United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

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

Name

historic	Davies, Charles	E., House		
and/or comm	on			
2. Lo	cation			
street & num	ber 388 West 300 No	rth Street		not for publication
city, town	Provo	vicinity of	c ongressional district	01
state	Utah code	049 county	Utah	code 049
3. Cla	assification	X		
Category district building structure site object		Status X occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible X yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park X_ private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Ow	ner of Proper	ty		
name	Wesley Grover			
street & num	ber P.O. Box 854			
city, town	Palmer	vicinity of	state	Alaska 99645
5. Lo	cation of Lega	I Description	on	
courthouse, r	registry of deeds, etc. Ut	ah County Courthou	se	
street & num	ber			
city, town	Pr	ovo	state	Utah
6. Re	presentation i	in Existing	Surveys	
title Ut	ah Historic Sites Surv	ey has this pro	perty been determined elig	jible? yes _X no
	ummer 1980		federal state	······································

CXP NO. 1024-0018 EXP. 12/31/84

> For NPS use only received APR - o 1982 date entered

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society

7. Description

Condition	Check one unaltered altered	Check one original site moved date
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Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Charles E. Davies house in Provo is a one-story brick house which has a distinctive double-gable facade. The house consists of two parallel rectangular units separated by a smaller square unit on the inside. The gabled ridge of the internal unit runs perpendicular to the roof lines on the outside rectangles. Viewed from above, the house plan resembles the letter "H," and it is not surprising that such houses here have come to be called "H-plan" houses. The house type is actually a rather uncommon variant of a popular vernacular type, the gable-facade "temple-form" house. The double-gabled H-plan house is, then, one of a number of nineteenth-century vernacular types which were present in most Utah towns. As such, the Davies house is typical of the architecture of the period.

Each of the gable ends of the "H" contains a rectangular bay capped with a truncated hip roof which is pierced by a gable. On the three sides of the bay are double-hung sash windows, narrow ones on the sides and a pair of standard size windows separated by decorative mullions on the facade. All the windows of the house with the exception of two later additions in the rear have a decorative arch over them with jigsaw cut ornament and are capped with a segmented relieving arch which has raised extrados and a pair of centered bricks that resemble a keystone. Most of the windows are the two-over-two double-hung sash type. The main door was originally centered under the porch which spans the bar of the "H", but it has been bricked in. The two windows that flanked that door are still intact. The two doors that open onto the porch from the gable ends are long and narrow, and have oval transoms. The west wall, the broad side of one of the legs of the "H", is pierced by a gable. Under the gable is centered a door flanked by two windows. The door has a square glass panel with carved wood trim around it, and may be original. Other major alterations are evident only at the rear of the house. The two additions in the rear between the legs of the "H", one of which may be original, and the changes in the fenestration of that section do not, however. detract significantly from the original integrity of the building.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture architecture art commerce communications		Iandscape architecture Iaw Iterature Iterature Iterature military Iterature philosophy Iterature philosophy Iterature politics/government	e religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	c.1885	Builder/Architect	Unknown	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Charles E. Davies house, built in Provo in about 1885, is a significant example of late-nineteenth-century vernacular architecture in Utah. The house, a double-gable H-plan type, is one of thirty-four significant sites identified during an intensive survey of Provo in the summer of 1980. The Davies house, one of a number of domestic architectural forms available to Provo residents during the late 1800's, is at once typical and exceptional. In size, scale, and appointments, the home is generally representative of the average homes being constructed here during this period. At the same time, although the double-gable H-plan type is found in other Utah communities, its relative scarcity makes it an uncommon architectural feature in Utah. The Davies house is the only example of the H-plan in Provo and its distinctive Victorian bay windows make it one of the best such houses in the state.

The double-gable H-plan house is a late-nineteenth-century transformation of the Greek Revival inspired "temple-form" house type (see figure 1). During the early 1800's, a resurgence of interest among architects in the monumental buildings of classical Greece led to the introduction and eventual acceptance of a house form which imitated the Hellenic temples. This house had its main facade located on the narrow, gable-end rather than on the wider, broad side as was the usual practice during the eighteenth century (see 1A).¹ In its original configuration, the main entrance was located on the gable-end of the house behind a colossal temple front. Side wings were also often present. As the house entered the builders' vernacular of the early nineteenth century, the pretentious pedimented porticos were ususally discarded. In this scaled-down and simplified version, the temple-form house bacame a popular farmhouse on the New England frontier.²

As settlers pushed into the upper Midwest, the temple-form house was increasingly seen with the main entrance moved form the central, gable facade to one of the side wings.³ This change is recorded from mid-century, and the resulting form has been variously called the "modified temple-form," "T-plan," or "upright and wing" house (see 1B). Both the temple-form house and its modified relative (modified temple-form) were carried to Utah after 1847 by members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the Mormons. These gable facade buildings constitute one of the major domestic architectural forms in the state.

9. Major Bibliographical References

City Directories, 1884-1922 Plat records, Utah County Salt Lake Tribune, April 23, 1940; October 1, 1943 Sanborn Map, 1890

Geographical Data 10.

Acreage of nominated property Less than one acre

Quadrangle name Provo

UMT References

A 1 2 Zone	443470 Easting	4 4 5 4 1 7 0 Northing	B Zone	Easting	Northing
с 📖					
E			F		
G			н		

Quadrangle scale <u>1:24000</u>

Verbal boundary description and justification Beg. at SW cor Lot 2, B1k 1907, Plat A, thence E 78 ft 8 in, N 6 rods, W 78 ft 8 in, 6 rods to point of beginning.

state N/A	code	county	N/A	code
state N/A	code	county	N/A	code
11. Forn	n Prepared By			
name/title	Deborah R. Temme, Arch	nitectural	Historia	2/Ken Cannon, Historian
organization	Utah State Historical	Society	date	Summer 1980
street & number	300 Rio Grande		telepho	ne (801) 533-6017
city or town	Salt Lake City		state	Utah 84101
The evaluated signi	ficance of this property within the	state is:		
-	national <u>X</u> state	local		
As the designated S 665), I hereby nomir according to the crit	State Historic Preservation Officer nate this property for inclusion in t teria and procedures set forth by t	for the Nation the National R	egister and o	
As the designated S 665), I hereby nomir according to the crit State Historic Prese	State Historic Preservation Officer nate this property for inclusion in t teria and procedures set forth by t	for the Nation the National R the National P	egister and c Park Service-	ertify that it has been evaluated

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Continuation sheet 1

8 Item number

OMP NO. 1024-0018 EXP. 12/31/84

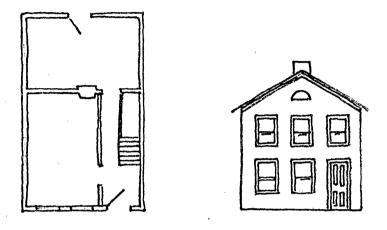
For NPS use only received APR 28 1982 date entered 2

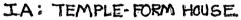
Page

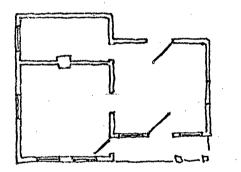
One logical variation of the modified temple form house can be found in the placing of a second forward-facing gable to the end of the side wing (see 1C). Repeating the gable makes the house symmetrical and effectively closes up a visually incomplete and open design. Such houses are found in many Utah communities, attesting to the popularity of the type. They are greatly outnumbered by their "T-plan" cousins, and must be considered a rare architectural type. Such houses are often called "H-plan" house by local architectural historians.⁴ Such an alphabet designation, however, should not obscure the houses' historical and design relationship to the old temple-form plan.

Charles E. Davies, the original owner of this house, was born in South Wales in 1859 and later immigrated to the United States after joining the LDS He eventually settled in Provo and married Rachel E. Davis in the Church. Endowment House in Salt Lake City. By trade Davies was a farmer.

The vernacular H-plan house was constructed in about 1885, and David L. Van Wagenen, a prominent local merchant, bought the house in 1907. He owned and operated the D. L. Van Wagenen Mercantile Company in Provo for many years. Van Wagenen apparently sold the house in 1912 but continued to live there until 1922. The house has since been used as rental property, as the owners of the house have not been listed as living in the house. In 1912 Van Wagenen sold the house to Eliza Smith Stewart who in turn sold it to Thomas Callister in 1918. Callister sold it to Georgianna Parry in 1920 and she sold the house to Clyde Bunnell in 1923. The house was owned by the Bunnells until 1929 when the property was conveyed to Ray Barrett. In 1945 the house was sold to Madeline Hales who sold it the same year to Arthur S. Roberts. Roberts deeded the house to Clark S. Nelson in 1950. It remained in the Nelson family until 1956 when it was sold to Dr. Orlo Allen. Allen sold the house to Howard L. Jensen in 1960 and Jensen sold it to Louis B. Jones the same year.

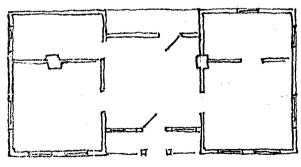


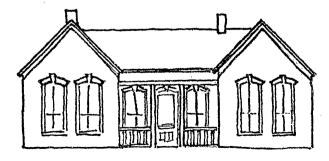






IB: MODIFIED TEMPLE FORM OR T. PLAN HOUSE





IC: DOUBLE FRONT GABLE H-PLAN HOUSE

FIGURE I: TRANSFORMATIONS OF THE GABLE-FACADE TEMPLE FORM HOUSE IN UTAH