

HABS
ARIZ.

8-Moc.v

1-

PIPE SPRING FORT
Pipe Spring National Monument, Mohave County, Arizona.

PHOTOGRAPHS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA
Southwest District

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
Roy Place, District Officer,
11 East Pennington,
Tucson, Arizona.

HABS
ARIZ

8 - Moc.V

1 -

PIPE SPRING FORT

Pipe Spring National Monument, Mohave County, Arizona

Owner: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Southwestern National Monuments, Coolidge, Arizona.

Date of Erection: 1870.

Architect: Unknown.

Builder: Bishop Anson P. Winsor, for the Mormon Church.

Present Condition: Fair; roofs of all buildings, balconies of fort, large doors to court, and several windows and doors restored recently; buildings essentially unchanged.

Number of Stories: One and two.

Materials of Construction: Foundations, stone and lime mortar; floors, flagstone, pine, and earth; exterior walls, stone and lime mortar; interior walls, first story, stone and lime mortar, second story, frame; plaster finish on interior; roof, fort, pitched shingle on wood construction, outlying buildings, small cedar logs, brush and earth; materials and construction of restoration same as original.

Other Existing Records: Written records, Heaton, Leonard, "A Few Historical Facts of Pipe Spring National Monument," Southwestern National Monuments Supplement for April, 1936, p. p. 299-304; Vandiver, Vincent W., "Report on Pipe Spring National Monument, January, 1937", Region III, National Park Service, Santa Fe New Mexico.

Additional Data: Pipe Spring as a National Monument owes its existence to important historical factors in connection with the early Mormon pioneers and their struggle with the Indians of Southern Utah and Northern Arizona.

Prior to being made a National Monument on May 31, 1923, the buildings at Pipe Spring were neglected and had been subjected to considerable vandalism and were in a poor state of preservation. Subsequent to that time and prior to 1925 Superintendent Pinkley, of the Southwestern National Monuments, and Leonard Heaton, custodian of the Monument, made an extensive search over the surround-

ing country and were fortunate in locating and redeeming most of the material taken from the buildings. These were returned to the monument and were incorporated in the restoration of the buildings in 1925 and 1929. The restoration was authentic and the buildings today are practically the same as originally constructed.

Soon after the establishment of "Zion", now Salt Lake City, in 1847 by Brigham Young, president of the Mormon Church, parties were dispatched southward across the high plateaus to select sites where water and suitable agricultural lands favored the establishment of settlements.

It was in 1856 that the first white man visited Pipe Spring. This party was sent out by the Mormon Church with instructions to explore the country lying in and around the Colorado river and to make peace with the Indians living in the vicinity. The group was headed by Jacob Hamblin. The monument received its name through a wager made by William Hamblin (Gunlock Bill) and another member of the party who challenged him to shoot through a silk handkerchief at a distance of fifty steps. The handkerchief was hung by its upper edge only and of course remained unpunctured. Accordingly Hamblin, vexed by the joke, dared Amon Tenney to place his pipe on a rock near the spring, which was some distance, so that the mouth of the bowl faced the party. Hamblin wagered that he could shoot the bottom out of the bowl without touching the rim, which he promptly did, and thus the name Pipe Spring.

According to available records, Dr. James M. Whitmore and his brother-in-law, Robert McIntire made the first settlement at Pipe Spring in 1863. They were mainly interested in the cattle business and lived in a dug-out near the present fort. The Navajo Indians were raiding the settlements in this section during 1866-1867 with the result that many of the weaker establishments had to be abandoned. In January 1866 the Indians stole the livestock that the Whitmores had near the spring. As they followed the trail they were killed by the Indians, at a point about four miles away. The eight year old son of Whitmore was left at the spring and later caused the report of the slaying to reach Captain James Andrews of the State Militia. Six Indians, later found to be innocent, were killed for the crime.

The spring and adjoining lands were purchased from the Whitmore estate by the Mormon Church. Bishop Anson P. Winsor was sent out in 1868 to build a fort and to care for the tithing cattle in the interest of the church. He constructed the two room structure northeast of the spring. This building was remodeled in 1925. A

second two room house was constructed west of the spring, facing south, which commanded a broad view of the Antelope Valley. These structures were used as living quarters during the construction of the fort. The latter building was restored in 1929.

In the fall of 1869 a crew of thirty to forty men started to work on the fort. The plans called for two two-room buildings facing each other across a court. The buildings were two stories. The court is closed off at each end and each enclosing wall has a massive swinging gate of wood, large enough for the passage of a large covered wagon. Red sandstone (of the chinle formation) was obtained from nearby quarries and used in the construction of all the buildings. Some of the doors, windows and millwork were hauled by wagons from Salt Lake City. Others were made at the building. The lumber and timbers not obtained elsewhere were cut and hauled for a distance of from forty to fifty miles by wagons. The lime used for mortar and plaster was hauled in wagons from Pocketville or Virgin City, Utah. Available maps of Utah do not show the towns of Pocketville or Virgin City. These may be the present towns of Rockville and Virgin which are approximately forty to fifty miles away. The construction of the fort was completed in 1870. The buildings were so located that the spring flowed up into the courtyard and in this way they were always supplied with water. The spring is covered at present at its source, under the floor of the north building; flowing under the court yard floor and discharging a fine flow of water into the west room of the south building above the floor, where it runs in a stone lined canal or ditch set in the floor and discharges to the outside of the building on the south.

Soon after completion, two rooms in the fort were utilized as a cheese factory. The Winsors shipped most of the dairy products to St. George, Utah, where a Mormon temple was under construction. Beef steers were driven at frequent intervals to this point and in the spring and fall to Salt Lake City.

In 1871 the Deseret Telegraph Company's line was extended to Pipe Spring with Miss Lella Stewart as operator. This was the first telegraph line into Arizona. As the Indians were giving no trouble at the time Miss Stewart was transferred in a few months to Kanab, Utah, where she handled much of the business of Major Powell's party, which was conducting exploration work in the surrounding country.

Bishop Winsor moved to St. George in 1875 and sold his interest to private parties for a cattle ranch.

The Arizona "Strip" country was noted at this time for its excellent grazing lands. Cattle fattened with little effort on the part of the ranchmen. Thousands of head were rounded up each year and driven to market with the result that many comparatively wealthy families became established in the vicinity. Drives were started periodically from Pipe Spring and nearby points to the railroad. Profits proved too much for the settlers, however, and now the whole of the Arizona "Strip" country has been overgrazed until little vegetation remains. The Soil Conservation Service is now making every effort to return these lands to their original status.

Historical data furnished by Leonard Heaton, custodian at Pipe Spring National Monument.



Trent Thomas,
Architect in Charge,
HABS, Southwest Unit.

Approved November 7, 1940



Roy Place,
District Officer.

TTW

12/5/40

ADDENDUM TO:
PIPE SPRING FORT
(Windsor Castle)
Pipe Spring National Monument
Moccasin vicinity
Mohave County
Arizona

HABS AZ-18
HABS ARIZ,8-MOC.V,1-

FIELD RECORDS

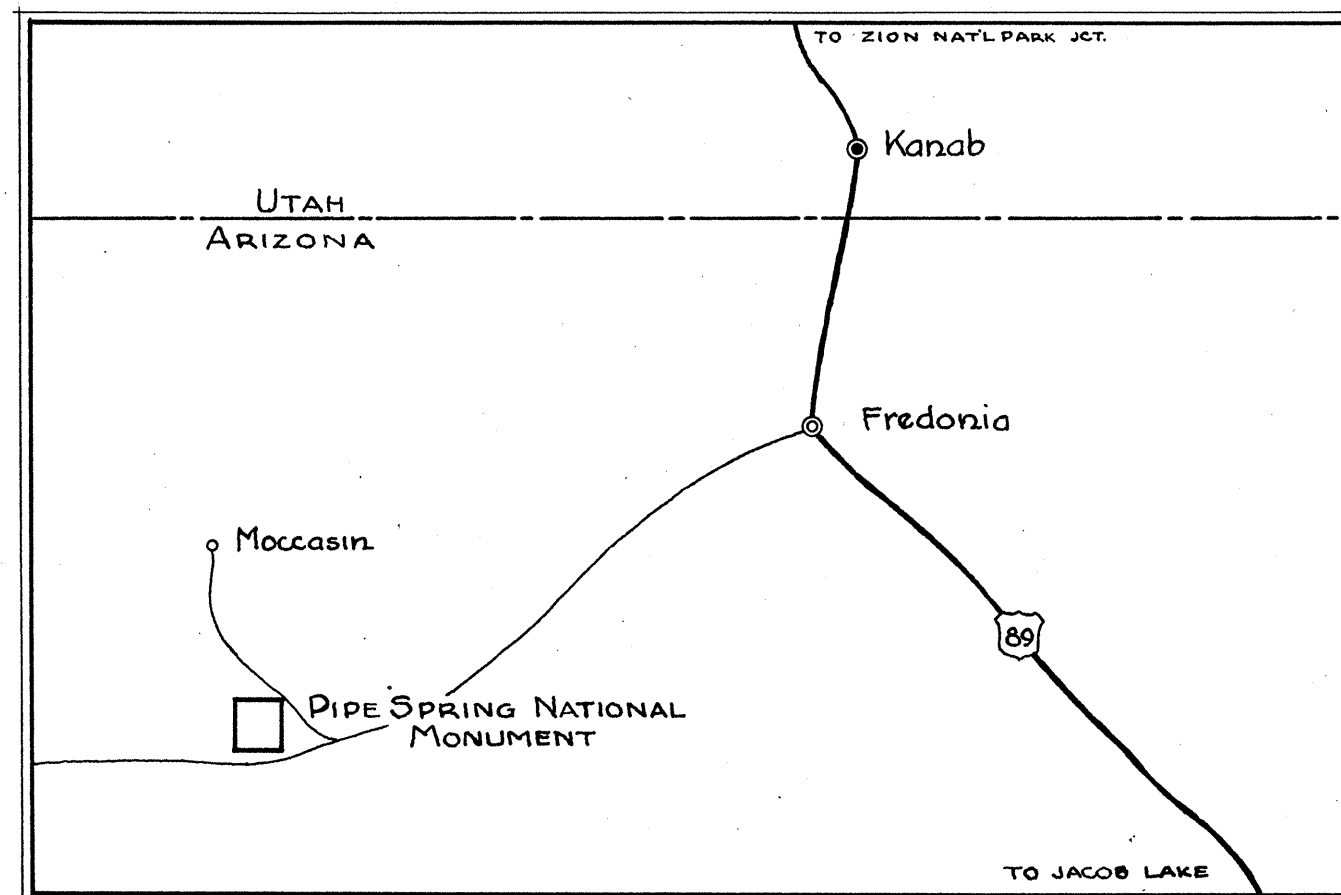
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240-0001

PIPE SPRING FORT

PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT

MOJAVE COUNTY

ARIZONA



SKETCH MAP SHOWING LOCATION

ERECTED - 1870
 BUILDER - BISHOP ANSON P. WINSOR
 FOR THE MORMON CHURCH

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

MEASURED: APRIL 17-20-1940
 DRAWN: MAY 15-JUNE 1 ; JULY 15-SEPT. 30 1940
 MEASUREMENTS CHECKED: RUPERT MCCLUNG

DRAWINGS APPROVED:

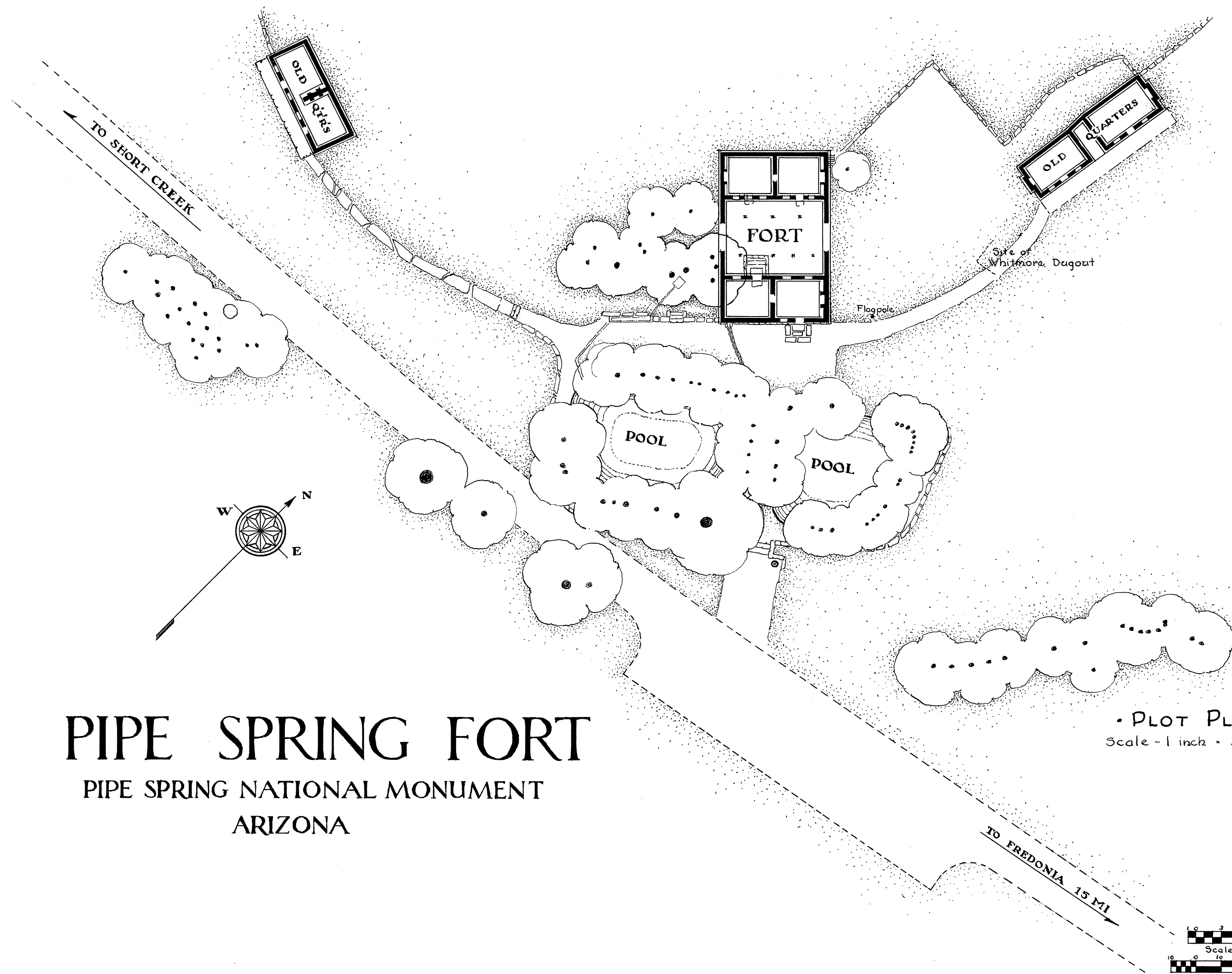
DRAWINGS APPROVED:

ACCEPTED FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS:

Roy Place DISTRICT OFFICER.
W. C. Unit. CHIEF ARCHITECT.
Rupert P. McClung

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT
 ROY PLACE DIST. OFF.
 11 E. PENNINGTON TUSCON, ARIZONA
 FIELD PARTY
 RAYMOND T. LOVELADY
 RUPERT P. MCCLUNG

SURVEY NO.	INDEX NO.
ARIZONA	ARIZ.
18	g-Moc.v
14 SHEETS	1-

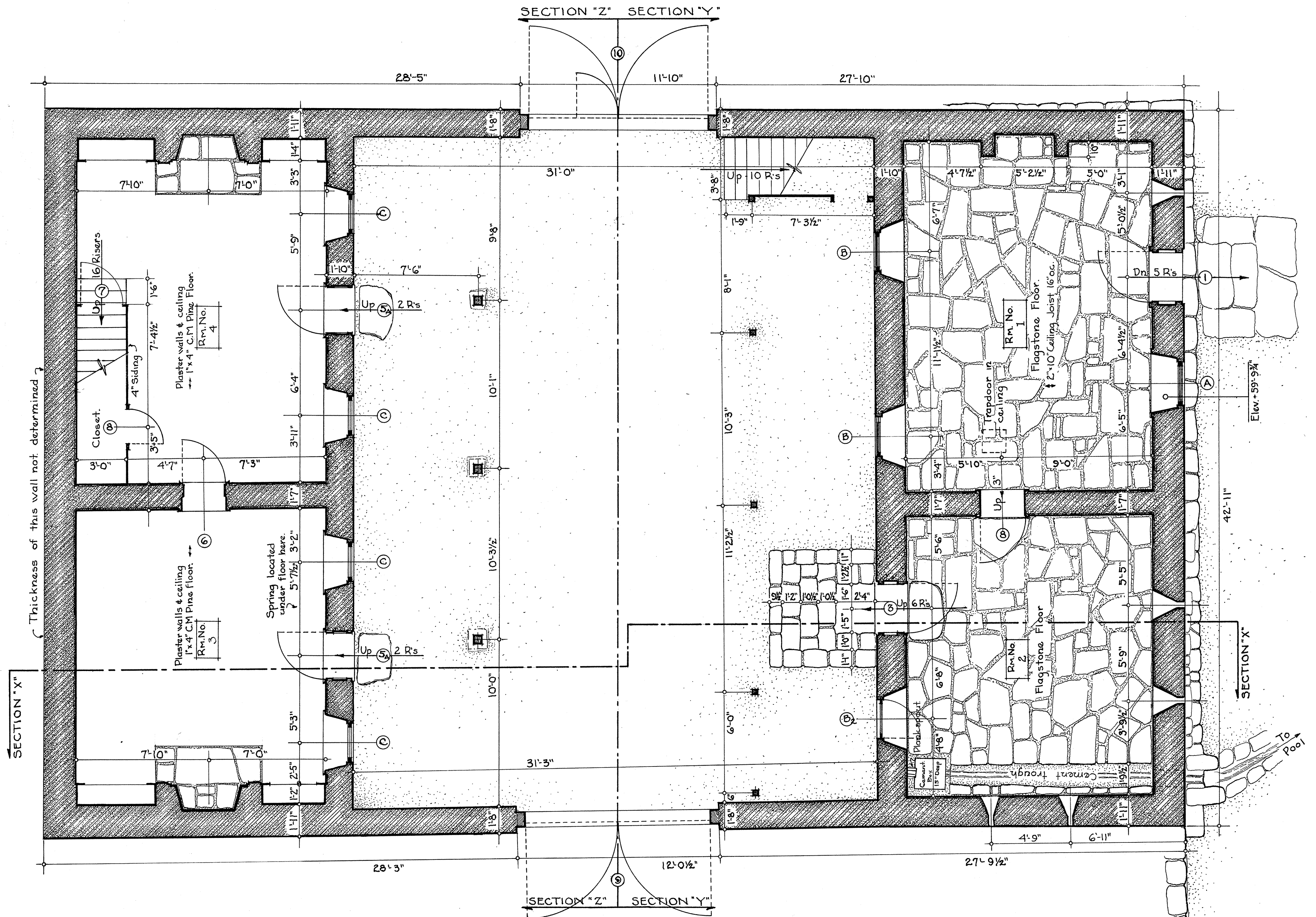


• PLOT PLAN •
Scale - 1 inch = 30 feet

PIPE SPRING FORT

PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT
ARIZONA

R.P. McClung - Del. 1940 PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM FEDERAL PROJECT - 498 A SEPTEMBER 30 1940 UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN	NAME OF STRUCTURE PIPE SPRING FORT PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT MOJAVE COUNTY ARIZONA	SURVEY NO. ARIZ 18	HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY SHEET 1 OF 14 SHEETS	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER
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FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Scale - 1/4" = 1'-0"

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SEPTEMBER 30, 1940
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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT

NAME OF STRUCTURE

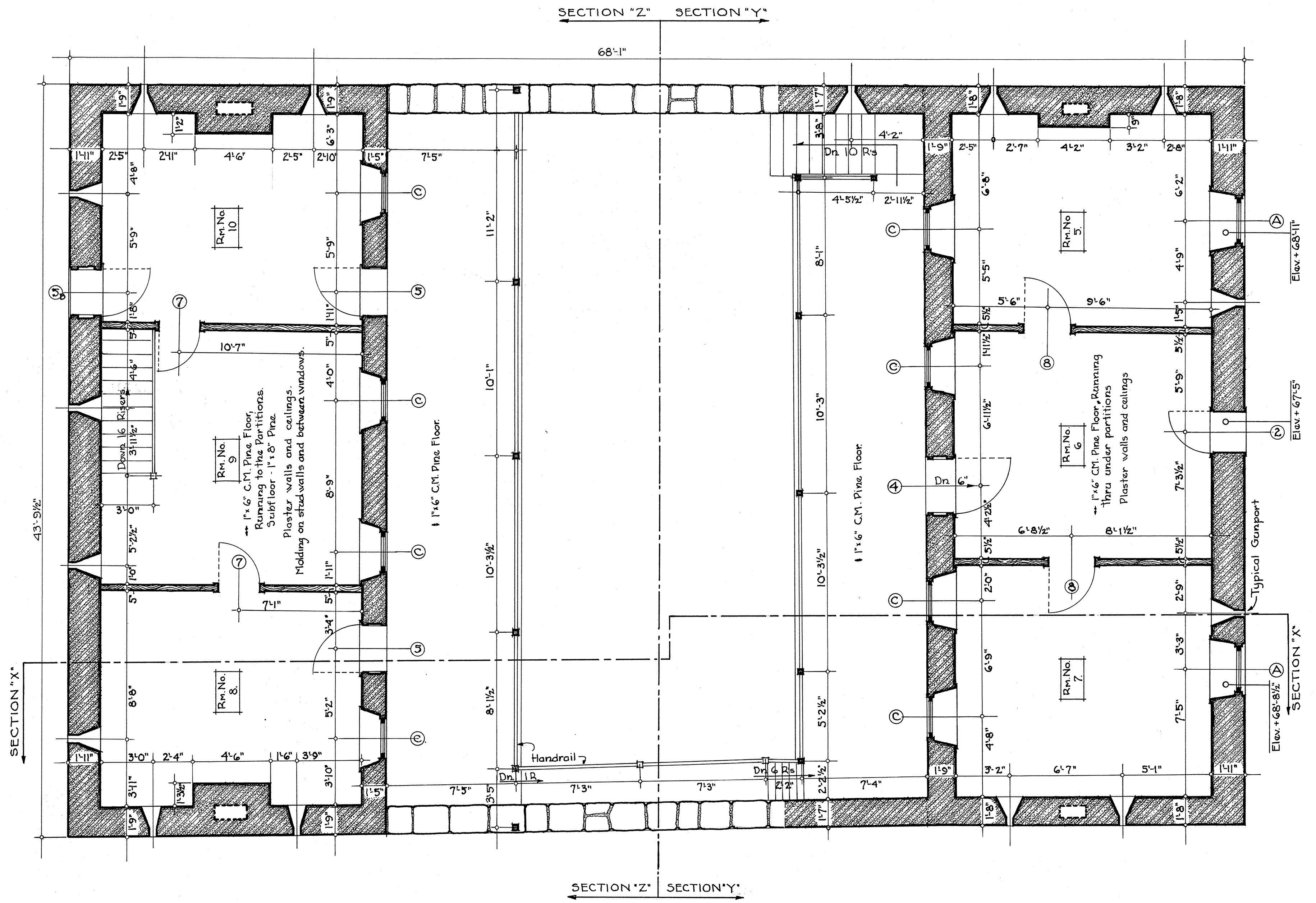
PIPE SPRING FORT
MOJAVE COUNTY

ARIZONA

SURVEY NO.
ARIZ
18

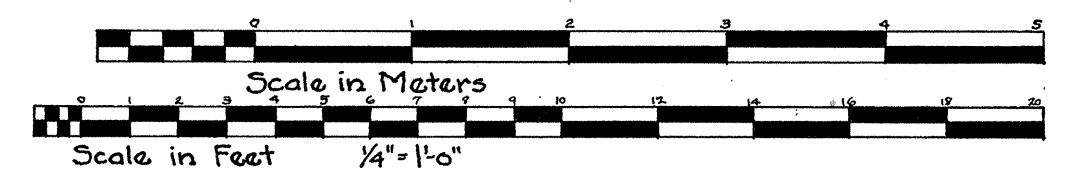
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
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SECOND FLOOR PLAN

Scale - 1/4"=1'-0"



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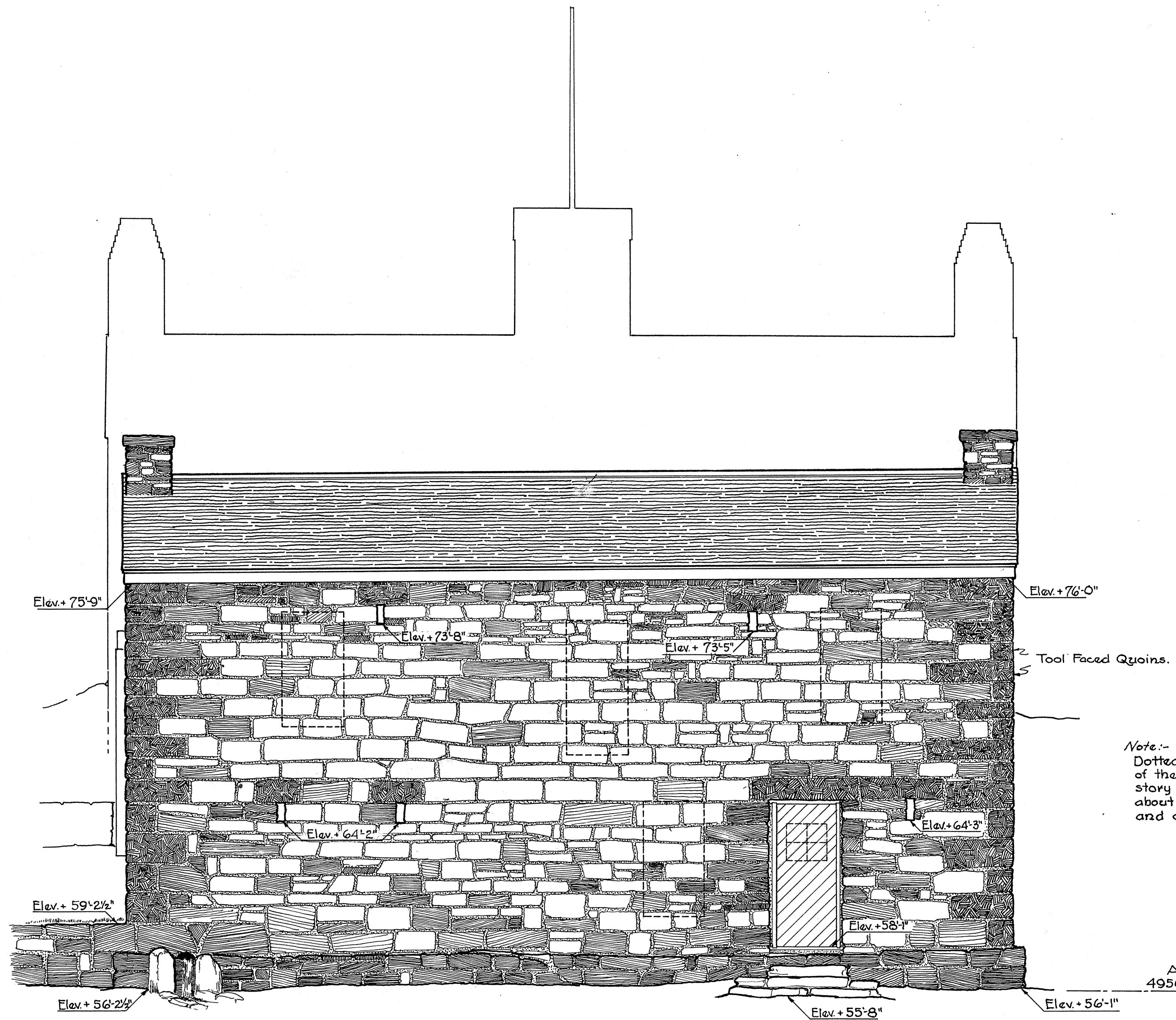
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PIPE SPRING FORT
MOJAVE COUNTY

ARIZONA

SURVEY NO.
ARIZ
18

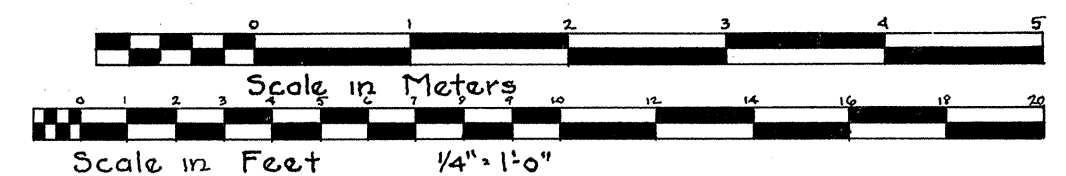
HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 3 OF 14 SHEETS

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FRONT (SOUTHEAST) ELEVATION

Scale - 1/4" = 1'-0"



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PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT

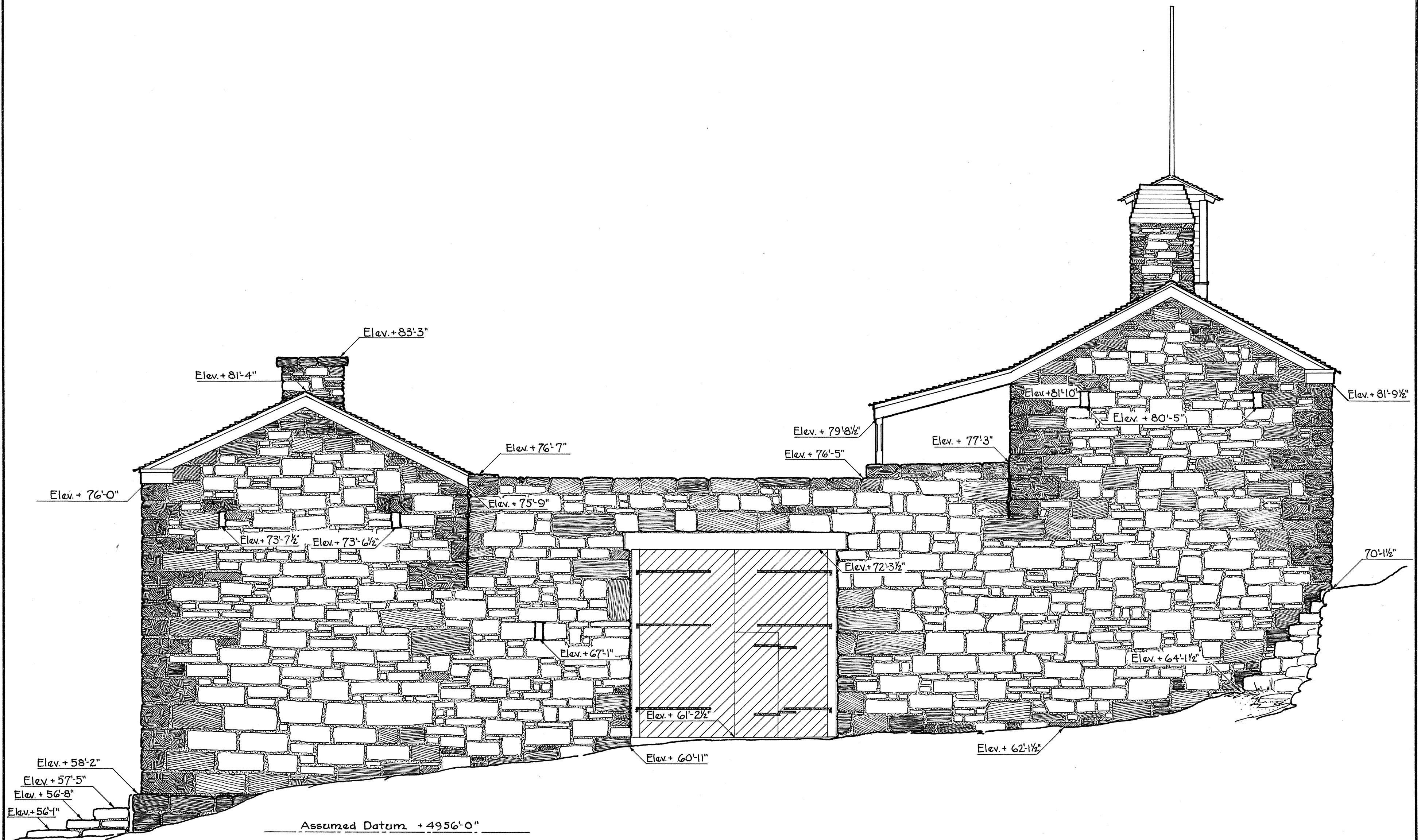
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PIPE SPRING FORT
MOJAVE COUNTY

ARIZONA

SURVEY NO.
ARIZ
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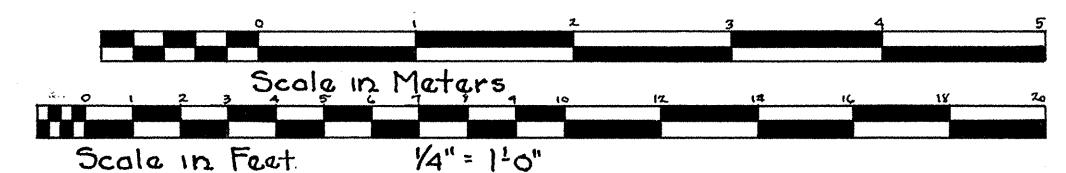
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BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 4 OF 14 SHEETS

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NORTHEAST ELEVATION

Scale - $\frac{1}{4}" = 1'-0"$



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PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT

NAME OF STRUCTURE

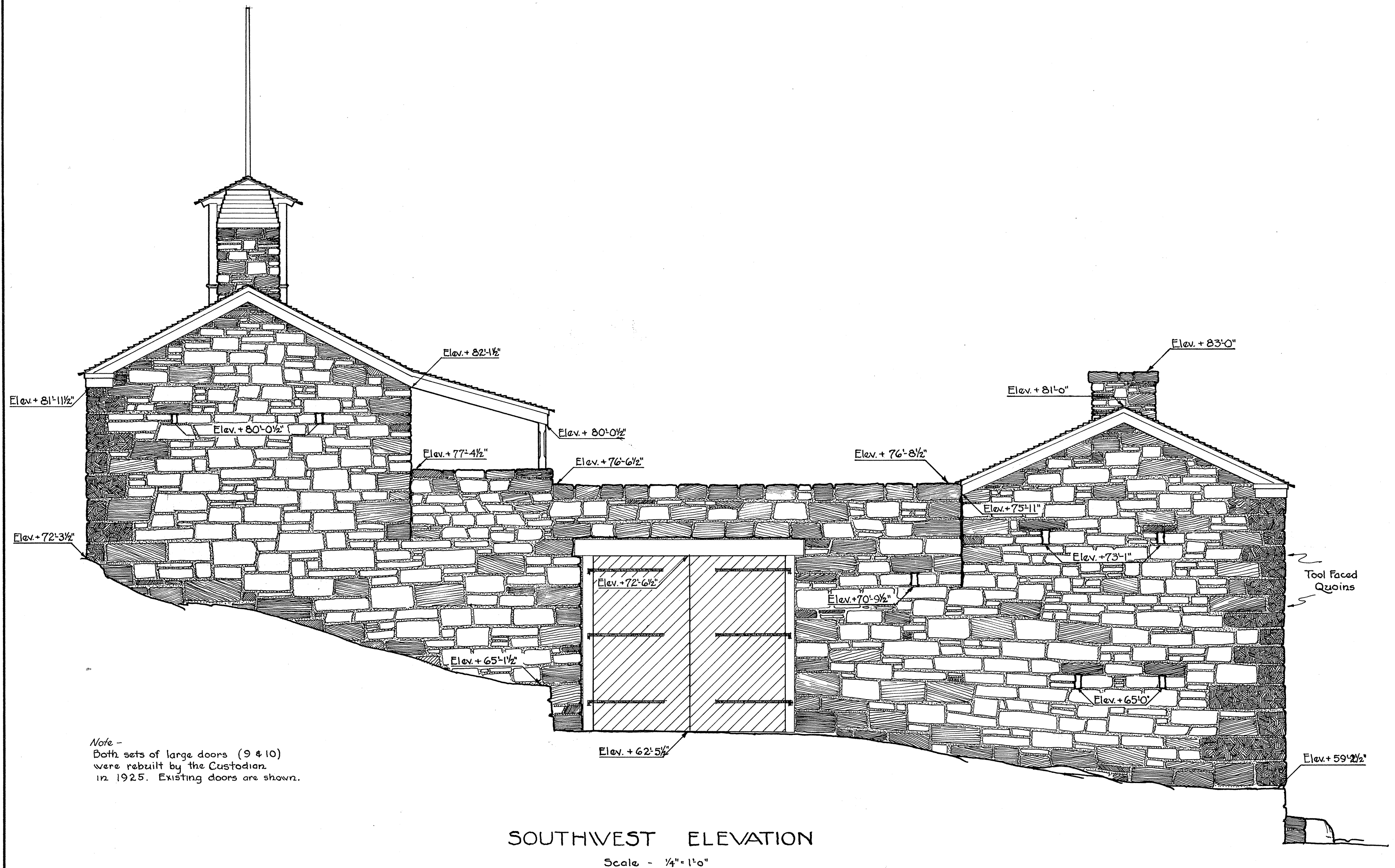
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MOJAVE COUNTY

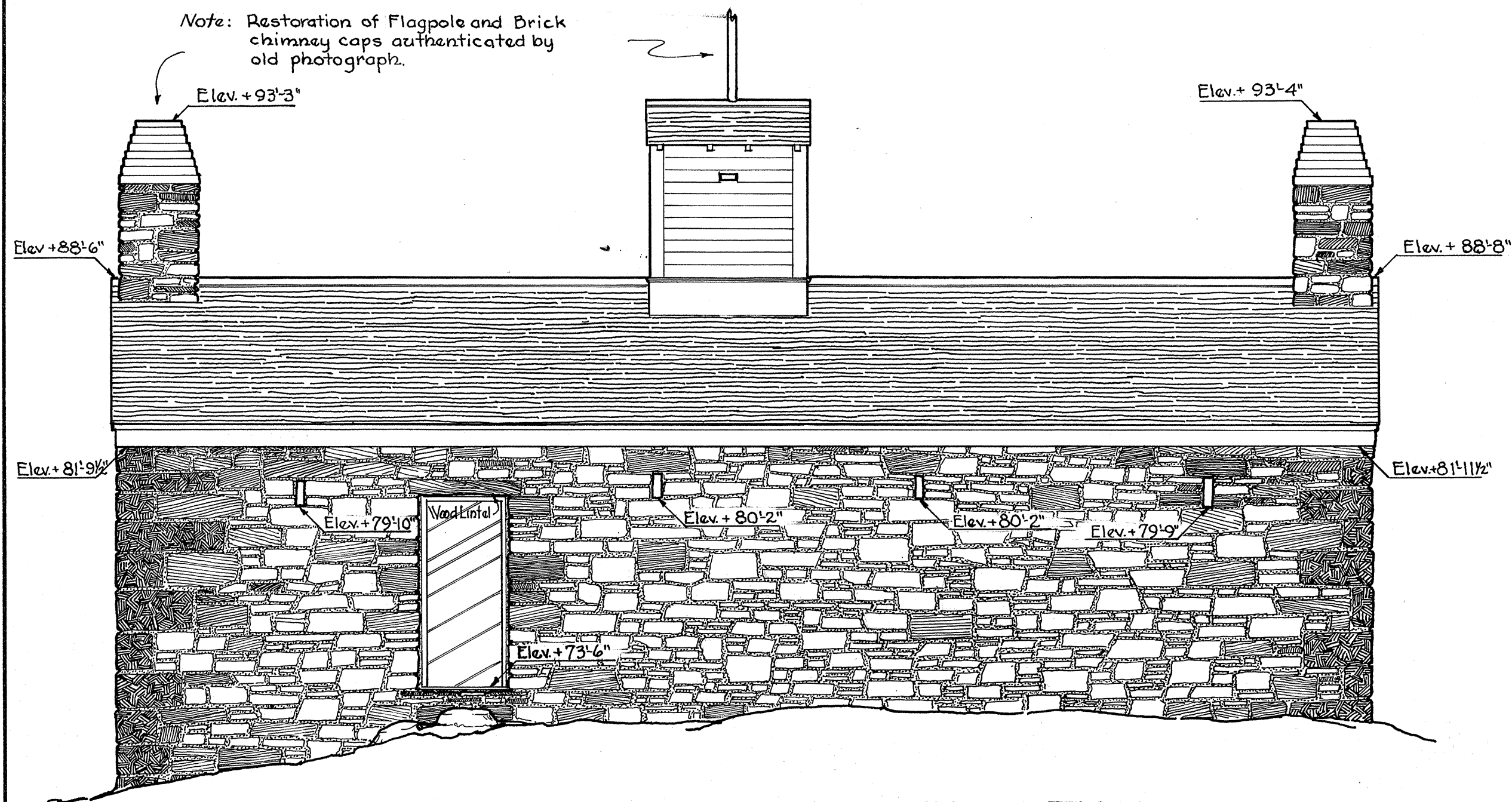
ARIZONA

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18

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
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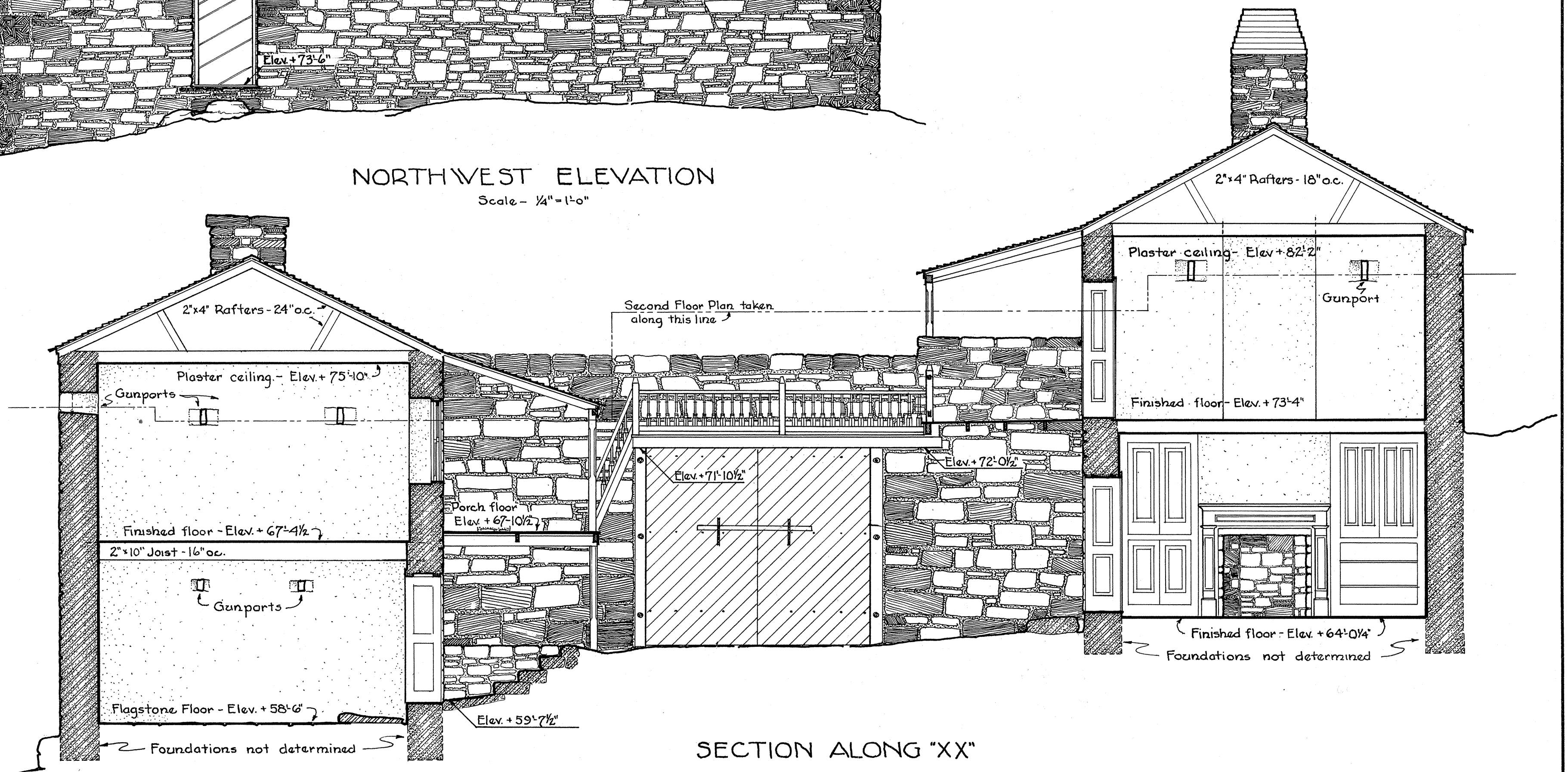
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NORTH WEST ELEVATION

Scale - $\frac{1}{4}'' = 1'-0''$



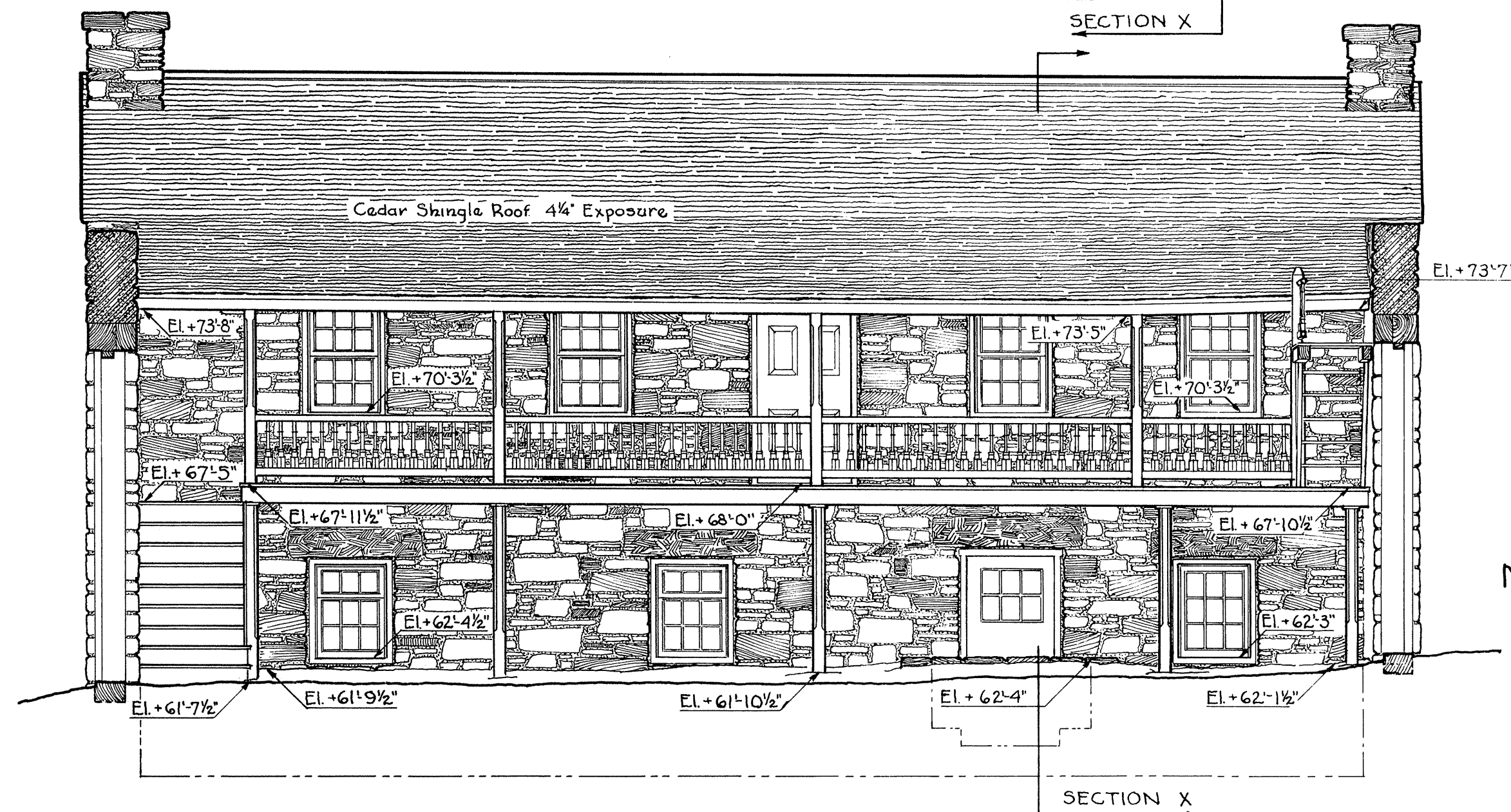
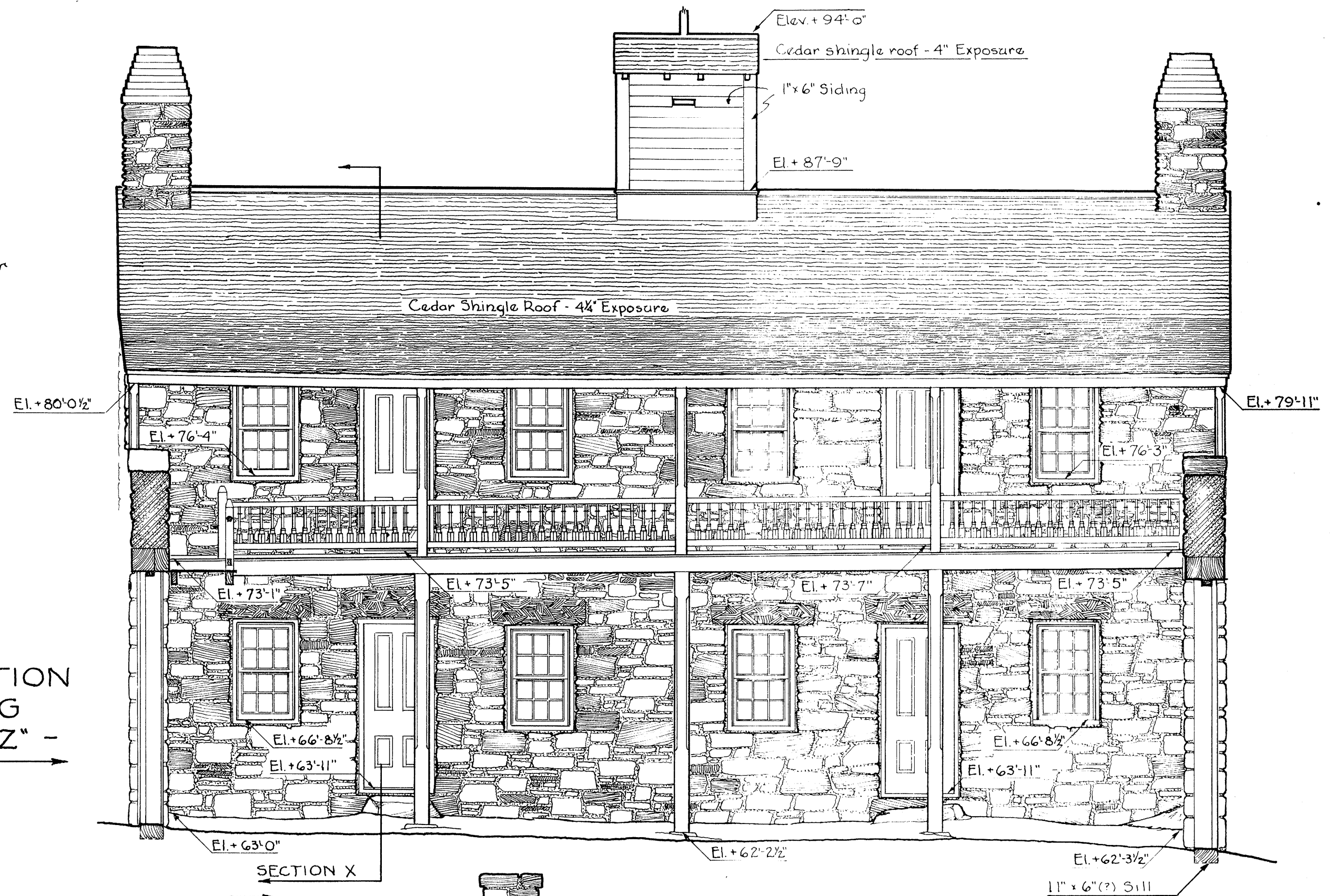
SECTION ALONG "XX"

DOOR SCHEDULE

- ① Detailed. See sheet #9
- ② 2'-9" x 6'-4" x 1 1/4". 2-10 1/4" x 1 1/2" wood panels below, 6-10 1/4" x 1 1/2" lights above rail.
- ③ 3'-0" x 6'-1" x 1 1/2". Formerly 4 panel door. 8" x 10"-6 light modern sash installed in upper part.
- ④ 3'-1 1/4" x 5'-7 1/2" x 1 1/2". 4 panel door. Similar to door #5. Put together with 3/8" dowels.
- ⑤ Detailed. See sheet #9
- ⑥ Similar to door #5. Size - 2'-10 1/2" x 6'-7" x 1 1/8"
- ⑦ Similar to door #5. Size - 2'-8 1/2" x 6'-7" x 1 1/8". 1" beaded sheathing nailed diagonally on outside face.
- ⑧ Similar to door #5. Size - 2'-9" x 6'-8" x 1 1/8"
- ⑨ Similar to door #5. Size - 2'-3 3/4" x 6'-6 3/4" x 1" See sheet #12.
- ⑩ 2'-9" x 6'-3" - T & G Beaded 'Z' braced cleat door.
- ⑪ 2'-6' 0 1/4" x 10'-1" built up doors. 3 thicknesses of 1" x 6" T & G.
- ⑫ 2'-5'-11" x 10'-11" built up doors. Similar to door #9 but with 1-2'-6" x 6'-0" needle eye door cut in. See Elevation.

SOUTHEAST ELEVATION OF NORTH WING -ALONG SECTION "ZZ"-

Scale - 1/4" = 1'-0"

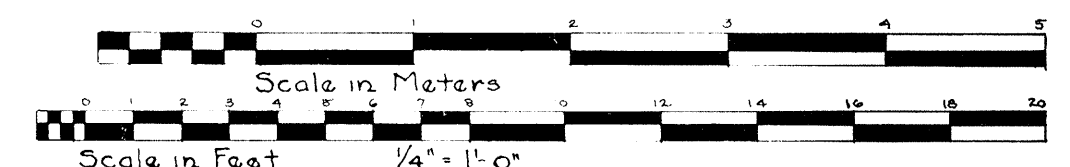


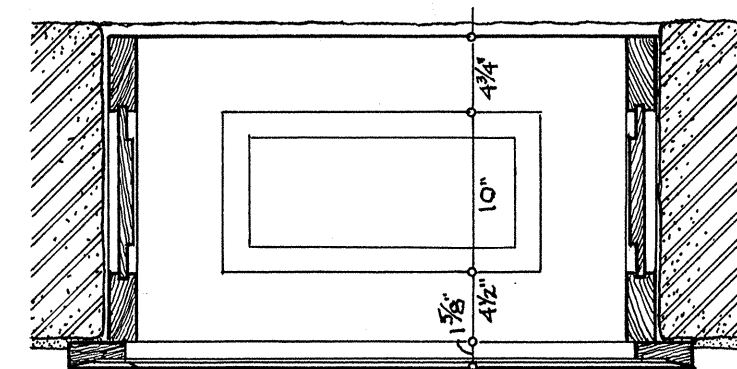
WINDOW SCHEDULE

- (A) 9" x 13" - 12 light DH x 1 3/8". Opening size 31" x 62". Frame - 1 3/4" x 6" material. Top sash set back 2 1/4" from face. Trim sill - 1" x 3", applied. 41" x 62" inside plaster reveal. 1" x 4" beaded trim (see sheet #12) 5" apron. 1 1/2" stool. Head cased.
- (B) DH window. Lower sash - 8" x 10" - 6 light x 1 3/8" sash. Upper sash 7" x 8" 3 light x 1 1/8" transom sash. Opening size 28" x 36". Frame 1 3/4" x 6", Projecting sill. Inside plaster reveal 45" x 40".
- (B2) 7 1/2" x 10 1/2" 9 light x 1 3/8" casement sash. Interior same as "B"
- (C) 8" x 10" - 12 light DH x 1 1/8" windows. Opening size 28" x 46". Frame 2 1/2" x 5 5/8" Sill - 2 1/4", projects 1 1/2" beyond frame. Inside - cased opening 40" x 44 1/2". 1" stool projecting over 1 3/8". 3" apron. Plaster flush all around.

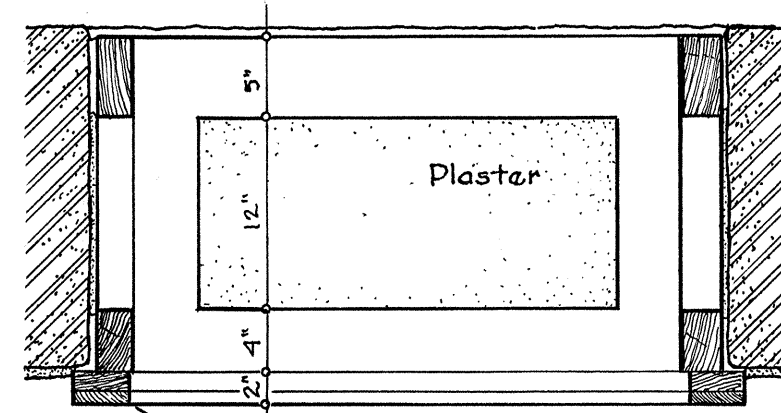
NORTHWEST ELEVATION OF SOUTH WING -ALONG SECTION "YY"-

Scale - 1/4" = 1'-0"

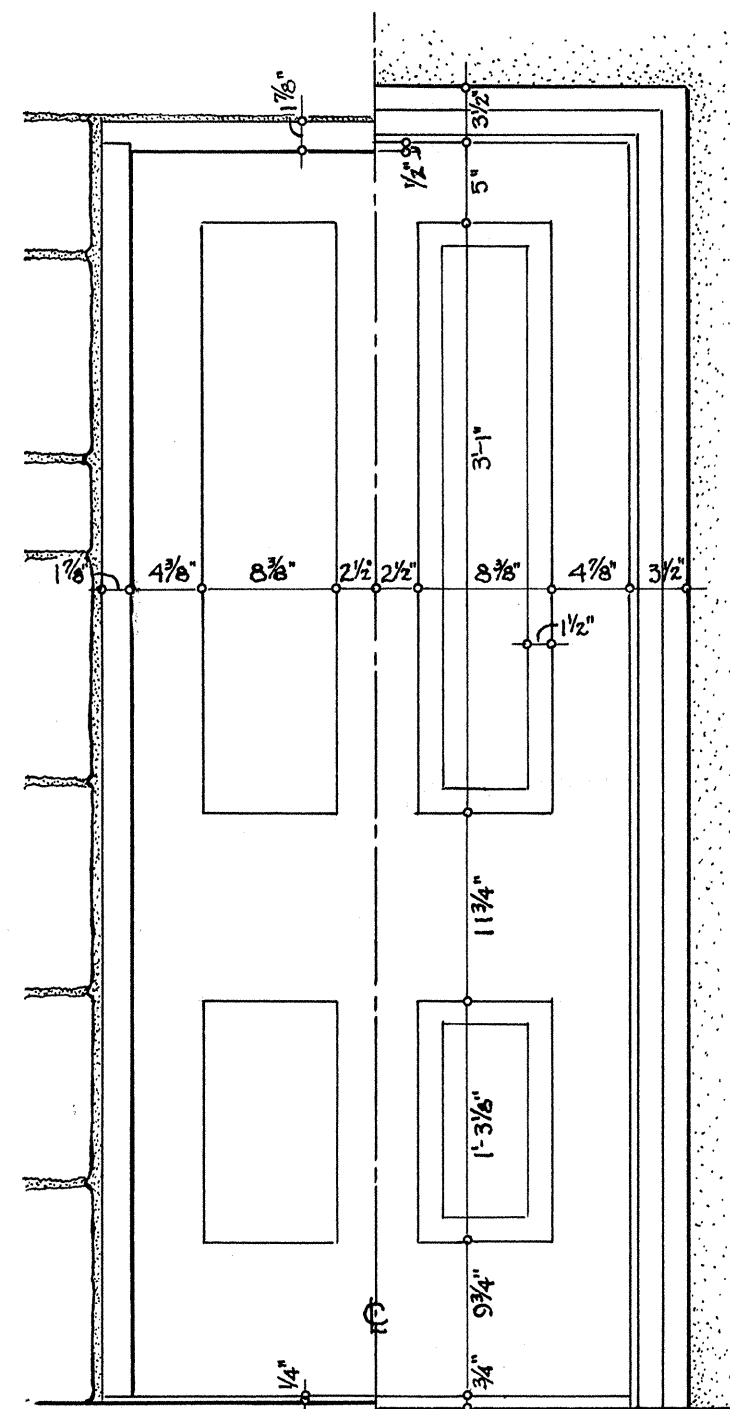
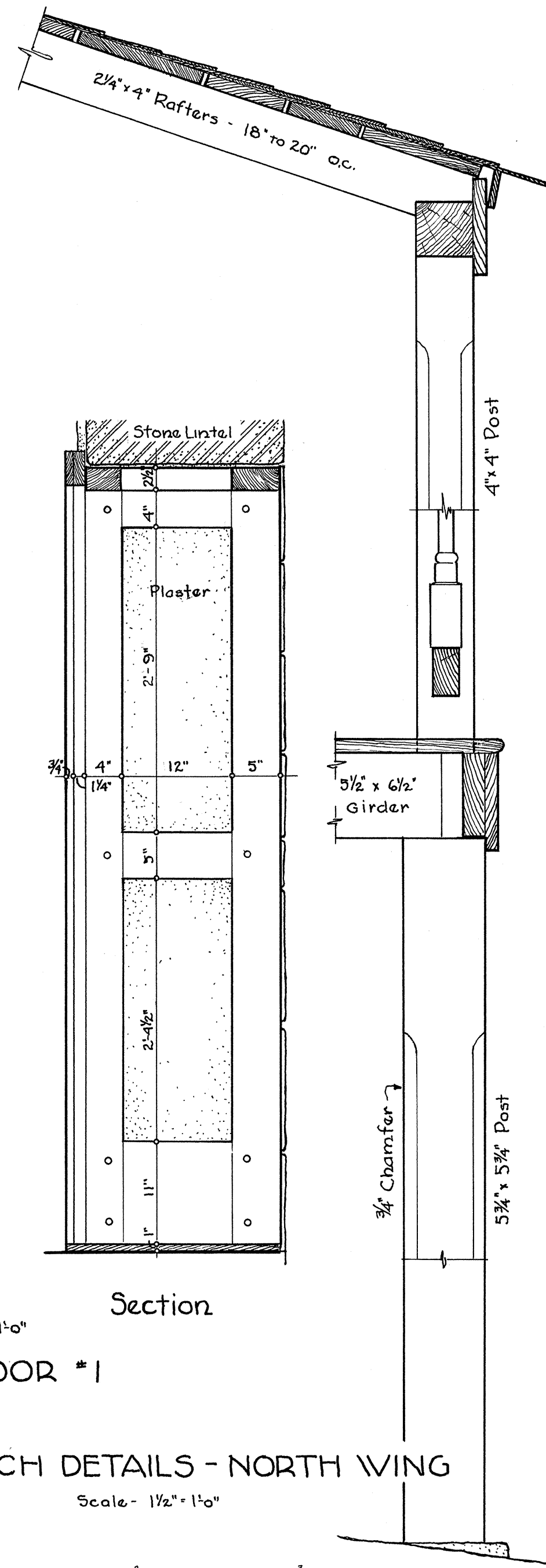




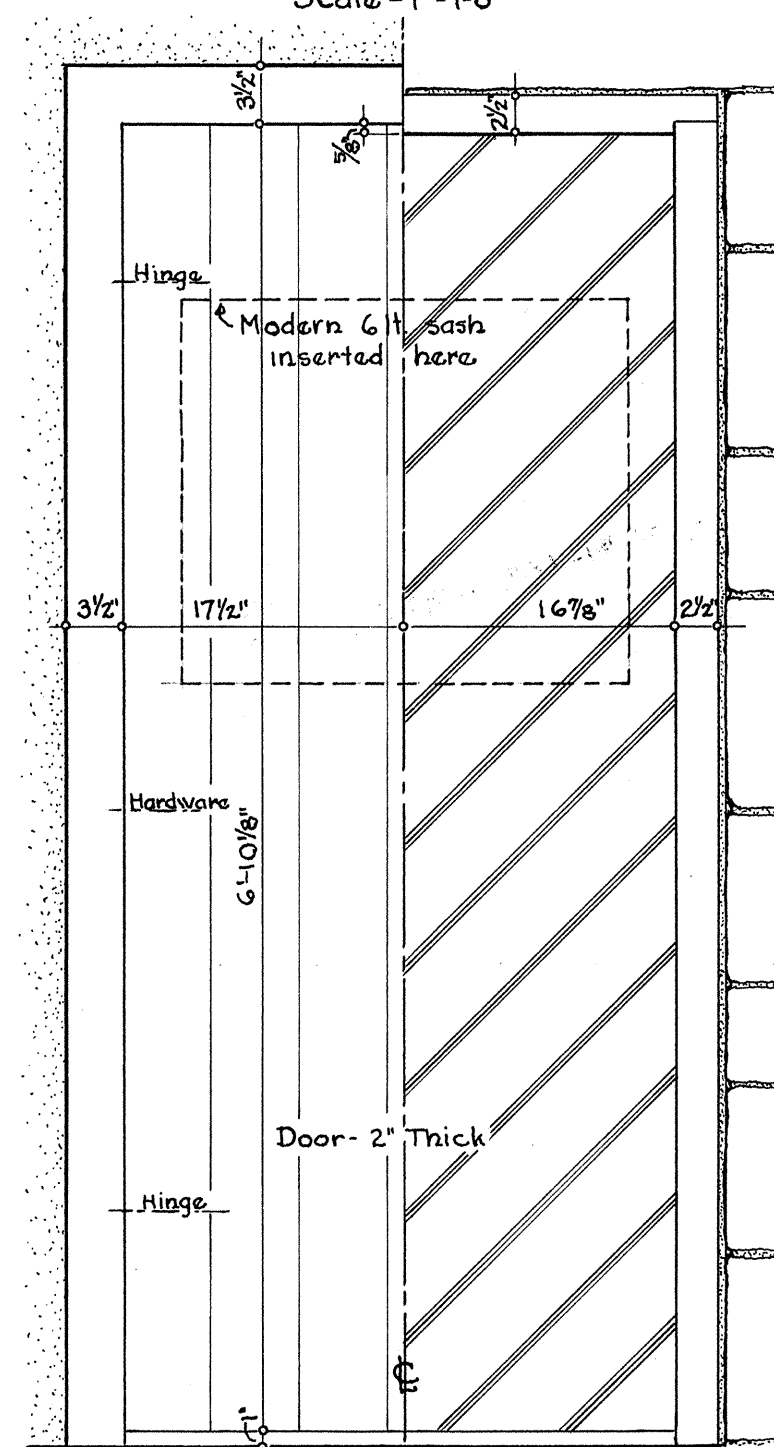
Reflected Plan of Head Panel.
Scale- 1"=1'-0"



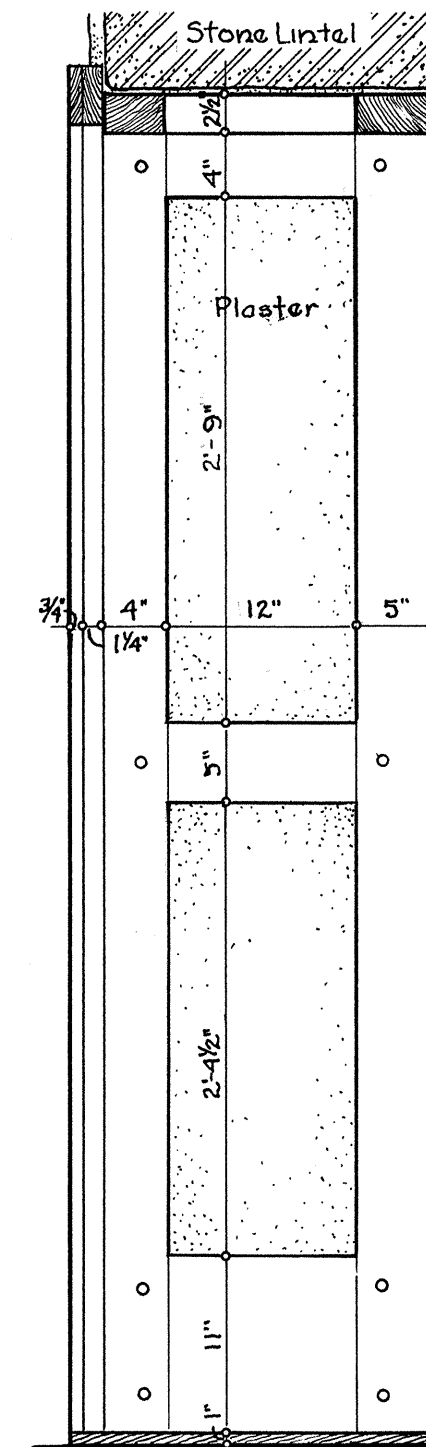
Reflected Plan of Head Panel
Scale - 1" = 1'-0"



Exterior Interior
Elevation



Interior | Exterior
Elevation



Section

Section

Scale - 1" = 1'-0"

DETAILS OF DOOR # 5

Scale - 1" = 1'-0"

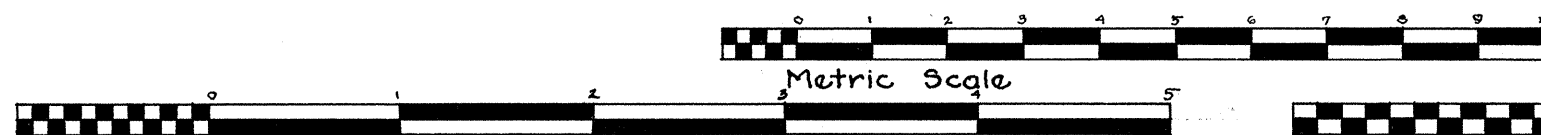
DETAILS OF DOOR #1

PORCH DETAILS - SOUTH WING

Scale - $1\frac{1}{2}" = 1'-0"$

PORCH DETAILS - NORTH WING

Scale - $1\frac{1}{2}" = 1'-0"$



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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT

NAME OF STRUCTURE

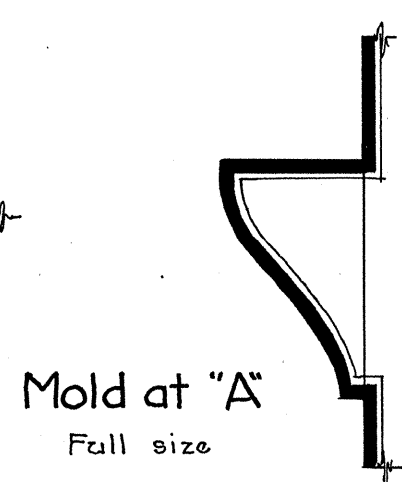
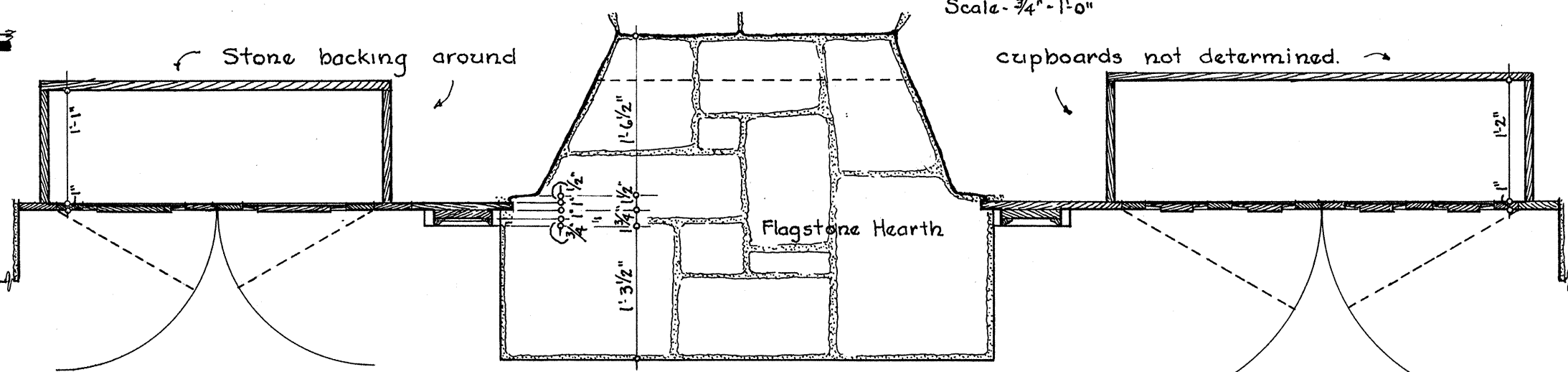
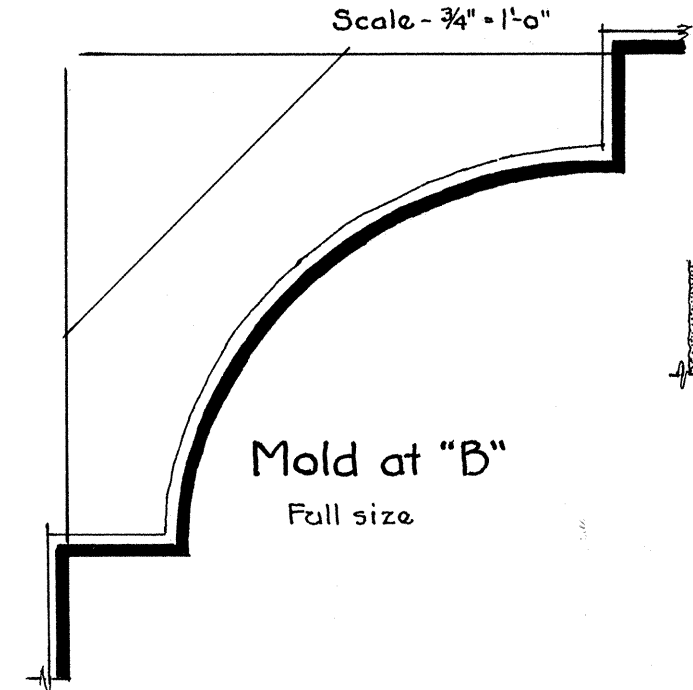
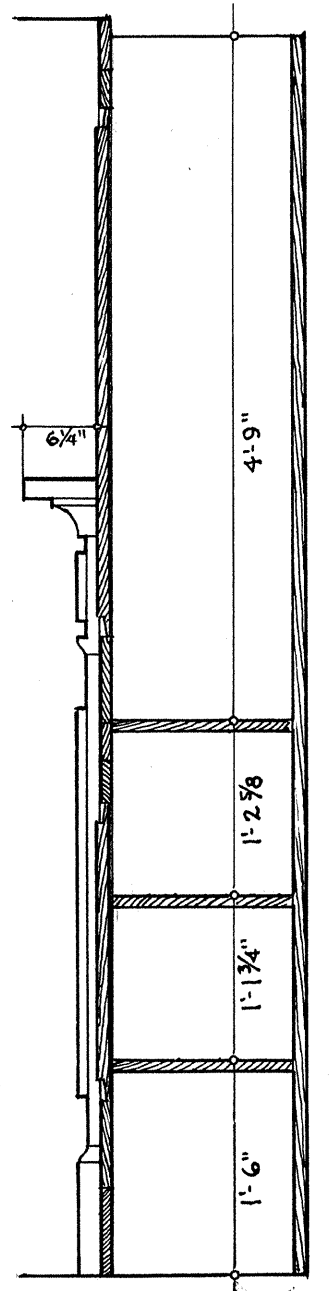
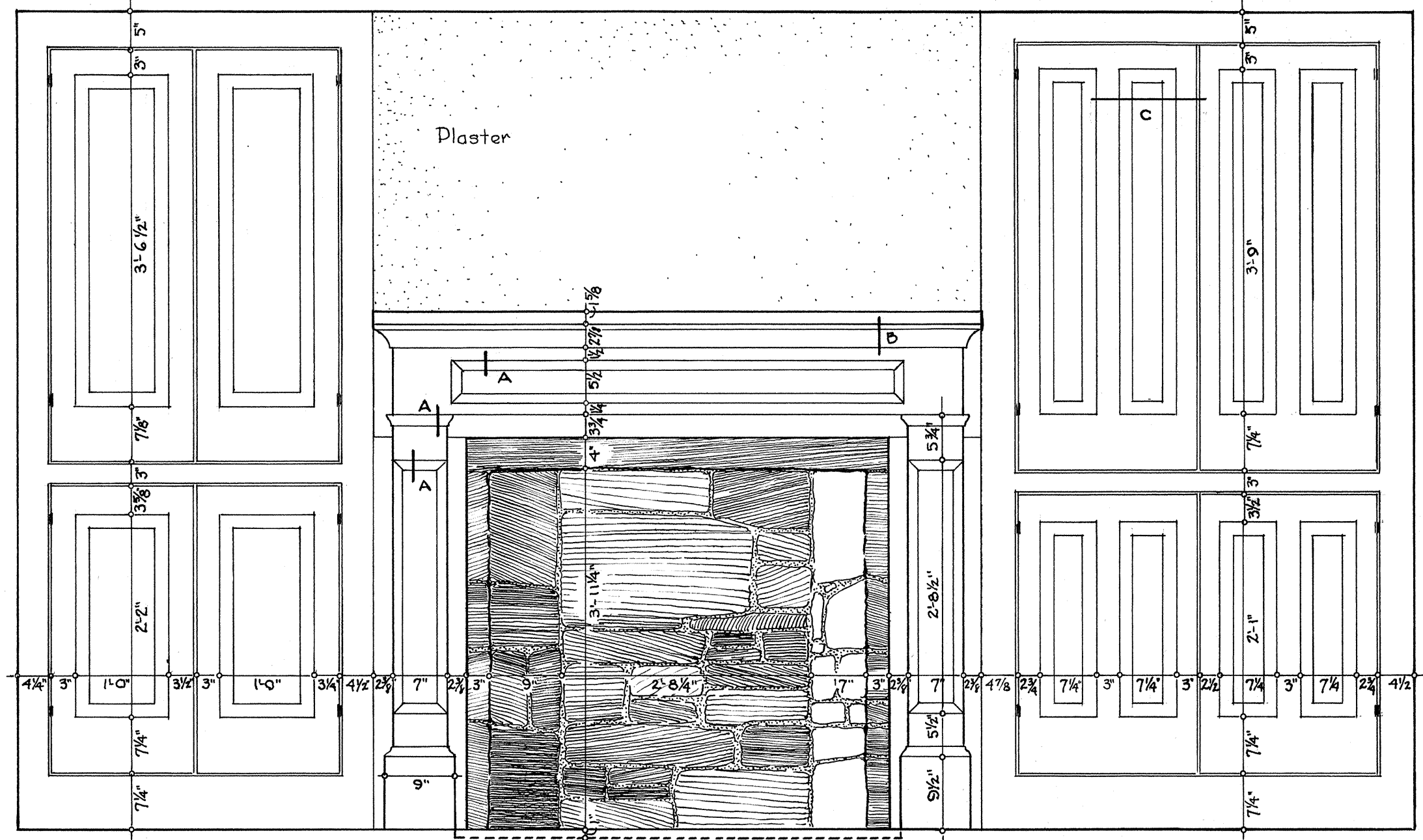
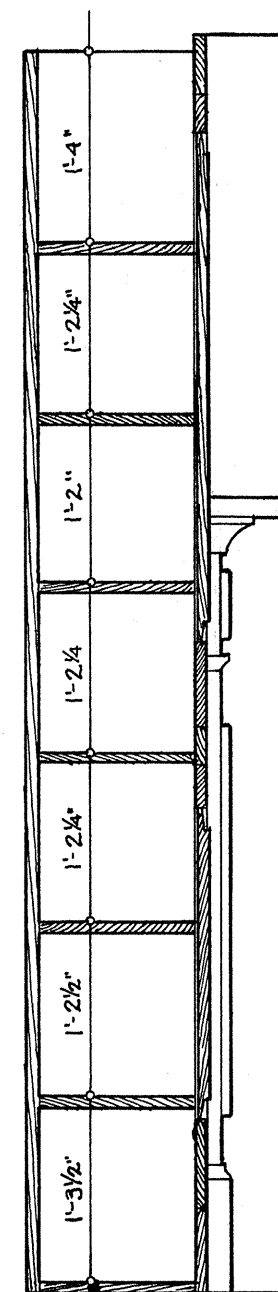
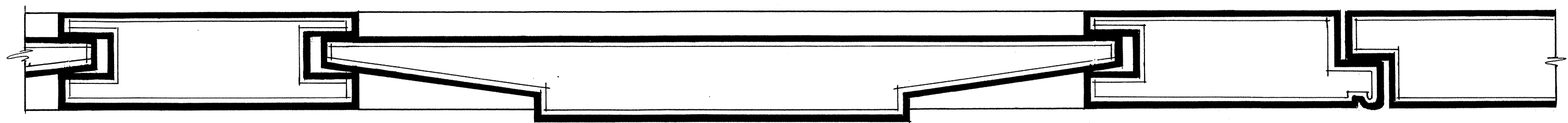
NAME OF STRUCTURE
PIPE SPRING FORT
ENT MOJAVE COUNTY

ARIZONA

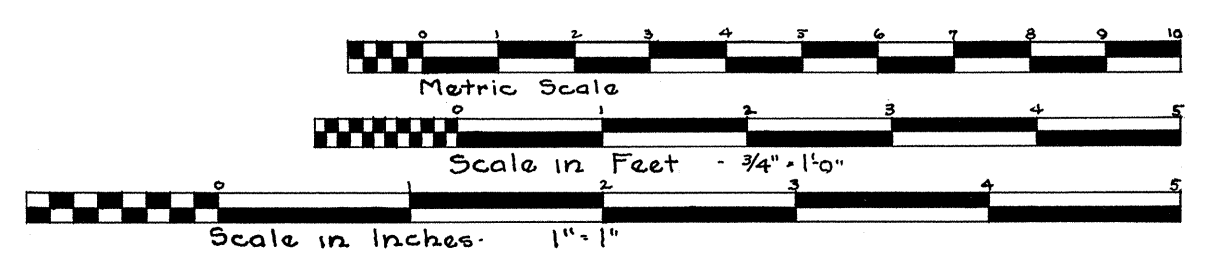
SURVEY NO.
ARIZ.
18

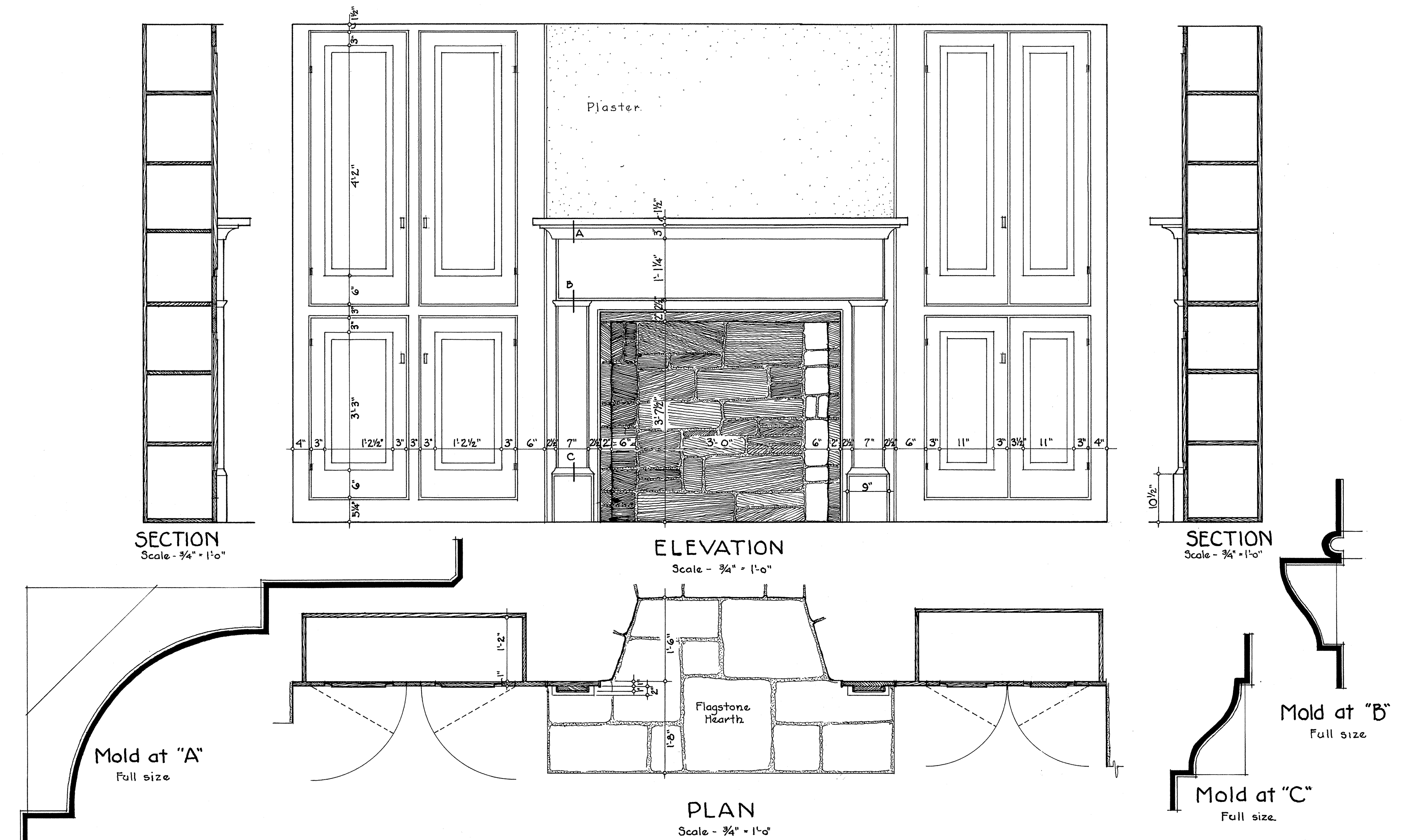
HISTORIC AMERICAN
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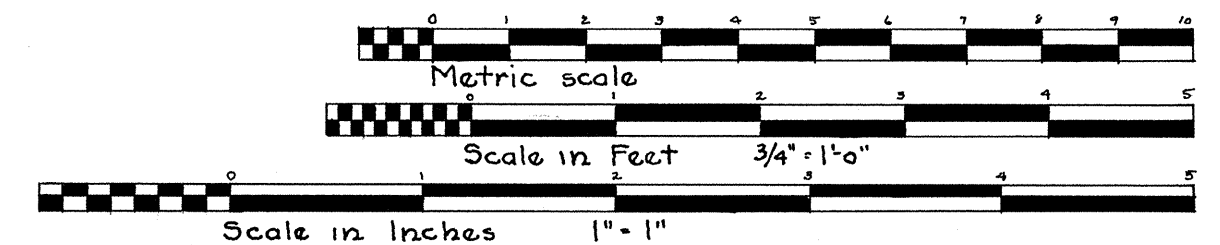


FIREPLACE & CUPBOARD DETAILS IN ROOM #3





FIREPLACE & CUPBOARD DETAILS IN ROOM #4



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PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT

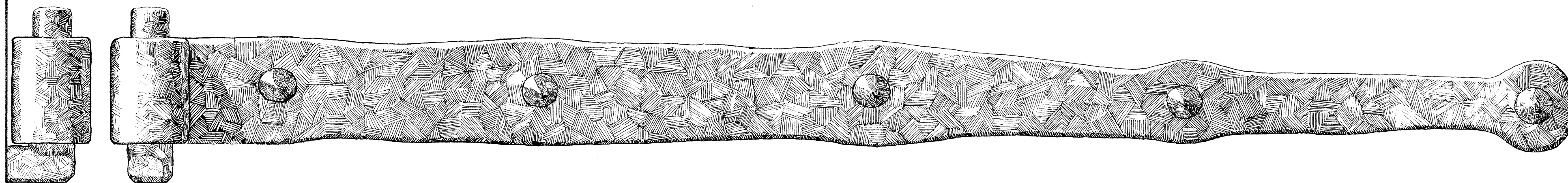
NAME OF STRUCTURE
PIPE SPRING FORT
MOJAVE COUNTY

ARIZONA

SURVEY NO.
ARIZ. 18

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 11 OF 14 SHEETS

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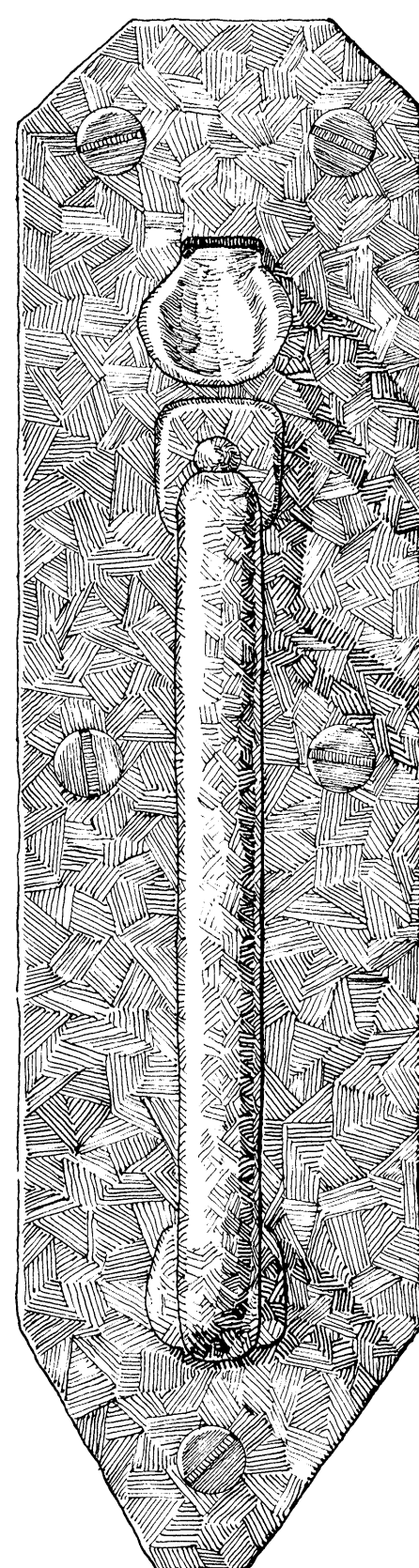


PINTLE

ELEVATION OF HINGE

Full size

DETAILS of HARDWARE on DOOR No. 1



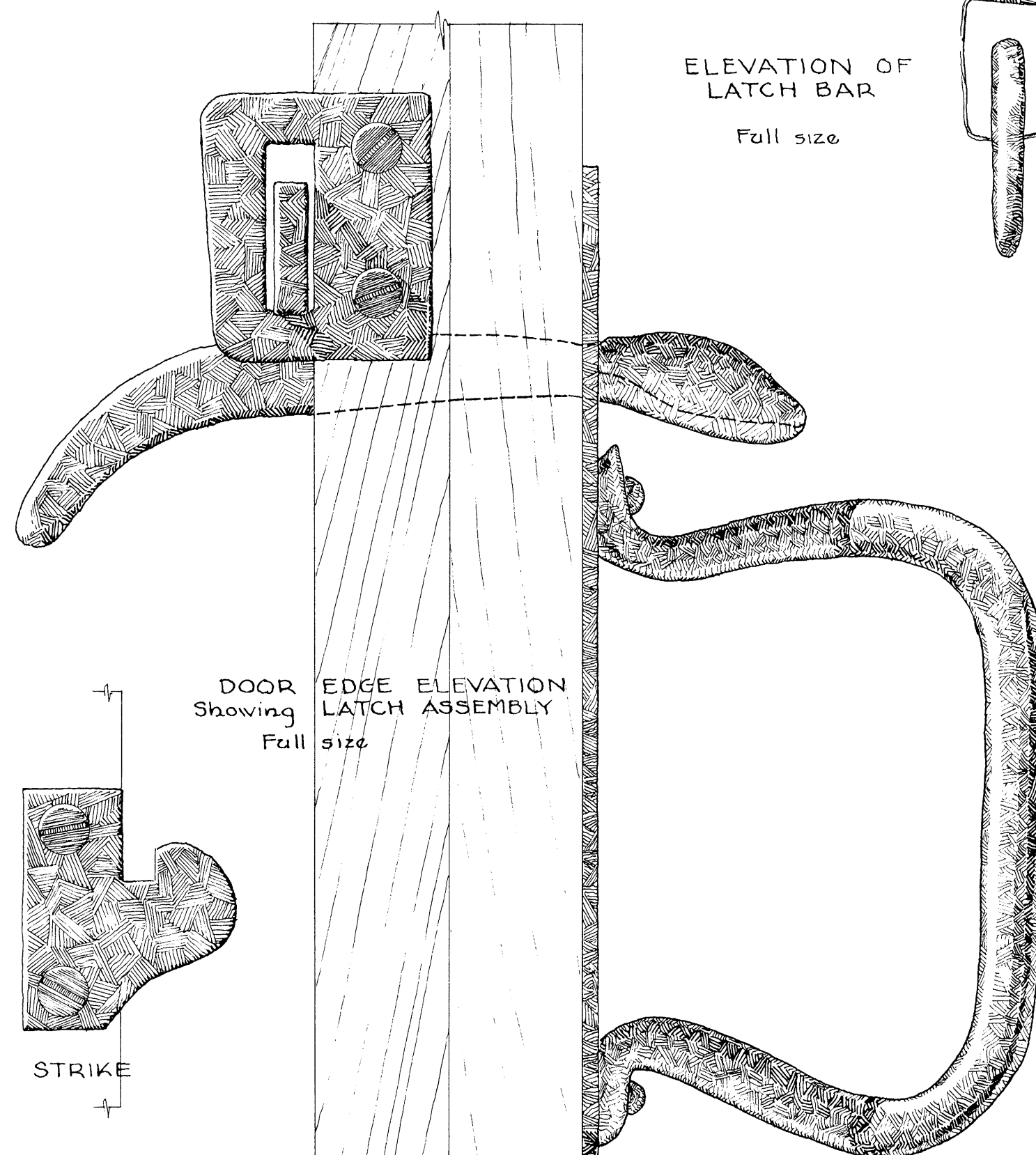
ELEVATION OF HANDLE

Full size

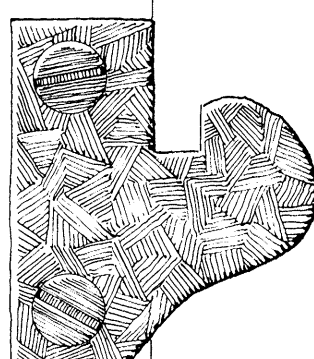


ELEVATION OF LATCH BAR

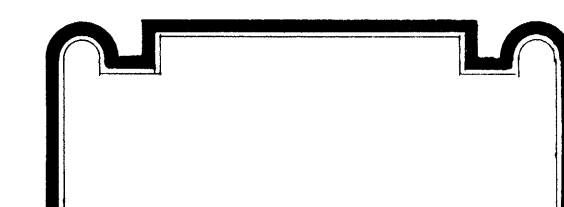
Full size



DOOR EDGE ELEVATION
Showing LATCH ASSEMBLY
Full size

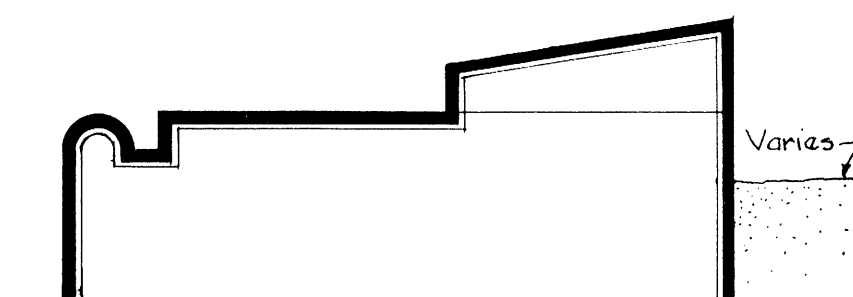


STRIKE



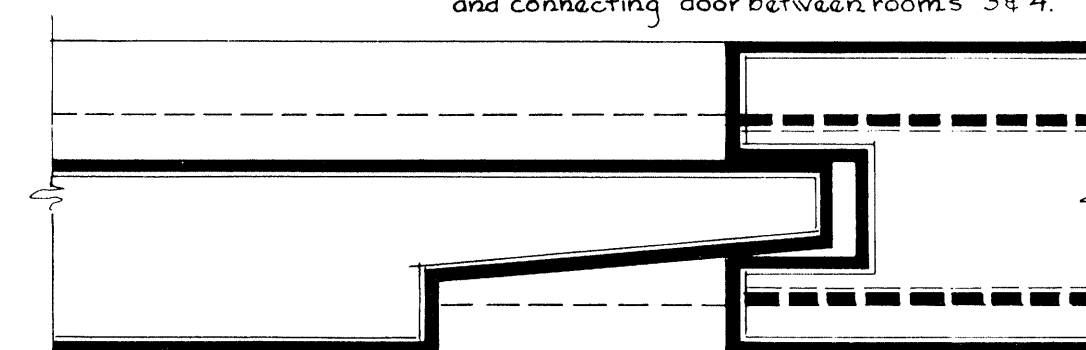
F.S. of MOLD

Used as picture mold in rooms #8-#9-#10
Placed 7 feet from the floor



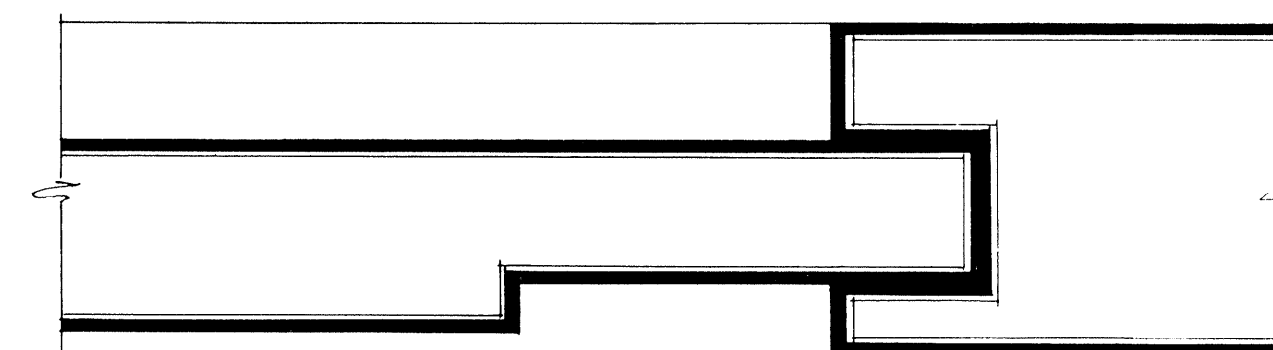
F.S. of TRIM

Interior trim used around outside
doors and windows in rooms #3-#4-#8-#9-#10,
and connecting door between rooms #3-#4.



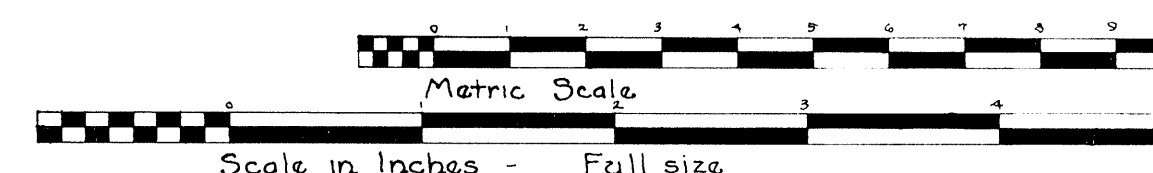
F.S. of DOOR PANELING

Paneling of doors #5-#5A-#5B.
Broken lines indicate paneling of doors #7.



F.S. of JAMB PANELING

Used in doorways #5-#5A
Same section, but without panel, used in doorways
#1-#3-#4-#5B.



Rupert McClung - Del.

1940 PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION PROGRAM
FEDERAL PROJECT 498 A
SEPTEMBER 30 1940
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT

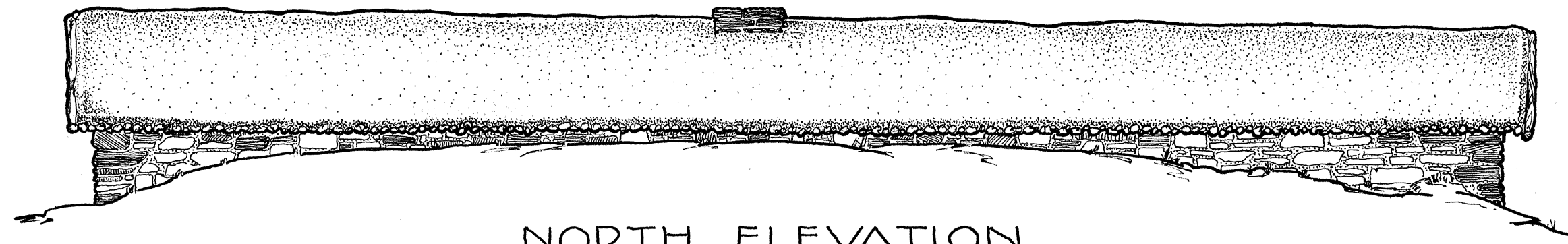
NAME OF STRUCTURE
PIPE SPRING FORT
MOJAVE COUNTY

ARIZONA

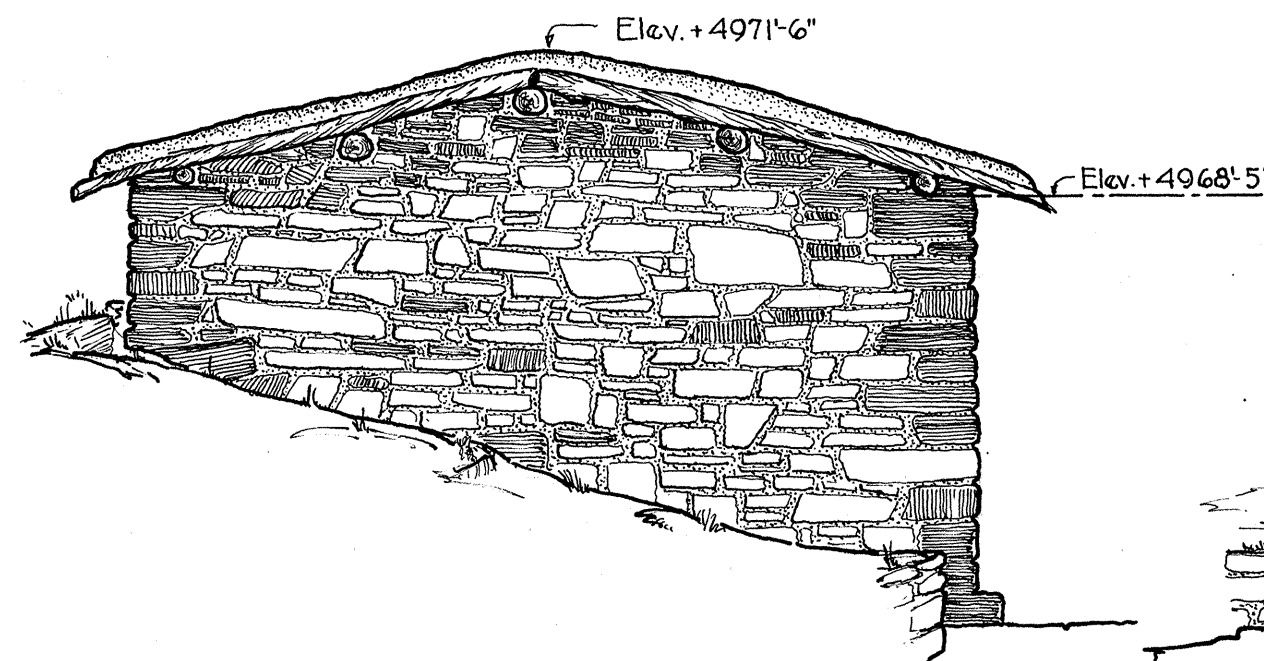
SURVEY NO.
**ARIZ
18**

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 12 OF 14 SHEETS

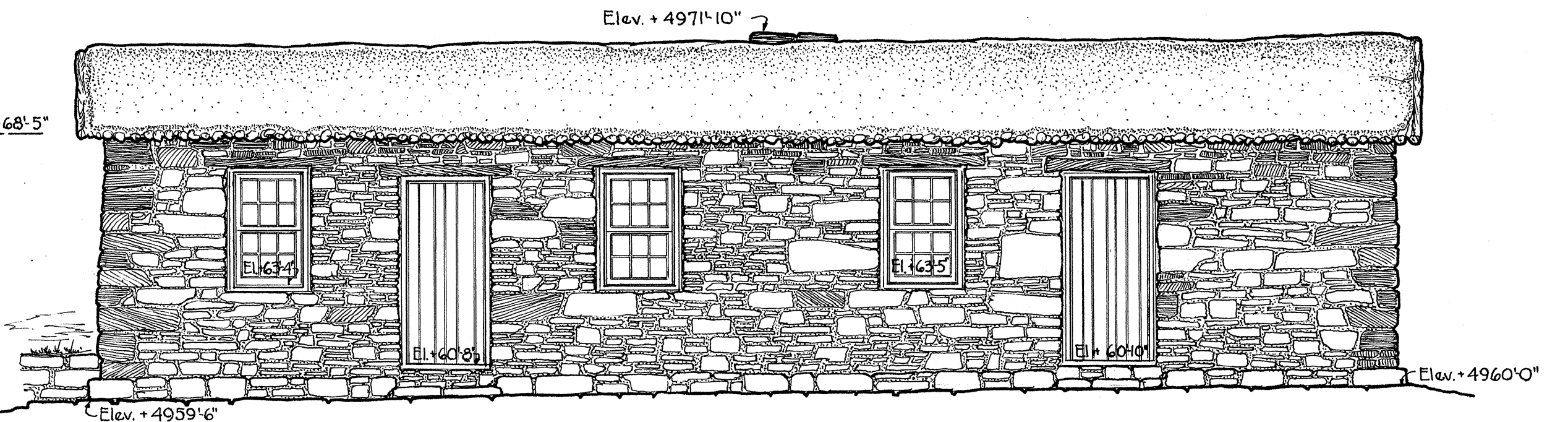
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INDEX NUMBER



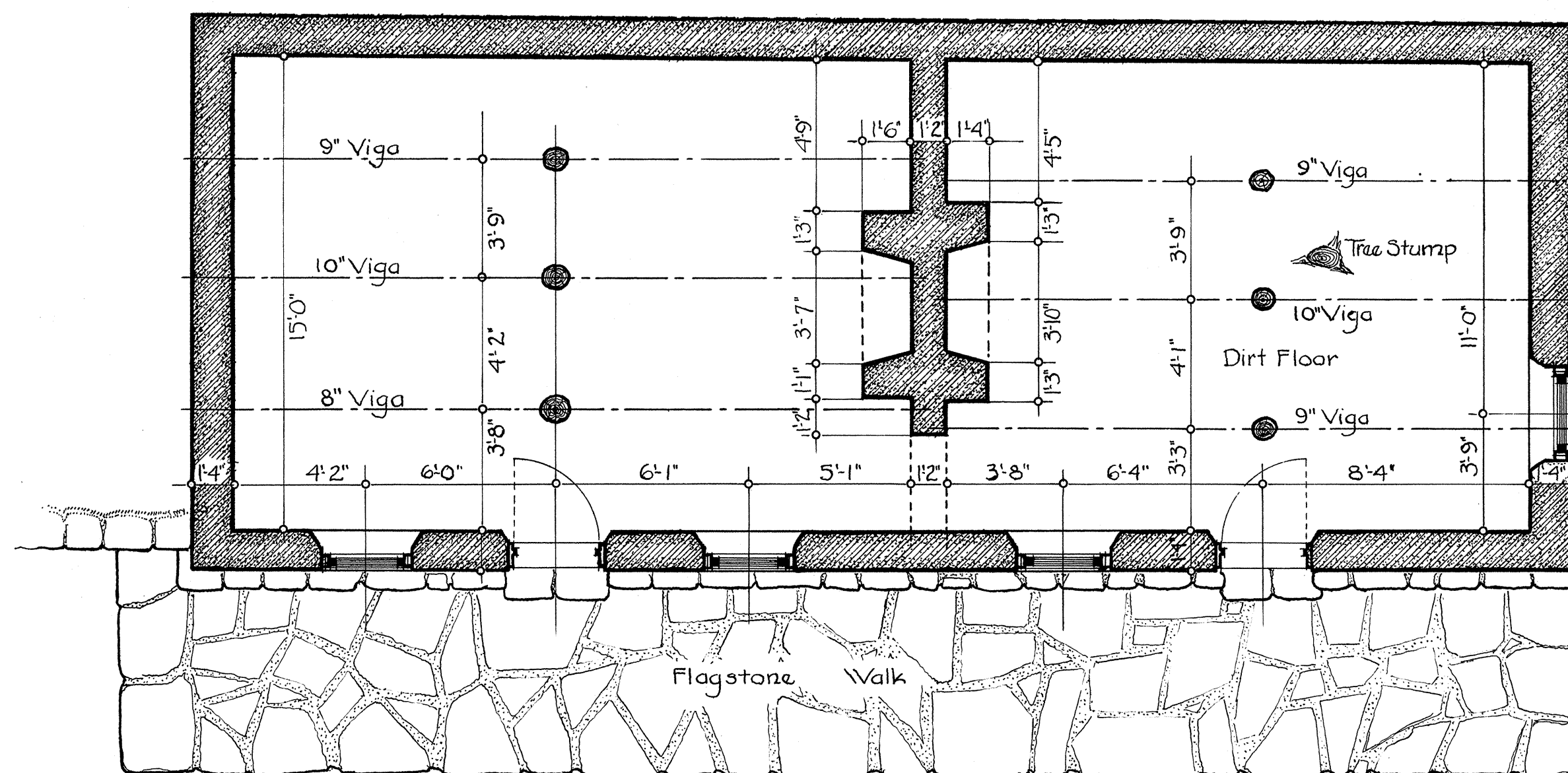
NORTH ELEVATION
Scale - 1/4" = 1'-0"



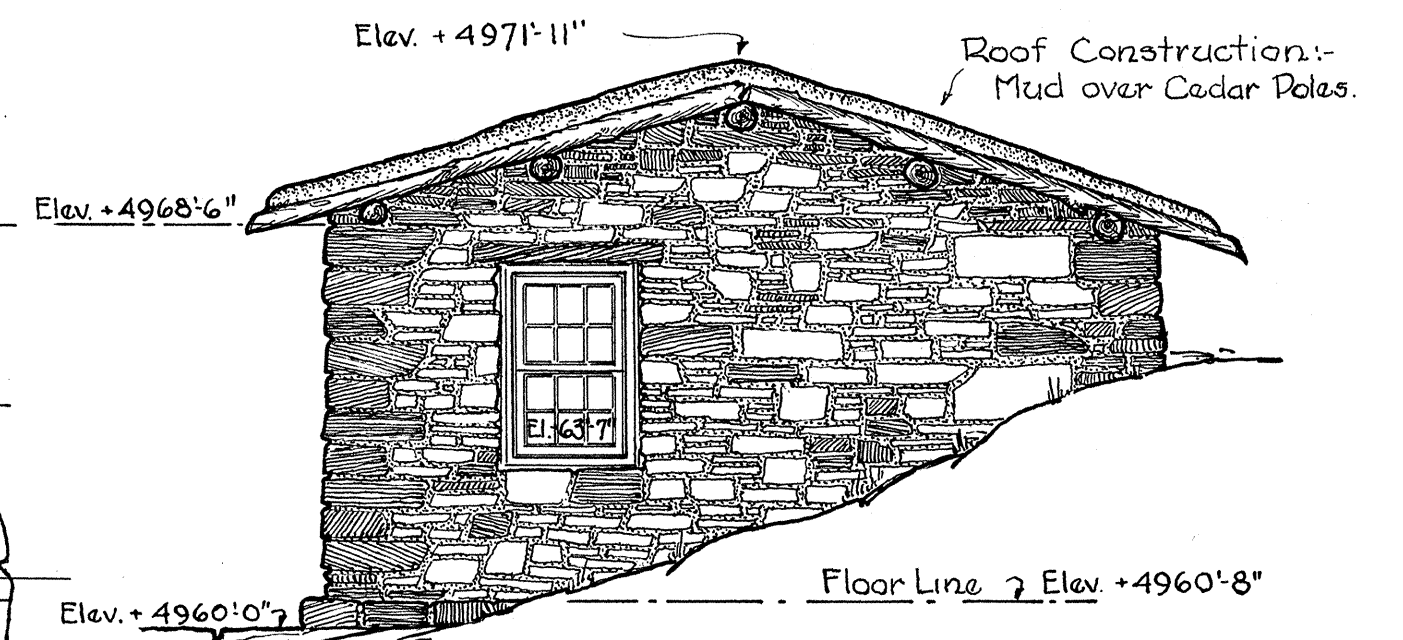
WEST ELEVATION
Scale - 1/4" = 1'-0"



SOUTH ELEVATION
Scale - 1/4" = 1'-0"

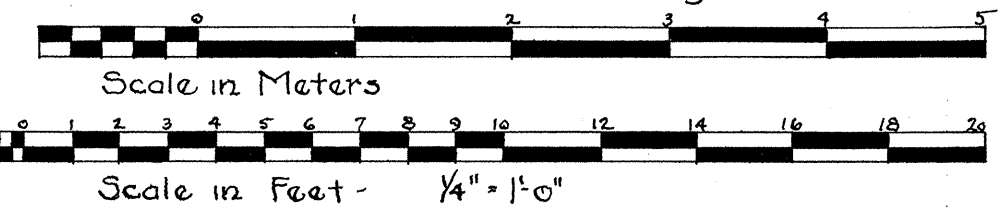


PLAN
Scale - 1/4" = 1'-0" WEST CABIN UNIT



EAST ELEVATION
Scale - 1/4" = 1'-0"

Windows: 8" x 10" 1 3/8" 12 light - Double hung modern sash.
Doors: 2'8" x 6'2" x 2 1/4" - Built of 3/4" random width beaded boards, set diagonally with each other.
Hardware: strap hinges - Latch set same as on front door of Main building.



R.P. McClung - Del.

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PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT

NAME OF STRUCTURE
PIPE SPRING FORT
MOJAVE COUNTY

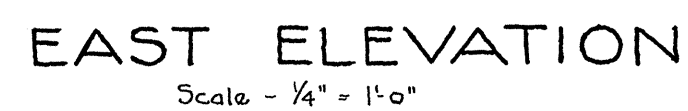
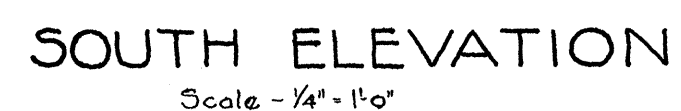
ARIZONA

SURVEY NO.
ARIZ.
18

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 13 OF 14 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INDEX NUMBER

Note:—
Windows - 8"x10" - 9 light - 1 $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick. D.H. Modern sash.
set in 2"x6" frames.
Door - 2 Ply - 1 - $\frac{7}{8}$ " random width, beaded, set
vertically - 1" random width, beaded, set
diagonally. - 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " x 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " frames.



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PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT

NAME OF STRUCTURE
PIPE SPRING FORT
UMENT MOJAVE COUNTY

ARIZONA

SURVEY NO.
ARIZ.
18

HISTORIC AMERICAN
BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 14 OF 14 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
INDEX NUMBER





ARIZ. , 8-Moc.v , 1-2

HABS

5100 21000 3000 2000



ARIZ., 8-Moc.v, 1-3

HABO

ARIZ-18

51A2PM99C 2917 11 4



ARIZ., 8-MOC.V, 1-4

HABS

ARIZ-18



ARIZ., 8-MOL.V, 1-5

HABS

ARIZ-18

5194.P199G.299.A#



519A-21992 299 J#

ARIZ-18

ARIZ, 8-MOC.V, 1-6

HABS

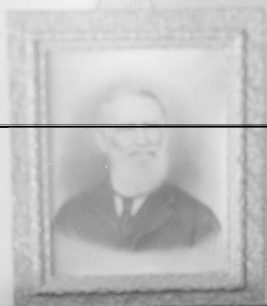


ARIZ. 8-MOC.V. 1-7 HABS

ARIZ. 8-MOC.V. 1-7

HABS

ARIZ-18



ARIZ-18

ARIZ., 8-Mos. V., 1-8 HABS

8. Type Spring. Ariz. 1919

ARIZ., 3-MOC V, 1A-1

HABS



ARIZ-18

ARIZ-18

ARIZ. 8-MOC.V, 1A-2



ARIZ-18

ARIZ., 8-MOC.V, 1A-2 HAB



ARI-18

ARIZ. B-MOC.V. 1B-1

HAB5

STATE

ARIZONA

COUNTY

MOHAVE

TOWN OR VICINITY

MOCCASIN VIC.

HMI #14s
11p
4d

PIPE SPRING

INDEX NUMBER

ARIZ-8-Moc.v.1-

MONUMENT

PIPE SPRING FORT NAT. MONUMENT
~~WINDSOR CASTLE~~REPRESENTED IN
NEGATIVE FILE

H.A.B.S. SURVEY NO.

ARIZ-18

HISTORY - Built ~~circa~~ 1880 byPUBLISHED
PHOTOGRAPHS

BISHOP ANSON P. WINDSOR, FOR MORMONS

PRESENT OWNERS - NAT. PARK SERVICE

PUBLISHED
DRAWINGSDESCRIPTION - Stone IRREG. ASHLAR, 2 STORY
RESTORED 1925, 1929.

REFERENCES - 2 stone cabins 1 story

FN-9 (2)

negs for all subjects

A. Leicester Hyde

Santa Fe

New Mexico

April 25, 1934