

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

JAN 10 2004

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 Brimhall, Norman, House

other name/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number: 210 S. Main Street not for publication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. Gannon Arizona 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): _____

Edson H. Beall 3/16/04
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Brimhall, Norman, House
Name of Property

Navajo County, Arizona
County and State

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	
<u>1</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</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

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

LATE VICTORIAN/Second Gothic Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation
Stone
walls
Stone
roof
Steel
other
Wood
Wood Shingle

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

1890-1895
c. 1915

Significant Dates

1890-1895
c. 1915

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Brimhall, Norman, 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	12	583500	3813510	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

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Brimhall, Norman, House
Navajo County, AZ

Section Number 7 Page 1

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

SUMMARY

The Norman Brimhall House is a one-and-one-half story stone house showing the influence of the Gothic Revival style, located along Main Street in Taylor, Arizona. The site is about 80 feet square but historically was much larger, encompassing nearby fields and agricultural buildings now lost. The building is oriented to Main Street and has a gable-front-and-wing form with stone walls topped by a medium pitched gable roof covered in galvanized steel panels. The house has had substantial alterations to porches, windows, doors, and interior, but still conveys much of its original appearance and a strong historic feeling. It is in good condition structurally.

DESCRIPTION

The Norman Brimhall House is located on the west side of Main Street (Arizona Highway 77) south of the center of Taylor, Arizona. The present site measures about 80 feet by 80 feet with the house centered in the site. A fence of wooden rails supported in cobblestone piers borders the street side of the site; the other boundaries are visually undefined. The site was originally much larger, but it has been subdivided among various owners who have demolished related agricultural buildings and constructed new buildings. There is one mature tree near the northwest corner of the site, and a concrete walkway leading from Main Street to the front porch. A wire fence passes through the property parallel to the southern boundary but about 10 feet from it.

The house originally had a "T" shaped footprint oriented sideways on the property such that the façade presents a front gable with a side wing. The overall size was about 37 feet wide and 32 feet deep. A one-room, one-story addition dating to c. 1915 extended the width of the back wing by 12 feet, slightly modifying the plan without affecting the street façade. The foundations and walls are constructed of local coursed ashlar stone of two different varieties. A gray sandstone predominates in lower levels of the building and a red sandstone was generally employed in upper regions. This two tone effect apparently represents a short hiatus during construction, as the whole was constructed within a five year period, 1890-95. The stone walls continue up about five feet above the second floor level. The walls support a wooden roof of about 12-in-12 pitch with wood shingles in the gables. Gabled wall dormers for second floor doors and windows occur at each roof slope; there are a total of six. The roof is covered in galvanized steel panels. The original roofing material was probably wood shingles but the present material is quite weathered and has probably been present for many years.

The first floor window centered in the front-gabled mass features a projected segmental arched hood over a rectangular opening supported on a wood lintel. Most other openings in the stone walls have exposed wooden lintels and projecting stone sills but no other elaboration. The back door has a stone lintel. The entry door and back door openings are taller than the others and had transom windows. There have been numerous alterations made to door and window openings. All windows have been replaced with aluminum single hung and sliding windows placed within original openings. Several openings have been reduced in height with wood-sided infills to accommodate an interior lowered ceiling. The front feature window opening has been widened slightly, as has the back door opening. One doorway on each floor at the north side has been converted to a window at an early date by the addition of a stone bulkhead. One window opening at each floor on the north side has been obscured by a modern brick chimney.

Because there are door openings at the second floor of the street façade it is thought that an original or early second floor porch may have been removed. There has been no other physical or documentary evidence found to confirm its existence or original appearance. The original porch at the first floor was probably of wooden construction. The present porch is a concrete slab on a cobblestone foundation. The newer porch, and presumably the removal of the second floor porch, appears to date to c. 1920-1950. An early porch or stoop on the north side appears to have been removed at an early date with the doors remodeled in a sensitive way into windows.

The rear addition measures about 12 feet by 20 feet and is built with walls of cast stone (concrete block) with a

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

**Brimhall, Norman, House
Navajo County, AZ**

Section Number 7 Page 2

rusticated, exposed aggregate face on a cast in place concrete foundation. The windows of the addition have either been widened and replaced with aluminum sliding units or have been infilled with concrete. A modern brick chimney has been added to the back of the addition. The roof of the addition is hipped and covered in asphalt shingles.

A low wooden deck was constructed c. 1980 to the back of the house. The feature is visually inconspicuous.

The interior of the home had a typical hall-and-parlor on the first floor and a pair of bedrooms on the second floor. The addition added a kitchen and bathroom to the first floor. The interior finishes have been substantially altered or covered with new materials such as carpeting and suspended acoustical ceilings.

CONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS

NONCONTRIBUTING ELEMENTS

Norman Brimhall House

N/A

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 3

Brimhall, Norman, House
Navajo County, AZ

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

SUMMARY

The Norman Brimhall House was constructed in 1890-1895 for Norman Brimhall. The property is significant under Criterion C as a rare example in Taylor/Snowflake of a Gothic Revival inspired home built of local stone. Evaluated within the context of ~~Architecture in Snowflake-Taylor Arizona 1870-1940~~, the Brimhall House represents a typical, simplified interpretation of the late-surviving Gothic Revival style and represents the second generation of domestic dwellings in Taylor. Examples of the use of stone in homes in Taylor were once common but are now rare. While the house has suffered severe alterations, much of the original fabric is still present and the rarity of the resource justifies its significance.

HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Little information has been gathered regarding Norman Brimhall, although the Brimhalls are known to be one of the founding families in the Taylor/Snowflake area. As a result, little is known about the chronology of development of the Norman Brimhall House. Oral histories from family members have indicated that the house was built over a five-year period beginning in 1890. An addition date for the kitchen and bath rooms has been estimated at 1915 based on its use of cast stone, which was commonly used in the area around that time. The date of the removal of the front porch cover has proven difficult to estimate; a wide bracket has been established as 1920-1950. Subsequent additions appear to post-date 1950, judging from the use of materials such as aluminum windows, hard-fired face brick, and acoustical ceiling tiles, and from the design of features such as the rear deck.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

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.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section Number 8 Page 4

Brimhall, Norman, House
Navajo County, AZ

Many of the earliest buildings raised by the Mormon pioneers were fortifications for small outpost communities, such as the old Las Vegas Mormon Fort, Pipe Spring, and Lee's Ferry. Examples such as these tended to be built very simply of 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., 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 Snowflake-Taylor area, one in each town. In Taylor, the house at 129 4th St. E., 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.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 8 Page 5

Brimhall, Norman, House
Navajo County, AZ

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 Snowflake-Taylor. Most fall into the broad 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

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 8 Page 6

Brimhall, Norman, House
Navajo County, AZ

square columns of wood, brick, stone, or stucco finishes. Windows are either wood double-hung or casement. The Bungalows in the Snowflake-Taylor area range from tile 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 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 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 roughewn 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 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

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section Number 8 Page 7

Brimhall, Norman, House
Navajo County, AZ

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.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Norman Brimhall House is an example of the Gothic Revival influence in local residential architecture, one of several simple and traditional styles commonly employed in Mormon colonies in northern Arizona. It is classified as such by its shape and by details including the front stone arch and the numerous wall dormers extending above each roof plane. 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 1890-1895 and its early expansion in about 1915. The expansion is considered significant for its use of cast stone and as a typical adaptation of the early homes as indoor plumbing became popular and available.

The house retains its original location and relationship to Main Street. The site, which once encompassed agricultural outbuildings and fields, has been drastically reduced to include only the house itself and a small amount of land on all sides. The original house of 1895 has had substantial alterations made to door and window openings, porches, and interiors. The stonework for which the house is most significant is present and mostly intact, as is the roof structure, the dormers that are the hallmark of the style, and the basic pattern of fenestration.

The addition made in or about 1915 includes the Kitchen and Bathroom. This addition has had some windows replaced and others infilled with concrete.

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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places

Continuation Sheet

Brimhall, Norman, House
Navajo County, AZ

Section Number 9 **Page** 8

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Mr. Arvin Palmer, 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Brimhall, Norman, House
Navajo County, AZ

Section Number 10 **Page** 9

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

West Taylor Lot 45 except the North 70 feet and the South 183.25 feet.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

Current land ownership.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Brimhall, Norman, House
Navajo County, AZ

Section Number PHOTOS Page 10

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

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>View to</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	NW	¾ view of street front
2	SW	¾ view of street front
3	E	Rear façade