Form 10-300 (July 1969)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

me	Dist. +*3 p	4004	11678
	STATE:		
	Arizona county:		
ES	Yavapai		
•	FOR NPS USE ONL	Y	
	ENTRY NUMBER	DATE	

	775 - 11 - 1 ·	,	ENTRY NUMBER	DA	ATE	İ					
	(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)										
	1. NAME										
	"Old Governor	la Vanaioni	מ גרמון וו.	oni to 111	and Crounds						
	AND/OR HISTORIC:	s mansion	Old C	apicoi	and Grounds	<u></u>					
	Gubernatorial	Mansion									
	2. LOCATION										
	STREET AND NUMBER:										
	400 block of V	Vest Gurley	7		····						
	Prescott	Zip 86301									
	STATE		CODE	COUNTY:			CODE	1			
	Arizona		04	Yavapa	ai		025				
	3: CLASSIFICATION										
	CATEGORY		OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSI					
	(Check One)					TO THE PL	JBLIC	}			
	District Building	∑X Public ☐ Private	Public Acquisiti		© Occupied	Yes:	ted				
	Site Structure Object	☐ Both		Considered	Unoccupied Preservation work	☑ Unrestri	icted				
					in progress	` □ No					
	PRESENT USE (Check One or M	ore as Appropriate)				4		1			
			Park		Transportation	Comment		1			
		lustrial] Private Reside		Other (Specify)						
	Educational Mil	litary	Religious								
	Entertainment Mu	seum	Scientific								
	4. OWNER OF PROPERTY							<u> </u>			
1	1	OWNER'S NAME: State of Arizona in conjunction with Sharlot Hall Historical									
	STREET AND NUMBER:	III COITJUIN	CIOH WIC	Juant	C Hall Hist	-OLICAL	Ľ.	1E:			
ŀ	Society of Presco	ott: 400 We	est Gurle	v Street	<u>.</u>		Arizona				
	CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:		COD	, E a				
	Prescott			Arizo	na	04	4				
	5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCI				\mathcal{M}_{M}			_			
	Yavapai County Co				Allen VS	Ę	-	õ			
	STREET AND NUMBER:	our chouse		13/	WOLLS). Di	Yav	OUNT			
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	CITY OR TOWN:			TATE	01 2 70	COD	DE D				
	Prescott			Arizo	GADDA ES	04	1.				
	6. REPRESENTATION IN EXIST	INC SUBVEYS		1 24.45		104	$-\mathcal{O}$				
	TITLE OF SURVEY:	ING SURVE IS		<u></u>	- 6:111 		-6	ا ت اد			
	Historic American	n Buildings	Survey				0	S EN TR			
	DATE OF SURVEY:	937	Federal Federal	State	County	Local	Ĺ	RY NOMB			
	Tibrary of Congress										
	Library of Congressive STREET AND NUMBER:	ess						ICMBER			
							C	9			
	CITY OR TOWN:			STATE:		COD	1.0	- QN L			
	Washinton			Distr	rict of Colu	mbia 0	B //	D A 7			
							10	121			

DESCRIPTION									
	(Check One)								
CONDITION	Excellent	🔀 Good	☐ Fair	Deteriorated	Ruins	Unexposed			
		(Check Or	ie)		(Check One)				
	☐ Altere	ed	🕱 Unaltered		☐ Moved	■ Original Site			
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (If known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE									

Except for some relatively minor alterations, the present structure is much like the original. In its original form, the log house had 8 rooms and was built in 1864 under government contract.

The plan then and now is rectangular. The long axis lies north and south. Construction is of squared logs chinked with mud (since replaced with a cement mortar mixture). Various changes in the rectangular plan have taken place. By 1870, a small room was added to the south-west end of the house; producing an "L" shape. Later, another room was added to the north-west portion of the "mansion." Still later, the two rooms were joined and once again the overall plan is rectangular in shape.

The original windows were gun ports and peep holes. As conditions improved and times became peaceful, the ports were enlarged to provide double hung windows.

Beginning in 1865, the dirt floors were gradually replaced with wood planking. The ladies of the community thought that the rough-sawn log walls were unfit for the governor's wife. By volunteer effort and purchase, the women paneled one room with wood planking and painted it.

Originally, a small porch projected over the east (main) entry. Circa 1900, this was enlarged to run the entire length of the houe's east side. Above the porch was constructed a room dormer with two windows, also double hung. In addition, there is a small enclosed porch on the north side of the building.

The log house passed through a succession of owners; the McCormicks, Henry Fleury, Chief Justice C. G. W. French, the Congregational Church of Prescott, and Joseph Dougherty. In 1899, when Dougherty owned the building, extensive repairs were made to the then dilapidated house. Wood floors were repaired or installed; the rooms on the west were enclosed; and the east porch, mentioned above, was extended.

One of the "mansion's" best known occupants was Sharlot Hall, state historian and poetess. Due to her poems and efforts, the house gained prominence in the late 1920's and early '30's.

In 1963, concealed steel beams had to be installed to strengthen the structure. The beams can be seen in the second floor rooms which are not open to the public. Supporting the beams are pipe columns approximately 3 inches in diameter.

Form 10-300a (Dec. 1968)

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STATE	:	
Arizon a		
COUNTY		
Yavapai		
FOR NPS USE C	NLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE	
Mary	9/10	4

(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

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7. Description (continued)

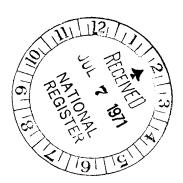
The grounds which the house occupies are landscaped and contain fruit trees, rose gardens, and various hedges. On the site are standing three small log structures; two are relocated originals. The third is a reconstructed school house.

The log cabins are utilized as outdoor exhibits which the visitor may enter.

In addition, there is the Sharlot Hall Museum, a building constructed of field rock during WPA times. In size and proportion, the Hall resembles the "governor's mansion." The Hall is a monument to the lady who did much to restore the "governor's mansion." It is also the headquarters and museum of the Sharlot Hall Historical Society.

The effect of these various buildings serves to enhance the "mansion." Together, and with the gardens, all features combine to create a "micro-district." Therefore, the grounds as well as the governor's mansion are being nominated to the National Register. The site is an area less than two acres in size which lies close to downtown Prescott, the seat of Yavapai County.

The mansion is the only structure specifically nominated to the National Register at this time. The smaller structures and the Sharlot Hall Museum, although on the grounds, are not specifically included in this nomination.



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	SIGNIFICANCE				
	PERIOD (Check One of More as Ag	opropriate)			
	Pre-Columbian	16th Century	18th Century	20th Century	
	15th Century	☐ 17th Century	19th Century		
	SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable	and Known) 1864;	1917		_
	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check	k One or More as Approp	riate)		
	Abor iginal	Education	Political	Urban Planning	
	Prehistoric	Engineering	Religion/Phi-	Other (Specify)	
	☐ Historic	Industry	losophy		
	☐ Agriculture	Invention	Science		
	X Architecture	Landscape	Sculpture		
	☐ Art	Architecture	Social/Human-		
	Commerce	Literature	itarian		
	☐ Communications	Military	Theater		
	☐ Conservation	Music	☐ Transportation		

TATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The "governor's mansion" represents an obvious contribution to the state's political development. The <u>cabin</u> served as both residence and session hall for the territorial government of Arizona.

Some other notable instances associated with the site are: it is the site of the first Masonic meeting in the Territory; the state seal of Arizona was designed on the premises; and the building was closely allied with military and social life of nearby Fort Whipple.

Built by government contract in 1864, the house was constructed at a cost of \$6,000. The contractors were Messrs Blair, Hatz, and Raible. These gentlemen underestimated the high cost of transporting some building materials and found themselves \$1,500 in debt to the project.

The Territory of Arizona was created on February 24,1863. The territorial gubernatorial party, headed by presidential appointee John N. Goodwin, traveled from Ohio to Arizona via Santa Fe, New Mexico. The expedition crossed the present state line and held a brief ceremony at the site of Navajo Springs in east central Arizona. Continuing into the interior of the territory, Goodwin's party decided that the site of present day Prescott would be their position for the capital. The decision to locate in Prescott was due in large part to the gold mining activities in the vicinity. The other settlement of size was Tucson to the south. Later, Tucson would be selected as the new seat of government; only to relinquish the honor once again to Prescott. Phoenix became the permanent capital in 1889.

In 1917, the Arizona Legislature took appropriate measures to acquire the "mansion" as a state historic site.

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		West												
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12					RTIFICAL	ION			N.	ATIONAL	REGIST	ER VERIF	ICATIO	٧
As the designated State Liaison 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. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is: National State Local SEP 10 1971						MM) y and Hist	lly							
	Data	4. 17	71					il.	Date		6 0 0	3 1877	7	

Date

Date 4-14-71

Form 10-300@ (July 1969)

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(Continuation Sheet)

STATE						
Arizona						
COUNTY						
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FOR NPS USE ONLY						
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(Number all entries) Continuation Sheet two of description. 1864 North prior to 1870 Ÿ prior to 1899 1899 to present

EVOLUTION OF LAYOUT OF GOVERNOR'S MANSION 1864-1971 (not drawn to scale)

