

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

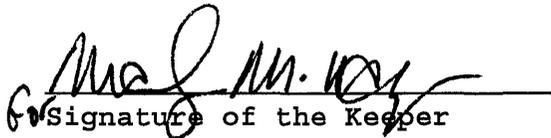
SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 97001567 Date Listed: 1/5/98

Bringhamurst, William and Ann, House	Utah	UTAH
Property Name	County	State

Springville MPS
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.


Signature of the Keeper

1/9/98
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section No. 8

This nomination is amended to delete Social History as an area of significance, because the elaborate design of this house is not typical of the early houses in the city and does not really demonstrate the simplicity and self-sufficiency said to be characteristic of this early period. The period of significance is modified to end in 1883, when the death of William Bringhamurst ended the association of the house with the period of early settlement.

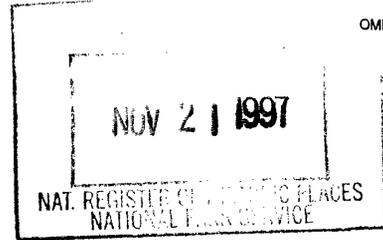
These changes have been confirmed with the Utah SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

1567

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places 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 name Bringham, William and Ann, House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 306 S. 200 West N/A not for publication

city or town Springville N/A vicinity

state Utah code UT county Utah code 049 zip code 84663

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

William M. ... 11/6/97
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 additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

for Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Ma J. ... 11/5/98

Bringhurst, William and Ann, House
Name of Property

Springville, Utah County, Utah
City, County, and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Historic Resources of Springville City

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions) (Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

Materials

foundation STONE

walls ADOBE (w/ stucco coating)

roof ASPHALT

other _____

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

Bringhurst, William and Ann, House
Name of Property

Springville, Utah County, Utah
City, County, and State

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.)

- A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- 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.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" on all that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- 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 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 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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- SOCIAL HISTORY
- EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
- ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1856-1940s

Significant Dates

1856, c. 1895

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Solomon D. Chase (Architect/Builder)
Thomas Tew, George B. Matson,
William Mendenhall, James Oakley (Builders)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Bringhurst, William and Ann, House
Name of Property

Springville, Utah County, Utah
City, County, and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 0.44 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/2 4 1/4 7/7/5/0 4/4/4/5/7/5/0 B 1 11111 11111
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing
C 1 11111 11111 D 1 11111 11111

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at NE cor. of Lot 4, Blk. 7, Plat A, Springville City Survey; W 109 ft., S 176 ft., E 109 ft., N 176 ft., to beg.

Property Tax No. 06:007:0011:004

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries include the city lot that has historically been associated with the property.

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nelson W. Knight, Architectural Historian
organization Smith Balle Hyatt Architects/Springville CLG date March 1997
street & number 845 South Main St. telephone (801) 298-1666
city or town Bountiful state UT zip code 84010

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- Continuation Sheets
- Maps: A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
A Sketch map for historic districts and/or properties having large acreage or numerous resources.
- Photographs: Representative black and white photographs of the property.
- Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

name Leo A. & Lillian B. Crandall
street & number 306 S. 200 West telephone (801) 489-5190
city or town Springville state UT zip code 84663

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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Bringhurst, William and Ann, House, Springville, Utah County, UT

Narrative Description

The 1856 William and Ann Bringhurst House is a two story, Greek Revival style, hall-parlor with rear cross wing form house. Additions include a c.1895 addition to the cross wing and a 1955 addition to the southwest of the original house. The house is located on a residential block in Springville on a fully landscaped yard with lawn and mature trees.

The walls are adobe, coated with stucco, sitting atop a sandstone foundation. Gable roofs cover the main section and cross wing of the house. The roof of the main section is pierced with two interior end chimneys, while the cross wing has an exterior end chimney at its west end. Windows on the 1856 section are four-over-four pane double hung type; they appear to be original, though many panes have been replaced.

A full-width, two-story porch is the most prominent feature of the front facade. The porch has wood chamfered posts spaced evenly along its length, with a wood balustrade around the second story spaced in between the columns. The balustrade does not appear to be original construction.

Greek Revival stylistic elements are prominent on the exterior of the building, including quoins on the corners of the house, a raking cornice on the gable ends, cornice returns (also on the small shed roof sheltering the front porch), and Greek inspired window heads.

The interior of the house remains intact, with little modification except for the addition of doorways to the new west additions. The floor plan remains original, as does the staircase to the second floor. Floor joists, exposed in some parts of the house, are red pine logs milled to a half-round shape. Plaster on the walls is original, as is the hand-grained woodwork.

The enclosed south porch and one-and-a-half story extension to the cross wing, built c.1895, has a gable-roofed addition and a triangular dormer on the north and south faces of the roof, as well as a north door sheltered by a small gabled porch supported by timber brackets. Another addition, of cinder block construction with a flat roof, was built west of the 1856 house in 1955. This addition serves as a garage and storage space, and adjoins a wood framed, flat roofed, open carport to the north. The massing and location of this out-of-period addition separates it visually from the 1856 main house, and thus does not detract significantly from the integrity of the original building. Several agricultural outbuildings on the property no longer remain.¹

¹ Sanborn Maps of the site from 1898, 1908, 1925 and 1931 show a succession of outbuildings.

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Bringhurst, William and Ann, House, Springville, Utah County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The William and Anne D. Bringhurst House at 306 S. 200 West, constructed in 1856, during the first period of Springville's growth (1850-1868) is locally significant for its association with the earliest settlement phase of Springville. It is also significant as a material example of the Mormon effort to create an ideal agricultural society. During this time, the city was settled and grew to prosperity as a viable Mormon pioneer community. Springville was based on agricultural self-sufficiency, like most Mormon settlements. The houses of this period reflect this emphasis. They are primarily utilitarian in character and appearance, and are built of locally available materials, such as adobe. Although the simple nature of these houses precluded many stylistic elements, Classical influences are apparent in such elements as symmetrical facades and cornices.² The Bringhurst House exhibits these stylistic influences, is an excellent example of the Greek Revival style. It is being nominated as a part of the Multiple Property Submission, "Historic Resources of Springville. "

Springville City, in Utah County, Utah, was settled in September 1850 by a company of pioneers of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church) led by Aaron Johnson.³ The colonizing families had crossed the plains during the summer as part of a train of 135 wagons captained by Johnson. Upon arriving in Utah, they were called by church leader Brigham Young to establish a permanent community on the banks of Hobbie Creek, in Utah Valley. The suitability of the area for settlement and agriculture had been noted earlier by William Miller and James Mendenhall, who had traveled the length of Utah Valley during the winter of 1849.⁴

Through the 1850s, Springville established itself as a viable pioneer community. The spring of 1851 brought the beginnings of agricultural development in Springville. Farm plots were laid out and, through community effort, irrigation systems were quickly constructed to divert the waters of Hobbie Creek onto the fields. Plat A of the city was surveyed, and home lots measuring 206.25 feet square were assigned to families by lottery.⁵ Allocations of irrigated crop land were restricted initially to 20 acres per family, owing to limitations on the availability of water from Hobbie Creek.⁶ During these early years a number of new settlers came to Springville, augmenting the original population of Mormon colonists.

Industrial and commercial enterprises during the pioneer period tended to be small in scale, locally-based, and oriented toward supplying the utilitarian essentials of the community. In Springville,

²Carter and Goss, 95.

³Mary J. Chase Finley. A History of Springville (Springville, Utah: Art City Publishing, 1989), 1.

⁴Finley, viii.

⁵Finley, 7.

⁶Finley, 7.

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Bringhamurst, William and Ann, House, Springville, Utah County, UT

as in other early settlements established by the LDS church in Utah, emphasis was placed upon cooperative efforts which ensured the viability of the community as a whole. Material luxuries and private monetary gain took a back seat (officially) to the good of the community during this period of Utah's history.

Extant residential buildings of the pioneer period reflect the use of locally available construction materials of that time. Most are of locally manufactured adobe brick set upon foundations of native stone. A few frame dwellings are present, together with one or two rare examples of early log construction. Building types include single-cell, central passage, and hall-parlor houses, as well as some temple-form structures. The utilitarian emphasis of the time resulted in less highly stylized buildings than are found in later periods. However, somewhat vernacular expressions of Greek Revival stylistic influences are frequently exhibited.

According to family sources, 306 S. 200 West was completed in 1856 as the original Springville home of William Bringhamurst and his wife, Ann Dilworth. The adobe home was designed by Solomon D. Chase, who was involved in the construction of a number of residences and other early buildings in Springville.⁷ Assisting in construction of the home were Thomas Tew, George B. Matson, William Mendenhall and James Oakley.

Born in Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania in 1818, William Bringhamurst was a son of Joseph Bringhamurst and Elizabeth Evans. He was baptized into the LDS Church in January 1845, and in March of that year married Ann Dilworth in Nauvoo, Illinois. Ann Dilworth, also a Pennsylvania native, was born February 12, 1821. She moved to Nauvoo with her family and there met William Bringhamurst. The Bringhamursts together with other family members emigrated to Utah in 1847 with the John Taylor Company of pioneers.

According to a Deseret News obituary for William Joseph Bringhamurst, a son of William Bringhamurst, the family settled initially at Big Cottonwood in Salt Lake County. They were called on a mission to settle Las Vegas in 1855, then returned to Salt Lake via California in 1857. They are reported to have settled at Springville in 1860. This however contradicts the 1856 date given by family sources. They had seven children together.

William Bringhamurst was ordained an LDS Bishop in 1870 and served as second Bishop of the Springville Ward from 1870-1883. He also served at various times as a Springville city councilman, member of the Territorial Legislature, and member of the Board of Directors of Brigham Young Academy (the Provo, Utah, forerunner of Brigham Young University). He was a director of Provo Woolen Mills and a well-known merchant, farmer, and livestock raiser. William Bringhamurst died in February, 1883.

Brigham Young is said to have slept at the Bringhamurst home when en route from Salt Lake City to St. George. A residence at 212 W. 400 South in Springville is reported to have been built by William

⁷Finley, 28. also Springville Community Progress Book, compiled and on file at the Springville Historical Society.

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Bringhurst, William and Ann, House, Springville, Utah County, UT

Bringhurst as a home for his second polygamous wife, Ellen Wiscombe, whom he married about 1877.⁸

In 1884, title to the house passed to Ann Dilworth Bringhurst.⁹ She then conveyed title to the home to her son, William Joseph Bringhurst, in 1889. Ann died nine years later, in 1898.

William Joseph Bringhurst was born in Salt Lake County in 1848, less than a year after the arrival of his parents in Utah. In 1872 he married France Euzelle Taylor. He was a farmer, working the 40 acres owned by the Bringhurst family in Springville around the turn of the century. Available records do not indicate whether William Joseph Bringhurst actually resided at 306 S. 200 West during his period of ownership. The Polk Directory for 1906 lists him as boarding with his brother, John Frank Bringhurst (address unknown). Later he is shown as boarding with his son-in-law, Frederick Dunn.

In 1908, title to 306 S. 200 West passed to Deseret Bringhurst Crandall, a daughter of William and Ann D. Bringhurst and sister of William Joseph Bringhurst. She was born in California in 1856 when the family was en route from Las Vegas to Utah. She arrived in Springville with her parents in 1860. Deseret was the wife of Milan L. Crandall, whom she married in 1879.

Milan L. Crandall was born in Springville in 1856, a son of pioneer settlers Martin and Mahala Fuller Crandall. At an early age he followed his father into the railroad construction business, and is said by his family to have received at the age of thirteen a sub-contract from Brigham Young to perform work on the Central Pacific line through Echo Canyon. Together with his twin brother Myron, Milan pursued a lengthy career of railroad contract work throughout the western U.S. Later, after the turn of the century, he was a farmer until his retirement in 1920. Following his retirement, Milan and Deseret moved to Salt Lake City to reside with their son, Milan, Jr. Deseret died in Salt Lake City in 1925 at the home of her son, Milan L. Her husband, Milan, died in 1940 at the home of his daughter in Springville.

This house remained in the Crandall family when ownership passed to a son of Milan and Deseret Crandall. William (Wilby) Crandall (1883-1947) was a railroad contractor, and after 1934 operated the Modern Style Shop (later Crandall's), a retail clothing business, with his wife, Mattie. The house is currently owned and occupied by Leo A. Crandall, a son of William and Mattie Crandall and great-grandson of William Crandall, the building's original owner. Leo Crandall has followed in his family's construction footsteps. Leo and his wife, Lillian, have made additions to the house since moving in 1934, but have conscientiously maintained the historic integrity of the house and have altered the original portion of the house as little as possible.

⁸Springville Community Progress Book, compiled and on file at the Springville Historical Society.

⁹Ownership information taken from the Title Abstracts of the Utah County Recorder's Office, Provo, Utah.

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Bringhurst, William and Ann, House, Springville, Utah County, UT

ARCHITECTURE:

The various styles that make up the Classical category were the first forms used during the settlement period of Utah (1847-1890). These styles originated in the late-18th century as the newly independent nation sought Classically-inspired ideas as a national style. Popular on the East coast following the Revolutionary War, the Classical styles filtered West with the expanding population during the 1830s and '40s. The Georgian, Federal, and Greek Revival were the three principal styles, although there are Classical types which do not contain stylistic elements for any one of these particular formats. These styles were based on Classical principles including geometrical, rectangular composition and symmetrical balance. These elements could be found in every type of architecture, from small, single-room log or adobe cabins, to large stone mansions and meetinghouses.¹⁰ The Bringhurst house is an excellent example of the Greek Revival style, and is one of only three remaining in Springville that maintains historic integrity.

¹⁰ Thomas Carter & Peter Goss. Utah's Historic Architecture: 1847-1940, A Guide. Salt Lake City: Center for Architectural Studies, Graduate School of Architecture, University of Utah & Utah State Historical Society, 1988. p.95.

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Bringhurst, William and Ann, House, Springville, Utah County, UT

Bibliography

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- Polk, R.L. & Co. Provo City Directory. Salt Lake City, UT: R.L. Polk & Co., 1891-92, 1903-1987 Editions.
- Polk, R.L. & Co. Utah State Gazeteer and Business Directory. Salt Lake City, UT: Tribune Job Printing Co., 1900-1928 Editions.
- Sanborn Map Company, Insurance Maps of Springville, Utah, 1890, 1898, 1908, 1925-corr.1931.

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Section No. PHOTOS Page 7

Bringhurst, William and Ann, House, Springville, Utah County, UT

Photos Nos. 1-6:

1. Bringhurst, William and Ann, House
2. Springville, Utah County, Utah
3. Photographer: Nelson Knight
4. Date: February 1997.
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

6. East elevation of building. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 2:

6. Southeast elevation of building. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 3:

6. West elevation of building. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 4:

6. Southeast elevation of building. Camera facing northwest.