National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

PETERS AND DESCRIPTION OF ADDRESS STREET, ST	OMB No. 10024-0018
FECETED 2280	
NAT. RESISTER OF HISTORIC A NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	I BIS

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			an a
historic name Holland-Smith-Brown House			
other names/site number			
2. Location			5
street & number <u>19 South 200 East</u>			<u>N/A</u> not for publication
city or town <u>Centerville</u>			N/A_vicinity
state <u>Utah</u> code <u>UT</u> county <u>Davis</u>	code	011	zip code <u>84014</u>
3. State/Federal Agency Certification	tit sa ang ta		
the National Register of Historic Places and meets the proce CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property <u>X</u> meets _does no that this property be considered significant _nationally _stat additional comments.) Signature of certifying official/Title Date <u>Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation</u> State or Federal agency and bureau	bot meet the Natio rewide <u>X</u> locally.	nal Register cri	teria. I recommend
In my opinion, the propertymeetsdoes not meet the Nati additional ₁ comments.) Signature of certifying official/Title Date	ional Register cri	teria. (_ See c	ontinuation sheet for
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. 	the keeper	Date o	f Action 17/97

_ removed from the National Register.

__ other, (explain:)____

Holland-Smith-Brown House Name of Property

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)	Category of Property (Check only one box)
<u>X</u> private	<u>X</u> building(s)
_ public-local	district
_ public-State	_ site
public-Federal	structure
	object

Centerville, Davis County, Utah City, County, and State

	sources within Prope	
Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	11	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Historic Resources of Centerville

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

MID 19th CENTURY : Classical

LATE VICTORIAN: Victorian

Eclectic

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

Materials

materiale	(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation _	BRICK
walls	STUCCO / PLASTER
roof	ASPHALT

other	STONE	
	WOOD	

Narrative Description

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

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Holland-Smith-Brown House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

Narrative Description

The Holland-Smith-Brown House is a one-and-one-half story brick Victorian style house built in three phases, c.1872, c.1890s, and 1986. The house is on a corner lot in a downtown residential area on a landscaped lot with mature trees. The only outbuilding is a modern non-contributing two-car garage.

A simple one-story Classical hall-parlor house with a symmetrical facade that includes a central door and flanking windows was apparently the first portion of the house to be constructed c.1872. It has a sandstone foundation, the walls are stucco-covered brick, and it has a full width front porch with a hipped roof and simply Victorian detailed balusters and columns. Although the woodwork has been replaced, it closely resembles the detailing of the original porch. This porch was probably added c.1890 when the rear, Victorian portion of the house was constructed.

To the rear is a larger one-and-one-half story brick central-block-with-projecting-bays form and Victorian Eclectic stylistic features. The gable end exposed above the ridge line of the smaller house has patterned shingles and a carved bargeboard in the gable peak, and a fanlight window. Small dormers are on the north and south sides of this portion of the house, as well as a pair of segmental arched windows. A second entrance door with a clipped corner and decorative wood trim in the soffit above.

At the rear an attached rock cellar and a wood frame shed addition has been built that connects the main house to the cellar. There is a back door to the house in this shed roof addition.

An addition was constructed in 1986 to the south side of the historic house. It is connected with an enclosed a short walkway. It is one-story, slab on grade, with a cathedral ceiling and pitched gable roof. The exterior material is a stucco-like material. It has been designed with similar veatures to the historic house, including a gable end with patterned shingles and a fanlight window, and a full-width front porch. This addition is positioned and designed in such a way that it is subordinate to, and does not detract from, the historic character of the c.1872 and c.1890 portions of the house.

There is one non-contributing outbuilding, a modern two-car garage, located to the rear (east) of the house.

____ See continuation sheet

Holland-Smith-Brown House Name of Property

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.)

- X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- Property is associated with the lives of persons ___ B 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 vielded, or is likely to vield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" on all that apply.)

Property is:

- owned by a religious institution or used for Α religious purposes.
- В removed from its original location.
- С 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.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References a star that the second second second second second second second second second

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.) 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 # _____

x State Historic Preservation Office

Centerville, Davis County, Utah

(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL HISTORY

City, County, and State

Areas of Significance

Period of Significance

c.1872-1924

Significant Dates

Significant Person

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

N/A

N/A

c.1872, c.1890s

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

John Holland, Builder

- __ Other State agency
- Federal agency
- _ Local government _ University
- __ Other

Name of repository:

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. <u>8</u> Page <u>2</u>

Holland-Smith-Brown House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Holland-Smith-Brown House, built c.1872 and c.1890, is significant as an excellent example of the kinds of houses built during a period of economic diversification in Centerville, and used throughout a period of city development. The construction of the original hall-parlor portion of this house by John Holland, a builder in Utah, describes traditional building skills used in this area during its early growth. The Smith family then added onto the house in a style that was becoming popular through the use of pattern books available in Utah near the turn of the century. The continued use of the house by the Brown's, also devoted Mormon members, and their involvement with the community, reflects a period in Centerville when significant changes were being made as it grew into a 20th century city. This house retains its historic integrity and is being nominated as part of the Multiple Property Submission, Historic Resources of Centerville.

CENTERVILLE HISTORY:

The first Mormon exploration of Davis County began in August 1847 when the area was determined to be ideal for stock raising and farming. The first houses were built of readily available materials, such as logs, adobe bricks, and field stone and were usually intended to be temporary or subsistence-level structures to be used only until the settlers were able to establish a dependable livelihood and could afford to construct larger and more permanent homes.

In the autumn of 1849 the area was surveyed and the town was named Centreville, as the location was roughly half way between Farmington and Bountiful. The center of town was laid out in a pattern loosely based on Plat of the City of Zion.

The pioneers were eager and industrious and developed small scale enterprises to meet the basic needs of their community, and as encouraged by Brigham Young, to strive toward self-sufficiency in every aspect of daily life. Among the settlers of Centerville, primarily emigrants from other countries, were proficient carpenters and builders as well as farmers.

The LDS Church was the organizing force behind Centerville's settlement and growth. By 1852 the first Centerville ward (parish) of the LDS Church was organized. The first school house was built of logs in 1851; in 1855, a larger school was built of adobe bricks, and like the first school, was also used as a meetinghouse. A new meetinghouse was built in 1862 and in 1864 a second school house was built approximately one mile north of the center of town.

In 1868 grasshoppers destroyed most of the farmers' crops and many went to work for the Union Pacific Railroad (UPR). Several lines were built between Ogden and Salt Lake City, with the Bamberger Line becoming the principle means of transportation for produce as well as passengers between Salt Lake City and Ogden.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Holland-Smith-Brown House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

City improvements and services began to appear in the 1910s. Transportation and water systems were being developed to better meet the needs of the residents. Electricity was introduced and street lamps were installed. Problems associated with city living were typical. Other problems, associated with agriculture, were not as typical. In 1923 and 1930 canyon floods caused a great deal of damage. After determining that grazing on the mountain side was the cause, cattle and sheep were prohibited from grazing in the foothills.

The city continued to grow and city parks were built, trees were planted, and streets were cleaned on a regular basis. Civic pride was a constant in the development of Centerville. Organizations were formed that helped the city continue to grow. Although Centerville was located between Bountiful and Farmington, the town managed to remain independent and maintain its own identity, displaying a strong sense of civic pride. The city of Centerville was developed around a religious core, ideally and physically, the LDS Church. Many descendants of the early settlers continue to live in Centerville and the sense of family and community remains a constant.

HOLLAND HISTORY

In 1872 John Holland was granted a patent for the land on which the house is built. There are no records as to the original date of the house but a c.1872 construction date is consistent with the styling of the one-story Classical styled hall-parlor portion of the house. John Holland was born in 1836 in Staffordshire, England. He came to America in 1844 with his parents, arriving in Utah in October of 1850. John gained construction experience while he assisted in the building of the Ogden tabernacle in 1855. He took part in the Echo Canyon War in Utah against the U.S. Federal troops of the Utah Expedition in 1857.¹ John married Mary Burton in 1860 with whom he had six children². Mary was born in 1844, the daughter of James and Isabelle Burton and came to Utah in 1855 at age eleven.³

After Mary's death in 1874, it is assumed that John lived here until he relocated in Plain City in 1876. John married Julia Woods in 1884. He moved to Kaysville in 1905, where he lived until his death in 1925.⁴ It is unclear who lived in the house between the time John apparently left Centerville in 1876 and the time it was purchased by Charles and Pamela Smith in 1886.

¹ <u>Deseret News</u> (May 1, 1925):5.

² John William (b.1861); Sarah Isabella (b.1863-d.1864); Hyrum Thomas (b.1865); Joseph (b.1867); James Heber (b.1869), and Christopher (b.1871)

³ Esshom, Frank Ellwood. <u>Pioneers and Prominent Men of Utah</u>. Salt Lake City, Utah: Pioneer's Book Publishing Company, rev. ed., 1966.

^{4 &}lt;u>Deseret News</u> (May 1, 1925):5.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Holland-Smith-Brown House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

SMITH HISTORY

In 1886 John Holland sold part of the land to Charles Smith.⁵ Charles and his wife, Pamela, added onto the Classical style hall-parlor house in the then current Victorian Eclectic style c.1890s.⁶ Charles Smith was born in Centerville in 1862, the son of William R. Smith, president of the Davis stake of the L.D.S. Church. He and Pamela E. Thompson Smith married in 1883. Charles was active in the LDS Church and was a member of the South Davis Stake High Council at the time of his death. He is believed to have owned the third car in Centerville and was called "Peachtree Charley".⁷ He and Pamela had nine children living when he passed away in October 1924 at the age of 63.⁸ Pamela was born in 1866 in Bountiful, a daughter of David Wilkin and Pamela E. Barlow Thompson. She was active in the Relief Society, taught in the Sunday School and served as president of the Primary Association of the First Ward of Centerville LDS Church and was also a charter member of the Sagamore Camp of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers. She died in 1957.⁹

BROWN HISTORY:

In 1908 Benjamin and Ellen Rigby Brown acquired the property. Benjamin was born in Centerville in October 1876, the son of Alwood and Elizabeth Ann Brown. In February 1899 he married Ellen Rigby, with whom he had seven children. Active in church affairs, he served as counselor in the bishopric of the Centerville First Ward, was president of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, superintendent of the Sunday school, and choir director. He was a marshal and mayor of Centerville, and an assessor sheriff of Davis County. Benjamin was also well-known for his column in the *Davis County Clipper* under the heading "The Old Timer. He was also a successful merchant in Centerville and Farmington.¹⁰

- ⁶ The tax card shows 1889 as the date for construction.
- ⁷ Smoot, p.47.
- ⁸ <u>Deseret News</u> (October 31, 1924):4.
- ⁹ Deseret News (June 5, 1957): B3.
- ¹⁰ Deseret News, January 7, 1955, p.B6.

⁵ Charles Smith also purchased the property at 280 E. Center, which is on the same block. The house at 280 E. Center is also being nominated as part of the Multiple Property Submission and is credited with having been built and lived in by the Smiths. That house appears to have been built at about the same time, but probably earlier than, the addition to this house. Perhaps the Smiths lived here, built the house at 280 E. Center, lived there, and then added on to this house, moving back after the completion of the addition. It is unclear as to the sequence of events, but the architectural style suggests the addition was made in the 1890s.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 5

Holland-Smith-Brown House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

Ellen Rigby Brown was born in Porterville to Samuel and Margaret Rigby in August 1880, moving to Centerville as a baby. In addition to raising seven children, Ellen (Nell) was active in the Relief Society and was a teacher for some time in the organization. She continued to live in Centerville for the remainder of her life, and in 1974, at the age of 96, was still participating in community functions.

In 1924, the house was sold to John Adams. No information is available about John Adams. The addition to the south was built by Dan and Amber Stephens in 1986 and incorporates many of the stylistic features of the historic house. The current owners, John and Nancy Yarman, have owned the house since 1994.

This house is significant in describing important periods of development in Centerville. John Holland was a builder who had worked in other towns in Utah, such as Ogden. His work in building the hall-parlor portion of this house reflects the kinds of traditional building skills that were utilized in Utah and throughout America, as the hall-parlor house type was considered the "quintessential Utah house during the second half of the nineteenth century."¹¹ The Smith family then added onto the house in the Victorian style that reflected a new era in building. Patternbooks were available throughout the country, and the former isolation of rural areas was no longer an obstacle to building well due to the widespread availability of materials and manufactured building components.¹² While this house is not a pure example of a particular architectural style or type, it is reflective of the kinds of houses built during a period of expansion and growth in Centerville. The continued use of the house by the Browns, and their role in the Mormon church as well as community service, with Benjamin acting as mayor and sheriff, reflects the changes that were occurring in Centerville as it was progressing into the 20th century. All three families who occupied this house during the period of significance (c.1872-1924) were Mormon and reflect the strength of the church's influence in the city's development. This house retains its original fabric and contributes to the historic qualities of Centerville.

____ See continuation sheet

¹¹ Carter, Thomas, and Peter Goss. <u>Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940</u>. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1991, p.14.

¹² Ibid, p.111.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 6

Holland-Smith-Brown House, Davis County, UT

Bibliography

Abstract of Title, Davis County Recorder's Office, Farmington, Utah.

Carr. East of Antelope Island, Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, 1961.

Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss. <u>Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940</u>. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Graduate School of Architecture and Utah State Historical Society, 1991.

Esshom, Frank. Pioneers and Prominent Men of Utah.

Jenson, Andrew. L.D.S. Biographical Encyclopedia, volume 1, 1901.

Obituaries. Smith, Charles L. <u>Deseret News</u> (November 3, 1924). Smith, Charles L. <u>Deseret News</u> (October 31, 1924). Smith, Pamela E. Thompson. <u>Deseret News</u> (June 5, 1957):B3. Smith, Pamela E. Thompson. <u>Deseret News</u> (June 6, 1957):B12. Brown, Benjamin. <u>Deseret News</u> (January 7, 1955):B6.

Smoot, Mary Ellen & Sheriff, Marilyn, <u>The City In-Between</u>. Bountiful, Carr Printing Company, 1975.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 0.335 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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

C<u>/ ///// /////</u> D<u>/ ///// //////</u>

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at a point North 16 feet from the South West corner of Lot 3, Block 24, Plat A, Centerville Township Survey; then East 111.5 feet; then North 128.37 feet; then West 111.5 feet; then South 128.37 feet to the point of beginning.

Property Tax No.

__ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those that were historically and continue to be associated with the building.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By Altoritation of the second states of the second states and se

name/titleUSHPO staff; Lisa M. Miller / Preservation Research Consultant	
organization	date <u>March 1997</u>
street & number 166 T Street	telephone <u>(801) 355-8611</u>
city or town Salt Lake City	state <u>UT</u> zip code <u>84014</u>

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	n on en services en la service de la serv La service de la service de	
----------------	--	--

name John Allen and Nancy Lees Yarr	ian			
street & number19 South 200 East	telephone	(801)	299-0721	
city or town <u>Centerville</u>		state	UT_ zip code _	84014

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.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. <u>PHOTOS</u> Page 7

Holland-Smith-Brown House, Davis County, UT

Common Label Information:

- 1. Holland-Smith-Brown House
- 2. Centerville, Davis County, Utah
- 3. Photographer: Lisa M. Miller
- 4. Date: November 1996
- 5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

6. West elevation of building. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 2:

6. Northwest elevation of building. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 3:

6. Southeast elevation of building. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 4:

6. East elevation of building. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 5:

6. South elevation of building. Camera facing north.