

PH 0506486

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED **OCT 25 1977**

DATE ENTERED **MAY 26 1978**

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Fort Wingate Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

N M 400

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Fort Wingate

VICINITY OF

02

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

New Mexico

35

McKinley

031

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: *(If applicable)*

Bureau of Indian Affairs

STREET & NUMBER

P.O. Box 1060

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Gallup, New Mexico

VICINITY OF

NM

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

McKinley County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Gallup

New Mexico

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties

DATE

August 23, 1975

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

New Mexico State Planning Office, 505 Don Gaspar

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Santa Fe

New Mexico

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Fort Wingate, established on nearly the same site as the earlier Fort Fauntleroy in the summer of 1868, is located at Ojo del Oso, called Shush be toh (Bear Springs) by the Navajos, at the north end of the Zuni Range near the headwaters of the Rio Puerco of the West. In 1875, the site was described as being..." on the Pacific slope of the Mountains, about twenty-three miles west of a slight elevation called the Dividing Ridge, and is situated on gently rising ground at the south side of a valley, about two miles in diameter, opening to the north. The valley is open and grassy, with some pine timber and scrubby oak scattered through it, and has well-eroded hills back of it. The mountains are mostly red sandstone and clayey rock....The stream from the spring crosses the east angle of the plan. The buildings of the post are near the head of the valley."

The original plan for the fort was circular with quarters for the officers, chaplain, cavalry, and infantry and the storehouse and guard-house arranged in a circle around the parade ground. Beyond this circle, within the perimeter of the fort, were the hospital, cavalry stables, post trader, and wash-house. The circular plan was disapproved at district headquarters, for allowing too much space to defend and as being too expensive to build and maintain.

A plan for the fort was finally approved in 1870 and construction was begun immediately. A description of the post written in 1870 reported: "The buildings of the post are....all temporary log-houses, with the exception of the store-house one of the officers' quarters, which are built of adobe, and are permanent....The men's quarters are built of logs, each company's forming one range of houses, with earth roofs and floors.... There is one married soldier in each company, and each has a detached log or frame building near the company quarters....There are ten sets of officer's quarters, all temporary; one is of adobe, the others are log or frame structures....The hospital is a temporary log building, with an additional frame building recently put up."

In the plan approved in 1870, officers quarters were located south and the barracks north of a rectangular parade ground. To the west was the hospital and to the east were the adjutant's office, store-house, and guard-house. North of the barracks were the corrals, stables, and quarters for the civilian employees of the fort.

By 1875, the two adobe barracks were completed. The walls were 18-inch thick adobe on a stone foundation and the roofs were shingled. There were two dormitories and a kitchen in each of the two barracks and a veranda extended the length of each building. The plan called for six officer's quarters on either side of the commanding-officer's quarters. By 1875, the commanding officer's and eight officer's quarters were complete. Each unit had four rooms and a hall on the first floor and two attic rooms, with the two units in each building separated by a partition. Each had a porch with a fenced yard of about three-fifths of an acre. The buildings were of adobe construction with stone foundations and shingled pitched roofs, the walls plastered inside and out.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

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

SPECIFIC DATES

1868-to date

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

On August 31, 1860 a military post, named Fort Fauntleroy for Colonel Thomas T. Fauntleroy, commander of the Department of New Mexico, was established at Ojo del Oso, forty miles southeast of Fort Defiance, part of a network of defense against the Navajo Indians. Troops were assembled at Fort Defiance where the Navajo campaign, under the command of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Edward R.S. Canby, was to be launched in early October, 1860. Canby moved his winter headquarters to the partially completed Fort Fauntleroy, his expedition leaving Fort Defiance on November 25, 1860, accompanied by Major Albert James Meyer, the Army's one signal officer who later established the U.S. Army Signal Corps. During the march Meyer tested his signal crew for the first time under field conditions.

With the impending Civil War, troops were withdrawn from military posts in New Mexico throughout the spring and summer of 1861 and concentrated along the Rio Grande to prepare for an expected confederate attack. Colonel Fauntleroy resigned from the U.S. Army to join the confederate Army and Fort Fauntleroy was renamed Fort Lyon on September 25, 1861. Shortly thereafter it was determined that Fort Lyon no longer served any useful purpose and the troops were withdrawn. A mail station was maintained at the post and throughout the civil War it was referred to as Fort Fauntleroy in official dispatches.

Brevet Brigadier General James H. Carleton, who became commander of the Department of New Mexico on September 18, 1862, was convinced that the best solution to the Indian problem in the Territory was the establishment of reservations. A reservation for the Navajos designated Fort Sumner (National Register 8-74) was planned at the Bosque Redondo on the Pecos River. On October 22, 1862 Fort Wingate named for Captain Benjamin Wingate who died of wounds received in the Battle of Val Verde and earlier had served at Fort Fauntleroy, was established at a site near Ojo del Gallo, sixty miles southeast of the abandoned Fort Lyon, in preparation for the campaign against the Navajos to be led by Colonel Christopher (Kit) Carson. Building materials for the new fort were salvaged from the abandoned Fort Lyon.

The campaign against the Navajos began in the early summer of 1863, continued through the winter, and by the spring of 1864, Indians in large numbers voluntarily surrendered, making the journey to the Bosque Redondo Reservation by way of Fort Wingate. In 1868 after years of debate and study, it was finally decided that the Navajos should be returned to a reservation in their homeland and on June 18, 1868, a ten-mile long column escorted by four companies of cavalry left Bosque Redondo arriving at Fort Wingate by the end of the month.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Bailey, Lynn R. Bosque Redondo, an American Concentration Camp.
Pasadena, California: Socio-Technical Books, 1970.
- Frazer, Robert W. Forts of the West. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1965.
- James, D. Clayton The Years of MacArthur, V.1, 1880-1941 Boston: Houghton - Mifflin, 1970. (see continuation sheet)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY approx. 13 acres *see continuation sheet*

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,2	72,3	60,0	3,92,7	740	B	1,2	72,3	6,0,0	3,92,7	1,0,0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING	
C	1,2	72,2	8,7,5	3,92,7	1,0,0	D	1,2	72,2	8,7,5	3,92,7	7,4,0
	ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING			ZONE	EASTING		NORTHING	

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Beginning at a point where State Highway 400 crosses the arroyo, the boundary follows the arroyo for a distance of 1000', then runs south-east a distance of 400', then east southeast a distance of 450', east northeast a distance of 1900', northeast a distance of 1000', north northeast a distance of 1200', then west southwest a distance of 2900' intersecting State Highway 400, following the highway to the point of beginning.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Sylvia L. Cook, Architectural Historian May 19, 1977

ORGANIZATION

DATE

State Planning Office - Historic Preservation 827-5191

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

515 Don Gaspar

STATE

CITY OR TOWN

New Mexico 87503

Santa Fe,

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES

NO

NONE

Thomas W. Merlan 8-22-77
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is National State Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

Sidney J. Spitzel

TITLE

Federal Representative for Bureau of Indian Affairs

DATE

10/18/77

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

Robert B. Pettig

Atkinson

DATE

5/26/78

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

ATTEST:

William J. ...

DATE

26 May 1978

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 1

The hospital was built from plans for a twenty-four bed hospital given in Circular No. 2, Surgeon-General's Office, July 27, 1871. The adobe walls built on stone foundations, were 36 inches thick at the base and 24 inches at the top. Construction continued as new buildings were needed at the post, including a club house, quarters for married soldiers and other service buildings.

Fort Wingate in the 1880's and 1890's was probably a typical frontier military establishment of the period. Many officers and men assigned to Fort Wingate did not remember it as their favorite post. In September 1890, Lieutenant John J. Pershing, then assigned to Fort Wingate wrote to Julius Penn, "this post is a S.O.B. and no question--tumbled down, old quarters, though Stots [Lt. John M. Stotsenburg] is repairing as fast as he can. The winters are severe....it is always bleak and the surrounding country is barren absolutely..."

On July 2, 1896 a fire swept through the barracks, completely destroying them and the buildings west of the parade ground, including the hospital. Shortly after the turn of the century, two new barracks were constructed of the local red sandstone along the north side of the parade ground. Each E-shaped building had two barracks wings on either side of the kitchen and dining wing, with a two-story porch extending along the front of the building, facing the parade ground.

In 1914-15 after its deactivation it was used as an internment camp for some 4,000 refugees from the Mexican revolution. No remains of the camp, a fenced enclosure north of the post, are extant.

After the post was transferred to the Indian Service for use as a boarding school for Navajo children, a story and a half red sandstone building was constructed between the two barracks north of the parade ground as a kitchen and dining room. A large red sandstone barn with a hayloft and two adjacent silos was built near the northeast corner of the post. East of the 1883 adobe clubhouse, are a red sandstone power plant and a U-shaped maintenance building. Both of these buildings have hipped roofs while the barn has a gabled roof. A one-story flat-roofed stone building was constructed west of the parade ground in 1937 for administrative offices and classrooms.

Until the late 1950's Fort Wingate was one of the best preserved of the frontier military posts in the Southwest. In the years from 1958-60, the Bureau of Indian Affairs razed the officers quarters along the south side of the parade grounds and one of the barracks to allow for the construction of more modern school facilities. More recently, in January 1976, the kitchen-dining hall was razed.

The oldest remaining building at the fort is the club house, Building #61, constructed in 1883. The one-story adobe building is located north-east of the parade ground and is now boarded-up and deteriorating. One of

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the barracks, Building #46, remains at the northeast corner of the Parade Grounds. North of the barracks are a row of turn of the century officers quarters. Among the buildings remaining from the early school period are the barn and silos, power house, and maintenance building, all of which are in need of repair, and the more recent administration building which continues to be used. There are three dormitories south of the parade ground, now the school playground, with a fourth dormitory to the north, in addition to several classroom buildings, the school kitchen, and a multipurpose building, all of which have been constructed since 1960.

Northeast of the fort is the post cemetery. All military burials were removed to the Santa Fe National Cemetery in 1915. It still contains graves of Mexican soldiers who died during their internment at Fort Wingate and the cemetery is still used for the burial of Navajo veterans.

Item # 8

The garrison at Fort Wingate was now no longer needed and the post was abandoned and the garrison transferred to the site of Fort Fauntleroy, designated Fort Wingate at the time of its reoccupation in the summer of 1868. A large and active installation, its primary purpose was to maintain order on the Navajo reservation. It also helped protect travelers who passed by the fort and later guarded crews building the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad when it was extended westward from Albuquerque. Although the Army was fighting the Apaches to the south, Fort Wingate's role in the later Indian Wars was limited to providing Navajo scouts and incarcerating Apache prisoners.

In the two decades following the Civil War, the Army's main units constituted a frontier police force and its aggregate strength seldom exceeded 25,000. Equipment was difficult to obtain, salaries were low, and promotions were rare, even in the cavalry, which gained most of the glory in the Indian wars. With a mean strength of officers and enlisted men of 288 in 1870-71, the number of men dropped to 161 the following year. In 1881-82, the average strength of the 13th Infantry was about 440, with 248 desertions

One of the officers of the 13th Infantry was Captain Arthur MacArthur, commander of Company K, who served at Fort Wingate from the summer of 1880 until February 1884 when he was transferred to Fort Selden in southern New Mexico. With MacArthur at Fort Wingate were his wife and sons, the youngest son, Douglas, arriving at Fort Wingate as an infant. According to his Reminiscences, Douglas MacArthur's earliest memories were of the 300 mile journey from Fort Wingate to Fort Selden.

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PAGE 3

John J. Pershing, then a lieutenant with the 6th cavalry, was assigned to Fort Wingate from January until September 1889, and again from August to December 1890. He spent four years in the Territory of New Mexico at Forts Bayard, Stanton and Wingate following his graduation from West Point in 1886. When he left Fort Wingate he was sent with the 6th Cavalry to the Dakotas to fight the Sioux.

After the cessation of hostilities with the Indians and the establishment of law and order in the Territory, frontier military establishments were gradually abandoned. Fort Wingate was evacuated in 1911 except for a small detachment which remained until March 19, 1912 when the post was placed in charge of a caretaker. The fort was briefly reoccupied in 1914-15 by some 4,000 refugees from the Mexican revolution. The Huertistas were remnants of the Mexican Federal Army loyal to provisional Mexican president Victoriano Huerta and their families. They were interned in a large tent encampment north of the fort, arriving at Fort Wingate in May 1914. In a telegram dated September 15, 1914, Pancho Villa invited the internees to return to Mexico if they settled in areas controlled by his army. The majority of the refugees returned to Mexico in 1915, while some who feared for their lives remained in El Paso.

In 1918 the post was transferred to the Ordnance Department, designate Wingate Ordnance Depot, and was used for the storage of high explosives. The Ordnance Depot was moved to new facilities closer to the railroad and in 1925 the Fort was transferred to the Indian Service for use as a school.

Until the late 1950's one of the best preserved military establishments in the Southwest, Fort Wingate is now of limited architectural significance because many of the buildings were razed. The importance of the fort is primarily its role in southwestern frontier history and because of the individuals at the fort who later achieved military prominence.

Item Number 9

McNitt, Frank Navajo Wars: Military Campaigns, Slave Raids and Reprisals. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1972.

Smythe, Donald, S.J. "John J. Pershing: Frontier Cavalryman." New Mexico Historical Review, 38 (1963), 220-43.

U.S. War Department. Surgeon-General's office. A Report on Barracks and Hospitals, with Descriptions of Military Posts Circular no. 4 Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1870.

A Report on the Hygiene of the United States Army, with Description of Military Posts Circular No. 8. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1875.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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CONTINUATION SHEET

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FORT WINGATE HISTORIC DISTRICT
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

1. Revised boundary description

a. Beginning at a point where the main road into Fort Wingate intersects with the street north of the row of living quarters, the boundary follows the street W-SW until it intersects with a second road leading to Fort Wingate; it then follows this road S-SE until it intersects with a street south of the living quarters; it follows this street to a point mid-way between a modern dormitory and the remaining foundations of the dining hall; it continues mid-way between these two structures to the point of intersection with the road around the parade ground; it follows this road in a counter-clockwise direction and continues N-NW past the parade ground to a point mid-way between Building #61 and a modern multi-purpose building; it continues E-NE mid-way between these two buildings to the point of intersection with a street; it follows this street S-SE to a road leading to the cemetery; it follows the road E-NE to a point 40 feet beyond Building #88; it continues N-NW to a point mid-way between Buildings 161 and 162; it continues W-SW between these buildings to the point of beginning.

b. A second boundary is the fence now surrounding the cemetery east of the Fort.

The boundaries are shown on the enclosed sketch map.

2) The total acreage is approximately 27 acres (10.9 Hectares) including the cemetery -

3) The UTM coordinates are as follows:

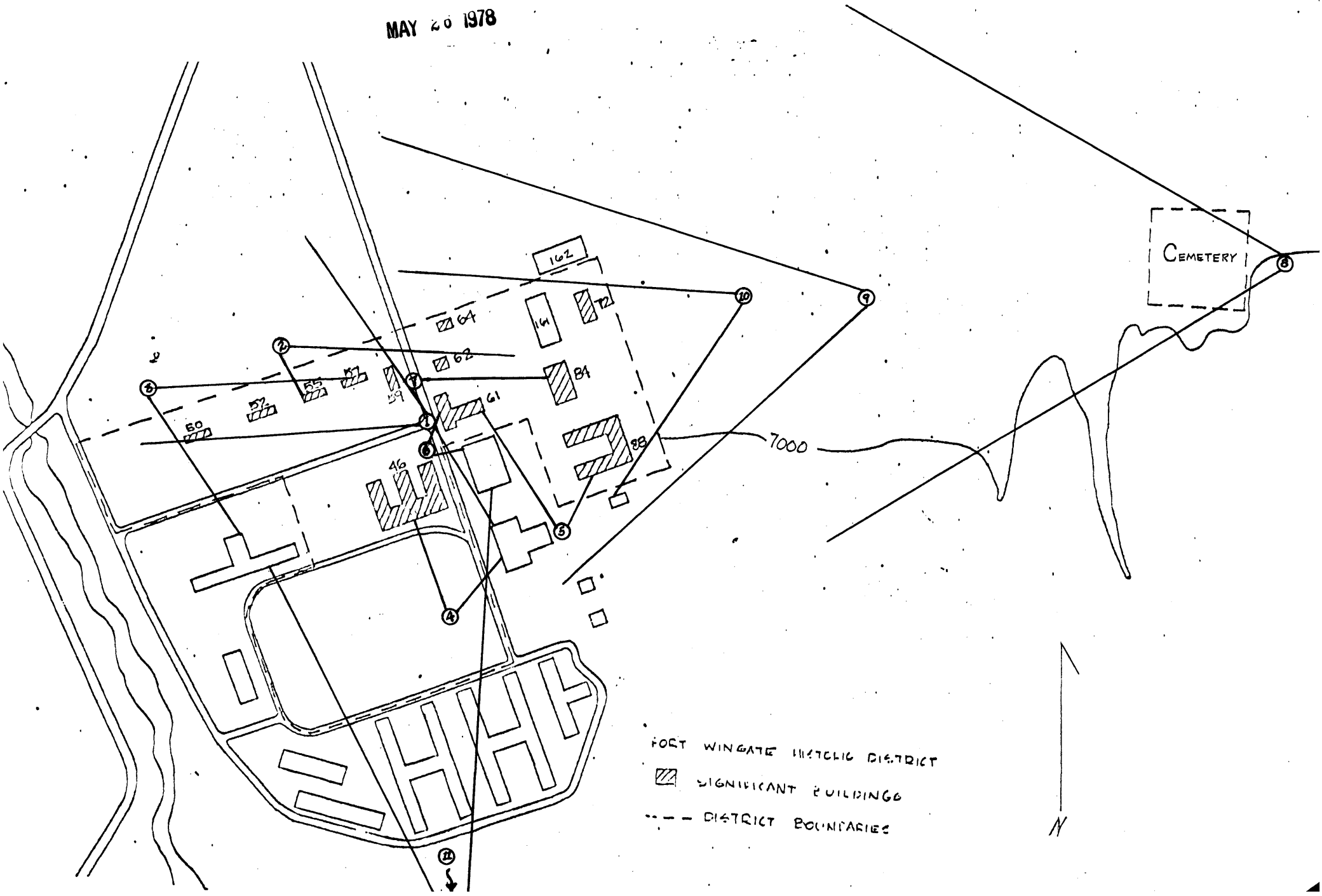
Zone 12	
Easting	Northing
A. 723330	3927620
B. 722900	3927420
C. 723060	3927300
D. 723120	3927200
E. 723290	3927290
F. 723400	3927490
Cemetery	
723700	3927580

4) Supplemental photographs which show the relationship of the buildings are enclosed. The direction of the camera is indicated on an enclosed sketch map.

FORT WINGATE HISTORIC DISTRICT
PHOTOGRAPH LOCATION MAP

no scale

MAY 20 1978

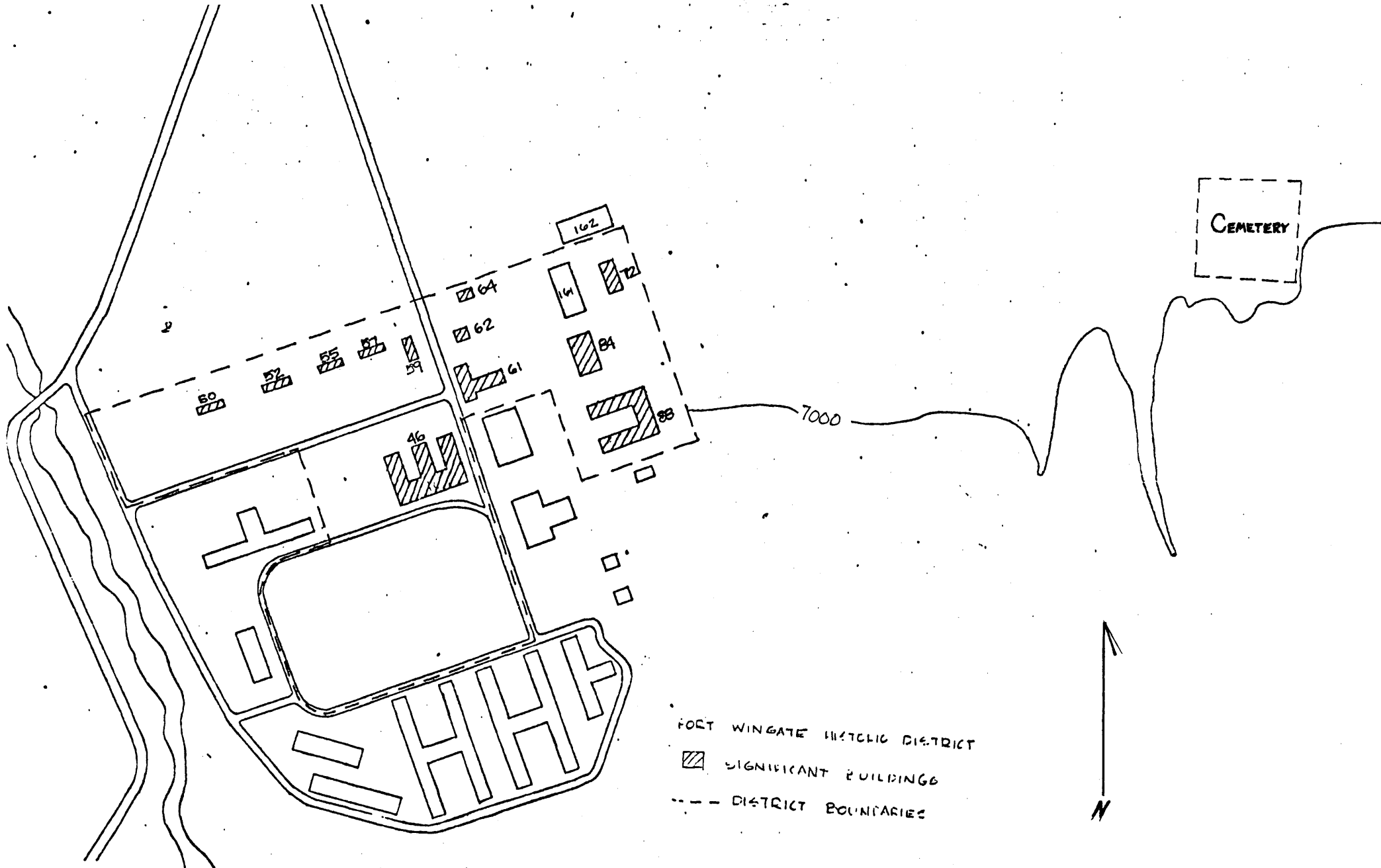


FORT WINGATE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 [shaded box] SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS
 [dashed line] DISTRICT BOUNDARIES



FORT WINGATE HISTORIC DISTRICT
PROPERTY BOUNDRY DETAIL
LOCATION OF SIGNIFICANT BUILDINGS

no scale



**FORT WINGATE HISTORIC DISTRICT
PROPERTY BOUNDRIES**

**FORT WINGATE QUADRANGLE
U.S.G.S. 7.5 MINUTE
N 3522.5 - W10830/7.5
1963**

U.T.M. References

ZONE 12

A.	E. 723330	N. 3927620
B.	E. 722900	N. 3927420
C.	E. 723060	N. 3927300
D.	E. 723120	N. 3927200
E.	E. 723290	N. 3927290
F.	E. 723400	N. 3927490
CEMETERY	E. 723700	N. 3927580

**APPROXIMATE ACREAGE - 27 Acres
(10.9 Hectares)**

