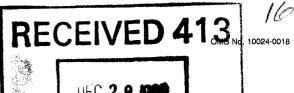
NPS Form 10-900 (Oct. 1990) Utah WordPerfect 5.1 Format (Revised Feb. 1993)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



DEC 28

INTERAGENCY RESOURCES DIVISION NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. Places Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box of by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, 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.

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2. Loca	tion								
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city or to	wn	Fillmore	e		cc		N/A vio	cinity	
state <u>Ut</u>	<u>ah</u>	code <u>UT</u>	_ county _	Millard	co	ode <u>027</u>	_ zip coo	de <u>84631</u>	
3. Stat	e/Fe	deral Ag	ency Cer	tification				Kateri Nija I	
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other,	(expl	ain:)							
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)	Number of Resource	es within Property isted resources in the count.)			
<pre>_x private public-local public-State</pre>	<pre>_x building(s) district site</pre>	Contributing1	Noncontributing	sites		
public-Federal	structure object		0	objects		
Name of related multiple (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a m	• • •	Number of contributhe National Regis	uting resources previou ster	sly listed in		
N/A		N/A				
6. Function or Use						
Historic Functions (Enter categories from in	structions)	Current Functions (Enter categories	from instructions)			
	ng	DOMESTIC: single dwelling				
	_					
•						
Architectural Classificat (Enter categories from in		Materials (Enter	categories from instr	uctions)		
			andstone RICK			
			SPHALT			
		otherW	OOD: log joists			

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

 \underline{X} See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" on one or more lines for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)	Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.	ARCHITECTURE
B Property is associated with the lives of persons	
significant in our past.	
x C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics	
of a type, period, or method of construction, or	Period of Significance
represents the work of a master, or possesses	- 1071 1044
high artistic values, or represents a	
significant and distinguishable entity whose	
components lack individual distinction.	Significant Dates
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield,	0 1071
information important in prehistory or history.	<u>c.1871</u>
Criteria Considerations	
(Mark "x" on all that apply.)	
Property is:	Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
A owned by a religious institution or used for	N/A
religious purposes.	Cultural Affiliation
B removed from its original location.	N/A
C a birthplace or grave.	-
$_{__}$ D a cemetery.	
E a reconstructed building, object, or	Architect/Builder
structure.	Hans Hanson
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 conti	nuation sheets.) X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8
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 #	Primary location of additional data: _x
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #	

10. Geographical Data		3300,0000,70000,vt M0000,0000,000	9590599999999	200001000000100000000000000000000000000	6.000000000000000000000000000000000000
Acreage of property5 acres					
UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.))				
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c <u>/ </u>	D/_			11111	
Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)					
Lot 5 BLK 59 PLAT A 12 RD S X 114 FT WEST					
Property Tax No.					
		See continua	tion :	sheet(s) fo	r Section No. 10
Boundary Justification	······································	·	<u></u>		
(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)					
The boundaries are that those have always been associated	with the prop	perty.			
The boundaries are that those have always been associated	·	•	tion :	sheet(s) fo	r Section No. 10
The boundaries are that those have always been associated 11. Form Prepared By name/titleJulie Osborne, Architectural Historian		See continua	tion :	sheet(s) fo	r Section No. 10
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11. Form Prepared By name/titleJulie Osborne, Architectural Historian organizationUtah State Historic Preservation Office street & number300 Rio Grande city or townSalt Lake City Additional Documentation Submit the following items with the completed form: • Continuation Sheets • Maps: A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating t	the property's	See continua date teleph state s location. harge acreage o	Nove	mber 1994 (801) 533- _ zip code	3500 84101-1182
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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 instructions, 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.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section	No.	7	Page	1

Peter and Jessie Huntsman House, Fillmore, Millard County, UT

Narrative Description

The Peter and Jessie Huntsman House, built c. 1871, is a two-story home with a central-passage plan and Classical stylistic features. A one-story addition was built onto the rear c.1937, and remodeled in c.1960. A root cellar that was converted to a bomb shelter in c.1958 is located directly behind the house. The minor alterations to the rear, front porch, and interior have not changed the character of the home and it maintains its historic qualities. The Peter and Jessie Huntsman House is located on a residential lot with numerous shade trees and shrubs.

The architectural style of the house is a vernacular interpretation of the Federal style with a central-passage form, popular in Utah between 1847-1900. The home's restrained Classicism makes it a good example of the Federal style with features that include the symmetrical facade, side gables, low-pitched roof, and lintel-type window heads. 2

The house is constructed of red brick (now painted green), three wythes thick in a common bond pattern, has a sandstone foundation, and floor joists resting on native, hand-hewn logs. The north facade incorporates a full-width, two-story porch that was rebuilt in c.1960. Although some of the materials have changed with the use of concrete in the floors, new columns, and crossed rather than vertical balusters in the upper level balcony railing, the overall appearance of the porch is comparable to the original configuration and maintains the historic appearance of the house. Central doors on each level are flanked by paired six-over-six, double-hung windows with wooden lintels. Fixed sash, multi-light transoms are found above both doors, and side lights are incorporated into the door on the first level. One window on the south side of the west elevation of the original portion of the house has been bricked in. On the east elevation there are four double-hung windows, two on each floor. The roof has asphalt shingles and a brick chimney on each of the gable ends.

The c.1937 addition is one story with a broad gable that covers the width of the rear of the original c.1871 house. A screened porch on the southeast side was removed in c.1960 and replaced with the existing vertical wood sided addition. The west end of this addition is constructed of brick and includes a single door flanked by double hung windows. The south elevation incorporates a recessed area for accessing a wood sided portion that was added c.1960 for a kitchen. Both the c.1937 and c.1960 additions have been constructed to the rear of the original two-story

Carter, Thomas, and Peter Goss. <u>Utah's Historic Architecture</u>, 1847-1940. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1988.

Another example of the Federal style in Fillmore is the Utah Territorial Capitol, 1855, built of local red sandstone. Only one wing of a large domed building with four radiating wings was constructed before the legislature returned permanently to Salt Lake City in 1858.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Peter and Jessie Huntsman House, Fillmore, Millard County, UT

building, are smaller in scale, and do not greatly impact the original characterdefining features of the two-story, central-passage house.

The central-passage plan was remodeled to accommodate three apartments when the c.1937 addition was constructed. This remodeling included adding two bedrooms and a bath to the southwest portion of the house, as well as building a partial basement with a furnace room. The changes made to the interior for the apartments were reversed c.1960 to return the home to its single-family status and its original central-passage plan. The walls and ceiling were replaced with gypboard in all rooms of the house except the three downstairs rooms on the west end. The partitions were removed in the kitchen and stairway area. The original stairway in the front entry was maintained when the entry was rebuilt to its original configuration, also in the 1960s. Much of the original woodwork and hardware remain, and the interior has retained most of its historic architectural characteristics.

The c.1958 bomb shelter located behind the house is a converted root cellar that contains built-in bunks and a fruit cellar. A concrete deck on top of the shelter serves as a patio area in the back yard. Although the building is an out-of-period structure and not eligible for the National Register at this time, it is an interesting feature on the property and contributes rather than detracts from its historic feel and association. It is one of the few known residential bomb shelters in Utah and will probably be eligible for the National Register when it is 50 years old.

See continuation sheet

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. <u>8</u> Page <u>3</u>

Peter and Jessie Huntsman House, Fillmore, Millard County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Peter and Jessie Huntsman House, built c.1871, is architecturally significant as one of only two known remaining central-passage plan house types in Fillmore. The central-passage plan is important because it reflects the ideas and attitudes brought from the Midwestern United States during the settlement of the West, and because it was used in Utah as an American symbol of individual standing within the Mormon community. The Mormon pioneers' establishment of a distinctive and enduring community in an isolated area with the use of traditional American building practices is portrayed in the Peter and Jessie Huntsman house.

The central-passage house type is an important house form in Utah that was influenced by an American building tradition during the eighteenth century.

"The central-passage house (often called an I-house because of its widespread occurrence in Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa) became something of a national symbol of economic achievement during the nineteenth century. It was the house form of choice on successful farms in all parts of the country, and was also built widely in prosperous sections of cities and towns."

The central-passage type may be considered a conceptual modification of the earlier hall-parlor house type. Although the hall-parlor house form was the most typically constructed dwelling in Utah, the central-passage form was favored by the local elite and began to surface in greater numbers in the 1880s in Utah.⁴

The Mormon pioneers, as they were building new communities within the Utah Territory, constructed their houses with American building traditions that were appropriate within, and expressive of, their community-oriented lifestyle. They were free to use personalized displays of traditional American forms because cultural guidelines were imposed at another level. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, or Mormon church, prescribed a town settlement pattern, a grid pattern that remains visible in Utah towns and cities to this date. This town grid and the building of large religious structures provided the Mormon framework that allowed for the more typically American house form, often with relatively elaborate

³ Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss. <u>Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940</u>. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Graduate School of Architecture and Utah State Historical Society, 1991.

Carter, Thomas Robert. "Building Zion: Folk Architecture in the Mormon Settlements of Utah's Sanpete Valley, 1849-1890". Dissertation, Indiana University, June 1984.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Peter and Jessie Huntsman House, Fillmore, Millard County, UT

Classical detailing, to be an acceptable expression of individualism. The folk architectural tradition in Colonial Virginia provides an important contrast. "Virginia builders, fearing change and finding themselves responsible for determining their own place in the world, chose an architecture of repetition and uniformity. Community in this case was expressed through an adherence to a common architectural form."

The traditional house forms and the design traditions that the pioneers brought with them from the Midwest were open and expansive, and because of their firmly established church membership, the central-passage dwelling type was appropriate for displaying Mormon attitudes. The use of the central-passage or I-house in Utah is important because it is an American archetype symbolic of economic success throughout the country and because it ties the American building traditions of the Midwest not only to the West, but to Mormon and Utah settlements. The Peter and Jessie Huntsman House is significant as one of two central-passage houses remaining in Fillmore as physical evidence of the kinds of individual and community expressions supported by Mormon philosophies.

HISTORY:

Fillmore, the county seat of Millard County, was established in the 1850s. Within the incorporated sixteen mile area, farming and stock-raising were the primary economic concerns up to and during the 1890s when the population was 1,000. Like most Utah towns, Fillmore was laid out in the typical grid pattern established in Mormon settlements and grew much the same as most farming communities in Utah.

Hans Hanson, a local builder/architect, is credited with building the Peter and Jessie Huntsman House. He was a graduate of the University of Odense, Denmark, with a degree in architecture. He was sent to Fillmore by Brigham Young in 1863 and reportedly built over 200 structures in this part of the state, many of similar to the construction of the Peter and Jessie Huntsman House.

Carter, Thomas. Dissertation, 1984.

⁶ The Edward and Elizabeth Partridge House is the only other known remaining central-passage house in Fillmore. National Register nomination, 1993, on file at Utah State Historic Preservation Office. A comprehensive survey of Fillmore has not been completed.

The church rather than the individual was responsible for differentiating Mormons from non-Mormons." Carter, 1984, p. 296.

⁸ <u>Utah Gazetteer</u>, 1892-93. Located in Utah Historical Society Library.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Peter and Jessie Huntsman House, Fillmore, Millard County, UT

The land on which this house was built was purchased from the Territory of Utah in 1871 by Peter Huntsman and the house was probably built between 1871-75. Peter and Jessie Huntsman were living and farming in Fillmore by 1870, and in 1880, Peter was a local sheriff. The Huntsmans sold the house to Thomas Callister in 1887 who lived in Fillmore during the 1870s and 1880s. When William Payne bought the house in 1891, he made substantial changes including a kitchen on the south side. The house was then purchased in 1912 by Earl L. Veile, by Vernell Christopherson in 1932, and by Vera Frampton in 1937.

Vera Frampton, a widow and school librarian, bought the house in 1937 and converted the home into three apartments. Cathryn and Dallin Nielsen, after having lived in one of the apartments, purchased the home from Vera Frampton in 1959 and began converting the home back to a single family residence. Mrs. Nielsen continues to live here and enjoy the qualities of this early pioneer home that has retained its integrity and historic association with Fillmore's beginnings.

See continuation sheet

Interviews with older, local residents. See 1970 State Register nomination for Huntsman/Nielsen House, on file at Utah SHPO.

 $^{^{10}}$ 1870 and 1880 Census Bureau Records. On microfilm at Utah State Historical Society Library.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 5

Peter and Jessie Huntsman House, Fillmore, Millard County, UT

Bibliography

- Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss. <u>Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940</u>. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Graduate School of Architecture and Utah State Historical Society, 1991.
- Carter, Thomas Robert. "Building Zion: Folk Architecture in the Mormon Settlements of Utah's Sanpete Valley, 1849-1890". Dissertation, Indiana University, June 1984.
- Census Bureau Records, 1870 and 1880. On microfilm at Utah State Historical Society Library.
- Nielsen, Cathryn. Unpublished history of the Huntsman/Nielsen House. On file at Utah State Historic Preservation Office.
- Utah Gazetteer, 1892-93. Located in Utah Historical Society Library.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 6

Peter and Jessie Huntsman House, Fillmore, Millard County, UT

Common Label Information:

- 1. Peter and Jessie Huntsman House
- 2. Fillmore, Millard County, Utah
- 3. Photographer: Roger Roper
- 4. Date: September 1994
- 5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

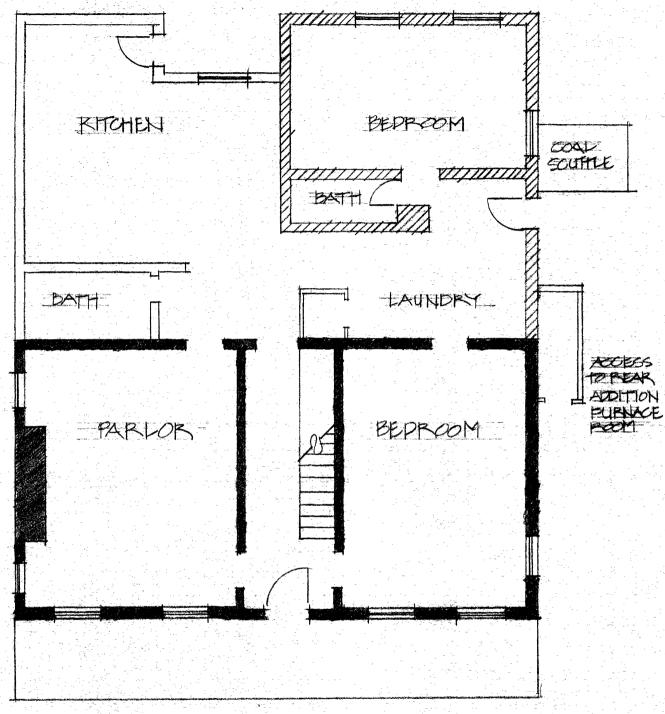
6. North elevation of building. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 2:

6. South elevation of building. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 3:

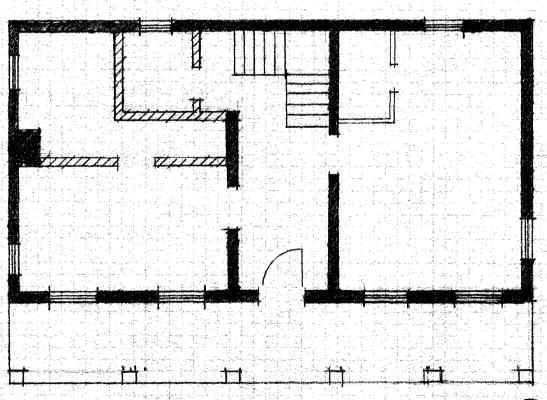
6. Southwest elevation of building. Camera facing northeast.



HUNTSMAN/NIELSEN HOUSE 155 WEST CENTER FILLMORE, MILLARD COUNTY, UTAH FIRST FLOOR PLAN-SCHEMATIO NOT TO SCALE

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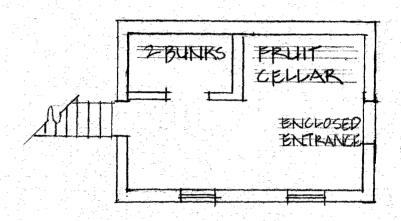
WIII 1937

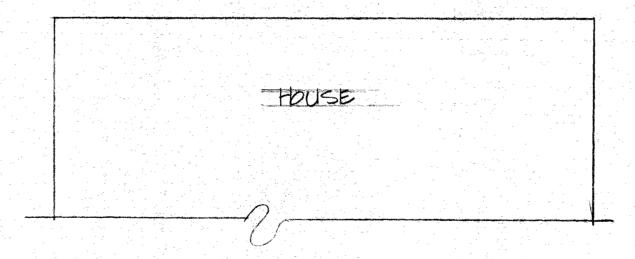


FIGHTSMAN/NIELSEN HOUSE (1)
155 WEST CENTER
EILLMOKE, MILLARD COUNTY, UTAH
SECOND FLOOR PLANT-SCHEMATIC
NOT TO SCALE 9/94

C. 1871

1222 1937





HUNTSMAN/NIELSEN HOUSE ()
155 WEST CENTER

FILLMORE, MILLARD COUNTY, UTAH
CONORETE POOT CELLAR/
BOMB SHELTER BUILT 1958
NOT TO SCALE 9/94