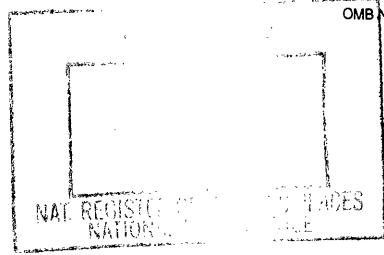


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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 Smith-Larsen House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 280 East Center Street N/A not for publication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 X meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally. See continuation sheet for additional comments.

Walter M. [Signature] 9/10/97
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] Signature of the Keeper Date of Action 11/17/97

Smith-Larsen 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>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 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: Victorian Eclectic

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE over STONE
walls BRICK
WOOD: Weatherboard
roof ASPHALT
other WOOD: Shingles

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

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National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Smith-Larsen House, Davis County, UT

Narrative Description

The Smith-Larsen House is a one-and-a-half story, brick residence built c.1886 and changed from a Victorian to a Bungalow house c.1911. These bungalow features include the front porch, the front dormer with a Palladian window, the upper story shingles and simple double-hung windows. It is situated on a corner lot at the southwest intersection of Center Street and 300 East in Centerville. The yard is landscaped with mature trees and lawns. There is an out-of-period, non-contributing, single car garage to the west of the house. The house retains its original features and contributes to the historic qualities of Centerville.

The gable roof has a central dormer and end wall chimneys. The soffit and fascia throughout the house have a simple wood design. The edge of the gable roof bends and becomes a shed roof, creating a continuous roof surface, with full cornice return that covers a full-width front porch which has three square wood columns and a concrete block foundation, unlike the concrete-covered stone foundation of the main house. The ridge line of the roof is parallel to Center Street. A hipped roof extends to the rear of the house over a one-story brick portion of the house on the south side. On the south side is a door with a concrete landing and two steps. This portion of the house looks like an early addition to the original rectangular house. Constructed primarily of brick, there are square wood shingles at the upper level in the gable ends. A shed addition on the west side has wooden drop siding. Its roof sheds to the west, and extends past the west elevation of the main house.

An entrance front door is located just off center with windows on each side. The window on the east side is slightly larger than the window on the west side of the door. These windows have flat arched windows. The remainder of the windows on the ground level are brick segmental arched windows. The second level windows are simple wood frames and sills. Wood, one-over-one double hung, remain throughout the house. The most prominent stylistic feature of the house is the Palladian-style window with diamond shaped lights in the dormer which is located in the center of the roof on the facade.

____ See continuation sheet

Smith-Larsen 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.1886-1920

Significant Dates

c.1886, c.1911

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

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

Smith-Larsen House, Davis County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

Built c.1886 and changed c.1911, the Smith-Larsen house is significant in its representation of the social history of Centerville during its agricultural expansion and city development phases and for its association with the people who occupied the house during c.1886-1940s. The Smith family built this house during a period when Centerville's economy was becoming more diversified through agricultural expansion with market accessibility increased through the introduction of the railroad into the area. They represent the farmers with their production of peaches, and a period when agriculture was expanding because of easier access to the markets through the use of the railroad system. The Larsen family then utilized the house during a period of growth when Centerville was becoming a 20th century. The Larsens, like the Smiths, were also involved in LDS church activities, and Laura Larsen worked by making handicrafts used by members of the Mormon church. This house contributes to the historic qualities of Centerville and is being nominated as a part of the Multiple Property Listing, 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 (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.

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

United States Department of the Interior
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Smith-Larsen House, Davis County, UT

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.

SMITH HISTORY

In 1886 Charles L. Smith bought two lots from John Holland who had held the land since 1872. Charles and Pamela Smith probably built the house c.1886, lived here until the 1890s,¹ and held the property until 1908 when a right of way was granted to Benjamin Brown. Charles Smith was born in Centerville in 1862, the son of William R. Smith, president of the Davis stake of the LDS Church. He and Pamela E. Thompson 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".² He and Pamela had nine children living when he passed away in October 1924 at the age of 63.³ 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

¹ Charles Smith also purchased the property at 19 S. 200 E., which is on the same block. The house at 19 S. 200 E. is also being nominated as part of the Multiple Property Submission and is credited with having been built and lived in by the Smiths. The addition to that house appears to have been built at about the same time, but probably earlier than this house. Perhaps the Smiths lived there, then lived here while they built the addition at 19 S. 200 E, and then lived there. It is unclear as to the sequence of events, but the architectural style suggests the house was built during the late 1880s.

² Smoot, p.47.

³ Deseret News (October 31, 1924):4.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Smith-Larsen House, Davis County, UT

LDS Church and was also a charter member of the Sagamore Camp of the Daughters of Utah Pioneers. She died in 1957.⁴

In 1908 Benjamin and Ellen Rigby Brown acquired the property although it is believed that they did not live in the house but rented it to Laura Larsen. Benjamin was born in Centerville in October 1876, the son of Alwood and Elizabeth Ann Brown. In February 1899 he married Ellen Rigby, born in August 1880, with whom he had seven children.

LARSEN HISTORY

Laura Walton Larsen bought the house in 1911. A map of Centerville showing "location of residences within the limits of Centerville Ward" for the year of 1890 indicates that there is a house on this corner of Center Street and 300 East with the resident listed as Laura Larsen.⁵ The map also indicates that Benjamin Brown lived in a house at the northeast corner of 200 East and 100 South. (see revised map) Although Laura Larsen does not appear on the title for the property until 1911⁶, it appears that she was in fact an earlier resident of this house. Presumably she is responsible for the modifications to the house that changed it from a Victorian to a Bungalow house c.1911. She crafted many quilts and booties for the Mormon handicraft store in Salt Lake City, raised African violets, studied genealogy and enjoyed remodeling the houses that she lived in. Her first husband, Karl Charles Larsen, died in 1907 before their first child was born. She moved in 1920 after marrying Henry Barber in 1919.⁷ It appears that the property exchanged hands to Joseph Evans in 1920, and William Lange in 1931, before being purchased by Albert Warren in 1935. He was an early mail carrier for the Centerville Post Office.⁸ He lived in the house during 1935-71. The current owners, Lonnell D. Griffith & Frances E. Wilby, purchased it in 1994.⁹

____ See continuation sheet

⁴ Deseret News (June 5, 1957): B3.

⁵ Davis County Clipper, August 8, 1984.

⁶ In fact, the name is spelled Laura Larson in the title records. All other references are to Larsen.

⁷ Interview between Lawrence Barber, son of Laura and Henry Barber, and Karla Uffens, spring of 1997.

⁸ The City In-Between, Sheriff & Smoot, 1975.

⁹ Abstract of Title, Davis County Recorder's Office, 1996, Farmington, Utah.

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Section No. 9 Page 5

Smith-Larsen House, Davis County, UT

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Abstract of Title, Davis County Recorder's Office, 1997. Farmington, Utah.

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

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.

Davis County Clipper (August, 8, 1964). Copy in files, Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

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

Obituaries:

Holland, John. Deseret News (May 1, 1925):5.

Smith, Charles L. Deseret News (October 31, 1924):4 and (November 3, 1924).

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.

Tax Card. Davis County Assessor's Office. Farmington, Utah.

Smith-Larsen House
Name of Property

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 0.165 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/2 4/2/6/3/8/0 4/5/2/9/6/4/0 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 at the North East Corner of Lot 4, Block 24, Plat A Centerville Township Survey, thence West 98.73 feet, more or less, to the North East corner of the property described in 483-511; then South $0^{\circ}13'50''$, then West 74.896 feet; then East 98.72 feet, more or less, then North 74.37 feet to the point of beginning.

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

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 Lonnell D. Griffith & Frances E. Wilby

street & number 280 East Center Street telephone (801) 299-0697

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 6

Smith-Larsen House, Davis County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Smith-Larsen 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. Northeast elevation of building. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 2:

6. East elevation of building. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 3:

6. Southeast elevation of building. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 4:

6. Northwest elevation of building. Camera facing southeast.