

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received JUN 30 1983
date entered JUL 28 1983

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

1. Name

historic Tingey, Thomas, House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 20 North 300 East not for publication

city, town Centerville vicinity of congressional district

state Utah code 049 county Davis code 011

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object N/A	<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 Albert L. and Alice W. Steinbach

street & number 252 Vendome Court

city, town Grosse Pointe Farms vicinity of state Michigan 48230

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 None has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Thomas Tingey House, built in the early 1870s, is a two-story, gable-roofed house with gable end chimneys, a symmetrical facade and a center doorway. The house has a two room hall and parlor floor plan. The exterior walls, approximately 20" thick, are constructed of field stone of random dimensions, creating an uncoursed stone wall surface with mortar used liberally to fill in gaps between the uneven stones. Squared granite quoins are used on the corners. Window sills and lintels are of wood, although the sills have been carefully covered with sheet metal on their upper and side surfaces. Window and door openings on the front and sides have remained unaltered, but any openings that were on the rear of the house have been covered by the one-story brick addition built on c. 1910. Original woodwork on the house includes the paneling in the recessed front doorway, the window sills on the interior, and possibly the section of balustrade at the top of the stairs on the second floor. The Victorian door and transom and at the front entrance were probably additions in the 1890s.

Some alterations and additions have been made on the house, but its basic form and appearance are relatively intact, especially when viewed from the front. The rear brick addition, though incongruous with the original fabric and form of the house, does not significantly alter the house's integrity because it is small in scale, located at the back of the house, and its walls are flush extensions of the original side walls on the stone house. The full-width front porch was probably built on about the same time as the rear brick addition, c.1910, as indicated by its imitation stone concrete block foundation, a popular building material at that time. The original porch was probably just a simple, open step. The concrete porch surface is a recent alteration. Operable louvered shutters have been attached at the exterior window openings. The brick chimneys, which are replacements of the originals, are beginning to fall apart where they project above the roof. Original windows in the main stone block of the house have been replaced by aluminum frame windows, and some of the original windows in the rear addition appear to have been altered, three of them having been bricked in as well. The interior of the house has been altered by modern renovation, although the ceiling height has remained intact. The large gable-roofed carport behind the house will probably be taken down because of its visual incompatibility with the house.

The current owners are in the process of restoring and rehabilitating the house for continued residential rental use.

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 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 type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates c. 1870 **Builder/Architect** probably Charles Duncan

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Thomas Tingey House, probably built in the early 1870s, is significant as a well preserved example of the early stone vernacular architecture of northern Utah. Stone houses in Utah were built in those locales where stone and masonry skills were available, primarily during the period from the 1860s to the 1880s. That period coincided with the second phase of construction technology in Utah, characterized by the emergence of skilled masons and carpenters who could construct larger, more permanent and more attractive buildings.¹ The first phase, which began with the arrival of the Mormon pioneers in 1847, produced houses which were usually constructed by the owners themselves or readily available materials, such as logs, adobe bricks, and field stone. These houses were usually intended as only temporary or subsistence-level structures to be used only until the settlers were able to establish a dependable livelihood and could afford to construct larger and more permanent homes. The emergence of stone houses not only represents the developing permanence of the communities in which they were built and the growing prosperity of the people who had them built, but also documents the phase of construction technology between that of the settlement period and the later phase which began in the 1880s with the availability and extensive use of fired brick and the influence of nationally popular architectural styles and construction methods on the local building industry.² The Tingey House is typical of many of the stone houses built at that time both in Centerville and throughout the state with its symmetrical facade, rectangular shape, gable end chimneys and lack of ornamentation. It was probably built by Charles Duncan and his sons, the primary stone masons in the Centerville area, who were noted for their use of granite quoins, such as are on this house. Most, if not all, of the approximately two dozen remaining stone houses in Centerville have been altered, some significantly, and although this house has undergone some alterations, it retains most of its original integrity.

Mormon pioneers were the first settlers in the Centerville area beginning in 1848, one year after their arrival in Utah. Primarily farmers and herdsmen, the early settlers found the location suitable due to its good soil and the availability of water from several mountain streams. Their earliest homes were temporary log structures made from trees cut in the nearby canyons, but as the settlement became more established and permanent, adobe houses were constructed. Stone was used in the construction of some of the early structures, but it was not until the 1860s that it became a popular and important building material in Centerville and neighboring communities. Located along the base of the Wasatch Mountains, the towns of Farmington, Centerville and Bountiful all used stone extensively in the construction of houses, mills, granaries, fences and culverts. Stone was obtained from dry creek beds and the rocky benchland. The stone houses built during the period from the 1860s through the 1880s were some of the largest and most permanent homes built in Centerville. Few of the log or adobe houses have survived, and

9. Major Bibliographical References

Call, Annie Call, editor, East of Antelope Island, (Salt Lake City: Daughters of Utah Pioneers, Davis County Company, 1971).

Pitman, Leon Sidney, "A Survey of Nineteenth Century Folk Housing in the Mormon Culture Region" Ph.D. dissertation, Louisiana State University, 1973.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Less than one

Quadrangle name Bountiful Peak

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	2	4	2	6	4	8	10	4	15	2	19	7	15	10
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

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D

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Commencing at the Southwest corner of Lot 2, Block 32, Plat "A," Centerville Townsite Survey; North 144.37 feet; East 101.5 feet; South 144.7 feet; West 101.5 feet to beginning.

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

state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
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state	N/A	code	county	N/A	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Roger V. Roper, Historian

organization — date May 10, 1983

street & number 185 North 300 East telephone (801) 785-1135

city or town Pleasant Grove state Utah

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 National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature *A. Kent Powell*

title A. Kent Powell, Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer date 6-17-83

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date 7/28/83

J. Allover Byn
Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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only about two dozen stone houses are extant, most of which are located on the blocks of the old section of the city.

Thomas and Alzina Call Tingey probably hired Charles Duncan, the most prominent local stone mason, to construct this house in the early 1870s to accommodate their growing family. That they could afford to have this large stone house built indicates that Thomas was enjoying success in his farming pursuits. Married December 27, 1863, Thomas and Alzina had made their first home in a small adobe house on Porter Lane in Centerville, east of his parents' home. They had several children while living in that house. The Tingeys lived in this stone house until 1909, raising not only their own twelve children here, but also, for a time, the family of Thomas' polygamous wife, Thurza, who bore him five children.

Thomas Tingey was born in Bedfordshire, England, October 3, 1844 to Henry and Ann Young Tingey. His parents were baptized into The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormons) in 1849, and emigrated to the United States in the company of 250 other Mormon converts, arriving in New Orleans on Christmas Eve that same year. The Tingeys arrived in Salt Lake City in September 1850, where they lived for three years before moving to Bountiful, several miles to the north. As a youth, Thomas helped his father operate a wholesale garden business raising seeds. After his marriage to Alzina, he began farming on his own, and worked for a time hauling goods from Salt Lake City to a local store. In his later years he was a carrier for the post office, delivering the mail by horse and buggy. He was also active in church affairs, serving for thirty-three years as Sunday School Superintendent in his ward. He died on May 25, 1912 in Centerville.

(Henrietta) Alzina Call was born in Platte County, Iowa, August 12, 1848 to Josiah Howe and Henrietta Caroline Williams Call. Mormon pioneers to Utah in 1849, they settled first in Bountiful before being called to help establish the town of Fillmore in central Utah in 1853. Josiah was killed by Indians in 1858 on the return trip to Fillmore from a church conference in Salt Lake City. Henrietta and her six children returned to Bountiful soon after to live with her brother-in-law, Anson Call, in whose home her children were reared and educated. Alzina married Thomas Tingey in the Endowment House in Salt Lake City when she was fifteen years old.

Thurza Amelia Randall became Thomas' polygamous wife in 1882. She lived in the large stone house with Thomas and Alzina for several years until she, like many other second wives, moved into her own home in order protect her husband from strict anti-polygamy laws that were being enforced by federal officials. She lived in several towns including Woodruff, Mountain Green and Morgan before returning to Centerville where she died in 1910. She and Thomas had five children.

In June 1909 the Tingeys sold the house to Horace Drake, who, three months later, either sold or gave it to his grandsons Henry F. and Ernest A. Pickering, brothers. Henry bought Ernest's share of the property in 1913, and it remained in the Pickering family until 1975. The current owners are Albert

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L. and Alice W. Steinbach, who are proceeding with plans to restore much of the house and rehabilitate it for continued residential rental use.

Charles Duncan and his three sons, John, Charles and Archibald, were responsible for constructing most of the stone houses, culverts, granaries, etc. during the 1800s through the 1880s in southern Davis County,³ where stone was a popular and readily available building material. Charles, born in Dysart, Fifeshire, Scotland in 1823, learned his masonry skills while working as a stone cutter and rock mason for almost a decade in that country. He and his family, converts to Mormonism in 1848, emigrated to the United States in 1852 and arrived in Salt Lake City the following year. The Duncans settled in the Centerville area soon after their arrival, and for several years Charles farmed their eleven-acre tract of land. As his skill as a stonemason became known and in demand, Charles began to devote more and more of his time constructing stone buildings for others who could afford to hire him. He trained his three sons in the stonemason trade, and together they constructed most of the stone structures in the area. Many of the homes that they built featured granite quoins on the corners, the granite having been leftover pieces from the construction of the Salt Lake Temple, which Charles worked on for many years. The Lingey House resembles the Duncan's own 1874 stone house (445 N. 400 East), both being two-story stone houses with granite quoins.

Notes

¹ Leon Sidney Pitman, "A Survey of Nineteenth-Century Folk Housing in the Mormon Culture Region," Ph.D. dissertation, Louisiana State University, 1973, p. 91.

² Ibid., p. 108.

³ Mary Ellen Wood Smoot and Marilyn Fullmer Sheriff, The City In-Between, (Bountiful, Utah: authors, 1975), p. 207.

Case No. 1084-0018
Exp. 12/31/84

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Smoot, Mary Ellen Wood, and Sheriff, Marilyn Fullmer, The City In-Between, (Bountiful, Utah: Mary Ellen Wood and Marilyn Fullmer Sheriff, 1975).