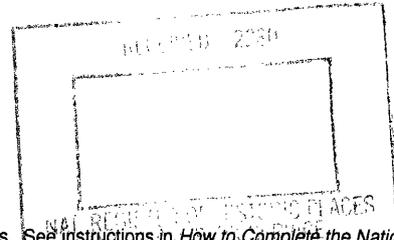


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



1321

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 Streeper, William Henry and Mary, House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1020 North Main Street N/A not for publication

city or town Centerville N/A vicinity

state Utah code UT county Davis code 011 zip code 84014

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X 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 Xmeets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide Xlocally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

W. M. [Signature] 9/15/97
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

Beth A. Savage 06/17/97

Streeper, William Henry and Mary, House
Name of Property

Centerville, Davis 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>3</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>3</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 Centerville

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: Second Empire
MID-19TH CENTURY: Other/
Classical

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls STONE:

roof WOOD: Shingle
other _____

Narrative Description

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

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Streeper, William and Mary, House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

Narrative Description

The William and Mary Streeper House is a one-and-one-half story cross-wing Second Empire and Classical style stone house with decorative granite quoins built c.1870 and c.1880. It is located on a large corner lot in a residential area north of the main part of town on a fully landscaped lot with lawn, mature trees, and flower beds. A small creek runs through the property towards the Great Salt Lake on the south side of the house. There is one stone outbuilding once used as a milk house (creamery) east of the house next to the stream.¹

The house is built of large cut stones and smaller rock aggregate which is set in a random rubble pattern. The outside walls are 20" thick and the quoins are of hand cut granite. The inside walls are adobe brick load-bearing walls that are 14" thick. The west-facing front elevation incorporates Second Empire elements such as a mansard roof and bay windows. The rear wing is a one-and-one-half-story Classically detailed portion with a pitched gable roof and simply-detailed cornice. The stylistic features suggest that the rear wing was the original portion of the house, built c.1870, with an entrance that faced south. The Second Empire, or what is now the west-facing front, was probably constructed c.1880. The masonry work appears very similar, with a random rubble pattern with raised mortar joints, on the entire building. However, the overall dimensions of the rocks in the c.1880 appear somewhat narrower, and the quoins show more variation in the sizing than in the Classical, c.1870 portion of the building.

As evidenced by historic photos, the most significant change on the facade is the removal of the front entry porch. This appears to have been made of wood, had a flat roof with decorative wood balustrades, with dentil molding and four round columns. The porch was centered around the front door, just under the middle dormer, with a roof was just slightly higher than the flat roof bay windows on each side. The decorative balustrades which once topped the flat roofs of the bay windows and front porch have been removed. The windows on the two front bays as have been changed, the arched headers are gone, and double pane windows with faux muntin bars between the glass have been installed where there were once windows with a one-over-one configuration. All of the windows in the house, including the dormers, are now this type. While the windows have been changed, the original openings remain.

A sun room has been built on the south side of the house which fills in the corner created by the intersection of the front and rear parts of the house. On the north side, a two car garage/carport has been built which extends north and fills in the other corner. The sun room and garage were built by the current owners (1980s).

The rock milk house dates from the historic era and is located just east of the main house, across the driveway.² The dimensions are approximately 10 by 30 feet, and it is currently used for storage. The

¹The current owner said there are pipes running from the building to the stream.

² Ward, Maurine Carr. History of William Henry Streeper and Mary Amelia Richards Streeper, p. 129.

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National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Streeper, William and Mary, House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

other outbuildings associated with the site (barns, granaries, sheds, etc.) are no longer standing. The house, although modified, has maintained the overall original form and fenestration pattern. Many of the elements, such as the porch, balustrades, and door surround, had deteriorated beyond repair and have not been replaced.³ Their absence has not diminished the primary historic characteristics of the stone house.

____ See continuation sheet

Those features could be duplicated based on historic photos. Changes that occurred to the historic structure during the years it was left vacant include the deterioration of a porch along the south elevation, evidenced by historic photos. The original kitchen was located in a lean-to constructed of stone in a random rubble pattern that was for a time used as a carport with two of the walls knocked out. The fireplace mantles located in the front parlors had been removed leaving only bare walls with crumbled bricks in the hearth areas. The interior wood work had a bird's-eye maple wood grain; unfortunately much of the woodwork had been covered or marred. A walnut stair balustrade was removed.

Streeper, William Henry and Mary, House
Name of Property

Centerville, Davis 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

Period of Significance

c.1870-1940s

Significant Dates

c.1870, c.1880

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

CHARLES DUNCAN

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

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Streeper, William and Mary, House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The William and Mary Streeper house, built c.1870 and c.1880, is significant historically in representing the kinds of houses built by prosperous families in Centerville during its expansion and city development phases. This stone house was constructed during a period when Centerville was growing into a permanent settlement and symbolizes the strong ties that the settlers had with the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS Church) as they built homes that reflected that commitment. This house describes a period of expansion and diversification of the agricultural economy (1870-1910), as well as the city development phase (1911-1930 (William's death)) in Centerville. William's involvement in farming, a general merchandising business, a dealer with wagons and carriages, and a funeral director, shows the kind of diversity that was utilized by many of the first permanent settlers of Centerville. This house is also representative of the kinds of large, permanent stone houses built by successful farmers and business people in the city. The home was built by Charles Duncan and Sons, and although some of the original fabric of the home has been changed, it is historically significant in describing the lifestyle afforded prominent residents of Centerville. The Streeper family continued to occupy this house as Centerville grew into a 20th century city. This house retains its historic integrity, contributes to the historic qualities of Centerville, and is being nominated as a 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 Centerville, 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 with a grid pattern of 20 blocks and outlying farmsteads as well as outlying fields.

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.

When grasshoppers destroyed most of the farmers' crops in 1868, many people went to work for the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR). 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.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Streeper, William and Mary, House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

The early architecture displays a visible pattern of building permanent, large, residences of indigenous stone and brick simply reflects the desire of the residents to display the permanence of the establishment of Centerville, ultimately giving it a distinctive visual quality. It does not portray any visible effort to build residences specifically for polygamous marriages even though it was widely practiced throughout the city. The balance of using traditional American building techniques and styles within the framework of a strong Mormon community has given the city's architecture a unique quality that describes simplicity, permanence, and provides Centerville with a geographic identity. The building of substantial but modest homes continued and new styles and types of residences were introduced to a growing city.

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 prosper. 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.

STREEPER HISTORY

William Henry, or 'Will', Streeper was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on August 1, 1837. His parents, Wilkinson and Matilda Wells Streeper, were early converts to the LDS Church, and in 1843 they moved to Nauvoo, Illinois. In 1850, the family of six traveled by wagon train to Salt Lake City. In 1853, at the age of sixteen, Will began carrying mail between Salt Lake City and Sacramento, California. He later joined the Pony Express (April 3, 1860-October 24, 1861) with a regular route between Salt Lake City and Carson City, Nevada.⁴

On October 16, 1867 William married Mary Amelia Richards, the daughter of Samuel and Mary Richards, born April 1849 in Missouri. Mary and William first settled in southern Utah in what was called the "Muddy" mission. After their pioneer home was destroyed by fire, they were released from their mission and moved to Centerville. In 1868 they purchased 160 acres of land in Centerville where he brought his wife and widowed mother to make their home. His property was located on the north side of Chase Lane, extending from the mountains on the east to the present freeway to the west. Later he purchased even more land, extending his farm on the north and south.

⁴ Carr, pp. 297-299

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 5

Streeper, William and Mary, House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

The Streeperers had ten children, eight (five sons and three daughters) of which lived to maturity. Aside from helping their father with cultivation, the boys helped their father improve the farm, building three large barns for livestock, several carriage sheds, at least two granaries, an ice house, a smoke house, as well as chicken coops and various other buildings. The farm obtained a degree of notoriety, and was known for its excellence, Streeper was awarded with a wagon for having the most outstanding farm in the state.⁵ A biographical record recorded in 1902 states that:

William Henry Streeper enjoys the reputation of having the best equipped hundred-acre farm in the State of Utah. ...

Among the improvements on Mr. Streeper's farm are a fine stone residence, built from native stone quarried on his farm. It is supplied with hot and cold water, bath room and all the conveniences of a modern home. In its neighborhood is a perfect village of barns and outhouses... The creamery is a perfect model of cleanliness and modern convenience. It is lined with coils of pipes which convey cold water under the vessels which contain the milk.⁶

In addition to farming, the William H. Streeper and sons business dealt in wagons and carriages. Across the street from his house, on the corner of Chase Lane and Main Street, he built one of the first general stores in Centerville. Streeper was also a funeral director who supplied caskets and a white hearse drawn by matching black horses.⁷ Streeper became the Director of the Deseret Agriculture and Manufacturing Society, as well as the secretary of the Davis County Fair Association. In 1896 he became a Justice of the Peace, as well as a school trustee.

The actual construction date of the house is unknown but based on the fact that he settled in Centerville in 1868, presumably it was built soon after his arrival, c. 1870. There is a copy of the "Specifications for the W.H. Streeper Addition" that suggest one wing was added, with a construction date of c.1880:

The brick work to be laid up in thickness desired by owner and bound to the old wall at every fourth course by inserting a good hard brick 4" into the old wall or by iron anchors driven in every fourth joint remaining 4" in the new wall an iron anchor to be built into the wall in the northeast corner running 3 ft. In the wall with shoe and extending 9 in. above the squar [sic] with threads. Also two iron bolts to connect the lath and plaster partitions in each instence [sic] at equally divided distance between floor and ceiling and extending 4 in. beyond the face of brick wall, and an iron shoe on the inner end with thread at outer end ...

⁵ Photocopies of the historic structures are on file at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

⁶ Biographical Record of Salt Lake City and Vicinity, National Historical Record Co., Chicago, 1902, p.519.

⁷ The City In-Between, p. 299-300.

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Section No. 8 Page 6

Streeper, William and Mary, House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

Carpenter work to be executed in a workman like manner throughout.⁸ Flooring to be 4" Oregon T&G closely jointed and nailed in every joist, blindly.⁹

Not only the construction methods are described, foundation, roofing, and finishes are included. There is, however, no date on the document, and no drawings were found. Judging by the stonework and use of granite quoins, it appears that this building was constructed by Charles Duncan and Sons. Charles Duncan was from Dysart, Scotland where he worked as a stone cutter and mason. Charles, his wife Margaret and their daughters were converted to the LDS Church by missionaries, and baptized in 1848 in the ocean near their home. The family crossed the Atlantic Ocean in 1852, arriving in Utah in 1853. The Duncans moved to Centerville, and when Charles' skill as a stonemason became known, people began to hire him to build homes throughout the Centerville and Farmington areas. Charles' career in masonry spanned from 1853 to 1891. He taught the trade to his three sons, John, Charles and Archibald. Charles worked for many years cutting stone for the LDS Temple in Salt Lake City, which was under construction from 1863 to 1867. A common, 'trademark' feature about the rock homes that the Duncans built is that the corner quoins are almost always made from granite or sandstone. Duncan brought back to Centerville pieces of stone which had been discarded or deemed unsuitable for the LDS Temple. Duncan used these stones to add decoration, as well as religious symbolism, to the residences in Centerville. Charles Duncan also helped to lay the stones for the Centerville LDS First Ward meetinghouse.

Family histories relate a story about the possibility that an underground room for polygamists to hideout is located in this house. The accounts tell of times that men were seen visiting the house, but not seen leaving; when Annie (William's daughter) had the piano moved from the front room to the dining room and William became quite upset because he didn't want the extra weight on the floor; the time when Annie needed plumbing work done when a large square room with a brick floor which had no doors, and only one window, a room which no one in the family had every known about. Also, William was known to help "polygamist widows" and children, and is believed to have aided the men as well.

Amelia passed away in August 1920 from injuries received when she was run into by a car driven by Davis County Sheriff C.E. Nalder.¹⁰ William passed away in October, 1930, at the age of ninety three. The house stayed in the Streeper family until the 1940s, after which it was left vacant for a number of years. The current owners, Howard and Gabrielle Sain, acquired the house in 1983.

⁸ All joining timbers to be of fir sizes as indicated on cross section of plan, in cent: distences [sic] as follows:
Joists 20" oc
Ceiling Joists 16" oc
Studding 16" oc
Rafters 24" oc and braced
all of which are to be securely nailed with mixed 10S & 20P wire nails.

⁹ Copy of the "Specifications for the W.H. Streeper Addition", on file at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

¹⁰ Deseret News, August 10, 1920, p.6.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 7

Streeper, William and Mary, House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

Bibliography

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Brooks, Melvin. LDS Reference Encyclopedia. Volume 2. 1965.

Carr, Annie Call, Ed. Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, Davis County Company. East of Antelope Island. Salt Lake City, Utah: Publishers Press, 1961.

Carr, Maurine, ed. History of William Henry Streeper and Mary Amelia Richards Streeper. Published by William Henry Streeper Family Organization, 1989.

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

Obituaries:

Streeper, William Henry. Deseret News. (October 4, 1930):11.

Streeper, Mary Amelia Richards. Deseret News. (August 10, 1920):6.

Streeper, Mary Amelia Richards. Deseret News. (August 13, 1920):8.

Sain, Gabrielle. Personal interview with B. Lufkin, August 6, 1997.

Smoot, Mary Ellen Wood and Marilyn Fullmer Sheriff. The City In-Between; History of Centerville, Utah including Biographies and Autobiographies of some of its original settlers. Bountiful, Utah: Carr Printing Company, 1975.

U. S. Census of Population, 1860, 1870, 1880.

Streeper, William and Mary, House
Name of Property

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 0.96 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/2 4/2/5/8/6/0 4/5/3/1/1/0/0 B 1 //// ////
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

C 1 //// //// D 1 //// ////

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning on Section Line 21.795 Chains West from the Southeast corner of Section 6, Township 2 North, Range 1 East, Salt Lake Meridian; North 2.32 Chains, West 3.46 Chains to Highway, South 2.82 Chains to Chase Lane; East 3.46 Chains, then North 0.50 Chains to the beginning.

__ 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

name/title USHPO staff; Lisa M. Miller / Preservation Research Consultant

organization _____ date March 1997

street & number 166 T Street telephone (801) 355-8611

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84103-4152

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 Howard and Gabrielle Sain

street & number 1020 North Main telephone (801) 295-0886

city or town Centerville 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.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 8

Streeper, William and Mary, House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Streeper, William and Mary, 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. South elevation of building. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 3:

6. Southeast elevation of building. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 4:

6. Northeast elevation of building. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 5:

6. West elevation of outbuilding. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 6:

6. Northwest elevation of building. Camera facing southeast.