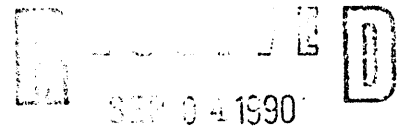


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER

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

1. Name of Property

historic name The James H. McClintock House
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 323 East Willetta Street N/A not for publication
city, town Phoenix N/A vicinity
state Arizona code AZ county Maricopa code 013 zip code 85004

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
		<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: _____
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Shereen Lesner 8/28/90
Signature of certifying official Date
State Historic Preservation Officer
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:) _____
Alan Byers 10/4/90
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
for



6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwellingCurrent Functions (enter categories from instructions)
DOMESTIC/single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/
bungalow

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Concrete
walls Stuccoed brick

roof Shingled

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.**SUMMARY:**

The McClintock House is located at 323 East Willetta Street in Phoenix, Maricopa County, Arizona. Built in 1911 for Colonel James H. McClintock, distinguished historian, journalist, and soldier, the house served as his place of residence until shortly before his death in 1934. The property includes three buildings. The bungalow-style house and its carriage house retain their historic appearance and contribute to the character of the property. A small cinder block duplex apartment in the back yard is of post-historic construction and does not contribute to the historic character of the property.

SETTING:

The McClintock House is located in an area known historically as the Evans Addition, a neighborhood bounded by McDowell, 7th, and Roosevelt streets and Central Avenue in Phoenix. This quarter section was platted in 1887 by J.T. Simms as Central Place. Parcels in Central Place were unusually large for their day -- measuring 200 by 245 ft and 200 by 310 ft --but they were intended primarily for sale to developers. Developers then subdivided these parcels into piecemeal residential lots over the next 40 years. Although Simms, an affluent farmer and rancher, lived within his addition in a mansion on Central Avenue, the subdivision remained otherwise unoccupied until 1907. Circa 1907-1909 the Evans Addition began to fill in as a residential neighborhood as it became attractive to Phoenicians wealthy enough to afford the \$2,000 to \$5,000 price tags on homes there. In early 1909 Central Place/the Evans Addition was resurveyed, resubdivided, and renamed East Evergreen.

The Evans Addition (along with its neighbor to the south, the Churchill Addition) was the subject of a historic resource survey conducted in 1987-1988 for the City of Phoenix. The neighborhood is not considered viable as a historic district because of loss of integrity caused by recent construction and demolition. However, a few buildings which possess significance and retain integrity are considered individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The McClintock House is one of these.

8. Statement of Significance

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

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

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

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

COMMUNICATIONS/journalism

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT/the study of AZ history

Period of Significance

1911-1934

Significant Dates

1911

Cultural Affiliation

NA

Significant Person

Colonel James H. McClintock

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

SUMMARY:

The McClintock House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion B for its association with Colonel James H. McClintock, distinguished historian, journalist, and soldier. McClintock lived in the house at 323 East Willetta from the date of its construction in 1911 until shortly before his death in 1934. The property is the residence best associated with the productive years of McClintock's life. The period of significance for the property is 1911 to 1934, marking its years of association with the prominent Arizonan.

During cultural resource compliance investigations for the Inner Loop Corridor in 1981, the Keeper of the National Register formally determined the McClintock House to be eligible for the Register under Criterion B. The house has not changed in appearance since the determination was reached nine years ago.

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Association with Colonel James H. McClintock, Historian, Journalist, and Soldier.

James Harvey McClintock was born in Sacramento, California, on February 23, 1864. His father, John McClintock, was a grain shipper and Sacramento City Auditor. His mother, Sarah G. (Brittingham) was a California immigrant from Maryland.

James came to Arizona Territory on June 12, 1879 at age 15, arriving on one of the first passenger trains into Maricopa. He had planned to be a mechanical engineer on the Southern Pacific Railroad and was pursuing an engineering degree at the University of California at Berkeley when he started the Arizona "vacation" that was to continue the rest of his life. In Arizona he first worked for his brother Charles E. McClintock, publisher of the Phoenix Herald (later absorbed by the Arizona Republican, forerunner of today's Arizona Republic).

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

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 # _____

See continuation sheet

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository:

State Historic Preservation Office
800 W. Washington, Phoenix AZ 85007

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 0.5 acres

UTM References

A 12 400980 3703000
 Zone Easting Northing

C _____

B _____
 Zone Easting Northing

D _____

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated property occupies a Phoenix city lot described as follows:

EAST EVERGREEN, LOT TEN (10), BLOCK FOURTEEN (14) according to Book 3 of Maps, page 53, records of Maricopa County, Arizona; Parcel 111-37-030. The lot measures approximately 325 by 70 ft.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes the entire city lot that has historically been associated with the McClintock property.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Laurie Hennicker; edited by Pat Stein
 organization property owner; AZ SHPO date May, 1990
 street & number 323 East Willetta Street telephone (602) 254-7676
 city or town Phoenix state AZ zip code 85004

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SITE AND LANDSCAPING:

The house, carriage house, and duplex are located on a lot measuring 325 by 70 ft. The most prominent features of its landscaping are juniper and mulberry trees which bracket the front entryway and date palms which line the street. Yucca and other xerophytic vegetation punctuate the front and side bases of the house. In the back yard are chinaberry, palm, and grapefruit trees.

Although the property now has minimal landscaping, this was not the case when the McClintocks lived there. Letters of correspondence from Mrs. Dorothy McClintock, a botanist, indicate that the yard contained peach, pecan, fig, grapefruit, date, and apricot trees, and grapes, tulips, castor beans, roses, mums, blackberries, pumpkins, and tomato plants. Of these, only the date palms and grapefruit remain. The loss of vegetation has been the most significant post-historic change to the exterior of the property.

A concrete slab within the front sidewalk indicates where two iron rings were formerly used to tether horses. Following the loss of one ring, its partner was removed for safekeeping and is now displayed in the parlor china closet.

A prominent feature of the front yard is a plaque, erected in 1981 by the Arizona Historical Society and the Arizona Republic/Phoenix Gazette, which states:

This large 1 1/2 story bungalow was built in 1911 by Colonel James McClintock, noted journalist, soldier, civic leader, author, successful farmer, Justice of the Peace, Phoenix postmaster and State Historian from 1917 to 1922. McClintock came to Arizona in 1879 at age fifteen to join his brother on the Salt River Herald, the Valley's first newspaper. He also participated in the establishment of the Arizona Republic and was connected with many other papers throughout the Territory. An officer with Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders, he later commanded the Arizona National Guard.

HOUSE - EXTERIOR

The McClintock House is a one-and-a-half-story bungalow of stuccoed brick. The house is of rectangular plan with a steeply pitched gable roof. Two large dormers, bracketed at the gable head and eaves and located at the north (main elevation) and south sides, define open sleeping porches on the second story. A full porch extends across the front of the

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first floor. A chimney from the parlor fireplace projects from the west roof. Also on the west elevation is a bay window with a bracketed dormer above.

The main entryway on the front porch is not centrally located but rather offset toward the east, and its door has eight panes of beveled glass. Exterior wooden stairs which once led to the south sleeping porch have been removed. Other than the loss of the stairs and landscape vegetation, the exterior of the house retains its historic appearance.

All windows are wooden and original. Nearly all the windows are sash. Exceptions occur in the parlor, where windows flanking the fireplace swing inward, and in the two bathrooms, where windows slide horizontally into walls.

HOUSE - INTERIOR:

The house includes a cellar, a full first story, and a half-second story.

The cellar is small, allowing for limited storage and tight access to plumbing and the furnace. The furnace is original, as is the ornate iron grille which allows heat to circulate up through hardwood floors to the stories above. Plumbing is original and in good working order.

The first story contains an entrance hall, bathroom, parlor, dining room, breakfast room, and kitchen, with a small service porch off the kitchen. All rooms have plastered walls, and, for the most part, original panel doors, including panel doors on kitchen cabinetry. Hardware is brass and most doorknobs are clear glass. Knobs which have received sunlight have turned a pale amethyst color, indicating a pre-1917 date of manufacture.

An interesting feature of the house is a servants' stairwell, one of three stairways connecting the first and second floors. Notable features of the kitchen include a built-in flour bin and a tin-lined and ventilated bread drawer.

The parlor is the most impressive room of the house. It features a fieldstone fireplace with wooden mantle, a built-in china closet with glass doors, and original light fixtures controlled by mother-of-pearl push buttons.

The second floor has a square central hall with two long passageways leading to the north and south sleeping porches. There are four bedrooms and a large bathroom off the central hallway; McClintock's insurance records indicate that the northeast room once served as his library. All of the bedroom doors and bathrooms have transoms. Three

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bedrooms have two closets each, and a small bedroom has one closet. Both of the master bedrooms have their own wash sinks. The floors are hardwood supported by closely spaced 4 x 4 inch beams. The bathroom features a laundry chute on the left side of the sink. On each side of an enormous medicine cabinet are ventilation shafts into the south sleeping porch. While rooms of the first floor have 10 1/2 ft ceilings, those of the second are of varying heights, all with sloping ceilings. For this reason the bungalow is categorized as having one-and-a-half stories.

CARRIAGE HOUSE:

The carriage house is of wooden construction with clapboard siding. The building has a shingled gable roof and a concrete floor. The main (north) elevation features two doors. The eastern door rides an overhead sliding rail while the western one swings out on a wheel.

Two cement tracks leading from the sidewalk to the carriage house enabled a buggy to ride the rails while the horse walked on the center ground. In this way, horse droppings could be easily raked. The tracks are still in place.

The carriage house was undoubtedly constructed for "Texas", McClintock's beloved stallion. McClintock purchased the horse in Texas in 1898 and took him to Cuba where both served in the Spanish-American War. Despite his own injury in the war, McClintock managed to bring his wartime companion back to Arizona. He described the steed as having "a glossy coat and tail of pristine glory." "Texas" died in Arizona on January 14, 1912.

ALTERATIONS/INTEGRITY:

Two minor changes have altered the exterior appearance of the property. First, most of the non-native vegetation which was Dorothy McClintock's pride and joy has died and not been replaced. Second, exterior wooden stairs that once led to the south sleeping porch have been removed.

Changes to the interior of the house have been more extensive but have not resulted in loss of integrity for the property as a whole. After 1941, the building was used as a boarding house, and several alterations mark its conversion from a single-family dwelling. A main stairwell which once led from the entrance hall to the second floor was removed. A gas furnace was installed on what had been this stairwell's landing. A door which once led from the kitchen to a pantry was altered to lead to cellar stairs instead.

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The ceiling of the service porch was dropped from 10 1/2 ft to approximately 7 ft. A door leading to the dining room was sealed, and a new doorway was cut into the first-story bathroom. What had been a serving counter pass-through between the parlor and the dining room was closed and converted into a china closet.

The carriage house has suffered structural damage from termites but is architecturally intact and contributes to the historic feeling of the McClintock property

NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE:

Near the rear of the property is a small, one-story cinder block duplex, constructed since 1941. Vacant for some time now, it is barely visible from the street side (north side) of the property. It does not contribute to the historic character of the McClintock property.

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His brother's death in 1881 marked the beginning of a period of rapid change for young James. In 1882 he worked for the Globe Chronicle, then, in 1885, moved to Prescott to join his mother and sister Georgie. Georgie worked for Whipple Barracks as a military telegrapher and James got a job there as clerk during the Geronimo campaign. He moved to Tempe in 1886, was appointed Justice of the Peace, and resumed his formal education by enrolling in Tempe Normal School (today known as Arizona State University). He was a member of the school's first graduating class, the Class of 1887, which included only four students. After graduation he taught briefly in the Tempe and Pleasant Valley public schools.

McClintock became associated with the Arizona Republican party early in his career and remained a loyal party member throughout his life. He participated in the first Arizona Republican party council ever held in Arizona Territory, in 1881. His strong party loyalty and outstanding leadership qualities soon secured him prestigious posts. His first political appointment came at the age of 22 with his appointment as Tempe's Justice of the Peace. In 1889 at age 25, McClintock, along with County Surveyor W. M. Breckinridge and farmer John R. Norton, was appointed by the Maricopa County Board of Supervisors to scout for reservoir sites in central Arizona; this party discovered and platted the site of the future Roosevelt Dam. In 1896 McClintock served as Arizona representative to the National Irrigation Congress, and it was largely through his influence that the Roosevelt site was selected. For a third of a century McClintock was a member of the State Republican Committee and served, for a term, as its treasurer and chairman. The culmination of his service to the Republican party came in 1922 when he was his party's candidate for the office of United States Senator. Henry Ashurst defeated him by a vote of 39,722 to 21,358.

McClintock became a particularly influential voice for the Republican party as his career in journalism developed. In 1890 he became a correspondent for the Los Angeles Times (under Harrison Gray Otis, President and General Manager), which then had a circulation exceeding 28,000 on weekdays and 45,000 on Sundays. McClintock continued reporting with the Times for the next 25 years. He was also correspondent to a host of newspapers in Phoenix, Prescott, Globe, Tempe, Tucson, and El Paso. In 1894 he opened an office as a writer and said "at last I [am] accumulating money, instead of experience" (Phoenix Republic May 11, 1934). His journalistic talents remained in demand throughout his life.

When the Spanish-American War broke out in April of 1898, McClintock and William O. "Buckey" O'Neill assisted Governor McCord in recruiting a cavalry regiment to fight the "splendid little war." McClintock recruited in the southern part of the Territory while O'Neill worked the northern part. The battalion, consisting of two troops totaling 215 men, became part of the First United States Volunteer Cavalry, better known as

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Roosevelt's "Rough Riders". In gratitude for their service, the Governor nominated O'Neill and McClintock as captains to command Troops "A" and "B" respectively. Alexander O. Brodie, a West Point graduate and former head of the Arizona National Guard, was placed in charge of the entire battalion with the rank of major.

O'Neill, who claimed that "the Spanish bullet has never been molded that will kill Buckey O'Neill", but who, alas, also believed that an officer should never take cover, was in fact killed in the open by a Spanish bullet. At Guasimas, Cuba on June 24, 1898, McClintock narrowly escaped the same fate when he took three bullets in the leg. He was sent to the military hospital at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island and honorably discharged on Thanksgiving Day. His valiant service earned him the rank of brevet major but cost him the full use of his limb. He walked with a cane for the rest of his life. "My shortened left leg still reminds me of Cuba", McClintock wrote in 1933.

Returning to Arizona he reentered journalism and, in June of 1900, married Dorothy G. Bacon of Palo Alto, California. Dorothy held a Master's degree in botany from Stanford University. During her years in Arizona (1900 until her death in 1941) she worked on the classification of Southwestern flora and authored a pamphlet on the subject. She was one of the founders of the Woman's Club of Phoenix, the Arizona Federation of Women's Clubs, and the Phoenix Library Association, and helped bring a Carnegie Library to Phoenix. "Dolly" and "Jamesy", as they called each other, had no children.

Nineteen hundred and two became a banner year for James as his military service was rewarded by two political appointments. In April he was named Postmaster of Phoenix by Theodore Roosevelt. McClintock served three such presidential appointments, intermittently totaling 12 1/2 years from 1902 to 1933. During his tenure as Postmaster, six rural routes were installed, a new Federal building/Post Office was constructed (at a cost of \$170,000), his staff grew from 12 to 40, and the annual income of his office grew from \$27,000 to \$150,000. Also in 1902 Governor Alexander Brodie appointed him Colonel of the First Arizona Infantry, a position he held until 1910. He commanded his regiment during a tumultuous period of labor unrest in Arizona's copper mines.

If ever an Arizonan deserved the title of Renaissance Man, that person was "Colonel Jim", as his friends called him. In the first two decades of 1900 he:

- was Adjutant General of Arizona, appointed by Governor J. H. Kibbey in 1907; in this capacity he led his troops to quash the 1917 miners' strike;
- was an editorial representative to the Los Angeles Times and the El Paso Herald;
- wrote special literary pieces and magazine articles for numerous national and local periodicals;

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- took a keen interest in archaeological research, and served as President of the Arizona Folklore Association and the Arizona Archaeological Society; he was also a member of the Phoenix Archaeological Commission;
- was a member of the Phoenix Board of Trade, acting as its Director and also as Chairman of its Advertising Committee;
- served as President of the Rough Riders' Association and became its first Historian.

Colonel McClintock is perhaps best remembered for his contributions to the study of Arizona history. In 1916, the S. J. Clarke Company published his three-volume history called Arizona: Prehistoric, Aboriginal, Pioneer, Modern, a monumental study of the youngest state. The following year he was appointed State Historian, a post he held until January 1, 1923. In 1921 he published Mormon Settlement in Arizona. Although not a Mormon himself, McClintock saw his work garner praise from members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

Colonel McClintock lived in the house at 323 East Willetta from 1911 until March of 1934, when he suffered a stroke. Hoping that a change of climate would be beneficial to the colonel's failing health, he and Dorothy went first to San Diego but failed to gain admittance to the veterans' hospital there because of overcrowding. They proceeded to Sawtelle, in West Los Angeles, where the colonel was admitted to the National Soldiers' Home. When he succumbed on May 10, 1934 at the age of 70, the state he had loved and served flew its flags at half-mast.

Many Arizona places honor the memory of this illustrious pioneer: McClintock Hall at Arizona State University; McClintock Road and High School in Tempe; and McClintock Canyon Draw, Ridge, and Spring, all in Coconino County. However, no property is as closely associated with his productive life as the brick bungalow at 323 East Willetta.

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Section number 9 Page 2

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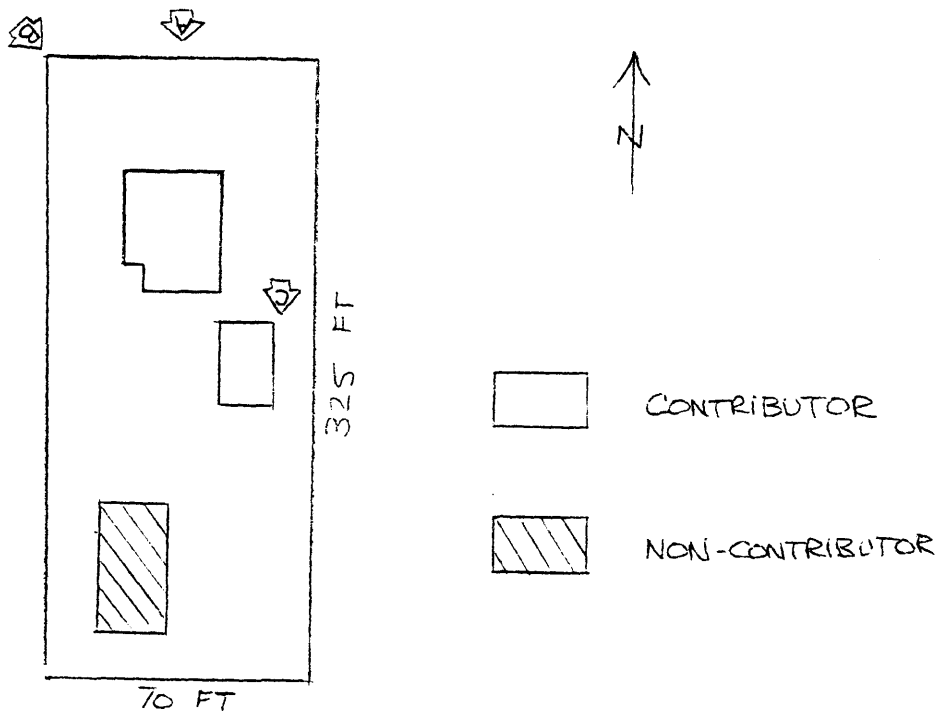
Photographs
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Photographs

1.
 - 1) The James H. McClintock House
 - 2) Phoenix, AZ
 - 3) Photographer unknown
 - 4) Circa 1900
 - 5) Arizona Department of Library, Archives, and Public Records
 - 6) Colonel James H. McClintock
 - 7) NA

The following information is the same for photographs 2 through 5:

- 1) The James H. McClintock House
 - 2) Phoenix, AZ
 - 3) Michael Volckmann
 - 4) February 14, 1990
 - 5) M. Volckmann, 545 West Portland, Phoenix, AZ 85003
2.
 - 6) View toward south, showing main elevation of McClintock House
 - 7) See "A" on accompanying sketch map
3.
 - 6) View toward southeast, showing main and west elevations of McClintock House
 - 7) See "B" on accompanying sketch map
4.
 - 6) Interior view of built-in china closet in parlor.
 - 7) NA
5.
 - 6) View toward south, showing northeast corner of the carriage house
 - 7) See "C" on accompanying sketch map.



Sketch map of the James H. McClintock property, Phoenix, AZ, showing contributing and non-contributing resources. Arrows with letters denote direction of photographs.