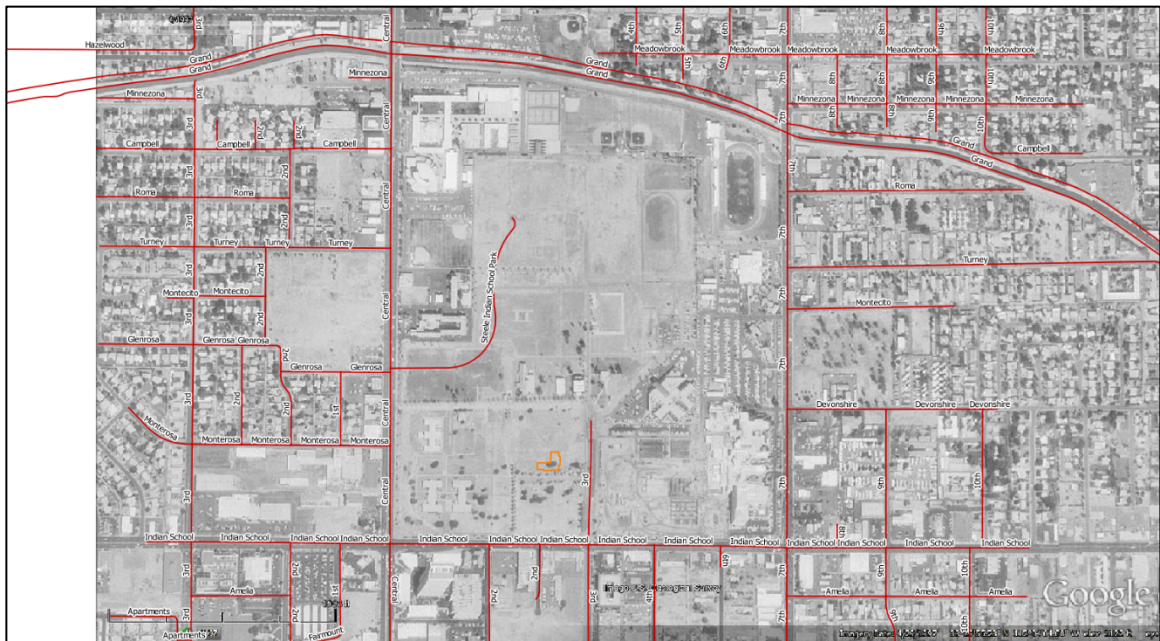


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Below are ten maps, divided into five sets. Each set consists of the indicated layer on top of a 1997 aerial image and a 2016 aerial image. I will then give my impression of the buildings and what I think the location of the buildings may mean to the land use. Personally I find the 1997 map interesting because that is the clearest map from the decade the School officially changed from Federal hands to State's; one can still see some of the features from the 1988 map when the land was still a Federal school.

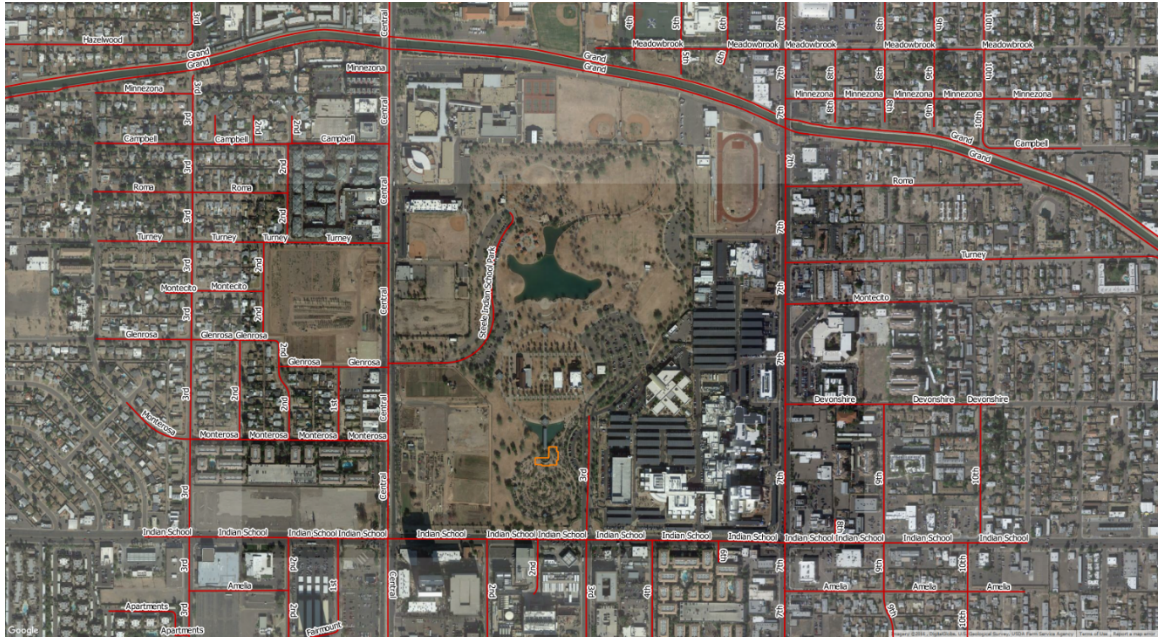
Layer 1895:

Phoenix Indian School 1997:



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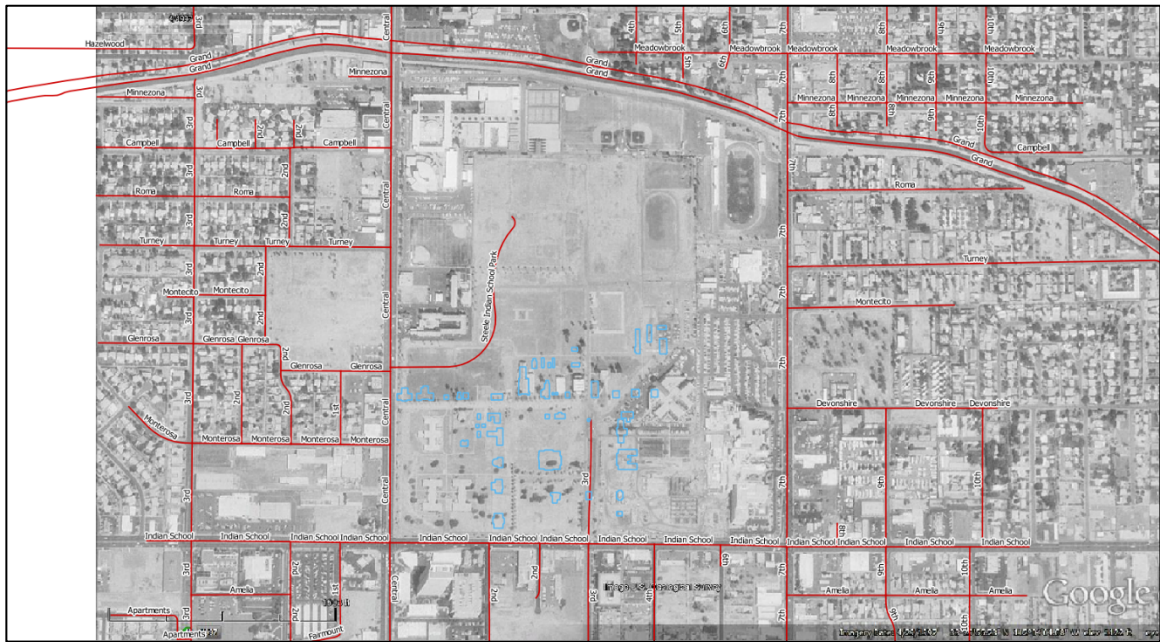
### Phoenix Indian School 2016:



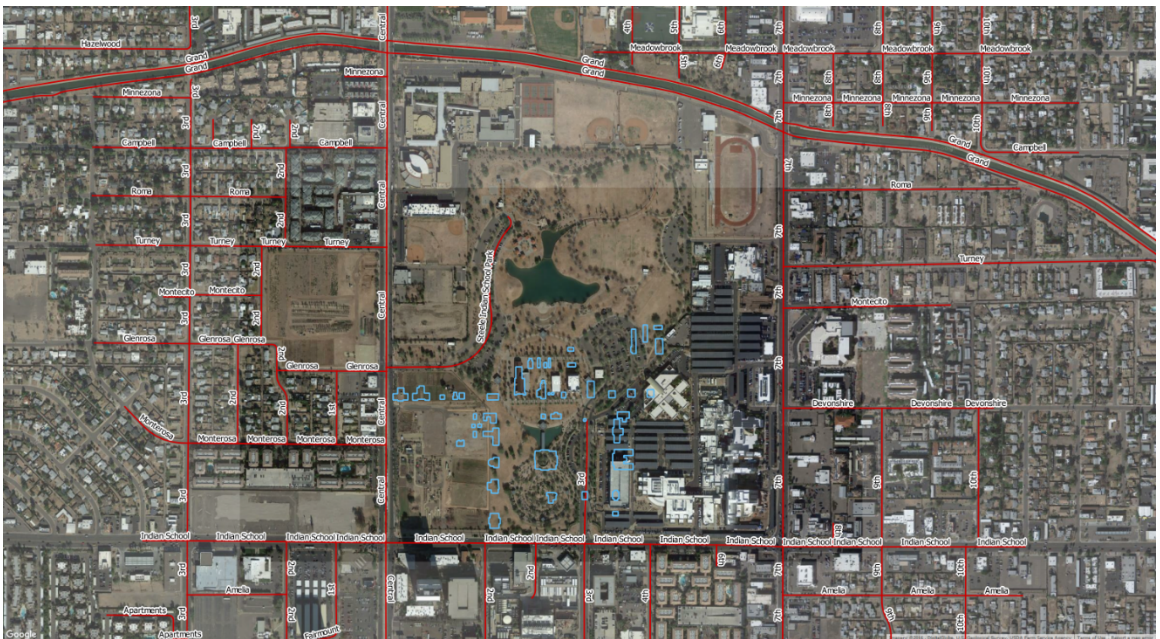
In 1895 the single building, outlined in orange, was a multi-purpose building. The building was located somewhat central of the land which does not indicate much about why it was located there.

Layer 1916:

Phoenix Indian School 1997:



Phoenix Indian School 2016:



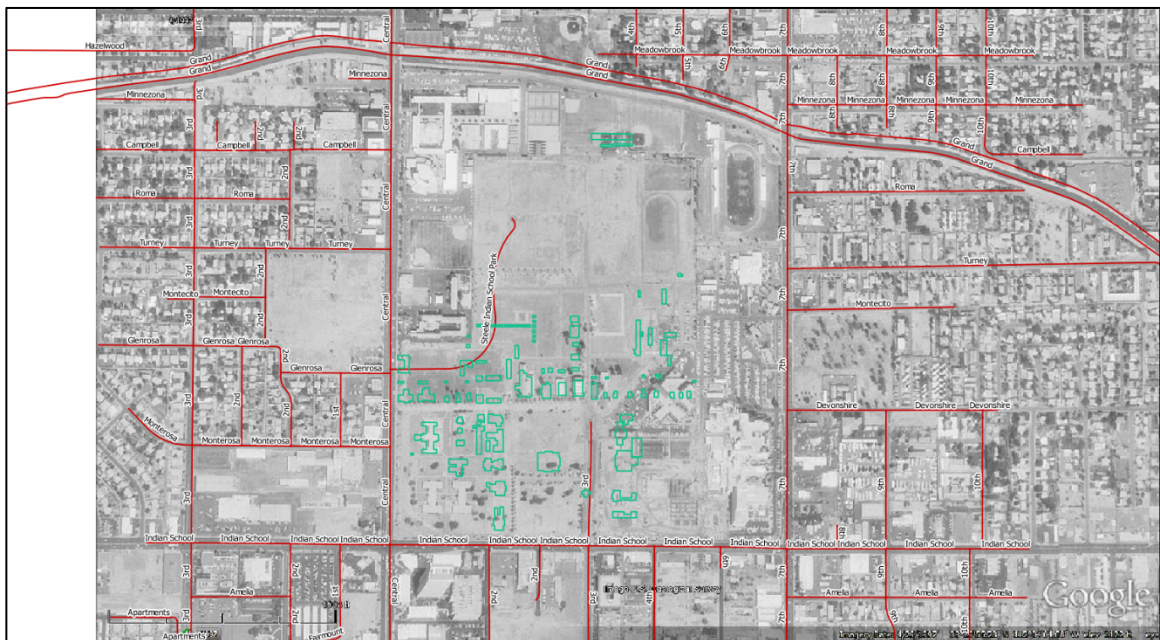
In the twenty year gap between 1895 and 1916, 46 total buildings were built for the school. There were three dormitories for boys and one dorm for girls; this could indicate a larger male population attending the boarding school. The assumption can be made that the tribes who sent their children to the school mainly sent their sons and retained their daughters for house or tribal work. The dorms were well separated, the

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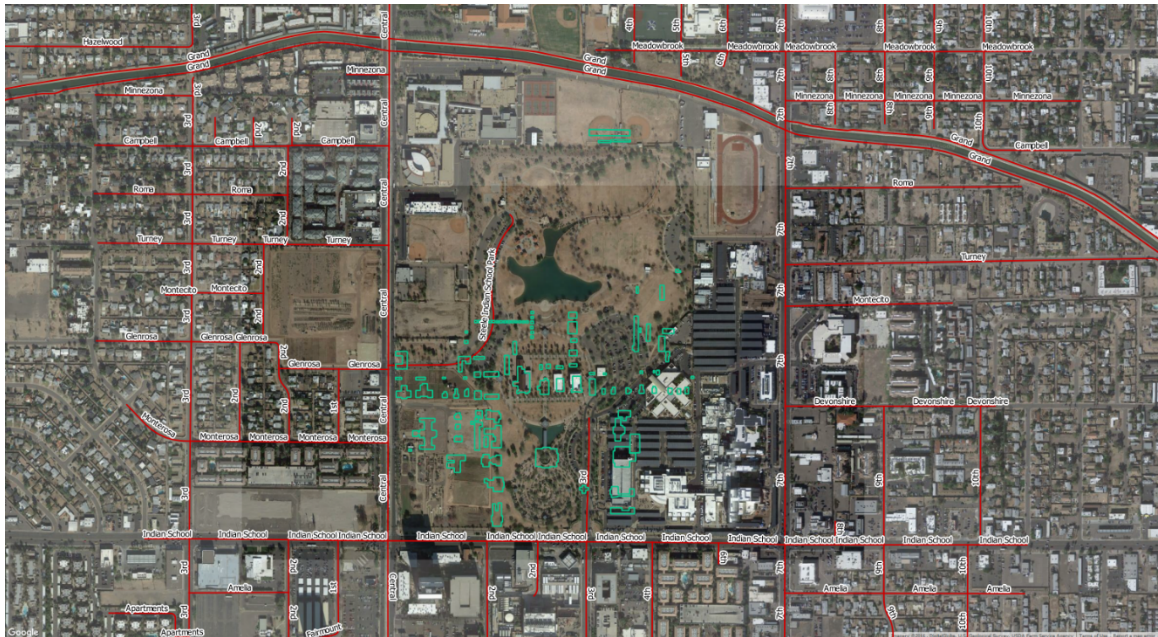
three male dorms were located directly adjacent while the female dorm was to the right of the Domestic Training facility as well as the residence of the Superintendent. In total there were 24 residential buildings including the dorms. The Administration building was located in the middle of the two living areas, where 3<sup>rd</sup> street runs modernly. There was also a “jail” located as part of the communal bath-house. The bath-house was also surrounded by residences, a fire house, and the dining hall. The only school building on the compound was the High school. There was even a hospital, various storage facilities, and a power house; the compound seemingly had become self-sufficient in the twenty year time.

Layer 1934:

Phoenix Indian School 1997:



Phoenix Indian School 2016:

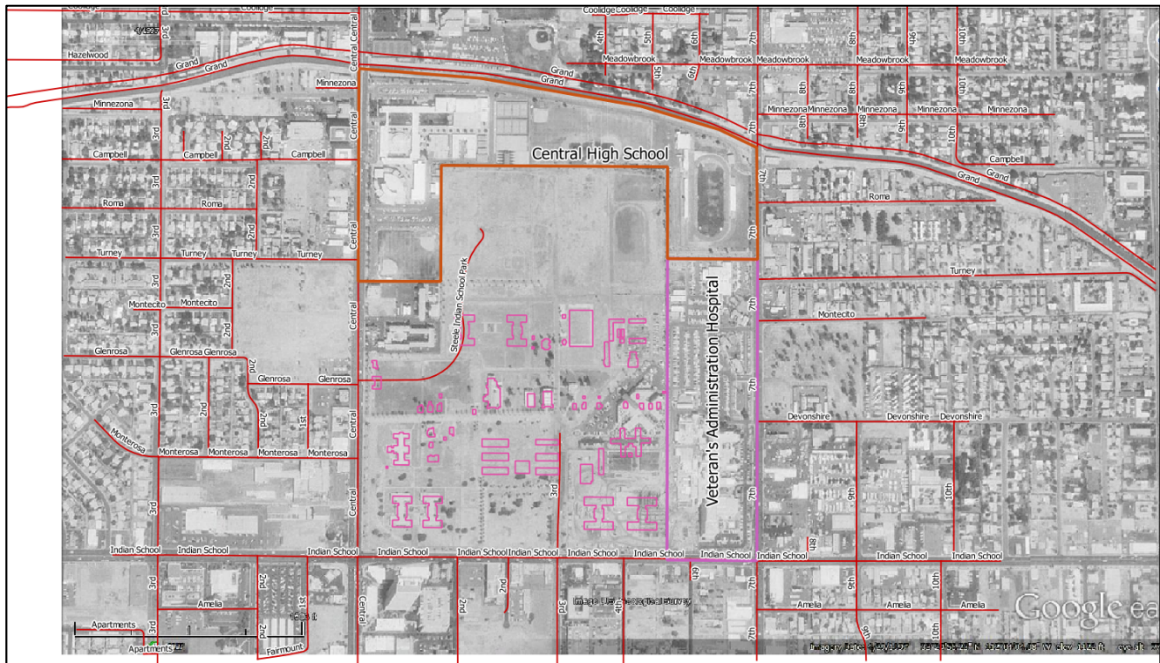


By 1934 there were 104 buildings, this will be the height of their construction. There are three male dorms, one female dorm, and two “dormitories” which are not specified by gender. There were a total of 42 residential buildings including the student dorms. There were also 21 “coop” structures which have no indicated function. The compound maintained the self-sustaining amenities such as: the hospital, storages, farming structures, etc. By this time an elementary school had been added to the grounds along with several scattered educational buildings. The Memorial Hall/War Memorial was also built by 1934.

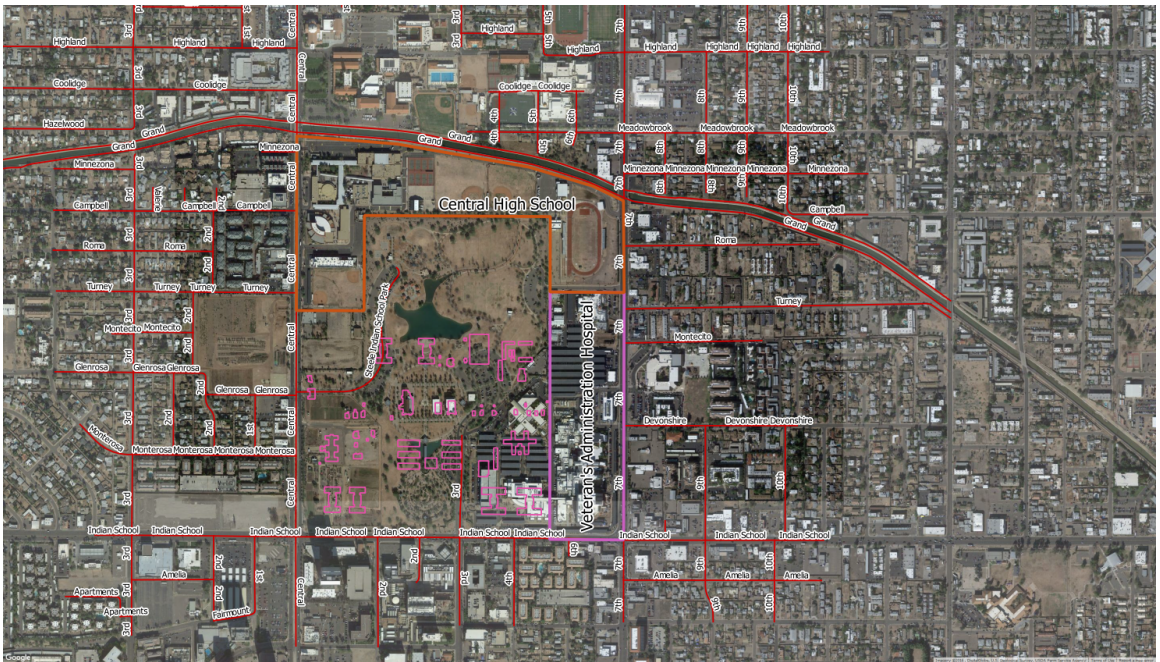
Layer 1965:

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Phoenix Indian School 1997:



Phoenix Indian School 2016:



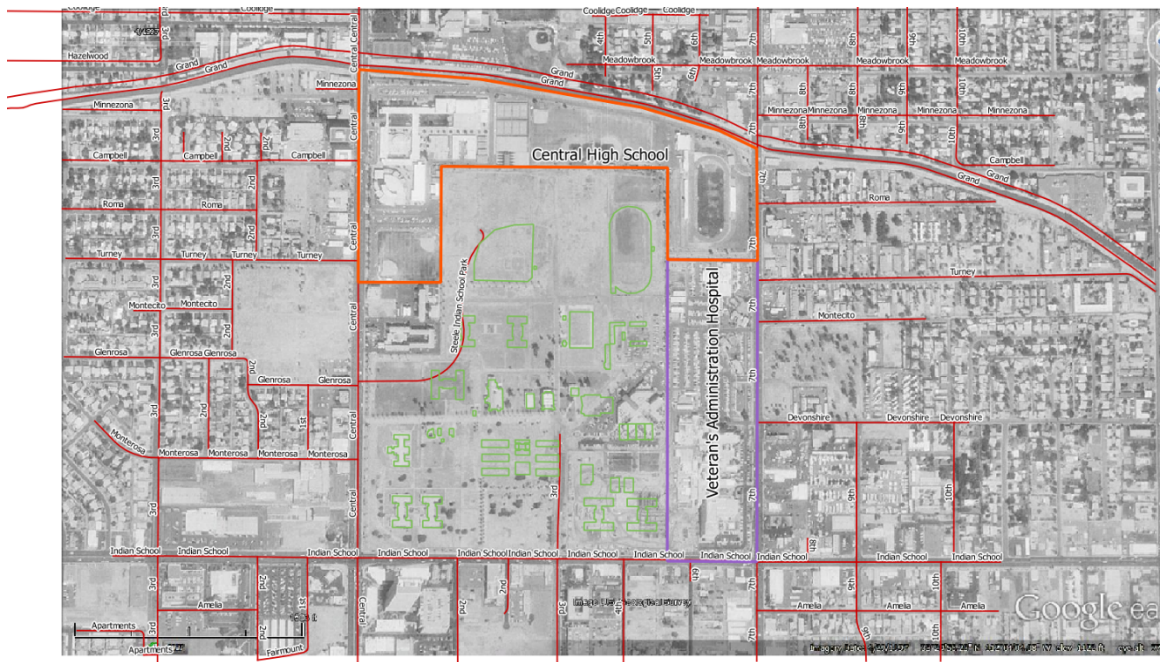
The amount of buildings had been cut in half by 1965—59 buildings were on the land allotted to the Indian School. The total land, which had previously been totally under Indian School control, was segmented out to the Veteran's Administration Hospital and Central High School. There were still 29 residential buildings however the number of

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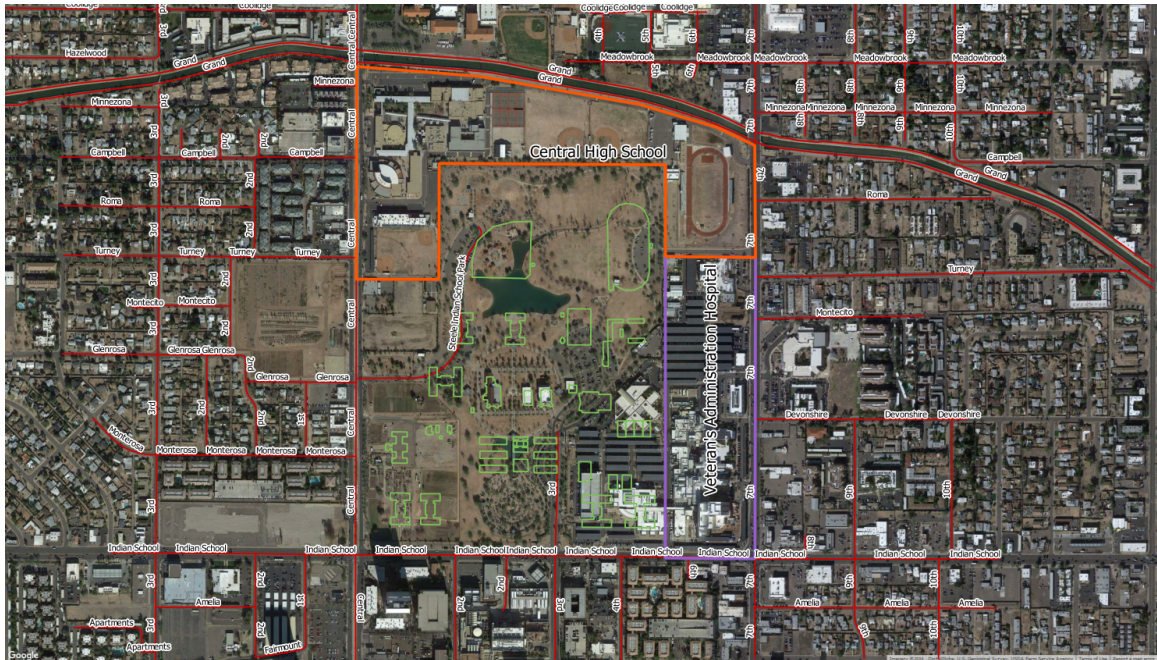
dormitories had doubled to six male dorms and two female dorms. There was also an addition of a Junior High School buildings. The High School Building was enlarged to a seven building complex. A large shopping center and dental clinic were added to the grounds as well.

Layer 1988:

Phoenix Indian School 1997:



Phoenix Indian School 2016:



By 1988 only 31 actual identified buildings remained for the Indian School. There were now only four male dorms, the two remaining female dorms, and a dormitory with no gender identified. I would presume that by 1988 the necessity of a boarding school for the Indian population would no longer exist, which could explain why the number of male dormitories had decreased for the first time I could see. The only additions made to the compound were the sporting locations: the Basketball Courts, Tennis Courts, Baseball Field, and Track. The major building lost were the extra residential buildings along with several of the buildings previously needed for self-sustainability. Buildings like: the power house, storage facilities, laundry building, etc. are what I consider “self-sustaining” due to the fact that with these building the compound held the ability to sustain itself without federal or state influence. By 1988 these such buildings were no longer standing.