NPS Form 10-900 (Rev. 10-90)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM



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.

1165

1. Name of Property

historic name <u>Randall, Alfred Jason, Property</u>

other names/site number <u>Mary Ellen Randall Home / SHPO Survey Site 14</u>

2. Location				
street & number	<u>No address</u>			not for publication
city or town ⁻	Pine			vicinity
state Arizona	code	AZ county G	ila	zip code 85544

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this $\underline{\times}$ 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 $\underline{\times}$ meets ______ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ______ nationally ______ statewide $\underline{\times}$ locally. (______ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official

ARIZONA STATE PARKS

State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

4. National Park Service Certification	A A
<pre>I, hereby certify that this property is</pre>	<u>Boal 9/29/00</u>
(IIII (IIII)) /	
	Ann
	Signature of Keeper Date of Action
5. Classification	
Ownership of Property (Check as many box	
X 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	
ContributingNoncontributing4	
Number of contributing resources previou Register <u>0</u>	isly listed in the National
Name of related multiple property listing of a multiple property listing.) N/A	ng (Enter "N/A" if property is not part
6. Function or Use	
Historic Functions (Enter categories fro	om instructions) Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
agriculture/subsistence	<u>storage</u> animal facility
	agricultural outbuilding

Cat:	Current Functions (Enter cate	egorie Sub:	s from instructions)
	commerce/trade		restaurant
			specialty store
_			
ف	agriculture/subsistence		storage
-	······································		animal facility
-			agricultural outbuilding
-			
7. Descript	tion		
	ral Classification (Enter ca [.] stvle	tegor	les from instructions)
	ftsman Bungalow Style influe	nce	
<u>01 a.</u>	resman bungarow beyre intrue.	<u></u>	
	(Enter categories from instr	uction	ns)
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wal.		yaceu	metar
War	<u>#00%_ptaun</u>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
oth	er brick		
See contin	n one or more continuation s uation sheet.	heets	•)
	nt of Significance		
Applicable criteria q		(Mark	"x" in one or more boxes for the al Register listing)
_ <u>X</u>	A Property is associated w contribution to the bro		vents that have made a significant tterns of our history.
<u>_x</u> :	B Property is associated w our past.	ith tl	he lives of persons significant in
<u> </u>	period, or method of con master, or possesses hi	struc gh ar uishal	tive characteristics of a type, tion or represents the work of a tistic values, or represents a ble entity whose components lack
		is la	ikely to yield information important
Criteria C	onsiderations (Mark "X" in a	ll the	e boxes that apply.)
	a owned by a religious in	stitu	tion or used for religious purposes.
······	b removed from its origin	al lo	
	c a birthplace or a grave		
	d a cemetery.		
	e a reconstructed buildin		ject, or structure.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	f a commemorative propert		
	g less than 50 years of a past 50 years.	ige or	achieved significance within the

Areas	of Significance (Enter	categories from instruct:	ions)
	Exploration/ Settlement	~ ~ <u>~</u>	
	Social History		
Period of Significan	ce <u>1882-1950</u>	Significant Dates	s <u>1933</u>
Significant Person			<u></u>
(Complete if Criteri	on B is marked above)	<u>Randall, Alfred Jason</u> <u>Randall, Walter John</u>	
		Randall, George W. & Mar	y Ellen
Cultural Affiliation			
	<u>Alfred Jason Randall</u> George W. & Mary Ellen	Randall	
one or more continua	See cont	tinuation sheet.	
9. Major Bibliograph			
	icles, and other source sheets.)	es used in preparing this this this the state of the stat	
Previous documentati	on on file (NPS)		
		l listing (36 CFR 67) has	been
previously liste previously deter designated a Nat	d in the National Regis mined eligible by the 1 mional Historic Landmark	ster National Register	
recorded by Hist	oric American Buildings oric American Engineer:	ster National Register k s Survey # ing Record #	
Primary Location of	Additional Data		
State Historic F Other State agen	Preservation Office		
Federal agency	-		
Other State agency Federal agency Local government University			
<u>X</u> Other			
Name of repository:	Michael F. Anderson		

10. Geographical Data				
Acreage of Property <u>1.96</u>				
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)				
Zone Easting Northing Zone East 1 12 458260 3804900 3 2 4	ing Northing 			
See continuation sheet.				
Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundar continuation sheet.)	ies of the property on a			
Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundarie continuation sheet.)	es were selected on a			
11. Form Prepared By				
name/title Michael F. Anderson, Ph.D.				
organization	date <u>05 February 2000</u>			
street & number <u>HCR 1, Box 1216</u>	telephone <u>(520) 476-4597</u>			
city or town <u>Strawberry</u> s	state <u>AZ</u> zip code <u>85544</u>			
Property Owner				
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)				
name <u>Mule Shoe X Cattle Company</u> (Robert & Sall	y Randall, officers)			
street & number <u>P.O. Box 185</u>	telephone <u>(520)476-3632</u>			
city or town <u>Pine</u>	state <u>AZ</u> zip code <u>85544</u>			

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Narrative Description

The Alfred Jason Randall property is located in the center of Pine, Arizona on the east side of the main street (State Highway 87). Elevations of the historic segments of Pine range from 5,350 to 5,450 feet, with the Randall property resting at 5,370 feet. Native vegetation throughout Pine Valley is primarily ponderosa pine, emery and live oak, and manzanita--typical of today's ponderosa forests that have been logged at least once and have not experienced fire for more than a century. Riparian growth along intermittent Pine Creek immediately to the east of the nominated property is also representative of central Arizona streams at this elevation, consisting mostly of cottonwoods, willow, sycamore, and tall grasses. This riparian growth, masked by light stands of pine, forms a backdrop to several of the properties along the east side of main street. The 1.96-acre property also exhibits vegetation planted by many of the early Mormon pioneers, most notably a row of box elders along the old irrigation ditch that once ran north to south along the front (west side) of the entire lot, but also spruce, Arizona Walnut, and poplars planted beside and behind the home. The majority of main street buildings are modern, but the Randall property retains its integrity in terms of location, design, materials, and association.

Contributing (C) and Noncontributing (N) Buildings

Inventory:	#1C:	main house
_	2C:	root cellar
	3C :	barn
	4C :	shed/bunkhouse
	5 N :	guest house
	6N:	nursery building
	7 N :	carport

The west elevation of the main house (#1C) is 30 feet east of the shoulder of Highway 87 on the northwest side of the property. It is a one-story building with full attic and no basement. The historic portion of the home, completed in 1933, measures 40'7"

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north to south by 33'6" east to west. More recent additions are an attached sun room on the south side, and an attached kitchen on the east side.

The low and, for the most part, buried foundation consists only of wood and concrete footings. Exterior walls on the northeast and north sides envelope a log cabin, built by Alfred Jason Randall in 1881-82. The remainder of the walls are balloon frame (some containing adobe brick and rebar for strength) with bevel wood siding. The asphalt-shingle, gable roof has slight eaves with rafter ends trimmed in 2" x 4" boards. The original log-cabin chimney on the north side is cut off at the roof line and covered in stucco; inside, the fireplace has been walled over. Another (brick) chimney on the east-side kitchen addition extends ten feet above the roof line, but this fireplace has also been walled over inside.

Interviews with family descendants and long-time local residents indicate that the home has the same overall appearance as in the 1930s. Materials and workmanship of the two additions are so similar to the original building that many locals believe they are original. The building has been continually occupied since construction, and following major renovations in April-October 1998, is in good to excellent condition. Renovations consisted of replacing much of the beveled wood siding with identical boards on the north, east, and south side exterior walls; rebuilding and finishing existing interior walls; shoring up the north side foundation footings; removing an 8'6" x 7' modern addition on the northeast corner; and painting the entire home in white (the historic color) with green trim.

The west (front) elevation includes a porch measuring 22' 6" x 6'0", covered by a gabled roof. The original porch was of board planks, replaced after 1956 with "cowboy concrete," described as a more solid concrete mixture, amber in color, with horseshoes and perhaps other scrap metal used as rebar. The front entrance doorway beneath the porch is original, with a modern, 75" x 34" door with glass panes fronted by a modern screen door. The doorway

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is flanked my two, 1/1, double-hung windows measuring 54" high by 35" wide. Each window has two false, board-and-batten shutters with a single diamond cut near the top of each. Another original doorway measuring 76.5" x 30.5" faces north from beneath the porch wall and is also fronted with a modern screen door. The south half of the west elevation contains two original, 6/6, double-hung windows with the original glass. These windows measure 59.5" high by 32.5" wide and are flanked by the same false shutters ascribed to the porch windows. Note that unless otherwise noted, all of the doors and windows of the six described buildings are trimmed with plain, 1" x 4" boards, and all window sills are plain 2" x 4" boards.

The south elevation has a sun (or Arizona) room that was added roughly in the center of the exterior wall at an unknown date, but possibly during the historic period. It measures 16'7" east to west and extends about eight feet south from the original exterior wall with its own shed roof and 6" eaves. The sun room has three windows on its west side; two windows, a doorway, then three more windows west to east on its south side; and three windows on its east side. All windows are tightly set side by side with room only for $1/4" \times 2"$ trim. Each contains eight panes of glass fronted by screens, and measure 44" high by 27" wide. The doorway appears original. The door is modern, measures 79" x 29.5", and is fronted by a modern, wrought-iron, screen door. There is one original, 6/6, double-hung window with its original glass west of the sun room, approximately 5 feet from the home's southwest corner. There are no windows on the south elevation east of the sun room.

The east elevation includes the 30' long by 8'2" wide kitchen addition, extending from a point 10'7" from the southeast corner to the northeast corner of the original home. This is a later addition than the sun room and probably dates to the last 30 years. Running south to north it contains a window, an 80" x 36" modern flush-panel door, a window, a brick chimney, and two side by side windows. All four windows are 1/1 and double-hung, measuring 47" high by 29" wide with slight variations. The brick chimney has a five-foot wide base, then tapers as it extends above the roof line.

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The original portion of the east elevation contains side by side casement windows 6'6" from the southeast corner of the home. Each has 4 panes of glass (1/1/1/1). Together they measure 59" high by 48" wide, and are fronted by a single screen.

The north elevation has an $80" \times 36"$ modern flush-panel door near the northeast corner that enters into the kitchen addition. Running west, there are side by side, single-pane, casement windows flanked by false shutters similar to those on the front porch but smaller. The two windows together measure 30.5" high by 54" wide, open to the outside, and have an interior screen. The original log home chimney mentioned earlier is cut off at the roof line just west of the roof ridge. A 1/1, double-hung window measuring 54" high by 28" wide is west of the chimney.

The home's interior was modified in 1998 with conversion from a residence to a restaurant ("The Randall House"), although most of the original floor plan was retained. The porch door, still the main entrance, opens to restaurant counter and table space in what was once the living room (and before that, the log cabin). The southwest corner of this room is exposed and enclosed in glass to display a small section of the original southwest corner of the hand-hewn log cabin. The original bedroom south of this room (now a dining room) was preserved along with the interior fireplace (no longer functional). A segment of its south wall was exposed and glassed in to reveal the adobe brick and rail rebar used by the original builders to strengthen the framing. Another bedroom at the southeast corner and the sun room are also preserved much as they were, both serving as dining rooms. More significant changes were made to the northeast corner of the interior which was modified to serve the needs of a restaurant kitchen. The owners of the property and of the restaurant performed these alterations and those noted for the outside of the home in a manner sensitive to the historic appearance.

Contributing outbuildings consist of the root cellar immediately east of the main house, the storage shed (formerly a bunkhouse), and the barn, all of which appear to date to the property's log-

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cabin period, 1881-1931. The root cellar (#2C) is 20' east to west by 14'4" north to south. It is dug approximately six feet into the ground, and a portion, at least, is lined with concrete. Concrete steps lead down to the cellar floor from the one, 75" high by 32" wide, board-and-batten door on the south side. Above ground, there is a low, stacked-stone foundation topped by crude masonry walls irregularly 32" to 40" high. Upper portions of the walls are 1" x 12" boards nailed vertically to a crude frame, leaving plenty of unintentional ventilation space between boards. The gable roof is covered in dilapidated corrugated metal over original wood shake shingles. There are 1' high by 4' long, screened, ventilation windows set roughly center in the north and south walls. The structure is in poor to fair condition, and is currently used for storage.

The former bunkhouse (#4C), now used as a storage shed, measures 18'5" east to west by 12'3" north to south. It is close to the north property line, roughly midway between the west and east The foundation appears to be part concrete, part boundaries. wooden piers, and part bare earth. Walls are vertical board-andbatten. The gable roof has 12" eaves with exposed rafter ends and is covered with corrugated metal. There is a 76" x 29", threepanel door on the west side, the top panel consisting of a single pane of glass measuring 20" high by 24" wide. The west elevation also contains two, single-pane, side by side windows, together measuring 36" high by 30" wide. The south elevation has a boardand-batten double door measuring 80" x 53". There are no openings on the north and east elevations. The gable roof extends four feet over the west (front) elevation with decorative, triangular trellises on each side. The old, weathered bunkhouse is in fair condition, and was recently painted white with green trim to match the main house, quest house, and nursery building.

The barn (#3C) is located near the rear of the property, with a metal fence extending from its sides to help enclose the eastern quarter of the property as a horse corral. It measures 46' north to south and approximately 30' east to west, the easternmost twelve feet along the entire length (east elevation) serving as a covered

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crib area for livestock. The foundation is of stacked stone, wood footings, and bare earth. Walls are of various size wood planks (most 1" x 6" or 1" x 12") nailed vertically onto an interior frame, and are mostly covered by modern particle board siding. The gable roof is longer on the east side to cover the open livestock crib, and is covered with corrugated metal. A 10' x 16' shed with shed roof is attached to the north side of the west elevation and appears old, but not as old as the barn. A clearly modern, incomplete, concrete block addition with shed roof is attached to the north elevation. The interior is open (no loft) and at present contains only bales of hay. Overall, the barn is in fair condition.

Noncontributing buildings consist of the quest house, nursery building, and a carport. The guest house (#5N) just northeast of the main house was built ca. 1975-1985 as a garage and converted to its present use about 1990. It measures 22' east to west by 16'2" north to south and rests on a concrete pad foundation. Walls are balloon frame with bevel wood siding of 1" x 8" planks. The gable roof is covered with asphalt shingles. Eaves on the north, south, and east sides measure 12" with rafter ends trimmed in 2" x 4" boards. The south side of the roof extends 6'6" beyond the west elevation, helping to form a second gable roof that covers a 9' north to south by 6' east to west, concrete-pad porch. The west elevation includes a sliding-glass window measuring 46" x 46". It also has an 80" x 35" door with a 30" high by 22" wide, screened, sliding glass window. The south and east elevations also contain one, 46" x 46", sliding-glass window each. The north elevation facing the adjacent post office parking lot has no openings. The quest house is in good condition.

The nursery building (#6N) is another recent construction, in good to excellent condition. It has a concrete block foundation, frame walls sheathed in bevel plastic siding with wood trim, and gable roof covered with asphalt shingles. Eaves extend about 18" on the south, east, and west sides, with rafter ends trimmed by 2" x 4" boards. There is a 10' east to west by 9' north to south, shed roof with asphalt shingles extending north from the north elevation

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to cover a 9'8" x 7'8" concrete pad. The north elevation has a 79" x 35" modern flush panel door. The west elevation includes a large, board-and-batten, double door measuring 7' high by 6' wide, and a 46" x 46", sliding-glass window. The east elevation has a 79" x 35", modern flush panel door. The building measures 16' north to south by 10'3" east to west.

The carport (#7N) immediately east of the root cellar is also recent and in good to excellent condition. It has an asphalt pad measuring approximately 24' north to south by 12' east to west that is covered by a gable roof with asphalt shingles. Rafter ends trimmed by 2" x 4" boards. The roof is supported by six, 4" x 6" wood posts with cross boards connecting the two north side posts.

The property has extensive concrete walkways and metal, wood, and plastic fences that serve the corral, restaurant, and plant nursery, but none date to the historic period. The single exception noted is the concrete walkway leading from Highway 87 to the front porch of the main house.

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Statement of Significance

The Alfred Jason Randall property has local significance under Criterion A and B for its 120-year association with the development of Pine and with three generations of the Randall Family (early settlers of Pine, Arizona), namely, Alfred Jason Randall (1845-1907), his son Walter John Randall (1875-1967), and Walter's son and daughter-in-law, George Walter (1906-1983) and Mary Ellen Campbell Randall (1905-1998). These Pine residents and their children continuously occupied the property from 1879 through 1998. The property also exhibits local significance under Criterion C as an example of the vernacular architecture common to Pine's second phase of development circa 1900-1930.

Criteria A and B

European-American settlement of Northern Gila County began in the mid-1870s with an influx of prospectors, cattlemen, and others to the Payson region following General George Crook's tentative subjugation of the Tonto Apaches. Several families, including the John Pleasant Hough Family, settled in what would become Pine by In 1876, Mormon authorities who had located communities 1878. along the Little Colorado River sent several residents to scout the Tonto Basin for colonization prospects. These men turned in a negative report, but were followed by another Mormon scouting party from Washington County, Utah. Alfred Jason Randall was among these handful of men to arrive at the confluence of the East Verde River and Pine Creek in September 1877 to found Mazatzal City. He returned to the nascent community the following year with a herd of cattle stamped with a Muleshoe X, a brand symbolic of the Randall Family's association with the region to the present day.

In 1879, Rial Allen (who would become the first bishop of the Pine Ward) and Alfred Randall rode north from Mazatzal City along Pine Creek to Pine Valley (about 15 miles) and purchased squatter's rights along the then perennial stream from two early residents, Henry Siddles and "Old Man" Bunch. Randall reportedly paid \$300 in

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cattle for his parcel and the Siddles blacksmith shop. This purchase marked the beginning of organized development of the Mormon community that was called "Pine Creek" in the 1880 census, but has been known since as Pine. Early lot assignments indicate that Alfred Randall's 1879 purchase included what would become the very center of the Pine community, ranging from the south boundary of the nominated property northward as far as the present Payson Concrete building, on both sides of main street.

Alfred Randall's wife, Ruth Campkin (1845-1929), and their five children--including six-year-old Walter John--moved Harrisburg, Utah to Pine via Lees Ferry in October 1881. from They spent their first winter in wagon boxes near the blacksmith shop before Alfred completed a two-room cabin in early spring 1882. This is the cabin that is buried today within the walls of the nominated property's main house. It would remain the family home for the next 50 years while Alfred and Ruth raised their nine children. Alfred died in a freighting accident in 1907, but during his 28 years at Pine became one of the small town's leading Aside from presiding as the patriarch of the Pine citizens. Randall Family, he was one of the more active of half a dozen local cattlemen and likely built the nominated bunkhouse (#4C) and barn (#3C) himself. Ruth was of course equally busy raising a large family, household duties, tending a garden, and preserving foods for the winter season, thus it is also likely that Alfred built the contributing root cellar (#2C). Alfred also kept busy farming and freighting, served as second counselor to Bishop Rial Allen, and helped hold the community together as presiding elder during 1892-1900 after the Pine Ward was dissolved and the town lost 35 percent of its population in a mass emigration in 1890.

Walter John Randall was the fifth child of Alfred and Ruth. He moved to Pine with his family in 1881 and spent that first winter in the wagons before the cabin was completed in early 1882. His primary responsibility as a boy was tending dairy cattle, but he also helped his father clear land for farming and assisted with household chores. By age 17 he had assumed more responsibility for NPS Form 10-900-a OMB No. 1024-0018 (8-86) United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet Section <u>8</u> Page <u>3</u> <u>Randall, Alfred Jason, Property</u> name of property <u>Gila County, Arizona</u> county and State

his father's ranching business, helping with roundups throughout northern Gila County and cattle drives north to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad towns and south to Tempe. He started to run his own cattle in 1896. He moved out of the family cabin within a few months of his marriage to Martha Florence Fuller in July 1897, and bought a home from the Fullers (the Lee Hunsaker residence) on the north side of town. During the early to middle 1900s he raised goats for a few years (until the nascent U.S. Forest Service eliminated sheep and goats from nearby national forests), but cattle ranching otherwise remained his principal business. Walter and Martha matched their parent's efforts to populate the region by raising another nine Randall children.

Walter was perhaps the most prominent among contemporary Pine residents during his long lifetime. He served as a member of the Arizona House of Representatives during the Eleventh Legislature in 1933, was a leader in the Arizona Cattlemen's Association, and a good friend of Arizona Senators Carl Hayden, Henry Ashurst, and Ralph Cameron. His success as a central Arizona cattleman was evidenced by his earnings: some \$40,000 - \$50,000 per year through good times, depression, war, drought, and natural disasters. In the mid-1950s he sold 23,000 acres of the Randall Brothers ranch (the portion west of the Verde River in Bloody Basin) for nearly \$500,000, retaining private lands and grazing permits east of the river as well as the Muleshoe X brand for his son and partner, George Walter Randall. He died in 1967 at 91 years of age while visiting relatives at St. George, Utah.

George Walter Randall, born 7 November 1906, was the fourth child of Walter and Martha Randall and active in his father's cattle business from a young age. He was also a longtime, influential member of the Arizona Cattlemen's Association, president of the Pine Water Association, and member of the Pine School Board. Mary Ellen Campbell came west from Virginia with her family in 1912, settling in California then Picacho, Arizona where the family took up a homestead. She attended the University of California and received a Masters Degree in Mathematics from the University of Arizona. She relocated to Pine in her brother's Hupmobile, driving

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the old military roads linking Globe, Roosevelt, and the Tonto Basin to teach at the community's short-lived high school in the 1931 and 1932 school years. In her own words, she "married the first cowboy I met," who happened to be George Walter Randall, in November 1932. Her teaching career ended soon after the wedding, as Mary Ellen (an accomplished horsewoman before reaching Pine) joined her husband in the family cattle business. During 50 years of marriage, the couple raised three children--George C., Robert, and Fred--and remained at center stage in the community's social and business life.

George and Mary Ellen built the house that is the centerpiece of this nomination immediately following their marriage, and lived in it together for the following half century. The couple apparently tore down wood-frame and adobe additions to the original log cabin that had been built to accommodate the large Alfred Randall Family, but retained the cabin's hand-hewn, pine-log walls that remain within the home's northwest quarter. Some of the adobe (an unusual building material in Pine) was used to strengthen the wood framing in the remainder of the home. After George's death in 1983, Mary Ellen lived here alone but well-visited until her own death in January 1998. The property now belongs to the Muleshoe X Cattle Company, officers of which include Robert Randall, great grandson of Alfred Jason, and his wife Sally Wingfield Randall. Robert and Sally continue the family tradition as active, influential members of Northern Gila County's business community.

The nominated property is also significant as a key component in Pine's historical town center, carved from the original tract purchased by Alfred Jason Randall. The two homes north of the nominated property, built by Bert (1920) and Frank (1901) Randall, and the town's community center across the street containing the original Mormon chapel (1914), cultural hall (1931), and stone school house (1945), all appear much as they did during the historical period. These properties together afford the clearest glimpse of how the town's historic landscape appeared before the construction of State Highway 87 accelerated town growth and modern buildings.

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Criterion C

The Alfred Jason Randall home (#1C) is considered locally significant as an example of the second phase of construction in Pine that followed the log-cabin period circa 1900. This phase arrived after Pine's population stabilized at about one hundred and more prominent residents gained somewhat greater affluence through twenty years of cattle ranching and thrift. The nominated home is one of half a dozen or more of the early residences in town that are considered vernacular, but reflect influences of the Craftsman Bungalow Style and architectural plans found in mail order catalogs of the early twentieth century. In this instance, one recognizes the one-and-a-half-story, L-shaped appearance common in the United States at this time, and the partial, gable-roofed front porch typical of the Craftsman Bungalow Style.

United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES CONTINUATION SHEET

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county and State

9. Bibliography

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- Arizona State Historic Preservation Office. "Historic Resources Inventory of Pine, Arizona," by Johns & Strittmatter Inc. February 1996.
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- Frazin-O'Connor, Barbara. Conversations with Michael F. Anderson. Handwritten notes. 21 December 1999 and 14 January 2000.
- Laird, Dawna J. and Kay D. Shaw. Memories: W.J and Martha F. Randall. Chandler, Arizona: Arizonan Printing & Graphics, 1988.
- O'Connor, Pat. Conversation with Michael F. Anderson. Handwritten notes. 14 January 2000.
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- Randall, Sally. Conversation with Michael F. Anderson. Handwritten notes. 13 January 2000.

10. Verbal Boundary Description

The historic property is located in Township 12 North, Range 8 East, Section 36, Northeast Quarter (Tax ID #301 20 013 A) and is indicated on the Pine, Arizona Quadrangle. It is bounded by the U.S. Post Office property on the north, State Highway 87 on the west, an unnamed dirt road fronting a trailer park on the south, and a corral fence on the east. It is in the shape of a rectangle, the greater length running east and west.

Boundary Justification

The described boundaries measuring 1.96 acres are a large part of the historic parcel on which the A.J. Randall home and outbuildings were constructed. The earlier parcel probably extended to Pine Creek, another 50 yards to the east, but that segment is now owned by others and contains only noncontributing structures.



(X) = photo number



PINE, ARIZONA, PROPERTY DIVISION