

001-1021-0018
EXP. 12/31/84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

received APR 28 1982
date entered

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

1. Name

historic Douglas General Mercantile

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 100 Main not for publication

city, town Smithfield vicinity of congressional district 01

state Utah code 049 county Cache code 005

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: Fraternal

4. Owner of Property

name The American Legion Dept. of Utah; Earl S. Harper Post 58

street & number 100 South Main Street

city, town Smithfield vicinity of state Utah

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Cache County Courthouse

street & number 179 North Main

city, town Logan state Utah

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Utah Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date 1980 federal state county local

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society

city, town Salt Lake City state Utah

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

This two-story rectangular building is 35 feet wide, 65 feet long, and 27 feet high. It was built of four different types of materials: stone, brick, coursed sandstone and wood. Stone from the foothills east of Smithfield was used for the rear and two side walls, which are three feet thick, in a rubble construction technique. Brick was used for the upper half of the facade and coursed sandstone for the lower half. Sandstone was also used on the corners of the second story of the facade as quoins. The gable roof, hinted at by the gable projection of the false front, was originally constructed of hand-split native cedar from Smithfield Canyon. It was covered with metal in 1964.

The arrangement of the openings on the facade is symmetrical. A recessed door centered between two windows on the first floor is topped by three windows of equal size on the second story. In 1964 the windows were changed from the double-hung sash type to a single, non-opening type. Each of the windows and the door has a brick segmented relieving arch with a keystone. The windows on the first floor, which are wider than those on the second story, have stone lugsills. The lugsills of the second story windows are wood.

The openings at the rear of the building have been altered considerably. Originally there was a single window and door on the second story and two long narrow doors flanking an equally wide central door on the first floor. The second story door has been converted to a makeshift window and two of the doors on the first floor have been bricked in. The one remaining door has been converted from the long, narrow type to a standard size by the bricking-in of the top section of the original door.

No major alterations to the size of the openings of the facade have been made. The treatment of the door, having been recessed with the sidelights of Art Deco glass, reflects some change as does the modern window type installed in 1964. The second story windows have been boarded over. Major alterations to the exterior of the building include the addition of metal to the roof and the bricking-in of the door at the rear of the building. A lean-to has been added to the south side of the building, but does not significantly detract from the original integrity of the building. The interior of the building has been completely altered.

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/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates 1883 **Builder/Architect** Unknown

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Built in 1883, the Douglas General Mercantile Store is locally significant as the oldest remaining commercial building in the town of Smithfield, Cache County, Utah. The town was founded in October 1859 as part of Cache Valley, which was itself settled in 1856 during the first stage of the Mormon colonization of Utah. William Douglas, who operated the store, began business in Smithfield in 1865, obtaining goods from the East and wholesaling them throughout the area. In 1883, when the building was constructed, it was one of only three such establishments in the town, and remains as the only physical structure tied to Smithfield's early commercial history. The building has been associated with the commercial activity in the town through the firms of Douglas Mercantile, James Cantwell & Son, and the Union Merc Company since 1883. In addition, the building is the second oldest mercantile building identified to date that is located outside Utah's heavily populated area known as the Wasatch Front, which comprises four of Utah's twenty-nine counties. The oldest building is the Ephraim United Order Cooperative Building constructed in 1871-71 (National Register 3-20-73). Also, the building gains added importance in the history of Smithfield because of its unique construction, the only one of its type in the town. Stone was used for the rear and two side walls in a rubble construction technique, while brick was utilized on the upper half of the facade and coursed sandstone for the lower half. Thus, the building represents the use of four different building materials as wood was also utilized.

The town of Smithfield in Cache Valley, Utah, was tied to the early Mormon colonization of Utah. Part of what has been labeled "the inner cordon of settlements," Cache Valley was itself settled in 1856, and Smithfield in 1859. As an agricultural region in northern Utah, Cache Valley aided in the supplying of goods not only to northern Utah, but also to mining regions in Idaho and Montana. Smithfield, which began as a settlement of dugouts and wagons, in 1860 became a village with houses arranged in "fort style" (forming a square where the rear portions of the buildings constituted the walls of the fort). It had been named Smithfield in 1859 for John Glover Smith, the first Mormon bishop, who exercised power in both church and civic affairs.

William M. and Cyntheann Merrill Douglas arrived in Smithfield in 1862. Douglas was born in Scotland in 1839, came to Utah in 1854 as a convert to the Mormon church, and settled in Salt Lake City. He established a general store in Salt Lake in partnership with Thomas Richardson. It was with Richardson that Douglas operated a store in 1865 in Smithfield. Goods were hauled from Chicago, Illinois to Ogden, Utah (about 35 miles north of Salt Lake), then to

9. Major Bibliographical References

Arrington, Leonard J, Great Basin Kingdom, Economic History of the Latter-day Saints, 1830-1900, Bison Book, Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1970

See continuation sheet 2

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Less than one

Quadrangle name Smithfield, Utah

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	2	4	3	0	9	5	0	4	6	3	1	5	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

Beginning at NW cor of Lot 6, Blk 9, Plat "A" Smithfield City Survey and running thence south 58 ft; thence E 153 ft.; thence N 58 ft., m/1 to the north line of sd Lot 6; thence west 153 ft., m/1 along north line of sd Lot 6, to the place of beginning

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 John McCormick/Historian and Diana Johnson/Architectural Historian

organization Utah State Historical Society date 1980

street & number 307 West 200 South telephone (801) 533-6017

city or town Salt Lake City state Utah 84101

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national 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 National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Melvin T. Smith

title Melvin T. Smith, State Historic Preservation Officer date April 6, 1982

For NPS use only

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

Tom MacDougal date 8-4-82
Keeper of the National Register

Attest: Emma Jane Saxe date 8-4-82

Chief of Registration

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation sheet 1

Item number 8

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Smithfield by team. There, these goods would be wholesaled to nearby towns such as Richmond and Logan (eventually the Cache County seat). According to one local source, the indication was that Douglas and Richardson served as early distributors of general merchandise for the entire Cache Valley area.¹

William Douglas and Thomas Richardson were both called to serve missions for the LDS church in 1869, closing the store. In 1871 Douglas reopened his business in a frame structure. By 1883 business was such that the merchant could afford to construct the present wood, stone, brick, and sandstone building. Architecturally, the Douglas General Mercantile represents a unique type of construction in Smithfield, utilizing four different building materials--the only one of its kind in town.

In 1897 Douglas sold the structure and business to James Cantwell, who had settled in Smithfield in 1862. Cantwell served as the town's postmaster and city councilman for nearly 20 years. The store operated as James Cantwell & Son until 1910, when it was sold to William L. Winn and Lorenzo Toolsen, who established the Union Mercantile Corporation. Thus, the building served as a main commercial establishment for the agricultural town of Smithfield, and as it is the only remaining commercial building from the town's early history, gains local significance and importance. Since 1964 the Smithfield American Legion Post has occupied and used the building. No immediate plans have been made to rehabilitate or restore the building.

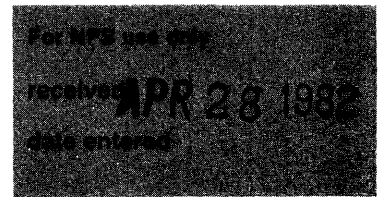
NOTES

¹Leonard and Leonora Olson, The History of Smithfield, (Smithfield, Utah: City of Smithfield, 1927), pp. 62-63.

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Continuation sheet 2 Item number 9 Page 1

- Graham, J.C. & Co., The Utah Directory, for 1883-84, Salt Lake City, 1883
- Kirkbride, J.W., "Biography of William M. Douglass"
- (Olson, Leonard and Leonora), The History of Smithfield, Smithfield, Utah: City of Smithfield, 1927
- Raymond, Connie, "Biography of William M. Douglass"
- Ricks, Joel E., ed., The History of a Valley, SLC: Deseret News Publishing Co., 1956