

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

For HCRS use only

received NOV 17 1980

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*

Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic

(John) Hafen House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number

956 South Main Street

___ not for publication

city, town

Springville

___ vicinity of

congressional district 01

state

Utah

code

049

county

Utah

code

049

3. Classification

Category

___ district

 building(s)

___ structure

___ site

___ object

Ownership

___ public

 private

___ both

Public Acquisition

___ in process

N/A ___ 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

Cyril M. Crandall and Betty J. Crandall

street & number

956 South Main Street

city, town

Springville

___ vicinity of

state

Utah

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.

County Recorder's Office

street & number

Utah County Courthouse

city, town

Provo

state

Utah

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Utah Historic Sites Survey

has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes no

date Summer 1980

___ federal state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

Utah State Historical Society

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 John Hafen house is a three story brick and timber residence. The house has a stone foundation and its exterior walls are sandbrick eighteen inches thick. Its overhanging, wood shingle roof is a high-pitched gable style roof with two gable dormer windows on the east side. There is an additional gable in the center of the west side roof line. The majority of windows, including the dormers, are casement-type, and contain many small panes of glass. Some of the windows contain larger glass panes. There are two chimneys opposite each other, located near the center of the house.

The house was built about 1900. According to oral tradition Albert O. Treganza of the architectural firm "Treganza and Ware" made the plans for the house, and designed it with John Hafen's work as an artist in mind. The house has an "L" shaped plan, and so as to create an "artistic" atmosphere, is asymmetrical. Both the architect and owner of the house were of Swiss origin, and the house resembles a Swiss Chalet.

There is a good deal of wood and timber detail and ornament on the house. The front facade, facing south, is comprised of a first-story porch and entry, a second-story porch and walk-way, and a third-story jetty or overhang. The first story porch is enclosed by a two-foot high railing. This railing is timber and has a symmetrical, geometric design. The overhanging second-story walk-way is supported by large timber beams extending from the ground-level upward. These beams continue upward to support the third-level jetty. There is a railing enclosing the second-story porch; like that of the first story, which extends around the house to the east side. The second-story entry is on the east side. Other wood and half-timber detailing can be found on the east and west sides of the house.

A frame addition (1979) was placed at the back of the house (north side). The addition is rectangular, and does not disturb the continuity of the house. There has been extensive remodeling of the house since it was originally built, but only effects the interior design. There is a frame barn about forty feet from the back of the house which is now used for storage.

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 type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input 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 type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates c. 1900 **Builder/Architect** Alberto O. Treganza

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The John Hafen house, built in about 1900, is significant as being the home of John Hafen; a prominent Mormon pioneer artist. John Hafen played an important role in producing works of art for the Mormon Church and also works which brought him recognition throughout the state of Utah, and various additional areas of the country. Hafen is known for his beautiful landscape paintings. When settlers first came into the Salt Lake and Utah Valleys, they were faced with both an environmental desert, and a cultural desert. John Hafen was one artist who helped turn a vast and barren area into a place of beauty and culture. His talents and contributions brought him recognition in many parts of country.

John Hafen was born in Canton, Thurgau, Switzerland on March 22, 1856. His father, a landscape gardener, was Johann Hafen. His mother was Anna Elizabeth Ruesi, the daughter of an artist. The Hafen family came to the United States when John was six years old and they settled in Utah in 1862.¹

Although John Hafen had a great love for art, and he showed his interest very early in life, his career as a painter got off to a slow start. Once married, and with a family, he found it difficult to make a living through his art. He therefore tried many different ways of supporting himself and his family, among which was making historic photograph enlargements. His life was dominated by struggle and hardship, and he never did make a significant profit from his work.²

Nevertheless, his work became well known, and though not financially, in every other way he was a successful painter. For many years his work was commissioned by the Mormon Church. In 1890 he was sent on a mission by the church for the purpose of studying art in Europe. In return for this, he painted some murals for the temples of the church.³

Upon Hafen's return from Europe, he was awarded a \$300.00 prize from Utah Art Institute for his work. He received the prize again, several years later. He received much recognition in his home state.⁴

Still, the artist's work did not stay within the realm of the Mormon Church, or even in the state of Utah. Finding it hard to work only in Utah, Hafen worked in Monterey, California as well.⁵ His works were exhibited in Paris, the Chicago Art Institute, Philadelphia, Saint Louis, and Indiana. In 1908 he won a prize at the Illinois State Fair for the best landscape. He was credited for starting an artists colony in Brown County Indiana, and was also instrumental in helping to found the Springville Art Gallery.⁶

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet.

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

10. Geographical Data

UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreeage of nominated property 1.06

Quadrangle name Springville, Utah

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A 112 4481110 414414820
Zone Easting Northing

B
Zone Easting Northing

C

D

E

F

G

H

Verbal boundary description and justification Commencing 9.50 chains (chs) W. and 6.50 chs. N. 13 e of SE corner of NW 1-J of sec. 4, T. 85 S, R 3 E SLM; n. 13 w. .50 chs; n 40 w 3.50 chs; s 89 w 2.50 ch; s 13 e 3.40 chs; e 4.50 chs to beginning. Less .15 acres sold to state road commission.

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

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Karl Haglund, Architectural Historian and Kirthy Ann Luney

organization Utah State Historical Society

date July 1980

street & number 307 West 200 South

telephone (801) 533-6017

city or town Salt Lake City

state Utah

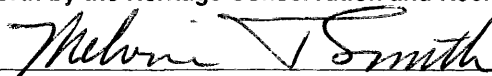
12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

 national X state 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 Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature



title Melvin T. Smith, State Historic Preservation Officer

date October 27, 1980

For HCRS use only

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



date 7-23-81

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: Eric Jane Saxe

date 7-16-87

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Although John Hafen's work as an artist was a struggle for him, financial difficulty did not inhibit his love of art. On the mission of art he wrote:

The influence of art is so powerful in shaping our lives for a high appreciation of the creations of our God that we cannot afford to neglect an acquaintance with it. We should be as eager for its companionship as we are eager for chairs to sit upon or for food to sustain our lives, for it has as important a mission in shaping our character and in conducing to our happiness as anything that we term necessities. Life is incomplete without it. A religious life is not an ideal religious life without art.⁷

John Hafen was both artistic and religious, and his statement reflects his faith and determination with which he approached his life and work. His hard work began to bear fruit towards the end of his life, as he started to receive more money for his painting. Tragically, Hafen died during the peak of his career, in 1910. He was fifty-four years old.⁸

¹B.F. Larsen, "A Brief from an Illustrated Paper on the Life of John Hafen, (In the Proceedings of the Utah Academy of Sciences, 1935, v. 12, pp. 93-94.).

²Ibid

³William Lee Roy Conant, A Study of the Life of John Hafen, Artist; with an Analysis and Critical Review of His Work, (M.A. Thesis, Provo, B.Y.U., 1969), p. 6.

⁴Ibid, p. 19.

⁵Thomas A. Leek, A Circumspection of Ten Formulators of Early Utah Art, (M.A. Thesis, Provo, B.Y.U., 1961), pp. 31-33.

⁶Ibid, pp. 33-36.

⁷B. F. Larsen, John Hafen, Artist; Research and Compilation, (n.p., n.d.), p. 84.

⁸Conant, p. 29.

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Conant, William Lee Roy. A Study of the Life of John Hafen, Artist; with an Analysis and Critical Review of His Work. (M.A. Thesis. B.Y.U..) Provo. 1969.
- Evans, Annette. "The John Hafen Home". Springville Herald. Feb. 19, 1976. p.3.
- Larsen, B.F.. "Brief from an Illustrated Paper on the Life of John Hafen".
(In Proceedings of the Utah Academy of Sciences. 1935. v. 12. pp. 93-94.)
- Larsen, B.F.. John Hafen, Artist: Research and Compilation.(n.p. n.d..)
- Leek, Thomas A.. A Circumspection of Formulators of Early Utah Art. (M.A. Thesis. B.Y.U..) Provo. 1961.