

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

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

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

For HCERS use only

received DEC 29 1981

date entered FEB 11 1982

**1. Name**

historic John George Moroni Barnes House

and/or common

**2. Location**

street & number 42 West Center Street not for publication

city, town Kaysville vicinity of congressional district 01

state Utah code 049 county Davis code 011

**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 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	<b>Public Acquisition</b>	<b>Accessible</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input 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 checked="" 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 G. Gibbs Smith

street & number 42 West Center Street

city, town Kaysville vicinity of state Utah

**5. Location of Legal Description**

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Davis County Courthouse

street & number

city, town Farmington state Utah

**6. Representation in Existing Surveys**

title Utah Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible?  yes  no

date Fall 1980  federal  state  county  local

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society

city, town Salt Lake City state Utah

# 7. Description

<b>Condition</b>		<b>Check one</b>	<b>Check one</b>
<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
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		date _____

## Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The John G. M. Barnes House is a two story brick house with a multi-hip and gable roof. It seems to have been built in two sections, judging from the brickwork, chimneys, and fenestration. The brickwork of the rear of the house is common bond, whereas that on the front section of the house is stretcher bond. There are four elaborate Victorian chimneys on the front section and three chimneys with more slender proportions and more simple brickwork on the rear section. The system of fenestration on each of the two sections is consistent within the individual section and distinct from the other section. All of the windows on the rear section are the broad, double-hung sash-type with two over two lights having a typical Victorian Eclectic decorative arch and a segmental relieving arch over them. Those on the more recent front section are the longer and narrower single light double hung sash type. The windows on the first floor have a segmental relieving arch capped with a thin band of projecting brick. The second story windows have a shoulder type of relieving arch outlined by a projecting band of bricks at the top and further accentuated by another stringcourse of brick further down the wall. The windows on the central section of the three part bay of the tower on the facade are the broad angle sash type. The second story window has a rectangular transom and the first story window has a semi-circular transom.

The massing of the building is irregular. The tower, which has a rounded bellcast roof, projects furthest on the facade. It is a three part bay with windows on both floors of each section that are divided by three brick stringcourses. A unique gable roof dormer on the tower has a simple bargeboard which defines the gable opening as a four center ogee. There is a single round window, arch double hung sash in the dormer. Recessed behind the tower are two hip roof sections, one behind the other. The section just back of the tower contains the entrance of the house. There are doors on both the first and second floors of that section. On the second floor the opening is a broad rounded arch that has been screened in and has a screen door in the center. Above the arched opening is a canopy with boxed cornice and brackets on the frieze. There is a double door on the first floor that has glass upper panels and an unusual four part transom. One single broad arch of Victorian Eclectic trim tops the transom. A third section of the facade is recessed behind the tower and the entry bay and has two double hung sash windows on each floor. A drawing of the house indicates that it may originally have been designed with a two story Eastlake porch. A massive brick porch, which probably dates from the 1920s, has replaced the original porch. The west wall also has two windows in each floor. The east wall has a beveled corner with faces toward the facade. It has a single double hung sash window on each floor separated by several decorative brick stringcourses. Monumental decorative brackets with a central pendant ornament the top of that section.

The massing to the rear of the house becomes particularly complex. The central hip visible on the facade becomes a gable in the rear. A sleeping porch was added between that gable and the west hip roof on the second floor. A small porch on the west wall of the first floor has been filled in. Extending from the northeast corner of the two story gable roof section is a gable roof one story brick extension with a chimney and windows that are

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similar to the older, those on the older section of the house. A non-obtrusive one story frame shed has been added to the northeast wall of the one story rear extension.

Alterations made to the building include a brick porch on the facade; a second sleeping porch on the rear; and the one story frame shed to the northeast corner of the house. The roof has been resingled with asbestos shingles. These changes are easily identifiable, but are not irreversible. The early grandeur and original character of the house is still apparent.

The house was built on a spacious corner lot which is still well maintained, providing an effective and complementary setting for such an imposing structure.

# 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 type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

**Specific dates** ca. 1884; ca. 1896      **Builder/Architect** /William Allen

**Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)**

The John George Moroni Barnes House is significant because of its association with John G. M. Barnes, who succeeded his father, John R. Barnes, as the dominant business and political figure in Kaysville. It is also significant as an outstanding example of a Victorian mansion built in two sections and at least partially architect-designed. Because the integrity of both the older and the newer sections of the house have been maintained, one can discern the subtle changes that occurred during the construction of monumental houses within a ten to fifteen year period of the Nineteenth Century. William Allen, an architect known to have designed a number of important buildings in Davis County, including the Kaysville Presbyterian Church (1888), the Kaysville Tabernacle (1912), the Barnes Bank Building (1910), and the houses of Henry H. Blood, John R. Barnes, and Hyrum Stewart, is reported to have designed this house. The front and more recent section of the house has details that appear in other houses by Allen and seems to indicate that he had a hand in this one. Particularly unique to this design is the rounded bellcast roof tower with its unique gable roof domer and the treatment of the second story door. The house was built in two sections for John George Moroni Barnes. The first section was constructed in the early 1880s, the second ca. 1896.

Barnes was born in Kaysville, March 5, 1860 to John R. and Emily Shelton Barnes. An early settler of Kaysville, his father became one of the town's prominent citizens and by the early Twentieth Century owned the town's leading store, its bank, its cannery, its mill, and operated one of the largest farms in Davis County. John G. M. Barnes left school at the age of fourteen to work in his father's general store. Eventually he became its president and, through his involvement in other enterprises, succeeded his father as the town's leading businessman. He was involved with his father in founding Kaysville's first bank, he organized the Kaysville Irrigation Co. and was a pioneer in dry farming in Davis County. In this connection, he founded the Utah Fruit Juice Co., which, he said, was dedicated to proving that concord grapes and cherries could be grown on a commercial scale without the use of irrigation. He was involved with his father in founding the Kaysville Canning Co. in 1902 and the Kaysville Milling Co. in 1904, and he established the Kaysville Brick and Tile Co., and the Kaysville Canning Corporation. He was vice-president and a director of the Davis and Weber County Canal Co., President of the Utah Canner's Association, and a director of the National Canner's Association.

Active in politics as a Democratic, and as a Populists in the 1890s, when that third party was a viable force both in Utah and the nation, he was elected Kaysville City Treasurer in 1882, served on the City Council from 1892 to 1896, was Mayor from 1898 to 1902 and again from 1922 to 1928, served in the

# 9. Major Bibliographical References

Barnes, Claude T., Toward the Eternal, or the Life of John R. Barnes, SLC: The Ralton Co., 195  
 Davis County Records  
 "John George Moroni Barnes," Deseret News, July 26, 1932, 1.

**UTM NOT VERIFIED**  
**ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED**

# 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property Less than one

Quadrangle name Kaysville, Utah

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

### UMT References

A 

1	2	4	2	1	0	8	0	4	5	4	2	8	8	0
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

Beg SW cor of Blk 18, Plat A, E 163.18 ft; N 139 ft, W 163.18 ft, S 139 ft. to beg. Con. .521 acres.

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

state	code	county	code
state	code	county	code

# 11. Form Prepared By

name/title	John McCormick, Historian/Deborah R. Temme, Architectural Historian		
organization	Utah State Historical Society	date	Fall 1980
street & number	300 Rio Grande	telephone	801-533-6017
city or town	Salt Lake City	state	Utah 84101

# 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 15, 1981

For HCRS use only	
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register	
<u>[Signature]</u>	date <u>2/11/82</u>
Keeper of the National Register	
Attest:	date
Chief of Registration	

FHR-8-300A  
(11/78)

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Utah State Senate from 1901 to 1903, and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1900 and 1924.

Following Barnes' death in 1932, the house remained in the Barnes family until the early 1970's, when the present owners bought it.