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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

JAN 08 2004

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 an item does not apply to the property being nominated, 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 Standifird, Aquilla, House

other name/site number Cash Brimhall House

2. Location

street & number: 306 S. Main Street not for publication
city/town: Taylor vicinity
state: Arizona code: AZ county: Navajo code: 017 zip code: 85939

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. See continuation sheet for additional comments).

James W. Sanner, ASSTPO 26 JANUARY 2004
Signature of certifying official Date

ARIZONA STATE PARKS
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

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): _____

[Signature] Signature of the Keeper
Edson H. Beall
3/10/04 Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property Category of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

(Check only one box)

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

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
5	2	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
5	2	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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC/ Secondary Structure

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/ Agricultural Outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/ Single Dwelling

DOMESTIC/ Secondary Structure

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/ Agricultural Outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification

OTHER

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE/Sandstone

walls STONE/ Sandstone

roof METAL/Steel

other Wood

Stucco

Narrative Description

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes 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" in all the boxes 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 a 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.)

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.
- 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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1890
1924

Significant Dates

1890
1924

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Willis Brothers

Primary Location of Additional Data:

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

Name of Repository:

Standifird, Aquilla, House
Name of Property

Navajo County, Arizona
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	<u>12</u>	<u>583500</u>	<u>3813400</u>	3	—	—
2	—	—	—	4	—	—

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Robert G. Graham, AIA, Principal Architect

organization Metropolis Design Group LLC date July, 2002

street & number 2601 N. 3rd St #308 telephone (602) 274-9777

city or town Phoenix state: AZ zip code 85004

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 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

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO)

name _____

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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 instruction, 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 Division, National Park Service, P. O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Standifird, Aquilla, House
Navajo County, AZ

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY

The Aquilla Standifird House is a one-and-one-half story farmhouse built in the Hall-and-Parlor folk house tradition. The Standifird House faces east toward Main Street (Arizona Route 77) in the south side of Taylor, Arizona. The house is sited on a largely intact one-acre subsistence farming parcel that includes a stuccoed Root Cellar/Shed, a wooden Barn, a stone Shop, a wooden Outhouse, and a modern manufactured home. The original 1890 house has an "L" shaped footprint with a side-gabled roof over the two-story, hall-and-parlor formed front. The roof breaks and continues as a shed over the back ell. A one-story shed-roofed addition made in 1924 wraps the south and west sides of the house. A later bath and storage addition was made to the back of the ell. The Storage/Root Cellar is immediately to the rear of the House and has a stuccoed wood frame structure over a stone cellar. Along the south property line are the rectangular stone Shop and the simple wooden Barn and Outhouse. The modern home occupies the northwest quarter of the site. The house and grounds retain remarkable integrity with a small addition to the house and the addition of the adjacent manufactured home being the only major alterations after 1924. The house has long been associated in Taylor with the Standifird family and is locally known as the Standifird House.

DESCRIPTION

The Aquilla Standifird House is located on the west side of the north-south Main Street (Arizona Route 77) in the south end of Taylor, Arizona. The present site measures about 250 feet wide and 190 feet long, although surrounding farmlands were once associated with the property. The site is terraced about three feet above Main Street, supported by a fieldstone retaining wall topped by a rail fence. Main Street itself is paved with a curb, gutter, and sidewalk, but these improvements are modern. The Standifird House is placed near the northeast corner of the site facing Main Street, with the Storage/Root Cellar immediately behind. A number of mature trees are near the House and the Shop, Barn, and Outhouse are clustered in the southwest corner. A modern Manufactured House occupies the northwest corner of the site. The remainder of the site is open and crossed by dirt driveways.

The original House constructed in 1890 is comprised of a two-story rectangular mass that includes a Living Room on the first floor and a Bedroom above, and a small kitchen under a shed-roofed annex to the rear. The foundations and walls are built of rustic local red sandstone coursed in a running bond, 18 inches thick. Exposed wooden lintels are employed above door and window openings. The façade is symmetrically composed with double-hung, two-over-two wood windows flanking a central entry door with transom. The house has a medium-pitched side gable roof starting about five feet above the second floor level, framed in wood and covered with galvanized steel roofing. In the rear, the roof flattens in slope and extends to cover the kitchen. Eaves are finished with wood fascia and soffit boards. One window occurs in each gable end to light the second floor. The first addition, dating to 1924, is a one-story mass that abuts the south and west sides of the original home. The roof of the addition slopes away from the original house, appearing as a shed roof on the front of the house but forming a hip in the rear, matching up to the roof of the kitchen. Rafters are left exposed. The walls of the addition are red sandstone in an ashlar pattern, similar to, but not matching, the original masonry. The stones are set in adobe mortar and pointed with Portland cement mortar. The southeast corner of the addition features a sun room with ample windows and wood siding above a stone bulkhead. All of the windows in the first addition have had the original wood sash removed and aluminum windows fitted to the wood frame. A pair of terraces contemporary with the early addition abut the south and east sides of the house. These terraces feature cobblestone retaining walls, concrete floors and steps, and a series of low, stuccoed battered piers that may have been intended to support a porch roof, never constructed. A still later addition made to the back of the kitchen to enclose an indoor bathroom and a storage room appears to date to the 1940s, but the actual construction date has not been established. This addition is of wood framing and stucco and continues the kitchen shed roof at a still

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flatter angle. Rafters are left exposed. A single door and a pair of four light fixed wood windows are provided on the exterior.

The interior of the house has had very few alterations after the additions were made. Originally, the second floor was accessible only by ladder. Stairs to the second floor were added c. 1912. The side addition c. 1928 included a private bedroom and sun porch, and a kitchen with cabinets, countertops, and running water. Presumably the family continued to use the outhouse until the final addition was built, with indoor plumbing.

The Storage/Root Cellar measures about eight feet by ten feet and includes a stone root cellar beneath the wood-framed, stuccoed storage room. The gabled roof is covered in corrugated metal. The Storage room has a single wooden panel door and one double-hung, four-over-four wood window. The Outhouse is about four feet square with a shed roof. It is covered in plywood siding and is now abandoned. It no longer reflects a historic appearance. The Shed measures seven feet by twelve feet and has wood studs exposed to the exterior with wood siding on the inside. It has a lowly pitched shed roof and is generally severely weathered, although retaining its original form and appearance. The barn is of wood framing with vertical board siding and an off-center gabled roof. The enclosed area of the barn measures about 20 feet by 30 feet, and an open shed extension about eight feet wide extends another 30 feet to the east. The roof of the main barn is covered in corrugated metal and the shed roof of the extension is loosely covered in deteriorating wood boards. The Shop was built in two stages using sandstone walls with a wood-framed roof structure covered in corrugated metal. The earlier portion of the building, executed in cut ashlar, measured about 14 feet by 15 feet and was extended westward by another 10 feet some time later using random rubble stonework. There are gate doors on the east side and a door on the north. The interior retains an early forge. The modern manufactured home occupying the northwestern corner of the site is a one-story "double-wide" with wood siding and aluminum windows. Its impact on the historic character of the site is minimal, as it is isolated from the historic elements.

CONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS

Aquilla Standifird House
Barn
Shop
Shed
Root Cellar/Storage

NONCONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS

Manufactured Home
Outhouse

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Standifird, Aquilla, House
Navajo County, AZ

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The Aquilla Standifird House was constructed in 1890 for Cash Brimhall. It was purchased by Aquilla Standifird in 1911, and a matching addition was made in 1924. The property is significant under Criterion C as an excellent example of a folk house form employed in the design of an early Mormon agricultural settlement and as a rare surviving example of the local use of sandstone. Evaluated within the context of ~~Architecture in Snowflake-Taylor Arizona 1870-1940~~, the Standifird House represents a highly intact farmstead designed in the National Folk/Hall-and-Parlor tradition and executed in local sandstone. The house was typical of many built in the area around the turn of the 20th Century, but examples are now rare. Examples of local stone used in residential architecture are also uncommon in the Taylor/Snowflake area.

CHRONOLOGY AND HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

The house was constructed in 1890 for Cash Brimhall as a three-room dwelling, two rooms on the first floor and one upstairs. The Willis brothers, Frank, Higt, Richard, and Will, who built many of the homes in Taylor/Snowflake at the time, probably built the home. Family lore suggests that Aquilla F. Standifird assisted in the initial construction by "tending mason" on the house, responsible for "boiling the lime." Standifird purchased the home from Brimhall c.1911. A side addition was constructed for the growing Standifird family in 1924. Construction dates for the various outbuildings are not known. The home has been in the Standifird family's ownership continuously since 1911.

CONTEXT STATEMENT

Architecture in the Taylor-Snowflake Area, 1870-1940

Early Architectural Development, 1878-1899

The towns of Taylor and Snowflake were established side by side in the Silver Creek valley in Northern Arizona by groups of Mormon missionaries sent from Utah in 1878. The two towns share a common history. The 19th-century architecture found in the Taylor/Snowflake region is typical of that found in Mormon-settled towns across Arizona and southern Utah. The homes themselves are a testament to the heritage, experience, and skills of the original Mormon pioneers.

The Mormon migration to Utah from the Midwest in the 1840s brought with it the prevalent Classical architectural styles of the 1830s and 40s. The symmetry and details of Colonial, Gothic, and Greek Revival design dominated the architecture of Utah well into the 1880s.

With the completion of the transcontinental railroad through Salt Lake City in 1868, Utah re-established strong links to the stylistic centers of the eastern U.S. This allowed the importation of manufactured building parts and materials, as well as the influence of the popular styles of the day, including the Gothic Revival and the Victorian period styles. These influences would form the stylistic background for the architecture employed as the Mormon pioneers spread southward into Arizona.

The height of Mormon colonization in Arizona occurred between 1876 and 1880, and their settlement in Taylor and Snowflake is dated to this period.

Many homes and commercial buildings of the earliest period of Mormon settlement through the end of the 19th century remain in Taylor and Snowflake. The physical appearance of the Mormon architecture contrasts with that found in the rest of Arizona during this period. The influence of the pioneers' Utah roots is quite evident in the design of their homes and work places.

Many of the earliest buildings raised by the Mormon pioneers were fortifications for small outpost communities, such as the old Las Vagas Mormon Fort, Pipe Spring, and Lee's Ferry. Examples such as these tended to be built very simply of

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indigenous materials, usually stone or adobe. They often incorporated typical defensive forms including battlements, loop-holes, and bastions.

Typical of rural Arizona, the Mormon settlers tended toward simple buildings with traditional precedents. The preference for symmetry and classical forms continued, even in buildings which were otherwise "Victorian" in their detailing. Furthermore, their conservative and traditional nature may have led them to cling to the earlier classical and romantic styles in preference to the later Victorian trends. Thus, many of the remaining 19th-century homes in Mormon settled towns show marked influence of the Greek Revival and Gothic Revival styles.

Folk architecture, pertaining to those homes which reflect more of a building tradition than a "style" as we think of it, had its place in the founding years. As was typical in the Mormon colonies, the first dwellings were built using locally available raw materials, simple in form and utilitarian in function. Some of the other Mormon communities emulated the indigenous adobe construction. But in the Silver Creek valley, the site's proximity to Arizona's northern forests made timber construction possible, a technology which was likely better understood and appreciated by the settlers. Therefore, most of the earliest homes were essentially one- or two-room log cabins.

After the railroad united the U.S. and allowed for delivery of manufactured parts, folk styles solidified nationally into specific forms collectively classified as "National Folk." These building traditions took the form of simplified versions of indigenous or traditional forms or architectural styles. For instance, front- and side-gabled versions often strove to present a classical presence, without the use of classical detail. The folk house forms seen in Taylor and Snowflake appear to be heavily influenced by the classical ideals which pervade the town's architecture. Side-gabled or hall-and-parlor forms, which imitate and simplify Greek Revival forms, were the most popular Folk types during the 19th century. These second generation homes were predominantly built of local sandstone or brick. Particularly intact examples include three in Taylor: the Aquilla Standifird Home and houses at 305 S. Main St. and 5th St. E and Cattle.

The Greek Revival style and the Gothic Revival style are separate and distinct, but features of each are often found in the same building. Greek Revival buildings are identified by their classical symmetry and detailing, most often incorporating classically detailed gables and pediments. In analyzing the often-simplified forms of rural architecture, often the basic form and symmetry are the only clues to this stylistic influence. The Gothic Revival style is typified by steeply pitched roofs, and by wall surfaces extending into gables or dormers without a break. Also typical of the style, but rare in Taylor and Snowflake, are Gothic-arched windows and decorated vergeboards at the gables.

The Greek Revival style is noted by popular texts to have achieved popularity in about 1825 and lasting to between 1860 and 1890. However, its influence appears to have survived even longer in the relatively remote and traditional Mormon colonies of Arizona. The same can be said of the Gothic Revival style, which is said to date from about 1840 through 1880 or 1885. Examples or influences of both styles can be seen in the Silver Creek valley through 1900.

Greek Revival homes are relatively plentiful and are the most common of the remaining 19th Century homes in Taylor and Snowflake. The basic Greek Revival home is a side-gabled house with classically detailed gables, often with returns at the eaves. Good examples of this are 13 N. 1st St. in Taylor and the Hulet House in Snowflake. The Tithing Office in Snowflake is similar, but incorporates two rooftop dormers. A common variation is to append a central, gabled porch, dormer, or tower.

Two outstanding examples of the Gothic Revival style are found in the Taylor/Snowflake area, one in each town. The house at 129 4th St. E. in Taylor, with its three high-pitched gabled wall dormers, is an archetypical Gothic Revival house. The John A. Freeman House in Snowflake boasts a high-pitched wall dormer with a Gothic-arched window. Other examples exist as well, with some bordering on National Folk architecture, such as the house at 122 3rd St. E. in Taylor. The house is devoid of detail, but the front-facing, high-pitched gable and roof dormer are evidence of the Gothic Revival influence.

The Mormon preference to simple forms, whether for aesthetic or practical reasons, also reflected in the Victorian architecture which they imported. Although Queen Anne, Eastlake, Shingle, and Second Empire styles were popular throughout the U.S., the Mormons colonizing Arizona eschewed the flamboyance associated with many buildings of these styles. Only a few buildings with Victorian detailing remain in the Taylor/Snowflake area. Most fall into the broad

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categories of the "Folk Victorian" or "Victorian Eclectic" styles. As used here, Folk Victorian refers to a traditional folk house form, such as hall-and-parlor, with details normally attributed to one or more of the Victorian-period styles. The term Victorian Eclectic refers to a home which embodies typical Victorian massing, proportions, and/or forms, but is devoid of the details identified with particular Victorian styles or borrows details from a mixture of styles. Unfortunately, this division is imperfect, and some homes could be placed in either subcategory.

In Taylor, the A.Z. Palmer House is of the Folk Victorian style, but also shows Greek Revival influence. The strict symmetry of the facade, the front-facing gables, and the cornice at the eave are all remnants of the Classical influence.

Among the Victorian Eclectic homes in the area include the Nettie Rencher House, 10 S. Stinson, and 81 S. 2nd St. in Snowflake.

The most impressive Victorian home in the Silver Creek Valley is the James M. Flake House in Snowflake, the only example in the Second Empire style.

Architectural Development after 1900

Architecture in the Taylor/Snowflake area in the 20th Century more closely paralleled that of greater Arizona. The architecture in the two towns diverged, however, with Snowflake building more refined, style-conscious buildings and Taylor tending toward the traditional folk forms.

Architectural styles' popularity in housing in the 20th Century ebbed and flowed, but the styles with the most impact on Taylor and Snowflake were the Bungalow and National Folk styles. The high representation of these styles in relation to others may indicate an explosion of development in the 1910s and 1920s. In keeping with the classical preferences of the early settlers, the Neoclassical style was popular for a period of time at the beginning of the 20th Century. The Period Revival styles of the late 1920s and 30s (American Colonial Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival) are also represented, although in fewer numbers.

In total numbers, National Folk and Bungalow style residences are about equal in the Taylor/Snowflake area. But in Taylor, fully 55% of all 20th-century homes are classified as National Folk, while in Snowflake, 40% are Bungalows. This graphically illustrates the difference in architectural character between the two towns.

National Folk forms which survived the transition into the twentieth century are categorized into several types. The types that occur frequently in the Taylor/Snowflake area are the Front Gable, Side Gable, Hall and Parlor, and Pyramidal-Roofed. Front Gable houses arose as a result of the influence of the Greek Revival movement of the nineteenth century, as well as the Bungalow style of the early part of the twentieth century, each emphasizing gabled forms. Side Gable houses are rectangular in plan and more than one room deep. The type expanded quickly across the United States with the availability of lumber made possible by railroads. Massing, construction, and porch types often show influences of popular styles. The Hall-and-Parlor type survived unchanged into the post-railroad wood frame era. Pyramidal-roofed houses were influenced by the Neoclassical style, and date to the same period.

The Bungalow style home is the most common in Snowflake, and is well represented as well in Taylor. Born of the Craftsman Movement near the turn of the century, the Bungalow style reflects an emphasis on craftsmanship. The Craftsman Movement was a reaction against both Eclecticism and mass produced, machine inspired aesthetics. The typical Bungalow is a one-story house with low-pitched broad gables. A lower gabled roof usually shelters a deep porch while a large higher gable roof covers the main body of the house. Much of the visual interest of the bungalow is provided by the massing of its roof forms. Exposed rafters, ridge beams, and purlins extending beyond the walls support deep overhangs. Decorative beams or braces are often added under the gables. Porches, either full or partial width, are supported by square columns of wood, brick, stone, or stucco finishes. Windows are either wood double-hung or casement. The Bungalows in the Taylor/Snowflake area range from the very simple to the very elaborate.

The Neoclassical style is represented in each town by approximately 10% of 20th century buildings. The style was particularly popular for public and governmental buildings, in addition to homes. The premier example is the second (and extant) Stake Academy Building in Snowflake. Grand scale, classical columns, and symmetry are hallmarks of the style, all

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of which are evident in the Academy. Several Neoclassical cottages were built from rusticated concrete block in the 1910s, including the Jordan Palmer House on Taylor's Main Street, a similar example at 302 E. Center, and one home in Snowflake. All feature pyramidal roofs and cast classical porch columns in addition to the rusticated walls.

Period Revival styles began to gain in popularity nationally around 1900, but did not become dominant until after World War I. In the Mormon colonies of northern and eastern Arizona, the height of popularity did not occur until the late 1920s and 30s. Period Revival homes were later to amount 10% to 20% of the total 20th Century homes in both towns. One of the earliest Period Revival homes in the valley is the Jesse Smith House, constructed in 1906 in Snowflake in the Colonial Revival style.

The most common of the later Period Revival styles are the Spanish Colonial Revival and Tudor Revival styles. One of the most prominent examples of the Spanish Colonial influence in the area is the A.Z. Palmer & Sons Store in Taylor. Its curvilinear parapet is indicative of the Mission Revival substyle. Later examples exist mostly in residences in Snowflake, generally of the more eclectic Spanish Colonial Revival style. There are also several excellent examples of the Tudor Revival style in homes in Snowflake.

Evolution of Building Material Use

The early Mormon settlers arriving from Utah into Arizona brought with them skills that would influence the architecture of their settlements. Among the skills which would influence their building was the ability to locally produce fired clay bricks. Other skills included the milling of lumber and decorative moldings. Techniques of adobe construction were particularly useful prior to the establishment of the other building trades. Abundant sources of stone were also available for the stone cutters to practice their trade. The presence of these skills in the Mormon community allowed for a wide variety of material use early in each town's history.

Having begun to arrive in small numbers in the late 1870s, the Mormon settlers built log cabins for shelter, few of which have survived to the present day. Wood frame construction was also employed using lumber from the Sunset Order Sawmill 125 miles away and later from Snowflake Cooperative Sawmill which bought out the Sunset Order Sawmill. Virtually the entire town during the first six years or so was constructed of roughhewn logs or wood frame. Several log buildings remain, as previously mentioned. Other light wood framed houses may remain, but if so are likely sheathed.

The often readily available indigenous material was adobe. Adobe was a traditional building material for Hispanics in the Southwest, but Anglo settlers soon learned to adapt its construction techniques for their own homes, built in their own styles. The colonists covered the adobe structure with stucco, brick, or wood siding to prevent its erosion; therefore, many more examples may exist than those which could be identified through an exterior visual inspection.

Locally produced brick was first burnt in or about 1884, when the first Snowflake Stake house as well as the Snowflake Co-op Store were built (neither extant). After that time, many of the most substantially built buildings were constructed of locally produced red brick. The earliest bricks were apparently closer to burnt adobe than to high-quality brick. Many of the substantial 19th-century homes were built of the locally-produced brick. Yellow brick was later imported from Gallup, New Mexico, once the railway was completed. This brick was used in a number of buildings.

Locally quarried stone was occasionally used to construct early dwellings, and as the foundation material of many buildings. The only known stone houses remaining from the 1800s are the Aquilla Standifird House and the Norman Brimhall House in Taylor, both constructed of local sandstone.

As construction technology advanced, cast concrete blocks, resembling cut stone, made their appearance. In the early 1900s, Ray Tanner, a local builder, developed and used this material extensively. This material was employed throughout the area, in buildings including the Jordan Palmer house in Taylor and the Janet Smith House and the Bushman Store Building in Snowflake.

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Standifird House is an excellent and intact example of the National Folk/Hall-and-Parlor tradition of homebuilding, one of several simple and traditional styles commonly employed in Mormon colonies in northern Arizona. It is classified as such by its relative lack of stylistic elaboration and by its simple, one and one-half story side gabled form. Such intact groupings are rare in the Silver Creek valley. Further, the house is one of only two known remaining examples of 19th century stone construction in the Taylor/Snowflake area.

The Period of Significance and the Significant Dates for the property correspond to the initial construction of the home in 1890 and its early expansion in matching construction dating to 1924.

The original house of 1890 is essentially intact in all of its features, except for roofing materials and additions. Additions made in or about 1924 include a side bedroom/sun porch and two terraces. These additions are in themselves intact except for replacement of window sash. All of the major related outbuildings are present, and only the outhouse has lost integrity through being sheathed in plywood. Only one other major building has been added to the site, the Manufactured Home, which is isolated from the other buildings.

The property has not been evaluated for subsurface resources or archaeological significance. There are no known building sites or any indications that such features might be present.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ms. Fern Standifird and Mr. Jack Standifird, interviewed by Robert Graham in Taylor, Arizona April 5, 2002.

Ryden Architects, A Historic Resource Survey of the Towns of Snowflake and Taylor, Arizona. Robert G. Graham, Historical Architect and Richard Lynch, Historian. February, 1993.

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

West Taylor lot 37.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Boundary represents current ownership of property and includes the primary buildings and all related outbuildings.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Standifird, Aquilla, House
Navajo County, AZ

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The following information is the same for all photographs:

Photographer: Roberta Graham
Date: April 5, 2002
Location of Original Negatives: Metropolis Design Group, LLC
2601 N. 3rd St. #308
Phoenix, Arizona 85004

Photo #	View to	Description	Photographer	Date
1	W	Full view of property; shop, barn, and shed at left	Roberta Graham	April 5, 2002
2	SW	North and east sides of main house	Roberta Graham	April 5, 2002
3	NE	South and west sides of main house	Roberta Graham	April 5, 2002
4	S	Interior at second floor	Roberta Graham	April 5, 2002
5	SW	Shop, barn, and root cellar	Roberta Graham	April 5, 2002
6	SW	Shop, barn, shed, and outhouse	Roberta Graham	April 5, 2002
7	S	Shop	Arvin Palmer	June 15, 2003
8	W	Barn	Arvin Palmer	June 15, 2003
9	W	Shop, Barn, Storage Shed	Arvin Palmer	June 15, 2003
10	SW	Manufactured Home	Arvin Palmer	June 15, 2003