NPS Form 10-900 (Oct. 1990)

United States Department of the Interior National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

RECEIVED 228		B No. 10024-0018
	TOPIC PLACES	
NAT. REGISTER OF HIS NAT. REGISTER OF HIS NATIONAL PARK	SERVICE	

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. Socientstructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x' in the appropriate box or 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.

1. Name of Property	
historic nameSmith, Lauritz H. & Emma, House	
other name/site number <u>Smith, Robert L. & Doris B, House</u>	
2. Location	
street & town12423 S. Relation Street (1565 East)	_ 🗍 not for publication
city or townDraper	_ 🗌 vicinity
state tah code county_Salt_Lake code_035zip_code _8	4020
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	
□ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the I of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my property ⊠ meets □ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be consider □ nationally □ statewide ⊠ locally. (□ See continuation sheet for additional comments.) Signature of certifying official/Title Date Utah Division of State History. Office of Historic Preservation State or Federal agency and bureau In my opinion, the property □ meets □ does not meet the National Register criteria. (□ See continuation sheet for criteria.)	opinion, the red significant
Signature of certifying official/Title Date	
State or Federal agency and bureau	
4. National Park Service Certification I hereby certify that the property is: I entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet. I determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet. I determined not eligible for the National Register. I removed from the National Register. I other, (explain:)	Date of Action

5. Classification Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resource	ces within Property
(check as many boxes as apply)	(check only one box)	(Do not include previously	listed resources in the count.)
D public-local	district	Contributing	Noncontributing
🛛 private	🛛 building(s)	3	buildin
Dublic-State	🗌 site		sites
public-Federal	Structure		structu
	🗌 object		objects
		3	Total
Name of related multiple pro (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a		Number of contribuing the Number of contribuing in the National Reg	uting resources previously lis ister
Historic and Architectural Resource	es of Draper, Utah, 1849-1954	N//	A
6. Function or Use Historic Function (Enter categories from instructions)		Current Fui (Enter categorie	n ction es from instructions)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling		DOMESTIC: si	ngle dwelling
AGRICULTURE: animal facility			
AGRICULTURE: storage			
<u> </u>			
	- BERTINE STATE OF STAT	1994 - Herne Dariel Heiner, and Heiner	
7. Description Architectural Classification		Materials	
(Enter categories from instructions)			es from instructions)
LATE VICTORIAN: Victorian Ecled	ctic & Italianate	foundation _	STONE & CONCRETE
Other: Cross Wing		walls	BRICK, CEMENT & SIDING
		roof	ASPHALT SHINGLES
		other	

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

8. Description Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes 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	SOCIAL HISTORY
a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.	AGRICULTURE
B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.	ARCHITECTURE
C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.	
D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.	Period of Significance circa 1884 - 1955
Criteria Considerations (Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)	Circuitionant Datas
Property is:	Significant Dates circa 1884, 1892, circa 1920s, 1947
A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.	
B removed from its original location.	Significant Persons (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) N/A
C a birthplace or grave.	Cultural Affiliation
D a cemetery.	N/A
E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.	
F a commemorative property.	Architect/Builder Builders: Lauritz H. Smith, Charles H. Jones
☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.	Duiders. Launz H. Smith, Shanes H. Sones
Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)	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 conti	
Previous documentation on file (NPS):	Primary location of additional data:
 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 # recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # 	 State Historic Preservation Office Other State agency Federal agency Local government University Other Name of repository: Draper History Museum

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Draper, Salt Lake County, Utah City, County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.42 acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 <u>1/2</u>	<u>4/2/8/2/8/0</u>	<u>4/4/8/6/2/2/0</u>	2 <u>/</u>	<u>/////</u>	<u>//////</u>
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
3 <u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/////</u>	4 <u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	//////////////////////////////////////
Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

BEG N 572.16 FT & W 937.93 FT & N 5-03'04" E 148.56 FT FR S ¼ COR SEC 28 ,T 3S, R 1E, SLM; N 5-03'04" E 139.43 FT M OR L; S 85-30' E 260.22 FT M OR L; S 8-40' W 63.72 FT M OR L; E 30.95 FT M OR L; S 6-28'28" W 81.09 FT M OR L; N 84-56'56" W 284.96 TO BEG. OT 1, WALBECK SUBDIVISION.

Property Tax No. 28 - 28 - 378 - 018

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The current boundaries are a portion of those associated with the property historically and follow the current parcel boundary.

-			s) for Section No. 10
11. Form Prepared By	1		

name/title Korral Broschinsky	
organization Draper CLG	date December 1, 2005
street & number_P. O. Box 58766	telephone (801) 913-5645
city or town Salt Lake City	state UT zip code 84158

Additional Documentation Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps	A USGS m	1ap (7.5 or	15 minute series)) indicating the property's locatio	n.

A Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs: Representative	black and white p	ohotographs of	f the property
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Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name/title Dale	& Sherri Smith	·			
street & number	12423 S. Relation Street (1565 East)	telepho	one <u>(8</u>	301) 576-6	489
city or town	Draper	state	UT	zip code	84020

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.

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Smith, Lauritz H. & Emma, House, Draper, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Description

The Lauritz H. & Emma Smith House is located at 12423 S. Relation Street in Draper, Utah. The house was built in several phases between 1884 and 1947. It is a two-story brick Victorian Eclectic residence with four one-story additions. The oldest portion is the two-story brick wing at the south end. It has Victorian and Italianate details and was built between 1884 and 1889. Just north of this portion is a one-story brick cross wing, built around 1892. This wing features a Victorian-style porch. A large one-story kitchen addition, built circa 1907, is located behind the north wing. East of the south wing is a one-story addition, which is an enclosed porch (date circa 1920). The final phase was a one-story addition of brick, built in 1947. The property also includes two contributing outbuildings. One is a circa 1885 stone granary (with an attached frame lean-to), and the other is a 1952 cinder-block garage.¹ The Smith House and its associated outbuildings are in good condition and contribute to the historic resources of Draper, Utah.

Each elevation of the Smith House varies because of the many construction phases. The primary façade is the west elevation, which faces Relation Street. Relation Street is also known in various current and historical records as 1565 East. The earliest two-story portion of the house is the south wing, with the cross wing (circa 1892) to the north. The wing is constructed of yellow brick laid in a common bond with headers at every seventh course. The granite foundation is barely visible above grade. The west elevation is the narrow end of a rectangular block with a simple gable roof. The roofs are covered with asphalt shingles (circa 1990). On the main level is a box bay window, which has some Italianate elements. The bay is brick with narrow one-overone, double-hung window (two in front and one on each side). The windows are original with wood sash and segmental-arched hoods. The bay features a capping cornice of wood accented by a row of dentillation. Originally there was a covered balcony (piazza) above the bay, but this was removed in the 1920s due to damage by birds.² The door to the balcony was replaced in the 1960s.

The broad side of the south wing (south elevation) is relatively plain with two windows on each level. The windows are two-over-two, double-hung windows. The lower windows once had ornate brick hoods, but these were removed when the entire house was covered with asbestos shingles in the 1960s. Keystones incorporated into the arched window hoods were also removed. The shingles were removed in 2004 prior to the rehabilitation of the house. The west and north elevation of the two-story wing are mostly obscured by the later additions to the main level. The one-story north wing was built circa 1892 as a dining room wing. The placement of the two-over-two, double-hung upper window and parlor door indicate that this simple-gable addition was part of the original design of the house. The brick is very similar, although the headers are every ninth course. The fixed wood sash windows feature large horizontal panes, probably replacements from 1947, since they are similar to the windows on the 1947 wing. The dining room and parlor doors are original with screens (circa 1940s?). The transom above the dining room entrance was filled in the 1960s. The most prominent feature of this wing is the porch, which has a low concrete deck. The hipped-roof porch is supported on lathe-turned posts and scroll-cut brackets. The engaged posts against the house were removed in the 1960s.

¹ A third outbuilding, a circa 1885 stone and frame barn, is most likely associated with the house; however, it is located on an adjacent parcel to the north under separate ownership, and is not included in this nomination.

² The current owners would like to replace the piazza as part of the rehabilitation.

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Smith, Lauritz H. & Emma, House, Draper, Salt Lake County, UT

The only other visible portion of this wing is on the north elevation where there is one window and a brick chimney.

The one-story kitchen wing was added around 1907. Prior to that time, the kitchen was in a lean-to at the back off the dining room wing. According to family tradition, the kitchen wing was built of special bricks made by pouring cement into forms, sun-drying the bricks, then dipping them into red dye on one side.³ The kitchen wing also included the family's first indoor bathroom. Where elevations are visible, the kitchen wing has large horizontal-pane windows (possibly 1947 replacements) and concrete sills. One rear window has a single pane.⁴ In 1947, another one-story bedroom wing was added to the northeast corner of the kitchen. This wing was constructed of brick with a concrete foundation. The windows have large horizontal panes in wood sash and brick sills. The roof is hipped. The rear (east) elevation has a variety of textures due to the different additions. At the southeast corner is an enclosed porch (circa 1920s). The enclosed porch features two back doors. The windows have small square panes in a wood sash. The upper portion of the porch has narrow clapboards, while the lower base is brick on a concrete foundation. The hipped roof features exposed rafters.

On the interior, the house has nearly 2,000 square feet of space. The south wing is divided into the parlor and a back bedroom. Both spaces have very high ceilings, which were never lowered (however the transoms removed, and are in the process of being restored). During the recent rehabilitation, the parlor woodwork (doors, casings, moldings, etc.) was stripped of several layers of paint and re-stained. The bedroom has painted woodwork. There is a narrow, closed staircase on the north side of the wing. The upper floor includes two bedrooms, which have been refinished with new paint. The upper floor has accessed to attic space above the dining room wing. This space is not finished and was made into a photographic dark room around 1910. It is currently used as a TV room and for storage. The dining room below did have lowered ceilings at one time (circa 1960s). This space has been restored and the transom above the entrance is being restored. The kitchen wing has been remodeled several times, including use as a beauty parlor in the 1960s. It has been gutted and a new kitchen will be installed as part of the rehabilitation. The back bedroom (1947) wing is divided into two spaces; an office and a bedroom. The bedroom is currently being used as a workshop. In the enclosed porch space is a hall to the back door (also used as a laundry room), a bathroom, and a small kitchen to the south. The bathroom has been remodeled, and the second kitchen will be remodeled into a master bedroom at some point in the future. The attic space is unusable and there is a root cellar below the enclosed porch. The interior rehabilitation has included new plumbing, electrical, and HVAC. The wooden floors have been restored where feasible.

The Smith House sits on the west side of a 0.88-acre parcel of land. The parcel is a portion of a much larger property that has been divided between heirs for many decades. However, the Smith House has enough open space around it to retain its rural feel. The parcel also includes three contributing outbuildings. The first is a stone granary (circa 1890). The granary is unusually large and is roughly square in shape. The hipped roof is covered in square-butt shingles. The granary is constructed of blocks of rough-faced granite. It has two levels

³ Joyce H. Broderick, *Home on Relation Street,* 2004, second edition: 22.

⁴ The location of this window will be moved to accommodate the rehabilitation of the kitchen's interior.

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Smith, Lauritz H. & Emma, House, Draper, Salt Lake County, UT

(probably creamery and granary), and is currently being used for storage. On the south side of the granary is a frame lean-to (1900). This lean-to was moved to its present location from the north side of the property around 1930. Just north of the granary is a cinder-block garage, built in 1952. The double-garage has a simple gable roof, wood door, and metal roof. The historically associated c. 1900 barn (not included with this nomination) is located just north of the garage on an adjacent parcel. Landscaping around the house includes mature trees, lawn and a few flowerbeds. There is an expanse of lawn to the rear where a pond was located until the 1990s. The Smith House and associated resources are in good condition and contribute to the history of Draper.

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Smith, Lauritz H. & Emma, House, Draper, Salt Lake County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Lauritz H. & Emma Smith House, built in phases between 1884 and 1947, is a Victorian cross wing of brick construction. The house and its contributing outbuildings are significant under Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A it is significant for its association with the development of Draper, Utah, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The house is also eligible under Criterion C for the relatively intact integrity of its many historic building phases. The owner and primary builder of the house was Lauritz Heber Smith, a second-generation Draper resident. His father was Lauritz Smith, one of Draper's earliest residents. The home Lauritz Heber Smith built for his wife, Emma Wright Shipley Smith, and their ten children, was part of the original Lauritz Smith homestead. The property is eligible within the Multiple Property Submission: *Historic and Architectural Resources of Draper, Utah, 1849-1954.* The associated historic context is the "Railroads, Mercantilism, and the Farming and Ranching Period, 1877-1917." The subsequent owners of the Smith home have been family members and the property also qualifies within the historic context for "Twentieth-Century Community Development and the Poultry Industry Period, 1918-1954." Although the house has experienced numerous historic and non-historic modifications over the years, the current owners are restoring the house with Utah State Historic Preservation tax credits. The Lauritz H. and Emma Smith House is in good condition and is a contributing historic resource in Draper, Utah.

History of the Lauritz H. & Emma Smith House

The first patent to the land on which the Lauritz H. & Emma Smith House sits was to Lauritz Smith [Sr.] in 1872. The patent was for 160 acres west of the Draper town site. Lauritz Smith deeded a portion of the land to his son, Lauritz Heber Smith, on April 1, 1890, but according to family records Lauritz H. Smith began building the house in 1884. Lauritz H. and his wife Emma moved in when the house was completed in 1888. Since that time, the house and the surrounding land has remained with descendants of Lauritz Smith. This phenomenon has been detailed in the draft Multiple Property Submission, the *Lauritz Smith Homestead Land Use Study*. Three related residences that were previously listed on the National Register are described in the draft MPS: the Lauritz Smith House (1350 E. Pioneer Road), the Mary Smith House (12544 S. Relation Street), and the Joseph & Celestia Smith House (12473 S. Relation Street). The Lauritz H. & Emma Smith House was not considered eligible when the draft was produced in the late 1970s due to modifications (primarily due to the asbestos shingles on the exterior).

Lauritz Smith [Sr.] was born in Denmark in 1830. He immigrated to Utah in 1854. The same year he married Maren Kirstine Mikkelsen (1827-1923), known as Mary Smith. Brigham Young sent the family to Draper to be one of two pioneer blacksmiths. Lauritz later married Johanne "Hannah" Kirstine Jensen (1851-1934), with whom he had twelve children. Lauritz and Mary had five children. Their two oldest sons, Joseph Michael and Lauritz Heber, received large portions of land in 1890. Joseph Michael Smith (1856-1948) began building a home for his wife Celestia Ann Brown (1859-1914) soon after his marriage in 1879. His brother Lauritz Heber Smith helped him, and in return they both worked on Lauritz Heber's home. The two homes are two-hundred feet apart on Relation Street and are similar in original design and materials.

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Smith, Lauritz H. & Emma, House, Draper, Salt Lake County, UT

Lauritz Heber Smith was born on July 6, 1858, in Draper, Utah. He was known as Laury to his family and friends. He was educated in Draper schools. He farmed most of his life and occasionally helped his father with blacksmithing. Laury married Emma Wright Shipley on May 17, 1883. According to family tradition, his older brother Joseph was eyeing Emma as a second polygamous wife, so Laury courted her while Joseph was out of town. Emma Wright Shipley was born on July 9, 1865, in Draper. She was the daughter of Robert Shipley, a shoemaker and farmer, and his wife Harriet Wright Shipley, who emigrated from England in 1850. Laury and Emma's first home was a rented log cabin, where their first two children were born. They had ten children, four sons and six daughters. Their oldest daughter Mary Elida Smith died at the age of twenty-one, and one son Orin only lived twelve days. The rest (Robert, Wilford, Orson, Violetta, Vera, Janet, Ada and Stella) lived to maturity. Six of ten stayed in the Draper area to raise their families.

Around 1884, Laury began to build a home for his family. It took a few years, probably because he was helping his brother Joseph with his house. The brothers quarried stone from the mouth of Willow Creek. A few local builders also worked on the home. A family history written by granddaughter, Joyce Howlett Broderick, describes the work in this way: "After the foundation was in place, Charlie Jones was hired to lay up the brick. Heber J. Burgen, a building contractor, did the finish work in exchange for rock foundations Laury built for some of his buildings. Laury made his own nails in the blacksmith shop. Wooden pegs were used to put the window frames together."⁵ In April 1888, the family moved into the new house. The dining room wing was added only a few years after the house was built. Joyce Broderick describes how the family used their new home: "The family ate mostly in the kitchen. The dining room was used for large dinners, company, family gatherings, or parties. The parlor was treated almost as a sacred placed used only for very special occasions."⁶ The piazza was ornamental, but also attracted numerous nesting birds, which Emma Smith blamed for the infestation of bedbugs in the upper rooms. She was glad to see it torn down years later.

The land was as important as the house. Laury built a picket fence to keep stray animals out and Emma planted apple trees. In 1901, the Smith planted a peach orchard. Lauritz H. Smith is listed on various census records as both a farmer and a fruit grower. A creek ran along the east side of the property. A spring fed a small pond. In winter, the pond provided blocks of ice. Mostly the pond was off-limits (to the children) and used occasionally for baptismal services. The blacksmith shop was located near the pond (demolished, date unknown, probably 1930s). There were also three chicken coops on the property (two circa 1920 and one built in 1949; now all demolished). The stone granary and the two-story barn were built about the same time as the house.

The lean-to kitchen was torn down and replaced around 1907, about the same time Orson turned the attic into a darkroom. Orson Smith made the cement bricks for the new addition, and taught his little sisters how to dip the dried bricks into red dye. After the bricks were finished, Charley Jones was hired to lay the brick. The new kitchen has a pantry, sink, hall, and a bathroom with a tub and basin. Soon after the kitchen was built, Laury went into the poultry business and needed a place to keep the eggs cool. He dug the root cellar south of the new addition and built a porch above it, which was enclosed shortly after. The house gained electricity and running water in 1912.

⁵ Broderick, 6. The contractors are discussed in the Architecture section below. Lauritz H. Smith had a small blacksmith shop on the property east of this home.

³ Ibid, 9.

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Except for a short time between 1902 and 1904, when the family moved to Idaho so Lauritz H. Smith could supervise canal construction, the family lived in the home on Relation Street. Lauritz H. Smith died on October 3, 1929 at home in Draper. In addition to being a farmer and poultry-man, he was the superintendent of the East Jordan Canal. Lauritz H. Smith was buried in the Draper Cemetery.

Through the 1920s, Laury and Emma shared their home with several of their grown children. The enclosed porch was made into a second kitchen and the home was divided into two living areas. After her marriage in 1926, Ada Smith (1901-1995) and her husband Golden Howlett (1902-1980), lived in her parents' home while he got his start in the poultry business and remodeled a chicken coop to be their first home. In the summer of 1929, Orson Smith (1890-1955) moved from Sandy to live with his parents after his wife Mary Elsie Farrer died, while he built a new home for his family across the street from his parents. About the same time, Estella Smith (1905-1994) and her husband, Arnold George Adamson (1903-1976) were also living with her parents, while he got started in poultry. Emma Smith had a small house built north of her home. She is listed there with Stella and Arnold on the 1930 census. The Adamson family eventually built a home across the creek to the southeast of the Smith house. Emma Wright Shipley Smith died on April 12, 1936.

In 1930, Emma Smith offered the farm to her oldest son, Robert Lauritz Smith, who had been living in Idaho. The parcel with the house was officially deeded to Robert L. Smith in 1934. Robert Lauritz Smith was born in Draper on October 21, 1885. He went with the family to Idaho in 1902 and decided to stay there with his brother Wilford. He homesteaded some property in Riverdale, near Preston, Idaho. Rob Smith married Doris Bennett on September 23, 1909. Doris Bennett was born December 28, 1890. Rob and Doris had ten children. The Idaho farm had proved difficult so the family was glad for the opportunity to move back to Draper. He sold his home and farm in Riverdale, and the family moved to Draper in April 1930. Robert L. Smith raised chickens and also specialized in watermelon production. He was also the water-master for the Draper Irrigation Company. Robert L. Smith became sick with cancer and died on April 10, 1943. Doris B. Smith continued the chicken business for many years. She learned to drive the family car so she could deliver her own eggs and pick up feed at one of the three poultry plants in Draper. In 1944, Doris B. Smith deeded the house to her son, DeVar Smith (1921-2003) and his wife Muriel Hannah James (1921-2004). The property was then passed to his sister, Rayola Smith Barnes; however Doris B. Smith remained at the family home until her death on October 14, 1969.

Rayola Smith lived in her parents' home as a newlywed with her husband, William Vern Gordon (as did several other relatives). During this time, the parlor served as a bare room, which housed various newly married couples. Vern Gordon died in World War II in 1944. After Vern's death, Rayola married Max Miner Barnes (1916-1979). Rayola and Max Barnes were responsible for most of the remodeling of the 1960s. Max Barnes was an equipment operator for a construction company. After Max's death in 1979, the property title returned to DeVar and Muriel Smith. Rayola Barnes married a widower, Ronald E. Allen (1907-2003), in 1980 and moved into his home. DeVar and Muriel Smith lived in the house almost twenty-five years before deeding it to David B. Smith. Dale O. Smith, and his wife, Sherri purchased the property in 2003 and are currently rehabilitating the ancestral home.

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Smith, Lauritz H. & Emma, House, Draper, Salt Lake County, UT

Architecture

The twin homes of Joseph M. Smith and Lauritz H. Smith were based on modest Victorian house plans of the period. In the somewhat isolated community of Draper in the mid-1880s, the ubiquitous Victorian cottage had not yet emerged and the Smith homes reflect the tastes and skills of the local builders. The Italianate details are a hold-over from the popularity of the Picturesque styles in the mid-nineteenth century.

What is remarkable about the Lauritz H. and Emma Smith House is the evolution of the residences through numerous building phases. The house not only served as a family home, but as a multi-generational family home for decades. The various modifications reflect this need and usage. The outbuildings also represent the various stages of economic development in Draper. The stone granary and Intermountain-style barn were used in a transitional period from subsistence to production farming. Later the chicken coops (demolished) and Doris' garage (extant) were tied to the specialization of Draper's poultry industry in the mid-twentieth century.

The family history of the home notes various builders in addition to Lauritz H. Smith. Charlie or Charley Jones, a brick mason, is noted twice, for the original construction and the circa 1907 addition. Charles H. Jones was born in England in 1855. He may have learned the trade from this farmer as they are both listed on the 1880 census as brick masons in Brigham City, Utah. Charles H. Jones was living in Draper by 1900, and appears in the gazetteer for Draper as a mason or contractor until his death on February 3, 1931. Heber J. Burgen is also listed as a builder in the family history. There is a Heber Burgon (1856-1926) who would have been about the right age, but nothing more is known about him. Heber James Burgon, who was born in Union (north of Draper) in 1882, would have been too young to participate in the original construction, but was a contractor and may have built the 1947 addition. Another name found in the family histories in John H. Boberg (1881-1969), who frequently came to paint and paper the Smith home. John Boberg was a Draper native, a son of the other pioneer blacksmith. He is listed in the gazetteers as a painter and his obituary called him a home decorator. Again he was too young to participate in the original construction, but the Smith children have memories of him telling stories as he worked on the interior of the house.

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Smith, Lauritz H. & Emma, House, Draper, Salt Lake County, UT

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- Draper, Utah Reconnaissance Level Survey, Salt Lake County, Utah, Final Report, August 2001. Prepared by Beatrice Lufkin. Utah State Historic Preservation Office General Files.
- *Historic Resources of Draper, Utah, 1849 1954.* National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. Prepared by Korral Broschinsky, 2003. Available at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.
- *Lauritz Smith Homestead Land Use Study.* National Register of Historic Places Multiple Documentation Form. Available at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.
- Plat Maps. Available at the Salt Lake County Recorder's Office.
- R.L. Polk City Directories, *Salt Lake City and Vicinity*, 1925 1990. Available at the Utah State Historical Society.
- Tax Cards. Available at the Salt Lake County Assessor's Office.

Title Abstracts. Available at the Salt Lake County Recorder's Office.

Salt Lake Tribune.

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Smith, Lauritz H. & Emma, House, Draper, Salt Lake County, UT

Smith, Sherri. Interview conducted by author, Draper, Utah, 2005.

United States Census, 1880-1930.

Utah State Gazetteers, 1900 - 1928.

[Utah State Historical Society Burials Database]. Available online at Historical Society's website (www.history.utah.gov).

Section No. <u>PHOTOS</u> Page <u>1</u> Smith, Lauritz H. & Emma, House, Draper, Salt Lake County, UT

Common Label Information

- 1. Smith, Lauritz H. & Emma, House
- 2. 12423 S. Relation Street (1565 East), Draper, Salt Lake County, Utah
- 3. Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
- 4. Date: 2005
- 5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Archival Photographs

Photo No. 1:

6. West elevation of house. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 2:

6. South & east elevations of house. Camera facing northwest.

Supplemental Photographs

Photo No. 3:

6. North & west elevations of house, porch detail. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 4:

6. South elevation of house. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 5:

6. North & west elevations of house. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 6:

6. East elevation of house. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 7:

6. Interior, dining room. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 8:

6. Interior, parlor. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 9:

6. West elevation of granary. Camera facing east.

Section No. PHOTOS Page 2 Smith, Lauritz H. & Emma, House, Draper, Salt Lake County, UT

Photo No. 10:

6. West elevations of barn & garage. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 11:

6. South & east elevations of barn. Camera facing northwest.







Smith, Lauritz H. & Emma W., House 12423 S Relation Street (1565 East) Draper, Salt Lake County, Utah