

the period of significance that would associate them with the notable baseball teams of the 25th Infantry and 9th Cavalry. Evaluating integrity based on its architectural significance only, the Officers' grandstand is evaluated not eligible for NRHP listing due to alterations and missing features. Historic photos show a canopy structure over the Officers' grandstand similar to the extant structure on the Enlisted Men's grandstand, stadium-style folding seats, and hand railings. The original railings are extant though modified where originally connected to canopy supports and neither the canopy nor the seats are extant.





Figure 4-5. Officers' Grandstand (31123), Brock Field



Figure 4-6. Officers' Grandstand under construction. From WPA Photo Album, Fort Huachuca Museum and Archives.

Infrastructure Resources

A number of WPA projects at Huachuca are related to water or drainage conveyance and transportation. These infrastructure resources were built using WPA funding, but also may have used CCC labor under the direction of a skilled mason hired out of the Bisbee employment office. The bridge over Huachuca Creek is constructed of poured concrete and stone masonry piers with a poured concrete deck. The bridge was expanded to two lanes at an unknown date, evidenced by the flat underside and masonry piers on the downstream side and the arched openings and concrete piers on the upstream side. The addition has impacted the historic integrity; however the original design, materials, and workmanship are still visible. The bridge does not have sufficient individual significance, but rather is representative of the collective drainage infrastructure projects at Huachuca. The SPRR embankment on Whiteside Road was constructed to raise the Southern Pacific railroad spur out of a low-lying area. The raised embankment has poured concrete and rubble wall construction with fieldstone veneer facing. Although originally intended to convey railroad traffic, the embankment now has asphalt-paved Whiteside Road on top. The SPRR embankment is significant under Criterion A for its association with the WPA and CCC era at Huachuca and has sufficient integrity of design, materials, workmanship, setting, location, and feeling. The system of drainage ditches and access structures along Grierson Road to the rear of the Officers' Quarters Row is another WPA infrastructure resource at Huachuca. Other WPA projects constructed garages and maid housing along Grierson. The stone lined drainage ditches, culverts, stairs, and coal boxes were constructed in conjunction with the other projects. A stone-faced retaining wall was also constructed between Grierson and an earlier officers' pool. The system of ditches and access structures along Grierson are significant under Criterion A as representing WPA and CCC projects at Huachuca. The ditches and access structures retain high levels of integrity and still serve to convey storm runoff and allow access to garages and backyards from Grierson. The coal boxes are the only feature no longer in use, but most are extant. Therefore the SPRR embankment on Whiteside Road and the system of ditches and access structures along Grierson are recommended NRHP eligible.



Figure 4-7. Bridge over Huachuca Creek.



Figure 4-8. SPRR Embankment.

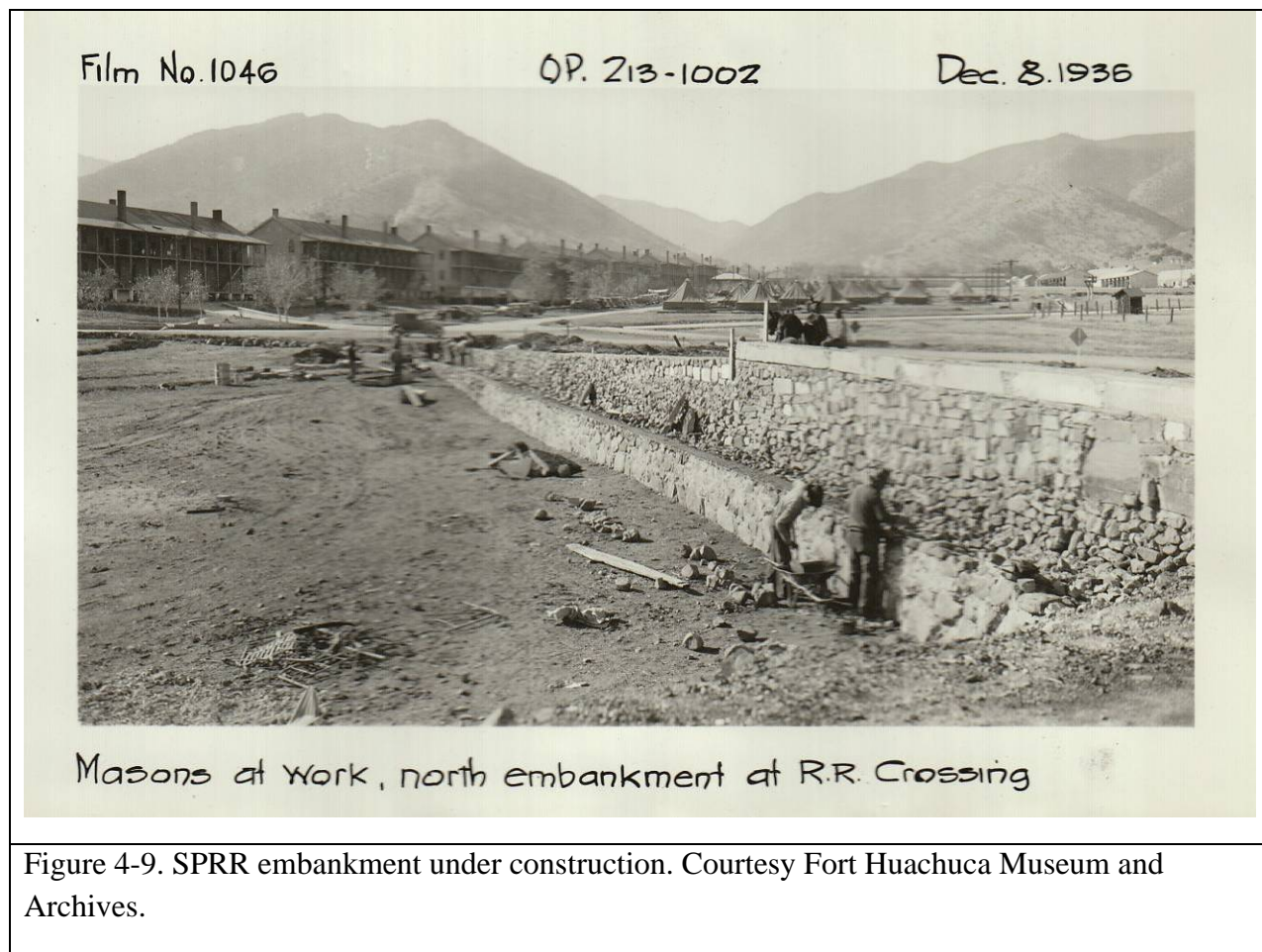




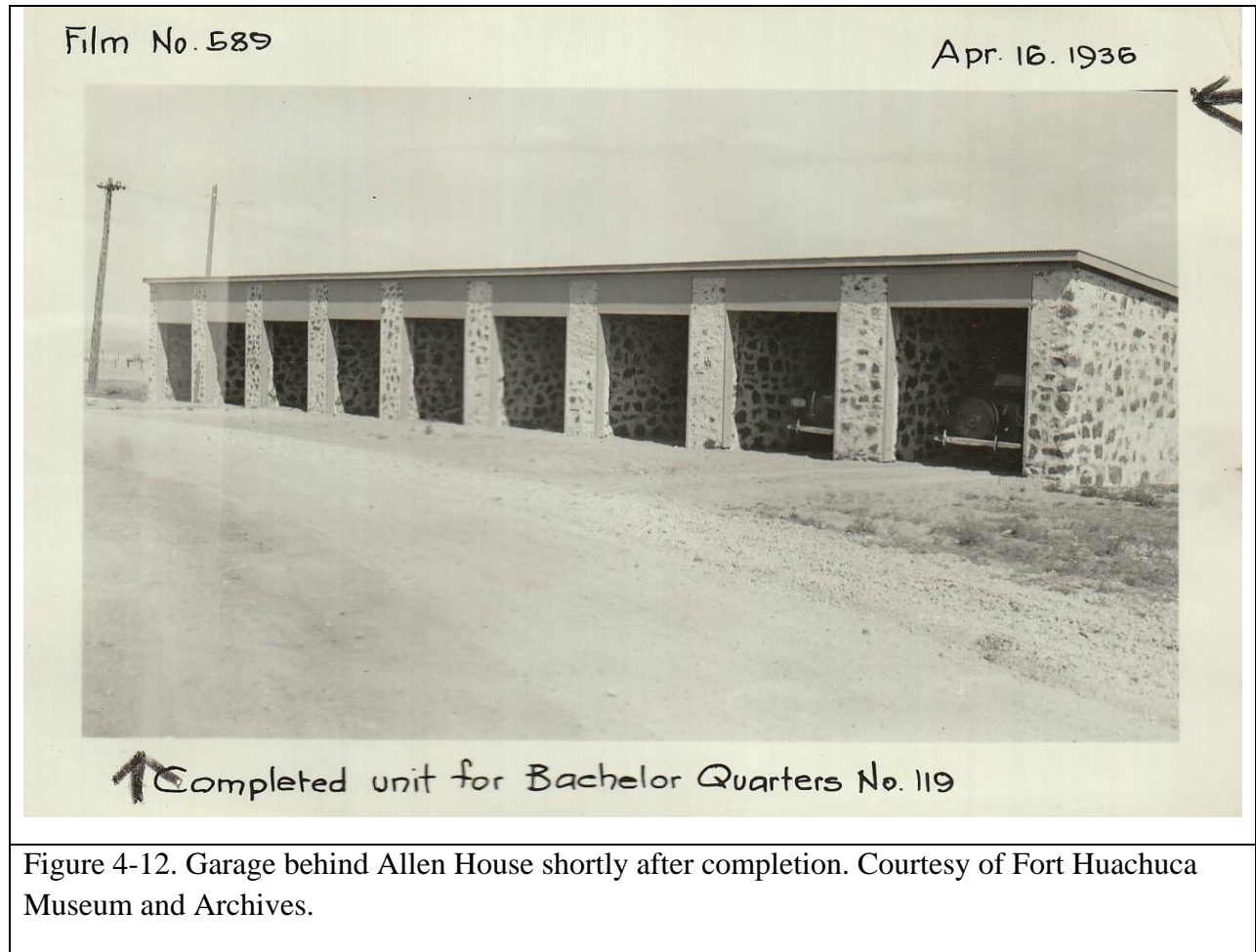
Figure 4-10. Ditches along Grierson Street

WPA New Construction

Along with upgrades and renovations to existing buildings at Huachuca, the WPA funded new construction projects enabled the fort to meet its growing needs. The Million Dollar Barracks was the largest and most visible of these new construction projects, but many other smaller, support buildings were also built. The largest concentration of these structures is located along Grierson Road, to the rear of the row of Officers' Quarters facing the main parade ground, and includes the maid quarters and garages. The WPA funded the construction of one-, two-, four, and nine-bay garages, with the largest located behind Allen House, the bachelor officers' quarters. Typically, the garages were constructed with concrete slab foundations, irregular stone masonry walls, and wood frame shed roofs. Work was directed by skilled masons from the Bisbee employment office and likely performed by CCC enrollees who received "on the job" training. Alterations to the nine-bay garage located behind Allen House include replacement modern roll-up doors, replaced roof, and replaced roof metal fascias. The nine-bay garage retains historic integrity of location, design, workmanship, setting, and association, but modern alterations have negatively affected the integrity of materials and feeling. The garage does not have sufficient significance for individual listing, but would be NRHP-eligible as a contributing structure to a district composed of the infrastructure and service resources along Grierson Street or as an associated outbuilding of Allen House.



Figure 4-11. Nine bay garage (42021) behind Allen House.



The WPA also provided funding for a new guardhouse at the Canelo Gate, the west entrance into the post. The guardhouse is a rectangular stone masonry structure with a side gable roof and shed roof porch supported by two stone masonry columns. From the “as built” description of the guardhouse in a 1941 WPA completion report, the only major alteration is the replacement of the slate roof with one of composition shingles. The Canelo guardhouse retains high integrity of location, design, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association and is significant under Criterion A for its associations with the WPA and CCC era at Huachuca and under Criterion C as a typical representation of the style and level of workmanship exhibited in WPA and CCC projects at the post. It is recommended eligible for the NRHP.



Figure 4-13. West (Canelo) Gate Guardhouse (11510)

Another new construction project under the WPA at Huachuca is a double latrine at the firing range. The building has stone masonry construction on a slab concrete foundation and a side gable roof. While the double latrine retains high integrity of location, design, materials, and workmanship, it has been abandoned for a number of years as demonstrated by the deteriorated wood elements and surrounding overgrowth of vegetation. The building is also exposed to the elements with no doors or windows extant and the plumbing has been capped. The double latrine does not hold sufficient significance and is recommended not eligible for NRHP listing.



Figure 4-14. Range Latrine

WPA Renovations

In the 1930s, Fort Huachuca still used a number of buildings remaining from its frontier post days and the turn of the century. A number of WPA-funded projects focused on bringing these buildings up to modern standards. Most of the earliest buildings were constructed of adobe brick, while those from the turn of the century were predominantly wood frame. One building was surveyed and evaluated based on the significance and integrity of the WPA renovations. The Utilities Warehouse, located on the south side of Butler Road and to the west of the main parade ground, was constructed in 1920 as a utilities warehouse. It was built at the terminus of the Southern Pacific Railroad spur at Huachuca. A historic photo taken prior to WPA renovations, shows a wood frame structure with wood siding and wood decked loading docks with a hollow tile firewall and the midpoint. The WPA renovations to the building included adding stone masonry walls and poured concrete loading docks. A steel inset in the concrete reading “USA-WPA” remains today, as does a remnant of the wooden loading docks on the west side. Along with the improvements to the SPRR spur at Whiteside Road and upgrades to other existing warehouses, the WPA renovation of the Utilities Warehouse reflected the need to modernize the transportation of supplies to the post in a pre-war buildup. Although the renovations to the Utilities Warehouse are historic and increase the significance of the structure, other alterations since then have substantially impacted the building’s historic integrity. All of the original loading

dock bay doors have been bricked-in or replaced with single modern metal pedestrian doors. The interior has also been modernized and sub-divided for use as training classrooms. These cumulative later alterations have significantly impacted the building's integrity of design, materials, workmanship, and feeling; while the removal of the railroad spur and change in use have impacted the building's integrity of setting and association. The Utilities Warehouse, despite its significance as representing WPA renovations to existing buildings at Huachuca, is recommended not eligible for the NRHP due to loss of integrity.



Figure 4-15. Former Utilities Warehouse (22414)



Figure 4-16. Utilities Warehouse before and after WPA renovations.

5 Conclusions Table

Table 5-1 provides a summary of NRHP eligibility recommendations for the surveyed CCC-WPA resources at Fort Huachuca.

Table 5-1: Table of NRHP Eligibility Recommendations and Status for Surveyed CCC-WPA Resources at Fort Huachuca

Historic Name	Building #	Construction Date	Original Use	Current Use	NRHP Eligibility Recommendation
West (Canelo) Gate Guardhouse	11510	c1938	Guardhouse	Guardhouse	NRHP eligible
Double Latrine at Target Range	15331	1938	Latrine	Vacant	Not NRHP eligible
Bridge over Huachuca Creek			Transportation	Transportation	NRHP eligible
Officers' Grandstand	31123	1937	Recreation	Recreation	Not NRHP eligible
Enlisted Men's Grandstand	31124	1937	Recreation	Recreation	NRHP eligible-surveyed in 2000, no change to evaluation
Stone Embankment at SPRR Crossing		1936-7	Transportation	Transportation	Not NRHP eligible
Garage behind Allen House	42021	1936	Garage	Garage	Not NRHP eligible
Drainage Ditches and Walls along Grierson Street		c1936-9	Drainage	Drainage	NRHP eligible
Reservoir No. 2	22002	1939	Water storage	Water storage	NRHP eligible
Water Treatment Plant	22004	1938	Water treatment	Water treatment	NRHP eligible

6 Referenced Cited

Civilian Conservation Corps Inspection Report.

Camp No. A-1-A, Fort Huachuca, Arizona, Co. 2871, 7 November 1935. National Archives and Record Administration.

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Smith, Cornelius C. Jr.

1978 *Fort Huachuca: The Story of a Frontier Post.* University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor.

U.S. Senate

1936 Senate Bill S.4722, May 12, 1936.

Van West, Carla R., Mark T. Swanson, and Jeffrey H. Altschul

1997 *Cultural Resources Management Plan for Fort Huachuca Military Reservation, Arizona.* Statistical Research, Inc. Technical Series No. 67 1997. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Los Angeles District.

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and Civilian Conservation Corps Resources on Department of Defense Installations*

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: 11510 Survey Area: Fort Huachuca

Historic Name(s): Canelo (West) Gate Guardhouse

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: Canelo Road

City/Town: Fort Huachuca vicinity County: Cochise Tax Parcel No: N/A

Township: 21S Range: 19E Section: 31 Quarter Section: _____ Acreage: _____

Block: N/A Lot(s): N/A Plat (Addition): N/A Year of Plat (addition): N/A

UTM reference Zone: 12N Easting: 552399 Northing: 3491742 USGS quad map: PYEATT RANCH

Architect: Headman, Ferguson, & Carollo not determined known (source: WPA Competition Report)

Builder: Constructing Quartermaster not determined known (source: _____)

Construction Date: 1938 known estimated (source: 1941 WPA Completion Report)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

Good *(well maintained, no serious problems apparent)*

Fair *(some problems apparent)* Describe: _____

Poor *(major problems; imminent threat)*

Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

historic use- post gate guardhouse, current use- same

Sources: Real Property Record Cards

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of Photo: 09/05/08

View Direction (looking towards)

SW

Negative No: _____



Nationwide Context, Inventory, and Heritage Assessment of Works Progress Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps Resources on Department of Defense Installations

SIGNIFICANCE

(see continuation sheet) A-Events, C-Architecture

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)
B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

none

INTEGRITY

- 1. LOCATION [X] Original Site [] Moved (date N/A) Original Location N/A
2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates-- known or estimated-- when alterations were made) little altered, primarily the addition of modern electrical, monitoring, and communication equipment, original roof was red slate tile according to WPA completion report
3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property) West boundary of Fort Huachuca at the West (formerly Canelo) Gate. Desert highlands, sole structure. Structure faces gate road (paved) and a wood fence with 3 railings
Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: Addition of modern steel gate and paved road.
4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property) Walls (structure): stone Foundation: concrete slab Roof: composite shingles
Windows: wood sash with steel lintels. 3 over 4 light north facade, 4 over 4 on south facade
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? North window has replaced top panes with one single pane making 1 over 2 on top sash
Wall Sheathing: stone
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? none
5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction) WPA/CCC stone masonry construction with rustic details (stone pillar porch supports)

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

- [] Individually listed; [] Contributor [] Noncontributor to Historic District
Date listed: [] Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date:)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff of survey consultant)

- Property [X] is [] is not eligible individually.
Property [X] is [] is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
[] More information needed to evaluate.
If not considered eligible, state reason:

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Surveyor Name: Chad Blackwell Affiliation e2M, Inc. Date: 9/5/08
Mailing Address: 9563 S. Kingston Ct, Englewood, CO 80112 Phone: 303-754-4200

STATE OF ARIZONA

**HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property West (Canelo) Gate Guardhouse Continuation Sheet No. 1
=====

A WPA completion report dated January 1941 that includes the West Gate Guardhouse describes it as having “concrete foundations, stone walls, concrete floor slabs on fill, 90# red slate roofing and are lighted by small Wind Charger power plants.” Although the Property Record Card lists 1936 as the completion date, its inclusion in the 1941 report along with other structures built for prewar troop strength increases suggests it may be later than 1936.

With the exception of the roofing materials, the historic integrity of this structure is very high. It is significant under Criteria A and C for its association with the WPA-CCC era at Fort Huachuca and for its typical representation of the style and level of workmanship exhibited by CCC workers at Fort Huachuca.

STATE OF ARIZONA

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PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: 15331 Survey Area: Fort Huachuca

Historic Name(s): Double Latrine at Target Range

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: Target Range 6

City/Town: Fort Huachuca vicinity County: Cochise Tax Parcel No: N/A

Township: 22S Range: 20E Section: 17 Quarter Section: Acreage:

Block: N/A Lot(s): N/A Plat (Addition): N/A Year of Plat (addition): N/A

UTM reference Zone: 12N Easting: 563463 Northing: 3487904 USGS quad map: FORT HUACHUCA

Architect: not determined known (source:)

Builder: A. J. Houle not determined known (source: WPA Completion Report)

Construction Date: 1938 known estimated (source: Completion Report)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

Fair (some problems apparent)

Describe: doors/windows missing, exposed to elements, roof appears sound

Poor (major problems; imminent threat)

Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Historic Use- latrine, Current Use- vacant

Sources: WPA Completion Report

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of Photo: 09/05/08

View Direction (looking towards)

Negative No:



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- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS *(On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)*
- B. PERSON *(On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)*
- C. ARCHITECTURE *(On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)*

Outbuildings: *(Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)*

None

INTEGRITY

1. LOCATION Original Site Moved (date N/A) Original Location N/A
2. DESIGN *(Describe alterations from the original design, including dates-- known or estimated-- when alterations were made)*
Unaltered, windows and doors ruined
3. SETTING *(Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)*
Firing range to north and south
- Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:
Overgrown with vegetation from disuse
4. MATERIALS *(Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)*
Walls (structure): Stone Foundation: Stone Roof: Corrugated Metal
Windows: Wood sash, single light hinged vertically wood lintel
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? Original
Wall Sheathing: Stone
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? none
5. WORKMANSHIP *(Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)*
Typical WPA/CCC stone construction, Exposed rafter tails, exposed truss ceiling interior

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

- Individually listed; Contributor Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date listed: _____ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _____)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff of survey consultant)

- Property is is not eligible individually.
Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
 More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: Not individually significant, but significant as typical of WPA/CCC at Huachuca

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Surveyor Name: Chad Blackwell Affiliation e2M, Inc. Date: 9/5/08
Mailing Address: 9563 S. Kingston Ct, Englewood, CO 80112 Phone: 303-754-4200

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

name of property Double Latrine at Target Range Continuation Sheet No. 1
=====

A WPA completion report dated June 1938 includes a “double latrine at Target Range” constructed of “rubble masonry laid up on concrete footings with concrete flooring and galvanized iron roofing.” The latrine was built to serve both officers and enlisted men at the target range, located at a distance of 3.5 miles from the “Post proper”. The report also states that work was done “by purchase and hire” and supervised by the quartermaster and A. J. Houle, Assistant Engineer. \$890.00 was appropriated for this project, however the project came under budget at \$824.08 and was completed on May 9, 1938.

The latrine is currently abandoned and the plumbing has been capped. The surrounding setting is still currently used as a target range, however the immediate setting has changed due to overgrowth of shrubs and trees. Doors and windows are missing, leaving the interior exposed to the elements. However, the roof appears sound.

The historic integrity of this structure remains high despite its abandonment and changes in its immediate setting. While clearly one of the smaller projects from this period at Huachuca (it was completed in less than a month), the latrine still clearly demonstrates the type and work represented from the WPA-CCC period at Fort Huachuca. It is significant under Criteria A and C for its association with the WPA-CCC era at Fort Huachuca and for its typical representation of the style and level of workmanship exhibited by CCC workers at Fort Huachuca.

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STATE OF ARIZONA

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Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: 22414 Survey Area: Fort Huachuca

Historic Name(s): Utilities Warehouse

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: Butler Road

City/Town: Fort Huachuca vicinity County: Cochise Tax Parcel No: N/A

Township: 22S Range: 19E Section: 1 Quarter Section: _____ Acreage: _____

Block: N/A Lot(s): N/A Plat (Addition): N/A Year of Plat (addition): N/A

UTM reference Zone: 12N Easting: 559976 Northing: 3490494 USGS quad map: FORT HUACHUCA

Architect: _____ not determined known (source: _____)

Builder: Post Quartermaster not determined known (source: _____)

Construction Date: 1920 known estimated (source: Real Property Record Card)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

Good *(well maintained, no serious problems apparent)*

Fair *(some problems apparent)* Describe: _____

Poor *(major problems; imminent threat)*

Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Historic Use-commisary,
storehouse; Current Use-
Classrooms

Sources: Real Property Record
Cards

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of Photo: 09/06/08

View Direction (looking towards)

Negative No: _____



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SIGNIFICANCE

(see continuation sheet) A-Events, C-Architecture

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- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)
B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

None

INTEGRITY

- 1. LOCATION [X] Original Site [] Moved (date N/A) Original Location N/A
2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates-- known or estimated-- when alterations were made) Original wood cladding replaced by WPA 193. WPA also added concrete ramps and deck along east facade. Eight sliding door bays along east facade-replaced with single or double doors or filled in shed addition at NE corner (c1990)
3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property) Adjacent and perpendicular to other QM? Storehouses parking lot along south facade
Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: Fort railroad spur (not extant) terminated along east facade, earth berm still visible.
4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property) Walls (structure): Frame Foundation: Stone Roof: Corrugated metal
Windows: None
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? None
Wall Sheathing: Stone
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? Wood siding
5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction) Firewall of ceramic block at midpoint

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

- [] Individually listed; [] Contributor [] Noncontributor to Historic District
Date listed: [] Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date:)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff of survey consultant)

- Property [] is [X] is not eligible individually.
Property [] is [X] is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
[] More information needed to evaluate.
If not considered eligible, state reason: Insufficient integrity to modern modifications

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Surveyor Name: Chad Blackwell Affiliation e2M, Inc. Date: 9/6/08
Mailing Address: 9563 S. Kingston Ct, Englewood, CO 80112 Phone: 303-754-4200

STATE OF ARIZONA

**HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Utilities Warehouse Continuation Sheet No. 1

The Utilities Warehouse/Railroad Storehouse was constructed in 1920 as a general warehousing facility. The original construction was wood frame with concrete piers and a hollow ceramic block firewall. One of the WPA-CC projects at Huachuca was renovations and improvements to this structure. The Southern Pacific Railroad spur terminated on the east façade of this structure. WPA-CCC renovation included the addition of stone walls and replacing the wood ramps and decking with concrete (a portion of wood decking remains on west façade). The WPA-CCC additions and modifications are historic and significant in their own right.

The Utilities Warehouse/Railroad Storehouse is significant under Criterion A for its associations with transportation (SPRR) at Fort Huachuca and renovations undertaken at the post during the WPA-CCC period. It is also significant under Criterion C for its typical style, workmanship and use of masonry rubble wall sheathing representing WPA-CCC period construction at Fort Huachuca.

Although the WPA-CCC era additions and renovations are historic, more recent modifications have significantly impacted the historic integrity. Most notable is the replacement of the sliding warehouse doors with metal single and double doors with galvanized steel awnings.


STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

name of property Utilities Warehouse Continuation Sheet No. 2

HEAVY FURNITURE INSTALLED.	REPAIRS.	Designation of building	Capacity
Bedsteads, iron	Expended to date. \$	Utilities warehouse	3000 P.A.
Bookcases	Year ending 3-1-15 \$	Total cost, \$ 4000.00	Date completed April 1, 1920
Chairs, dining, arm	" " 3-1-16	Material: Walls, <u>Shedding & Drop Ceiling</u> ; Foundation <u>Concrete</u>	
" " side	" " 3-1-17	Roof <u>Corr. Iron</u> ; Floors <u>wood</u>	
" library, arm	" " 3-1-18	Total floor area above basement, square feet <u>3000 sq. ft.</u>	
" " side	" " 3-1-19	Dimensions of main building <u>160'-0" x 60'-0"</u> ; Wings <u>none</u>	
Chests of drawers	" " 3-1-20	PROVIDED WITH:	EACH AND EVERY ROOM ARRANGED BY FLOORS.
Curtain poles	" " 3-1-21	Heating <u>none</u>	
Desks	" " 3-1-22	(... sq. ft. rad.)	Main building 160'-0" x 60'-0"
Divans	" " 3-1-23	Lighting <u>Electric</u>	
Hat racks	" " 3-1-24	Water connections <u>0</u>	
Refrigerators	" " 3-1-25	Sewer " <u>0</u>	
Sideboards	" " 3-1-26	Water-closets, No. <u>0</u>	
Tables, dining	" " 3-1-27	Urinals, No. <u>0</u>	
" kitchen	" " 3-1-28	Wash sinks, No. <u>0</u>	
" parlor	" " 3-1-29	Washbasins, No. <u>0</u>	
Wall lockers	" " 3-1-30	Laundry tubs, No. <u>0</u>	
	" " 3-1-31	Shower baths, No. <u>0</u>	
	TOTAL..... \$	Bathtubs, No. <u>0</u>	
		Screens, No. <u>0</u>	
		Storm sash, No. <u>0</u>	
		" doors, No. <u>0</u>	
		Window shades, No. <u>0</u>	

ADDITIONS AND INSTALLATIONS.
Below enter chronologically all modifications, additions, introduction of water, sewer, lights, etc., also dates for all changes of listed articles, etc.



Real Property card with construction date of 1920 and photo before WPA renovations and improvements.

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PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: BOHC Survey Area: Fort Huachuca

Historic Name(s): Bridge over Huachuca Creek

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: Butler Road

City/Town: Fort Huachuca vicinity County: Cochise Tax Parcel No: N/A

Township: 22S Range: 19E Section: 1 Quarter Section: _____ Acreage: _____

Block: N/A Lot(s): N/A Plat (Addition): N/A Year of Plat (addition): N/A

UTM reference Zone: 12N Easting: 559988 Northing: 3490634 USGS quad map: FORT HUACHUCA

Architect: _____ not determined known (source: _____)

Builder: Constructing Quartermaster not determined known (source: _____)

Construction Date: _____ known estimated (source: _____)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

Good *(well maintained, no serious problems apparent)*

Fair *(some problems apparent)* Describe: _____

Poor *(major problems; imminent threat)*

Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Historic/Current Use:

Transportation

Sources: _____

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of Photo: 09/06/08

View Direction (looking towards) _____

Negative No: _____



Nationwide Context, Inventory, and Heritage Assessment of Works Progress Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps Resources on Department of Defense Installations

SIGNIFICANCE

(see continuation sheet) A-Events, C-Architecture

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)
B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

None

INTEGRITY

- 1. LOCATION [X] Original Site [] Moved (date N/A) Original Location N/A
2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates-- known or estimated-- when alterations were made)
3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)
4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

- [] Individually listed; [] Contributor [] Noncontributor to Historic District
Date listed: [] Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: [])

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff of survey consultant)

- Property [] is [X] is not eligible individually.
Property [X] is [] is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
[] More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: Modifications and addition of second lane result in loss of integrity of design, workmanship

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Surveyor Name: Chad Blackwell Affiliation e2M, Inc. Date: 9/6/08
Mailing Address: 9563 S. Kingston Ct, Englewood, CO 80112 Phone: 303-754-4200

STATE OF ARIZONA

**HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Bridge over Huachuca Creek Continuation Sheet No. 1

The bridge over Huachuca Creek on Butler Road near Hangman's Warehouse is constructed of concrete and stone masonry piers with a poured concrete deck. The original WPA-CCC era portion appears to have been a single lane bridge. The bridge was expanded to two lanes at a later unknown date, as evidenced by the arched underside and concrete piers on the upstream side as opposed to the flat underside and masonry piers of the downstream side. The later addition has impacted the integrity of the original structure.

The bridge over Huachuca Creek is significant under Criterion A for its association with the WPA-CCC era at Fort Huachuca and under Criterion C for its use of poured concrete and masonry construction, typical of WPA-CCC era works at Huachuca and regionally.

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: 31124 Survey Area: Fort Huachuca

Historic Name(s): Enlisted Men's Grandstand- Brock Field

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: Johnson Road

City/Town: Fort Huachuca vicinity County: Cochise Tax Parcel No: N/A

Township: 22S Range: 19E Section: 1 Quarter Section: Acreage:

Block: N/A Lot(s): N/A Plat (Addition): N/A Year of Plat (addition): N/A

UTM reference Zone: 12N Easting: 560239 Northing: 3491089 USGS quad map: FORT HUACHUCA

Architect: not determined known (source:)

Builder: Constructing Quartermaster not determined known (source:)

Construction Date: 1937 known estimated (source: WPA)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

Fair (some problems apparent)

Describe: Mortar faults along east wall, stucco deterioration, weathering of wood elements including window/door sashes

Poor (major problems; imminent threat)

Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Historic/Current Use: Recreation

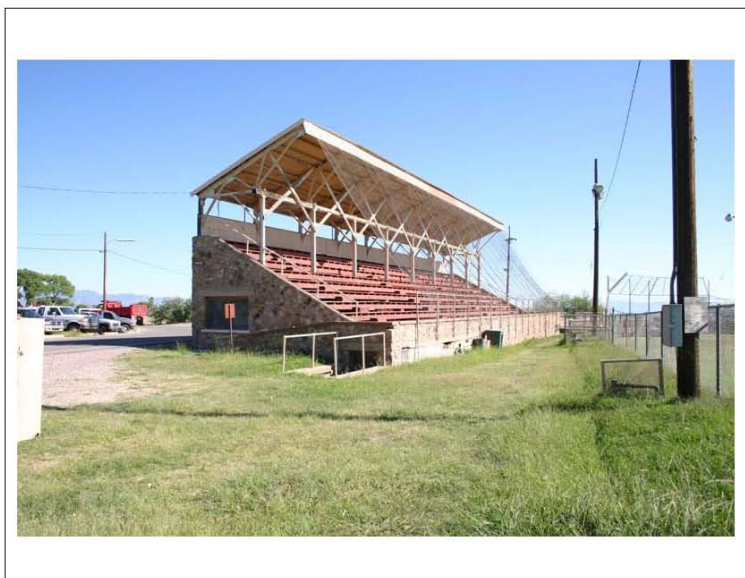
Sources: Real Property Record Cards

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of Photo: 09/06/08

View Direction (looking towards)

Negative No:



*Nationwide Context, Inventory, and Heritage Assessment of Works Progress Administration
and Civilian Conservation Corps Resources on Department of Defense Installations*

SIGNIFICANCE

(see continuation sheet) A-Events, C-Architecture

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS *(On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)*
- B. PERSON *(On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)*
- C. ARCHITECTURE *(On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)*

Outbuildings: *(Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)*

None

INTEGRITY

1. LOCATION Original Site Moved (date N/A) Original Location N/A
2. DESIGN *(Describe alterations from the original design, including dates-- known or estimated-- when alterations were made)*
Original design included integrated dugout on east façade, has been filling in, doors along west (rear) façade have been replaced, original wood stands remain.
3. SETTING *(Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)*
In low lying creek area, former warehouses now offices to N and S

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:
Parking lot between barracks and field
4. MATERIALS *(Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)*
Walls (structure): Stone Foundation: Stone Roof: Corrugated metal

Windows: Three over three, double hung wood sash, roughly square
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? None

Wall Sheathing: Stone and concrete
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? none
5. WORKMANSHIP *(Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)*
Stone wall construction, rear wall is frame with plaster over metal mesh, roof supports are riveted steel trusses and posts with wood beams.

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

- Individually listed; Contributor Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date listed: _____ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _____)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff of survey consultant)

- Property is is not eligible individually.
Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
 More information needed to evaluate.
If not considered eligible, state reason:

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Surveyor Name: Chad Blackwell Affiliation e2M, Inc. Date: 9/6/08
Mailing Address: 9563 S. Kingston Ct, Englewood, CO 80112 Phone: 303-754-4200

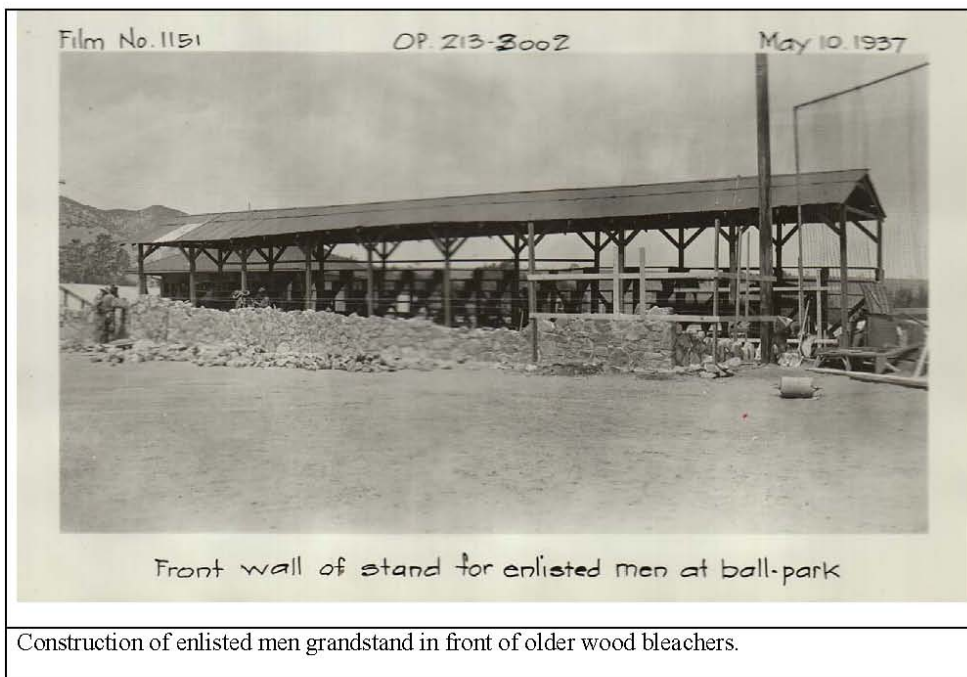
STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

name of property Enlisted Men's Grandstand - Brock Field Continuation Sheet No. 1

The grandstands constructed at Brock Field in 1937 as a WPA project replaced older wood bleachers. The grandstands represent a trend of using WPA funds for recreation projects. The 1936 Senate bill that appropriated WPA funds to Huachuca included a \$9,200 line item for "recreational facilities". WPA funds were often used for recreational facilities, both public and on military installations.

The enlisted men's grandstand is significant under Criterion A for its association with WPA projects at Fort Huachuca and particularly its representation of a WPA project relating to recreation and under Criterion C for its combined use of steel riveted trusses in conjunction with the WPA-CCC rustic aesthetic of ashlar masonry walls.



*Nationwide Context, Inventory, and Heritage Assessment of Works Progress Administration
and Civilian Conservation Corps Resources on Department of Defense Installations*

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: 31123 Survey Area: Fort Huachuca

Historic Name(s): Officers' Grandstand- Brock Field

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: Johnson Road

City/Town: Fort Huachuca vicinity County: Cochise Tax Parcel No: N/A

Township: 21S Range: 19E Section: 36 Quarter Section: _____ Acreage: _____

Block: N/A Lot(s): N/A Plat (Addition): N/A Year of Plat (addition): N/A

UTM reference Zone: 12N Easting: 560202 Northing: 3491290 USGS quad map: FORT HUACHUCA

Architect: _____ not determined known (source: _____)

Builder: Constructing Quartermaster not determined known (source: _____)

Construction Date: 1937 known estimated (source: WPA Photo Album)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

Good *(well maintained, no serious problems apparent)*

Fair *(some problems apparent)*

Describe: Mortar faults along base, railings have come detached

Poor *(major problems; imminent threat)*

Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Historic/Current Use: Recreation

Sources: Real Property Record Cards

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of Photo: 09/06/08

View Direction (looking towards)

Negative No: _____



Nationwide Context, Inventory, and Heritage Assessment of Works Progress Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps Resources on Department of Defense Installations

SIGNIFICANCE

(see continuation sheet) A-Events, C-Architecture

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)
B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

None

INTEGRITY

- 1. LOCATION [X] Original Site [] Moved (date N/A) Original Location N/A
2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates-- known or estimated-- when alterations were made) Simple spectator stands with shallow raised steps, stone wall with concrete cap at front and rear--open on sides, iron railing on outside along center, original structure had wood frame shelter roof
3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property) Adjacent to larger Brock Field grandstand, behind backstop million dollar barracks to southeast
Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: Parking lot between barracks and field
4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property) Walls (structure): Stone Foundation: Stone Roof: N/A
Windows: None
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? N/A
Wall Sheathing: Stone
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? none
5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction) Typical CCC stone construction

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

- [] Individually listed; [] Contributor [] Noncontributor to Historic District
Date listed: [] Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date:)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff of survey consultant)

- Property [] is [X] is not eligible individually.
Property [X] is [] is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
[] More information needed to evaluate.
If not considered eligible, state reason: Does not retain sufficient integrity of design nor is individually significant

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Surveyor Name: Chad Blackwell Affiliation e2M, Inc. Date: 9/6/08
Mailing Address: 9563 S. Kingston Ct, Englewood, CO 80112 Phone: 303-754-4200

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

name of property Officers' Grandstand-Brock Field Continuation Sheet No. 1

The grandstands constructed at Brock Field in 1937 as a WPA project replaced older wood bleachers. The grandstands represent a trend of using WPA funds for recreation projects. The 1936 Senate bill that appropriated WPA funds to Huachuca included a \$9,200 line item for "recreational facilities". WPA funds were often used for recreational facilities, both public and on military installations.

The enlisted men's grandstand is significant under Criterion A for its association with WPA projects at Fort Huachuca and particularly its representation of a WPA project relating to recreation and under Criterion C for its combined use of steel riveted trusses in conjunction with the WPA-CCC rustic aesthetic of ashlar masonry walls.

The original canopy has been removed from the officers' grandstand, impacting the historic integrity of feeling, workmanship and materials.



STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: SERRC Survey Area: Fort Huachuca

Historic Name(s): Stone Embankment at SPRR Crossing

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: Whiteside Road

City/Town: Fort Huachuca vicinity County: Cochise Tax Parcel No: N/A

Township: 21S Range: 19E Section: 36 Quarter Section: _____ Acreage: _____

Block: N/A Lot(s): N/A Plat (Addition): N/A Year of Plat (addition): N/A

UTM reference Zone: 12N Easting: 560536 Northing: 3491213 USGS quad map: FORT HUACHUCA

Architect: _____ not determined known (source: _____)

Builder: Constructing Quartermaster not determined known (source: _____)

Construction Date: 1936-7 known estimated (source: _____)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

Fair (some problems apparent)

Describe: deteriorated mortar and concrete, but appears structurally sound

Poor (major problems; imminent threat)

Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Historic/Current Use:

Transportation

Sources: WPA\CCC Huachuca Photo Album

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of Photo: 09/06/08

View Direction (looking towards)

Negative No: _____



*Nationwide Context, Inventory, and Heritage Assessment of Works Progress Administration
and Civilian Conservation Corps Resources on Department of Defense Installations*

SIGNIFICANCE

(see continuation sheet) **A-Events**

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)
- B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
- C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

None

INTEGRITY

1. LOCATION Original Site Moved (date N/A) Original Location N/A
2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates-- known or estimated-- when alterations were made)
Road instead of RR?
-
3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)
North of million dollar barracks-low lying area to immediate east and west
-
- Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:
SPRR spur no longer exists, replaced by Whitside Rd over embankment
-
4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): Stone Foundation: Concrete/stone Roof: N/A
Windows: N/A
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? N/A
Wall Sheathing: Stone
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? none
-
5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)
Faced with flagstones on bottom edge, finished side faces southeast, roadbed wall has bricks in places, possible repairs, sidewalk has concrete cap over stone wall foundation

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

- Individually listed; Contributor Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date listed: _____ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _____)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff of survey consultant)

- Property is is not eligible individually.
Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
 More information needed to evaluate.
If not considered eligible, state reason: Not individually significant, but possibly as WPA/CCC works district

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Surveyor Name: Chad Blackwell Affiliation e2M, Inc. Date: 9/6/08
Mailing Address: 9563 S. Kingston Ct, Englewood, CO 80112 Phone: 303-754-4200

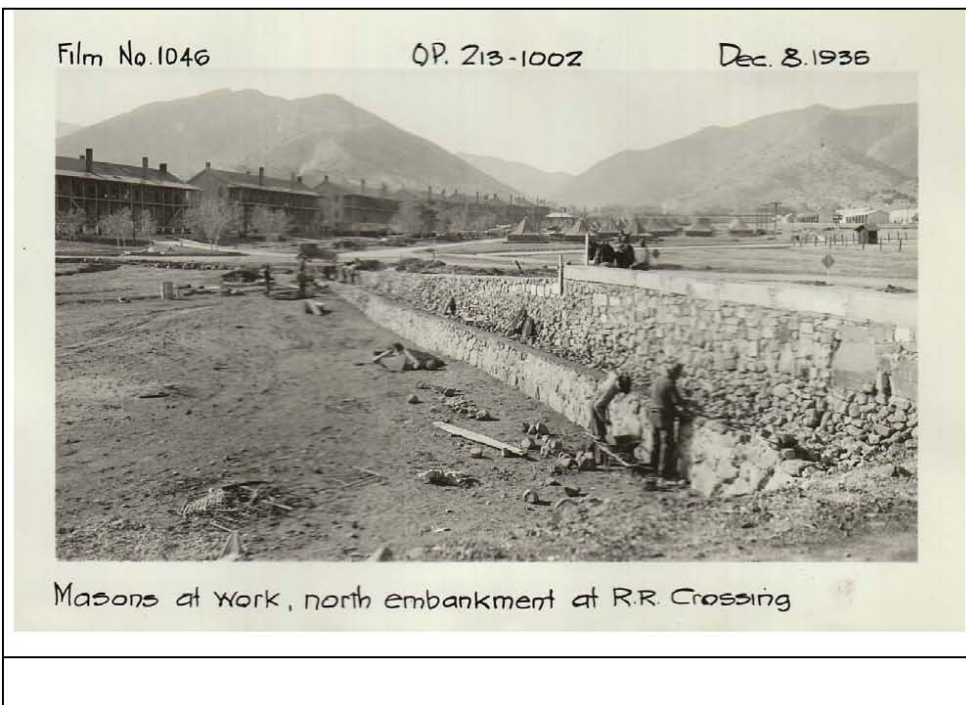
STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

name of property Stone Embankment at SPRR Crossing Continuation Sheet No. 1

The embankment on Whiteside Road was originally constructed to raise the Southern Pacific railroad spur out of a low-lying area. The SPRR spur passed behind the row of barracks on the main parade ground and east of Hangman's Warehouse (31008) and terminated on the east side of the Utilities Warehouse/Storehouse (22414).

The embankment for the SPRR crossing is significant under Criterion A for its association with transportation-related WPA-CCC projects at Fort Huachuca.



*Nationwide Context, Inventory, and Heritage Assessment of Works Progress Administration
and Civilian Conservation Corps Resources on Department of Defense Installations*

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: 42021 Survey Area: Fort Huachuca

Historic Name(s): Garage behind Allen House (Bachelor Officers' Quarters)

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: Wright Avenue

City/Town: Fort Huachuca vicinity County: Cochise Tax Parcel No: N/A

Township: 22S Range: 19E Section: 1 Quarter Section: _____ Acreage: _____

Block: N/A Lot(s): N/A Plat (Addition): N/A Year of Plat (addition): N/A

UTM reference Zone: 12N Easting: 560722 Northing: 3490557 USGS quad map: FORT HUACHUCA

Architect: _____ not determined known (source: _____)

Builder: Constructing Quartermaster not determined known (source: _____)

Construction Date: 1936 known estimated (source: Huachuca CCC Photo Album)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

Good *(well maintained, no serious problems apparent)*

Fair *(some problems apparent)* Describe: cracked mortart along rear façade

Poor *(major problems; imminent threat)*

Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Historic/Current Use: Garage

Sources: Real Property Record Cards

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of Photo: 09/06/08

View Direction (looking towards)

Negative No: _____



Nationwide Context, Inventory, and Heritage Assessment of Works Progress Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps Resources on Department of Defense Installations

SIGNIFICANCE

(see continuation sheet) A-Events, C-Architecture

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)
B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

None

INTEGRITY

- 1. LOCATION [X] Original Site [] Moved (date N/A) Original Location N/A
2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates-- known or estimated-- when alterations were made) Original doors replaced, roof replaced
3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property) On alley behind Allen House, modern building to west
Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance: Has largely remained residential, modern intrusions to the west
4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property) Walls (structure): Stone Foundation: Concrete Roof: Metal
Windows: None
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? N/A
Wall Sheathing: Stone
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? none
5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

- [] Individually listed; [] Contributor [] Noncontributor to Historic District
Date listed: [] Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date:)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff of survey consultant)

- Property [] is [X] is not eligible individually.
Property [X] is [] is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
[] More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: Not individually significant, but as contributor to potential Grierson Service District

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Surveyor Name: Chad Blackwell Affiliation e2M, Inc. Date: 9/6/08
Mailing Address: 9563 S. Kingston Ct, Englewood, CO 80112 Phone: 303-754-4200

STATE OF ARIZONA

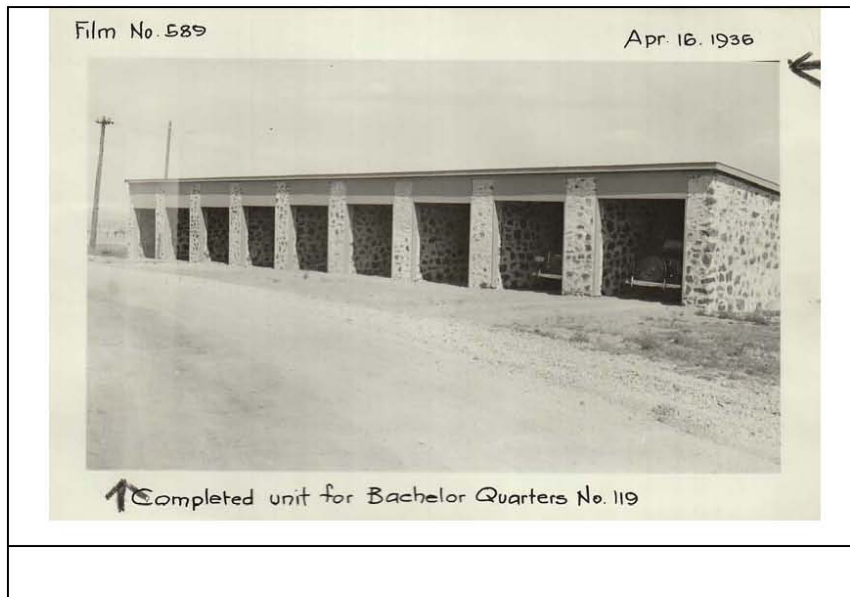
HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

name of property Garage behind Allen House (Bldg 42021) Continuation Sheet No. 1

The construction of garages for personal automobiles to replace corrugated metal shacks was one of the early projects undertaken at Fort Huachuca. A completion report dated July 25, 1936 elaborates on the construction of twenty garages with a total of 53 stalls. The largest of these garages is the nine bay garage that still stands behind Allen House. Dimension varied between the garages, but the bays were standardized at 10 feet wide by 20 feet deep. Construction used WPA labor from the Bisbee office and from neighboring Mariposa County due to a shortage of masons available for work at the local office. The report also mentions the use of CCC trucks that expedited completion of the garages.

The garage located behind Allen House retains the rubble masonry walls, but the garage doors have been updated with modern equivalents. A metal coping has been added, presumably at the same time as a new roof was added. The integrity of setting feeling and association all remain high as Allen House is still used for housing bachelor officers and the garage still houses their vehicles.

The garage behind Allen House (Bldg 11510) is significant under Criteria A and C for representing the work performed at Fort Huachuca by CCC and WPA labor and for its typical style and workmanship associated with that labor.



STATE OF ARIZONA

**HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Garage behind Allen House (Bldg 42021) Continuation Sheet No. 1
=====

*Nationwide Context, Inventory, and Heritage Assessment of Works Progress Administration
and Civilian Conservation Corps Resources on Department of Defense Installations*

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: DDWG Survey Area: Fort Huachuca

Historic Name(s): Drainage Ditches and Walls along Grierson Street

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: Grierson Service Road

City/Town: Fort Huachuca vicinity County: Cochise Tax Parcel No: N/A

Township: _____ Range: _____ Section: _____ Quarter Section: _____ Acreage: _____

Block: N/A Lot(s): N/A Plat (Addition): N/A Year of Plat (addition): N/A

UTM reference Zone: 12N Easting: _____ Northing: _____ USGS quad map: FORT HUACHUCA

Architect: _____ not determined known (source: _____)

Builder: Constructing Quartermaster not determined known (source: _____)

Construction Date: 1936-39 known estimated (source: _____)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

Good *(well maintained, no serious problems apparent)*

Fair *(some problems apparent)*

Describe: cracked mortar in various locations

Poor *(major problems; imminent threat)*

Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Historic/Current Use: Drainage

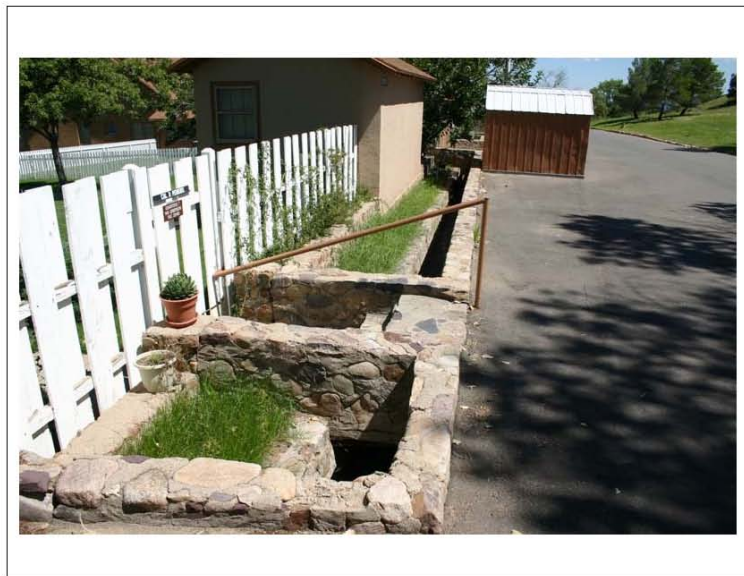
Sources:

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of Photo: 09/06/08

View Direction (looking towards)

Negative No: _____



Nationwide Context, Inventory, and Heritage Assessment of Works Progress Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps Resources on Department of Defense Installations

SIGNIFICANCE

(see continuation sheet) A-Events, C-Architecture

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)
- B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
- C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

None

INTEGRITY

- 1. LOCATION Original Site Moved (date N/A) Original Location N/A
- 2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates-- known or estimated-- when alterations were made)
Little changed, new asphalt laid on garage entrance culverts
- 3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)
Service road behind Officers' Row, to south is steep slope to Reservoir Hill
Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:
Little changed, addition of impermanent carports and storage sheds
- 4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): Stone Foundation: Concrete Roof: N/A
Windows: N/A
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? N/A
Wall Sheathing: N/A
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? N/A
- 5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)
All stone masonry construction, lined ditches with planting shelf on yard side, culverted at garage entrances, coal boxes, steps into yards

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

- Individually listed; Contributor Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
- Date listed: _____ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _____)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff of survey consultant)

- Property is is not eligible individually.
- Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
- More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: Not individually significant, but contribute to district of Grierson WPA/CCC work (garages, service)

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Surveyor Name: Chad Blackwell Affiliation e2M, Inc. Date: 9/6/08
Mailing Address: 9563 S. Kingston Ct, Englewood, CO 80112 Phone: 303-754-4200

STATE OF ARIZONA

**HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Drainage Ditches and Walls on Grierson Service Rd Continuation Sheet No. 1
=====

The drainage ditches lining Grierson Service Road and the walls constructed between the pool and Grierson were constructed between 1936 and 1939. The exact dates of construction was not found, however other drainage ditches were documented as being completed during this period around the post.

The network of ditches, walls, and other structures associated with access to the backyards of the officers' quarters along Grierson is significant under Criterion A for its association with WPA-CCC era work projects at Fort Huachuca.

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: 22002 Survey Area: Fort Huachuca

Historic Name(s): Reservoir #2

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: Reservoir Hill Road

City/Town: Fort Huachuca vicinity County: Cochise Tax Parcel No: N/A

Township: 22S Range: 19E Section: 1 Quarter Section: Acreage:

Block: N/A Lot(s): N/A Plat (Addition): N/A Year of Plat (addition): N/A

UTM reference Zone: 12N Easting: 560213 Northing: 3490133 USGS quad map: FORT HUACHUCA

Architect: not determined known (source:)

Builder: Constructing Quartermaster not determined known (source:)

Construction Date: 1939 known estimated (source: WPA/CCC Huachuca Photo Album)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

Fair (some problems apparent) Describe:

Poor (major problems; imminent threat)

Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Historic/Current Use: Water storage

Sources: Real Property Record Cards

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of Photo: 09/06/08

View Direction (looking towards)

Negative No:



*Nationwide Context, Inventory, and Heritage Assessment of Works Progress Administration
and Civilian Conservation Corps Resources on Department of Defense Installations*

SIGNIFICANCE

(see continuation sheet) A-Events, C-Architecture

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS *(On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)*
- B. PERSON *(On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)*
- C. ARCHITECTURE *(On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)*

Outbuildings: *(Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)*

none

INTEGRITY

1. LOCATION Original Site Moved (date N/A) Original Location N/A
2. DESIGN *(Describe alterations from the original design, including dates-- known or estimated-- when alterations were made)*
original roof was tile, replaced with composition shingles at unknown date
3. SETTING *(Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)*
situated atop Reservoir Hill, a ridge overlooking Old Post. Reservoir No.1 to SW, Water Treatment Plant to N downslope

Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:
Terraced picnic area to S, paved parking lot to W
4. MATERIALS *(Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)*
Walls (structure): poured concrete Foundation: poured concrete Roof: composition shingles
Windows: none
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? none
Wall Sheathing: Concrete
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? none
5. WORKMANSHIP *(Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)*
poured concrete walls

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

- Individually listed; Contributor Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date listed: _____ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _____)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff of survey consultant)

- Property is is not eligible individually.
Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
 More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: Not individually significant, but as WPA/CCC construction for water supply

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Surveyor Name: Chad Blackwell Affiliation e2M, Inc. Date: 9/6/08
Mailing Address: 9563 S. Kingston Ct, Englewood, CO 80112 Phone: 303-754-4200

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET

name of property Reservoir No. 2 (Bldg 22002) Continuation Sheet No. 1

Reservoir No. 2 atop Reservoir Hill was constructed in 1939 to hold the extra water capacity being pumped by the newly drilled wells at the East Gate. The structure is built of poured concrete walls with no wall sheathing, a departure from similar WPA-CCC era structures at Huachuca. Other structures from the same period with the same bare poured concrete walls are Well Nos. 1 and 2, also utilitarian structures associated with water supply and storage at Huachuca.

Reservoir No. 2 is significant under Criterion A for its association with the WPA-CCC era at Fort Huachuca and particularly for its representation of a utility works from that era and under Criterion C for its use of poured concrete walls, one of only three structures at Huachuca from this period exhibiting such construction.



STATE OF ARIZONA

**HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Reservoir No. 2 (Bldg 22002) Continuation Sheet No. 1

=====

View of Reservoir No. 2 under construction.

STATE OF ARIZONA

HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM

Please type or print clearly. Fill out each applicable space accurately and with as much information as is known about the property. Use continuation sheets where necessary. Send completed form to: State Historic Preservation Office, 1300 W. Washington, Phoenix, AZ 85007

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION

For properties identified through survey: Site No: 22004 Survey Area: Fort Huachuca

Historic Name(s): Water Treatment Plant

(Enter the name(s), if any, that best reflects the property's historic importance.)

Address: Reservoir Hill Road

City/Town: Fort Huachuca vicinity County: Cochise Tax Parcel No: N/A

Township: 22S Range: 19E Section: 1 Quarter Section: Acreage:

Block: N/A Lot(s): N/A Plat (Addition): N/A Year of Plat (addition): N/A

UTM reference Zone: 12N Easting: 560177 Northing: 3490108 USGS quad map: FORT HUACHUCA

Architect: not determined known (source:)

Builder: Constructing Quartermaster not determined known (source:)

Construction Date: 1938 known estimated (source:)

STRUCTURAL CONDITION

Good (well maintained, no serious problems apparent)

Fair (some problems apparent) Describe:

Poor (major problems; imminent threat)

Ruin/Uninhabitable

USES/FUNCTIONS

Describe how the property has been used over time, beginning with the original use.

Historic/Current Use: Water treatment

Sources: Real Property Record Cards

PHOTO INFORMATION

Date of Photo: 09/06/08

View Direction (looking towards)

Negative No:



*Nationwide Context, Inventory, and Heritage Assessment of Works Progress Administration
and Civilian Conservation Corps Resources on Department of Defense Installations*

SIGNIFICANCE

(see continuation sheet) A-Events, C-Architecture

To be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, a property must represent an important part of the history or architecture of an area. Note: a property need only be significant under one of the areas below to be eligible for the National Register.

- A. HISTORIC EVENTS/TRENDS (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated either with a significant historic event, or with a trend or pattern of events important to the history of the nation, the state, or a local community.)
- B. PERSON (On a continuation sheet describe how the property is associated with the life of a person significant in the past.)
- C. ARCHITECTURE (On a continuation sheet describe how the property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values.)

Outbuildings: (Describe any other buildings or structures on the property and whether they may be considered historic.)

None

INTEGRITY

1. LOCATION Original Site Moved (date N/A) Original Location N/A
2. DESIGN (Describe alterations from the original design, including dates-- known or estimated-- when alterations were made)
Stone masonry construction, stone masonry steps leading down slope to structure w/ landing on NE façade
3. SETTING (Describe the natural and/or built environment around the property)
on north slope of Reservoir Hill approx. 50 feet from ridge, overlooking Old Post
- Describe how the setting has changed since the property's period of significance:
none
4. MATERIALS (Describe the materials used in the following elements of the property)
Walls (structure): stone Foundation: concrete Roof: composition shingles
Windows: none
If the windows have been altered, what were they originally? none
Wall Sheathing: stone
If the sheathing has been altered, what was it originally? none
5. WORKMANSHIP (Describe the distinctive elements, if any, of craftsmanship or method of construction)
WPA-CCC ashlar masonry construction
-

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS (if listed, check the appropriate box)

- Individually listed; Contributor Noncontributor to _____ Historic District
Date listed: _____ Determined eligible by Keeper of National Register (date: _____)

RECOMMENDATIONS OF ELIGIBILITY (opinion of SHPO staff of survey consultant)

- Property is is not eligible individually.
Property is is not eligible as a contributor to a potential historic district.
 More information needed to evaluate.

If not considered eligible, state reason: Insufficient significance for individual, significance as contributor to a district of WPA-CCC water supply structures

FORM COMPLETED BY:

Surveyor Name: Chad Blackwell Affiliation e2M, Inc. Date: 9/6/08
Mailing Address: 9563 S. Kingston Ct, Englewood, CO 80112 Phone: 303-754-4200

STATE OF ARIZONA

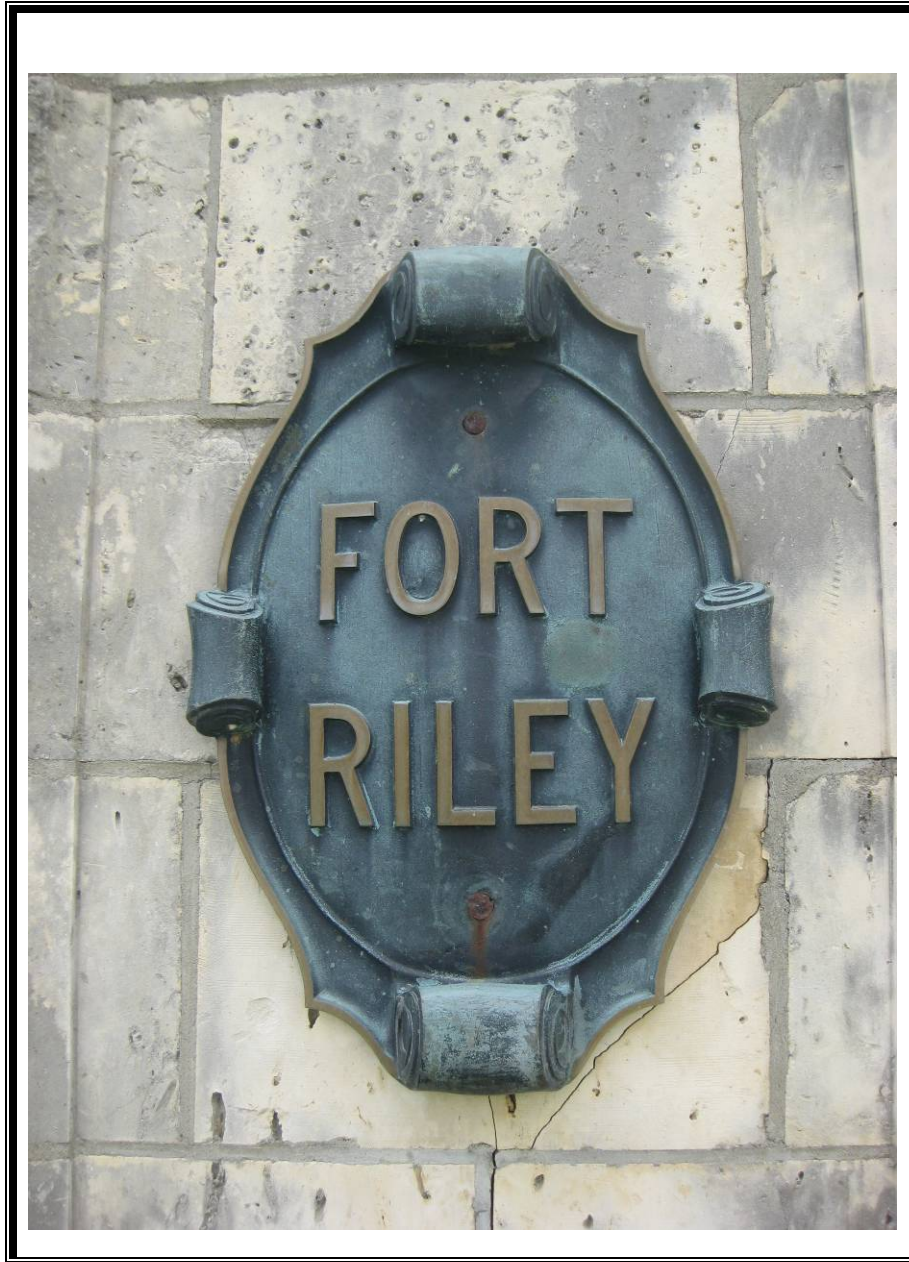
**HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY FORM
CONTINUATION SHEET**

name of property Water Treatment Plant (Bldg.22004) Continuation Sheet No. 1
=====

Real Property cards at Fort Huachuca indicate the Water Treatment Plant was completed on June 15, 1938. The WPA structure replaced a 10 year old structure of concrete walls on the same footprint. The Water Treatment Plant sits downslope from the two reservoirs atop Reservoir Hill. WPA construction also includes stone masonry stairs and walkway leading from the two reservoirs down to the Water Treatment Plant.

The Water Treatment Plant is significant under Criterion A and C for being representative of the WPA-CCC infrastructure improvements to Fort Huachuca and representing the style and workmanship typical of the WPA-CCC era at Fort Huachuca. Other structures that share a common significance and that are related to the conveyance and storage of water at Huachuca are Wells No. 1 and 2 and Reservoir No. 2.

**CCC-WPA Resources Legacy Grant Case Study:
Fort Riley, Kansas**



1.0 Introduction

Fort Riley was established in north-central Kansas in 1853 where the confluence of the Smoky Hill and Republican Rivers form the Kansas River. It was one in a series of frontier posts established by the U.S. government to protect settlers, travelers, and traders on the overland trails through what would become the Kansas Territory, established a year later. In its many changing roles, Fort Riley has been an important part of the U.S. Army and its development through the present day. Today the post is situated near Junction City nearly halfway between Salina and Topeka along U.S. Interstate 70 (I-70). It is 125 miles west of Kansas City and 10 miles southwest of Manhattan, home of Kansas State University. The post is currently home of the venerable First Infantry Division, known as the “Big Red One,” which is the oldest continuously serving unit in the U.S. Army. It is home to various other units and tenants as well.

2.0 Field and Research Methods

Fieldwork and research were conducted by Daniel Hart and Chad Blackwell of e²M between 5-8 May 2009. The research team met with Mr. Ed Hooker of the Fort Riley environmental division and took a tour of the base. Following the tour, Mr. Hooker and the team developed a strategy to help determine buildings that were related to the Works Progress Administration (WPA) or Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and had not been previously surveyed or evaluated. This determination was made by examining WPA and CCC project cards from the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) and comparing them with existing survey reports, HABS/HAER records, and other technical reports on file in the environmental office. Buildings or resources that appeared to be possible candidates for survey were further researched in the museum archives. To be selected for the survey, a resource had to be verifiably associated with the WPA or CCC and not have been previously evaluated for National Register eligibility. Exceptions to the latter were made if a pre-existing evaluation was not based on WPA or CCC significance.

2.1 Research Methods

Research into general WPA/CCC and Fort Riley history as well as history pertaining to individual resources or buildings was conducted at the Fort Riley Museum, the Fort Riley Museum Archives, the Fort Riley environmental offices, and at the Geary County Historical Society in Junction City, Kansas. Materials collected include magazine articles and books, historic photographs, historic aerial photographs, historic maps, technical reports, newspaper articles, WPA publications, survey forms, National Register forms, WPA project cards, Fort Riley building cards, and other miscellaneous material from the Fort Riley Museum Archives files.

2.2 Field Methods

The resources chosen for survey and recordation were examined by the survey team. A

Canon EOS Digital Rebel 7 megapixel camera was used to photograph survey resources. Each resource was located with a geographical positioning system (GPS) receiver and assigned a geographic coordinate (longitude and latitude in decimal degrees format, as requested on the Kansas State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) Inventory form). Finally, the size, function, form, and other general attributes of each resource were described. The information was used to complete the appropriate Kansas SHPO building or archaeological survey forms. Landscape features were more appropriately described using the Kansas archaeological forms.

3.0 Historic Context

3.1 Chronological Overview

In 1851 Colonel Thomas Fauntleroy advocated the construction of a new army post at the confluence of the Smoky Hill and Republican Rivers; a strategic location due to the navigability of the adjacent rivers and the proximity of the Santa Fe Trail. The trail allowed troopers to patrol during the travel season. Congress agreed and provided \$65,000 for construction of the post which began May 17, 1853. While the post would continue to expand, the bulk of the original post was completed by 1856. This initial frontier policing role lasted a short time before shifting to meet armed hostilities with the Kiowa and Comanche in 1860 and then again with the beginning of the American Civil War.

The early days of the post were occupied with territorial defense, both from within the United States due to the anti- vs. pro-slavery conflict and from those who chose to break peace treaties with the regional Native American groups, as well as from unsettled Native Americans unhappy with the encroaching Anglo settlers. Troopers at the post were the regional policemen responding to conflicts between the territorial government and regional militias, to Native American threats, and to ethnic conflicts between Native Americans and Anglos. They also continued to patrol and escort travelers heading west along overland trails to the gold fields. By 1860 the relative peace experienced the first few years of the fort's existence had faded to mounted campaign against hostile groups like the Kiowa and Comanche.

During the Civil War, westward expansion continued to accelerate, and the post remained responsible for frontier policing, keeping the peace with Native Americans, and countering threats from Confederate forces, guerillas, and bushwhackers out of neighboring Confederate states. The post also hosted Confederate prisoners of war captured in New Mexico for a time in 1862. As the Civil War ended, the country again focused on settling the West and Fort Riley became one of the preeminent frontier posts. Following the war, Fort Riley became the home and headquarters of the Seventh U.S. Cavalry. In 1867, the 10th Cavalry headquarters was reassigned to Fort Riley with its celebrated African American "Buffalo Soldiers." The 10th Cavalry outfitted there for duty on the frontier; however the headquarters was relocated elsewhere the following

year. In 1878, a skirmish between Fort Riley troops and Cheyenne Dog Soldiers marked the post's last battle with Native Americans.

During the 1870s and 1880s the post transitioned from a frontier outpost to a permanent fort. Cavalry units were dominant at the post due to the distances required for an effective military force. Through the 1880s the transfer to a post-frontier army led to post consolidations and closures, with Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley the only former frontier posts left in Kansas. Beginning in 1885, over 30 new buildings including a hospital, a modern water works, and a modern electrical system were constructed. This modernization made way for the establishment of the Cavalry and Light Artillery School which began operation in 1892. The new school gave the former frontier post a new role in the military establishment that would define it for decades to come.

Conflicts around the turn of the century, including service in the Cherokee Strip in Oklahoma, the Spanish American War in 1898, and the Boxer Rebellion in 1900 contributed to Fort Riley's Cavalry and Light Artillery School instruction being replaced. In 1906 the post was made a regimental post due to its central location and good rail connections for ease of troop deployment, which led to even more growth. The school's name at Fort Riley was also changed to the Mounted Service School. With a civil war in Mexico breaking out and hostilities in Europe beginning in 1914, Fort Riley saw even more recruits coming to the post to be trained for combat in various disciplines. As America entered World War I in 1917 the post ballooned further as a wartime training center. It became the largest basic training post in the country during the war. Its troop strength was estimated to be between 30-50,000 soldiers strong, an astonishing number. This had deadly consequences as the first reported U.S. cases of the global 1918 influenza pandemic were at Fort Riley and eventually affected over 18,000 soldiers with 900 mortalities.

Following the war, the Mounted Service School was renamed the Cavalry School in 1919 and focused on producing balanced officers and cavalrymen who could ride well and tackle any situation. New equipment and tactics involving the tank and airplane made the cavalry's role somewhat more tenuous than it had been before. As a result of technological changes and the tactical advantages afforded vehicles, the cavalry began to teach courses on mechanized cavalry along with traditional horsemanship courses. The mechanized cavalry training of the 1920s and 1930s would be critical just a few years down the road. This transition was occurring at a hard time for the country. The Great Depression had struck in 1929 and forced many out of work. "New Deal" relief programs were passed to stem the tide of the catastrophic economic downturn. Despite the state of the country, Fort Riley greatly benefitted from these programs, gaining many new buildings and a wholly modernized post. With war on the horizon these work and relief programs became geared toward defense projects and served as a recruiting tool as well.

World War II again found Fort Riley as a major training facility due to its expansive acreage and existing infrastructure. Congress authorized the construction of a Cavalry Replacement Training Center in 1940 to train soldiers in mounted and mechanized warfare seen in European theatres of war. In the spring of 1942 the post annexed 32,370 acres of land to bring its size to nearly 53,000 acres to provide an adequate training area. During World War II nearly 125,000 soldiers trained at Fort Riley for overseas combat, which included the integrated Second Cavalry Division composed of the 9th and 10th Cavalry Regiments (Buffalo Soldiers) and the Second and Fourteenth Cavalry Regiments. In 1943 the fort received 1000 German prisoners of war (POWs), who were engaged in construction and labor details in and around the fort.

Following World War II, the Cavalry School was permanently closed in 1946 and replaced by the Ground General School. The various limestone stables were converted into offices to house this new activity. The Ground General School trained officers in such basic courses as map reading, company administration, and military law. Fort Riley also operated the Army's only officer's candidate school until 1953. The 10th Infantry Division was assigned to Fort Riley in 1948 to train new recruits for impending conflicts like the Korean War. The Aggressor School operated at Fort Riley until 1963. This school consisted of a fabricated opposition military force created for training U.S. Army forces. The Army General School replaced the Ground General School in 1950. In 1954 the 10th Infantry Division was sent to Germany to assume occupation duties, replacing the 1st Infantry Division who became the new tenant of Fort Riley in the summer of 1955. At this time Custer Hill was developed to accommodate the many new troops arriving with the 1st Infantry Division.

In 1965 the Big Red One left the post for duty in Vietnam. In 1966 the post was again expanded by 50,000 acres to enhance the fort's training capabilities, allowing two divisional brigades to train simultaneously. In 1970 the 1st Infantry Division returned to the post after five years of combat in Vietnam. The Third ROTC Region Headquarters was located at Fort Riley from 1973 to 1992. The fort also was home to the U.S. Army Correctional Training Brigade at Camp Funston which re-trained soldiers with minor offenses to return to active duty or civilian life. In 1990 the 1st Infantry Division was shipped to Kuwait to oppose Iraq in Operation Desert Shield/Storm. 14,000 soldiers and 6,000 pieces of equipment left Fort Riley for combat duty.

3.2 WPA and CCC Era at Fort Riley

With federal relief money being released for use throughout the country in 1932, the Kansas Federal Relief Committee, later the Kansas Emergency Relief Committee (KERC), was put in charge of distributing money received from the government. The state was divided into eleven districts which organized their own relief committee, as did counties within each district. With the election of Roosevelt in 1933, many more "New Deal" projects were initiated from which Kansas benefitted greatly. KERC immediately began distributing money throughout Kansas. It

provided money for early relief project which included employing workers to do road improvements, and building “farm-to-market” roads, bridges, overpasses, lakes, farm ponds, and airports. These projects preceded the creation of the WPA which eventually replaced earlier federal relief organizations as well as the KERC in Kansas. At its peak in Kansas the WPA employed more than 50,000 workers (Novak 2003). Kansas was the recipient of two large CCC projects, a soil erosion and flood control project (Lyon State Lake) on White Creek in Jewell County and the State Park at Hays, KS (Junction City Union 1933) in addition to other smaller projects around the state.

3.2.1 The CCC at Fort Riley

Fort Riley was the headquarters for the CCC, Kansas City District (USACERL1993). The two large federal CCC projects in Kansas were administered by Brigadier General Abraham Lott, post commander of Fort Riley. In addition, Fort Riley was in charge of supplying all of the CCC camps in Kansas (Junction City Union 1933).

Fort Riley hosted the statewide training camp for the CCC in Kansas. The state quota for Kansas was set at 3750 men, who were trained at Camp Whitside within Fort Riley during the months of May-July 1933 (Junction City Union 1933b). The first Kansas CCC recruits arrived at Camp Whitside for conditioning in early May 1933, just two short months after the formation of the CCC (Junction City Union 1933a). By May 25 1,264 men had arrived at Camp Whitside for training (Junction City Union 1933c). Shortly thereafter, two companies of World War I veterans, composed of 750 men, arrived at Camp Whitside, marking the highest capacity of the training. In 1933, the CCC training camp hosted and trained 2600 CCC recruits, African American CMTC recruits, ROTC boys, and the World War I veterans (Junction City Union 1933d).

On June 14 the first of the initial recruits trained at Camp Whitside were shipped out to Minnesota for work in National Forests. Companies 784, 785, 786, and 787 along with their army officers, embarked on trains for different CCC camps in Minnesota (Junction City Union 1933e). Ten days later on June 24, Companies 1784 and 1789 also left for camps in Minnesota. Two days later on June 26, the remaining seven companies shipped out. Companies 1785, 1786, 1787, 1788, 2784, and 1785 were sent to camps in Minnesota and Company 2786, an African American company, was sent to Lyon County, KS to build the dam for Lyon State Lake (Junction City Union 1933f). The two companies of World War I veterans arrived as the last seven companies were leaving for their various camps. These veterans had trained for over slightly less than a month’s time. Companies 1778 and 1779 were conditioned and sent to Hays and Esbon, KS to work on flood control projects. The last of these recruits embarked for their permanent CCC camps on July 21, 1933.

Fort Riley's commanding officer and others had high praise for the conduct of the CCC while at the fort as well as for their beautification projects completed at Fort Riley (Junction City Union 1933g). The only CCC project in Geary County was located at Fort Riley, where a camp for African American men (Company 786, established in October 1934) performed landscaping, soil conservation, and tree planting (Geary County Museum 2003).

3.2.2 The WPA at Fort Riley

The WPA also played a significant role in the development of Fort Riley. Fort Riley benefited more than any other Geary County entity from WPA funding and labor. Over the six year period that the WPA did work on the post (1936 to 1941) the post received \$1,281,318 for improvements and new construction (Geary County Museum 2003). One of the commanding generals indicated as much as \$ 4 million may have been spent by the WPA at Fort Riley. The WPA workers were housed at Camp Whitside initially and then moved to abandoned CCC buildings until the program ended. The WPA improved the CCC camp and added buildings of their own at the camp including Building 315, 317, and 319, used as warehouses and shops. The projects completed by the WPA in this era were part of a larger Army building program initiated in 1927 and concluded in 1940 (USACERL 1993).

The first WPA projects at the post were started in 1936 and included water system improvement, construction of a new road through post, repair and rehabilitation of buildings and utilities, construction of rock dikes along the Kansas River at Marshall Field, and construction of a dining hall and kitchen (WPA 1936). Additional projects in 1937 included improving existing target range facilities at the national rifle range, building an earthen levee system with a rock core for the protection of Marshall Field, improving surface drainage and storm water drainage systems, improving and expanding the chapel and building well houses along with projects previously listed (WPA 1937). In 1938 road improvements, landscaping, sidewalk repair and construction, parks and recreation facility construction and upgrades, garage construction, construction of Patton Hall (academic building), and "airport improvement" (presumably at Marshall Field) were among the new and existing projects (WPA 1938).

In 1939 the WPA built fourteen additional officer's quarters at the main post including ten non-commissioned officer's quarters of native limestone at Stone Court, three brick duplexes at Riley Place, and a stone duplex along Brick Row (USACERL 1993). They built numerous other structures and buildings and operated a plant nursery to use the plants for erosion control, reforestation, and landscaping. 1939 marked the most prolific building year for the WPA at Fort Riley (WPA 1939). 1940 was mainly occupied with continuing general improvement projects and had no significant construction projects (WPA 1940b). In 1941 the last WPA project began at Fort Riley. This project involved improving the grounds around the Cavalry Replacement



Figure 3-1. WPA-built academic building, later renamed Patton Hall.



Figure 3-2. WPA-built Officers' Quarters and garages on Stone Court.

Training Center by grading, seeding, laying sod, and planting trees, hedges and shrubs, landscaping, and building sidewalks.

During their tenure at Fort Riley the WPA accomplished an impressive amount of work. They had modernized nearly all the barracks, stables, and other buildings, as well as roads, and utilities on post. They had constructed numerous new buildings such Patton Hall and various quarters such as those at Stone Court and others scattered at Carpenter Court, Marshall Field, and elsewhere. They had rebuilt Camp Funston and through it all maintained a quarry where the limestone used in new construction and repairs was extracted.

4.0 Survey Results

Seven resources were examined for their WPA and/or CCC significance at Fort Riley (Table 4-1). These resources reflect both CCC and WPA projects of various types. Six WPA resources were recorded including a flood control levee around Marshall Field, stone lined ditches, three warehouses, and additions to a firing range. The older portion of the firing range had been evaluated previously for NRHP eligibility; however the WPA-constructed additions have not been evaluated for WPA associations and significance. The single CCC resource was the monument to General Leonard Wood, composed of landscaping walls and the reconstructed foundation and chimney of the general’s quarters overlooking Camp Whitside.

Table 4-1: Surveyed Resources at Fort Riley

Historic Name	Building #	Construction Date	Original Use	Current Use	Notes\Theme
Marshall Field Levee	n/a	1937-1940	levee	levee	WPA New Construction; water control/ flood prevention theme
Rock-lined ditch	n/a	1935-1941	ditch	ditch	WPA New Construction; water control/ flood prevention theme
General Leonard Wood Monument	n/a	Pre-World War I, foundation reconstructed ca. 1935	General Leonard Wood HQ	monument	CCC reconstructed foundation as a commemorative monument
Firing Range	n/a	WPA additions-1937	firing range	abandoned	Recreation theme
Building 315	315	1935	shoe repair shop	warehouse	Infrastructure theme
Building 317	317	1935	unknown	warehouse	Infrastructure theme
Building 319	319	1936	auto repair shop	general instruction building	Infrastructure theme

4.1 Water Control/Flood Prevention Resources

4.1.1 Earthen Levee

Perhaps the largest scale individual WPA project completed at Fort Riley was the construction of a large earthen levee surrounding Marshall Army Air Field (Figure 4-1) which is situated in the flat Kansas River flood plain. According to 1937 WPA project cards, project 10764 was to “Construct flood control earth levees with masonry core, and perform appurtenant work, for the protection of Marshall Field, warehouses, and hay storage area, at Fort Riley Military Reservation...” The project was approved on June 24, 1937 and was allotted nearly \$40,000. Its completion date is unknown. This project was done in conjunction with other WPA flood control projects at Fort Riley, namely the rock “spur” or “wing” dikes, designed to capture sediment and stabilize the east riverbank, constructed adjacent to Marshall Field (Figure 4-3).

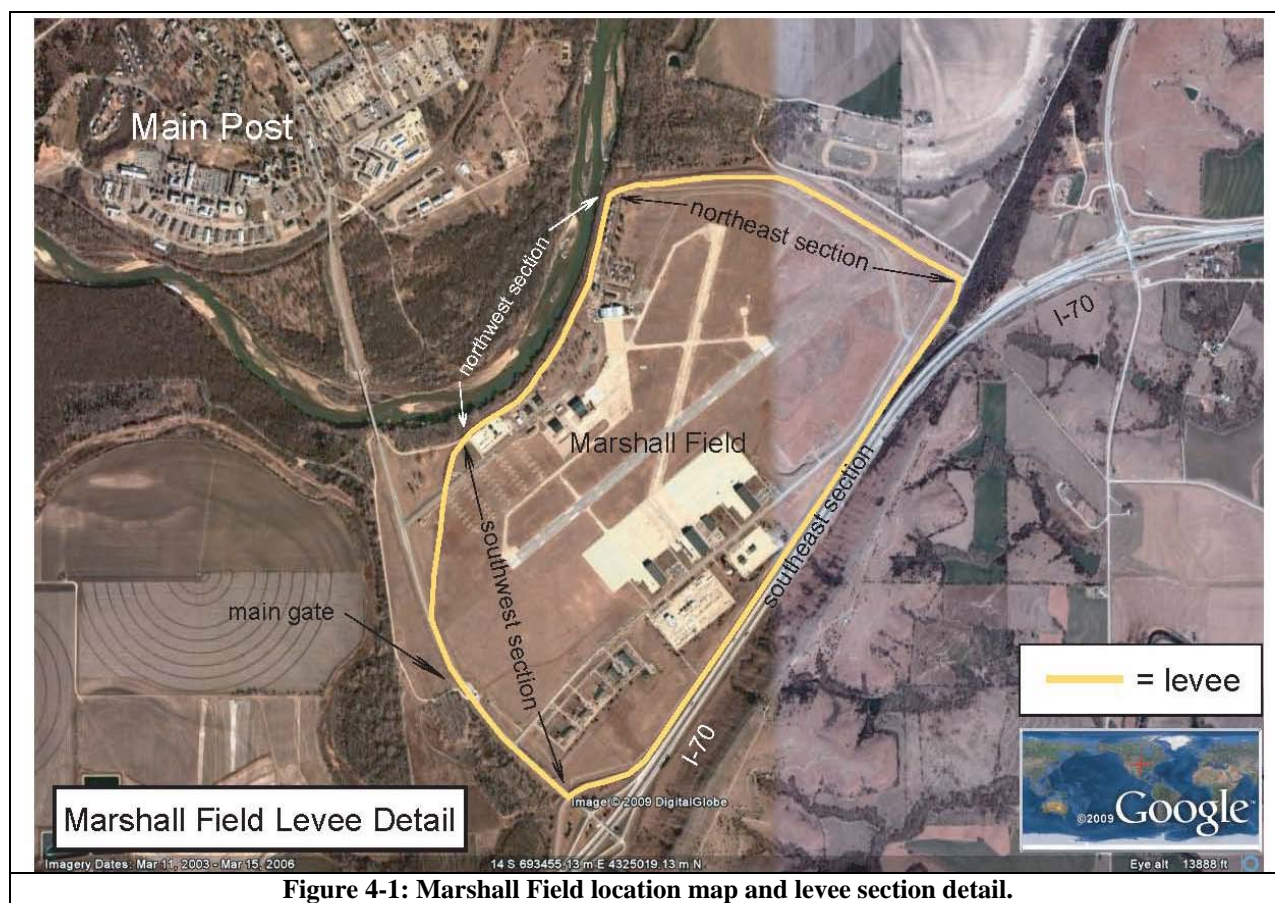


Figure 4-1: Marshall Field location map and levee section detail.

The levee is slightly over four miles in length and surrounds Marshall Army Air Field (refer to Figure 4-1 throughout this description to identify each section being discussed). The elevation of the top of the levee remains constant, but the overall height tapers from its tallest point, about 40 feet near the east bank of the Kansas River, down to as shallow as 6-8 feet near the first major river terrace to the southeast. It is approximately 30 feet wide at its base and 10-12 feet wide at the top. It is entirely accessible via vehicle by a one-lane unimproved road (Figure 4-2) on the

northwest and northeast sections and by a two-lane improved road on the southwest and southeast sections.

The northwest section of the levee follows the Kansas River bed in a shallow southeast arc along one of the river elbows. The base of the levee appears to be situated (and possibly cover) where the historic WPA-built rock dikes were constructed to stabilize and prevent bank erosion. The northeast levee section diverges from the river course to the west toward I-70 and the Whiskey Lake Road frontage road. This section ends at the I-70 frontage road and connects with the southeast levee expanse. The southeast levee section trends southwest from its north end along the I-70 frontage road. It is unclear how much of this section is original since a paved two-lane road now rests on it. This section is the shallowest of any due to its location on the high side of the airfield near the toe of the first major river terrace. The southwest levee section begins at the intersection of the frontage road and the Henry Gate road. At this point the main gate road (Henry Road) travels along the top of the levee which trends northwest. Approximately 3000 feet northwest of its starting point, the road and original levee diverge. The levee continues north-northwest and crosses Ray Road which crosscuts it and arcs to the northeast and connects with the northwest expanse, completing the levee.

To date, the levee has been unrecognized as a WPA resource. The levee played a critical role in making Marshall Field a viable and reliable airfield by securing it against the unpredictable flooding of the Kansas River. Its importance was first proven in the flood of 1951 when it maintained against the flood. It was also perhaps the most significant WPA project both in scope and scale as well as for its utility as a critical piece of infrastructure for preventing potential catastrophic damage to buildings, infrastructure and equipment such as expensive aircraft. The Marshall Field Levee is evaluated as significant under Criterion A for its association with the WPA period at Fort Riley. The levee retains sufficient integrity, particularly along the northwest and northeast sections, and is recommended NRHP-eligible. Additionally, although no WPA constructed rock dikes were observed during the survey, if these dikes adjacent to or possibly under the levee remain undisturbed and unaltered, then they would be considered as features that contribute to the NRHP eligibility of the levee resource.



Figure 4-2: Marshall Field Levee with Marshall Field behind fence at left. Kansas river off picture to right.



Figure 4-3: Photo of Marshall Field cantonment area showing WPA rock dikes along Kansas River, December 1940. Levee now rests along inland base of buried rock dikes. Photo courtesy of the Fort Riley Museum Archives.

4.1.2 Rock-lined Drainage Ditch

One rock-lined ditch was surveyed as a representative example of a WPA constructed ditch at Fort Riley. Ditches and other water control features were built at the post throughout the years the WPA labored at the base (1936-1941). They are mentioned numerous times in the WPA project cards which describe all the work that was completed at the post. Although there are no photos or direct references to this particular ditch, it is constructed in the style typical of similar WPA ditches found at other Army bases, such as Fort Sill and Fort Huachuca. These ditches are often vaguely referenced or grouped with other projects in primary sources because they are not as impressive or substantial as other, larger WPA projects built on base. Despite this, ditches and other similar types of features such as storm drains and sewers collectively ensured the smooth operation of the post and as a whole represent the substantial contribution the WPA made to infrastructure at Fort Riley.

The Y-shaped ditch (Figure 4-5) is located in a greenbelt area bounded by Carpenter Avenue to the northeast, Pershing Avenue to the southwest, Godfrey Avenue to the southeast, and by a sidewalk across it at the northwest end (Figure 4-4). It has variable width and depth along its length, generally 24-36 inches wide and 18-24 inches in depth. It is composed of limestone flagstones and mortar. The longer north arm of the “Y” is a rectangle trough that trends southeast down the center of the greenbelt, draining it. The north end of this arm is the highest point of the ditch (Figure 4-6) and is not punctuated by any drainage pipe entering into it. The shorter south arm of the “Y” originates at the base of a steep hill below Building 430, a fire station (Figure 4-6). This arm is fed by a terra cotta pipe from Building 430 and also drains the surrounding landscape. The two arms of the “Y” converge to form the stem that terminates in a drain under Godfrey Avenue near the intersection of Godfrey and Carpenter Avenues (Figure 4-7).

The rock-lined drainage ditch is evaluated as significant under Criterion A for its association with WPA construction projects at Fort Riley and under Criterion C as a representative example of WPA-constructed water control features at Fort Riley. The ditch retains high integrity of location, design, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. The integrity of materials is unknown because a section of the base of the ditch had a poured concrete base for approximately 15 feet. The date of this alteration could not be verified. Despite this, the ditch is evaluated NRHP-eligible.

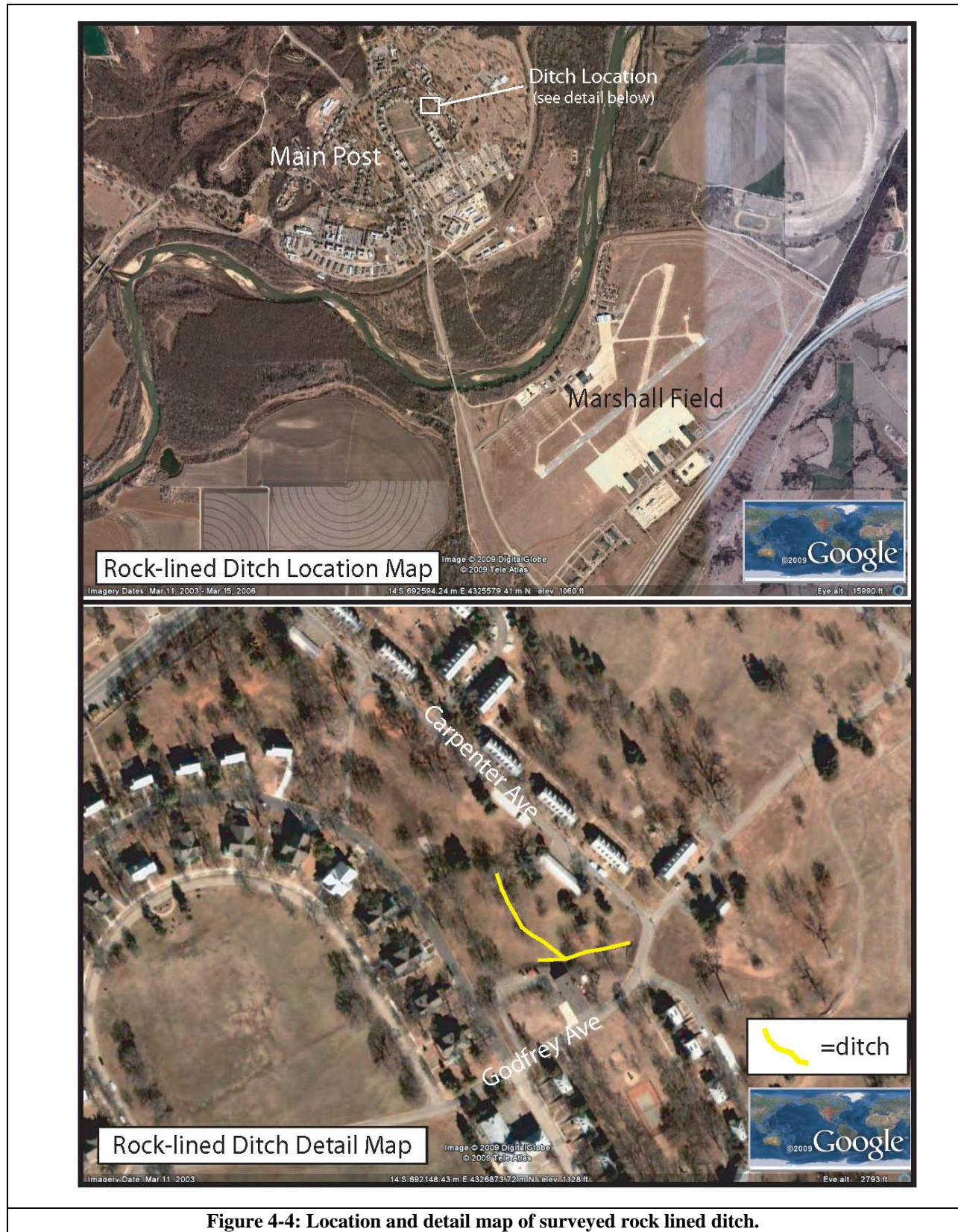


Figure 4-4: Location and detail map of surveyed rock lined ditch.



Figure 4-5: Y-junction of the rock-lined ditch. Terminus of the south arm of the ditch at upper left.



Figure 4-6: North arm of ditch. Building 430 at upper left.



Figure 4-7: Stem of ditch which terminates in the drain under Godfrey Avenue.

4.2 Monument

One monument at Fort Riley constructed by the CCC was recorded for its CCC association. The location was the site of General Leonard Wood's headquarters during his tenure overseeing the training of soldiers at Camp Funston in preparation for World War I (Figure 4-8). The wood frame headquarters building once overlooked Camp Funston on a terraced hill. Sometime after abandonment a fire destroyed both the building and its stone fireplace and chimney. It was reportedly stabilized and landscaped by the CCC sometime after it burned. This was confirmed by the survey team upon discovery of a graffiti inscription in the concrete of one of the terrace walls at the base of the hill. It can be inferred from the concrete inscription that CCC Company

786 accomplished the work during their training at Camp Whitside. The stabilization and landscaping included adding mortar to the limestone rock foundation wall and rebuilding the stone fireplace and chimney using new limestone. Sidewalks and a bench were added within the foundation of the former building. It also appears that the terraces below the foundation were stabilized by the CCC.

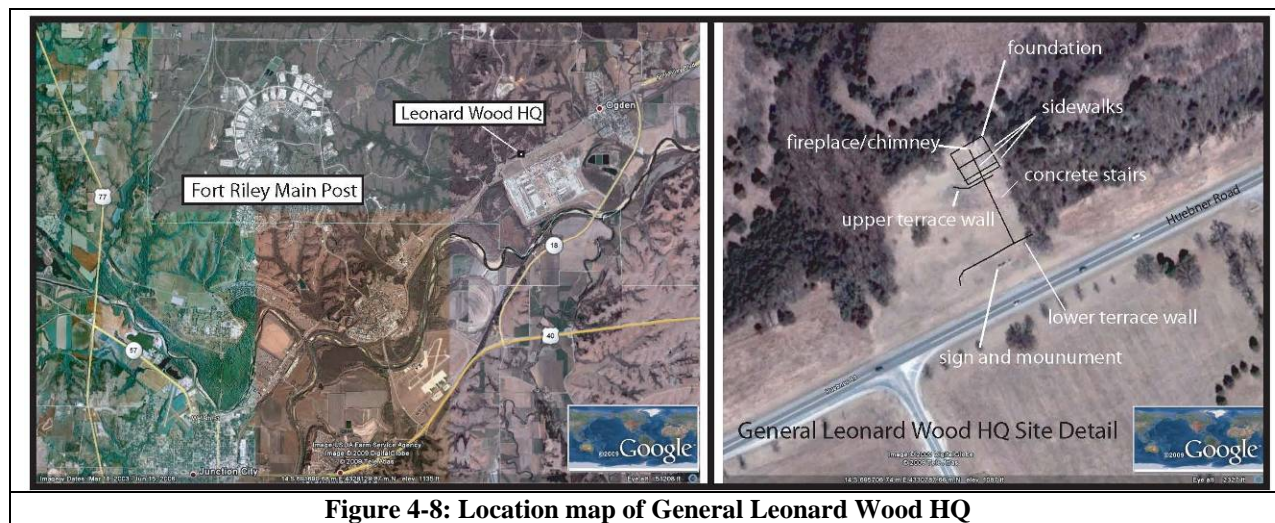


Figure 4-8: Location map of General Leonard Wood HQ

Today the site consists of a sign and historical limestone marker with a brass plaque describing the history and significance of the site (Figure 4-9) surrounded by a lower curved stone terrace wall, an upper stone terrace wall, concrete stairs from the historical marker to the foundation, and the stone foundation bulk where the chimney, sidewalks, and bench are located. Both terrace walls are capped with concrete along their full length. The lower terrace wall is approximately two feet high, 200 feet long, and is oriented northeast-southwest with a short curved section at the southwest end. The concrete CCC inscription is immediately next to the curve on the straight portion of the lower terrace wall (Figure 4-10). The inscription (Figure 4-11) reads:

Louis K_____
Wichita, Kan.
Jan 8, 1935-37
C.C.C. 786

The upper terrace is also approximately two feet high, 90 feet long, and (Figure 4-12) parallels the lower terrace just below the foundation wall. The three-foot wide northwest-southeast trending concrete stairs begin at the lower terrace and end at the top of the foundation wall, a distance of 160 feet. The foundation platform at the top of the stairs is 65 x 60 feet, oriented northeast-southwest. The foundation wall is approximately eight feet high at its highest point at the southeast corner. Two parallel sidewalks run along the long axis of the foundation. One sidewalk continues in the center of the foundation along the path of the concrete stairs,



Figure 4-9: Monument and sign at General Leonard Wood Headquarters site.



Figure 4-10: Lower terrace in foreground, upper terrace and foundation wall in background.

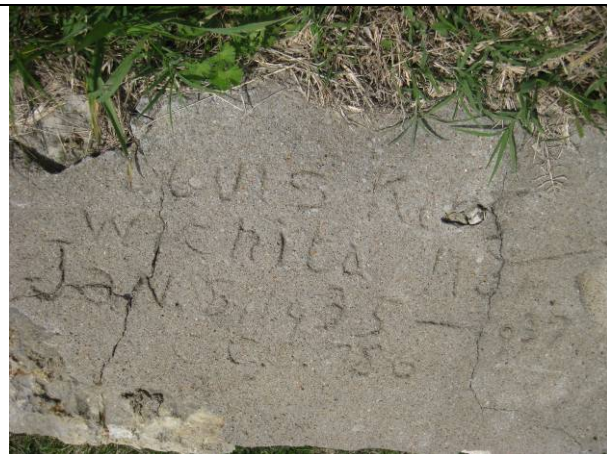


Figure 4-11: Concrete inscription on lower terrace wall indicating name, city, date, and CCC troop.



Figure 4-12: Concrete stairs to foundation. Upper terrace is visible just below foundation wall.



Figure 4-13: Foundation with sidewalks, bench and rebuilt fireplace/chimney.

perpendicular to the two parallel sidewalks. The limestone and concrete bench rests in the southeast quadrant of the foundation platform (Figure 4-13).

As a commemorative property, the Leonard Wood Monument must be evaluated under Criteria Consideration F, which requires that a commemorative property holds significance beyond its commemorative nature. As a work project performed by the CCC at Fort Riley, the Leonard Wood Monument holds significance for its CCC associations, in addition to its commemorative aspect. Therefore, the site is significant under Criterion A for its association with the CCC. It is perhaps the only remaining CCC resource on post that can be definitely attributed to the CCC. Despite its association with General Leonard Wood, the monument is not significant under Criterion B using Criteria Consideration F. It also does not appear eligible under Criterion C or D. As a protective measure the concrete inscription should be further documented and possibly sealed using appropriate sealants that will not harm the concrete. Additional research may provide further information into the identity of the individual named in the inscription.

4.3 Infrastructure Projects

4.3.1 Firing Range Improvements

The firing range is located in the former Camp Forsyth area (Figure 4-14). The target pit area is oriented northwest-southeast as are firing line berms. From the firing line berms, shooters faced northeast and fired at the targets. The target range consists of various elements including: a target pit area with a retaining wall, bathroom, and storage facilities; center dividing berm; and firing line berms set every 100 yards. The target range was originally constructed in the first decade of the 1900s for national rifle competitions. The WPA tripled the size of the range in 1937, which included adding additional retaining wall sections on either side of the original section, concrete storage bunkers, restrooms, drainage features, a concrete bench along the entire length, a concrete cap along the retaining wall to both unify height and enhance stability, and the center dividing berm and firing line berms set at various distances from the target pit. Based on recent aerial photographs, part of the open range area (with the firing line berms) appears to have been bisected by Venable Drive, a large storage facility of some kind constructed, and an outdoor recreation center built on part of the range (Figure 4-14).

The target pit is the area between the retaining walls and the hillside (Figure 4-15) which runs parallel behind it and was used as a backstop for projectiles being fired at the targets. The pit is below firing line level and was designed to shield the target frames and range workers allowing them to raise and lower the target frames during competition, score targets, and move freely to accomplish other tasks while matches were in progress. The target pit retaining wall (Figure 4-16) is approximately 2780 feet long consisting of the original, stone wall center section flanked by the WPA-built concrete wall sections to either side. There are four subterranean reinforced