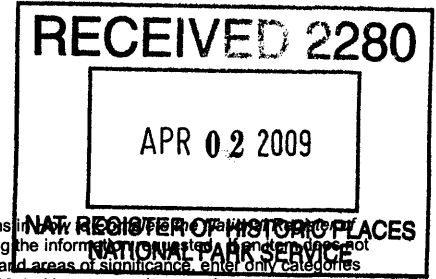


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

294



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *National Register of Historic Places Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 Snow, Arthur, House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 2949 Clyde Road N/A not for publication

city or town Moscow N/A vicinity

state Idaho code ID county Latah code 057 zip code 83843

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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.)

Kenneth C. Reid 31 March 09
Signature of certifying official/Title Date
KENNETH C. REID, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

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 certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 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): _____

X Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
SP [Signature] 5/5/09

Snow, Arthur, House
Name of Property

Moscow, Latah County, Idaho
City, County, and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>2</u>		Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register NA

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling
DOMESTIC/Secondary Structure

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY
AMERICAN Movements/
Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

foundation CONCRETE
walls BRICK; WOOD/Weatherboard
roof Composition shingle
other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Snow, Arthur, House
Name of Property

Moscow, Latah County, Idaho
City, County, and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" on all that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested Other State agency
- 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
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1918-1920

Significant Dates

1918, 1920

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Not known

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" on one or more lines for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" on all that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1918-1920

Significant Dates

1918, 1920

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Not known

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested Other State agency
- 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:

X State Historic Preservation Office

- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Snow, Arthur, House
Name of Property

Moscow, Latah County, Idaho
City, County, and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property Less than one

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/1 4/9/9/2/4/0 5/1/7/0/8/3/0 B 1 1/1/1/1 1/1/1/1/1
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
C 1 1/1/1/1 1/1/1/1/1 D 1 1/1/1/1 1/1/1/1/1

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The property is a trapezoid parcel, less than one acre in size, beginning at the intersection of U.S. Highway 95 and Clyde Road, then proceeding northeast along Clyde Road to the driveway located north of the garage (associated with the Snow House), then proceeding west along the line of the driveway to a point 10 feet past the west wall of the garage, then proceeding south to U.S. Highway 95, then proceeding east-northeast along U.S. Highway 95 to the point of beginning.

__ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes

The boundary encompasses the property historically associated with the house and garage.

__ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Suzanne Julin
organization Suzanne Julin, Public Historian date September 1, 2008
street & number 1001 E. Broadway-2 PMB 608 telephone 406/544-8606
city or town Missoula state MT zip code 59802

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

? **Continuation Sheets**

? **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and/or properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

? **Photographs:** Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

? **Additional items** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

name Steven J. and Ellen M. Potratz
street & number 2949 Clyde Road telephone 208/882-8461
city or town Moscow state ID zip code 83843

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 1

Name of Property Snow, Arthur, House
County and State Latah County, Idaho

Narrative Description

The Arthur Snow House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion C, as a significant example of a distinctive type or style. The Arthur Snow House is an excellent example of the Bungalow/Craftsman style of architecture in early twentieth century domestic buildings in Latah County, Idaho.

The Arthur Snow House is located in the Palouse Prairie, about two miles south of Moscow, Idaho and immediately west of U. S. Highway 95 on Clyde Road. The one and one-half story wood-frame Bungalow/Craftsman style house with brick veneer and wood siding was built in about 1918 to serve as a home for Arthur Snow and his family, as well as headquarters for his agricultural holdings in the area. The two-car brick garage, built about 1920, matches the house in architectural style and materials. The Snow House and garage retain most of their original exterior features and the interior of the house contains many original elements.

The Arthur Snow house and garage are located on what was originally a parcel of land about thirty-five acres in size. The house faces Clyde Road. The garage, which faces north, is located to the north and west of the house, and a cement walkway connects the two buildings. The surrounding property rises to the west and contains a number of farm outbuildings and the site of a large barn that burned in 2003. A row of trees lines the north side of the drive that leads to the garage; a windbreak appears to the south of the house. To the east, a thick grove of trees and shrubs planted by Arthur Snow obscures a view of Highway 95. The southern outskirts of Moscow are visible to the north. Part of the windbreak and additional outbuildings are located on a portion of the original property that has been sold; a trailer court has been established on this piece of the original property.

The Arthur Snow House is a side-gabled, one and one-half-story Bungalow/Craftsman style residence with full basement. The wood frame house is on a concrete foundation and features red brick veneer on the first level and lapped siding painted yellow on the upper level. Window trim is dark brown/black. The roof is covered in composition shingles, and a brick chimney emerges through the roof's eaves on the north side.

On the east-facing façade, the roof extends to cover a full-width porch. Wide concrete steps are framed at the ground level by brick wing walls with concrete coping that rise to the porch. The porch is skirted with red brick. Four square wooden piers sit upon square concrete bases atop brick pedestals and support the porch roof. The open rail porch has a simple balustrade. The porch deck is tongue and groove. The original paneled entry door with beveled glass windows is set slightly to the north of the porch's center. North of the door, a nine-over-one window is flanked by two narrower six-over-one windows; a ribbon of four, four-over-one windows is on the south end of the façade. A prominent front-gabled dormer is centered in the roof and carries four nine-light casement windows under decorative wood shingles. The dormer roof is highlighted by exposed rafter tails and decorative braces.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 2

Name of Property Snow, Arthur, House
County and State Latah County, Idaho

The house's north elevation reveals a second set of concrete steps leading to the porch. Basement windows have been replaced and enlarged to meet egress requirements. The exterior brick chimney is covered with vines and emerges through the broad eaves of the roof. Two nine-over-one windows frame the chimney on the ground floor, and a band of four, nine-over-one windows appears to the west. A one-story gabled extension that originally held a breakfast nook is on the west end of this wall and carries two six-over-one windows. On the second level, a closet window is to the east of the chimney, and two single and one pair of nine-over-one windows are to the west. The roof eaves feature decorative braces and a pendant appears under the apex of the gable; decorative braces also appear on the eaves of the one-story extension.

The west elevation holds a one-story, two-thirds width enclosed porch with horizontal lap siding. The entry door is aluminum and a ribbon of windows extends across the porch and around its sides. Two original doors provide access from the porch to the house. Replaced basement windows appear in the foundation. A small gabled dormer is centered in the roof and carries two six-over-one windows. The dormer is clad in shingles and decorative braces and exposed rafter ends accent its roof.

The south elevation of the house holds an original entry door under a simple shed roof near the west end. One rectangular six-over-one window is to the west of the entry; two similar windows are to its east. A band of four, smaller, four-over-one windows appears on the east end of the elevation. Replaced basement windows appear in the foundation. The upper lever mirrors its counterpart on the north side, except for the addition of a pair of six-over-one sitting slightly lower on the west end.

Except for the windows in the east façade dormer, which are original, all the first floor and upper level windows were replaced by aluminum clad wood frame Pella windows in 2007; however, they were designed to replicate the size and glazing of the originals. The enlargement of the basement windows was necessary to bring the house to code when extensive basement repairs were done after water damage. The windows are appropriate in materials and glazing and their modification does not affect the overall architectural integrity of the house.

The interior of the house has been updated in typical ways by a series of owners. The kitchen has been updated. The door that led from another small room (probably built as a parlor or music room) into an adjoining small bedroom has been sealed off, and the bedroom has been enlarged by the elimination of a hallway. A bathroom and a washroom/laundry room have been updated. Nonetheless, many original features remain. The brick fireplace remains in the living room; bookcases and columns between the living room and dining room had been removed but were rebuilt by the present owners from the original plans. Woodwork throughout the house remains intact. The staircase to the upper floor is original and rises from an area near the south entry door. The upper level holds the four original bedrooms and the bathroom as well as the "sunroom" in the east-facing dormer. All of the bedrooms have closets, and the front bedrooms have closet windows. The original nine-light casement windows in the sunroom open to the interior and retain some of the original glass panes. Overall, the house still retains its original bungalow character and feeling.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 7 Page 3

Name of Property Snow, Arthur, House
County and State Latah County, Idaho

Garage

The garage is located northwest of the house. The front-gabled building is wood frame clad in red-brown brick that matches the house, and rests on a concrete foundation. Wood shingles decorate the gables and exposed rafter ends highlight the broad eaves of the roof, which is covered in wood shingles. Two vertical wood, swing-up doors on the north-facing façade provide entrance to the garage. The west elevation has one, nine-light casement window on the south end. The east elevation features a trio of three, nine-light casement windows centered on the wall. On the south side, a modern entry door is located in the original doorway at the east end with another nine-light casement window to the west. A brick chimney rises from the peak of the roof. A cement walkway leads from the garage door to the door of the house's back porch.

Summary of Significance

The Arthur Snow House retains a high degree of integrity. The exterior of the house is very intact, with recent changes to the windows by the current owners made with care to retain the original appearance. The garage, which reflects the style and construction materials of the house, is also very intact. A modern entry door on the rear wall does not appreciably affect its integrity. Both buildings significantly represent the Bungalow/Craftsman style of architecture of the early twentieth century and are outstanding examples of the style in Latah County.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 1

Name of Property Snow, Arthur, House
County and State Latah County, Idaho

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Arthur Snow House is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at the local level under Criterion C, as a property that embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The Snow property is an excellent example of the Bungalow/Craftsman style that enjoyed wide popularity in the first two decades of the twentieth century and represents this style in Latah County.

Bungalow/Craftsman Style

The Bungalow/Craftsman Style in the United States evolved from the Arts and Crafts movement that began in England in the mid-1800s, the utilization and promotion of its principles by influential designers and architects in the development of the Craftsman style, and the application of the style in the design of mid-size and modest homes. The Arts and Crafts movement responded to the increasing industrialization of society by encouraging hand-made, well-designed furniture and decorative objects that would showcase the skills of the worker and encourage people to live with simple, individually produced objects. Around the turn of the twentieth century, Gustav Stickley, a furniture maker in New York, began producing works inspired by the Arts and Crafts movement. He named his furniture line Craftsman and expanded into designing textiles, fixtures, and other items which could provide a unified decorative motif and finally to the design of Craftsman houses. In 1901, Stickley founded *The Craftsman*, a magazine promoting the Arts and Crafts movement in America. *The Craftsman* was published for sixteen years and influenced house design and decoration across the country.¹ In designing Craftsman houses, Stickley emphasized simplicity, comfort, and use of materials that would help the house fit into its natural surroundings. House interiors featured open floor plans to encourage family life and socialization, built-in cabinets, shelves, and benches, groupings of windows to bring in natural light and provide views, and the liberal use of wood surfaces. Stickley's houses evoked a hand-crafted, simple, and durable quality that appealed to many Americans.²

Bungalows took their name from dwellings in India called *bangle* or *bangala*. The design of these one-story houses with low roofs to form verandahs was imitated by the British in building colonial dwellings in India, and spread to other parts of the British empire. The first bungalow built in England was constructed in 1869. When combined with the Craftsman style, the bungalow resulted in a stylish but compact home.

The popularity of the Bungalow/Craftsman style was at its height from 1910 to 1925.³ Craftsman style houses became particularly popular in California in the early twentieth century, due in large part to the work of Charles and Henry Greene. The Greene brothers practiced architecture in Pasadena and combined their interests in the nineteenth century Arts and Crafts Movement, Asian architecture, and hand-crafts to design their houses. Typically, these houses were one or one-and-one-half stories and featured dormers and the broad eaves, exposed rafters, decorative braces, and prominent porches; features that came to define Craftsman style. The Greene houses received wide attention and the style

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2

Name of Property Snow, Arthur, House
County and State Latah County, Idaho

began to spread throughout the country, encouraged by pattern books that allowed people to build small Craftsman homes—often called bungalows-- inexpensively and efficiently.

Companies such as The Hodgson Company, Aladdin Homes, Montgomery Ward and Sears, Roebuck and Company issued the plan books that allowed customers to purchase plans and materials for a wide variety of home types, including many Craftsman types. Although the Snow house appears to have been designed locally, the widespread availability of plans could have influenced that design; the façade of the Snow house, for example, bears a strong resemblance to the Sears model “Westly,” first featured in their catalogue in 1913.⁴

Early Twentieth Century Farm House Architecture in the Palouse

The architecture of the Palouse region of eastern Washington and northern Idaho differs significantly from other agricultural areas of the State of Idaho. The rich loess soils of the Palouse, the emergence of wheat as a dependable cash crop, and the trend to large-scale farming have fostered an unusually prosperous agricultural economy for most of the years since area’s initial settlement by non-Native American farmers in the 1870s. In the first two decades of the twentieth century in particular, area farmers profited from high wheat prices and advances in farm mechanization that allowed them to increase land holdings as well as production. As a result, many farm families were able to replace modest farm homes with more imposing, stylish, and modern dwellings; they were also able to purchase cars for personal use and provide garages to shelter them. The Snow House and garage illustrate this trend; their brick construction, in particular, speaks to the prosperity of the family and its agricultural enterprise.⁵

Snow Family Farm

The Snow family arrived in the Palouse from Kansas in the 1870s and took homesteads in the area. Born in 1872, Arthur Snow attended college at the University of Idaho and played football with the college’s first team in 1897. He farmed in cooperation with three cousins for a time and then started his own operation. He bought several pieces of property as well as the approximately thirty-five acre parcel that held his farmstead. Eventually Arthur Snow owned about 750 acres of farmland in the Palouse, and by 1918 he had constructed the house that became the Snow family home as well as the center of operations for his farming activities. He and his wife, Lella, had two children, Doris and Harold. Lella Snow was a hard-working farm wife who tended the garden and the chickens and raised raspberries which she sold from a roadside stand in order to save money for a piano for Doris. Arthur planted the grove of trees east of the house and the row of trees along the northern edge of the drive; he was also a very enthusiastic gardener. Besides wheat and other crops, he raised purebred cattle. In the early

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 3

Name of Property Snow, Arthur, House
County and State Latah County, Idaho

1930s, he was elected to the state legislature and went on to serve in seven sessions. After Lella's death in 1928, Arthur Snow remarried; he and his wife Zelma remained on the farm until Arthur's death in 1947. She moved into Moscow and worked as a seamstress at David's and Creighton's department stores until remarrying.⁶

Arthur Snow's granddaughter Susan visited him and her step-grandmother often while she was growing up, and considered the Snow house "a palace." Few farmhouses in the area were built of brick, and the plantings and lawn enhanced the house's appearance. The interior woodwork, the built-ins, and the relatively luxurious bathroom facilities also impressed the young girl.⁷

Susan Snow's father was Harold Snow, who was born in 1910. He began farming during the Great Depression, after graduating from Moscow High School and spending a year at the University of Idaho. He developed farm holdings near LaCrosse, Washington and made the transition from horses to mechanization. He moved onto the Clyde Road farmstead with his wife Vivian and his children Susan and Sherman after his father's death in 1947. Eventually Harold Snow expanded the farm holdings to about 1400 acres in the area south of Moscow, where he raised wheat and peas. He also owned a 2500 acre wheat ranch near LaCrosse, Washington and raised Hereford cattle. Like his father, Harold Snow served in the Idaho state legislature. He was also active in many civic and agricultural organizations. Harold Snow died in 1975.⁸

In 1962, Harold Snow sold the farmstead property to a local veterinarian, James "Doc" Lucas. In 1982, Lucas sold the portion of the property holding the house and garage to Ferrell Thompson. In 1987, Steven and Ellen Potratz bought a portion of the property from Thompson.⁹

Summary of Significance

The Arthur Snow House is an excellent example of Bungalow/Craftsman architecture in Latah County, Idaho and illustrates the ability of prosperous Palouse farmers to incorporate modern styles and conveniences in their domestic buildings. The buildings exhibit excellent interior integrity, and the interior of the house retains many of its original elements. The period of significance for the property is 1918-1920, beginning with the construction of the house and closing with the construction of the contributing garage.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 3

Name of Property Snow, Arthur, House
County and State Latah County, Idaho

1930s, he was elected to the state legislature and went on to serve in seven sessions. After Lella's death in 1928, Arthur Snow remarried; he and his wife Zelma remained on the farm until Arthur's death in 1947. She moved into Moscow and worked as a seamstress at David's and Creighton's department stores until remarrying.⁶

Arthur Snow's granddaughter Susan visited him and her step-grandmother often while she was growing up, and considered the Snow house "a palace." Few farmhouses in the area were built of brick, and the plantings and lawn enhanced the house's appearance. The interior woodwork, the built-ins, and the relatively luxurious bathroom facilities also impressed the young girl.⁷

Susan Snow's father was Harold Snow, who was born in 1910. He began farming during the Great Depression, after graduating from Moscow High School and spending a year at the University of Idaho. He developed farm holdings near LaCrosse, Washington and made the transition from horses to mechanization. He moved onto the Clyde Road farmstead with his wife Vivian and his children Susan and Sherman after his father's death in 1947. Eventually Harold Snow expanded the farm holdings to about 1400 acres in the area south of Moscow, where he raised wheat and peas. He also owned a 2500 acre wheat ranch near LaCrosse, Washington and raised Hereford cattle. Like his father, Harold Snow served in the Idaho state legislature. He was also active in many civic and agricultural organizations. Harold Snow died in 1975.⁸

In 1962, Harold Snow sold the farmstead property to a local veterinarian, James "Doc" Lucas. In 1982, Lucas sold the portion of the property holding the house and garage to Ferrell Thompson. In 1987, Steven and Ellen Potratz bought a portion of the property from Thompson.⁹

Summary of Significance

The Arthur Snow House is an excellent example of Bungalow/Craftsman architecture in Latah County, Idaho and illustrates the ability of prosperous Palouse farmers to incorporate modern styles and conveniences in their domestic buildings. The buildings exhibit excellent interior integrity, and the interior of the house retains many of its original elements. The period of significance for the property is 1918-1920, beginning with the construction of the house and closing with the construction of the contributing garage.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

Name of Property Snow, Arthur, House
County and State Latah County, Idaho

ENDNOTES

1. *Gustav Stickley Craftsman Homes: Mission-Style Homes and Furnishings of the American Arts and Crafts Movement*, forward by Nancy Strathern (Gramercy Books, 1995), xi-xii.
2. *Gustav Stickley Craftsman Homes*, xii, 9-10.
3. Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Houses* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984), 452-454; Robert Winter, *American Bungalow Style* (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1996), 13; Jane Powell and Linda Svendsen, *Bungalow Details: Interior* (Salt Lake City: Gibbs Smith, Publisher, 2006), 12-13.
4. Katharine Cole Stevenson and H. Ward Jandl, *Houses By Mail: A Guide To Houses from Sears, Roebuck and Company* (Washington, D. C.: The Preservation Press, 1986), 19, 113.
5. Suzanne Julin, Preparer, "Historic Agricultural Properties of Latah County, Idaho, 1855-1955," National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Document Form, n.d. [2007], E/2-3, 5-8, F/1-3.
6. Interview with Susan Snow Flack by Suzanne Julin, May 29, 2008; "Arthur Snow, 75, Dies Here," *Moscow Daily Idahoian*, October 28, 1947; *History of Idaho: Personal and Family Histories* Vol. III (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., 1959), 220.
7. Interview with Susan Snow Flack.
8. Interview with Susan Snow Flack; "Harold Snow dies at 64," unidentified newspaper article, July 28, 1975, Gen/Bio Files, S-58, Latah County Historical Society Museum, Moscow, Idaho.
9. L. Bennett and S. Emerson, "Arthur Snow Farm," Idaho Historic Sites Inventory Form ISHI #57-13692, November 3, 2004

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 1

Name of Property Snow, Arthur, House
County and State Latah County, Idaho

Major Bibliographical References

“Arthur Snow, 75, Dies Here,” *Moscow Daily Idahoian*, October 28, 1947.

Bennett, L. and S. Emerson. “Arthur Snow Farm.” Idaho Historic Sites Inventory Form #57-13692.
November 3, 2004.

Flack, Susan Snow. Interviewed by Suzanne Julin. May 29, 2008.

*Gustav Stickley Craftsman Homes: Mission-Style Homes and Furnishings of the American Arts and
Crafts Movement*. Forward by Nancy Strathearn. New York: Gramercy Books, 1995.

“Harold Snow Dies at 64.” Unidentified newspaper clipping. Gen/Bio Files, S-58, Latah County Historical
Society Museum, Moscow, Idaho.

History of Idaho: Personal and Family Histories. Volume III. (New York: Lewis Historical Publishing
Company, Inc., 1959.

Julin, Suzanne, preparer. “Historic Agricultural Properties of Latah County, Idaho, 1855-1955.”
National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Document Form, n.d. [2007].

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1984.

Powell, Jane and Linda Svendsen. *Bungalow Details: Interior*. Salt Lake City: Gibbs Smith, Publisher,
2006.

Stevenson, Katherine Cole and H. Ward Jandl, *Houses by Mail: A Guide to Houses from Sears, Roebuck
and Company*. Washington, D. C.: The Preservation Press, 1986.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 1

Name of Property Snow, Arthur, House
County and State Latah County, Idaho

Photographs

Arthur Snow House

Latah County, Idaho

Photographs taken by Suzanne Julin

May 27, 2008

Negatives on file at the Idaho State Historic Preservation Office

1. Snow, Arthur, House and Garage
Facing West
2. Snow, Arthur, House
Facing West
3. Snow, Arthur, House
Facing Southwest
4. Snow, Arthur, House
Facing Southeast
5. Snow, Arthur, House
Facing North
6. Snow, Arthur, Garage
Facing South
7. Snow, Arthur, Garage
Facing South

Snow, Arthur, House and Garage



Moscow, Latah County, Idaho

Not to Scale

Photograph Vantage Points ○

