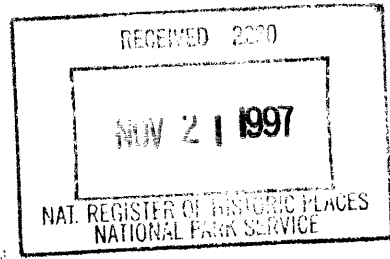


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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 Reynolds, Henry T. and Rebecca, House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 270 W. 200 South N/A not for publication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): _____

for Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
[Signature] 1/5/98

Reynolds, Henry T. and Rebecca, 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>	<u>1</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>1</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

MID 19TH CENTURY: Greek Revival

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

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

Reynolds, Henry T. and Rebecca, House, Springville, Utah County, UT

Narrative Description

The Henry T. and Rebecca Reynolds House at 270 West 200 South is located on a relatively large, fully landscaped lot with mature trees and lawn. The house consists of an original one-story gabled rectangular hall-parlor house of brick construction (c.1875), which is now dominated by major additions of Victorian construction (c.1891). The original portion still exhibits certain Greek Revival stylistic elements; e.g., narrow eaves, simple entablature, and gable-end returns.

The one-and-a-half story Victorian Eclectic expansion of the house features irregular massing, projecting cross-gables of varying heights, and elaborately stylized decorative elements. Gables are often pedimented and clad with decorative patterned wood shingling. Some gable peaks feature semicircular arch work with elaborate carved wood detailing. The porch trim appears to be historic and exhibits Queen Anne elements in its lathe-turned columns and ornate brackets, and drop pendants.

There are several out-of-period alterations to the property which do not significantly affect its integrity. A low brick wall of recent (c.1980s) construction encloses the perimeter of the lot. A low brick patio border wall, also recently built, surrounds the west side of the house. A small square skylight has been placed in the peak of the dominant west side gable, apparently replacing a pre-existing ventilation opening. Finally, the rear additions have been enclosed with siding and have had their fenestration changed with new windows in some locations. Despite these changes, the Reynolds House retains a great deal of integrity, and the changes do not detract from the overall significance of the building.

A contributing square or rectangular garage of brick construction on a concrete block foundation, having a hipped roof, stands a short distance to the rear of the house. Stylistically it somewhat resembles the main house (minus the decorative detailing). It does not appear on the 1925 Sanborn map; however, an outbuilding in approximately the same location and of the same size appears on 1898 and 1908 Sanborn Maps. The tile roof covering the garage is not original and is of out-of-period construction. Another non-contributing free-standing garage or shed is located at the rear of the property. It is built of wood frame, has a gable roof, and is obviously of recent construction.

____ See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2

Reynolds, Henry T. and Rebecca House, Springville, Utah County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Henry T. Reynolds, Sr., and Rebecca Reynolds House, built c.1875 and c.1891 (nominated as part of the "Historic Resources of Springville City" Multiple Property Submittal), 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. The first owner, Henry T. Reynolds Sr., was one of the most prominent and successful citizens in Springville. As such, the Reynolds family was able to build a home commensurate with their station in the community. The earlier, simpler, more utilitarian building, was renovated c.1891 with Victorian Eclectic stylistic features. Contact with the outside world brought awareness of popular architectural styles, such as the new eclectic Victorian styles exhibited on the Reynolds House, to Springville. Buildings such as this house were the result of such awareness.

SPRINGVILLE HISTORY:

Springville City, in Utah County, Utah, was settled in September, 1850 by a company of pioneers of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church) led by Aaron Johnson.¹ The colonizing families had crossed the plains during the summer as part of a train of 135 wagons captained by Johnson. Upon arriving in Utah, they were called by church leader Brigham Young to establish a permanent community on the banks of Hobble Creek, in Utah Valley. The suitability of the area for settlement and agriculture had been noted earlier by William Miller and James Mendenhall, who had traveled the length of Utah Valley during the winter of 1849.²

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.³

¹Finley, Mary J. Chase, A History of Springville (Springville, Utah: Art City Publishing, 1989), 1.

²Finley, viii.

³See 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

Reynolds, Henry T. and Rebecca House, Springville, Utah County, UT

Springville was uniquely affected by the coming of the railroad in 1878⁴ 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 number of Springville citizens gained their initial experience as railroad grade builders on the transcontinental railroad. Several thousand Utahns worked on grading crews for the Union Pacific and Central Pacific. Numerous camps from various Utah localities were set up along sections of the roadbed. Among these were the camps of Harvey Boys of Provo Valley, and Holtz & Wadsworth of Springville. Though many communities were represented in this early work, few emerged as enduring leaders in the business of railroad contracting. Springville rivaled Salt Lake City and Ogden as a contracting center, and at times totally dominated the field. The R.L. Polk & Co. Utah State Gazetteer for 1906-07 lists six grading contractors and six railroad contractors in the state, all of them working out of Springville. The 1911 Gazetteer lists fourteen grading contractors, again all in Springville.

By the early 1900s, Springville had grown to a city of approximately 3,500. The 1911 R.L. Polk & Co. Directory shows Springville to have two banks, fourteen grading contractors, three hotels/rooming houses, one flour mill, one canning factory, and a municipal electric power plant. There were four general stores in operation: G.S. Wood Mercantile Co.; Deal Bros. & Mendenhall Co.; Packard Bros. & Co.; and I.T. Reynolds & Co. Principals in the latter three firms also were prominent in the field of railroad contracting. Springville was served by two railroads: the Denver & Rio Grande Western, and the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad of the Union Pacific system.

REYNOLDS HISTORY:

The home at 270 West 200 South consists of an original brick hall parlor portion built with Classical stylistic influences, which was subsequently expanded with substantial Victorian style additions. The precise date of construction of the original portion is difficult to establish. It is constructed of brick, which was first produced locally during the 1860s but which did not attain widespread use until somewhat later. The hall-parlor plan and remaining Greek Revival stylistic elements indicate initial construction prior to the arrival of the picturesque styles in Utah. Evaluation of the construction materials, house type and original stylistic elements suggests that initial construction occurred between

⁴"Beginning in 1878, Springville merchant Milan Packard built a railroad to bring coal from Scofield to Utah Valley. The Rio Grande Railroad bought out the line in 1882." Jay Haymond. "Springville", Utah History Encyclopedia. Salt Lake City: University of Utah, 1995.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Reynolds, Henry T. and Rebecca House, Springville, Utah County, UT

c.1870 and c.1880.⁵ The subsequent structural additions and application of Victorian Eclectic decorative trim likely was undertaken c.1891.

The original hall-parlor house was first owned by either Joseph Allan, a pioneer blacksmith of Springville, or Loren Harmer, who purchased the property from Mr. Allan in 1876.⁶ Mr. Harmer was engaged in farming and gardening locally. In 1881 the property was purchased by George M. Nelson. A carpenter by profession, Mr. Nelson conceivably could have been the original builder of 270 W. 200 S., although this implies a relatively late date of construction.

The principal owners of the home were Henry T. and Rebecca Reynolds, who acquired the property in 1887. It was during the Reynolds' ownership that the major Victorian additions to the home were undertaken. Henry T. Reynolds, Sr. was among the most highly prominent of Springville's early citizens. He was born in Springville in 1860, a son of pioneer settlers Joseph D. and Elizabeth Taylor Reynolds. Upon graduating from Brigham Young University in 1880, Mr. Reynolds engaged in farming for several years but soon turned his attention to merchandising and other business enterprises.⁷ In 1882 he co-founded the H.T. Reynolds & Co. mercantile business, of which he became president and principal owner. The business quickly grew into one of the most prominent and successful mercantile concerns in the state. After locating initially in two smaller stores, Reynolds built the H.T. Reynolds & Co. commercial block on the corner of Main Street and 200 South in 1892. Said to have been the largest general store south of Salt Lake City, it remains the dominant building on Springville's Main Street. Mr. Reynolds served as president of H.T. Reynolds & Co. into the 1920s.

Also active in various other business enterprises and community affairs, H.T. Reynolds, Sr. was a co-founder in 1891 of the Springville Banking Co., serving initially as vice president and later succeeding Romanzo A. Deal as president of the institution, holding that office from 1903 until close to the time of his death in 1929. A member of Springville's corps of road construction contractors, Mr. Reynolds founded and headed the Reynolds-Ely Construction Co. The firm was a major builder of railroads in the western U.S., and carried on (as Reynolds-Ely Construction Co. and later as Reynolds Construction Co.) as a highway contracting concern through the 1930s into the 1940s, during which time it was headed by Reynolds' sons Henry T., Jr. (Harry T.) and J. Ernest. Some sources indicate that H.T. Reynolds, Sr. first became involved to some degree in the contracting business even before he entered the mercantile field, working as an early builder of wagon roads and later of railroad grades.

Other business interests pursued by Mr. Reynolds included the Utah Wholesale Grocery Co., of which he was president, which carried on trade throughout Utah and other western states. He was vice president of the Springville-Mapleton Sugar Co., which built a beet sugar refinery near Springville

⁵Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss, Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940, (Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Graduate School of Architecture and Utah State Historical Society, 1991).

⁶Ownership information is taken from the files of the Utah County Recorder, Provo, Utah.

⁷Noble Warrum, ed., Utah Since Statehood, (The S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., Chicago-Salt Lake City, 1919). p. 1106.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 5

Reynolds, Henry T. and Rebecca House, Springville, Utah County, UT

c.1918. The company was one of only a few independent producers to operate in a region dominated by the Utah-Idaho Sugar Co. Springville-Mapleton Sugar Co. was turned over in 1928 to an investment company which then sold the operation to Utah-Idaho Sugar Co. in 1932.

Politically active throughout his life, Henry T. Reynolds, Sr. served on the Springville City council for 13 years. He held the office of mayor for two terms. At the state level he was a member of the Utah legislature, serving one term in each of its houses. Mr. Reynolds also occupied the office of Utah County Commissioner for one term.

Henry married Rebecca (Reba) Porter in 1887, about two months after his acquisition of title to this house. Rebecca was born in Mt. Pleasant in 1866, the daughter of James B. and Mary Ann Porter. After her father died when she was seven years old, Rebecca moved to Springville with her family. She converted to the Mormon church about one year later. Rebecca served as treasurer, teacher and president, and counselor of various auxiliaries associated with the local ward (parish). She and Henry had eight children.

In 1928, Mr. Reynolds was forced to move to California due to ill health, at which time title to 270 W. 200 S. passed to Reynolds' son, J. Ernest. The following year H.T. Reynolds, Sr. was able to return to Springville, where he died on September 23, 1929.⁸ The family residence at that time was 109 North Main Street, where Rebecca continued to live (together with a daughter, Helen) following the death of Mr. Reynolds, and lived there until her death in 1958. The property at 109 N. Main St. was first purchased by H.T. Reynolds in August, 1925.

Available records do not indicate whether J. Ernest Reynolds resided at 270 W. 200 S. during his adult life, though he held title to the property for some 14 years. Directory records show him as residing in Provo after at least 1935. J. Ernest occupied the position of secretary-treasurer of Reynolds-Ely Construction Co. He remained with the firm when it later became Reynolds Construction Co., and continued in the contracting business throughout his life until retiring in the early 1960s. During this time he made his residence in Provo, together with his wife, Ruth. For many years they lived at 357 N. 400 E. in Provo. Following Mr. Reynolds' retirement, the family moved to 729 E. 2730 N. in Provo.

From 1942 until 1944, title to 270 W. 200 S. was held by Abbie Ashcraft. Directory records show that she and her husband, Don, took up residence in the home some years before that, perhaps renting from J. Ernest Reynolds. Don Ocean Ashcraft was born in Provo in 1874, a son of James E. and Lamina Fullmer Ashcraft. He married Abbie Wordsworth in 1898, and that same year embarked upon a career in railroading. For 36 years, until being retired in 1934, he was employed by the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, being a locomotive engineer for 26 of his years with the company.

After residing initially at various Utah localities, the Ashcraft family settled in Springville in 1918. Between 1920 and 1935 Mr. Ashcraft and his four sons maintained a large farming operation near the city. Don Ashcraft died in 1940. Abbie Ashcraft, who had resided in Springville prior to marrying Mr.

⁸Springville Herald, September 26, 1929, p.1.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 6

Reynolds, Henry T. and Rebecca House, Springville, Utah County, UT

Ashcraft, remained in the community following her husband's death. She hold title to 270 W. 200 S. between 1942 and 1944. at which time she sold the home to Arthur J. and Pearl L. Rich.

Prior to moving to Springville, Mr. Rich was employed as an engineer with Geneva Steel and had his family residence at 432 E. 600 N. in Provo. Available records do not provide occupational information for Mr. Rich during his time in Springville. He and his wife, Pearl, resided at 270 W. 200 S. into the 1960s. The home appears to have been vacant for a short time c, 1965, after which it was evidently rented to Ashel H. Tanner, a seminary teacher at Springville Junior High School. He occupied the home c. 1967 with his wife, Donna.

Between 1965 and 1969, title to 270 W. 200 S. was held by Donald I. and Esther B. Rich, who subsequently sold to James Ruel and De Ann J. Plowman. Mr. Plowman was involved in the auto repair business. The Plowmans resided at 270 W. 200 S. for only a short time before selling in 1970 to Bahe Billie, an Instructor at Brigham Young University. and his wife Florence. They likewise were resident only briefly.

Control of the property was acquired in 1974 by Brigham W. and Mary Mitchell, who resided in Orem. Directory records list 270 W. 200 S. as 'vacant' between 1972 and 1977. Title was next obtained c. 1977 by Bill and Della Mitchell, who moved into the home and performed extensive restoration work on the interior, which had not fared well in the years that the house was vacant. The Mitchells were resident until about 1983.

270 W. 200 S. was subsequently rented briefly by Grant and Fran Roylance, c. 1985, then owned and occupied by Lynn and Signe Hale. The home was acquired by current owners Calvin and Linda McCausland in 1992.

ARCHITECTURE:

The various styles that make up the Classical category were the first forms used during the settlement period of Utah (1847-1890). These styles originated in the late-18th century as the newly independent nation sought Classically-inspired ideas as a national style. Popular on the East-Coast following the Revolutionary War, the Classical styles filtered West with the expanding population during the 1830s and '40s. The Georgian, Federal, and Greek Revival were the three principal styles, although there are Classical types which do not contain stylistic elements for any one of these particular formats. These styles were based on Classical principles including geometrical, rectangular composition and symmetrical balance. These elements could be found in every type of architecture, from small, single-room log or adobe cabins, to large stone mansions and meetinghouses.⁹ The original portion of the Reynolds house was built with these Classical influences. It was changed to reflect the Victorian period about fifteen years later.

⁹ Thomas Carter & Peter Goss. *Utah's Historic Architecture: 1847-1940. A Guide*. Salt Lake City: Center for Architectural Studies, Graduate School of Architecture, University of Utah & Utah State Historical Society, 1988. p.95.

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National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 7

Reynolds, Henry T. and Rebecca House, Springville, Utah County, UT

Victorian forms were popular in Utah 1885-1915. Projecting bays were added to the principal rooms to achieve a desired external irregularity of design and made the rooms larger and brighter. 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.¹⁰

____ See continuation sheet

¹⁰ Carter, Thomas, and Peter Goss. Utah's Historic Architecture 1847-1940. p.110-111.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 8

Reynolds, Henry T. and Rebecca, House, Springville, Utah County, UT

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- Sanborn Map Company, Insurance Maps of Springville, Utah, 1890, 1898, 1908, 1925-corr.1931.
- Sutton, Wain. ed., Utah: A Centennial History. New York: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., 1949. Vol.III, p.290.
- Springville Herald, September 26, 1929, p.1. (H.T. Reynolds, Sr.); March 26, 1936. (H.T. Reynolds, Sr.); February 15, 1940, p.1. (Don Ashcraft); September 8, 1955, p.1. (H.T. Reynolds, Jr.); October 2, 1958, p.1. (Reba Reynolds); July 9, 1970, p.9. (Abbie Ashcraft); July 2, 1986, p. 8.(H.T. Reynolds, Sr.).
- Warrum, Noble, ed., Utah Since Statehood, The S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., Chicago-Salt Lake City, 1919. p. 1106. (H.T. Reynolds, Sr.)

Reynolds, Henry T. and Rebecca, House
Name of Property

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 0.41 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/2 4/4/7/6/5/0 4/4/4/5/9/9/0 B 1 11111 111111
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

C 1 11111 111111 D 1 11111 111111

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning 30 ft. W of SE Cor. of Lot 2, Blk. 23, Plat A, Springville City Survey; W 96.5 ft.; N 96.5 ft.; E 20 ft.; N 110 ft.; E 76 1/2 ft.; S 206 1/2 ft. To beg.

Property Tax No. 06:023:0005

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

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries include the entire city lot that has historically been associated with the property.

__ 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 Calvin W. and Linda W. McCausland
street & number 270 W 200 S telephone (801) 489-3188
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 9

Reynolds, Henry T. and Rebecca, House, Springville, Utah County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Henry T. and Rebecca Reynolds 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. South elevation of building. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 2:

6. West elevation of building. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 3:

6. North elevation of building. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 4:

6. East elevation of building. Camera facing northwest.

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

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 97001577

Date Listed: 1/5/98


Reynolds, Henry T. and Rebecca, House
Property Name

Utah UTAH
County State

Springville MPS

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

for 
Signature of the Keeper

1/12/98
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Section No. 8

This nomination is amended to add Criterion B, Henry T. Reynolds as significant person, and Commerce and Politics/Government as areas of significance. The nomination contains enough information to identify Reynold's significant contributions to the community of Springville from the 1880s to the 1920s.

This change has been confirmed with the Utah SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)