

Spokane Register of Historic Places Nomination

*Spokane City/County Historic Preservation Office, City Hall, Sixth Floor
808 W. Spokane Falls Boulevard, Spokane, WA 99201*

1. Name of Property

Historic Name **GEORGE & ANNIE TAYLOR HOUSE**

2. Location

Street & Number 2027 W. Shannon Avenue
 City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99205
 Parcel Number 25124.3006

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

Name Eileen E. Murphy
 Street & Number 2027 W. Shannon Avenue
 City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99205

5. Location of Legal Description

Courthouse, Registry of Deeds Spokane County Courthouse
 Street Number 1116 West Broadway
 City, State, Zip Code Spokane, WA 99260
 County Spokane

6. Representation of Existing Surveys

Title City of Spokane Historic Landmarks Survey
 Date Federal____ State____ County____ Local____
 Location of Survey Records Spokane Historic Preservation Office

Final nomination reviewed/recommended by SHLC May 18, 2011

7. Description

Architectural Classification (see nomination, section 8)	Condition <input type="checkbox"/> excellent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good <input type="checkbox"/> fair <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated <input type="checkbox"/> ruins <input type="checkbox"/> unexposed	Check One <input type="checkbox"/> unaltered <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered Check One <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site <input type="checkbox"/> moved & date _____
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8. Spokane Register Categories and Statement of Significance

Applicable Spokane Register of Historic Places Categories: Mark "x" on one or more for the categories that qualify the property for the Spokane Register listing:

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of Spokane 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 or 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 history.

Narrative statement of significance is found on one or more continuation sheets.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography is found on one or more continuation sheets.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property	Less than one acre.
Verbal Boundary Description	Muzzy's Addition, Lot 6, block 36
Verbal Boundary Justification	Nominated property includes entire parcel and urban legal description.

11. Form Prepared By

Name and Title	Linda Yeomans, Consultant
Organization	Historic Preservation Planning & Design
Street, City, State, Zip Code	501 West 27 th Avenue, Spokane, WA 99203
Telephone Number	509-456-3828
Email Address	lindayeomans@comcast.net
Date Final Nomination Heard	18 May 2011

12. Additional Documentation

Map	City/County of Spokane current plat map.
Photographs and Slides	Black & white prints, CD-ROM color images

13. Signature of Owner(s)

John E. Murphy

14. For Official Use Only:

Date nomination application filed: _____

Date of Landmarks Commission hearing: _____

Landmarks Commission decision: _____

Date of City Council/Board of County Commissioners' hearing: 6/13/11

City Council/Board of County Commissioners' decision: Approved

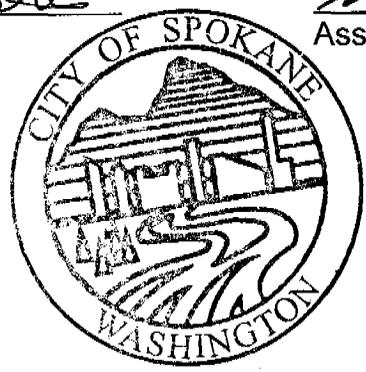
I hereby certify that this property has been listed in the Spokane Register of Historic Places based upon the action of either the City Council or the Board of County Commissioners as set forth above.

Kristen Griffin 5/25/2011
Date

Kristen Griffin
City/County Historic Preservation Officer
City/County Historic Preservation Office
Sixth Floor - City Hall, Spokane, WA 99201

Attest:
Levi H. G. [Signature]
City Clerk

Approved as to form:
[Signature]
Assistant City Attorney





Circa 2010 photograph of Taylor House at 2027 W. Shannon Ave, Spokane, WA



Circa 1961 photograph of Taylor House

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

The historic George & Annie Taylor House is a fine example of the Neoclassical style and was erected more than a century ago in 1905. Prominently sited, the property is distinctive for its location atop a grassy knoll at the southeast corner of Shannon Avenue and Belt Street in the Emerson-Garfield neighborhood in north Spokane, Washington, and commands a panoramic view of surrounding residential homes, western hills, and forests in Spokane County. Architectural significance is found in the home's well-preserved original identifying Neoclassical-style features which include a tall two-story house form, hip roof, symmetrical façade and fenestration patterns, a full-width dual-level entry porch and center-gabled pediment, square tapered columns, widely overhanging eaves accentuated by a prominent modillion course, a fanlight window in the façade gable peak, a Chippendale-style balustrade, and narrow-width horizontal wood clapboard siding. With some modifications, the Taylor House retains excellent exterior architectural integrity in original location and original association as an early 20th-century residence built in Spokane, and good architectural integrity in original design, materials, and workmanship.

CURRENT APPEARANCE & CONDITION***Site***

The Taylor House is located on Lot 6 of Block 36 in Muzzy's Addition in northwest Spokane. The lot measures 50 feet wide, 120 feet deep, and is bordered by North Belt Street to the west, West Shannon Avenue to the north, an early 1900s-built historic home to the east, and a paved alley to the south. A single-story two-car wood-frame garage was built in 1980 behind the house in the southeast corner of the property (the garage is *non-historic* and is *not* nominated to the Spokane Register of Historic Places). Grounds surrounding the house and garage are developed with a manicured grassy lawn, mature deciduous trees, and assorted shrubs and flower beds. The house and garage are sited atop a grassy knoll, which is helped held intact by a four-foot-high concrete retaining wall at the rear southwest corner of the property (the retaining wall defines the west and south boundaries along Belt Street to the west and a paved alley to the south—Belt Street follows a north-south axis and runs downhill south from Shannon Avenue). Surrounded by historic homes built from about the late 1890s to 1945, the Taylor House is part of an architecturally intact residential historic neighborhood that may be eligible for historic register designation as a future historic district.

Exterior of House

The Taylor House is sited in the north half of the lot on which it is built, has an irregular rectangular footprint, and measures 32 feet wide and 30 feet deep.¹ The home is a full two stories high and has a low-pitched hip roof. The roof is covered with composition roof shingles, and is accentuated with widely overhanging eaves, a decorative modillion course, and a deep wood frieze. The eaves are boxed and feature tongue-in-groove wood board paneling at the soffits. The house is clad at the first and second stories with

¹ Spokane County Tax Assessor records. Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA

original narrow-width horizontal wood clapboard siding. Outside corners of the house are accentuated with original wood corner boards while a horizontal wood stringcourse separates the first floor from the second floor, and another horizontal wood stringcourse separates the foundation wall from the first floor. The foundation for the 1905 house is made of black basalt rock rubblemix (a 1943 porch addition at the rear of the house has a foundation made of poured concrete).

The front of the house faces north onto West Shannon Avenue and is the home's primary façade. The north façade is distinguished by Classic formality which is expressed in dominant Neoclassical-style features and a symmetrical design with symmetrical fenestration patterns. The home's hip roof is intersected at the north face by a massive full-height, two-story, center-gabled pediment that projects outward ten feet. Widely overhanging boxed eaves with modillion courses highlight the pediment. An original fanlight is located in the center of the gable peak (tympanum) formed by the pediment, and a wood frieze is located below the pediment's lower edge. The pediment's gable peak, like the rest of the house, is clad with original narrow-width horizontal wood clapboard siding. The massive pediment is supported by four large full-height two-story plain, tapered, square wood columns with plain capitals. The pediment and columns form a covered front porch which has two levels: a porch deck at the first floor and another porch deck at the second floor.² The two porch decks are nine feet deep and extend 32 feet across the full width of the house. The front porch has no balustrade at the first floor around the porch deck but does have a balustrade at the second floor. The second-floor balustrade surrounds a wood plank porch deck and is designed in the Chippendale style. At the first floor porch, a paneled wood front door is located in the center of the home's north face, is capped by a transom light, and is flanked by sidelights.³ A pair of windows is located east of the front door, and a matching pair of windows is located west of the front door. The windows are 1/1 double-hung units with vinyl sashes which have been painted a deep bottle green color (due to extensive damage, the original windows were replaced in 2004 by a previous owner). The frames around the windows are painted white and remain original. An entry door is located in the center of the second-floor porch, and is flanked on the east and west sides of the door by single 1/1 double-hung vinyl-sash windows.

The west face of the house is a secondary façade as it looks onto North Belt Street. It features the home's original low-pitched hip roof, original widely overhanging eaves, original modillion course, original wide frieze, original narrow-width horizontal wood clapboard siding, original stringcourses, original corner boards, and original black basalt rock rubblemix foundation wall. Fenestration is symmetrical with original wood frames and 1/1 double-hung vinyl-sash windows. The *east face* of the house mimics the west face in original design, materials, workmanship, and symmetry.

² McAlester, Lee & Virginia. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 1989, pp. 342-343.

³ The sidelights hold glazing that may have been replaced but the retain original wood sash.

The rear of the house faces south onto a manicured back yard, 1980 wood frame garage, and paved alley. The south face of the house is dominated by a single-story back porch addition which is located on the southwest corner of the home. The addition was built in 1943,⁴ enlarging and enclosing the home's original open-air back porch (built in 1905). A wood deck with a plain wood balustrade was built in 2008 next east of the back porch, and is attached to the house at the home's southeast corner. A sliding glass door opens from the first floor of the house onto the deck.

Interior of House

The front door at the north façade of the house opens to a center reception hall. The reception hall ceiling is nine feet high, the floor is made of oak planks, the walls are a combination of original lathe and plaster and contemporary sheetrock, and the floor molding is original eight inch-deep wood. A steep staircase with oak treads rises to the second floor from the reception hall and has a plain wood balustrade, rail, and square wood Newel post. The reception hall opens west through an arched opening to a dining room, east through a matching arched opening to a living room, and south along the east side of the stairs to a hallway that leads to a bathroom and kitchen at the back of the house. The living room is located in the northeast corner of the first floor. Like the reception hall, the living room has hardwood oak floors, and is highlighted with a Franklin-like gas stove and built-in bookshelves. The living room opens south through an arched opening in the wall into a family room in the southeast corner of the first floor (the family room was originally a bedroom). The family room has an oak hardwood floor and a sliding glass door that opens outside to a wood deck at the rear of the house.

The reception hall opens west to a formal dining room which is located in the northwest corner of the first floor and has a hardwood oak floor and two built-in corner cupboards. A door opens south into a service hall and a kitchen. The kitchen was remodeled many times, the last time being 2009, and has contemporary built-in wood cupboards and cabinets, and a vinyl-clad floor. A door opens from the kitchen into a laundry room at the rear of the house in a back porch which was enlarged and enclosed in 1943. The basement is unfinished. The house is heated by a gas furnace which forces warmed air through a ductwork system installed throughout the home.

The second floor has a long hallway which runs from the south rear of the home to the front north face. A door on the north wall opens to the exterior second-floor porch deck. Bedrooms are located in the northeast and southeast corners of the second floor, a full bathroom is located in the center of the south wall, and a third bedroom with an *en suite* office is located along the west wall (the west wall bedroom was enlarged from two original bedrooms—one located in the southwest corner of the second floor and another bedroom located in the northwest corner of the second floor). Ceilings are eight feet high.

⁴ Spokane County Tax Assessor's records. Spokane County Courthouse, Spokane, WA

ORIGINAL APPEARANCE & SUBSEQUENT MODIFICATIONS

A Sanborn Fire Insurance Map published in 1910 pictures a footprint of the Taylor House. The footprint illustration indicates the house has a rectangular footprint, two stories, a two-story open-air front porch at the north facade, and a one-story open-air back porch at the southwest corner of the home. A Spokane County black-and-white tax assessor photograph taken in 1961 substantiates the 1910 Sanborn map and pictures the home's rectangular footprint, formal two-story massing, and full-height two-story front porch. The photograph illustrates the home's dominate Neoclassical style, symmetrical fenestration patterns and design, two story formal massing, full-height Classical center pediment, dual-level front porches, full-height square tapered wood columns, Chippendale-style balustrade at the second floor, fanlight in the center of the pediment's gable peak, prominent modillion course, wide frieze, horizontal stringcourses, narrow-width clapboard cladding, corner boards, a center front door with sidelights, 1/1 windows, and wood window shutters.

Modifications to the property over a 105-year period from 1905 to 1911 include:

- **1915:** Indoor bathroom with toilet and washbasin installed at first floor (original bathroom was built on the second floor re Spokane city building permits).
- **1939:** Kitchen remodel and chimney repair re Spokane city building permit #56200.
- **1943:** Back porch remodeled, enlarged, and enclosed.
- **1947:** Metal siding installed over original narrow-width horizontal wood clapboard at exterior of house; original wood window shutters removed (original shutters have not been found).
- **1970s:** Kitchen remodeled, wall between living room and southeast corner bedroom removed, and bedroom remodeled into family room, arched entry ways into living room and dining room and family room built, wood-burning Franklin stove installed in southeast corner of living room
- **1980:** A 24-foot by 24-foot detached single-story wood-frame garage built for \$5,000 at rear of property along graveled alley—Spokane city building permit #80-08-13-0052.
- **2004:** Original 1/1 windows replaced with 1/1 double-hung vinyl-sash windows that have the same configuration, oak hardwood floors refinished, second-floor bathroom enlarged and remodeled with bathtub, northwest and

southwest bedrooms remodeled into one large room, air conditioning system installed, basement stairs remodeled, front door replaced with wood paneled door.

- **2008:** Front porch deck replaced, repainted and restored, square porch columns and porch steps repaired and painted, back deck installed, exterior c. 1947 metal siding removed to expose original narrow-width horizontal clapboard siding, wood siding repaired and sanded and house painted white, exterior window sashes painted deep bottle green, grounds professionally landscaped, sliding glass door at rear of house repaired, Franklin stove in living room converted to gas, small vertical window (not original) at west face, first floor discovered hidden under metal siding when siding removed—window was restored and is located in kitchen.
- **2010:** Roof beams reinforced and roof covering replaced with composition shingles (three layers removed before existing roof installed—first layer in 1905 was wood shingles, 1940s layer was composition, and 1970s layer was composition).

Although the original windows (except for the fanlight in the north façade gable peak) were replaced in 2004, the exterior of the Taylor House readily conveys architectural significance which is illustrated in the home's original dominant Neoclassical architectural style, design, materials, workmanship, location, and association as a single-family residence built in 1905 in Spokane, Washington.

Areas of Significance	Architecture
Period of Significance	1905-1961
Significant Dates	1905
Built Date	1905
Architect	unknown
Builder/Carpenter	George W. Taylor

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary Statement

Spokane carpenter and building contractor, George W. Taylor, constructed the Taylor House in 1905 in the Emerson-Garfield neighborhood in Muzzy’s Addition on “real estate speculation.” After a short two-year stay, George Taylor and his wife, Annie Taylor, sold the house for \$1,400 and moved away from Spokane. The Taylor House was thence owned at different times by a variety of resident working-class homeowners, from a Washington Water Power employee to numerous salesmen/saleswomen who represented a variety of specialties, to telephone/telegraph operators, tailors, real estate & insurance agents, waitress and bartender, clerks and businessmen, teacher/professor, and professional medical technicians. The Taylor House established architectural significance from 1905 to a 50-year closing date of 1961⁵, and retains good architectural integrity in original location, design, materials, workmanship, and association as a Neoclassical-style single-family residence built in Spokane in 1905. Architecturally significant as a fine rendition of the Neoclassical style, the George & Annie Taylor House is nominated for listing on the Spokane Register of Historic Places under Category C.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Muzzy’s Addition

In 1880, the city of Spokane was called Spokane Falls, or just the “Falls,” and had a population of 350. The town was built around a series of powerful waterfalls that interrupted the flow of the Spokane River, and boasted a few sawmills, flour mills, and a little downtown core which was centered around Front Street (now Spokane Falls Boulevard) and Howard Street on the south bank of the river. By 1881, Northern Pacific Railroad tracks were completed through Spokane, and a few years later, a maze of railroad lines began crowding into town. Finally, Spokane was linked to markets and cities across the country and throughout the United States, and became a bustling railroad and transportation hub and an important shipping center for lumber, agriculture, and mining products.

⁵ According to National Register Bulletin 16A, page 42, “50 years is used as the closing date for periods of significance where activities begun historically continued to have importance, and [when] no more specific date can be defined to end the historic period.”

In 1880, Hiram Newton Muzzy and his wife and family arrived in Spokane, began farming operations, and in 1887 applied for a homestead patent from the United States government. One year later in 1888, their application was approved, signed by United States President Grover Cleveland, and conveyed 160 acres of undeveloped land to Hiram Muzzy.⁶

As soon as Muzzy had his patent, he completed the Muzzy-Shine House at West Mission Avenue & North Cedar Street, platted nearly all of his homestead acreage for residential development, called the plat Muzzy's Addition, and began selling the more than 500 lots located in the Addition. Muzzy's Addition is bounded by West Montgomery Avenue to the north, West Mission Avenue to the south, North Belt Street to the west, and North Cedar Street to the east, and is sited just north of the Spokane County Courthouse. Architects, builders, carpenters, real estate developers, speculators and investors, and would-be homeowners purchased Muzzy's residential lots and improved them with the erection of single-family homes which were built from the 1890s to about 1945. The Taylor House at 2027 W. Shannon Avenue was one such property.

Sited in the extreme northwestern portion of Muzzy's Addition in what is called today the Emerson-Garfield neighborhood, the Taylor House was built on speculation by Spokane carpenter and building contractor, George W. Taylor. Taylor purchased Lot 6 on Block 36 in Muzzy's Addition on April 1905 from Spokane attorney, James Williams, for \$265. During that time, the neighborhood around Shannon and Belt streets was only partially developed with single-family homes but the intersection's location was a coveted amenity prized by prospective homeowners: Shannon Avenue terminated at Belt Street which paralleled a steep west-facing bluff, and commanded a stellar panoramic view of forested hills and colorful sunsets of west Spokane and beyond. Taylor must have recognized the real estate potential for view properties and specifically built the Taylor House on the knoll that captured the aforementioned special panoramic view at the Shannon & Belt intersection. Perhaps influenced by a view of Hangman Creek and the elegant and formal Neoclassical style of the Finch Mansion, which was sited at the bluff-side western terminus of First Avenue in Browne's Addition, George Taylor chose the same Neoclassical style in which to build his house at the then western bluff-side terminus of Shannon Avenue in Muzzy's Addition.⁷ Constructed with speculation in mind, Taylor sold the property after two years for \$1,400.

The property changed hands several times by different investors until 1913 when James & Phoebe Conner purchased it. James Conner worked as a real estate agent for Boundary Line Real Estate Company, and his daughters Edna Conner and Claire Conner worked for the Kemp & Hebert Department Store and Pacific Telegraph & Telephone Company respectively.

⁶ Spokane & National Register Nominations for the Muzzy-Shine House, 2010. HPO, Spokane, WA

⁷ Shannon Avenue was extended west through North Belt Street, and homes were built in the 1940s-1970s on the west-facing hillside of the bluff.

By 1918 during World War I, the property faced receivership and was listed for sale by the Coleman-Sherman Investment Company who specialized in “real estate, city property, farm lands, and business chances.”⁸ The property was foreclosed and sold at a Spokane Sheriff’s auction for \$1,598 to investor, bachelor C. A. Mowry, manager of the Culvert & Tank Company in Spokane. In September 1920, Mowry sold the house to Hubert & Marie McGinty for \$1,750. Hubert McGinty was employed as a salesman for the Ryan Fruit Company in Spokane and with his family, lived at the property for eight years. In 1928 just before the Great Depression, realtor and insurance agent, George Cash, and his wife, Nellie Cash, bought the house for \$1,500—a \$250 loss for the McGinty family.

In 1933, Frank Meister, a clerk for Union Iron Works, purchased the property. He sold it six years later to Ona B. McNeill. She sold the house the same year she bought the property to Donald & Mary Bartlell, a saleswoman at the Palace Department Store in downtown Spokane. The Bartells leased rooms in the house to Joseph & Saloma Kronenberg who worked at the El Enchanto Restaurant in Spokane.

After World War II, the property changed ownership several times. The Taylor House was home to a variety of middle and working-class residents which included at different times a dental technician, hardware clerk, grocery clerk, fireman, bartender, computer salesman, welder, secretary, and teacher/professor. In 1984, Robert & Esther Hernandez bought the house for \$49,950, and sold it in 2004 for \$130,000 to Richard K. Murphy, Jr. After Murphy’s death in 2007, the property was inherited by Richard Murphy’s sister and current owner, Eileen E. Murphy.

From 2007 to 2009, Eileen Murphy rehabilitated the property. She contacted Spokane Preservation Advocates, a non-profit organization in Spokane, who voluntarily removed all of the 1947 metal siding that covered the home’s original 1905 narrow-width horizontal wood clapboard. Eileen then rebuilt and repainted the front porch deck, repainted the home’s porch columns, porch pediment, eave modillions, window frames and sashes, and the entire house exterior (excluding foundation). In addition, Elaine re-landscaped the grounds with an in-ground sprinkler system, brick walkways and steps, and period/style-appropriate plantings that are architecturally compatible with the home’s Neoclassical style. Finally, Eileen Murphy re-roofed the home with composition shingles. She again sends “many thanks” to Spokane Preservation Advocates for their volunteer time and energy.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Category C

As outlined in *National Register Bulletin 15*, registration requirements for Category C of the Spokane Register of Historic Places apply to “properties significant for their physical design or construction, including such elements as architecture, landscape architecture,

⁸ 1918 Polk’s Spokane City Directory.

engineering, and artwork.”⁹ To be eligible for historic register listing under Category C, “a property must meet *at least one* of the following requirements”:¹⁰

1. Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction.
2. Represent the work of a master.
3. Possess high artistic value.¹¹

The George & Annie Taylor House is a fine example of the Neoclassical style and embodies “distinctive characteristics” of the Neoclassical style and period, 1895-1950.

The Neoclassical Style (1895-1950)

The Neoclassical style began in America as a revival of 18th-century French and English architecture and was dominant from about 1895 to as late as the 1950s. Homes were usually monumental in scale, symmetrical in design/fenestration patterns, and boasted full-height porches, porticos and/or pediments which were supported by rows of columns. Hipped roofs were popular from about 1900 to 1920, and side-gabled roofs were popular from 1925 to the 1950s.

This revival of interest in classical models dates from the World’s Columbian Exposition, held in Chicago in 1893. The exposition’s planners mandated a classical theme, and many of the best-known architects of the day designed dramatic colonnaded buildings arranged around a central court. The exposition was widely photographed, reported, and attended; soon the Neoclassical models became the latest fashion throughout the country.¹²

Exterior Identifying Neoclassical-style Features of the Taylor House

The George & Annie Taylor House is fine example of the Neoclassical style. Identifying features of the Neoclassical style that are found at the *exterior* of the Taylor House include the following:

- 1895-1950 style’s time period (Taylor House was erected in 1905)
- Two stories with formal massing
- Hip roof with intersecting center pediment or portico that covers the front porch
- *Full-height* dual-level covered front porch
- *Full-width* dual-level covered front porch
- Full-height columns with vernacular Doric capitals

⁹ *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, p. 17

¹⁰ *Ibid*, p. 17

¹¹ *Ibid*, p. 17

¹² McAlester, Lee & Virginia. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Knopf, 1989, pp.342-353.

- Symmetrical overall design
- Symmetrical fenestration patterns (center door with flanking windows)
- Fanlight in center front pediment
- Boxed eaves
- Prominent modillion course
- Prominent frieze
- Narrow-width horizontal wood clapboard siding
- Wood corner boards and horizontal string and dripstone courses
- Double-hung windows
- Front door transom light and flanking sidelights

Although the name of the architect for the Taylor House remains unknown, it is documented through public records that the builder of the house was Spokane carpenter and building contractor, George W. Taylor. Taylor worked in Spokane for only two years, moving away from the community in 1907 after he built the Taylor House. It is not known what other homes he built or where he went. It is apparent, however, that he was an accomplished builder and carpenter, as his fine work is evident at the Taylor House.

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“Gail Muzzy.” *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 2 July 1971

“George W. Muzzy Rites Set.” *Spokane Daily Chronicle*, 5 Feb 1972

“Mrs. L. Muzzy, 74, Pioneer, Is Dead.” *Spokesman-Review*, 26 July 1935

“Services Held for Lifetime Valley Resident.” *Valley Herald*, 7 July 1971

Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
GEORGE & ANNIE TAYLOR HOUSE Section 10

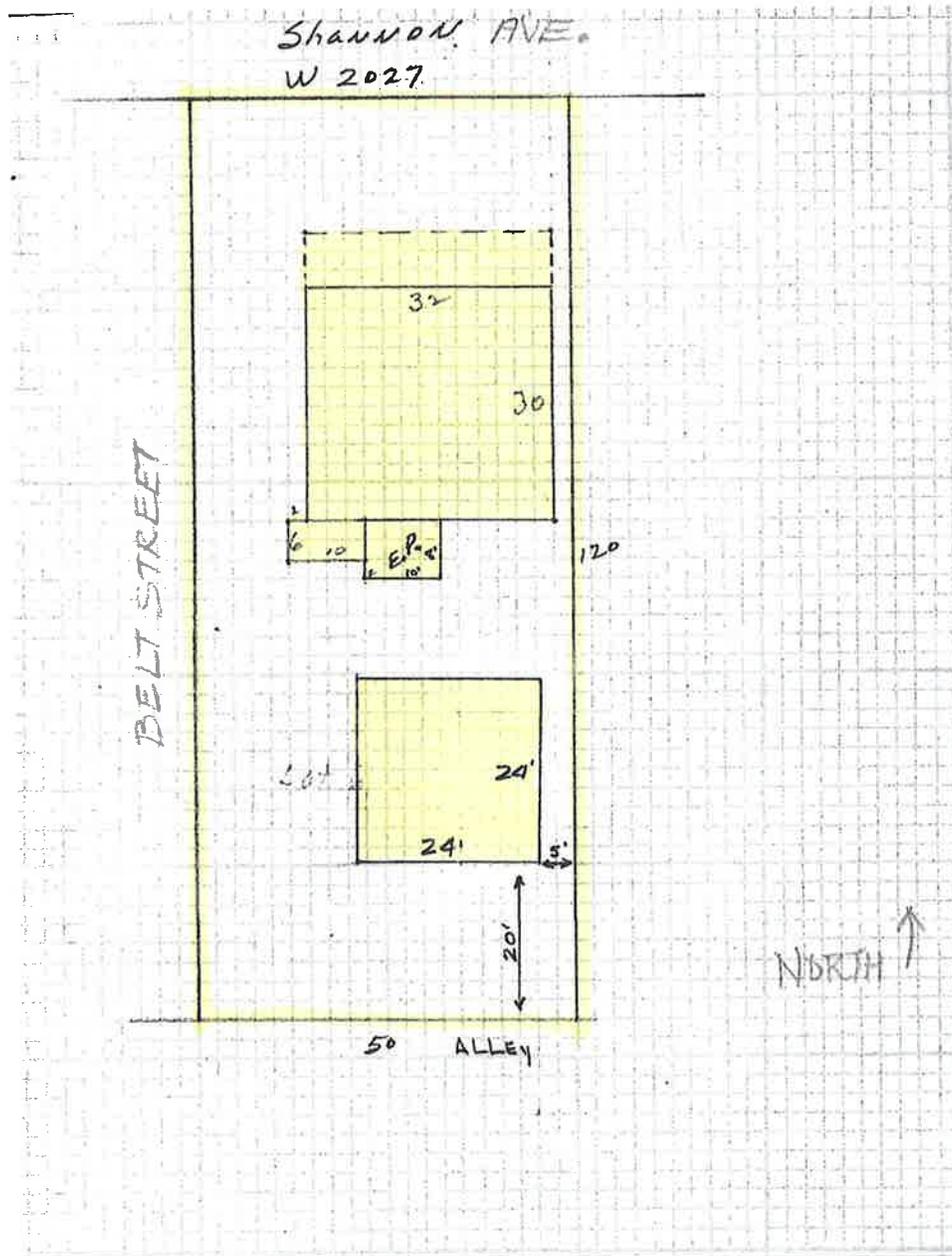
Plat map:

Plat map in 2010 (from Spokane County).



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
GEORGE & ANNIE TAYLOR HOUSE Section 10

Site Plan: Site plan in 2010 (from Spokane County).



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
GEORGE & ANNIE TAYLOR HOUSE **Section 10**

Photos 1 and 2

Taylor House in 1959 and in 2010.



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
GEORGE & ANNIE TAYLOR HOUSE **Section 10**

Photos 3 and 4

Photos of north façade taken in 2010.



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Photos 5 and 6

Photos of north façade taken in 2010.



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Photos 9 and 10:

West face of house in 2010.



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
GEORGE & ANNIE TAYLOR HOUSE **Section 10**

Photos 11 and 12:

Southwest corner and south rear in 2010.



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
GEORGE & ANNIE TAYLOR HOUSE **Section 10**

Photos 13:

Dining room in 2010.



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Photos 14 and 15: Living room in 2010.



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
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Photo 16: Stairs in reception hall in 2010.



Spokane City/County Register of Historic Places Nomination Continuation Sheet
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Photos 17 and 18: Second-floor hall and interior door in 2010.

