

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

AUG 21 1989

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property East Prescott Historic District
historic name Prescott
other names/site number N/A

2. Location roughly inclusive from Alarcon to Mt. Vernon, Carleton to railroad right-of-way
street & number not for publication
city, town Prescott vicinity
state Arizona code AZ county Yavapai code 025 zip code 86301 & 86303

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>199</u>	<u>63</u> buildings
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district		<u> </u> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>45</u>	<u> </u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>245</u>	<u>63</u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object		<u> </u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: Prescott Territorial Buildings Multiple Resource Area
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 18

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Theresa Ferrier August 16, 1989
Signature of certifying official Date
Arizona State Historic Preservation Office
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. Amy Federman 10/2/89
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:)

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic

Religion

Education

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic

Religion

Education

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Late Victorian

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals

Late 19th and early 20th Century

American Movements

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone, concrete, brick

walls stone, concrete, brick, wood, stucco

roof wood, stone, asbestos, asphalt

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

SUMMARY

The East Prescott Historic District comprises one of the largest concentrations of historic properties in Prescott. Primarily residential in character, the district contains 245 contributing and 63 noncontributing resources, partially located within the boundaries of the original Prescott townsite. Dating from the late 19th and early 20th centuries, these buildings constitute one of the oldest and best preserved collections of American architectural styles built in Arizona during that period. It is notable for being the most outstanding collection of Victorian-era residences in the state. The district is comprised largely of one and two-story buildings, with Queen Anne architecture being the dominant style. Slightly later Colonial Revival style residences and Craftsman Bungalows are interspersed in the district, especially on the eastern edge.

SETTING AND APPEARANCE

The City of Prescott is located on the northwest slope of the Bradshaw Mountains of central Arizona at an elevation of 5,354 feet. Much of the surrounding area is heavily forested. The climate is mild and semi-arid, with distinct seasons.

While the East Prescott Historic District is primarily residential, it is traversed at its southern portion by Gurley Street, Prescott's main commercial avenue, and further north by Sheldon Street. Both streets are characterized by modern commercial development and contain the heaviest concentration of noncontributing properties. These two streets have traditionally provided space for commercial and residential uses along with religious and public facilities. The most prominent of the three churches located within the district is the Congregational Church (220 E. Gurley), built in 1904. The church parsonage (216 E. Gurley) was built in 1899. The imposing two-story Washington School (300 E. Gurley) was built 1902-03 and is still serving as a public school in the community. These religious, public, commercial and residential mixed used areas are an integral part of the setting, streetscape and historical development of the district.

The historic district is situated on a hill rising eastward from Granite Creek. The hill rises steeply south of Gurley, and the more prominent two-story homes which dominate the streetscape along Mt. Vernon and Pleasant are located at a higher elevation than the more modest one-story residences that typify the district north of Sheldon. The three areas are cohesively linked by uniform lot size, mature landscaping, and by the way structures relate to each other in terms of scale, setback, massing, materials, color, craftsmanship and architectural style.

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The area was originally laid out in rectangular, residential lots, with development following an orderly pattern extending eastward and southward from the commercial center and from Courthouse Plaza which was reserved as a central focus of the town. Residences were for the most part consistently set back from the street 15 to 25 feet with small side yards. Many properties had or currently have small agricultural outbuildings built close to or on the rear property line (not counted in the list of contributors or noncontributors). Many of these structures have been converted to or replaced by garages. Others are unchanged or tend to be in poor repair.

Mature landscaping characterizes the district with streets being uniformly lined by an assortment of deciduous and evergreen vegetation. American and European elms dominate the length of the streets, interspersed with Arizona ash, cottonwood, box elder, and silver leaf poplars, providing a verdant setting for the stately, historic residences. Large evergreens are equally common, including Arizona cypress, silver spruce (white fir), alligator and shagbark juniper, and arborvitae. Yards and hedges are well-maintained, with each residence set in its own frame of grass and trees: a necessary condition for the picturesque ideal which dominated 19th century design concepts. While there is an assortment of fencing materials (wood picket, cast iron, stone, concrete and chain link), they conform to a uniform setback and are generally in keeping with house style. Original streetlamps from the 1920s line the streets of the district.

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT AND PREVALENT STYLES

The architecture of the district represents the period of Prescott's greatest growth and prosperity, from the 1880s to the 1930s. Beginning in the 1880s and continuing through the turn of the century, building styles evolved from the simpler early territorial structures to more elaborate and sophisticated residences. A significant number of homes built during this period are multi-storied, well-constructed and elegantly detailed. Massing is typically asymmetrical, although floor plans include both irregular and rectangular shapes. Roofs are most often gabled with a variety of ridge heights resulting in varied silhouettes. Hip roofs and gambrel roofs are occasionally found. Residences are often highly sculpted and ornate, with details frequently supplemented with turned ornament in the carpenter built tradition. Bay windows, turrets, Palladian windows, dormers, "L"-shaped verandas, fish scale shingles, and bracketed columns are major design elements.

The late 19th century structures in the district are traced to the popular Queen Anne Style. Many of the house designs from this period are best considered as eclectic compositions using a Queen Anne base. At the turn of the century, Colonial Revival style residences were constructed, some incorporating Queen Anne characteristics. These residences are characterized by large and more accurately rendered classical details, symmetrical facades, and hipped or gabled roofs. Occurring side-by-side with the Colonial Revival homes and late Victorian-era residences are examples of early twentieth-century styles, primarily Craftsman Bungalow. Buildings of this style generally lack elaborate ornamentation, are one or one and a half stories, rectangular in plan, and feature moderately pitched, broad gabled roofs with offset porch gables, tapered porch piers, shingle siding, and exposed rafters.

(see continuation sheet)

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The primary building materials are wood, brick, concrete, stone and stucco for walls; stone, concrete, and brick for foundations; and wood, slate, asbestos and asphalt for roofs. Many of the district's wood frame residences are sheathed in horizontal siding of shiplap or clapboard.

ARCHITECTURAL STYLES REPRESENTED IN THE DISTRICT

The architecture of properties constructed in the East Prescott Residential Historic District follows a stylistic progression from Queen Anne to Bungalow forms, with late 19th and early 20th century Revival styles bridging the two.

Late Victorian - The Queen Anne Style

The Queen Anne style, influenced by 19th century English architects, was one of the most popular and best-known styles of the Victorian period. Residential examples are characterized by their asymmetrical facades, irregular plans, and varied silhouettes resulting from dormers, gables, and towers. A variety of forms, textures, materials and colors contribute to an exuberant visual display. The designer's conscious effort to achieve visual complexity was not usually achieved by the use of one style; instead, forms and elements from a number of stylistic sources were often combined into highly eclectic residences. (In the East Prescott Historic District, a number of residences combine Queen Anne features with those of the Eastlake, High Victorian Gothic, or Shingle styles.)

Colonial Revival Styles

At the turn of the century, architecture in Prescott shifted to reflect the growing national prevalence of the Colonial Revival and Neo-Classical Revival styles. On the national scene, the Colonial Revival movement was partially a reaction to the flamboyance of the Victorian period as well as a growing spirit of nationalism which grew from the Centennial. In Arizona, these forces combined with a desire of new residents to identify with their predominantly eastern and midwestern origins and a desire to conform to the national identity as a way to dispel the frontier image. Architecture of this period tends to include both Neo-Classical and Colonial Revival motifs, with residential architecture being primarily in the Colonial Revival style. The distinctions between the styles and forms visible in Prescott are suggested by the following:

Neo-Classical styles used Greek and Roman classical motifs, especially the orders. Buildings are symmetrical, monumental forms with facades highlighted by colonnades or large pedimented porticos that are an integral design of the building.

Colonial Revival styles can be traced to English and Dutch vernacular architecture of the colonial period. Common characteristics of the style include gambrel roofs, and high-style architectural elements borrowed from Georgian homes, such as Palladian windows and fanlights. Early twentieth-century plan books contained numerous Colonial Revival designs.

(see continuation sheet)

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Early Twentieth-Century American Movements - The Bungalow Style

The typical bungalow is a one-story house with gently pitched broad gables. This style traces its origins to a dwelling noted for its verandas that existed in India. The Bungalow Style was built throughout Arizona from the turn of the century through the 1930s. Its popularity was due partly to the American Arts and Crafts movement, and partly to the availability of numerous pattern books published in California, where it was one of the most popular residential styles. The bungalow was intended to be a comfortable-looking, low profile house that communicated a sense of shelter. These homes lacked the busy three-dimensional ornamentation that was popular in the Victorian period. Ornamentation was more reserved, characterized by exposed beams, rafters, shingles, bricks, cobblestones, and other structural features. Plans were advertised as open, informal, and economical. The bungalow became the basic middle-class house, replacing the Victorian cottage of the earlier period.

INTEGRITY

The buildings in the East Prescott Historic District, with few exceptions, are substantially intact examples of their styles. The land use pattern and general streetscape character of the neighborhood have remained virtually unchanged, with the original structures continuing to provide homes to the middle and upper class citizens of Prescott. While the area has never experienced serious decline, in recent years it has witnessed significant preservation and restoration activity, with homeowners sensitively maintaining their properties. Of the area's 262 buildings, 199 retain sufficient integrity to be considered contributing.

Alterations on some of the contributing buildings are minor and do not detract from their historic character. Many of the homes are in exemplary condition. In recent years, the area has been the focus of numerous architectural walking tours and serves to favorably attract the attention of residents and tourists alike.

Of the remaining 63 properties, alterations have compromised building integrity or, in a few instances, structures post-date the historic period. The noncontributing structures, fortunately, are evenly dispersed throughout the area and thus do not constitute a notable intrusion in the district. The district possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

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108	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-03
109-111	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-45
110	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-04
115	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-47
116	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-08
122	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-09
127	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-52
128	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-12
133	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-54
136	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-15
137	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-56
138	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-17
141	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-58
142	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-19
145	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-60
146	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-20
201	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-62A
202	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-22
207	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-65
212	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-25
213	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-67
219	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-69
220	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-27
223	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-71
224	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-30
230	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-31
231	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-73
236	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-33
240	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-35
242	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-37
249	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-81
109	S. Pleasant	110-01-06
112	S. Pleasant	109-01-57
114	S. Pleasant	109-01-58
115	S. Pleasant	110-01-07
118	S. Pleasant	109-01-60
119	S. Pleasant	110-01-10
123	S. Pleasant	110-01-11
125-125 1/2	S. Pleasant	110-01-13
131	S. Pleasant	110-01-14

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135	S. Pleasant	110-01-16
136	S. Pleasant	109-01-42
137	S. Pleasant	110-01-18
140	S. Pleasant	109-01-40
141	S. Pleasant	110-01-21
201	S. Pleasant	110-01-24
202	S. Pleasant	109-01-107
211	S. Pleasant	110-01-26
212	S. Pleasant	109-01-112B
213	S. Pleasant	110-01-28
219	S. Pleasant	110-01-29
226	S. Pleasant	109-01-114
227	S. Pleasant	110-01-32A
230	S. Pleasant	109-01-117
105	S. Alarcon	109-01-52
141	S. Alarcon	109-01-51
414,416	E. Carleton	110-01-40
301	E. Union	109-01-46
302	E. Union	109-01-64
305-307	E. Union	109-01-45
306	E. Union	109-01-63 & 62A
308	E. Union	109-01-62B
310	E. Union	109-01-61
311	E. Union	109-01-44
315	E. Union	109-01-43
316	E. Union	109-01-59
304	E. Goodwin	109-01-49
308	E. Goodwin	109-01-47
312	E. Goodwin	109-01-48
101	N. Mt. Vernon	114-05-111
105	N. Mt. Vernon	114-05-110
115	N. Mt. Vernon	114-05-107
120	N. Mt. Vernon	114-05-60
121	N. Mt. Vernon	114-05-106
125	N. Mt. Vernon	114-05-103
127	N. Mt. Vernon	114-05-101
128	N. Mt. Vernon	114-05-57
133	N. Mt. Vernon	114-05-100

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134	N. Mt. Vernon	114-05-56
137	N. Mt. Vernon	114-05-98
140	N. Mt. Vernon	114-05-54
143	N. Mt. Vernon	114-05-96
146*	N. Mt. Vernon	114-05-51
204	N. Mt. Vernon	114-05-49
207	N. Mt. Vernon	114-05-89
209	N. Mt. Vernon	114-05-86
212	N. Mt. Vernon	114-05-47
213	N. Mt. Vernon	114-05-82
216	N. Mt. Vernon	114-05-45
220	N. Mt. Vernon	114-05-42
226	N. Mt. Vernon	114-05-40
227	N. Mt. Vernon	114-05-78
230	N. Mt. Vernon	114-05-38
235	N. Mt. Vernon	114-05-75
237	N. Mt. Vernon	114-05-74
305	N. Mt. Vernon	114-02-21
309	N. Mt. Vernon	114-02-22
313	N. Mt. Vernon	114-02-23
316	N. Mt. Vernon	114-02-17
317	N. Mt. Vernon	114-02-24
320	N. Mt. Vernon	114-02-16
321	N. Mt. Vernon	114-02-25
324	N. Mt. Vernon	114-02-15
327	N. Mt. Vernon	114-02-26
330	N. Mt. Vernon	114-02-14
332	N. Mt. Vernon	114-02-13
334, 334 1/2	N. Mt. Vernon	114-02-12
337	N. Mt. Vernon	114-02-29
340	N. Mt. Vernon	114-02-11
401	N. Mt. Vernon	114-02-71
402	N. Mt. Vernon	114-02-91
406	N. Mt. Vernon	114-02-89
410	N. Mt. Vernon	114-02-88
419	N. Mt. Vernon	114-02-75
421	N. Mt. Vernon	114-02-76
109	N. Pleasant	114-05-64
113	N. Pleasant	114-05-63
119	N. Pleasant	114-05-62
125	N. Pleasant	114-05-59
126	N. Pleasant	113-16-98

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CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

132	N. Pleasant	113-16-96	
136	N. Pleasant	113-16-95	& 95A
141	N. Pleasant	114-05-53	
144	N. Pleasant	114-05-52	
147*	N. Pleasant	114-05-52	
201	N. Pleasant	114-05-50	
202	N. Pleasant	113-16-48	
208	N. Pleasant	113-16-46	
209	N. Pleasant	114-05-48	
212	N. Pleasant	113-16-42D	
215	N. Pleasant	114-05-46	
216	N. Pleasant	113-16-42A	
217	N. Pleasant	114-05-44	
220	N. Pleasant	113-16-42C	
223	N. Pleasant	114-05-43	
226	N. Pleasant	113-16-39	
232	N. Pleasant	113-16-37	
233*	N. Pleasant	114-05-39	
235	N. Pleasant	114-05-37	
236	N. Pleasant	113-16-35	
237	N. Pleasant	114-05-36	
240	N. Pleasant	113-16-33	
304	N. Pleasant	113-13-28	
307	N. Pleasant	114-02-02	
312	N. Pleasant	113-13-26	
313	N. Pleasant	114-02-04	
314	N. Pleasant	113-13-25	
317	N. Pleasant	114-02-05	
318-320	N. Pleasant	113-13-24	
322	N. Pleasant	113-13-23	
323	N. Pleasant	114-02-06	
329	N. Pleasant	114-02-03	
332	N. Pleasant	113-13-21	
335	N. Pleasant	114-02-09	
336	N. Pleasant	113-13-20	
118, 120	N. Alarcon	113-16-80	
125	N. Alarcon	113-16-99	
129	N. Alarcon	113-16-97	
133	N. Alarcon	113-16-93	
134	N. Alarcon	113-16-73A	
137	N. Alarcon	113-16-93	
138	N. Alarcon	113-16-71	

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142	N. Alarcon	113-16-69
150	N. Alarcon	113-16-67
202*	N. Alarcon	113-16-32
208	N. Alarcon	113-16-31
209,211	N. Alarcon	113-16-45
210	N. Alarcon	113-16-29
219	N. Alarcon	113-16-43
223	N. Alarcon	113-16-41
227	N. Alarcon	113-16-40
231	N. Alarcon	113-16-38
233-235	N. Alarcon	113-16-36
306	N. Alarcon	113-13-05
310	N. Alarcon	113-13-04
313	N. Alarcon	113-13-13
314	N. Alarcon	113-13-03
316	N. Alarcon	113-13-02
321	N. Alarcon	113-13-15
327	N. Alarcon	113-13-16
329	N. Alarcon	113-13-17
216,220	E. Gurley	113-16-83
300	E. Gurley	113-16-100
309	E. Gurley	109-01-54
417	E. Gurley	110-01-01
511	E. Gurley	110-01-43
215-219	E. Willis	113-16-66
307-309	E. Willis	113-16-87
310	E. Willis	113-16-49
512	E. Willis	114-05-92
217	E. Sheldon	113-16-18
407,409	E. Sheldon	114-05-36
420	E. Moeller	114-02-90

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NOTES:

* indicates one parcel with two or more buildings which appears on both the Contributing Buildings list and Non-Contributing Buildings list.

A hyphen separating two address numbers indicates that a single building has multiple units within it.

A comma separating two address numbers indicates that two buildings reside on one parcel.

CONTRIBUTING OBJECTS - STREETLAMPS

A total of 46 historic streetlamps are found throughout the East Prescott Historic District.

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119	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-49
123	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-50/50A
241	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-79
248	S. Mt. Vernon	110-01-39
143	S. Alarcon	109-01-50
325	E. Union	109-01-41
402,410	E. Goodwin	110-01-21
411	E. Goodwin	110-01-23
108-108 1/2	N. Mt. Vernon	114-05-66
146	N. Mt. Vernon *	114-05-51
205	N. Mt. Vernon	114-05-90
223	N. Mt. Vernon	114-05-80
231	N. Mt. Vernon	114-05-76
331	N. Mt. Vernon	114-02-27
335	N. Mt. Vernon	114-02-28
405	N. Mt. Vernon	114-02-72
411	N. Mt. Vernon	114-02-73
412	N. Mt. Vernon	114-02-87
415	N. Mt. Vernon	114-02-74
129	N. Pleasant	114-05-58
137	N. Pleasant	114-05-55
140	N. Pleasant	113-16-91
148	N. Pleasant	113-16-86
227	N. Pleasant	114-05-41
231	N. Pleasant *	114-05-39
309	N. Pleasant	114-02-03
325	N. Pleasant	114-02-07
328	N. Pleasant	113-13-22
122	N. Alarcon	113-16-77
126	N. Alarcon	113-16-76
130	N. Alarcon	113-16-73
141-143	N. Alarcon	113-16-87
147	N. Alarcon	113-16-88

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207	N. Alarcon	113-16-47
215	N. Alarcon	113-16-44
216	N. Alarcon	113-16-27
228	N. Alarcon	113-16-24
301-303	N. Alarcon	113-13-11
302	N. Alarcon	113-13-06
309	N. Alarcon	113-13-12
319	N. Alarcon	113-13-14
320	N. Alarcon	113-13-01
349	N. Alarcon	113-13-18
303	E. Gurley	109-01-53
325	E. Gurley	109-01-55A & 56A
406-410	E. Gurley	114-05-65
414	E. Gurley	114-05-67
415	E. Gurley	110-01-5
424	E. Gurley	114-05-68
425	E. Gurley	110-01-2
503	E. Gurley	110-01-44
216-218	E. Willis *	113-16-32
411	E. Willis *	114-05-52
504	E. Willis	114-05-91
303	E. Sheldon	113-16-34
320	E. Sheldon	113-13-27
402	E. Sheldon	114-02-1
420	E. Sheldon	114-02-18
421	E. Sheldon	114-05-35
504	E. Sheldon	114-02-19
505	E. Sheldon	114-05-73
512	E. Sheldon	114-02-20

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PROPERTIES PREVIOUSLY LISTED ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER
(Prescott Territorial Buildings Multiple Resource Area, 12/14/78)

- 113 N. Pleasant
 - 109 N. Pleasant
 - 125 N. Pleasant
 - 136 N. Pleasant
 - 202 S. Pleasant
 - 128 N. Mt. Vernon
 - 134 N. Mt. Vernon
 - 143 N. Mt. Vernon
 - 137 N. Mt. Vernon
 - 220 N. Mt. Vernon
 - 116 S. Mt. Vernon
 - 122 S. Mt. Vernon
 - 202 S. Mt. Vernon
 - 216 E. Gurley
 - 220 E. Gurley*
 - 309 E. Gurley
 - 310 N. Alarcon
 - 105 S. Alarcon
- Total: 18 properties**

*on same lot as 216 E. Gurley; church and parsonage

8. Statement of Significance

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Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
Settlement

Period of Significance
1877-1934

Significant Dates

Architecture

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
N/A

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

SUMMARY

The East Prescott Historic District consists primarily of residential properties constructed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries within the original townsite and two adjacent early additions to Prescott. The period of significance, 1877 through 1934, corresponds with the earliest date of construction for a residence in the district (the Otis House, 113 N. Pleasant Street) and with the latest date of construction of compatible style (120 N. Mt. Vernon Street). It is considered eligible for the National Register under criterion "a" for its association with the settlement of Prescott, and criterion "c" as a cohesive grouping of late 19th and early 20th century architecture. Of the 199 contributing buildings in the district, 18 are currently listed on the National Register as part of the Prescott Territorial Buildings Multiple Resource Area.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL BACKGROUND

The district encompasses all of the eastern portion of the original townsite (platted in 1864) and includes many early properties along with evidence of later continuing growth. The town's boundaries were expanded eastward by the East Prescott Addition (1872) and northward by the Moeller Addition (1887). Originally, the town's boundaries included properties south of Sheldon and west of Mt. Vernon. Significant early residences include the J. J. Hawkins residence (122 S. Mt. Vernon), home of a territorial judge and the Fredericks residence (202 S. Pleasant), home of a prominent banker with extensive mining interests. These residences were constructed in 1895 and 1903, respectively, and are Queen Anne with elements of the Shingle Style. This early construction in the eastern portion of the townsite relates to the location of Fort Whipple east of the city and the streetcar line which went from downtown to Fort Whipple in the 1910s. Granite Creek formed a natural boundary on the west side of the townsite, resulting in the major residential development occurring in the East Prescott District until the western area was subdivided in the late 1920s.

This district has the greatest concentration of late nineteenth and early twentieth century houses in Prescott. The northern and southern-most portions of the district generally exhibit a slightly later stylistic character due to later development and their location slightly farther from the central business district. The Kastner House, 105 North Mt. Vernon Street (1911), was built by a prominent local businessman who owned a retail business and building on the north side of the Courthouse Plaza. Other significant homes built in the 1910 to 1920 time period include 125 North Mt. Vernon (1917), 140 North Mt. Vernon (1914), and 327 N. Mt.

(see continuation sheet)

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Vernon (c. 1910). There is a distinct correlation between the development of this area and the paving of the streets in 1920, which is particularly evident on North and South Mt. Vernon Streets. Significant homes from the 1920s include 402 N. Mt. Vernon and 406 N. Mt. Vernon.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXTS

The East Prescott Residential Historic District is associated with several contexts related to the growth and development of Prescott: 1) Prescott as the Territorial Capital of Arizona, 1864-1869 and 1877-1889; 2) Territorial Architecture in Prescott, 1877-1912; and 3) Twentieth Century Expansion of Prescott, 1912-1930s.

Prescott as the Territorial Capital of Arizona, 1864 - 1867 and 1877 - 1889

The historic development period of Prescott begins in 1864 with the establishment of Prescott as the Arizona Territorial Capital. At the same time, Prescott was designated as the County Seat of Yavapai County, one of four original territorial counties. In 1867, the legislature moved the capital to Tucson, where it remained for ten years. After a period of weakened economy due to a decline in gold production, rich silver strikes in the Bradshaw Mountains south of Prescott resulted in a new flood of miners, businessmen and professionals. Bullion from the mines paid for new construction, supported more businesses, expanded stage lines and led to the founding of new institutions such as a bank and a hospital. Impressed with the town's renewed economic growth, the legislature returned the capital to Prescott in 1877. By 1880, Prescott had a population of 1,836 and was the center of flourishing lumbering and mining industries.

The city was well established by the time the transcontinental Atlantic & Pacific railroad crossed northern Arizona in 1882. By that date, many prominent and prosperous families in the Territory had settled in Prescott and built homes. During these years as Territorial Capital, Prescott was the dominant political center of the Territory and benefited from the protection and influence of the presence of nearby Fort Whipple, located northeast of the city. This military post assured the security of mining interests in the region, which played an important role in the prosperity of its citizens. The fort's salaried troops bolstered the local economy as well by spending their pay in Prescott's stores, bars and dance halls.

The decade of the 1880s saw fluctuations in the economic condition of Prescott which were tied to slumps in mining activity, especially a severe slump in 1885 which resulted in the closing of several Prescott businesses. The community was strong enough to recover economically based on the rapid growth of the cattle industry in the area. On December 31, 1886, the Prescott & Arizona Central railroad was opened connecting Prescott with the A & P. In 1893 it was replaced by a branch of the Santa Fe. By 1895 the Santa Fe, Prescott, and Phoenix Railroad connected Prescott's mining area with the Southern Pacific line. This access to the railroad bolstered the mercantile sector of the local economy and led to the establishment of several new dry goods and mining supply businesses. Communication and utilities improved along with transportation. An electric light plant was built in 1889 and telephones arrived shortly

(see continuation sheet)

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thereafter. The year 1889 marked the date that the capital was moved to Phoenix, where it has since remained. In spite of this political loss, Prescott continued to prosper and develop as the nineteenth century drew to a close.

The turn of the century brought still more changes. The closing of Fort Whipple in 1898 and its subsequent reopening in 1902 brought both economic depression and boon to Prescott. A disastrous fire destroyed 4 1/2 blocks of downtown Prescott on July 14, 1900, but resulted in the rebuilding of the downtown retail center around the Courthouse Plaza and the much needed construction of a 23-mile-long water pipeline to bring water to Prescott from Del Rio Springs. The construction of a streetcar line followed the growth of the population of Prescott to 3,500 in 1900. These improvements, along with major improvements in transportation, made Prescott more accessible, and fostered residential growth relating to the civic and economic expansion of the town.

Territorial Architecture in Prescott, 1877 - 1912

It was during the late nineteenth century that much of the Prescott townsite was developed and the Victorian architectural image began to emerge. When the townsite was laid out in 1864, two quarter sections of land were platted into rectilinear streets (with little regard for the terrain) with two centrally located tracts reserved for government purposes. This plan emulated and continues to convey an identifiable small-town midwestern style with New England influences. Queen Anne became the predominant architectural style of this growth period, and after the arrival of the railroad, more elaborate and sophisticated examples of Queen Anne appeared, many with Eastlake influences. The increased availability of materials, including "special orders" from Los Angeles, broadened the variety of styles of the residential and commercial architecture of Prescott in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The majority of the homes built in the district during this period are located east of the downtown commercial center and reflect the predominance of Victorian-era architecture. This abundance of late nineteenth century Queen Anne architecture sets Prescott apart from most other communities in Arizona.

By the turn of the century there were at least 13 trained architects practicing in Prescott. The availability of architects, improvements in transportation (resulting in the increased availability of standardized and mail-order building components), and diffusion of stylistic models by way of pattern books and periodicals, influenced a shift toward a more formal style in the first decade of the twentieth century. Architectural design began to shift from the exuberance of ornate Queen Anne styles to the more controlled formality of Classical Revival styles. As used here, Classical Revival encompasses Beaux-Arts Classicism, Georgian Revival, Colonial Revival and Neo-Classical Revival. This change in style is particularly evident in the downtown commercial buildings (where examples of the late Victorian Romanesque and Renaissance revival styles also appear.) Structures from this period are characterized by large and more accurately rendered classical details, symmetrical facades and hipped or gabled roofs. The Richard Sloan Residence (128 N. Mt. Vernon), and W. A. Drake House (137 N. Mt. Vernon) are fine residential examples of Classical Revival design. By contrast, the

(see continuation sheet)

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Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 4

Burmister/Timerhoff Residence (116 S. Mt. Vernon) and the Gage/Murphy Residence (105 S. Alarcon), may be used to illustrate the combination of Classical features with Queen Anne characteristics.

The early twentieth century brought a second growth period to Prescott. Government activity continued to be important to Prescott, though the Territorial Capital was now firmly entrenched in Phoenix. Prescott's stature as a County Seat continued along with strong economic growth. Thus, by the time Arizona was granted statehood in 1912, several periods of exceptional prosperity had allowed residents to indulge in quality construction and fairly sophisticated design. The resultant architectural heritage is consequently a good record of the manner and method by which Arizona was transformed from a frontier into a microcosm of the American way of life.

Twentieth Century Expansion of Prescott, 1912 - 1930s

The granting of statehood to Arizona on February 14, 1912 continued the architectural shift toward Neo-Classical design, a trend that is visible throughout Arizona. The years immediately following statehood represent a transitional period in architecture in Arizona. This trend was especially visible in commercial and governmental buildings. The construction of the new Courthouse in 1916 at the center of the downtown commercial area established a Neo-Classical focal point for Prescott and reflects a clear and purposeful decision to build a "City Beautiful" in a permanent and professional style. The Neo-Classical courthouse introduced a new image and level of sophistication to the community that was intended to symbolize the importance of Prescott within the State. The building was constructed of locally quarried granite. This resulted in a boon to a local industry, which was thus able to install mechanized quarrying equipment. Also during this transition period, Prescott's few Colonial Revival residences were constructed, two examples of which are located at 127 North Mt. Vernon Street and 327 North Mt. Vernon Street.

The Yavapai County Chamber of Commerce (now the Prescott Chamber of Commerce) was founded in 1914 to promote Yavapai County, and especially the Prescott area, for its healthful climate. This promotion initiated a sound tourist industry based on Prescott's growing reputation as a resort community. Recreation became a leading business of the central and southern parts of the state during the winter months, and the northern parts during the summer months. Growth of the business, however, was distinctly limited by the lack of highways. As the advantages of Prescott's climate were beginning to draw tourists and summer visitors from Phoenix, the Santa Fe railroad ran a special "tourist train" from Phoenix. In the 1920s, the completion and partial paving of the Black Canyon Highway from Phoenix began to make the Prescott area somewhat more accessible by automobile, and the completion of a highway from Prescott to the Grand Canyon also expanded the tourist market.

Another major factor supporting growth in the early twentieth century was the resurgence of copper mining activities in the nearby areas of Humboldt, Mayer and Jerome. This was a direct result of the increased demand for copper created by World War I. The investment in the

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revitalized copper industry by several Prescott banks and businessmen was of great benefit to the economic conditions and growth of Prescott during this time.

In 1919, Prescott suffered the effects of a post-war depression along with the rest of the state and nation. However, along with other communities in Arizona, Prescott maintained a steady population rate. The 1920 U. S. census placed the population of Arizona at 334,162, up from 204,354 in 1910, a gain of 63.5%, but the population of Prescott at 5,010, was down from 5,092 in 1910, mainly due to the effects of World War I. The cattle business was enjoying enormous growth with an estimated 1,575,000 cattle valued at \$58,275,000. This industry, along with Prescott's reputation as a tourist resort with emphasis on tourist hotels and guest ranches, contributed to slow but steady economic growth and helped carry Prescott through the post war depression period in relative prosperity.

As a result of this prosperity, the City of Prescott was able to initiate several improvements. Residents organized the Mt. Vernon improvement district to pave the streets. Five blocks of Mt. Vernon Street on the eastern edge of the original townsite were paved in 1920. As a result of this effort by the residents, Pleasant, Carleton, Gurley and Cortez streets were also paved, and street lights were soon installed (many of which still remain in working condition). The paving of the streets had a noticeable effect on the East Prescott area. Residential building continued into the 1920s, and new houses were constructed in variations of the Bungalow style, particularly at the northern end of Mt. Vernon Street along the eastern boundary of the district. Two excellent examples, built in 1920, are located at 230 North Mt. Vernon Street and at 231 South Mt. Vernon Street. Many other improvements were completed during the 1930s, using WPA funds. In 1932, Prescott borrowed \$500,000 to improve the water supply to the city.

The 1930s depression was more severe, lasted longer and affected more people than any economic decline in history. By 1932 there were 15,000,000 Americans unemployed. Thousands of banks failed and people lost their savings. Farm prices dropped and mines and factories closed down. Foreign trade came to a standstill. Charity soup kitchens opened in the cities and many of the jobless roamed the country looking for work. Many came to Arizona, and statistics show that the Great Depression seriously jolted the Arizona economy. The state's industries had made great progress during the 1920s, but the 1930s depression took its toll on all of them. Mining was hit hard, and with little demand for copper the price fell from 18 cents per pound in 1929 to 5 1/2 cents in 1932. Total production of copper tumbled from 830,000,000 pounds in 1929 to 182,000,000 pounds in 1932. Many companies closed down their mines and laid off miners. Some unemployed tried to make a living by prospecting for gold. The federal government put a four-cent duty on imported copper, and by 1936 the mines were starting to recover, though mining prosperity didn't return until World War II.

Cattlemen and sheepmen had a similar experience. Wool prices dropped from 36 cents a pound in 1929 to 9 cents in 1933. Beef went down from 9 cents a pound to 3 cents. The price got so low, some cattlemen gave their animals away. The tourist industry and private construction also fell off during the Depression, and there was almost no home building in Arizona between 1932 and 1935. Arizona's population increased only 30 percent during the 1930s and actually declined during the first part of the decade. Though Prescott was able to remain fairly stable

(see continuation sheet)

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during the Depression, there was virtually no new construction during this period. Only toward the end of the 1930s did building resume to any degree.

LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

The East Prescott Historic District remains one of the oldest, largest and best preserved collections of late 19th and early 20th century architecture in Arizona. The district is therefore felt to be worthy of recognition at the statewide level of significance.

9. Major Bibliographical References

FEB 6 1988

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 80 acres

UTM References

A

1,2

36,518,8,0

3,82,37,2,0

Zone Easting Northing

B

1,2

36,518,8,0

3,82,25,9,0

Zone Easting Northing

C

1,2

36,515,2,0

3,82,25,9,0

D

1,2

36,515,2,0

3,82,37,2,0

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The specific boundaries of the district are shown on the Survey Area Boundary Map which is included with this nomination and which includes all properties specifically listed on the map by assessor's parcel number and address.

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nancy L. Burgess, Micha McCue Hoy; Edited by Kathy McKoy, SHPO Historian
organization _____ date Sept.1, 1988; revised Oct., 1988
street & number P. O. Box 42 telephone (602) 445-8765; 778-4247
city or town Prescott state Arizona zip code 86302

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National Park Service

FEB 6 1977

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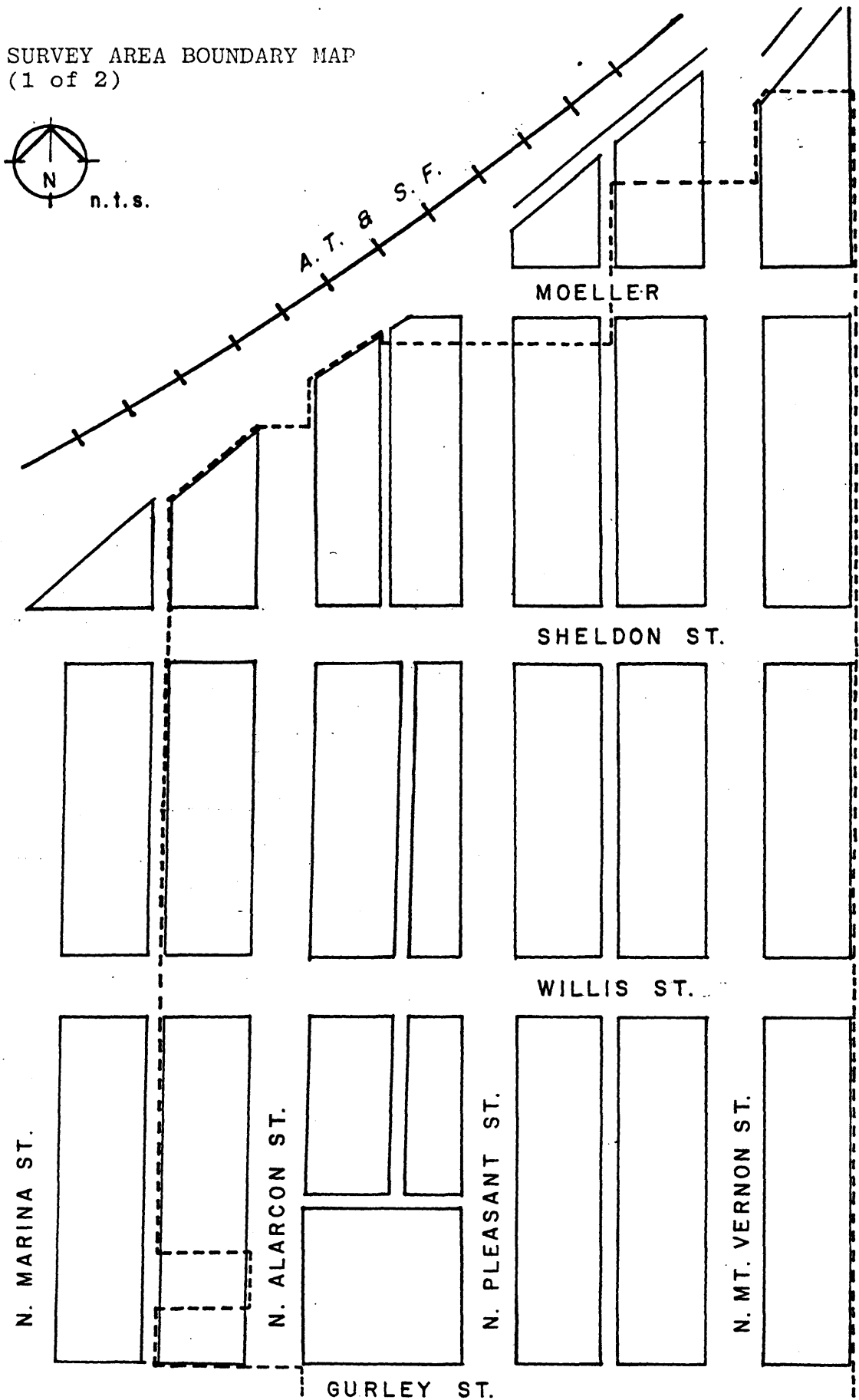
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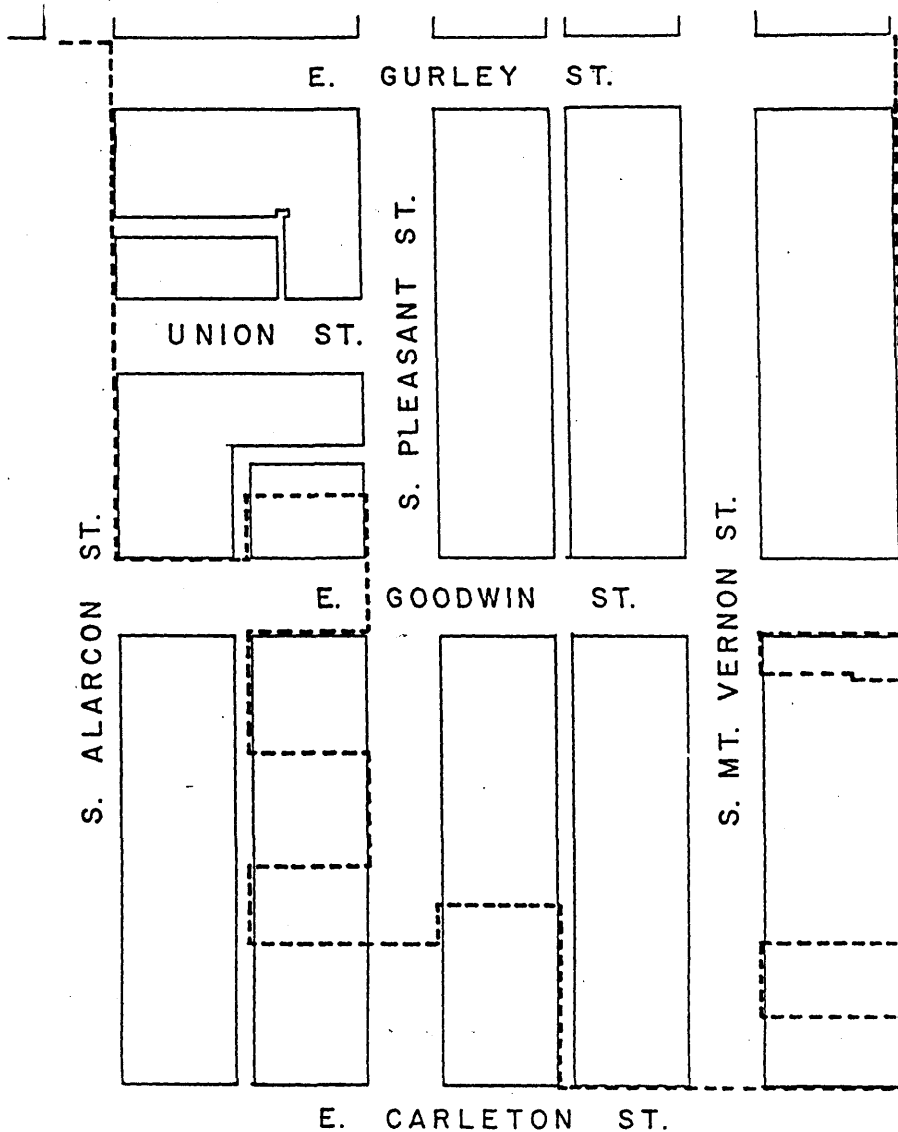
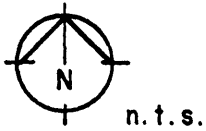
SURVEY AREA BOUNDARY MAP
(1 of 2)



EAST PRESCOTT HISTORIC DISTRICT

(North of Gurley St.)

SURVEY AREA BOUNDARY MAP
(2 of 2)



EAST PRESCOTT HISTORIC DISTRICT

(South of Gurley St.)

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BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The specific boundaries of the East Prescott Historic District are shown on the Survey Area Boundary Map which is attached to this nomination and includes all properties specifically listed on the map by assessor's parcel number and address.

The northern boundary of the district roughly follows the railroad tracks north of Sheldon Street, which approximates the boundary of residential development on the north side of Prescott during the significant historic periods. The eastern boundary of the district follows the alley east of Mt. Vernon Street. The southern boundary of the district is bordered by Carleton Street. The western boundary generally bisects the block between Marina and Alarcon Streets, but is less straightforward due to the interface between commercial and residential areas of development. The vicinity of the west boundary encompasses a transitional zone which includes churches, hotels and a few apartment and duplex units which are related developmentally to the commercial area which abuts the district on the west and also includes more recent construction. Included in this transitional zone but outside the district are the Kenwill Apartments, which have recently been added to the National Register, the Lone Star Baptist church and numerous simple, late nineteenth century houses.

The boundaries of the historic district encompass the eastern half of the original Prescott Townsite and the 1872 East Prescott Addition. The portion north of Sheldon St. encompasses the 1887 Moeller addition. The proposed boundaries include the area of Prescott which was developed as residential property during the historically significant time periods. Sheldon and Gurley streets have traditionally been developed as commercial areas in the area of downtown and as a mix of residential/commercial to the east of downtown, along with several churches and public buildings. As land values have increased along Gurley and Sheldon streets, partially as a result of the opening of access from both Gurley and Sheldon to Highway 69 in 1960, the property along these two thoroughfares has become primarily commercial in nature, particularly east of the district, with considerable new construction interspersed with older commercial and residential properties. Gurley Street has suffered a severe loss of integrity due to recent commercial development, though several significant buildings remain. Corner buildings along Sheldon Street traditionally face the side streets, with several of the corner properties having been converted to commercial sites in recent years, though several older commercial buildings remain, some adjacent to residences originally under the same ownership, such as 217 East Sheldon.

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**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ photographs _____ Page 1

EAST PRESCOTT HISTORIC DISTRICT

Photographer: Nancy Burgess
Location: Prescott, Arizona
Date of photographs: May, 1988
Negatives: located at SHPO, Arizona

1. East Gurley St., facing northwest
2. North Pleasant St., facing northwest
3. South Pleasant St., facing southeast
4. South Mt. Vernon St., facing northwest
5. North Alarcon St., facing northeast
6. Streetlamp, corner of S. Pleasant and E. Goodwin, facing south
7. 312 E. Goodwin, facing northwest
8. 138 S. Mt. Vernon St., facing west
9. 220 S. Mt. Vernon St., facing west
10. 208 N. Alarcon St., facing west

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10/13/92

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Section number _____ Page _____

East Prescott Historic District

ARIZONA

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVAL

89000165

Delores Byers 10/22/92

Carol D. Shull
September 18, 1992
Page Two

OCT 13 1992

NATIONAL
REGISTER

Property Name	Location	Reason to Delist
Pine Motel	114 E. Santa Fe, Flagstaff (Flagstaff Railroad Addition Historic District)	demolished
Herrington House	President's Cottage, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff (Northern Arizona Normal School Historic District)	demolished
Medical Arts Building	545 E. McDowell, Phoenix	demolished
High Class Food Company	1410 E. Washington,	demolished
Central Wholesale Terminal	315 E. Madison/227 S. Third St.	demolished
Rose Tourist Camp	1555 W. Van Buren, (Phoenix Commercial Historic District)	demolished
R. N. Fredericks House	202 S. Pleasant Street, Prescott	altered extensively
Stanfield House	209 N. Mount Vernon	altered extensively
Zbigniew House	230 S. Mount Vernon (East Prescott Historic District)	altered extensively

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section _____

Page _____

R. N. Fredericks House

name of property

Yavapai County, Arizona

county and State

East Prescott Historic District

=====

Request for change in status due to demolition :

R. N. Fredericks House, 202 South Pleasant Street,
Prescott

Documentation has been provided to SHPO that this property has been altered extensively. The Historic Sites Review Committee concurs with SHPO staff that the status of this property should be changed from contributor in the above historic district to non-contributor.

NPS Form 10-900-a
1024-0018
(8-86)

OMB No.

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

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section _____

Page _____

Stanfield House

name of property

Yavapai County, Arizona

county and State

East Prescott Historic District

=====

Request for change in status due to demolition :

Stanfield House, 209 North Mt. Vernon Street,
Prescott

Documentation has been provided to SHPO that this property has been altered extensively. The Historic Sites Review Committee concurs with SHPO staff that the status of this property should be changed from contributor in the above historic district to non-contributor.

United States Department of the Interior
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section _____

Page _____

Zbigniew House

name of property

Yavapai County, Arizona

county and State

East Prescott Historic District

=====

Request for change in status due to demolition :

Zbigniew House, 230 S Mt. Vernon Street,
Prescott

Documentation has been provided to SHPO that this property has been altered extensively. The Historic Sites Review Committee concurs with SHPO staff that the status of this property should be changed from contributor in the above historic district to non-contributor.

3/22/93

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

East Prescott Historic District

Maricopa County, Arizona

ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION APPROVAL
(Dexter House)

William Byers 4/22/93

APPROVED
DATE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED

MAR 22 1993

NATIONAL
REGISTER

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

=====

1. Name of Property

=====

historic name Dexter House (Amendment to the East Prescott Historic District)

other names/site number _____

=====

2. Location

=====

street & number 108 - 108 1/2 N. Mt. Vernon Street not for publication _____
city or town Prescott vicinity _____
state Arizona code AZ county Maricopa code 013 zip code 86301

=====

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

=====

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination _____ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets _____ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant _____ nationally _____ statewide X locally. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

James Stanini 3/11/93
Signature of certifying official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property _____ meets _____ does not meet the National Register criteria. (_____ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

3/22/93

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section Amendment Page 1 Dexter House
name of property
Maricopa, AZ
county and State
East Prescott Historic District
name of multiple property listing

=====

Amendment to the East Prescott Historic District, listed on the National Register of Historic Places on October 2, 1989.

CONTRIBUTING PROPERTY

HISTORIC NAME	ADDRESS
Dexter, Mata, House	108-108 1/2 N. Mt. Vernon St.

This property referenced above was listed as a non-contributor to the East Prescott Historic District, Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona.

The Dexter House was listed as a non-contributor due to its age (built in 1941) when the District was placed on the National Register in 1989, but has now reached the 50 year age criterion for listing. Section 8 of the East Prescott Historic District nomination form defines the period of significance as including Great Depression Era, pre-World War II architecture. The Dexter House should now be considered historically significant as a representative of architectural development in the City of Prescott in that era.

The Arizona State Historic Preservation Office staff requests the Keeper to add the property listed above to the "contributor" list in the nomination, as it has now achieved historic significance as defined by the East Prescott Historic District nomination form.

SURVEY AREA NAME: EAST PRESCOTT HISTORIC DIST.
 HISTORIC NAME: Home of Aanes Todd & Mata Dexter
 ADDRESS/LOCATION: 108-108½ N. Mt. Vernon St.
 CITY/TOWN: Prescott, AZ
 TAX PARCEL NUMBER: 114-05-66
 OWNER: Fred C. Jones
 OWNER ADDRESS: 3326 N. 3rd Ave., Phoenix, AZ 85013
 HISTORIC USE: Residence (duplex)
 PRESENT USE: Residence (duplex)
 BUILDING TYPE: Residence (duplex)
 STYLE: _____
 CONSTRUCTION DATE: 1941

COUNTY: Yavapai SURVEY SITE: _____
 USGS QUAD: Prescott
T14N R 2W S 34 / SW ¼ OF THE SW ¼



BRIEF DESCRIPTIVE STATEMENT:
 Two story frame duplex; rectangular plan; asymmetrical massing. Truncated hipped roof; exposed rafter tails; composition shingles; brick chimney pierces ridge. Bay window on 2nd floor with 8-pane fixed lite. Shed roof porch projects under bay window. It is (over)

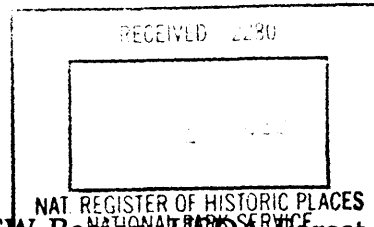
ALTERATIONS:
 None.

PHOTOGRAPHER: Alan Underwood
 DATE: 6/12/89 VIEW: W
 NEGATIVE NUMBER: 7

CONTEXT: RESIDENTIAL STREETScape X
 COMMERCIAL _____
 TOWN SQUARE _____
 CBD _____
 ISOLATED/RURAL _____

SKETCH MAP:

SURVEYOR: Evelyn Birmingham
 DATE: 6/21/89



Yavapai County:

National Forest Fire Lookouts in the SW Region, USDA Forest Service

Mt. Union Lookout Cabin, Prescott National Forest,

Bradshaw Ranger District

Demolished by fire

East Prescott Historic District

Severely altered
(See enclosed photographs)

226 North Pleasant Street

Substantial series of additions have been constructed which change appearance, integrity, massing, and roof lines. The total square feet of the additions triple the size of original structure.

308 East Goodwin Street

front facade remodel with new aluminum windows, some relocated from original openings, some new openings; new stucco; stairs added to west side.

306 North Alarcon

rear 2-story addition that is taller than original building; all new vinyl siding; aluminum windows; porch enlarged

316 North Alarcon

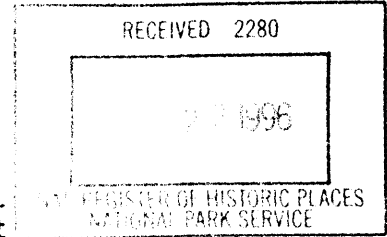
all siding replaced with wide, lapped cedar siding, including front gable; porch and porch pillars replaced; aluminum windows

Pine Crest Historic District

306 San Carlos

all siding replaced by T-111

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section _____ Page _____

Property at 226 North Pleasant Street
name of property
Yavapai County, Arizona
county and State
East Prescott Historic District

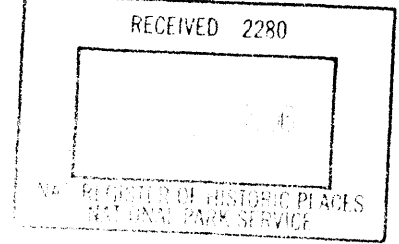
=====

Request for change in status due to severe alteration::

**226 North Pleasant Street
Prescott, Arizona
East Prescott Historic District**

Documentation has been provided to SHPO that this property has been severely altered by substantial additions that have changed the appearance, integrity, massing, and roof lines. The total square feet of the additions triple the size of the historic building. The Historic Sites Review Committee concurs with SHPO staff that the status of this property should be changed from contributor to non-contributor.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section _____ Page _____

Property at 308 East Goodwin Street
name of property
Yavapai County, Arizona
county and State
East Prescott Historic District

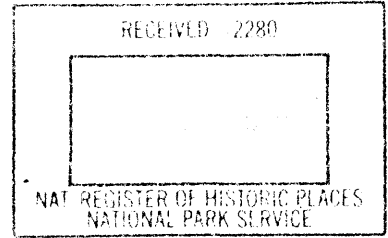
Request for change in status due to severe alteration::

**308 East Goodwin Street
Prescott, Arizona
East Prescott Historic District**

Documentation has been provided to SHPO that this property has been severely altered by a front facade remodel--new aluminum windows, some relocated from original openings, some new openings; new stucco; stairs added to west side. The Historic Sites Review Committee concurs with SHPO staff that the status of this property should be changed from contributor to non-contributor.

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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**



Section _____ Page _____ Property at 306 North Alarcon
name of property
Yavapai County, Arizona
county and State
East Prescott Historic District

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Request for change in status due to severe alteration::

**306 North Alarcon Street
Prescott, Arizona
East Prescott Historic District**

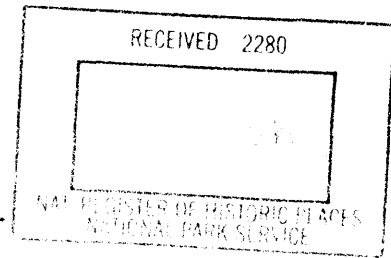
Documentation has been provided to SHPO that this property has been severely altered by a rear two-story addition that is taller than the original building; all new vinyl siding; aluminum windows; porch enlarged. The Historic Sites Review Committee concurs with SHPO staff that the status of this property should be changed from contributor to non-contributor.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section _____ Page _____

Property at 316 North Alarcon
name of property
Yavapai County, Arizona
county and State
East Prescott Historic District



Request for change in status due to severe alteration::

**316 North Alarcon Street
Prescott, Arizona
East Prescott Historic District**

Documentation has been provided to SHPO that this property has been severely altered by the fact that historic siding has been replaced with wide, lapped cedar siding, including front gable; porch and porch pillars are replaced; aluminum windows have replaced originals. The Historic Sites Review Committee concurs with SHPO staff that the status of this property should be changed from contributor to non-contributor.