

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

For NPS use only

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

received MAY 30 1985

date entered JUN 27 1985

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Reynolds, John T./Reynolds, Henry T., Jr., House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 101 E. 200 South

not for publication

city, town Springville

vicinity of

state Utah

code 049

county Utah

code 049

3. Classification

Category

___ district

building(s)

___ structure

___ site

___ object

N/A

Ownership

___ public

private

___ both

Public Acquisition

___ in process

___ being considered

Status

occupied

___ unoccupied

___ work in progress

Accessible

yes: restricted

___ yes: unrestricted

___ no

Present Use

___ agriculture

commercial

___ educational

___ entertainment

___ government

___ industrial

___ military

___ museum

___ park

private residence

___ religious

___ scientific

___ transportation

___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name Allen K. and Marty Young

street & number 169 N. 1170 East

city, town Springville, Utah 84663

vicinity of

state Utah

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Utah County Courthouse

street & number Center Street and University Avenue

city, town Provo

state Utah

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Block Survey of Springville

has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes no

date 1981, updated 1985

___ federal state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society

city, town Salt Lake City

state Utah

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 Reynolds House is a 1 1/2 story brick house which combines Victorian Eclectic and Craftsman stylistic features. The massing is typical of late Victorian designs in Utah, and is closely associated with a distinctive house type that was made popular in Utah County. It is an asymmetrical form consisting of a central pyramid roof from which gable roof sections radiate. There is a conical tower at the intersection of the pyramid and gable roofs which distinguishes the house from most other examples of the pyramid/gable house type in Utah. A porch supported on Tuscan columns with Ionic capitals wraps around the tower which is located in the southwest corner of the house. The asymmetrical fenestration on the south and west walls is identical. There is a projecting square bay with a flared roof and broad single sash window set into it. A small square window is found to the side of the bay on the first floor, and a single small stained glass window is centered between two double hung sash windows on the second story. Double hung sash windows wrap around the base of the tower. Two doors open off the porch into each of the two major gable roof sections. The broad single sash windows and stained glass transoms on the south and west facades are common elements in Victorian designs. The broad proportions and relatively low pitch of the gable roof sections and the roof overhang are characteristic of Craftsman designs, as are the distinctive decorative brackets supporting the roof edge, and the slight flare of the roof edge of the gable roof sections. Changes to the exterior of the house include the painting of the brick, and the addition of a shed roof garage to the north side of the house. Those changes do not significantly affect the original character of the house.

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 type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1910 **Builder/Architect** Ed Child/Lewis J. Whitney

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The John T. Reynolds/Henry T. Reynolds, Jr., House, constructed in 1910, is significant as one of approximately six well-preserved houses in Springville¹ which document the period of growth and prosperity of the town as it changed from a tranquil agrarian community to a thriving commercial center at the turn of the century. The wealth and prosperity that came to the town was the result of the success that several local construction companies experienced and is documented in the large homes built within the first decade after the turn of the century. The Reynolds House is one of the best preserved and more impressive examples of these homes. The Reynolds House is also architecturally significant as a local example of a transitional building which combines the irregular massing and some decorative features of the Victorian design with the proportions, roof pitch and decorative features of the Craftsman period. At the turn of the century it was quite common to combine Victorian Eclectic and classical features within a single design, but Victorian Eclectic and Craftsman combinations are rare in Utah. The Reynolds House is one of three houses of this type in Springville. The Reynolds House is also historically significant for its association with Henry T. Reynolds, Jr., a prominent local business and civic leader, who lived in the house for over 35 years.

The house was built in 1910 for John T. Reynolds. Lew Whitney was the architect and Ed Child did the brick work.² John sold the house in 1919 to his nephew, Henry T. "Harry" Reynolds, Jr. The house was occupied by Harry and his family from 1919 until the death of his widow in 1983. The house was purchased in early 1985 by Allen and Marty Young, who have plans to convert the house into an art gallery.

John T. Reynolds was a contractor in Springville for a time, but in 1913-14 he was listed as the manager of H.T. Reynolds & Co., a local mercantile store owned by his brother, Henry T. Reynolds, Sr.³ John Taylor Reynolds was born in Springville on November 3, 1877, the last of eight children.⁴ His parents emigrated from Yorkshire, England, and his father was a tailor.⁵ John and his wife, Edith Berry Reynolds, moved to San Francisco soon after selling this house to his nephew in 1919. John died there in 1958.⁶

Henry "Harry" Taylor Reynolds, Jr., was born July 23, 1888, in Springville to Rebecca Porter Reynolds and Henry Taylor Reynolds, Sr. Following in his father's footsteps, he established himself as a prominent civic and business leader in Springville and Utah County. He served as vice-president and director of Utah Wholesale Grocery, president of Kolob Lumber Company, president of Associated General Contractors of Utah, and as partner, with his brother Ernest, in Reynolds Construction Company. Harry Reynolds also served a term as city councilman in Springville and as a national committeeman of the American Legion. He died in Springville September 4, 1955.⁷

(See Continuation Page)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Deseret News. Salt Lake City, Utah. 1955.
The Independent. Springville, Utah. 1910.
Huff, Emma N., ed. Memories That Live. Provo, Utah(?): Daughters of Utah Pioneers, 1947.
Salt Lake Tribune. Salt Lake City, Utah. 1954.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one

Quadrangle name Springville

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

1	2	4	4	8	2	4	0	4	4	4	5	9	4	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

Commencing at SW corner of Block 19, Plat A, Springville City Survey: thence N 10.5 rods, E 9.5 rods, S 10.5 rods, W 9.5 rods to beginning.

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

state N/A code county N/A code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Debbie Michael; Debbie Randall/Architectural Historian

organization ; Utah State Hist. Society date April 1985

street & number 231 S. 1180 W.; 300 Rio Grande telephone 801-224-8682; 801-533-6017

city or town Orem; Salt Lake City state Utah

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state X 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 May 13, 1985

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

William B. Bushong
Keeper of the National Register

date 6/27/85

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

**United States Department of the Interior
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Continuation sheet

Item number 8

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Reynolds House
History(Continued)

Reynolds Construction Company (also known for a time as Reynolds/Ely Construction Company) was one of several major construction companies based in Springville. Though only a small town of a few thousand people, Springville surpassed both Salt Lake City and Ogden, the largest cities in the state, as a center for the contract construction industry.⁸ The industry gained its start in Springville in the late 1870s when a number of local men became extensively involved in freighting. That activity, in turn, led to railroad construction. Many of those early construction firms have continued in operation up to the present, and the town is still regarded as a center of construction activity.

The success of the construction industry in Springville brought unprecedented economic growth to the community. This new-found wealth was reflected in the emergence of fine, large homes, such as the Reynolds House, that were built around the turn of the century. The Reynolds House is one of the most impressive houses of the period, and is one of the best preserved examples of the type built at that time.

The architect, Lewis Jothan Whitney, was born June 18, 1874, in Springville. He was the son of Leonard J. and Tryphena Perry Whitney. During his life in Springville he was active as an architect, and as a road, bridge and home contractor.⁹ Lew Whitney died in September 1954 of a heart ailment. Lew designed and built a number of homes in the Springville area and in southern Utah, though none besides this one have yet been specifically credited to him. The Roylance House, located one block east of the Reynolds House, was probably designed by Whitney, judging from its very similar appearance. It, however, has been extensively altered by a large addition when it was converted into a mortuary.

¹Those houses were identified in a 1985 update of an extensive survey that was conducted in Springville in 1981.

²The Independent, Springville, Utan, June 30, 1910.

³R.L. Polk and Co., Provo City & Utah County Directory, 1913-14

⁴Leonard J. Reynolds family group sheet at LDS Genealogical Library.

⁵Springville Herald, Springville, Utan, May 8, 1952.

⁶Ibid

⁷Deseret News, September 5, 1955, p. B-9; obituary of H.T. Reynolds, Jr.

⁸Emma N. Huff, ed., Memories That Live, pp. 354-355.

⁹Salt Lake Tribune, September 19, 1954, p. C-12; obituary of Lew Whitney.