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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL REGISTER
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This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 18). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name SEELEY, WILLIAM STUART, HOUSE

other names/site Mt. Pleasant Pioneer Historical Association Relic Home/Museum

2. Location

street & number 150 South State Street N/A not for publication

city, town Mt. Pleasant N/A vicinity

state Utah code UT county Sanpete code 039 zip code 84647

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	contributing	noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
Name of related multiple property listing:		<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> Total
<u>N/A</u>		No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register <u>0</u>	

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this 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 meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Wilson S. Martin 6/8/92
Signature of certifying official 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.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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:)

Entered in the National Register
Shelous Byers 7/16/92
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / single dwelling

Current Functions
(enter categories from instructions)

RECREATION & CULTURE / museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(enter categories from instructions)

MID-19th CENTURY / Greek Revival

LATE VICTORIAN

Materials
(enter categories from instructions)

foundation Stone

walls Adobe

Brick

roof Asphalt (shingles)

other Stucco

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The classically influenced William S. Seeley House is comprised of construction from three different periods spanning a 50 year period, all of which retain their integrity and are distinguishable yet compatible additions to the original structure.

The original, two-story central passage house, built ca. 1861, rests on a random rubble stone foundation. The original adobe brick walls are approximately two feet thick and have been coated with a cement stucco. They rise to create a two-story central passage house. The bilaterally symmetrical main (east) facade is comprised of central doorways on both the main and upper levels which are flanked by two windows on either side on each level. The windows are two-over-two double hung with a modern security screening to protect the glass from vandalism. The one-room deep structure is capped by a gable roof which was likely originally detailed in the Greek Revival style, which was popular in Utah during this period of time.¹

The second phase of construction, likely completed within 20 years of the original house, is comprised of a 1-1/2 story wing which extends to the west from the northern end of the rear (west elevation) of the structure. Its construction and materials are similar to the original house, comprised of adobe brick walls capped by a gable roof. The double hung windows, though different from those on the original house in size, are detailed similarly, being trimmed and capped in the Greek Revival style.

The earliest available Sanborn Fire Insurance maps (1892) show this addition in place. The same map also shows a frame porch located at the rear of the new wing. There are no physical remains or clues of this porch which may have been in error as the 1898 Sanborn map shows the only frame porch located on the front of the house.

It also appears that the roof structure of the original house was removed and rebuilt during the construction of the first addition. There is visible evidence of original pole or log beam pockets at each gable end wall in the attic. Such log construction is compatible with the original construction date of the house. The canopy of the main entry porch of the original house may also have been built during of this second construction phase. It is comprised of a flat roofed structure which

X See continuation sheet

¹Thomas Carter and Peter Goss, Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940 (Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Press, 1988) pp.99-101.

B. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:
___ nationally X statewide X locally

Applicable National Register Criteria X A X B X C ___ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D ___ E ___ F ___ G

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

EXPLORATION / SETTLEMENT

RELIGION

POLITICS / GOVERNMENT

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca. 1861-1895

Significant Dates

ca. 1861

1872

Cultural Affiliation

Significant Person

William S. Seeley

Architect/Builder

William S. Seeley (?)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Built ca. 1861, the William S. Seeley house is significant under Criteria A, B, & C. Under Criterion A, the house is significant state-wide as the reported site of the signing, in 1872, of the final peace treaty which ended the Black Hawk War between Mormon settlers and Native Americans in the area. Under Criterion B, the site is locally significant for its association with William S. Seeley who was prominent in the establishment and subsequent growth of the city of Mt. Pleasant, serving for nearly thirty years as the first LDS bishop of Mt. Pleasant and concurrently, as mayor for a total of seven years. Under Criterion C, the structure is locally significant as a well preserved example of the central passage plan, a house type common in Utah from 1847 to 1900, but relatively rare in Mt. Pleasant. While it has been covered with stucco, as was common with many adobe buildings, it is significant as one of the best preserved pioneer-era adobe structures in Mt. Pleasant.

Born on May 18, 1812 in Ontario, Canada, to Justus A. and Mehitable Seeley [frequently spelled Seely], William Stuart Seeley played a significant role in the settlement and growth of Mt. Pleasant. William Seeley married his first wife, Elizabeth DeHart ca. 1836 in Ontario where their first child was born. Shortly thereafter the family was converted to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and emigrated to Nauvoo, Illinois where the church was headquartered. In 1846, the family was forced from Nauvoo with the remainder of the Saints and emigrated to Utah in 1847. The family resided first in Salt Lake City, then Pleasant Grove in Utah County, and finally in Mt. Pleasant in Sanpete County beginning in 1859.

Mt. Pleasant, located in northern Sanpete County about twenty two miles north of Manti, was originally a lumber camp set up in 1852 and known as Hambleton. It was abandoned in 1853 during the Wakara War but was re-settled as an agricultural community in 1859 by pioneers primarily from the nearby communities of Ephraim and Manti. It became the region's leading grain miller, lumber producer and woolgrower. Within a decade, Mt. Pleasant was larger than either Ephraim or Manti.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Balle, Wayne L. "Reconnaissance Survey: 1991 -- Final Report, Mt. Pleasant, Sanpete County, Utah." Unpublished report on file at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

Carter, Kate B. Blackhawk Indian War. Daughters of Utah Pioneers (November 1965 lesson pamphlet), 1965.

Carter, Thomas and Goss, Peter. Utah's Historic Architecture 1847-1940. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Press, 1988.

Daughters of the Utah Pioneers of Sanpete County, Utah. "Mt. Pleasant" in These...Our Fathers, A Centennial History of Sanpete County, 1849-1947. Springville, UT: Art City Publishing Co., 1947.

Gottfredson, Peter. Indian Depredations in Utah. Salt Lake City, UT: Private Printing (Merlin G. Christensen), 1919.

Lever, W.H. History of Sanpete and Emery Counties. Ogden, Utah: _____, 1898.

Longsdorf, Hilda Madsen. Mt. Pleasant, 1859-1939. Mt. Pleasant, UT: The Association, 1939.

___ See continuation sheet

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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- ___ Other State agency
- ___ Federal agency
- ___ Local Government
- ___ University
- ___ Other

Specify repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 0.30 acres

UTM References

A	<u>1/2</u>	<u>4/6/0/9/0/4</u>	<u>4/3/7/7/1/0/5</u>	B	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	D	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

___ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Beg. 141 Ft. S of NE Blk 49, Plat A, Mt. Pleasant Survey, Th. S 83.75 Ft., W 157 Ft., N 83.75 Ft., E 157 Ft., to Pt. of Beg.

Tax # S16226

___ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary is the city lot historically associated with the property.

___ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Wayne L. Balle, Architect, and USHPO staff

organization Thomas G. Smith Architectural Associates date March 1992

street & number 845 South Main telephone 801-298-1666

city or town Bountiful state Utah zip code 84010

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is enriched by a full entablature and supported by two Tuscan columns. Its detailing is compatible with that employed on the windows of both of the original and second phase construction.

The next available Sanborn map dated 1908, shows the frame, box bay window in place on the south elevation. The 1931 update map shows no additional changes to the building, omitting the last construction phase described below.

The third, and final, construction phase was executed in 1910, at which time additional rooms were built in the southwest-facing, re-entrant corner between the original house and the first addition. This later one-story brick addition is capped by a hipped roof and surrounded by a covered porch supported by turned wooden columns which exhibit some Victorian influences. It also appears that the previous phases were updated stylistically at this time. The original stone foundations were rendered with cement stucco to appear as coursed ashlar stone masonry. Also, the gable ends were detailed by cornice returns and a frieze board which curves to accentuate the cornice returns and the overhanging eaves were detailed with evenly spaced, plainly crafted brackets. The interior staircase and other woodwork also appears to date from this 1910 construction phase.

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Seeley, William Stuart, House, Mt. Pleasant, Sanpete County

Seeley played a significant role in the building of Fort Mount Pleasant in 1859. Because of increasing hostilities with Native Americans, LDS Church leadership directed the many dispersed pioneer communities to construct forts for protection. On a map depicting the adobe and stone fort, the first William S. Seeley house is located near the center of the fort in a place of prominence.² (This house, which is no longer standing, would have been located near the center of Block 30, bounded by Main Street, 100 North, State Street, and 100 East.) On July 9 of that same year, Seeley was called as Mt. Pleasant's first LDS bishop, a calling which he held for nearly 30 years.³

In addition to his spiritual duties, Seeley was prominent in the political arena as well. Following the city's incorporation in 1868, Seeley was elected to a two year term as Mt. Pleasant's first mayor. He subsequently served terms from 1879-1884 in that same capacity.⁴ Seeley also served as captain of an wagon train which he guided from Laramie to Salt Lake City in the late summer of 1868 as part of a church effort to assist poor immigrants.⁵

Seeley was the husband of three wives who lived simultaneously in Mt. Pleasant. His first wife, Elizabeth DeHart, gave birth to ten children, the last of which was born in 1859 in Mt. Pleasant. Elizabeth died on April 6, 1872. Seeley married his second wife, Ellen Carter likely during the early 1860s. She gave birth to two children in Mt. Pleasant. In 1868 Seeley married his third wife, Ann Watkins who also gave birth to two children. William S. Seeley died on Sept. 16, 1895 in Mt. Pleasant.⁶

It is believed that the William S. Seeley house was the first dwelling erected outside the fort, placing its construction in 1860 or 1861.⁷ Land records indicate that Ann Watkins, Seeley's third wife, occupied the land on which the house is

X See continuation sheet

²"Fort Mount Pleasant, Territory of Utah -- Built Spring of 1859." Drawn by Andrew O. Madsen, 1926, noting "This is the FORT, as near as I can get it..." Copy of map in possession of Wayne L. Balle, Layton, Utah.

³W.H. Lever, History of Sanpete and Emery Counties. (Ogden, Utah, 1898).

⁴Hilda Madsen Longsdorf, Mt. Pleasant, 1859-1939 (Mt. Pleasant, Utah: The Association, 1939).

⁵B.H. Roberts, A Comprehensive History of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Vol. 5 (Salt Lake City, UT: Deseret News Press, 1930) p.110.

⁶Genealogical Records, LDS Church Family History Library, Salt Lake City, UT.

⁷Hilda Madsen Longsdorf, Mt. Pleasant, 1859-1939 (Mt. Pleasant, UT: The Association, 1939).

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located. His second wife, Ellen Carter, was deeded property directly south of the house and probably resided in a neighboring house on the same block. It is likely that his first wife, Elizabeth DeHart, lived in the William S. Seeley house until her death in 1872. Shortly before William Seeley's death in 1895, the house was sold to Rasmus Anderson. The house remained in the possession of the Anderson family until 1945 when it was sold to Jay Lawrence Ericksen, who subsequently sold the property in 1947 to its current owner, the Mt. Pleasant Pioneer Historical Association.⁸

The William Seeley house is also significant state-wide under Criterion A for its role, and the role of its owner, in the Black Hawk War which started in the spring of 1865. As stated by historian W.H. Lever:

Mt. Pleasant was the battle ground for which the Indians contended, and many engagements were had between the militia and savages during the exciting years of the Black Hawk war. Men were ready for any emergency and stood as the famous minute men of 1776, subject to military orders day or night, to defend the colonists of Sanpete County. The City was incorporated February 20, 1868, and began to assume some importance, which however, was checked and its powers limited by the continuation of the war until 1872.⁹

On September 7, 1872, (some accounts list September 17, 1872) a council was organized in Mt. Pleasant which was comprised of the following individuals: General Morrow, Apostle Orson Hyde, Bishop William Seeley, Bishop Amasa Tucker, Bishop Frederick Olsen, Colonel Reddick N. Allred and others. These met with a number of Native American chiefs including Tabiona, Angizebl, White Hare, and others who had been involved in attacks on pioneer settlements. It is believed that the council convened at the William S. Seeley house where a treaty was signed.¹⁰ This treaty was apparently the last of several such treaties signed during the seven years of the Black Hawk War. While there was at least one additional conflict after this treaty, this long-running, wide-spread conflict between Mormon settlers and Native Americans soon ended.¹¹

X See continuation sheet

⁸Title abstracts, Sanpete County Recorder, Manti, Utah.

⁹Daughters of the Utah Pioneers of Sanpete County, Utah, "Mt. Pleasant" in These... Our Fathers, A Centennial History of Sanpete County, 1849-1947 (Springville, Ut: Art City Publishing Co., 1947) pp.81-99.

¹⁰ibid.

¹¹Kate B. Carter, Blackhawk Indian War. Daughters of Utah Pioneers (November 1965 lesson pamphlet), 1965.

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The Seeley house is also significant locally under Criterion C for its floor plan or house type, age, and construction techniques and materials. An example of the central passage plan¹², one of only five which remain in Mt. Pleasant (three are potentially eligible for the National Register)¹³, this example, built of stuccoed adobe, is significant as a well preserved expression of the level of craftsmanship common to Mt. Pleasant during its very early years. It is also significant since only seven other structures which date to the 1860s remain in Mt. Pleasant. Of these seven, only three are potentially eligible for the National Register and none retain the level of integrity demonstrated in the Seeley house.

¹²Thomas Carter and Peter Goss, Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940 (Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Press, 1988) p.21.

¹³Wayne L. Balle, "Reconnaissance Survey: 1991 -- Final Report, Mt. Pleasant, Sanpete County, Utah." Unpublished report on file at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

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PHOTOGRAPH LABELS

Photo No. 1

1. Seeley, William Stuart, House
2. Sanpete County, Utah
3. Photographer: Wayne L. Balle
4. Date: November 1991
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO
6. Southeast corner (south and east elevations). Camera facing northwest.
7. Photo No. 1

Photo No. 2

1. Seeley, William Stuart, House
2. Sanpete County, Utah
3. Photographer: Wayne L. Balle
4. Date: November 1991
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO
6. East elevation. Camera facing west.
7. Photo No. 2

Photo No. 3

1. Seeley, William Stuart, House
2. Sanpete County, Utah
3. Photographer: Wayne L. Balle
4. Date: November 1991
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO
6. Northeast corner (east and north elevations). Camera facing southwest.
7. Photo No. 3

Photo No. 4

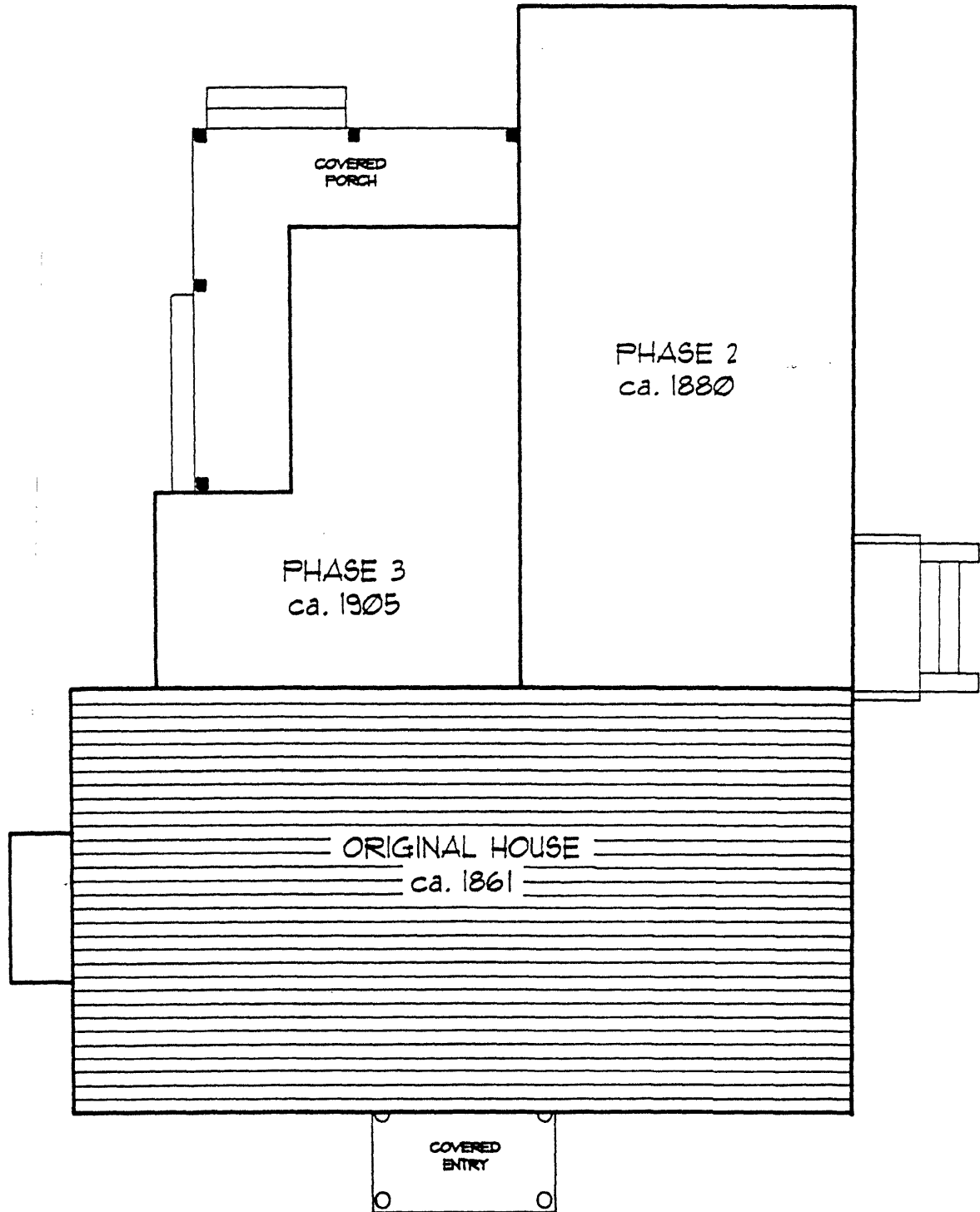
1. Seeley, William Stuart, House
2. Sanpete County, Utah
3. Photographer: Wayne L. Balle
4. Date: November 1991
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO
6. West elevation. Camera facing east-southeast.
7. Photo No. 4

Photo No. 5

1. Seeley, William Stuart, House
2. Sanpete County, Utah
3. Photographer: Wayne L. Balle
4. Date: November 1991
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO
6. West elevation. Camera facing east-northeast.
7. Photo No. 5

WILLIAM S. SEELEY HOUSE

150 SOUTH STATE STREET
MT. PLEASANT, UTAH



STATE STREET

SCHEMATIC PLAN

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

