

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only
received JAN 28 1980
date entered FEB 28 1980

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Arthur Taylor House
and/or common Grand Old Ranch House Restaurant

2. Location

street & number U.S. 163 Highway 163 not for publication
city, town Moab vicinity of _____ congressional district 01
state UT code 049 county Grand code 019

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Glenn B. Victor
street & number 1382 Millcreek Drive
city, town Moab vicinity of _____ state UT 84532

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Grand County Records Office
street & number Grand County Courthouse
city, town Moab state UT

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title None has this property been determined eligible? yes no
date _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local
depository for survey records _____
city, town _____ state _____

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Taylor Farmstead in Moab, Utah, remains as an essentially intact late nineteenth century farm complex. Begun in 1894, the farmhouse is similar in form and detail to other domestic architecture of the period. The T plan, one of the popular pattern book plans, was used extensively during this era throughout the West. Applying period ornament to a vernacular architectural type in order to update the appearance was a popular move - a comfortable step - embracing the vogue and the traditional at once. Substantial scale and materials added to the pretentious detail create an imposing result.

A full two stories, the Taylor home is large in comparison to other homes in the region. Brick for the walls was made locally by a family member. The lighter colored quoins may have been from another source. Rough faced, regular coursed sandstone was used for the massive window sills and the foundation (now stuccoed with concrete).

Window treatment for the Taylor Home is arranged around double hung, sash windows. Brick segmental arches with archivolt bands, and wooden segmental insets with an incised scroll motif seen commonly in Utah architecture are uniform. In the double unit window configurations, a classical vernacular pilaster divides the windows. Surrounds are of a plain, moulded style.

A porch and balcony in the Eastlake Style mark the main facade. The original arrangement (see ca. 1896 photo) was later modified by the addition of a roof over the second story balcony. Originally polychromed, the porch is now painted white. Scalloped shingles on the pent roof complimented the vergeboard drapery of quatrafoil motif, which is now missing (see ca 1896 photo). Later modifications were made to include the roof over the second story balcony. Here, square posts with milled bracketing replaced the turned balusters. Rafter ends have decorative rounded shapes.

Rear extensions and interior modifications began ca 1943 and continued until the present ownership, under which a readaptive restoration was launched. The original rear porch has been enclosed. To accommodate the home's present use as a restaurant, a kitchen has been added at the rear.

This modern kitchen connects the farmhouse to a one-story, rectangular brick structure. Probably originally a three-room

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates Constructed 1894-96 **Builder/Architect** Elmer Taylor

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Arthur Taylor House documents and illuminates some of the social and economic aspects of ranching in Southeastern Utah. Its size and sophistication, in comparison with the crude homes of most of Moab's citizens, clearly marks the importance of ranching in the area during the late 19th century. Equally important are the home's associations with members of the Taylor family who were pre-eminent in the promotion of ranching in Grand County. The Old Taylor Homestead is one of the few remaining historical and architectural assets of the town of Moab, which has suffered the baleful effects of uranium booms and tourist infestations. It is an essentially intact late nineteenth century farm complex, with a two story, T-plan main house of brick.

The Taylor family arrived in Moab in 1881, and with their arrival, large scale cattle ranching got under way. The industry suffered from a great deal of lawlessness in the area, and cattle rustling was a continual problem. Amusingly, and accurately, local lore recalls that many local ranchers actually got their start in cattle ranching by establishing their herds with cattle stolen from longer established neighbors. The Taylor's were the principal targets of much of this rustling, and the losses they were suffering contributed to their decision to switch to sheep ranching. The first to introduce sheep into Grand County, they were inevitably involved in the range war that followed.

It was profits from sheep that enabled the construction of the Taylor Homestead to begin in 1894. The bricks were made in Moab by another member of the family, Elmer Taylor, while paints from the interior walls came from the Carter Brothers of Provo. When the Arthur Taylor's moved into the house, the Grand Valley Times reported, "Mr and Mrs Arthur Taylor had a party on Monday evening to celebrate the occupancy of their new mansion." The Taylors were thus established as the leading family of Moab, and the object of considerable envy by the residents of the log cabins that constituted most of the dwellings in town.

Following Arthur Taylor, the home passed to his brother Lester Taylor and later went through a succession of hands

9. Major Bibliographical References

see enclosed sheet

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreeage of nominated property less than one

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Quadrangle name Moab, UT

Quadrangle scale 1:62500

UMT References

A	<u>1</u> <u>2</u>	<u>6</u> <u>2</u> <u>5</u> <u>1</u> <u>6</u> <u>0</u>	<u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>7</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

D			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

E			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

F			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

G			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

H			
	Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal boundary description and justification

See continuation sheet

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nancy J. Taniguchi, Director of Historic Preservation, Carbon and Emery Counties

organization Southeastern Utah Assn. of Governments date Sept 1979

street & number P.O. Drawer AI telephone 637-4268

city or town Price state UT 84501

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Melvin T. Smith

title Melvin T. Smith, State Historic Preservation Officer date December 27, 1979

For HCRS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
<u>W. Ray Lucas</u>	date <u>2/28/80</u>
for Keeper of the National Register	
Attest: <u>William H. Bradley</u>	date <u>2.27.80</u>
Chief of Registration	

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DATE ENTERED

FEB 28 1980

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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residence, it is now used for refrigerated storage. Materials and building techniques place this structure at a date close to that of the main house. Of brick on a rough faced, ashlar foundation (now stuccoed with concrete), the gable areas are shingled. Segmental arches and wooden segmental insets complete the two-over-two windows treatment. A screened frame porch was part of this structure originally, resting on the same stone foundation.

Though adapted for use as a restaurant, the present owners have restored the interior of the Taylor home to its original character as much as possible. Woodwork was refinished and missing millwork has been reproduced and replaced. Facsimile wallpapers and paint colors were made after consulting a surviving early resident, Lydia Taylor Skewes.

The home has been rewired and period fixtures used. A second floor bathroom added ca 1945 was left intact. The first floor bathroom was divided into men's and women's sections in accordance with the restaurant code.

Outbuildings formed an integral part of any farm complex. At the Taylor farmstead the many extant outbuildings contribute to preserving the character of the original site.

Three original, rough-faced sandstone outbuildings survive, all with gable roofs. For the one story smoke-house, sandstone was used for the lower elevation level, while yellow brick was used on the upper portion. Dug partly into the hill is the icehouse. The creamery also remains, though the stone has been stuccoed. Frame storage sheds, corrals and chicken coops dot the complex.

The Taylor home exemplifies a common approach to domestic architecture in America. An established vernacular form with comfortable associations socially and historically was chosen. Yet in desire to keep up with current taste, details were applied which were not integral to the overall form. Paralleling the pretense implied by the ornament, materials conveying wealth and permanence were used, and the scale and proportions were intentionally greater than homes in the surrounding areas.

The social and economic conditions which allowed the Taylor family to prosper and build are gone, but the home that was the result remains as a landmark of later nineteenth century architecture in rural Utah.

FHR-8-300A
(11/78)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

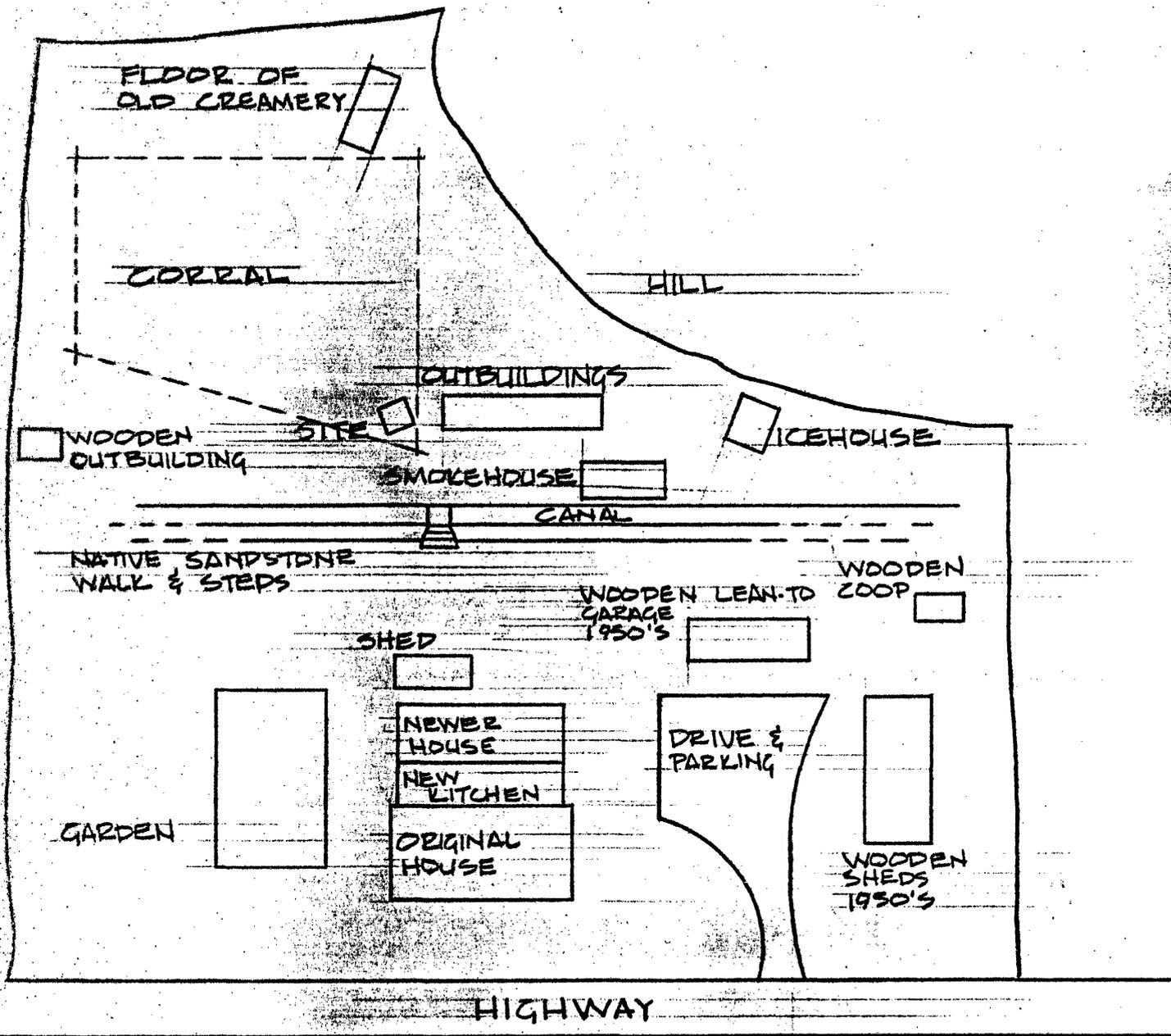
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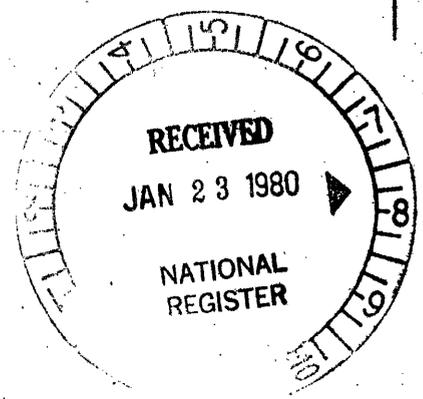
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before finally ending up as a prize to be carefully restored to its former grandeur. The present owners are making a worthwhile effort to rescue the building from dilapidation and to make it once more a showplace of Moab, and a reminder of the colorful ranchers who built Moab and Grand County.



TAYLOR HOUSE
 MOAB, GRAND COUNTY, UTAH



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Verbal Boundary Description:

Beginning at a point which bears South 50°50' West 1033.93 feet from the Northeast corner, Section 35, T 25 S, R 21 E., SLBM, Grand County, Utah; thence North 23°24' East, 103.60 feet; thence North 23°51' East 95.99 feet; thence North 34°07' West 54.07 feet; thence North 56°39' West 53.44 feet; thence North 71°22' West 96.47 feet; thence North 82°10' West 47.00 feet; thence South 69°36' West 25.30 feet; thence South 16°01' West 88.28 feet; thence along highway #160 right of way on a curve to the right of radius 3869.80 feet and cord of South 42°04' East 270.20 feet to point and place of beginning and containing 0.95 acres more or less.

Less the following described access easement:

Beginning at a point which bears South 50°50' West 1033.93 feet from the Northeast Corner, Section 35, T25S, R21E, SLBM, Grand County, Utah. Thence North 23°24' East 46.88 feet; thence North 56°12' West 37.21 feet; thence South 20°32' West 34.08 feet; thence along highway #160 right of way on a curve to the right of radius 3869.80 feet and cord of South 37°19' East, 40.00 feet to point and place of beginning and containing 0.03 acres more or less.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Grand County Daughters of Utah Pioneers. Grand Memories. Salt Lake City: Utah Printing Company, 1972.

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Knight, Helen Taylor. "The Old Ranch House History." Unpublished. Moab Museum Collection, c. 1962.

Skewes, Lydia Taylor. Interview with Nancy J. Taniguchi. Moab, 7 May 1979.

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(Taylor, Samuel.) "Taylor Family Reunion Set." (Moab) Times Independent, 3 May 1979.

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