

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

For NPS use only

received APR 4 1986

date entered

MAY 14 1986

1. Name

historic Historic Resources of Kingman, Arizona

and/or common Kingman Multiple Resource Area

2. Location

street & number Portions of Sections 23,24, and 25; T21N, R17W

N/A not for publication

city, town Kingman

N/A vicinity of

state Arizona

code 04

county Mohave

code 015

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	N/A in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> multiple resource	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple ownership; see individual inventory forms

street & number

city, town Kingman

N/A vicinity of

state Arizona

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Mohave County Courthouse

street & number 4th at Spring

city, town Kingman

state Arizona

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title See continuation sheet

has this property been determined eligible? ☐ yes ☒ no

date ☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☒ local

depository for survey records Mohave County Historical Society

city, town Kingman

state Arizona

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REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

- 1) Previous Surveys: Kingman Historic Property Survey, 1979
- 2) Kingman Historic Resource Survey, 1984
- 3) Listed on National Register:
 - 5-1 Mohave County Courthouse (listed 8-25-83)
 - 5-25 Mohave County Jail (listed 8-25-83)
 - 5-26 Bonelli House (listed 4-24-75)
 - 11-6 Hubbs Residence (listed 6-15-78)
- 4) Listed on State Register:
 - 4-5 Little Red School (listed 3-28-84)

7. Description

Condition

☒ excellent
☒ good
☒ fair

☒ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☒ unexposed

Check one

☒ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY

The Kingman Multiple Resource Area includes the original townsite and the immediate surrounding area, as defined by the 1979 and 1984 Historic Property Surveys and shown on the appended map. Within this area are buildings, structures, objects, and sites which represent the history of Kingman and exemplify the development of the community from its inception as a railroad town in 1882 through the end of the historic period in 1939. The MRA contains individual properties which illustrate the social, cultural, commercial, and architectural forces at work in the growth of the town during this 57-year period. Included are two archaeological sites which have the potential to yield information about these themes. The MRA encompasses a historic district consisting of the original business center of the town. The remainder of the properties are scattered throughout the MRA. These surrounding residential areas, while well-developed and completely infilled today, illustrate the dispersed pattern of development common in Kingman's historic period. The MRA contains 63 properties (53 individual and 10 within one historic district) which include a total of 82 contributing elements. These elements are counted as follows: 60 buildings, 16 structures, 4 objects, and 2 sites. See Item 7, pp. 16-20, for a complete property inventory. The narrative text in Items 7 and 8 contains references to a larger number of properties than the actual number of properties nominated. Several properties have been withdrawn from the Kingman MRA because there does not appear to be enough information to justify their inclusion at this time (see Item 7, p. 20, for a list of properties withdrawn from the Kingman MRA). Some of these withdrawn properties could potentially be added to the MRA at a later date. For this reason, they are included in the Description and Significance discussions.

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The City of Kingman is located on gently sloping hills within a natural basalt basin between the Hualapai, Cerbat, and Black Mountains. Access to the city is by natural passes at the northeast and southwest ends of the basin. The surrounding mountain ranges have been historically rich in minerals and provided much of the business supporting the city. For many decades, hundreds of mines and claims in the county used Kingman as their shipping, freighting, and supply center.

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Cattle ranching is the second major source of business for the area. Dozens of ranches throughout the county rely on Kingman for supplies and shipping.

The city is centrally located in sparsely populated Mohave County in northwestern Arizona and is the county seat, as well as the business and commercial node of the county. Kingman is accessible by three highways, Routes 93, 66, and Interstate 40; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway; and by air. These transportation routes were at one time important in establishing Kingman as the link to Boulder Dam and building a tourist industry.

Kingman's elevation is 3,335 feet and its climate is mild. The population in 1980 was 20,311, equalling 36 percent of Mohave County's population. Population estimates available for 1900 show 550 residents; for 1919, about 3,000; and for 1929, about 2,000. Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps show the town's size in 1890 and 1896 as eight sparsely settled blocks north of the tracks; it is known that some residences and lodging houses were by this time built on the south side. The 1898, 1901, and 1910 maps have 20 settled blocks. By 1923, 53 blocks were either completely or partially settled.

The Multiple Resource Area was thoroughly developed during the historic period, but is not densely covered with buildings. As in many small Arizona cities, open spaces prevail in residential areas, while commercial growth is more compacted. Residential areas infilled slowly, today presenting neighborhoods of mixed architectural styles covering long periods of time. Although historical reference is made to many lodging houses being built, only five are known to remain in the area. Two of the three hotels built before 1910 remain.

The city's streets were laid in a grid pattern paralleling the railroad tracks, and run northwest/southeast in direction. Streets are wide and paved. Residential areas are quiet; traffic is generally confined to the commercial sector and the crosstown highways.

Houses are generally set back from the street in a uniform manner, with large, often enclosed yards and sidewalks paralleling the street. Most residences in the Multiple Resource Area are unpretentious and well-maintained. Many of the properties are built of locally-quarried tufa stone.

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Two quarries are known to have been heavily used during the historic period: the first was the Charles Metcalfe Quarry, opened in 1902, and the second was the Anson Smith Quarry, opened south of town in 1915. Buildings utilizing this stone blend well with the desert terrain and hills of Kingman.

The hilly nature of the city is used to advantage; many houses feature rock retaining walls and exposed rock foundations or basements. Landscaping is both desert and cultivated. Green lawns and flowerbeds are mixed with desert landscaping of granite, cactus, and desert plants. During the 1890s and early 1900s, landscaping was generally natural desert features, but hundreds of "umbrella trees", planted as each house was completed, gave shade and a sense of coolness to the barren environment. Very few of these trees remain.

At one time, Kingman was known as "The City of Windmills". Virtually every property had its own well, windmill, and water tank, as seen on maps and in historic photographs. One windmill is known to remain today in the Multiple Resource Area.

Commercial properties have zero setback, are flush with the sidewalks bordering the streets, and abut each other. No landscaping exists in the commercial sector in the Multiple Resource Area.

EVOLUTION OF ARCHITECTURAL STYLES AND USE OF MATERIALS

Like most of the smaller communities in the western United States, Kingman's architectural expression is a combination of vernacular interpretation of natural styles executed in locally available materials. By combining cultural tradition with economical means, the architecture of each isolated community becomes unique. Kingman follows this pattern.

Architectural Historian David Gebhard states, "while there is a certain degree of unanimity in regard to pre-1800 architectural styles, confusion and continual disagreement seem to abound regarding most of those styles which came about from the late 19th century through much of the 20th century." To separate vernacular examples into "high style"

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categories is at times contrived and even erroneous. In many communities overall stylistic classification is impossible. Stylistic characteristics have been combined into composite examples. Many times these local variations became the most interesting architectural resources to that specific community.

In Kingman, stylistic variation conforms with national trends but is highly adapted to the local conditions, especially in the use of materials. The architecture of Kingman shows a wide variation in the use of wood sheathing; has many igneous and sedimentary stone buildings, both commercial and residential; and retains a high proportion of early concrete and concrete block structures. Only a few fired red brick and adobe brick buildings are found in the community.

One of the more distinguishing qualities of Kingman's architecture is the stone buildings, all built of tufa quarried near town. This native tufa was used in public and private buildings: schools, churches, government buildings, fraternal lodges, commercial buildings, and residences. Thirteen buildings of stone remain with integrity in the Multiple Resource Area. Only six buildings are of fired brick, nine are of adobe, 26 are of wood, and 24 are of concrete.

The earliest buildings in Kingman are Indigenous forms derived from miners' cabins of wood and adobe, and simple Queen Anne cottages. By the turn of the century, the Neo-Colonial Revival style and Neo-Classical Revival style were most popular. From 1910 to 1920, the Bungalow was most influential in residential construction, and 20th Century Commercial and Mission Revival styles were popular for institutional and commercial buildings. Finally, from 1920 to 1940, Spanish Colonial Revival, Moderne, and other Period Revival styles were introduced.

Eight properties have been classified as Indigenous style. This style is recognizable in the house form, usually a rectangular shape with end gables. Generally a verandah extends the length of the long part of the house at right

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angles to the gables. The houses are simple and undecorated, built of wood or easily available material, such as adobe. The earliest example of this style (744) is a frame structure with board and batten siding, c.1890. This Indigenous house form is also executed in clapboard, shiplap, double ogee board and batten, and plain board and batten (3-1, 8-11, 8-12, 8-13, 8-14, 11-5). One Indigenous house is constructed of adobe (10-3).

Queen Anne elements are found on five double ogee board and batten and plain board and batten residential properties, two commercial properties and the 1896 brick schoolhouse (4-5). Identifying characteristics for these Queen Anne properties include ell-shapes, steep-pitched intersecting gable roofs, vertical emphasis, double-hung windows and wraparound or shed roof porches for the houses, and straight-sided arched windows with hoods, textured wall surfaces, and parapet ornamentation for the commercial buildings. Again board and batten (5-8) and clapboard (5-14, 8-8) are used on frame construction. Two very unusual Queen Anne cottages are the Hubbs Residence (11-6) and Dennis House (742), because both are wood-sheathed adobes originally built that way. The Hotel Beale (7-7) and Thompson's Saloon (7-6) both originally had Queen Anne detailing with brick facades, but have been changed by modifications which have become significant in and of themselves.

Of the eleven Neo-Colonial Revival buildings in the nomination, two are significant adobe (1-2, 5-6); three are stone (4-1, 4-8, 5-26); four are frame, with clapboard (1-1), board and batten (5-15, 7-3) and stucco (9-4); and two are cast-in-place concrete (5-25, 8-10). Neo-Colonial Revival qualities are evidenced in both large, two-story residences and modest residences as well as the County Jail. Many properties include characteristics from the revivals of both Georgian and Colonial styles. These qualities include symmetry in massing, hip roofs in the smaller forms, or a dominant single roof, boxed eaves, plain board frieze below the eaves, central entries, and discrete hung windows. The Blakely House (5-6) is the earliest known surviving adobe in Kingman, and was remodeled with Neo-Colonial Revival elements c.1910, while the Carr House (1-2) is a rare example in Kingman of two-story

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adobe construction. All three of the stone Neo-Colonial Revival houses are significant (4-1, 4-8, 5-26) because of their integrity and use of material. One of these, the Bonelli House (5-26), is already listed on the National Register. The most intact and representative of the Neo-Colonial Revival frame buildings is the Kayser House (1-1) with its symmetrical plan and surrounding verandah. The house at 511 Park (8-10) is a very rare local example of expressed cast-in-place concrete used in a residential design.

The most important local example of Neo-Classical Revival architecture is the Mohave County Courthouse (5-1). St. John's Church (5-11) is of state importance. Both of these imposing public buildings were built of local tufa and exhibit Neo-Classical Revival qualities such as classical columns, linteled doors and windows, pedimented porticos, and broad wall surfaces.

Rustic Richardsonian Romanesque traits are evident in the stone Elks Lodge (4-4), executed in a revival of this style, and featuring round arches, stone construction, a sense of massiveness, and simplicity of form. The arcade, a later addition, continues the style and is complementary to the original building.

Within the study area, the Bungalow is the most dominant residential style. Twenty-one Bungalows have been included in this nomination, each unique and expressive of the style. Characteristics shared by each property include multiple gables; broad, low-pitched roofs; bracketed, broad, open eaves; gable porches with square or tapered posts; multi-light windows; and broad, low dormers. The Bungalows included here have been executed in a variety of materials. Of the eleven frame Bungalows, six have clapboard siding (1-3, 2-6, 3-3, 3-7, 5-13, 11-3), two have shingles (1-6, 5-12), one has stucco (5-9), and two have shiplap (3-9, 4-7). The three stone Bungalows are divided between rubble (5-2, 9-1) and coursed (10-1) construction. The two adobe Bungalow properties include a single-family residence (5-7) and a group of five cottages (9-6). There are included also three early concrete block Bungalows (3-4, 3-8, 4-10). Finally, there is one brick (1-4) and one cast-in-place concrete Bungalow (5-5).

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Mission Revival design arrived literally with the railroad. Mission Revival style is exhibited as curvilinear parapets, arched and tiled roofs, smooth-plastered walls, balconies, towers, and lack of ornamentation. The AT&SF Depot (8-5) is one of the oldest and best examples of this style in Kingman and is one of the best Mission Revival railroad stations in Arizona. The 1907 St. Mary's Catholic Church (4-3) is a local variation of the style executed in stone. The I.O.O.F. Building (5-18) defies stylistic classification, but appears to be influenced by the Mission Revival style, as seen in its curvilinear parapets. In 1916, the Queen Anne style Hotel Beale (7-7) was remodeled and added to with a change to Mission Revival exterior details and Craftsman interior details. Other commercial buildings with Mission Revival details include the Van Marter Building (5-20) and the Mulligan Building (7-12). The 1922 Mohave County Hospital (11-7) was the largest and most complex Mission Revival design in Kingman.

The Seven Twentieth Century Commercial style buildings have a wide variety of use, scale, and materials. These commercial buildings are identified stylistically in their simple, unornamented form; flat or stepped parapets; large first-floor display windows; and use of construction material and glass to give texture and interest to the square and rectangular building shapes. The most representative of this style are the two-story retail stores (4-15, 7-9, 8-2, and 8-3), which are built of rusticated concrete block, stone and concrete. One-story retail stores (5-21, 7-8) include the best examples of their type. The last structure (7-11) is auto-related with garage doors being the prominent feature.

Period Revival styles are essentially a reenactment of several traditional styles; examples in Kingman include Spanish Colonial Revival, Italian Revival, and English Revival. Spanish Colonial Revival features plastered walls in textures; cast or carved ornamentation and columns or pilasters at arches and entries; arcades; balconies with wrought iron railings; window grills; and red tile roofs or parapet trim. Italian Revival exhibits verticality, long, narrow windows, flat parapets, symmetrical shape, and entablatures or band courses between floors. English Revival characteristics include steeply gabled roofs, half-timbering in the gable ends, asymmetrical massing and multiple gabled roof planes on the same orientation.

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Period Revival designs in Kingman are dominated by the Spanish Revival style, as seen in houses (2-1, 2-3), a duplex (2-2), and one commercial building, built by the telephone company (4-12). The 1935 Post Office (5-23) and the 1928 Grammar School (5-24) both have an Italian appearance and feature tall, narrow windows; verticality; flat parapet; and entablatures or band courses. The stone Anderson House (5-3) is an English variation of Period Revival.

The Moderne style, with its vertical emphasis, stepped pilasters and entries, and deco detailing, is found on four buildings in Kingman. The most significant is the natural cast-in-place concrete Masonic Temple (5-22), which is most related to the Federal Moderne Movement of the 1930s. Stepped-back facade planes and splayed buttresses distinguish the Gymnasium (3-5), while stepped-back entries, stuccoed wall planes and simple pilasters are found on two Moderne commercial buildings (5-17, 8-6).

The architecture of Kingman is interesting because of the high integrity of many late 19th century and early 20th century examples, and the local variations of regional and national styles. But the most important characteristic of Kingman's architectural heritage is the use of wood, stone, and concrete in the creation of these variations in design and use. In particular, the intense use of stone from local quarries emphasizes the adaptability and interpretation of styles to available materials.

ARCHEOLOGY

Two archeological sites (0-1 and 7-13) were located in the Multiple Resource Area which have the potential to yield information useful and important to the understanding of Kingman's history. Each site represents a different aspect of the city's development.

The first site (7-13) is

The site was originally occupied by the Lovin and Withers general merchandise store, built in 1895 as the Lake Building and

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demolished in the recent past. The site is now an asphalt parking lot. The two-story brick store was located at the hub of commercial activity in Kingman and was the largest and most impressive business building for many decades. The city's post office was located in the building for many years. Henry Lovin was one of Kingman's most eminent entrepreneurs and also served as sheriff. It is known the building had a large basement beneath it as well as a cellar, later covered by an addition, in the rear of the original building. Although no artifacts or structural evidence is visible, the potential for information in this sealed site is high. This archeological site could yield information about the physical development of the town, construction methods, and business activities.

The second archeological site (0-1) is [REDACTED] This area is cited in local reminiscences as an Indian campground, where Hualapai Indians camped when in town to trade with railroad passengers and to buy supplies. The site is the only remaining campground of the three mentioned. Plain and decorated redware sherds were noted during a brief survey of the hill. The hill was also used as an early trash dump by Kingman residents. Artifacts dating between the 1880s and the 1910s were viewed at the site. Some potting of the Anglo trash areas has occurred. This site is valuable for its potential to yield information about consumption/discard patterns, availability of material goods, and daily life in early Kingman.

HISTORIC DISTRICT

An historic district has been defined in the original business core of Kingman. The district includes some of the oldest commercial structures in the city, as well as the railroad depot. The district is described in the attached nomination form and is illustrated on the appended map. The following buildings and sites are included in the district.

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7-12	John Mulligan Building	- Contributing
7-11	Old Trails Garage	- Non-contributing
7-10	Arizona Stores Co.	- Non-contributing
7-9	Hotel Brunswick	- Contributing
7-8	Lovin Building	- Contributing
7-7	Hotel Beale	- Contributing
7-6	Ed Thompson's Saloon	- Non-contributing
7-13	Archeological Site	- Contributing
8-5	AT&SF Railroad Depot	- Contributing
8-6	Luthy Block/Watkins Drug	- Contributing

This group of buildings is a cohesive unit representing a long period of Kingman's history, from the initial construction of commercial buildings in the 1880s to the diminishing of the importance of the city as a shipping and mining supply center in the 1940s. The group as a whole retains high integrity and has a strong historic association with the development of the city and with many of its important citizens.

The District extends from the present Kingman Drug (8-6) at the northeast corner of Fourth and Andy Devine (formerly Front Street), west to the Mulligan Building (7-12) on the northeast corner of Third and Andy Devine, and includes the depot on the south side of Andy Devine. See district nomination form for more information.

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METHODOLOGY

This Multiple Resource Area Nomination is an outgrowth of the 1984 Kingman Historic Resource Survey, which was designed to complete an earlier survey begun in 1979. Completion of the 1979 survey set parameters for the 1984 survey and subsequent Multiple Resource Area Nomination that were unlike parameters of surveys newly begun in 1984. These parameters included surveying only the resources within the 1979 boundaries and restricting the survey to only those buildings built during the historic period of concern (pre-1940). A one hundred percent survey of all buildings within the survey boundaries was not required to be completed by the consultants; the City of Kingman completed survey forms on all non-eligible buildings, based on data provided by the consultant.

The goal of the Kingman Historic Resource Survey of 1984 was to identify potentially significant properties within the previous Kingman Historic Property Survey boundaries and evaluate them in terms of National Register eligibility. To accomplish this goal, the City of Kingman retained Janus Associates, Inc., as professional consultants to undertake a field survey, gather historical data, and prepare a report of findings and recommendations.

During the field survey conducted by the consultants, a total of 110 buildings and structures were recorded on Arizona State Historic Property Inventory Forms ("Long Forms"). This number included the 75 properties originally inventoried by the 1979 survey, which were reinspected and recorded on long forms. This list of properties became the Research Inventory. All of the remaining buildings within the survey boundaries were recorded on "Short Forms" by the City of Kingman. Research files were created for each long-formed property, incorporating all prior information from the 1979 survey files.

Arizona State Historic Property Inventory Forms were completed following guidelines issued by the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office. These "Guidelines for Historic and Architectural Surveys", issued in 1983, and a clarification addendum, issued in 1984, establish the content and scope of information required for assessment of the surveyed property.

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Volunteers were trained during the field survey phase to utilize the Mohave County Recorder's Office books to assemble chains of title on the 110 properties identified by the survey. The chains of title yielded property owners' names, which were then researched by Janus Associates personnel. Historic photograph files were searched at the Mohave Museum of History and Arts in Kingman, and pertinent historic photographs were copied for study. Arizona State Historic Property Inventory Forms were updated and completed using the information in the research files, Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, and reference literature.

The draft report was submitted to the City of Kingman and to the State Historic Preservation Office for comments. The final report was then prepared, emphasizing evaluation of the properties for National Register significance, development of architectural styles, and an historic overview.

In May, 1985, Janus Associates was retained by the City of Kingman to prepare a Multiple Resource Area Nomination. The survey area was reinspected to ascertain changes in conditions of properties which would affect their significance or integrity, and additional photographs were taken. Supplementary historical research was undertaken at the Mohave County Museum of History and Arts and the Arizona State Capitol and Archives to broaden the understanding of Kingman's history and to provide additional biographical data for potentially important individuals associated with the city.

This research disclosed the existence of the three Hualapai campgrounds once within the city limits; these were examined immediately. Of the three, only one remained; the other two had been destroyed in the process of expanding the city. Surface indications at this remaining site (0-1) were sufficient to preclude the need for subsurface testing. Surface scatters of Hualapai plain and decorated sherds and possible rock rings from temporary shelters, plus the historical knowledge that this was a temporary camp site, obviated the need for potentially destructive testing on this privately-owned land. Evidence of use of the site by Anglos as an historic trash dump was visible both on the

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surface of the hill and in potting holes dug into the trash exposing glass, cans, metal, and ceramic artifacts. This archeological site was discovered just outside the 1979 survey boundaries. As it was felt the site was important, the boundaries for the Multiple Resource Area were expanded to include this site.

The archeological site designated part of the Historic District (7-13) was considered likely to be intact beneath the asphalt surface. Although no surface indications exist for the presence of a site, historical research fully documented the site's long-term use and likelihood of yielding useful information.

In assessing the properties in the Kingman Multiple Resource Area, the National Register's "Criteria for Evaluation" were used to evaluate significance and integrity. Criterion A--association "with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history" and Criterion B--association "with the lives of persons significant in our past" were guidelines in evaluating the significance of Kingman's history, its influential citizens, and the themes relating the birth and growth of the city to larger regional patterns and systems. Criterion D was applied in the selection of archeological sites to be nominated.

Criterion C was most intensively utilized in studying Kingman's remaining historic resources from an architectural position. This criterion states that properties may be eligible "that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic value, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction..."

The "Guidelines for Applying Criterion C" in "How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation", June 1982, were useful in clearly explaining the architectural emphasis which could be attached to each building. These guidelines defined Criterion C and allowed the application of the criterion to each architectural property. The guidelines most utilized are expressed below.

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1. "The features or traits of design or construction that tended to recur in particular types, periods, or methods of construction can be said to characterize those kinds of properties or construction practices in the past. To "embody distinctive characteristics" a property must clearly represent the type, period, or method of construction. That is, it must enhance our understanding of the class of resources of which it is a part. A significant property clearly illustrates (1) the pattern of what was common to the class of resources; (2) the individuality or variation that occurred within the class; (3) the evolution of that class over a period of time; or (4) the transition between the class and others.

Characteristics may be expressed in terms such as form, structure, plan, style, or materials. They may be general, referring more to ideas of design and construction, such as basic plan or form, or they may be specific, referring to precise ways of combining particular kinds of materials. The characteristics that link properties by type, period, or method of construction may stem from shared or related cultural background, technology, needs, purpose/use, traditions of construction, workmanship, availability of materials, etc.

2. The phrase "type, period, or method of construction" refers to properties related by cultural tradition, or function; by date of construction or style; or by choice or availability of materials and technology.
3. High artistic values may be expressed in many ways, including areas as diverse as community design or planning, engineering, and sculpture.
4. A master is a figure of generally recognized greatness in a field, a known craftsman of consummate skill, or an anonymous craftsman whose work is distinguishable from others by its characteristic style or quality.
5. A district must be a significant entity. It must be important for historical, architectural, archeological, engineering, or cultural values. Therefore, districts which are significant will usually meet the last portion of Criterion C plus Criterion A, Criterion B, other portions of Criterion C, or Criterion D.

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6. A district must be a distinguishable entity. The district as a whole must have a character or a coherence that makes it an identifiable historic environment and differentiates it from adjacent areas.
7. A district is different from the other categories of historic properties because a district may be significant as a whole even though it may be composed of components--sites, buildings, structures, and objects--that lack individual distinction. A district's identity results from the grouping of features and from the relationships among those features. These relationships convey the sense of the historic environment. A district may be a grouping of archeological sites related primarily by their common components in a defensible research design, and often will not visually represent a specific historic environment.
8. A property can be significant under Criterion C either for the way it was originally constructed or crafted; or for the way it was adapted at a later point in time, or for the way it illustrates changing tastes, attitudes, and uses over a period of time in the past.
9. A property may be significant because it represents either an unusual or a widely practiced type or method of construction. It may have been innovative or influential, or it may have been traditional or vernacular; the significance of the property is determined by considering the property within its context."

The preparation of the Multiple Resource Area Nomination was aided by the use of "How to Complete National Register Multiple Resource Nomination Forms, Interim Guidelines", 1979. The Historic District Nomination Form was prepared according to "How to Complete National Register Forms", January 1977. The "National Register Standards and Guidelines Bulletin 9" was applied to preparation of both the Multiple Resource Area and the Historic District nomination forms.

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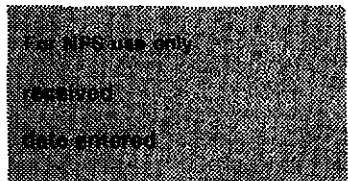
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We believe that the properties selected for this Multiple Resource Area accurately reflect the significant association with persons or events in Kingman, reflect broad patterns of local and regional history, evoke the sense of time and place of Kingman's historical period, and are characteristic of a type, period, or method of construction directly related to Kingman's evolution.

INVENTORY

The following Inventory lists each building, site, or object for inclusion on the National Register. The buildings are identified in reference to their Sanborn Fire Insurance Map number and survey number. For example, 7-3 means Sanborn Map 7, third building surveyed. For those areas not covered by Sanborn Maps, a designation of 0 was given. Thus 0-1 is the first site surveyed in the areas outside the Sanborn Map coverage. On the Arizona State Historic Property Inventory Form the number in parentheses below the Survey Site number is the number given to that property in the 1979 survey.

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INVENTORY NUMBER	NAME	KINGMAN MRA INVENTORY INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES		DATE	NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS
		ADDRESS			
0-1	Archaeological Site			1880's-1940	1
1-1	George R. Kayser House	604 E. Oak		ca. 1911	1
1-2	Raymond H. Carr House	620 E. Oak		1916	1
1-3	J.M. Gates House	714 E. Oak		1915	1
1-4	R.L. Anderson House	703 E. Beale		ca. 1915	1
1-6	Lovin and Withers Investment House	631 E. Beale		1911-1916	1
2-3	unknown	809 Grandview		post-1923	1
2-6	W.P. Mahoney House	155 E. Walnut		1919-1923	1
3-1 & 3-2	Tyrell House Complex	133 Beale		1897	3
3-5	Gymnasium	1st Street		1936	1
3-8	unknown	105 Spring Street		ca. 1911	1
4-1	J.B. Wright House	317 Spring Street		1912	1
4-3	St. Mary's Catholic Church	3rd and Spring		1906-1907	1
4-4	Elks Lodge #468	4th and Oak		1903-1904	1
4-5	Little Red School (SR)	219 N. 4th		1896	1
4-8	G.H. Sullivan Lodging House	218 E. Oak		1911	1
4-10	Apartment House	218 Spring Street		ca. 1917	1
4-12	AT&T Building	3rd and Pine		1930	1
5-1	Mohave County Courthouse (NR)	4th at Spring		1915	1
5-2	S.T. Elliott House	527 Pine		1917	2

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INVENTORY NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS
5-3	J. Max Anderson House	523 Pine	1927	1
5-5	E. Ross Householder	431 Spring	1916, 1923	1
5-6	W.G. Blakely House	503 Spring	1887	1
5-7	Dr. Toler R. White House	509 Spring	1916, 1923	2
5-8	Ross H. Blakely House	519 Spring	1897	1
5-9	S.T. Elliott House	537 Spring	1917	2
5-11	St. John's Methodist Church	Spring and 5th	1917	2
5-12	J. Duff Brown House	541 E. Oak	1911	3
5-13	Lefever House	525 E. Oak	ca. 1900	2
5-14	E.B. Williams House	531 E. Oak	1887	2
5-15	Charles Ziemer House	507 E. Oak	1898	2
5-18	IOFF Building	208 N. 5th	1912	1
5-20	Van Marter Building	423-427 Beale	1921	1
5-22	Masonic Temple	212 N. 4th	1939	1
5-23	U.S. Post Office	310 N. 4th	1935	1
5-24	Kingman Grammar School	Pine Street	1928	1
5-25	Mohave County Jail (NR)	4th at Spring	1909-1910	1
5-26	Bonelli House (NR)	5th at Spring	1916	1
6-1	Desert Power & Water Co.		1907-1911	4
6-2	AT&SF Locomotive #3759			1
7-2	Foster S. Dennis House	NW corner of 2nd and Park	1889	1
7-3	Dr. David S. Livingston House	222 Topeka	1889	1

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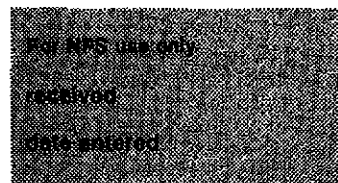
INVENTORY NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS
8-2	W.A. Gruninger Building	424 Beale	1921	1
8-3	Armour and Jacobson Bldg.	426-430 Beale	1921	1
8-4	Fuel Tanks	South side of Andy Devine Avenue at 5th	1910	3
8-8	Mrs. M.P. Sargent House	426 Topeka	1897	1
9-1	Lovin and Withers Investment House	722 E. Beale	ca. 1914	2
9-6	Lovin and Withers Investment Cottages	SW corner of 8th and Topeka	1916	5
10-1	O.E. Walker House	906 Madison	ca. 1916	1
11-3	unknown	536 Park	ca. 1906	1
11-5	unknown	519 Golconda	1897	1
11-6	Hubbs Residence (NR)	Hubbs Street between 4th and 5th	1893	1
11-7	Mohave County Hospital	W. Beale	1921-1922	1

KINGMAN COMMERCIAL HISTORIC DISTRICT

7-6 (D)	Ed Thompson's Saloon	323-331 Andy Devine Ave.	1899	*
7-7 (D)	Hotel Beale	319-327 Andy Devine Ave.	1899, 1916	1
7-8 (D)	Lovin Building	317 Andy Devine Ave.	1906	1
7-9 (D)	Hotel Brunswick	313-315 Andy Devine Ave.	1907-1909	1
7-10 (D)	Arizona Stores Co. Bldg.	311 Andy Devine Ave.	1912	*
7-11 (D)	Old Trails Garage	307-308 Andy Devine Ave.	1915	*
7-12 (D)	John Mulligan Building	301-305 Andy Devine Ave.	1922, 1925	1

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INVENTORY NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	DATE	NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS
7-13 (D)	Archaeological Site	[REDACTED]	1880's - 1940	1
8-5 (D)	AT&SF Railroad Depot	South side Andy Devine Ave. between 4th and 5th	1907	2
8-6 (D)	Luthy Block/Watkins Drug	409 Andy Devine Avenue	1888, 1908	1

TOTAL:

	<u>Properties</u>	<u>Contributing Elements</u>
Individual	53	74
Commercial District	10	8
	<u>63</u>	<u>82</u>

KEY: D = Part of Historic District
 NR = Listed on National Register
 SR = Listed on State Register
 * = Noncontributing element in District

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INDIVIDUAL PROPERTIES *
WITHDRAWN FROM KINGMAN MRA

INVENTORY NUMBER	NAME	ADDRESS	DATE
2-1	Frank A. Mylius House	909 Grandview	post-1923
2-2	C.A. Dutton House	406-408 Lead	ca. 1923
3-3	Sarah R. Casteel House	132 E. Oak	ca. 1902
3-4	D.M. Haskins House	104 E. Oak	1910
3-7	Charles Metcalfe Cottage	120 Spring Street	ca. 1900
3-9	D.L. Hogan House	125 Pine	1913
4-7	unknown	214 E. Oak	1909, 1916
4-15	Motor Supply Company	North side of Beale, 2nd to 3rd Streets	post-1923
5-17	unknown	515 E. Beale	ca. 1930
5-21	Sprouse-Reitz Store	409 Beale	ca. 1935
7-4	unknown	226 Topeka	ca. 1890
8-10	unknown	511 Park	ca. 1918
8-11	Sweeney's Rooming House	405 Park	1901, 1910
8-12	Sweeney's Boarding House	118-120 4th	1901, 1910
8-13	Sweeney's Rooming House	409 Park	1901, 1910
8-14	unknown	116 4th	pre-1901
9-4	unknown	616 E. Beale	ca. 1910
10-2	unknown	910 Madison	pre-1916
10-3	unknown	921 Center	ca. 1916

* But referenced in the nomination text

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1882-1939 **Builder/Architect** various - see inventory forms

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SUMMARY

The Kingman Multiple Resource Area comprises a portion of the city of Kingman containing resources most representative of the historical and architectural development of the city. These significant resources consist of buildings, one district, sites, and objects which illustrate the evolution of the city from its founding as a railroad terminal through its growth as a shipping point for cattle and mining supplies to its rise to prominence as the county seat and supply node for surrounding ranches and mining camps. The Kingman Multiple Resource Area holds state and local significance for its influence in the development of the mining resources in the western half of the state, its important role as a railroad shipping point in the expansion of cattle ranching in the area, and its central place function as the commercial center and seat of government for a large and sparsely populated county. The history of the city of Kingman is manifested in the commercial and residential architecture, the objects, and the archaeological sites which remain today in the Multiple Resource Area. These resources also represent the city's social/cultural history, including the evolution of its churches, social organizations, schools, and interaction with its Hualapai neighbors. The visual image of Kingman is represented in these resources and conveys the sense of time and place from the city's founding in 1882 to the close of its historic period of concern in 1939. The completion of the Masonic temple, a building of exceptional architectural merit, marks the end of Kingman's early historic period. The buildings constructed after 1939 are quite different architecturally and have modern historic associations.

HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The present site of Kingman, Arizona, was first visited by Anglo settlers in 1857 when a wagon road was surveyed along the 35th parallel by a party led by Lt. Edward F. Beale. Although the area was recognized as rich in minerals, hostile Hualapai Indians generally kept miners away until the establishment in 1859 of Fort Mohave (near present-day Kingman).

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The protection of the fort opened the area to exploration by miners, who founded small camps and claims in the Silver Creek, Cerbat and Hualapai Mountains during the 1860s and 1870s, setting the tone of mineral exploitation which continued for decades. Large mines began to open up in 1863 with the discovery of the Moss Mine in the Silver Creek area, soon sold for \$90,000. Another large mine, the McCrackin, was discovered in 1874.

By the 1870s, the area was also developing in small-scale cattle ranching, supplying beef to both the army at Fort Mohave and the Indians, who surrendered in 1871 and were installed on a reservation first at nearby Beale Springs and in 1872 at the Mohave Reservation on the Colorado River. These ranches were scattered throughout the Big Sandy River Valley near Kingman. The first cattle are known to have been in the county in 1863, but the first major drives into the Kingman area occurred in 1872.

The city of Kingman, Arizona, located in a natural basin surrounded by basaltic hills, was founded as a railroad stop. In 1880, Lewis Kingman, a railroad surveying engineer, surveyed the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad right-of-way between Needles and Albuquerque. The present Kingman townsite was designated by the railroad in 1882. The first reference made to Kingman was in the Alta Arizona, a newspaper published in Mineral Park. The issue of June 10, 1882, states, "There is a new town on the tapis at or near Beale Springs." In October, 1882, the Alta Arizona refers to the sampling works at Kingman, also saying that Middleton is to be hereafter named Kingman. By November of 1882, mining and railroad-oriented businesses were established, including tents and frame buildings housing restaurants, hotels, saloons, a blacksmith, a steam ore crusher and sampler, and a Chinese laundry. The Phoenix Herald reported in December of 1882: "Kingman is a new town in Mohave County." By early 1883, the actual laying of track into town was completed.

The arrival of the railroad to this potentially rich mining area and the establishment of the town of Kingman brought vigorous growth to the mines and ranches. The railroad brought supplies, lumber and machinery to San Francisco, and also provided shipping of cattle to Kansas City, eliminating the need for overland drives to California or Wyoming and

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Montana. The town's businesses, banks, post office, and later telegraph office, gave necessary financial and commercial services, and particularly supplies for the isolated mines and ranches. Although by 1875 many of the Hualapai had returned near Peach Springs, no more hostilities occurred against miners, and mining activity flourished.

Conrad Shenfield, contractor for the track-laying for the railroad, obtained "townsite privileges" for Kingman. He developed the townsite and sold lots through his agent, E.F. Thompson, beginning in 1883 before clear title for the land was obtained. The townsite location was not railroad land, but property of the United States. According to Certificate No. 268, filed in the General Land Office in Prescott in June, 1886, the area from 1st to 6th Streets and from Spring to Golconda was deeded to Judge John Murphy who held it "in trust for the several use and benefit of the occupants of the townsite of Kingman." In 1887, records show that the township was deeded from Judge Murphy to Shenfield, who continued to sell lots until his death in 1889. The town was governed by the Mohave County Board of Supervisors from 1882 until its incorporation in 1952.

The original townsite consisted of Blocks 1 through 26 and A through F, and was divided approximately in half by the railroad which ran east-west through the townsite. The lots were generally 25 feet wide by 125 feet deep. By 1890, most of the original lots were sold. On the north side of the railroad tracks on Front Street (Andy Devine Avenue), the business district grew, while the south side became Kingman's best district for new homes. These homes were built of local design and made of adobe from local manufacturers and lumber from sawmills in the Hualapai Mountains and Flagstaff. Residences were scattered throughout the townsite and a school was begun by 1886.

Most of the town's business establishments were new when the first disastrous fire occurred. Starting in the floor of the Hubbs House restaurant the night of June 18, 1888, the fire destroyed or damaged twenty-one buildings along Front Street. Buildings lost in the blaze included

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Beecher's store and home, W.H. Lake's store and barber shop, Ryan's Saloon, Richards and Corin Saloon, Taggart's building, Jo Duck Wo's restaurant, Halsey's building, C.M. Funston Building, Watkins Brothers Drug Store, Spear's Kingman Hotel (built of 90,000 adobe bricks and barely completed), A.A. and B.H. Spear's Stores, the Berry building, Hubbs House (hotel) and residence, and the Palace Lodging House (one month later the Palace Restaurant also burned to the ground).

The loss of so many business buildings was a terrible blow to the small town and many who were burned out did not rebuild. Those who did rebuild began immediately; J.E. Ryan was back in the saloon business within a week. The potential for a successful future for Kingman was apparent to several businessmen who were ready to risk their financial futures a second time. By the end of the fall, Richards and Corin had a new saloon and lodging house, W. H. Lake had moved in a building from a mine and was also building another, Harvey Hubbs rebuilt his adobe restaurant and later added a second story for lodging, Ryan built still another new saloon, and Beecher and Co. built an adobe store and hay warehouse. Remaining burned commercial lots slowly filled in over the next few years. Most new construction was of locally-made adobe bricks and lumber shipped from Flagstaff. John Mulligan and William Aitken were in charge of much of the new construction.

During the late 1880s and 1890s, several important buildings and residences were constructed which demonstrated the feelings of solidity, permanence, and prosperity. The Foster Dennis House (7-2), considered one of Kingman's finest homes at the time, was built in 1889 on the south side. Dennis initiated the piping of water into town and was a Territorial Legislator from 1891 to 1893. The Judge W.G. Blakely House (5-6) was built of adobe in 1887 on the north side. Blakely was a prominent citizen who served in county government, on the school board, and as pastor for St. John's Methodist Church, and as Probate Judge. Dr. David Livingston also built a house (7-3) on the south side in 1889.

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Permanent religious and educational buildings were built soon after the fire. The first St. John's Methodist Church was built in 1889 on 5th and Spring. This frame structure served the community until it was moved in 1917 to make way for a new church. The Methodist congregation was the first organized in Kingman, followed closely by the Catholic congregation. One of Kingman's best-known buildings, the Little Red School (4-5) was built in 1896, to accommodate the growing population.

Kingman sustained a steady growth through the 1880s and 1890s with mining and railroad commerce continuing to provide the economic base. Cattle ranching struggled to survive, first through range overstocking and overgrazing in the 1880s, then through a severe drought in the early 1890s. Fort Mohave was closed in 1890, reducing the demand for beef locally. The fort was converted to an Indian school.

In 1890 the population of Kingman was 300; by 1900 it was about 550. The Mohave County Miner, the newspaper established in 1882 at Mineral Park, moved to Kingman in 1886, attesting to faith in the town's future. Another newspaper, Our Mineral Wealth, vied with the Miner throughout the 1890s.

Further evidence of growth came in 1887 when the Mohave County Seat was moved from Mineral Park to Kingman, an important and propitious designation. As county seat, the town enjoyed increased business, a growing economy, and prominence as the region's legal center. A jail was put up immediately in 1884 and a wood frame courthouse was built in 1890-1891 on the sites of the present courthouse and jail. Attorneys and judges were prominent citizens of Kingman.

Despite a major economic depression in 1893, when the price of silver fell from \$1.29 to \$.78 per ounce, the comparative increase in the value of gold, plus the cyanization separating process introduced into Arizona in 1895, resulted in an influx of miners, prospectors, and the inevitable promoters. Many unscrupulous promoters cheated hard-working miners of their claims and sold fraudulent mining stocks to citizens. Legal redress improved during the 1890s.

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In addition, mine safety, formerly poor or non-existent, began to improve by the 1890s. In 1898, the Arizona and Utah Railroad opened a 24-mile line from Kingman to the mines in the Chloride area, further expanding the potential for mine production and greatly enhancing Kingman's economic position.

This mining activity of the 1890s led to a building boom in both residential and commercial buildings. In 1894 alone, \$25,000 worth of buildings were constructed. Business growth spread northward along 4th Street, and inexpensive lodging houses were constructed in the blocks south of the railroad tracks between 4th and 6th Streets and scattered through the north side. These included Taggart and Peasley's Lodging House, opened in a converted hall in 1891; the 1896 Bowers Lodging House; Aitken Lodging House; the Kingman House; the 1893 Harrington House; Sweeney's first boarding house; Prisk Lodging House; Penberthy's Lodging House; and at least five other large lodging houses, none of which exist today. Large hotels were built during this period, including the Commercial Hotel in 1894, the Hotel Beale (7-7) in 1899, and the later Hotel Brunswick (7-9) in 1907. Commercial buildings completed during the 1890s included the enlarged adobe Hubbs House (hotel), two-story brick Lake Building, three-story brick Mulligan and Hubbs saloon, Gaddis & Perry store, two-story brick Fay Building, a bottling works, Gaddis & Perry cold storage plant and warehouse, and a large water tank.

Less prominent commercial endeavors mentioned in local newspapers included several references to "enterprising" Chinese laundries, restaurants and lodging houses.

Recorded also is the construction of a slaughter house in 1891 for issuing of beef to the Hualapai, and the opening of an Indian School in Kingman in 1896. In 1897, the White Hills Telephone and Telegraph Company opened an office in Kingman and the Hubbs House boasted of a telephone connection with the depot.

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Residences spread northward to Pine Street, but remained widely spaced with vacant land available on every block. Frame and adobe continued to dominate as construction materials until after the turn of the century, when locally-quarried stone and concrete became popular. Residences completed during this time include the Tyrell House (3-1, 3-2), Ross Blakely House (5-8), E.B. Williams House (5-14), Charles Ziemer House (5-15), Sargent House (8-8), the Hubbs residence (11-6), Lefever House (5-13) and three unidentified houses (11-5, 8-14, 7-4), all extant and included in this nomination. Other houses known to have been built were for Ike Conkey, John Mackenzie, Alonzo Ferrar, Robert Kier, Dr. J. Sed Dean, S.S. Watson, Ed F. Thompson, Mrs. Quinones, J.N. Cohenour, A.J. Laswell, J.P. Finnegan, Kean St. Charles, Dr. Ealy, J.F. Phelan, W.H. Cooper, Price Thompson, Henry Lovin, W.J. Roe, and Charles C. Bradley. These houses have either lost integrity or no longer exist.

Kingman's second disastrous fire occurred in May of 1898, one month less than ten years after the first fire. Once again, the commercial core was destroyed; a total of 26 buildings on Front, 4th, 3rd, and Beale Streets were lost. "Kingman in Flames. Our Finest Block a Heap of Ruins", declared the Miner's headline. The article suggested the fire was the work of an arsonist; later evidence supported this suggestion. Buildings lost were the new Mulligan and Hubbs Building, the Hubbs House and two small adobe buildings; Gaddis & Perry's warehouse; Kingman Mercantile Company store and warehouses; Beecher's adobe building; W.H. Taggart's Mercantile Company and cold storage plant; E.F. Thompson's store; T.L. Ayres' two-story brick building (formerly Fay's); H.J. Delamer and the Temple Bar Consolidated Mining Company; Crozier and Mackenzie's adobe building; P.H. Thompson's building; Dave Kelleher's barber shop; Charles Bower's frame building housing a restaurant; S.P. Thompson's building; George Bower's house, livery barn, and office; the Kingman House; Josie Harcourt's three buildings; the Manuel Martinez house; the Noli house; Bonelli's store building; and the White Hills Mining Co. warehouse. Losses of stocks of goods were sustained by Mrs. M.B. Eggers, the milliner; J.C. Phelan, the butcher; E.F. Thompson; the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. The only major buildings in the commercial core which were saved were the Lake (archeological site 7-13) and the Gaddis & Perry Buildings, on 4th Street. The school, jail, and several residences were set afire but saved.

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Once again, new construction began immediately on the burned sites. Those rebuilding by the end of 1898 included: Frank Austin, restaurant; S.P. Thompson, a building; Mrs. J.K. Mackenzie, rebuilding the Kingman House; Dave Kelleher, a barber shop; George Bonelli, an adobe store building on 4th (later leased as a saloon to Ed Thompson, 7-6); Frank Crozier, a remodel to one story of the Hubbs House; Sam Crozier, a two-story building; Charles Bowers, a store building on Front Street; Gaddis & Perry, expansion of their bottling works and a restaurant; Mulligan and Hubbs, a new hotel (the Hotel Beale, 7-7); Beecher, a new store; and Bowers, a restaurant on Front Street. New houses continued to be built.

The rapidity of the rebuilding efforts speaks for the businessmen's faith in the future of the area's mines. Mining was doing well and the new railroad line to Chloride was excellent for business. Cattle ranching was beginning to come out of the slump of the depression/drought of the mid-1890s. Freightage and shipping of ores, machinery, and livestock were essential to mining and ranching, and Kingman was the link to the outside world. The city's position in trade, commerce and government was strong; there was no doubt about the city's survival.

The 20th century opened in Kingman with the construction of a new railroad depot in 1900 of concrete and iron. The Santa Fe also built, in 1901, a Harvey House (now demolished) next to the new depot. Kingman, with its population of about 550, was certainly considered by the Santa Fe as one of its major stops.

In 1901, the rich mine called Gold Road, located in the Black Mountains southwest of Kingman, was struck. One of the largest strikes in the county, the mine would produce nearly seven and one-half million dollars before playing out by 1931. Old mines were rapidly being reopened as the new cyanization process increased their profitability. Other minerals, besides gold and silver, were mined increasingly, such as lead, copper, zinc, metals, and gems.

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Although several large and small ranches had broken during the 1890s, many still were operational. Ranches were attempting to build the quality of their herds by importing cattle from New Mexico and Texas. Barbed wire was not extensively used in Mohave County until the 1930s, and trail drives were necessary to get the cattle to the railhead. Many of the cattle roamed on leased land on the Hualapai Reservation where grass was plentiful.

Another severe drought in 1900-1901 was fatal to many ranches; cattle had to be shipped to California for pasture and water and stock prices hit bottom. Recovery was slow. During this period--1900 to the 1920s--large ranches or corporations bought up foreclosures on small ranches.

Kingman continued to grow into a well-developed community. Acetylene gas was in use in several businesses and a few of the better homes by 1901 as a substitute for unavailable electricity. A fund drive for a public library was begun. The school recorded 104 pupils and growing in 1900. Windmills, many in service for up to twenty years, began to need repair. The Miner continued to editorialize for a fire safety system, as it had since the 1898 fire, improvement of sanitary conditions, laws for control of animals within the city limits, and, reversing its position of a decade earlier, railed against the business acumen of the Chinese in Kingman. Four attorneys practiced in the city. Socials, parties, dances, plays, picnics, and hayrides were weekly events. Hualapai traders were a common sight at the railroad depot and Harvey House.

Many more commercial buildings were built during the first decade of the twentieth century, including liverys, restaurants, mercantiles, saloons, lumber yards, warehouses, tailor shops, assay offices, mining brokerage houses, an ice house, and hotels. Those which remain with integrity from this decade are the Lovin Building (7-8), Hotel Brunswick (7-9), and three of Sweeney's boarding houses (8-11, 8-12, 8-13). Stone from the Metcalfe quarry, opened in 1902, was used in both the Lovin Building and Hotel Brunswick.

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In 1906, the relatively new "fireproof" depot burned to the ground. A new depot (8-5) was built of concrete in 1907. This building, designed in the then-popular Mission Revival style, symbolized the importance of the railroad to Kingman and represented the optimistic tone of future growth for the town as a shipping and commerce center.

In 1909, a new Mohave County Jail (5-25) was begun. This larger, concrete building replaced the smaller, overtaxed jail built in 1888. The new jail was completed in 1910.

During this first decade, the social structure of Kingman became more firm with the establishment of a permanent fraternal lodge building (4-4), jointly built in 1903-1904 by the Elks Lodge, I.O.O.F., and Knights of Pythias. This building was the first major building in town constructed of local tufa stone and even today represents community solidity. Local stonemason Norman Hale was the contractor. The second church was built. St. Mary's Catholic Church (4-3), built in 1906-1907, was also of local stone.

Private residential construction slowed during this decade, consisting mostly of infill of vacant land, without expansion of city size. Housing for laborers and railroad workers was still short and small houses and rooming houses continued to be built by local investors for rental purposes. Houses remaining from this decade include the Sarah Casteel House (3-3), Haskins House (3-4), Metcalfe Cottage (3-7), and the houses at 616 E. Beale (9-4) and 536 Park (11-3).

The complex of the Desert Power and Water Company (6-1), begun in 1907 and completed in 1911, emphasized the continuing importance of the mining industry to the town's economy. Although the plant would supply electricity to Kingman, its main objective was to send power to nearby mining camps to assist in processing and mining of ores.

By 1910, newspapers throughout the territory remarked on Kingman's growth. Beale Street had opened in 1908 to the main road leading to the Cerbat, Mineral Park, Chloride, and Union Pass mining areas. Freighting teams loaded and unloaded daily. The Miner reported:

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"Every stranger that comes to Kingman is struck by the evidences of prosperity on every hand. The big teams going out of here to the mining camps daily with their hundreds of supplies and the stages laden down with expressage and passengers. Every morning Fourth Street is packed with teams getting under way or finishing the loading of the wagons and all day long drays and delivery wagons are rushing off in all directions making town deliveries. Everybody appears to be well supplied with funds and these conditions are sure to impress the newcomer."

(MCM 5/17/10, 2:2)

During the second decade, construction was constant. Although some buildings were burned, demolished, or moved, many more were built: 18 new commercial buildings downtown and 45 new residences, mostly in the Kingman Terrace and Pleasant View Additions, were recorded in the Miner.

Residential construction expanded to the north, east and west on the north side. Stone was the material of choice for the best new residences, such as the George Bonelli House (5-26), the O.E. Walker House (10-1), the J.B. Wright House (4-1), and S.T. Elliott's House (5-2) built by Elliott for his nephew. G.H. Sullivan (4-8) built an impressive two-story apartment house of stone. The Raymond Carr House (1-2) was built of adobe, but its two-story construction set it apart from others. The R.L. Anderson House (1-4) was built of fired brick. S.T. Elliott's residence (5-9), a large Craftsman Bungalow, was considered one of the finest homes in Kingman when built in 1917. Concrete and wood were also used for many of the homes, such as the Kayser House (1-1); Gates House (1-3); houses at 105 Spring (3-8), 214 E. Oak (4-7), 511 Park (8-10); the Hogan House (3-9); Householder House (5-5); Brown House (5-12); and an apartment house (4-10). The Toler House (5-7) and the houses at 910 Madison (10-2) and 921 Center (10-3) were built of adobe.

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Three Kingman companies were responsible for many of the town's new homes, building houses for rent and for sale. Lovin and Wither's, Inc., built new homes such as those at 631 E. Beale (1-6) and 722 E. Beale (9-1), and the group of cottages at 8th and Topeka (9-6). The Tarr and McComb Company and Conway Home Builders built many local houses. Developers of subdivisions, such as Mary Cohenour and Charles Metcalfe, also built homes for speculation.

Stone was used for the impressive new St. John's Methodist Church (5-11), built in 1917, and the Mohave County Courthouse (5-1), built in 1915. Prominent Phoenix architects Lescher and Kibbey designed the courthouse. Lescher also completed a remodel and addition to the Hotel Beale (7-7) in 1916, one of the major overhauls and expansions of the decade. Another fraternal lodge building, the concrete I.O.O.F. Building (5-18), was finished in 1912. The Mohave County High School, built in 1917 (burned in 1973), attested to the growth of the population and eliminated the need for Kingman's older students to leave home, often going as far as California, to get a complete high school education.

The construction of these buildings and facilities represents the prospects for future growth in Kingman, despite a slight mining depression in the early teens. Railroad commerce was increasing and the importance of being the county seat benefited the economy. Ranching was proving to be supportive of the economy and a stabilizing growth factor. Despite the marginal survival of the area's ranches, the ease and economy of shipping the cattle to Kansas City by rail kept the ranches going.

In addition, civic improvements continued to be made; in particular, the granting of a water system franchise in 1916 by the Board of Supervisors. Kingman's one industry was the Yucca Fiber Factory, which made rope from the yucca plant. In 1910, five "high power" electrical street lights were installed in the commercial area. A new gas plant (reputed to be the largest in the territory) and a post office/bank building were built in 1911. Drs. Bucher and Tilton opened the city's first hospital in 1911 in an existing building, the Pendergast Building.

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Arizona, in 1914, cooperated with California and New Mexico in installing 4,000 highway signs commemorating the Old Trails route from Kansas City to Los Angeles. In an effort to promote the area, the town began producing brochures touting the excellent climate and healthful atmosphere. This boosterism came to fruition in the 1930s, after the completion of Boulder Dam and its Route 93 link to Kingman, and the popularity of Route 66, opened a new era of tourism for western Arizona. M.G. Wagner opened a new auto repair garage on Front Street near the Hotels Beale and Brunswick, which he named the Old Trails Garage (7-11).

The beginning of World War I in Europe affected mining with an increased demand for metals. Kingman boomed in 1915 and 1916, only to falter in 1917 when cyanide, used in the cyanization process and imported from Germany, became scarce and expensive. Gold mines closed; those that remained open found their costs increased tremendously. Silver mining continued at a high rate and copper remained stable. By 1919, new methods of processing ores were making mining profitable again, but a manpower shortage due to the war was felt.

Kingman continued to be the supply and shipping point for the mines and also for the ranches. The Santa Fe, by 1910, had erected two tall fuel tanks and a water tank beside the tracks for the use of their trains. Many ranches had begun raising sheep and goats to provide wool for uniforms. After the war, sheep and goats remained profitable for ranchers.

The 1920s saw expansion of the mines, improvement of roads leading to Kingman, and the excitement over the coming of Boulder Dam. The climate and the advantage of being located on the railroad and on U.S. 66 stimulated further growth. The town viewed itself as a stable, complete community, and strove in its civic and social endeavors and new construction to fulfill that image. By 1929, the population was about 2,500.

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Emphasis in construction was on community service buildings. In 1922, a volunteer fire department was organized and a fire station built. A new, 26-bed county hospital (11-7), also built in 1922, replaced the small inadequate private hospital in use at the time. A new grammar school (5-24) was built in 1928. Civic improvement continued as a municipal gas system was franchised in 1926 and traffic control was instituted in 1929. A country club with golf course was also built during this period, as well as a movie theater and a combination bowling alley and shooting gallery.

Some new commercial construction and remodelings of older buildings occurred during the 1920s. New buildings included the Van Marter Building (5-20), the John Mulligan Building (7-12), W.A. Gruninger Building (8-2), and the Armour and Jacobson Building (8-3). The commercial core's oldest building, the Luthy Block (8-6), was badly damaged by fire in 1920 and thoroughly remodeled within a few months, reopening as the Kingman Drug Company. Watkins Drug Store had occupied the building since 1899.

Residences built during the decade appear to be few. Those remaining with integrity include the Mylius House (2-1), the Dutton House (2-2), the house at 809 Grandview (2-3), the Mahoney House (2-6), and the J. Max Anderson House (5-3). Several auto courts were built, both in and outside of the townsite. None remain today in the Multiple Resource Area. Expansion of businesses along the highways in and out of town brought financial well-being to the economy, already well-supported by shipping and trade. Besides auto courts, gas stations, auto repair garages, restaurants, and more lodging houses sprang up.

The site for Kingman's first airstrip was selected by Charles Lindbergh in 1928 and dedicated in mid-1929. The airstrip served as a stop between Los Angeles and Winslow, Arizona, for the Transcontinental Air Transport Company airmail and passenger service.

Because Kingman was dependent on outside trade through the railroad for exportation of ores and cattle and importation of supplies, the city was adversely affected by the first few years of the Great Depression, particularly in the closing of the town's bank, the Arizona Central Bank. Mining declined as the markets diminished, but managed to continue throughout the 1930s. However, through a reduction

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in demand for machinery and supplies, Kingman was impacted. Despite the reduced demand for ores, miners' wages and mining operations supported Kingman's economy through the Depression.

Ranching, ever the stabilizing and steady influence on Kingman's economy, experienced problems also. Drought and low stock prices led many ranchers to attempt long drives to move their cattle to feeding grounds. Many thousands of cattle died and were buried in huge pits, as ranchers struggled to find feed and water for their animals. Sheep were again resorted to as the primary stock of many ranchers instead of cattle. Ranchers without cash survived by bartering for the goods and services they needed with the produce they grew. Many Kingman professionals--dentists, doctors, lawyers, merchants--also survived through this bartering. By the time the drought broke in 1936 and 1937, many of Mohave County's ranches had been bought up by larger operations, but ranching still survived as part of the economy.

The Works Progress Administration and Civilian Conservation Corps projects were abundant in Kingman during the middle 1930s. The most notable projects were the WPA construction of a new post office in 1935 (5-23) and a new school gymnasium (3-5) in 1936. WPA also built sidewalks, cement bases for privies, and roads.

Mohave County, through political finagling was able to obtain eight CCC camps for the county. One camp was responsible for the construction of Hualapai Mountain Park and Campgrounds; other campgrounds built were at Francis Creek, Round Valley, and near Peach Springs. Stone cabins and camping and parking facilities were built in each park. CCC members also worked on soil erosion control and road building. The establishment of Hualapai Mountain Park proved to be a plus when tourism began to revive in the late 1930s, and is still a successful local and tourist attraction.

Local construction was slow during the 1930s. The decade began with the installation of new telephone and telegraph lines in town by AT&T, which also built a large administrative building (4-12) on the north side of town. New commercial buildings included the store at 515 E. Beale (5-17), the Motor Supply Company (4-15), and the Sprouse-Reitz Store (5-21) (the first national chain store to open in town). No

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residences with integrity are known to remain from this period, but the prominence of southside residences continued to diminish. The best architectural and commercial accomplishment of the decade was the construction of the Masonic Temple (5-22) in 1939. This concrete building, with its Federal (WPA) Moderne design, expressed the solidity of the community and the continued importance of the fraternal orders in Kingman.

By the end of the 1930s and the approach of World War II, Kingman's historic period was closing. The continuity of steady growth; a relatively stable economy; the role as the shipping, supply, and legal center for the county; and the importance of ranching and mining would soon be altered by the war. Although the city would remain as the shipping, supply and legal center of the county, the parameters of business began in the late 1930s to switch from rail transport to trucking. Mining as an industry virtually ended with World War II, and was never again resumed on a large scale. Tourism, only begun in the 1930s, would become important to the economy by the 1950s. The stable components which created the economic and social strengths of Kingman were forever altered by World War II.

THEMES

Architecture

Kingman's architectural resources represent the spectrum of stylistic evolution from the vernacular miners' cottages of the 1880s to Federal (WPA) Moderne of the late 1930s. Along this spectrum are both typically pure examples of styles and amalgams of styles depicting transitions from one style to another. In many cases of Kingman's resources, definitive stylistic labels are difficult to apply due to the transitional nature of the architectural features. These representatives of transitional styles illustrate provincial adaptations of "high" styles to the local environment, economy, materials, and labor. As such, these resources are uniquely Kingman's, are typical of the citizens' responses to housing needs, and are expressive of the individual's needs and desires to build a home or business.

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In Kingman, one of the overriding architectural factors evident in the resources is the use of materials. Dependent on the railroad for all material goods, Kingmanites imported all construction materials except adobe and stone. The earliest houses and commercial buildings were of adobe, but several were significantly sheathed in shingles or clapboard; several commercial buildings imported iron fronts. Lumber was shipped from Flagstaff, Arizona, and processed at Kingman's lumber yards, resulting in a proliferation of frame cottages and stores sheathed in board and batten, clapboard, shiplap, and shingles. Fired brick was shipped from Winslow, Arizona, but not used as extensively as other materials. Once the tufa stone quarries were opened near Kingman in 1902, stone became a very popular material, and has become Kingman's architectural signature statement. The ease of construction with concrete and its "fireproof" qualities made it a favorite choice after 1910.

In the context of localized architectural evolution and provincial adaptations to styles, materials, materials availability and environment, the architectural resources included in this nomination comprise an exceptional asset to the region's architectural history. Each resource becomes a positive contributor to the architectural evolutionary scheme, unique in its own qualities and adjustments, and an asset to the visual image of Kingman's history.

Four Kingman buildings have been listed on the National Register. These include the Mohave County Courthouse (5-1), built in 1915; the Mohave County Jail (5-25), built in 1909-10; the stone Bonelli House (5-26), built in 1916; and the Hubbs Residence (11-7), built in 1893 of adobe. The Little Red School (4-5), built in 1896, is listed on the State Register.

The earliest buildings in Kingman are Indigenous forms derived from miners' cabins of wood and adobe, and simple Queen Anne cottages. By the turn of the century, the Neo-Colonial Revival style and Neo-Classical Revival style were most popular. From 1910-1920, the Bungalow was most influential in residential construction, and 20th Century Commercial and Mission Revival styles were popular for institutional and commercial buildings. Finally, from 1920 to 1940, Spanish Colonial Revival, Moderne, and other Period Revival styles were introduced. The two latest public buildings are in the Federal (WPA) Moderne style.

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The vernacular style utilized in Kingman has been termed the Indigenous cottage, a vernacular interpretation of the traditional mountain and miners' cottages of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Eight of these cottages, dating in Kingman from 1897 to 1916, are included in the nomination. They are built of wood with clapboard, shiplap, double ogee and plain board and batten, and of adobe. Indigenous cottages include the Tyrell House Complex, 1897 (3-1, 3-2); the house at 226 Topeka, c.1890 (7-4); the three Sweeney Rooming Houses, built between 1901 and 1910 (8-11, 8-12, 8-13); the pre-1901 house at 116 4th Street (8-14); the house at 921 Center c.1916 (10-3); and the 1897 house at 519 Golconda (11-5).

The Queen Anne style in Kingman is represented by five residences, two commercial buildings and the Little Red School (4-5). The red brick school exemplifies the Queen Anne qualities common in Kingman: steep-pitched, intersecting gable roofs, double-hung windows, wood porches and balustrades, ell-shape, and textured wall surfaces. Queen Anne variants were built in Kingman between 1887 and 1899. Three of the residences are frame with wood sheathing. The 1897 Ross H. Blakely House (5-8) is sheathed with board and batten, while the E.B. Williams House (5-14), built in 1887, and the Sargent House (8-8), built in 1897, are sheathed in clapboard. The Foster S. Dennis House (7-2), considered Kingman's finest home when built in 1889, is of adobe sheathed in varieties of shingles. The Hubbs Residence (11-6), built in 1893, is also of adobe but sheathed in clapboard. The Queen Anne detailing of the 1899 Hotel Beale (7-7) was slighted during the 1916 remodeling. Features of the Thompson Saloon (7-6), built in 1899, were also lost during a now-significant remodel.

The Neo-Colonial style and its variants were quite popular in Kingman between 1887 and 1918, the period from which examples are extant with integrity. Qualities of both true Neo-Colonial and Georgian Revival styles are present, with variants between. Eleven buildings in this style are present in the nomination; all building materials available were used in constructing these resources. The Blakely House (5-6) is the earliest known surviving adobe in Kingman, built in 1887, and was remodeled with Neo-Colonial Revival elements c.1910. The 1916 Carr House (1-2) is a rare example in Kingman of two-story adobe construction. The three stone houses are significant

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because of the integrity and material. The Bonelli House (5-26) was built in 1916 and is listed on the National Register. The G.H. Sullivan Lodging House (4-8) is the only two-story stone lodging house in Kingman and was built in 1911. The 1912 J.B. Wright House (4-1) is a one and one-half story stone house of fine quality. The most intact and representative of the Neo-Colonial Revival frame buildings is the Kayser House (1-1) with its symmetrical plan and surrounding veranda. The small frame and stucco house at 616 E. Beale (9-4) has high integrity. The house at 511 Park (8-10) is a rare local example of this style expressed in cast-in-place concrete in a residential design. The county jail (5-25) is also of cast-in-place concrete. Two early board and batten cottages are included: the Ziemer House (5-15) and Dr. Livingston's House (7-3).

Neo-Classical Revival style in Kingman is represented by only two buildings, the Mohave County Courthouse (5-1), built in 1915, and the St. John's Methodist Church (5-11), built in 1917. Both of these imposing public buildings were built of local tufa and exhibit Neo-Classical Revival qualities such as classical columns, linteled doors and windows, pedimented porticos, and broad wall surfaces.

The Elks Lodge (4-4) was built in 1903-1904 in a revival of the Richardsonian Romanesque style. The lodge was also built of locally-quarried tufa and exhibits the rustic round arches and sense of massiveness reminiscent of the Romanesque style.

Twenty-one Bungalows, built between 1898 and 1923, are included in the nomination; each exhibits traditional Bungalow qualities expressed in various materials. Eleven Bungalows are frame. Six of these have clapboard siding: the 1915 Gates House (1-3); the early twenties Mahoney House (2-6); the Casteel House, c.1902, (3-3); the Metcalfe Cottage, c.1900, (3-7); the 1898 Lefever House (5-13); and the house at 536 Park (11-3), c.1906. Two of the Bungalows are covered with shingles: the Lovin and Withers Investment House (1-6) and the J. Duff Brown House (5-12), both built in the early teens. Only one Bungalow, the 1917 S.T. Elliott House (5-9), has stucco sheathing. Shiplap

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is found on two houses, the Hogan House (3-9), 1913; and the House at 214 E. Oak (4-7), built between 1909 and 1916. Three stone Bungalows include the second S.T. Elliott House of 1917 (5-2); a Lovin and Withers Investment House, c.1914 (9-1); and the O.E. Walker House, c.1916 (10-1). A single-family adobe Bungalow (5-7) is the Dr. Toler R. White House, built during the late teens. A group of five adobe Bungalow cottages (9-6) was built in 1916, probably for the workers. Three early concrete block Bungalows include the 1910 Haskins House (3-4); the house at 105 Spring Street, c.1911 (3-8); and an apartment house (4-10), built c.1917. Only one brick Bungalow, the R.L. Anderson House (1-4), c.1915, and one cast-in-place concrete Bungalow, the Householder House (5-5), built between 1916 and 1923, remain.

Mission Revival style has seven examples in Kingman dating from 1907 to the 1920s. The AT&SF Depot (8-5) is the oldest and best example of the Mission Revival style in Kingman and is one of the best Mission Revival railroad stations in Arizona. The 1907 St. Mary's Catholic Church (4-3) is a local variation of the style executed in stone. The I.O.O.F. Building (5-18), built in 1912, appears to be influenced by the Mission Revival style, as seen in its curvilinear parapets. In 1916, the Hotel Beale (7-7) was remodeled and added to with a change to Mission Revival exterior details. Other commercial buildings with Mission Revival details include the 1921 Van Marter Building (5-20) and the Mulligan Building (7-12) of 1922 and 1925. The 1922 Mohave County Hospital (11-7) is the largest and most complex Mission Revival design in Kingman.

The stylistic classification of Twentieth Century Commercial again includes variations and combinations of the characteristics. The eight buildings of this type are built in several materials. Four of these buildings are part of the commercial Historic District. These include the earliest example of the style, the 1906 stone Lovin Building (7-8), the only remaining commercial building associated with Henry Lovin, one of Kingman's most prominent businessmen. The Hotel Brunswick (7-9), a three-story hotel built in 1907 to 1909, is one of the most dominating buildings on the streetscape. The 1912 Arizona Stores Company Building (7-10) is a non-contributor to the District, but is built of concrete,

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as is the adjacent Old Trails Garage (7-11), built in 1915. Two concrete, two-story buildings on Beale Street were built in 1921 by W.A. Gruninger & Sons, long-time Kingman contractors. Gruninger built one for himself, the Gruninger Building (8-2), and the other for Armour and Jacobson (8-3). The latest representatives of the style are the post-1923 Motor Supply Building (4-15) and the Sprouse-Reitz Store (5-21), built c.1935.

Period Revival styles in Kingman range from the early 1920s to 1935 and include the revivals of the Spanish Colonial, Italian, and English styles. Residential construction was slower during the 1920s, and few Period Revival buildings remain. The Spanish style is represented by three residences: the Mylius House (2-1), the house at 809 Grandview (2-3), the Dutton Duplex (2-2). These small-scale houses again exhibit the varying degrees of use of stylistic qualities. The AT&T Building (4-12), built in 1930, is also a Spanish Colonial Revival derivative. A single residence, the J. Max Anderson House (5-3), was built in 1927 in the English Revival mode. Two public buildings exhibit Italian characteristics: the 1935 Post Office (5-23) and the 1928 Grammar School (5-24).

The Moderne style, with its vertical emphasis, stepped pilasters and entries, and deco detailing, is found on four buildings in Kingman. The most significant is the natural cast-in-place concrete 1937 Masonic Temple (5-22), which is most related to the Federal (WPA) Moderne movement of the 1930s. Stepped-back facade planes and splayed buttresses distinguish the 1936 Gymnasium (3-5), which is also significant for its lamella roof. Stepped-back entries, stuccoed wall planes and simple pilasters are found on two Moderne commercial buildings: the building at 515 E. Beale (5-17) and the Luthy Block (8-6). The Luthy Block is located within the Historic District. Built in 1888, its 1930s remodeling has become a significant aspect of its architectural integrity.

The resources included in the nomination and discussed above represent continual change in Kingman's architectural history. These properties demonstrate the overlap and transition which occurs in style classifications as well as

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the pragmatic use of available materials to enhance the stylistic qualities chosen by the builder. Each resource is unique and individual; each contributes to the overall fabric of Kingman's architectural heritage.

Transportation

Kingman began as a railroad railhead in 1882 as the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad pushed westward across Arizona. As a railroad town only, it would probably not have survived long or grown larger, but Kingman was able to use the railroad as its link to outside markets and to build a solid commercial base for its economy by shipping ores and cattle out and bringing machinery supplies in for the nearby mines and ranches. Mohave County had for a decade been producing ores from small claims and a few larger mines, and cattle from small ranches in the Big Sandy River Valley.

The railroad opened up the potential for expansion of these resources, but the town was necessary for the railroad to be effectively utilized. From this need sprang the commercial enterprises in Kingman: banks, hotels, rooming houses, mercantile stores, feed and grain stores, liverys and stables, hardware and machinery supplies, blacksmiths, druggists, doctors, lawyers, assayists, samplers, clothiers, commodities brokers, laundries, and restaurants. The combination of commerce, mining and ranching facilitated by transportation supported Kingman's economy for 60 years of the historic period.

Roads between Kingman and the mines and ranches were heavily rutted by freight wagons, hilly, and through waterless desert. As many as 12 pairs of horses or mules were often necessary to haul freight wagons loaded with ores, timbers, or heavy machinery. Freightage was big business in Kingman from the 1890s through the teens, with many wagons leaving and arriving each day. In 1908, Beale Street was extended to connect with the road leading to the mining areas of Cerbat, Mineral Park, Chloride, and Union Pass. Freight wagons loaded at businesses on Front Street, then drove up 4th Street to Beale and out of town.

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Rail transportation was important for Kingman in passenger service as well. Visitors, salesmen, and through passengers used the city's restaurants, lodging houses, and hotels. The Santa Fe's Harvey House was a prominent building for many years. By the 1920s, tourists were also traveling to Kingman by auto as well as by rail.

A significant impact on Kingman's physical appearance was prompted by frequent housing shortages due to the numbers of homeless railroad men. Railroad workers filled boarding and lodging houses; the Santa Fe even built small cottages for its section hands. Local businessmen built and quickly sold modest residences and others managed the hotels and lodging houses.

State and federal road systems were also part of Kingman's economic base. Tourism, beginning in the 1920s, prompted the growth of more lodging houses and auto courts. After the completion of Boulder Dam and Kingman's link to it by Highway 93, tourism became even more important. Calling itself "The Gateway to Boulder Dam", the city courted tourists and visitors with the best of accommodations. Highway 66 (aka The Old Trails Highway) to California was a popular route for tourists also. Auto courts continued to be built through the remainder of the historic period.

In the Multiple Resource Area, only a few buildings and two objects remain related to transportation. The objects are the fuel and water tanks (8-4) beside the tracks, remnants of the heyday of railroading. AT&SF Locomotive #3759 (6-2) once ran regular routes through Kingman. The AT&SF Railroad Depot, (8-5), the third to be built after the burning of the first two, testifies to the prominence of Kingman as a stop. Of the many lodging houses once built for workers and laborers, only the Sweeney Boarding Houses (8-11, 8-12, 8-13) remain as representatives of the type. Other rooming houses, such as Sullivan's (4-8) and an apartment house (4-10), may have been built to house Kingman bachelors or single working women rather than section hands.

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Ranching

Ranching began in Mohave County in the 1860s, but hostilities and raids by the Hualapai Indians made the work unprofitable and dangerous. The first recognized drive of cattle into the county occurred in 1872, the year after the Hualapai were removed to the Mohave Reservation on the Colorado River. In the decade before the arrival of the railroad and the establishment of Kingman, the cattle had to be driven long distances to markets or railheads, often to California, Wyoming, Montana, or Texas. Many county ranches supplied cattle to nearby Fort Mohave and to the reservation.

After the arrival of the railroad in 1882, cattle raising became much more profitable because of the easy shipping directly to Kansas City slaughterhouses, end of the long drives in which many cattle were lost, and access to feed and ranch supplies through Kingman. Many new ranches were taken up in the Big Sandy River Valley. Cattle roamed freely over the range (barbed wire was not extensively used in the county until the 1930s), even onto leased land on the Hualapai Reservation, established near Peach Springs in 1883.

Ranching became so lucrative and full of promise in the 1880s that range overstocking and overgrazing began to affect the availability of grasslands. As many as 60,000 head of cattle were on Mohave County ranges by the 1890s. The drought of 1891 to 1893 did not impact northern Arizona as much as southern, but a second drought beginning in 1895 devastated the over-extended ranches. Cattle prices dropped as ranchers hurriedly shipped stock to Kansas City and flooded the market. Many ranchers did not make enough to pay the shipping charges. Other owners tried to drive their poor herds to feed and water in California and Idaho, but most of the stock died along the way. Small outfits went broke or sold out and were bought up by larger, more stable ranchers.

Conditions improved during the early part of the century. The number of cattle on the ranges was manageable, and the market was steady. Ranchers leased land from the railroad and the reservation, conducted annual branding round-ups and shipped by rail. By World War I, some sheep were being raised to meet the wartime demand for wool.

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The Great Depression and its accompanying drought again hit Mohave County ranches hard. Water was pumped continuously on many ranches, but range was burned. Again cattle were shipped to other states by drives and by rail; still more cattle were shipped to market, driving prices down. Many more ranches collapsed and were bought out by larger outfits.

Once the drought lifted, changes in ranching began to occur. The small ranch was phased out, large rangelands were fenced with barbed wire, and trucking began to replace rail shipping. Sheep were more profitable than ever and many ranches converted from cattle to sheep and goats. By the beginning of World War II, ranching was again stable but certainly not booming.

Ranches depended on Kingman as a railhead and supply center for survival. Not only did the town provide supplies, feed, machinery, and a cattle market and shipping point, it provided financial services, such as banking, insurance, lawyers, commodities brokers, and slaughterhouse agents and brokers. Both the town and the ranches were mutually supportive. While mining furnished most of Kingman's business, ranching served as the stabilizing influence on the economy and ranch families maintained a civilizing influence.

Mining

Gold and silver mining in Mohave County began in 1863 with the discovery of the rich Moss Mine, although prospectors had roamed the county's hills since the 1850s. Hostile Hualapai severely restricted the production of the Moss and other mines through raids on the mines and freight wagons until they were sent to the Mohave Reservation in 1871. In 1874, several other mines were located in the Hualapai, Silver Creek, and Cerbat Mountains.

Mining in the 1870s was difficult and expensive. In Mohave County, both placer mining and underground tunnels were used. Ores were packed out of the mountain on burros,

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freighted by mules to the Colorado River, floated on rafts to Yuma, shipped by rail to San Francisco, then shipped by sea to Swansea, Wales, for processing. The metals were then shipped back to the United States for manufacturing.

The arrival of the railroad and establishment of Kingman as the railhead permitted mining to boom and improved the profitability of working and shipping lower grade ores. Output had averaged \$70,000 per year until 1882, then doubled. Between 1871 and 1898, forty million dollars was reputed to have been taken from Mohave County mines.

Kingman provided mines with supplies, machinery, freighting companies, samplers and crushers, assay offices, banking, and a legal system for recording claims. The town's economy revolved around the mining industry and the commercial core developed to serve the mines and miners.

By 1890, surface ore had generally played out. The panic of 1893 wiped out many mining companies. The price of silver fell dramatically due to demonetization, but the price of gold rose in comparison. By 1895, the installation of the cyanization process improved the process of extracting gold and silver from the ores, and production went up again. In 1898, the Arizona and Utah Railroad built a 24-mile line from Kingman to Chloride, a mining center, and shipping became even easier. The next decade was marked by unscrupulous mine promotion, an influx of laborers, and poor mine safety.

In 1901, an exceptionally rich strike was made at Gold Road, in the Black Mountains southwest of Kingman. The mine produced nearly seven and one-half million dollars before playing out by 1931. Other, older mines reopened with the cyanide process and different kinds of mines, such as lead, copper, and zinc, opened. The building of the Desert Power and Water Company (6-1) between 1907 and 1911, to produce power for the mines, was an important step in making mining more efficient and even more profitable. Kingman bustled with freighting and mining-related businesses.

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The industry suffered a setback during World War I, when cyanide from Germany became unavailable, but this difficulty seemed to promote new and more efficient ways of mining. Many speculative promoters were driven out and safety practices improved. Mining flourished through the 1920s, sustained itself through the 1930s, but dissolved during World War II as non-essential to the war effort. Mining never was viable in Mohave County again.

The major legal mining districts in Mohave County contained hundreds of mines. The districts were the Hualapai, San Francisco, Weaver, White Hills, Gold Basin, Music Mountain, and Maynard. In addition to gold, silver, copper and lead, other minerals, metals and gems produced were bismuth, tellurium, graphite, argenite, cinnabar, molybdenite, travertine, soda niter, gypsum, vanadinite, turquoise, tungstate, quartz, amethyst, chalcedony, beryl, opal, and several rare earth elements.

In addition to the Desert Power and Water Company building and the buildings in Kingman related to mining through their business activities, three residences remain which are associated with persons active in mining. The W.P. Mahoney House (2-6) was built c.1919 and occupied by him until 1927. Mahoney came to Arizona as a 21-year-old Irish immigrant and worked in mines until 1912, when he organized Arizona's first miners' union and became the union's first president. In 1914, he was elected to the Arizona House of Representatives and, in 1916, to the State Senate. He was a sponsor of measures dealing with minimum wages for women and workmen's compensation. From 1918 to 1926, he was Sheriff of Mohave County, after which he left Kingman but continued to serve in public offices until his death in 1967.

The J.B. Wright House (4-1) was built in 1912. Wright was a civil engineer and contractor who worked for mining companies. He also was a contractor and helped build the Mohave County Courthouse in 1915. He lived in this house from 1912 until his death in 1944.

The Ross Householder House (5-5) was built by Householder sometime between 1916 and 1923. He was a mining engineer who owned his own civil and mine engineering company in Kingman from 1919 to 1940. He was also Mohave County Engineer during the 1930s and served in the state legislature.

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Commerce

Kingman's early energetic growth and continued stability was based on commerce related to the nearby mining and ranching and to the railroad. The earliest businesses were mostly saloons, mercantiles, lodging houses, assayers, sampling works and lumber yards. These businesses represent the initial growth period of Kingman from its use as a railroad.

The two major fires, in 1888 and 1898, pushed the businessmen to reevaluate the role of their buildings in the town's life and to see their commercial properties as representatives of the town's growth and solid future. Rebuilding after each fire emphasized more solid construction and larger and more elaborate buildings.

By the turn of the century, businesses were larger, more consolidated, and were supportive of a varied town population rather than just mining and ranching. Several mercantile stores existed for the local people; restaurants, lodging houses, laundries, and saloons for the traveler or laborer; and assayers, sampling works, machine shops, blacksmiths, and freighthouses for the miners and ranchers.

The Historic District contains the best and earliest examples of commercial buildings in Kingman. This collection of buildings comprises the city's commercial core and is built upon the ashes of the earliest buildings. The collection also demonstrates the architectural changes in styles over time and retains high integrity of these styles, as well as form and function. These buildings are:

7-6	Ed Thompson's Saloon	Non-Contributing	1899
7-7	Hotel Beale	Contributing	1899, 1916
7-8	Lovin Building	Contributing	1906
7-9	Hotel Brunswick	Contributing	1907-1909
7-10	Arizona Stores Co.	Non-Contributing	1920
7-11	Old Trails Garage	Non-Contributing	1915
7-12	John Mulligan Building	Contributing	1922, 1925
8-5	AT&SF Railroad Depot	Contributing	1907
8-6	Luthy Block/Watkins Drug	Contributing	1888/1908

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E.F. Thompson was one of Kingman's earliest settlers. He worked for railroad contractor Conrad Shenfield in Kingman beginning in 1881, as an assistant and bookkeeper. When the railroad was completed, he remained in Kingman. In 1883, he was working in Welton and Beecher's store. After the 1898 fire, he leased the one-story building, rebuilt on the site of the Hubbs House (hotel), and opened a saloon.

The Hotel Beale was built in 1899 by John Mulligan and Harvey Hubbs, replacing their earlier hotel, a grand three-story structure completed in early 1898 and burned in the June, 1898, fire. The men had worked together since 1888, when Mulligan built a restaurant and hotel, the first Hubbs House, for Hubbs. They operated the Miners Exchange Saloon from 1894 to 1898. Harvey Hubbs was one of Kingman's earliest businessmen, owning a restaurant, hotel, livery, and saloon during the 1880s and 1890s. His southside residence was considered a fine home. The Hotel Beale is the last remaining commercial venture identified with Hubbs. John Mulligan came to Kingman early in the 1880s as a miner and turned to business and construction. In 1907, he built the Hotel Brunswick (7-9) with J.W. Thompson, and operated the hotel for many years. The two hotels and the Mulligan Building (7-12) are evidence of his entrepreneurship. J.W. Thompson, Mulligan's partner in the Hotel Brunswick, operated the restaurant side of the hotel. He also owned other businesses, but the hotel remains the last known commercial building associated with him.

Henry Lovin was another of Kingman's most successful early businessmen. Coming to Kingman in 1893, he dealt in mining and cattle and operated a brick yard, ice plant, and general mercantile store. He was elected constable in 1902 and then served two terms as sheriff. He also served in the first and second Arizona State Legislatures and on the Mohave County Board of Supervisors from 1925 until his death in 1931. The Lovin Building (7-8) was constructed in 1906 to be leased and is the only building remaining in Kingman associated with Henry Lovin.

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M.G. Wagner, owner of the Old Trails Garage (7-11) came to Kingman as a miner, then entered the livery business. He converted his livery to a garage when autos became popular, and built the Old Trails in 1915.

J.F. Luthy owned commercial lots in Kingman during the 1880s but did not build on them until late 1887, when he began construction of the adobe Luthy Block (8-6) on the northeast corner of 4th and Front. The building was finished and occupied in early 1888, and was one of the few commercial buildings to survive the 1888 fire. By 1898, Luthy had moved to Albuquerque, but retained his Kingman business interests, expanding the Luthy Block in 1908.

Later commercial buildings outside the District are also included in this nomination for their architectural style and integrity and for their role in Kingman's growth. These six buildings represent a range of businesses and roles in the community. Three were built in 1921. The Van Marter Building (5-20), built for mortician Van Marter's headstone business, shoe-making store, and as leasable space, was an extension of Van Marter's undertaking business. Van Marter came to Kingman around 1900 and operated his businesses until his death in 1935. The W.A. Gruninger Building (8-2) and Armour and Jacobson Building (8-3) were later buildings that were built by W.A. Gruninger and Son, Contractors. The Gruninger Building served as headquarters for its owner's contracting firm, while E.E. Armour and Robert Jacobson, mining engineer, occupied the other building. William Gruninger came to Kingman in 1907 to enlarge the Luthy Block. His son Ora joined him in 1908 and the company of Gruninger and Son, Contractors, became an important Kingman construction company, building many of the city's homes and businesses. William and Ora were active in Kingman's social and civic life.

The three later buildings include the Motor Supply Building (4-15), geared to the popularity of the auto; an unidentified building on E. Beale (5-17); and the Sprouse-Reitz Building (5-21), built c.1935 and the first known national chain store in Kingman.

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Government

Kingman was declared the county seat of Mohave County in 1887, a designation ensuring its future and promoting growth. A combined sheriff's office and jail was built the next year and a frame building on Beale Street was leased as the courthouse in 1890. A two-story frame courthouse was completed in 1891 on the site of the present courthouse. The Beale Street leased courthouse building was moved to Front Street and became part of the Commercial Hotel in 1894.

The court was utilized most for business related to mining and town growth, such as recording of mining claims, land transactions, and other legal documents, than for handling trial cases. Many attorneys were able to lead profitable careers in Kingman.

By 1906, the jail facilities were recognized as inadequate and a new jail was built of reinforced concrete in 1910. Although "jail architects" were hired, local contractor John Mulligan, Sr., erected the two-story building. A new courthouse was built in 1915, designed by well-known Phoenix architects Lescher and Kibbey. This impressive two-story stone building in Neo-Classical Revival style was commensurate with Kingman's importance as the county's commercial, educational, shipping, trade and legal center.

The Post Office in Kingman shifted from building to building over many years. It is known to have occupied space in the Lovin and Withers (Lake) Building and Luthy Block. In 1935, a new post office was built on 4th Street near the courthouse and jail. This building, built as part of federal construction efforts in the Depression, also symbolized the importance of the city and its stable population.

Several Kingman citizens are also known for their associations with government activities. Best known is W.G. Blakely, whose house (5-6) is the oldest remaining adobe residence in town. Blakely was a miner, attorney, county Probate Judge, and Methodist minister. He was a principal organizer of the St. John's Methodist Church congregation in the early 1880s and was one of Kingman's most respected citizens. He also served in county government.

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Ross H. Blakely, W.G. Blakely's son, was in the livestock business when he became a lawyer in 1910. He practiced law in Kingman and served in county and territorial government posts. His house (5-8) was built in 1897.

The E.B. Williams House (5-14) was built in 1887 for District Attorney Williams. Foster S. Dennis was an Arizona Territorial Legislator from 1891 to 1893 and Mohave County Treasurer for several terms. He arrived in Arizona in 1883 and worked as a miner. His home (7-2) was built in 1889 and was considered one of the finest in Kingman.

The Lefever House (5-13), built around 1906, was the home of Lefever when he served as Mohave County Recorder, beginning in 1898. O.E. Walker lived in his home (10-1), built in 1916, while serving as a member of the County Board of Supervisors.

The W.P. Mahoney House (2-6) was home for W.P. Mahoney, a miner who came to Arizona at the age of 21. He mined until 1912, when he organized Arizona's first miners' union and became the union's first president. In 1914, he was elected to the Arizona House of Representatives and, in 1916, to the State Senate. From 1918 to 1926, he was Mohave County Sheriff.

Social/Cultural

Development of social/cultural institutions and interactions in a community represents the "civilizing" influence exerted upon a growing and evolving town. Schools, churches, fraternal lodges, and business organizations contribute to community stability and bind people to the town. Particularly in the West at the turn of the century, these social/cultural institutions settled rough mining, railroad and logging camps into solid, respectable towns. This was the case with Kingman.

Education: The first school in Kingman was opened in private homes almost as soon as the town was established. By 1886, a new frame building was built. This 18x40 building served the community until a larger brick school (4-5) was built in 1896. By 1916, the population had grown to the extent that a new high school was erected in 1917. A new grammar school (5-24), built in 1928, completed the educational needs of the town. A gymnasium (3-5), built in 1936, provided much-needed physical education space.

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Religion: The Methodist congregation was organized in 1887, the first in Kingman. The frame Methodist Church was built in 1889. Soon the Catholic congregation was organized and its church, St. Mary's (4-3) was built in 1906 and 1907. By the mid-teens, a building fund was underway to construct a Catholic rectory. In 1917, St. John's Methodist Church (5-11), an imposing stone building, was built at 5th and Spring Streets, to replace the old church.

Other congregations organized in Kingman included Trinity Episcopal in 1920, Gospel Chapel in 1924, and the First Assembly of God in the early 1930s. By the mid-1940s, ten church buildings had been erected, as well as parish houses, a parochial school, and other facilities.

Fraternal Organizations: Several important fraternal organizations are represented in Kingman's early history. Three lodge buildings associated with these organizations remain today.

The Elks, Knights of Pythias, and IOOF were active in Kingman soon after the town was established. Meetings were held in Taggart's Hall until the 1888 fire, then in the hall on the second floor of the Lake Building after it was built in 1895. Facilities for meetings and storage of lodge paraphernalia were shared.

The first lodge building erected was the Elks Lodge #468 (4-4), built in 1904. Although designated as an Elks Lodge, the building was financed jointly by the Elks, IOOF, and Knights of Pythias. The building was jointly used by the three lodges until the IOOF erected its own lodge hall in 1912 (5-18). Both fraternal halls were grand buildings designed to inspire pride and admiration from the public.

The final fraternal building represented in the nomination is the Masonic Temple (5-22), constructed in 1939. This building, in a Federal (WPA) Moderne style, continues the image of the fraternal lodge as an impressive structure and integral part of the community.

Medical: Doctors have been present in Kingman since its founding, and many built homes in the town. Doctors known to have worked and lived in Kingman include Dr. E.L. Burdick, who lived in a tent house in 1884; Dr. H.E. Gale, 1885; Drs. T.S. Hendrix and D.S. Livingston in 1886; Dr. W.N. Sherman, 1887; Dr. A.M. Cowie, 1887; Dr. Herman Hardwick, 1890 to retirement in 1908; Dr. J. Sed Dean, 1892; Drs. Blackwell and Bucher; Dr. John R. Whiteside, 1900s; Dr. A.E. Ealy, 1895; Dr. Toler R. White, 1920; Dr. Walter Brazie; and Drs. Todt and Charles George. Two doctors' residences remain. Dr. Livingston's house (7-3) was built

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in 1889 on the south side of the tracks, at that time the better residential area. Dr. Toler White's House (5-7) was built between 1916 and 1923 on Spring Street, considered the better residential area of its day.

Hospitals were non-existent in Kingman for many years. Small nursing homes or rest (cure) homes were used in a manner similar to boarding houses. In 1911, Drs. Bucher and Tilton opened the city's first hospital in the Prendergast Building, an old building they converted to hospital use. The city had grown large enough by the teens to use a new and modern hospital and the 1918 flu epidemic emphasized the urgent need for a facility. Although several attempts were made to secure funding, a new building was not begun until 1921, and was completed in 1922. This modern building, impressive in appearance, turned out to be not well-planned as a hospital and housed only 26 patients. Several additions were made to the building over the next decades.

Ethnic Relations: Kingman has incorporated members of ethnic groups since its founding. Hispanic and Chinese railroad workers, laborers, and miners were common. They worked, traded, and boarded in Kingman and were an integral part of the early town. Chinese restaurants and laundries existed from the 1880s through the historic period. Anti-Chinese sentiment was not openly expressed until after the 1898 fire. The Miner at that time editorialized against the ownership of businesses by Chinese. Within a few decades, the racial antipathy had reversed itself and Chinese restaurateurs in Kingman were among the most respected businessmen in town.

The Hualapai tribe maintained hostilities against miners and cattlemen in Mohave County until surrendering to General George Crook in 1871 and being held at Beale Springs. They were sent to the Mohave Reservation on the Colorado River at La Paz in 1874 but almost immediately began returning to the Kingman area. The Mohave had long been enemies of the Hualapai and the Colorado River environment was alien to them. Several Indians died. By 1875, they were peacefully filtering back to the Peach Springs area, near Kingman, and were allowed

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to stay with permission of Governor A.P.K. Safford. The Hualapai Reservation at Peach Springs was created in 1883.

During the late 1880s and through the drought of the mid-1890s, Hualapai often camped near Kingman waiting for their government food issues. With the usual hunting lands taken over by Anglos, Hualapai took advantage of the opportunity to acquire land under the homestead acts while others held trust allotments made on the public domain. Most of these acquisitions were in the Big Sandy area. In 1915, the government issued ten head of cattle to each of 15 families on a reimbursement plan that proved to be very successful. By 1940, over one hundred Hualapai individuals owned over 6,000 head of cattle.

Relations with the Hualapai Indians in Kingman were generally limited to trading, business and celebrations. Before the turn of the century, the Indians were supplied with beef from a slaughterhouse in Kingman and educated in a Kingman house converted to a school. Hualapai participation in celebrations, particularly the 4th of July, was considered essential. Their annual "pow wows", held in Kingman, were attended by everyone.

Only one property remains today which can be directly associated with the Hualapais. This is the site of one of three known campgrounds dating from the turn of the century where they camped while trading with railroad passengers and townspeople. This campsite is designated archeological site 0-1 in this nomination.

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ARCHEOLOGY

The two designated archeological sites, 7-13 and 0-1, are significant to the history of Kingman for their potential to yield important information about the city's commercial and cultural history. Each site represents a facet of the city's development about which little is known in terms of material items or architecture. Each site bears qualities of historic association and integrity as well as latent and unexplored sources of information illustrative of Kingman's past.

Site 7-13 is [REDACTED] within the Historic District and is presently an asphalt-covered parking lot. Its significance relates to the city's earliest commercial development and to W.H. Lake and Henry Lovin, important entrepreneurs, citizens, and developers. The W.H. Lake mercantile store, a two-story brick building with a corner turret, was built on the site in 1895 and was demolished in the recent past. The store was the most important commercial location in Kingman from 1895 until the 1930s and housed the post office for many years. It was the only major commercial structure to survive the 1898 fire, which destroyed most of the commercial core. Lake had been in business in Kingman since its founding, and had served a period as sheriff before the 1898 fire. He left Kingman by 1900.

The Lake Building was sold to Mulligan and Hubbs, Kingman builders and developers, then to Sam Crozier, a businessman, just after the fire in 1898. The building was extended to 100 feet by Crozier in late 1898, covering over the old cellar behind the building (a cellar also existed beneath the building). Taggart's Mercantile Company occupied the first floor. In 1901, Lovin and Withers bought out part of the Taggart business and took over the building. Henry Lovin was a true entrepreneur, owning a variety of businesses and mines and serving as sheriff for many years. Although Lovin and Withers sold the store in 1910, the building retained the Lovin and Withers name for many decades. The building eventually was burned or demolished and the cellar probably filled with debris. The site was sealed with asphalt after the demolition and has been undisturbed since that time.

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This archeological site has high integrity and could yield much information about construction methods of the day, as well as the material culture of the period.

Despite the destruction of the upper building, the two cellars on the site could be repositories of material culture related to the 1890s to 1940s period under study here. Types of goods sold in the store, availability of items, sources of goods; and cultural patterns of use which change over time could be studied. In addition, as one of the earliest and longest-used commercial buildings in Kingman, this site may represent the only remaining evidence of early commercial construction methods in the town.

The second archeological site is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Sanborn maps were not prepared for this area; therefore, the site is designated O-1. This site is significant as an early Anglo trash dump and as a campground for Hualapai Indians who were in town to trade with railroad passengers. The site has good integrity despite some plundering of the trash areas by bottle hunters. Decorated redware sherds were located as well as large quantities of broken glass, ceramics, and early food cans dating to the turn of the century. The site is important as the only known early trash deposit in the Multiple Resource Area and as the only known remaining undisturbed Indian campsite.

Research questions could be addressed to problems of cultural interactions between the Hualapais and Kingmanites, consumption/discard patterns of the Hualapais, the nature of their temporary shelters, length of their occupation of the site, use of traditional versus Anglo material goods, and the types of pottery being produced for sale in the early twentieth century. In relation to the Anglo trash dumps, areas of study could include availability and variety of material goods, consumption/discard habits, and medical/pharmaceutical solutions to health problems.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheets.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Approximately 180

Quadrangle name Kingman

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References See inventory forms and district data

A

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Zone Easting Northing

B

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Zone Easting Northing

C

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D

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E

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet, inventory forms, and district data.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
<u>N/A</u>			

state	code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title		
<u>Cindy L. Myers</u>	<u>Historical Archaeologist</u>	<u>James W. Garrison</u>
		<u>Historical Architect</u>

organization	date
<u>Janus Associates, Inc.</u>	<u>June 1985</u>

street & number	telephone
<u>602 North 7th Street</u>	<u>(602) 254-0826</u>

city or town	state
<u>Phoenix</u>	<u>Arizona</u>

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

Donna J. Schuber

title State Historic Preservation Officer

date 3-20-86

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

See Continuation Sheet for listings date _____
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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KINGMAN MRA SURVEY AREA BOUNDARY

Beginning at corner of Beech and 4th, south to middle of block between Maple and Pine, east to 6th, south to northwest corner of Spring, east to end of first lot, southeast along lot lines to 7th, south to Oak, east to 8th, south to Topeka, due east to 10th, south to Buchanan, west along rear lot lines on south side of Buchanan, northwest to Golconda, west to 5th, south along rear lot lines on east side of 5th to rear lot lines on south side of Goldroad, west along said rear lot lines, north to Golconda, west to 1st, north to Park, west to west railroad tracks, north along Grand View to alignment of Spring, east to middle of lot between Grand View and 1st, north along mid-lot line to Gold, west on Gold to Park View, north to middle of block between Lead and Turquoise, east to Stockton Hill, south to Lead, east to 1st, south to Beech, east to POB.

Within the MRA boundaries are 53 individual properties and one historic district.

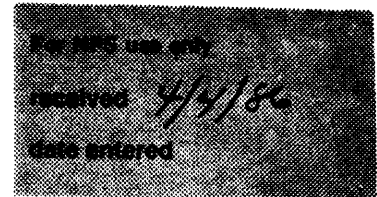
Acreage: Acreage of each of the individual properties is less than one acre, with the exception of archaeological site 0-1 which is estimated to contain approximately 8.5 acres. Acreage for the historic district is estimated at less than 4.5 acres. Acreage for the entire area surveyed is approximately 180 acres.

UTM Reference: UTM reference points for individual properties are noted on the individual property inventory forms. UTM reference points for the district are listed on the district nomination form and on the appended U.S.G.S. topographic map.

Verbal Boundary Description: The verbal boundary description for individual properties is defined by the city tax parcel lot number noted on each inventory form. The verbal boundary description for the district is defined by the city tax parcel lot number included on each inventory form for properties in the district, as well as the boundary delineated on the appended tax parcel map and by the written verbal boundary description contained on the district nomination form.

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Kingman Multiple Resource Area
State ARIZONA

Substantive Review **COVER**

5/14/86

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

1. Anderson, J. Max, House

Keeper

Linda McClelland 5/14/86

Attest

2. Anderson, R. L., House

Substantive Review

Keeper

Linda McClelland 5/29/87

Attest

3. Armour and Jacobson Building

Keeper

Linda McClelland 5/14/86

Attest

4. Archeological Site No. 0-1

Substantive Review

Keeper

to Yovanne S

Attest

5. AT&SF Locomotive No. 3759

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Melrose Byers 5/14/86

Attest

6. AT&T Building

Substantive Review

Keeper

Linda McClelland 5/14/86

Attest

7. Blakeley, William G., House

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Melrose Byers 5/14/86

Attest

8. Brown, J. Duff, House

Substantive Review

Keeper

Linda McClelland 5/14/86

Attest

9. Building at 218 Spring

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Melrose Byers 5/14/86

Attest

10. Carr, Raymond, House

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

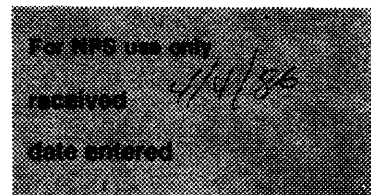
Linda McClelland

Attest

5/14/86

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Kingman Multiple Resource Area
State ARIZONA

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

37 11. Dennis, Foster S., House

for Keeper Shelores Byers 5/14/86

Attest

37 12. Desert Power & Water Company Electric
Power Plant Substantive Review

Keeper Linda McClelland 5/14/86

Attest

36 13. Elks' Lodge No. 468

for Keeper Shelores Byers 5/14/86

Attest

38 14. Elliott, S.T., House

for Keeper Shelores Byers 5/14/86

Attest

39 15. Fuel and Water Tanks

Keeper Shelores Byers 5/14/86

Attest

40 16. Gates, J.M., House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Shelores Byers 5/14/86

Attest

41 17. Gruninger, W.A., Building

Keeper Linda McClelland 5/14/86

Attest

42 18. Gymnasium

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper Shelores Byers 5/14/86

Attest

43 19. House at 105 Spring St.

Keeper Linda McClelland 5/14/86

Attest

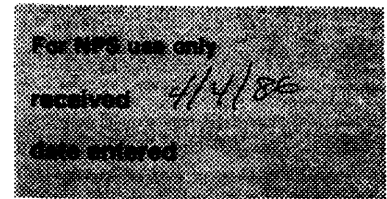
44 20. House at 809 Grandview

for Keeper Shelores Byers 5/14/86

Attest

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National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Kingman Multiple Resource Area
State ARIZONA

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

45 21. House at 527 Pine *Substantive Review*

Keeper

Attest

46 22. House at 536 Park

*Entered in the
National Register*

Keeper

Attest

47 23. House at 519 Golconda *Substantive Review*

Keeper

Attest

48 24. Householder, E. Ross, House

*Entered in the
National Register*

Keeper

Attest

49 25. IOOF Building

Keeper

Attest

50 26. Kayser, George R., House

*Entered in the
National Register*

Keeper

Attest

51 27. Kingman Commercial Historic District

Substantive Review

Keeper

Attest

52 28. Kingman Grammar School

*Entered in the
National Register*

Keeper

Attest

53 29. Little Red School *Substantive Review*

Keeper

Attest

54 30. Livingston, Dr. David S., House

*Entered in the
National Register*

Keeper

Attest

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National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
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OMB NO. 1024-0018

EXP. 12/31/84

Continuation sheet

Item number

Page

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic GroupName Kingman Multiple Resource AreaState ARIZONA

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

31. Lovin and Withers Cottages

Keeper

Linda McClelland 5/14/86

Attest

32. Lovin and Withers Investment House

Keeper

Linda McClelland 5/14/86

Attest

33. Lefever House

Keeper

Linda McClelland 5/14/86

Attest

34. Mahoney, W.P., House

Entered in the
National Register

Keeper

Melores Byers 5/14/86

Attest

50 35. Masonic Temple

Substantive Review

Keeper

Linda McClelland 5/14/86

Attest

36. Mohave County Hospital

Keeper

Melores Byers 5/14/86

Attest

37. St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church

Keeper

Linda McClelland 5/14/86

Attest

38. St. Mary's Catholic Church

Keeper

Melores Byers 5/14/86

Attest

39. Sargent, Mrs. M. P., House

Keeper

Linda McClelland 5/14/86

Attest

40. Sullivan, G.H., Lodging

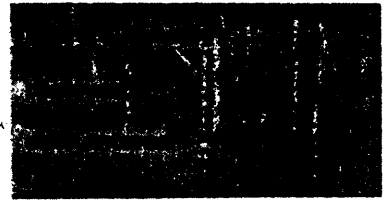
Keeper

Linda McClelland 5/14/86

Attest

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places
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Continuation sheet

Item number

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Kingman Multiple Resource Area
State ARIZONA

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

64 41. Tyrell House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 5/14/86

Attest

42. U.S. Post Office

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 5/14/86

Attest

43. Van Marter Building

Keeper

Linda McClelland 5/14/86

Attest

64 44. Walker, O.E., House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 5/14/86

Attest

45. White, Dr. Toler R., House

Substantive Review

Keeper

Linda McClelland 5/14/86

Attest

70 46. Williams, E.B., House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 5/14/86

Attest

71 47. Wright, J.B., House

Keeper

Linda McClelland 5/14/86

Attest

72 48. Ziemer, Charles, House

Entered in the
National Register

for Keeper

Delores Byers 5/14/86

Attest

see #51 49. Blakely, Ross H., House

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Substantive Review

Keeper

Eligible C L McClelland 5/14/86
owner objection withdrawn

Attest

74 50. Lovin Investment House

DOE/OWNER OBJECTION

Substantive Review

Keeper

Eligible C L McClelland 5/14/86

Attest

United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

Name Kingman MRA
State Arizona

Nomination/Type of Review

51. Blakely, Ross H., House

Entered in the
National Register

Date/Signature

Keeper Albany Byers 1-7-88

Attest Owner objection withdrawn

Keeper _____

Attest _____

Keeper _____

Attest _____

Keeper _____

Attest _____

Keeper _____

Attest _____

Keeper _____

Attest _____

Keeper _____

Attest _____

Keeper _____

Attest _____

Keeper _____

Attest _____

Keeper _____

Attest _____