of the most inviting spaces in the Arizona Pioneers' Home is the main lobby, which is the first space a visitor sees upon entering the front door. Though the rocking chairs have changed, the main lobby has changed little since Mr. Bate photographed it in approximately 1935 (See historic photo number 5).

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CONCLUSION:

Many prominent Arizona pioneers have called the Arizona Pioneers' Home "home" and it continues today to be not only a prominent feature in the hilltop landscape of Prescott, but also a prominent aspect of the history of Prescott and the State of Arizona. In a newspaper article in 1980, Mary Ellen Dyer calls the Arizona Pioneers' Home "a grand old lady" and states "...she looks over the City with the calm and stoicism of advancing age. Mellowed with understanding and harmony, she has the usual aging problems which need to be rectified. But she survived - and she is beautiful!"

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Bibliography (See continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data:

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

Name of repository: Arizona Dept. of Administration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 2

Arizona Pioneers' Home
name of property
Yavapai, Arizona
county and State

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Arizona Journal Miner, March 8 and April 1, 1916.
Arizona Pioneers' Home, clipping files, admission rules and brochure, historical files and documents..

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Section number Photos Page 1

ARIZONA PIONEERS' HOME

1. Arizona Pioneers' Home, front
Prescott, Arizona
Erwin Baer
1911
Arizona State Library and Archives, Phoenix, Arizona
facing SSW
2. Arizona Pioneers' Home, front
Prescott, Arizona
photographer unknown
circa 1911
Arizona State Museum and Archives, Phoenix, Arizona
facing SSW
3. Arizona Pioneers' Home, front
Prescott, Arizona
photographer unknown
1919
Sharlot Hall Museum and Archives, Prescott, Arizona
facing WSW
4. Arizona Pioneers' Home
Prescott, Arizona
photographer unknown
circa 1940
Arizona Department of Library, Archives and Public Records, Phoenix, Arizona
facing W
5. Arizona Pioneers' Home, interior
Prescott, Arizona
Bate
Circa 1935
Sharlot Hall Museum and Archives
facing NW

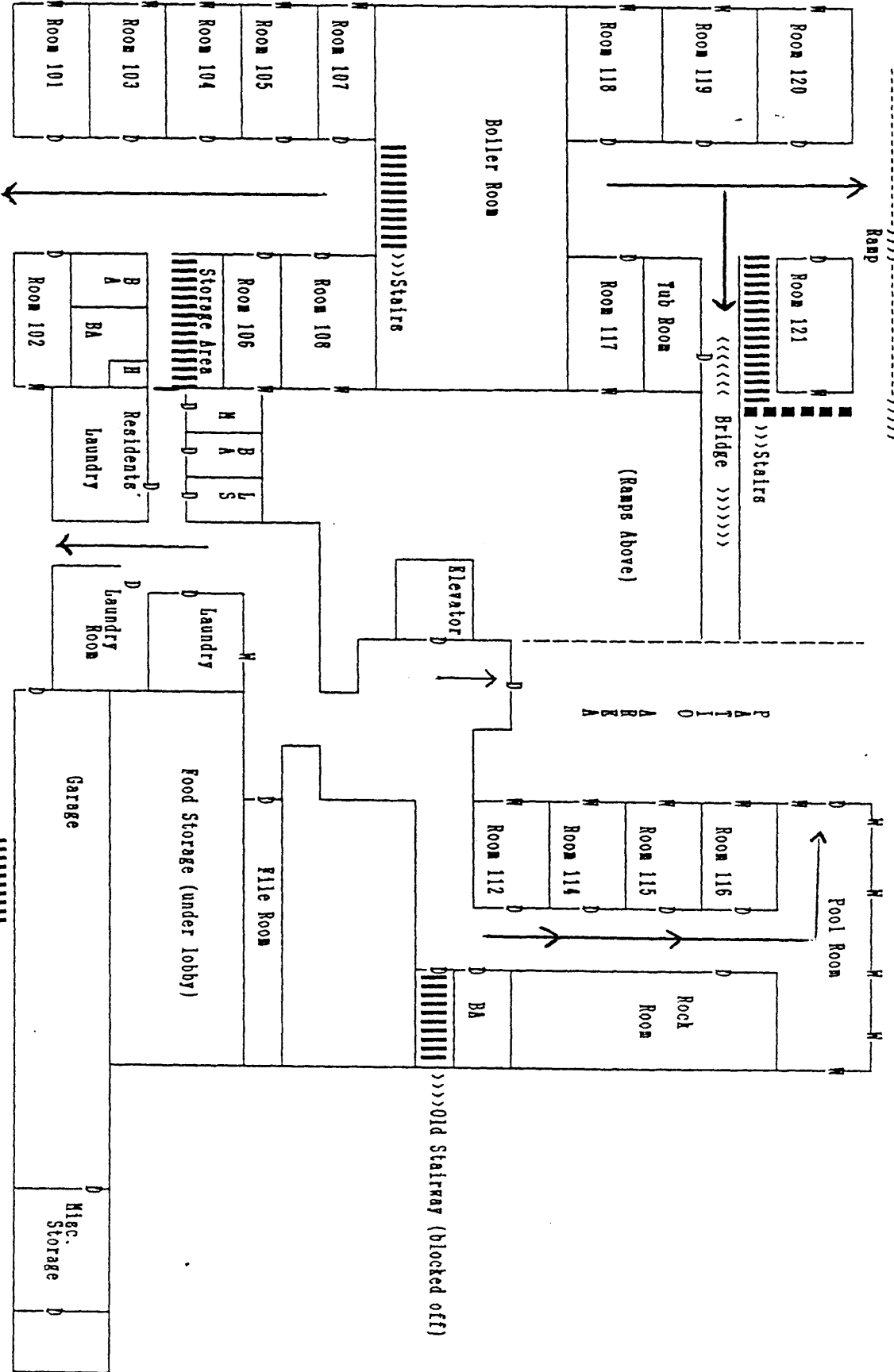
United States Department of the Interior

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Photos Page 2

-
6. Arizona Pioneers' Home, aerial
Prescott, Arizona
The Daily Courier
October 18, 1994
facing SSW
 7. Arizona Pioneers' Home
Prescott, Arizona
Nancy L. Burgess
May 25, 1994
Arizona SHPO (negative)
facing WSW
 8. Arizona Pioneers' Home, front NW corner
Prescott, Arizona
Nancy L. Burgess
May 25, 1994
Arizona SHPO (negative)
facing W
 9. Arizona Pioneers' Home, rear SE corner
Prescott, Arizona
Nancy L. Burgess
May 25, 1994
Arizona SHPO (negative)
facing E
 10. Arizona Pioneers' Home, NE wing
Prescott, Arizona
May 25, 1994
Nancy L. Burgess
Arizona SHPO (negative)
facing E
 11. Arizona Pioneers' Home, interior, "Rock Room"
Prescott, Arizona
May 25, 1994
Nancy L. Burgess
Arizona SHPO (negative)

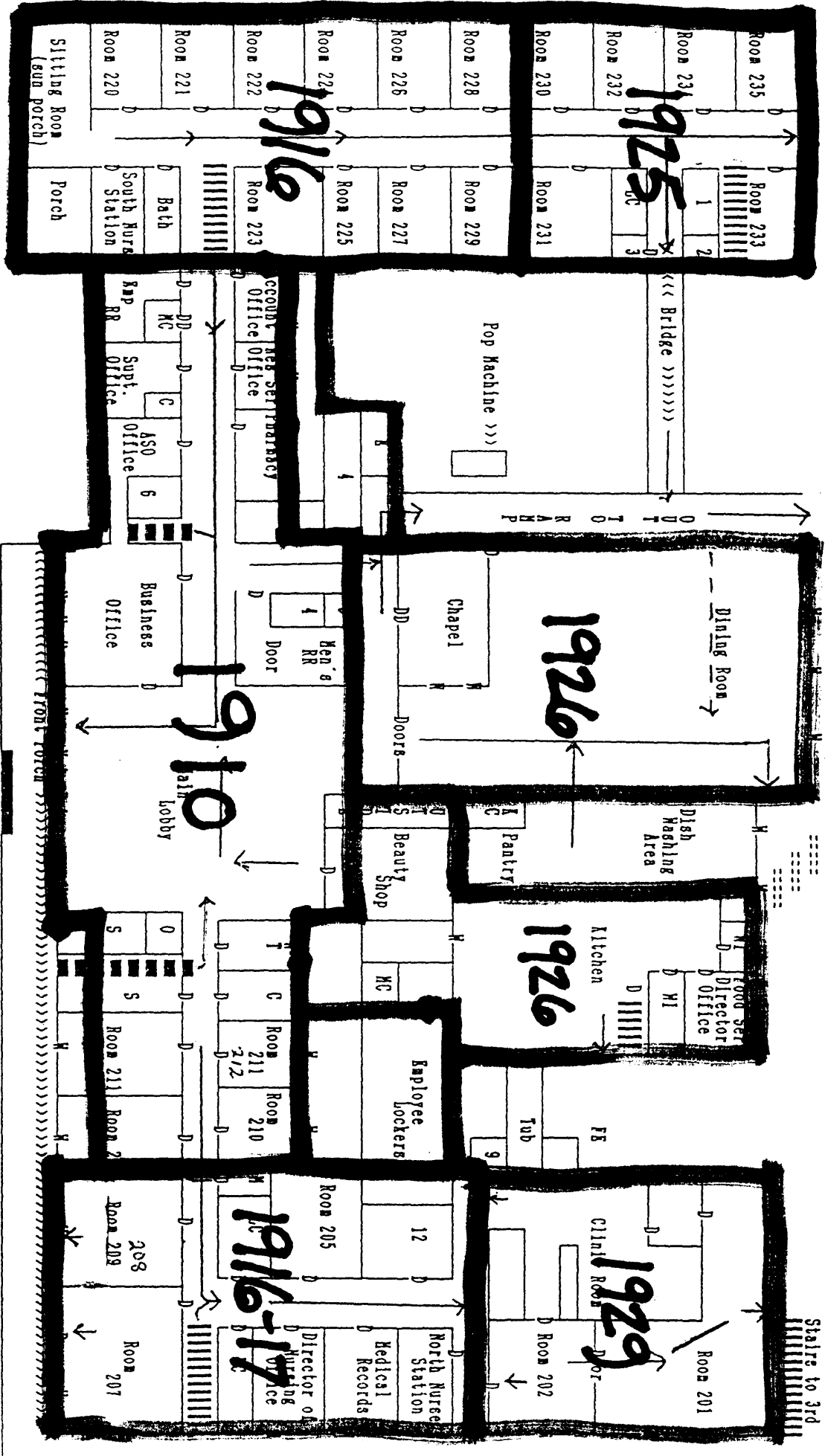
Back Parking lot (lower) Grass Area



FIRST FLOOR

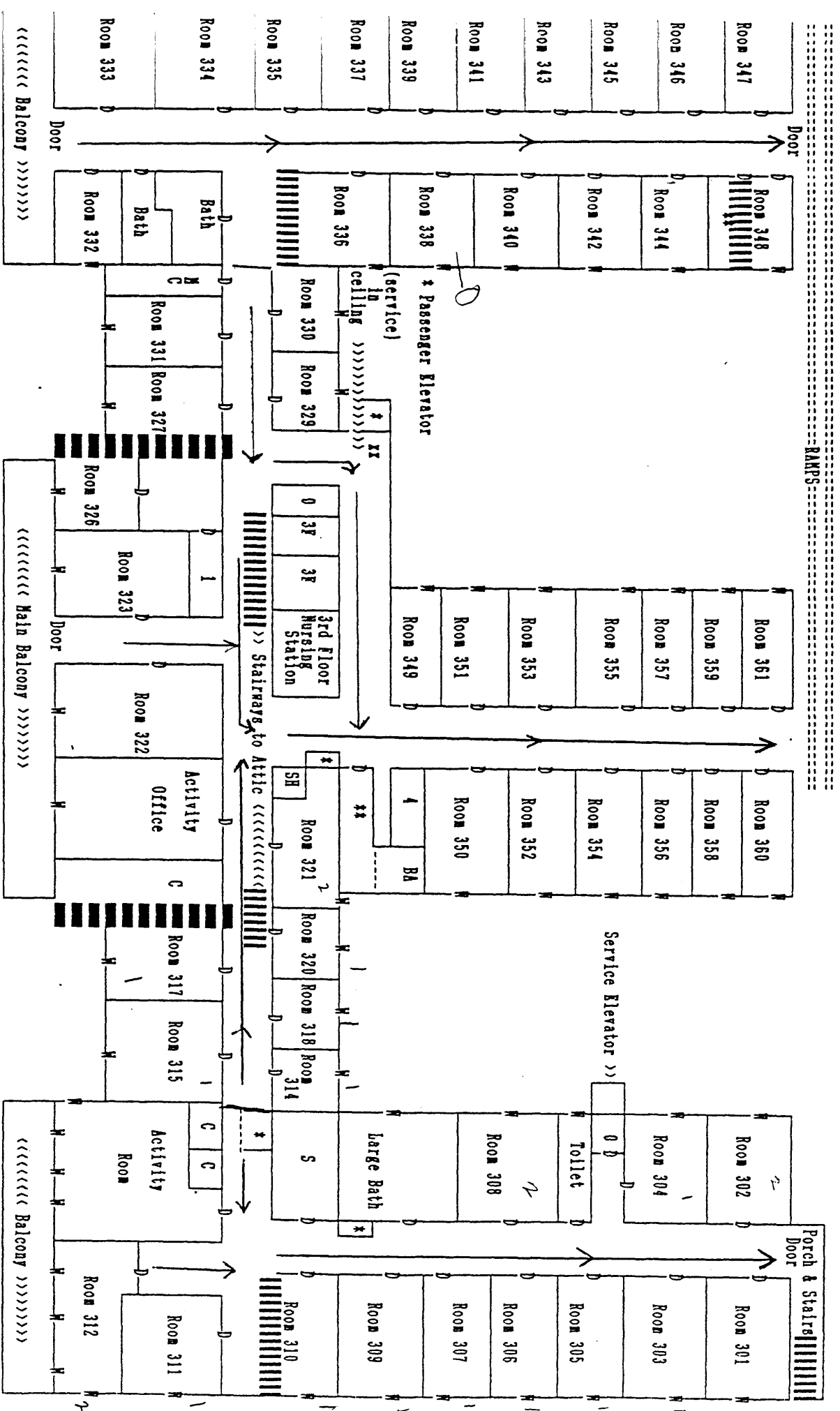
FRONT PARKING AREA

Back Parking lot
(upper)



MAIN FLOOR (2ND FLOOR)

THIRD FLOOR



86

AVENUE

MURPHY'S

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SUNNYS
ADDITIC

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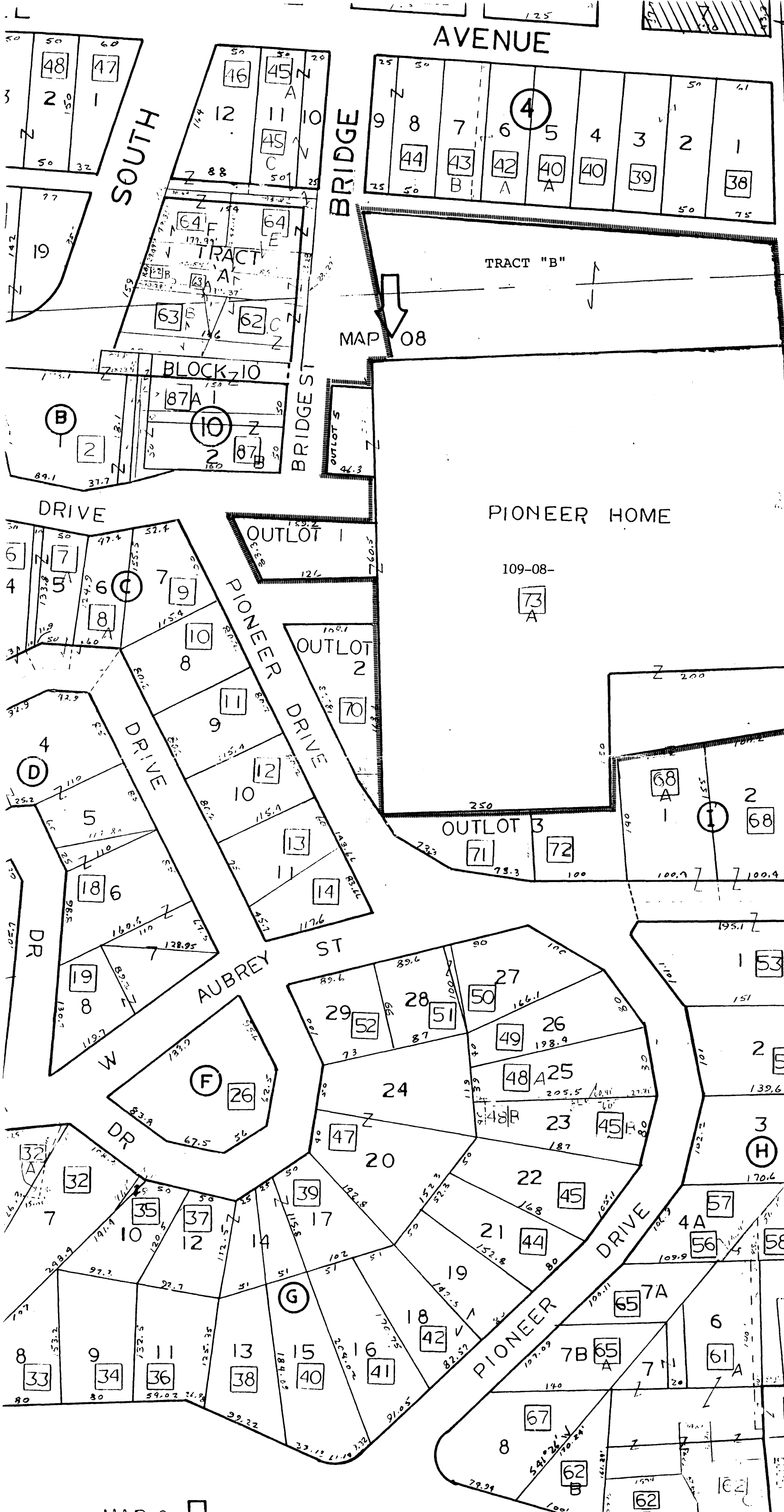
109

MAP 3

BOUNDARY OF
PARCEL

T
SC

EXHIBIT B



MAP 08

TRACT "B"

PIONEER HOME

109-08-

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A

OUTLOT 3

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72

68
A

68

55
H

57

61
A

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7A

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A

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

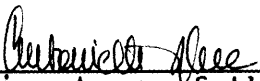
NRIS Reference Number: 95001363 Date Listed:

Arizona Pioneers' Home
Property Name

Yavapai AZ
County State

N/A
Multiple Name

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

for 
Signature of the Keeper

11/20/95
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Statement of Significance: Under Areas of Significance, Architecture is removed.

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

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)