

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For NPS use only
received JUL 29 1983
date entered

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

1. Name

historic Mohave County Courthouse and Jail

and/or common Mohave County Municipal Complex

2. Location

street & number ^{310 N. 4th St.} 310 ~~North Fourth Street~~ N/A not for publication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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mohave County

street & number Arnold Plaza

city, town Kingman N/A vicinity of state Arizona

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Mohave County Courthouse

street & number 310 North Fourth Street

city, town Kingman state Arizona

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Kingman, Arizona Historic Property Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1979 federal state county local

depository for survey records Arizona State Historic Preservation Office

city, town Phoenix state Arizona

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Mohave County Municipal Complex, located in Kingman, Arizona, consists of two buildings, the 1915 Neo Classic style Mohave County Courthouse and the Mohave County Jail, constructed in 1909. The Complex is sited on a prominent location at the upper end of North Fourth Street at the northern perimeter of Kingman's historic commercial district. The two story courthouse features a traditional Neo Classic facade dominated by a pedimented Tuscan portico. The building is constructed of rough textured stone placed on a smooth concrete foundation. The jail, located immediately to the east of the courthouse, is a two story structure of cast-in-place, reinforced concrete highlighted by a projecting central bay and raised corbelling and pilasters that frame all elevations. Both buildings face a landscaped courtyard bordered by Italian cypress trees. The Complex retains its original appearance on the main elevations and displays a high level of architectural and historic integrity.

PROPERTY DESCRIPTIONS:

Mohave County Courthouse

The Mohave County Courthouse is a major example of traditional Neo Classic design. Completed in 1915, the building is two stories in height and is constructed of rusticated, native tufa stone laid in even courses above a concrete foundation. The building sits in a raised courtyard surrounded by a low concrete retaining wall and pipe rail fence.

The facade is dominated by a three bay, pedimented portico which projects from the main block. Four stone Tuscan columns support a stone entablature beneath the pediment. The name "Mohave County Courthouse" is written in raised iron letters across the frieze.

The portico and the remainder of the facade are both symmetrical and are evenly divided into a seven bay composition. The window bays contain original tripartite 1/1 double-hung windows topped by blind transoms. The windows are joined between stories by spandrel panels. In the central bay the entry doors have been replaced by aluminum frame doors but are still topped by a glass transom. A stone balcony projects between the stories and is accessible by a second story door flanked by sidelights and treated in the same manner as the major window bays.

The main block is further articulated by a stone entablature and cornice surmounted by a stone parapet. The building has a low-pitched hip roof dominated by a low-rise glass clerestory dome at the center which lights the main courtroom.

The east elevation, which is two bays wide, is unaltered and displays similar articulation and fenestration to that on the facade. The west elevation was modified by the construction of a two story addition in 1966 visible primarily from the side of the building. Built to house a modern jail facility, the addition is both brick and concrete block construction with concrete trim on the brick portions emulating the ornamentation of the main courthouse. The addition is sensitively sited on the northwest corner of the lot. Only partially visible from the front view, it has a minimal impact on the architectural integrity of the main courthouse.

The rear elevation of the courthouse is also a symmetrical, seven bay composition. The three central bays are contained within a projecting ell. From the exterior, this ell is dominated by a tripartite stairway window centered between the two stories. There is a rear entry at the ground level below this center window. The bays flanking the ell have window treatment identical to those on the other elevations.

(See Continuation Sheet)

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The interior construction is of hollow tile walls and gypsum finish, the prevailing method of fireproof construction when the courthouse was built. The floorplan and significant interior features remain visible and reinforce the historic attributes of the building.

The main elements of the entry lobby, including a mosaic tile floor and central stairwell, remain intact, and an original wooden balustrade continues from the basement to the second story. Unpainted wooden door trim, window frames, and chair rail moldings remain throughout the building. On the second story, three paired wooden doors featuring frosted glass panels provide access to the main courtroom which is in the front portion of the second story. The courtroom features paneled wainscoting and original decorative and functional elements, including the judge's bench and public seating. Certain office rooms have been modified by the addition of acoustical ceilings and paneling with little permanent impact on the overall integrity.

Mohave County Jail

Located immediately east of the County Courthouse, the County Jail, constructed in 1909, is a two story, reinforced concrete structure measuring 25'x35'. The walls are exposed concrete and are articulated at the edges by corner pilasters. The roofline is marked by a raised corbel motif which suggests a vernacular Neo Classic design appropriate to the early twentieth century. The facade is three bays wide with a projecting central entry bay. This extends through the corbelled roofline to form a flat parapet which is embellished by the words "County Jail" written in raised letters set within a recessed panel.

On all the wall surfaces, evenly spaced, rectangular windows have projecting concrete sills and are covered with iron bars. The first story windows on the east wall have been infilled with new concrete. Horizontal lines left by the concrete formwork are readily visible on the east, north, and west elevations. The main south facade is coated with a cement plaster. Plain side entrances are centered on the east and west elevations.

The interior retains the majority of the original elements, including solid steel doors, jail cell bars, and a steel staircase. The jail cells are clustered in the center of the first floor and are accessed by a corridor along the outside walls. The age of the steelwork is authenticated by engraved builder's plates reading "The Pauly Sliding Door Locking Device, Patented October 10, 1897" and "Pauly's Key-Bar Grating, Patented June 22 and August 9, 1892".

Overall, the Jail building exhibits the same level of integrity displayed by the Courthouse and adds significantly to the historic character of the Complex.

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 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 type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1910, 1914 **Builder/Architect** J. M. Wheeler (County Jail)
 Lescher and Kibbey (Courthouse)

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SUMMARY/CONTEXT:

The Mohave County Municipal Complex is historically significant for its association with the designation of Kingman as the County Seat of Mohave County. The Complex is also significant for the architectural qualities of the two buildings, the Mohave County Courthouse, completed in 1915, and the 1910 Mohave County Jail. The Courthouse is the major example of Neo Classic civic architecture in both Kingman and Mohave County and shares a stylistic relationship with contemporaneous county courthouses of Neo Classic design throughout Arizona. It was designed by the Phoenix firm of Lescher and Kibbey, architects for numerous civic buildings in the state. The County Jail, designed by J. M. Wheeler from Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, is significant as one of Kingman's few examples of reinforced concrete construction and as an early example of this construction method in Arizona.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND SIGNIFICANCE:

Kingman was established as the County Seat of Mohave County in 1887. By that time Kingman presented the most logical choice. The city had emerged as the predominant and most stable community within Mohave County and the developing mining region of north-western Arizona. Kingman's status was primarily due to its location on the main rail-road line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, which was constructed across northern Arizona in 1883. As the mines prospered, Kingman grew into a major center for distribution of the region's ore production.

According to procedures established by the Arizona Territorial Legislature, Kingman was chosen as County Seat by Mohave County voters in an election in 1886. Kingman was actually the fifth location of the County Seat since the establishment of Mohave County in 1864 as one of Arizona Territory's four original counties. The four earlier locations for the County Seat, Mohave City (1864-67), Hardyville (1867-73), Cerbat (1873-77), and Mineral Park (1877-87) were small and isolated frontier communities whose existence depended solely on the fortunes of localized mining claims. The railroad line assured that Kingman would become the permanent and stable community desired for the location of the County Seat.

The construction of county courthouse facilities correlates to Territorial Legislation of 1871 requiring each county to construct a courthouse and maintain a sufficient jail facility. Both were deemed necessary in order for county officials to execute their designated functions properly. Initially, in 1887, a two story frame building was constructed at the present Courthouse site in Kingman to house the offices, and a smaller adjacent building was utilized for the jail on a temporary basis. The inadequacy of this jail was illustrated by several escapes, and there were consistent demands from county officials and concerned citizens to construct both an adequate jail and a more permanent courthouse. Ultimately, the new jail was constructed in 1909, and the Courthouse commissioned in 1914. A contract for the courthouse was granted to Loftus C. Collamore and Son of Little Rock, Arkansas. The building was completed between August 1, 1914 and July 13, 1915 at a total cost of \$62,372.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Continuation Sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less one

Quadrangle name Kingman

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A 12 768430 3898120
Zone Easting Northing

B
Zone Easting Northing

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification

Kingman Townsite Addition, Lot 210.

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

state N/A code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

Bill Perreault, Historian/Registrar, and Roger Brevoort, Architectural Historian,
name/title with information supplied by Roman Malach, Mohave County Historian

organization State Historic Preservation Office date May 1983

street & number 1688 West Adams telephone (602) 255-4174

city or town Phoenix state Arizona

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

 national X 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 Schover*

title State Historic Preservation Officer date June 29, 1983

For NPS use only

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

Entered in the
National Register

date

8/25/83

for Melissa Byers
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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Concerns about county facilities were being expressed throughout the Arizona Territory at the turn of the century as a result of the eventual subdivision of the original four counties into fourteen. (A fifteenth county was created in 1982.) In the years between 1895 and 1918, ten Arizona counties erected courthouses to provide expanded facilities to replace earlier, temporary quarters. Historically, the construction of these courthouses attests to the increasing population and political maturity of the Territory which led to the achievement of statehood for Arizona in 1912.

The Mohave County Municipal Complex is historically significant as a manifestation of Kingman's status as the County Seat and as the culmination of the County's efforts to construct a permanent government facility. Also, it correlates with similar efforts of the other counties in the Territory. In a statewide context, it reflects the establishment of Arizona's county governments during the first decades of the twentieth century.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT AND SIGNIFICANCE:

Mohave County Courthouse

The Mohave County Courthouse is significant for its association with the national trend for construction of civic buildings in the Neo Classic style at the turn of the twentieth century. The World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893 formally promoted Neo Classic design as a statement of the country's democratic ideals and set a national precedent for Neo Classic architecture. The Neo Classic design of the Mohave County Courthouse embodies this ideology and expresses the nationalistic desire of the county. The projection of these ideals was particularly timely and relevant in Arizona, which had achieved statehood status only two years before.

Locally, the Mohave County Courthouse is the singular expression of the Neo Classic style in Kingman and the county and is linked architecturally to other county courthouses in the state. Eight of the ten county courthouses built in the period from 1895 to 1918 exhibit some derivation of Neo Classic architecture. These include the Neo Classic Santa Cruz County Courthouse in Nogales, 1903 (National Register 12/7/77), and the Formal Beaux Arts Yavapai County Courthouse in Prescott, completed in 1916 (National Register 4/13/77).

The Mohave County Courthouse is also significant for its association with architects Royal W. Lescher and John Rinker Kibbey. The firm of Lescher and Kibbey, established in Phoenix early in the century, is known for public buildings erected throughout the state. The most relevant example of their work is the Graham County Courthouse built in the southeastern city of Safford in 1916 (National Register 5/26/82), which is also in the Neo Classic mode. Lescher and Kibbey also designed the Beaux Arts style Liberal Arts Building, 1921, of Phoenix Union High School (National Register 1/15/82). The firm later became Lescher and Mahoney and was responsible for major public and institutional buildings in Phoenix into the 1950's.

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Mohave County Jail

The Mohave County Jail was contracted for by the Mohave County Board of Supervisors to be a state-of-the-art facility. In 1909 the Board authorized the issuance of \$10,000 worth of municipal bonds to construct a new jail which would alleviate the problems of escape and provide a permanent facility. The contract was awarded to the only bidder, the Pauly Jail Building Company of St. Louis, Missouri. In business since 1856, the company previously had constructed a jail in Mohave City in 1890. The jail contract was granted for \$9,925 for construction, plus \$75.00 for electricity and wiring. Plans for the jail were drawn by J. M. Wheeler, architect from Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

The Mohave County Jail is architecturally significant as an early example of concrete construction. The jail was constructed of cast-in-place, reinforced concrete, a relatively new construction technique in America and rare in Arizona. Reinforced concrete was introduced into the United States shortly after 1900 and was only accepted as a suitable construction material during the first decade of the twentieth century. Other early examples of reinforced concrete construction in Arizona are the Santa Fe Railroad Depot in Prescott, built in 1907 (determined eligible for the National Register 8/9/82), and the San Marcos Hotel in Chandler, completed in 1912 (National Register 4/29/82). The use of concrete for a utilitarian building such as the Mohave County Jail documents the growing acceptance of concrete as a structural material and also indicates the permanence and solidity intended for the jail facility by the Mohave County Board of Supervisors.

INTEGRITY OF SETTING AND LOCATION:

The prominent location of the Mohave County Municipal Complex enhances its status as a major local landmark. The two buildings face a landscaped courtyard on a rise above Kingman's business district, and together they comprise the city's key architectural resource. The buildings are essentially unaltered, and, with the exception of the sensitively placed addition on the rear of the courthouse, both the buildings and grounds retain their original appearance.

BOUNDARY:

The boundary of this nomination is drawn to encompass the entire city lot occupied by the Complex.

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MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

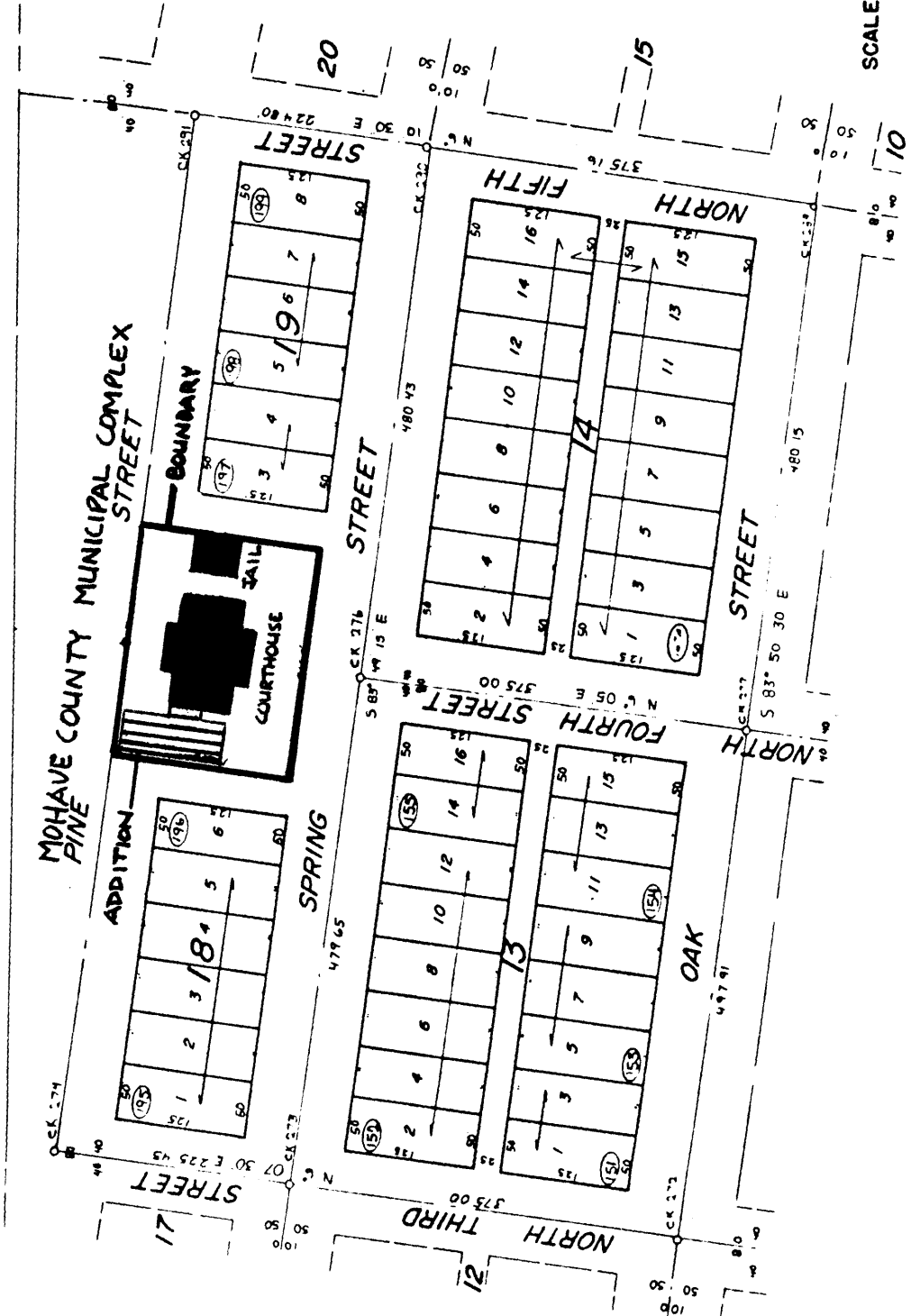
Dreyfuss, John J., Ed., A History of Arizona's Counties and Courthouses, Tucson:
Arizona Historical Society, 1960.

Garrison, James W., and Garrett, Billy G., 1976 Calendar of County Courthouses,
First National Bank of Arizona, Phoenix, 1975.

Mohave County Board of Supervisors Minutes Books, 1906-1910.

CITY of KINGMAN

KINGMAN TOWNSITE ADDN. REC. DEC. 21, 1915



SCALE 1" = 100'

83002990 PREVIOUSLY LISTED

"HISTORIC BUILDING FORM"

SHPO INVENTORY NO.

ARIZONA STATE HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION

SURVEY AREA NAME: Kingman Historic Resources Survey

HISTORIC NAME: Mohave County Courthouse

ADDRESS/LOCATION: Spring at 4th
Kingman

CITY/TOWN: Kingman

TAX PARCEL NUMBER: 303-08-210

OWNER: Mohave County

OWNER ADDRESS: Kingman, Arizona

HISTORIC USE: courthouse

PRESENT USE: courthouse

BUILDING TYPE: public building

STYLE: Neo-Classical Revival

CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1915

ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Lescher & Kibbey, Architects
Collamore & Son, Contractors
from Arkansas

INTEGRITY: original site/alterd minor

CONDITION: good/maintained

COUNTY: Mohave SURVEY SITE: 5-1

USGS QUAD: Kingman Quadrangle

T 21N R 17W S 24 / SW $\frac{1}{4}$ OF THE $\frac{1}{4}$

UTM Zone 11, E-768440, N-3898120

Description (contd.)

ROOF TYPE: flat

ROOF SHEATHING: built up

EAVES TREATMENT: parapet

WINDOWS: grouped in each bay: 3 double hung 1 lite (1 wide flanked by 2 narrow)

ENTRY: 3 bays flanked by 2 bay wings

PORCHES: pedimented portico with 4 tapered concrete Doric columns

STOREFRONTS: _____

DESCRIPTION

STORIES: 2B DIMENSIONS: (l) 85 (w) 115

STRUCTURAL MATERIAL: stone - rusticated,
local

FOUNDATION MATERIAL: stone

WALL SHEATHING: none

APPLIED ORNAMENT: over entry: small balcony with iron railing

NOTABLE INTERIOR: _____

OUTBUILDINGS: Mohave County Jail, Survey site 5-25

ALTERATIONS: minor modifications

PHOTOGRAPH

PHOTOGRAPHER: J. Garrison

SKETCH MAP:



ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION/ANALYSIS (annotated form):

Plinth separates foundation half basement from upper building.
Central domed skylight in 2nd story courtroom.

SIGNIFICANCE:

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: COMMERCE ___ COMMUNITY PLANNING ___ ECONOMICS ___
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT ___ GOVERNMENTAL x MILITARY ___ RELIGION ___ SCIENCE ___
THEATRE ___ TRANSPORTATION ___ TOURISM ___ OTHER(specify) Architectural

HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS (be concise):

PROMINENT OCCUPANT/HISTORIC ASSOCIATION(S) Gave Kingman important position in state politics and economy.

RELATIONSHIP TO LOCAL DEVELOPMENT Served as seat of county government for nearly 70 years.

CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS _____

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE Best example of Neo-Classical Revival - high integrity.

MAJOR ARCH. FORM/MATERIAL Important use of locally-quarried stone.

ENGINEERING/STRUCTURAL _____

DISTRICT/STREETScape CONTRIBUTION Holds prominent position on a hill at end of 4th Street. Visible from downtown area. Comparable stone buildings nearby include St. John's Methodist Church (5-11),

DISCUSSION AS REQUIRED: St. Mary's Catholic Church (4-3), Bonelli House (5-26).

Lescher & Kibbey, designers of the Courthouse, were prominent Phoenix architects of the time.

CONTEXT: ISOLATED/RURAL RESIDENTIAL STREET COMMERCIAL CENTRAL SQUARE _____
CBD: _____ OTHER: _____

BIBLIOGRAPHY/SOURCES:

Mohave County Recorder's Office
Sanborn Maps
Mohave County Miner: 1913-1915
Kingman Historic Property Survey, 1979

LISTING IN OTHER SURVEYS: Kingman Historic Property Survey, 1979

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS: Listed 8/25/1983

LISTED DETERMINED ELIGIBLE ___ DETERMINED NOT ELIGIBLE ___ NOT EVALUATED ___

COMMENTS/DEVELOPMENT PLANS/THREATS:

Ref: Kingman MRA
Item 7, p. 5
Item 8, p. 18

SURVEYOR Garrison/Myers SURVEY DATE April 1984 DATE FORM COMPLETED July 25, 1984

35

83002990

PREVIOUSLY LISTED

"HISTORIC BUILDING FORM"

SHPO INVENTORY NO. 03

ARIZONA STATE HISTORIC PROPERTY INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION

SURVEY AREA NAME: Kingman Historic Resources Survey
 HISTORIC NAME: Mohave County Jail
 ADDRESS/LOCATION: Spring at 4th
 CITY/TOWN: Kingman
 TAX PARCEL NUMBER: 303-08-210
 OWNER: Mohave County
 OWNER ADDRESS: Box 390 Kingman, Arizona 86401

HISTORIC USE: jail
 PRESENT USE: county offices
 BUILDING TYPE: public building
 STYLE: Neo-Colonial Revival
 CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1909-1910
 ARCHITECT/BUILDER: Pauley Jail Co., architects
John Mulligan, Contractor
 INTEGRITY: original site/unaltered
 CONDITION: good/maintained

DESCRIPTION

STORIES: 2 DIMENSIONS: (l) 35 (w) 25
 STRUCTURAL MATERIAL: reinforced concrete - cast-in-place
 FOUNDATION MATERIAL: concrete
 WALL SHEATHING: none
 APPLIED ORNAMENT: corbelled cornice

SKETCH MAP:

COUNTY: Mohave SURVEY SITE: 5-25
 USGS QUAD: Kingman Quadrangle
 T 21N R 17W S 24 / SW $\frac{1}{4}$ OF THE $\frac{1}{4}$
 UTM Zone 11, E-768475, N-3898120

Description (contd.)

ROOF TYPE: flat
 ROOF SHEATHING: built up

EAVES TREATMENT: parapet - corbelled cornice

WINDOWS: rectangular - discrete - concrete sills - iron bars

ENTRY: projects slightly and rises to form flat pediment - central door

PORCHES: NA

STOREFRONTS: NA

NOTABLE INTERIOR: _____

OUTBUILDINGS: adjacent to Mohave County Courthouse

ALTERATIONS: minor modifications

PHOTOGRAPH

PHOTOGRAPHER: J. Garrison
 DATE: 4/84 VIEW: _____



ADDITIONAL DESCRIPTION/ANALYSIS (annotated form):

SIGNIFICANCE:

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: COMMERCE ___ COMMUNITY PLANNING ___ ECONOMICS ___
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT ___ GOVERNMENTAL MILITARY ___ RELIGION ___ SCIENCE ___
THEATRE ___ TRANSPORTATION ___ TOURISM ___ OTHER(specify) Structural

HISTORIC ASSOCIATIONS (be concise):

PROMINENT OCCUPANT/HISTORIC ASSOCIATION(S) _____

RELATIONSHIP TO LOCAL DEVELOPMENT Constructed 5 years before present courthouse,
replacing earlier jail. Demonstrates Kingman as county's law enforcement center.
CULTURAL AFFILIATIONS _____

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE _____

MAJOR ARCH. FORM/MATERIAL _____

ENGINEERING/STRUCTURAL Early example of cast-in-place concrete building.

DISTRICT/STREETScape CONTRIBUTION _____

DISCUSSION AS REQUIRED:

Contributes to courthouse complex.
One of few historic county jail buildings remaining in state.

CONTEXT: ISOLATED/RURAL RESIDENTIAL STREET COMMERCIAL ___ CENTRAL SQUARE ___
CBD: ___ OTHER: _____

BIBLIOGRAPHY/SOURCES:

Mohave County Recorder's Office
Sanborn Maps
Kingman Historic Property Survey, 1979
Mohave County Miner: 1909-1910

LISTING IN OTHER SURVEYS: Kingman Historic Property Survey, 1979

NATIONAL REGISTER STATUS:

LISTED DETERMINED ELIGIBLE ___ DETERMINED NOT ELIGIBLE ___ NOT EVALUATED ___
8/25/83

COMMENTS/DEVELOPMENT PLANS/THREATS:

Ref: Kingman MRA
Item 7, p. 4
Item 8, p. 18

SURVEYOR Garrison/Myers SURVEY DATE April 1984 DATE FORM COMPLETED July 25, 1984