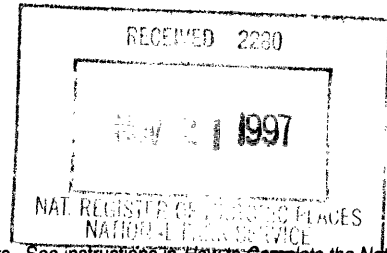


1580

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 Ward, Patrick L. and Rose O., House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 511 S. Main Street

N/A not for publication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 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 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:)

[Signature] 1-5-98
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson H. Beall

Ward, Patrick L. and Rose O., 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>2</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>2</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)

LATE VICTORIAN

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE
walls BRICK

roof WOOD: shingle
other _____

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Ward, Patrick L. and Rose O., House, Springville, Utah County, UT

Narrative Description

The Patrick L. and Rose O. Ward house, built c.1900, at 511 S. Main Street in Springville is a well-preserved example of a one-and-a-half story brick Victorian Eclectic central-block-with-projecting-bays type home. It has a pyramidal central block which dominates the front facade. The house is located five blocks south of the center of town on a major street which also serves as three U.S. highway routes (91, 89 and Alt. 50) through the town. The yard is landscaped.

The Victorian eclectic style house has light colored brick walls that rest on a concrete foundation. The color of the brick is common throughout Springville and Utah County. A rock faced brick beltcourse of accent colored brick is built into the wall at window sill level. Windows, which are a combination of fixed-sash and double-hung types, are generally tall and narrow and are paired in several places on the building. Window openings are topped with decorative segmental relieving arches of contrasting color rock-faced brick. Carved wood window heads are another accent feature over the windows. The front (west) window and a south window are topped by polychromed brick arches with a Moorish arch detail. Above the windows, a bracketed frieze marks the division between the walls and roof. The roof itself has flared eaves and is covered with wood shingles. A large wood shingled dormer window pierces the roof line on the front (west) facade. The dormer's paired windows are six over one light double hung type windows. Two corbeled brick chimneys top the house.

A one story wood porch shelters the main entrance to the house on the west side. Tuscan order columns support a gable roof, accented with a carved wood swag decoration on the porch cornice. The north and south gable of the house have small windows divided into three sections. A one-over-one double hung window is flanked by quarter round fixed sash windows, making a semicircle.

A one-story kitchen wing projects off of the east side (rear) of the house. It is part of the original brick construction, and is topped with a hipped roof. No significant alterations to the exterior have been made.

The lot where the Johnson house sits also retains a great deal of integrity. Surrounding buildings are similar in age and size to this building. One contributing outbuilding is on the site. It is a small (approx. 10' x 20') one story single cell building. Sanborn maps show the building dates from between 1908 and 1925. Drop wood siding covers the building, which is covered by a gable roof. The building's entrance is in the south gable end; the east and west sides both have two evenly spaced double-hung windows. Off of the north end is a shed addition, constructed of vertical wood siding.

Ward, Patrick L. and Rose O., 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

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c. 1900-1940s

Significant Dates

c. 1900

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Name of repository:

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2

Ward, Patrick L. and Rose O., House, Springville, Utah County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Patrick and Rose Ward House, built c.1900 is significant in the broad patterns of Springville history as an example of the larger, more substantially constructed homes built in Springville during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. These buildings reflect the growing prosperity and sophistication that the arrival of the transcontinental railroad (in 1869) and other links to communities outside Utah brought to Springville. Patrick was a superintendent and station master for the Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad in Springville. His profession was an example of this economic shift that occurred in Springville during this time, and the substantial (by Springville standards) house he and his family built indicates the status that his job in the railroad brought him in the community. In contrast to Springville's early buildings, which were simple, utilitarian buildings most often constructed of locally produced materials, the Ward house was constructed of fired brick in multiple colors. Contact with the outside world brought awareness of popular architectural styles to Springville, as represented by the Ward house.

The pioneering period of establishing Springville as a viable community was followed by an era of growth and diversification of industry and commerce. Promotion of the organized cooperative movement may have helped to initiate this new phase of development. The greatest impact, however, was brought by the railroad. Completion of the transcontinental rail line in 1869 ended Utah's geographic isolation, linking the state to the products and markets of the entire nation. It made goods from the outside more readily available, created new markets for Utah-produced commodities, stimulated commerce and the development of new industries, and brought in more settlers together with more outside influences. The pioneer period, with its emphasis upon basic essentials of community survival, self-sufficiency, and cooperative group effort, was brought to a final close.¹

Springville was uniquely affected by the coming of the railroad in two respects. Initially, building of the rail lines led to the city's emergence as a major center for railroad construction contracting businesses. Later, with a network of routes in place, rail transportation became a chief factor influencing industrial development in and around Springville. The city enjoyed certain advantages with respect to transportation systems in that it was strategically located geographically. A short distance to the north was Salt Lake City and the major transcontinental rail link between the east and west coasts; to the east, through Spanish Fork Canyon, lay the extensive coal fields of Carbon County; to the south was a direct route to the ore deposits of Iron County and Los Angeles, beyond to the southwest.

A branch line of the transcontinental railroad was extended south to Provo c.1871-73, and later into Juab County, passing a mile west of Springville. In 1875, the Utah and Pleasant Valley Railroad was organized to provide a link to the rich coal fields discovered that year in Pleasant Valley, south of Soldier Summit. The nearest junction with an existing rail head was along the Utah Southern route just

¹See Leonard J. Arrington, Great Basin Kingdom: An Economic History of the Latter-Day Saints 1830-1900 (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1958).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Ward, Patrick L. and Rose O., House, Springville, Utah County, UT

west of Springville. In 1877 work began on a narrow gauge line down Spanish Fork Canyon, connecting the coal fields with Springville, Provo, and the coal consuming markets. The Utah and Pleasant Valley Railroad was completed to Springville in 1879 and extended to Provo the following year.

Thereafter the history of the Utah and Pleasant Valley Railroad became intertwined with that of the Denver & Rio Grande Western Railroad. Through the 1870s, the Union Pacific Railroad system had enjoyed a monopoly in Utah. Beginning in the early 1880s, the Denver & Rio Grande sought to challenge that monopoly by extending its routes westward. A period of intense competition ensued as the two companies vied to preempt one another on as yet unappropriated routes.

The Utah and Pleasant Valley Railroad was bought out by the Denver & Rio Grande in 1882 and became an integral part of the company's Denver to Ogden branch. To the south, the Denver & Rio Grande extended a branch line from Thistle in Spanish Fork Canyon to Manti in 1890. The following year a separate corporation, the Sevier Valley Railway Co., was organized to extend the branch, which was completed to its terminus at Marysvale by 1900.

Another Denver & Rio Grande auxiliary corporation, the Tintic Range Railway Co., was organized in 1891 to build a branch line from Springville to the mines at Eureka. The main branch was completed in 1891, and 12 miles of spur lines constructed in 1892.

Patrick Ward was uniquely positioned to benefit from The D. & R.G.W.'s presence in Springville. As Superintendent of Ways in Springville for the railroad, Ward was the D. & R.G.W.'s highest official living in town. The style and size of the home he constructed for his family was commensurate with his position in the community.

The land upon which the Ward House sits was part of a large parcel patented by Cyrus Sanford, Mayor of Springville, in 1872. Sanford then divided the land into smaller parcels; this particular piece was deeded to John Kimball and his father-in-law, Henry W. Lawrence. Lawrence sold the property in 1881, after Kimball's death, to Annie Snow. Two houses, along with a stable, corral, and two small outbuildings, stood on the property. Snow sold the north portion of the property, upon which the Ward house now sits, to Patrick L. Ward in 1899. Sanborn Maps from 1890 show a two story gable-roofed house on the site. It was replaced c.1900 by the present house on the site, built by the Patrick and Rose Ward family.

Rose Owen was born in Ireland in 1873 and came to Pueblo, Colorado, to live in 1898. That same year she met and married Patrick Ward and moved with him to Springville, Utah. After Patrick Ward's death in 1932, Rose continued to own the house until 1941, when she sold it to her children. She had six living children at the time of her death in 1958.

The current owner is Jodi Dalton, who bought the house in 1989. The house, which remains remarkably intact, is one of the best examples in Springville of the houses constructed as the town's prosperity increased and its economic base shifted from agriculture to transportation and industry.

X See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Ward, Patrick L. and Rose O., House, Springville, Utah County, UT

ARCHITECTURE:

Victorian forms were popular in Utah 1885-1915. The central-block-with-projecting-bays house type was an important basic form of the Victorian house. Projecting bays were added to the principal rooms to achieve a desired external irregularity of design and made the rooms larger and brighter. This house form is characterized by a roughly square central section punctuated by bays to one or several sides. The main roof is hipped or pyramidal, while the bays are usually gabled. The smaller, less expensive houses, usually entered directly into the living room or parlor.²

The style of the house also describes the early twentieth century and the changes that were occurring in Utah. This central-block-with-projecting-bays house type with Victorian Eclectic styling is important in describing the end of Utah's isolation in the late nineteenth century. Rural areas were less isolated from stylistic developments occurring on both the national and local levels. The pattern-book styles and standardized building components were available and easily adapted for use with local materials. The former isolation of rural areas was no longer an obstacle to building well and the quality of design and workmanship were also affected during the Victorian era.³

The Ward house is one of the best remaining examples of the elaborate Victorian homes built in Springville near the turn of the century. The highly decorative arched windows, front dormer, and brickwork, reflects the level of craftsmanship and design available in Springville at this time. This house retains its original architectural features and contributes to the historic qualities of the area.

____ See continuation sheet

² Carter, Thomas, and Peter Goss. Utah's Historic Architecture 1847-1940. p.44.

³ Carter, Thomas, and Peter Goss. Utah's Historic Architecture 1847-1940. p.110-111.

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 5

Ward, Patrick L. and Rose O., 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.
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Ward, Patrick L. and Rose O., House
Name of Property

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 0.18 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/2 4/4/8/0/9/0 4/4/4/5/4/6/0 B 1 11111 111111
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

C 1 11111 111111 D 1 11111 111111

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning 9.53 chains W of SE cor. of SW 1/4 of Sec. 33, T 7S, R 3E, SLM; S 0.02 chains; W 1.87 chains; N 0.98 chains; E 1.87 chains; S 0.98 chains to beginning more or less.

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

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries for this site were selected based upon this legal description obtained from Utah County tax records.

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

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Nelson Knight, Architectural Historian

organization Smith Balle Hyatt Architects date March 1997

street & number 845 S Main 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 Jodi Dalton

street & number 511 S Main telephone (801) 489-3835

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.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. PHOTOS Page 6

Ward, Patrick L. and Rose O., House, Springville, Utah County, UT

Photos Nos. 1-10:

1. Ward, Patrick L. and Rose O., 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. Southwest elevation of building. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 2:

6. Northwest elevation of building. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 3:

6. Northeast elevation of building. Camera facing southwest.