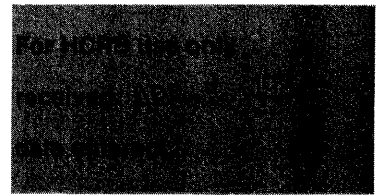


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**



**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Entrepreneurial Residences of Turn-of-the-Century Provo *Thematic Resources*

and/or common

2. Location

street & number See structure/site information forms not for publication

city, town Provo vicinity of congressional district 01

state Utah code 049 county Utah code 049

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
Thematic Group <u>N/A</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other: social/Humanitarian

4. Owner of Property

name Multiple Ownership

street & number

city, town Provo vicinity of state

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Utah County Courthouse

street & number University Avenue and Center Street

city, town Provo state Utah

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Utah Historic Sites Survey, Provo ^{Survey} has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date Summer 1980 federal state county local

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society

city, town Salt Lake City state Utah

7. Description

Applies to all in group

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The "Entrepreneurial Residences of Turn-of-the-Century Provo" represents a group of seven private residences constructed between 1893 and 1908 in Provo, Utah for prominent businessmen who were central figures in the transformation of the city's economy and society. The unifying theme of "entrepreneurial residences" encompasses both architectural and historical significance as these entrepreneurs, who amassed their fortunes in mining, business, banking, and finance, built stately structures commensurate to their newly acquired wealth, thus, helping to change the visual landscape of Provo City.

Included in this thematic group are the following residences:

- 1) Charles E. Loose House
383 East 200 South
1893
- 2) William H. Ray House
415 South University Avenue
ca. 1898
- 3) Knight-Allen House
390 East Center
ca. 1899
- 4) John R. Twelves House
287 East 100 North
1902
- 5) Jesse Knight House
185 East Center Street
1905
- 6) Knight-Mangum House
381 East Center Street
1908
- 7) Thomas N. Taylor House
342 North 500 West
ca. 1908

According to a block survey which identified the architectural and historical resources of Provo and conducted during the summer of 1980 by architectural historians and historians, these seven residences represent the best examples of houses constructed for a group of prominent Provo individuals. The theme is unified by the fact that all entrepreneurs involved prospered directly or indirectly from the expansion of Utah's economy, primarily in the field of mining (which is in itself a central theme in Utah history).

Built during the turn of the century from 1893 to 1908, the domestic residences of Provo's prominent entrepreneurs reflect the wealth, power and aesthetic taste of their owners and of America's Gilded Age. Larger in size,

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more complicated in their massing and ornate in their detailing than the typical residences of Provo, these houses are the Victorian mansions of the city. All derive from the high style popular at then end of the nineteenth century: Eastlake, Italianate, Shingle, Craftsman, Moorish and the Classical, Romanesque and Colonial Revivals. Although the high styles are of a purer form in these houses than is usually found in Provo, an eclectic attitude still dominates with several styles often being combined into one residence. Characteristic of all these buildings is a compactness and a low earth hugging quality which is typical of Provo's architecture but antithetical to the optimistic verticality of Salt Lake's Victorian buildings. As is true of the majority of Provo's residences, these houses are made primarily of brick, including elaborate ornamental coursing and trim. The Victorian fascination with a variety of rich materials is visible only in the use of masonry in the foundations, lintels and arches of these buildings and in the extensive use of leaded and stained glass in the windows. Some of the most ornate fenestration to be found in Provo is contained in these buildings. In comparison to buildings in Salt Lake City, these Victorian mansions are modest in size, style and materials, but are more reflective of the high styles than those generally found in Utah's small towns such as Manti or Spring City.

A house type popular in Utah at the turn of the century, but not common in Provo, was the two story box. The residences of Thomas N. Taylor, and Jesse Knight are each individualize elaborate variations of this basic pattern and are unique among Provo's architecture. The Taylor box combines Classical ornament with a two story Victorian veranda which is rare in Provo. Elegant Colonial Revival detailing such as the Ionic capitals, swan's neck pediments and rounded bay windows make the Jesse Knight house the grandest variant of the box style, and reflects the wealth of Provo's most powerful entrepreneur.

Adaptations within a basic style are also visible in the William H. Ray and the John R. Twelves residences which combine Romanesque Revival elements with Classical detailing in a personalized manner. Peculiar to each house and uncommon to Provo's domestic architecture are the Romanesque wall dormers which on the Ray house are stepped, have brick coursing and rounded side bays, and on the Twelves house have corner buttresses and foliate ornament. These two homes reflect the opposite directions that the Romanesque Revival could take--the towering monumentality of the Ray house with its rusticated turret, balustrade and lintels, or the smaller scale, classicized Twelves house with its wide entablature and Palladian window. They stand as Provo's finest domestic examples of the Romanesque Revival.

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The Charles E. Loose house is distinct among these turn of the century homes in that it combines the massing of the Single Style with a consistent program of Eastlake ornament. Its enveloping roof, veranda and pentagonal fanlight gable windows mark its individuality among the city's architecture.

The Victorian period's fascination with a variety of exotic styles is blatantly reflected in the Knight-Allen house. Combining a Moorish tin scalloped roof with an Italianate turret, Romanesque porch piers, distinctive lintels and several ornate window shapes it is the best and most unique example of Victorian Eclecticism in Provo.

Standing as an anomaly among these Victorian mansions is the W. Lester Mangum house of 1908. It relates to the group in its monumental proportions and richness of details, but differs in that natural materials, wood rafters and clinker brick, are used to embellish the home rather than the application of high style ornament. It is the most sophisticated product of the Arts and Crafts movement in Provo and reveals a significant rejection of the pastiche of styles visible in other mansions.

As mentioned this nomination was based on a survey of Provo City conducted by the Preservation Research Office of the Utah State Historical Society during the summer of 1980. Those involved were:

Henry Whiteside, Historian
Kenneth Cannon, Historian
Debbie Temme, Architectural Historian
Janice Simon, Architectural Historian

Survey methodology involved a block by block architectural analysis of each structure within the original platted area of Provo, and a reconnaissance survey of new areas within the city. Historic themes and individuals prominent to those themes were identified, and wherever possible, associated to a particular structure. Buildings were rated as significant, contributory, non-contributory and out of period. Nominations are proceeding based upon this survey, and because the influence of mining and entrepreneurial activity were viewed as a central theme to Provo's development, this thematic nomination was deemed appropriate.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates See structure/site forms **Builder/Architect** See structure/site forms

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The seven houses that comprise the "Entrepreneurial Residences of turn-of-the-century Provo" are significant architecturally and historically in illustrating the role of prominent Provo businessmen in the changing economy of late nineteenth and early twentieth century Provo and Utah. Built between 1893 and 1908 these residences reflected the growing wealth ushered in by the commercial mining of Utah's precious metals, and the secondary industry that accompanied its growth. Architecturally, these houses convey the qualities of size, style and detailing often attributed only to the palatial mansions of mining magnates in Salt Lake City. That the city of Provo and its residential landscape, was also influenced by rising industry is evident best in this thematic group.

These ^{seven} ~~eight~~ residences reflect a variety of architectural responses to the influx of wealth during the two decades of their construction. They are individualized designs of standard Victorian styles and range in taste from the formal elegance of Jesse Knight's Colonial Revival box to the virtuoso eclecticism of the Knight-Allen house to the natural grandeur of W. Lester Mangum's Craftsman mansion. Each house significantly contributes to Provo's architectural heritage and as a group they are powerful images of the capitalist spirit with generated them.

Historically, Charles E. Loose, William H. Ray, John R. Twelves, Thomas N. Taylor, W. Lester Mangum, Robert E. Allen, J. William Knight and Jesse Knight are linked to Provo as central entrepreneurs in the transformation of the city's economy due to the emergence of commercial mining. These men were involved in mining and related financial matters, as well as in expanding industries and enterprises. The Tintic Mining District (National Register Multiple Resource Area), located some thirty miles southwest of Provo, produced much of the wealth of these individuals and formed a vital link to the Provo economy. In addition, as their wealth increased, these entrepreneurs not only added to Provo's visual landscape through the construction of residences (and commercial blocks), but also in endowing various efforts and in community service, so as to increase their influence, importance, and contribution to the city, state, and primarily in the case of the Knight family, and the L.D.S. Church.

Provo's architecture has reflected much of the economic and social development of the city. The earliest homes were very small and utilitarian; later residences were more commodious and sophisticated reflecting the increasing prosperity and aesthetic taste of each period of time. The large majority of Provo's houses have been rather modest, indicating the life style and means of the "common" people throughout the city's history. A small minority of Provo's homes are large and of sophisticated design, erected by prominent individuals, many of whom acquired wealth in mining and related industries at

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the turn of the twentieth century. Seven of the most significant best illustrate the high style residential architecture, and history of Provo's prominent entrepreneurs.

The development of the Provo area commenced in 1849 as Mormon settlement expanded to the south of Salt Lake City. The decades of the 1850s through the 1890s saw the city of Provo emerge and develop (see accompanying "An Overview of Provo's History"). By the turn of the century key business people were influencing the transformation of the city to a more diversified economic base--the mining industry proved of profound influence.

The successful commercial mining of precious metals and minerals transformed Utah's economy from basically an agrarian base to a more industrialized state. Within this development the Tintic Mining District, located approximately thirty miles southwest of Provo, was founded in 1869 and by 1899 became the leading mining center in Utah with a value of output placed at five million dollars. A central figure in Tintic success was Jesse Knight and the Knight family who resided in Provo.

Jesse Knight attained wealth with his Humbug mine in the mid-1890s. The large silver producer allowed Knight to develop other mines in the East Tintic area. Knightsville grew around the workings and became touted as the only saloon-free, prostitute-free, privately owned mining camp in the U.S. His strict adherence to doctrines of the LDS Church made the town one inhabited primarily by Mormons. Knight began to expand and diversify as mining in Tintic burgeoned. The Knight smelters at Silver City, power plant in Santaquin Canyon, Narrow gauge railway circumventing the district, Tintic drain tunnel project, and the Knight dry farm all represented vast investments and profits.

With financial success Knight expanded with the result of securing coordination of his holdings and placing responsibility on family members by organizing the Knight Investment Company. This corporation included the Bonneville Mining Company, Knight Woolen Mills (located in Provo), Ellison Ranching Company (Nevada), Spring Canyon Coal Company (Carbon County, Utah), Blue Bench District (irrigation enterprise in Duchesne County), Knight Trust and Savings Bank (Provo), Layton Sugar Company, American-Colombian Corporation, Springville-Mapleton Sugar Company, and the Tintic Drain Tunnel Company.

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As a result the Knight/Allen House (1898), Jesse Knight House (1905), and Knight/Mangum House (1908) were constructed in Provo and reflected the family's wealth. All believed to have been architect designed, they displayed a concern for style, scale, and design exhibited by other mining entrepreneurs in Salt Lake City. The architects Walter E. Ware and Alberto O. Treganza either separately or together were engaged in the construction of the Knight/Mangum House and the Jesse Knight House. Prominent in their own right Ware and Treganza occupy a distinguished position in Utah's architecture history. The Knight/Allen House was probably designed by Provo architect Richard C. Watkins, also one of importance in architectural circles.

The Tintic Mining District also provided the means for Charles E. Loose, John R. Twelves, and indirectly, Thomas N. Taylor to acquire the wealth reflected in their residences. In fact, Loose and Twelves were both involved in the Grand Central Mining Company as manager and secretary-treasurer respectively. Some of the directors of this company, such as Reed Smoot and Abraham H. Cannon, and the Knights, illustrated the growing involvement of Mormon entrepreneurs in commercial mining, primarily after Brigham Young's death in 1877. Young saw mining of precious metals as a corrupting force in Mormondom and had discouraged it. Charles E. Loose was a non-Mormon and probably the most prominent in Provo at the turn of the century.

Loose and Twelves prospered as Grand Central stock rose. By 1900 the company had installed a new surface plant, including an inovative all steel headframe over its shaft--a first and only in the entire area. Thus, Loose built his Provo residence in 1893, and Twelves in 1902.

Thomas N. Taylor, whose house was constructed in about 1908, prospered in a furniture business begun by his father. The enterprise grew and expanded into the Taylor Brothers concern, with an important store located in Eureka, Utah, the commercial center for the entire Tintic district. The Taylor Brothers store in that city represented a substantial business block.

William H. Ray was the only one of the group not directly associated with Tintic; however, he became a leading financier, banker, and broker of Provo. The Ray Investment Company was organized by him as an insurance and real estate brokerage firm, and became highly active in Provo real estate transactions. Ray also was one of the founders and first president of the State Bank of Provo. As Charles E. Loose, Ray was a successful non-Mormon in a predominantly Mormon city.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE

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As entrepreneurs these individuals exerted economic influence in Provo, and in Utah. By the same token they were also active in political and civic affairs. Thomas N. Taylor served as mayor of Provo from 1900 to 1903, and William H. Ray was elected to that position in 1909. J. William Knight served in state positions as did Charles E. Loose and Inez Knight Allen, whose husband was Robert E. Allen. Inez Allen also served as a Democratic National Committeewoman for Utah and a delegate to National Democratic conventions. John R. Twelves served as Utah County treasurer and recorder. Both J. William Knight and Thomas N. Taylor were nominated for the position of Governor.

In civic affairs contributions were numerous by this group. For example, the Knights substantially aided the Brigham Young University in Provo. Thomas N. Taylor was instrumental in establishing the Utah Valley Hospital, as well as serving on the Board of Trustees of BYU and on the University of Utah Board of Regents. Membership in civic and fraternal organizations was also common among this group.

9. Major Bibliographical References

See Structure/site forms.

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

10. Geographical Data

See individual Structure/ Site forms

Acreeage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name Provo, Utah

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

See Structure/ Site forms.

A

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 Zone Easting Northing

B

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

 Zone Easting Northing

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

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E

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F

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

G

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H

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Verbal boundary description and justification

See Structure/ Site forms for legal descriptions

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	<u>N/A</u>	code
-------	------------	------	--------	------------	------

state	<u>N/A</u>	code	county	<u>N/A</u>	code
-------	------------	------	--------	------------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Debbie Temme, Architectural Historian/Ken Cannon & Phil Notarianni, Historians

organization	<u>Utah State Historial Society</u>	date	<u>Summer 1980</u>
--------------	-------------------------------------	------	--------------------

street & number	<u>300 Rio Grande</u>	telephone	<u>801-533-6017</u>
-----------------	-----------------------	-----------	---------------------

city or town	<u>Salt Lake City</u>	state	<u>Utah</u>
--------------	-----------------------	-------	-------------

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Melvin T. Smith

title Melvin T. Smith, State Historic Preservation Officer date 3-15-82

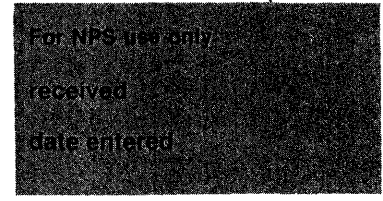
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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

<u>[Signature]</u>	date <u>7/23/82</u>
Keeper of the National Register	
Attest: <u>Emma Jane Saxe</u>	date <u>7-16-82</u>
Chief of Registration	

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet

Item number

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Multiple Resource Area
Thematic Group

dnr-11

Name Entrepreneurial Residences of Turn-of-the-Century Provo Thematic Resources
State Utah

Nomination/Type of Review

Date/Signature

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | Knight-Mangum House ✓ | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Ann M. Boyd 7-23-82</u> |
| | | | Attest | <u>Emma Jane Saxe 7-16-82</u> |
| 2. | Twelves, John R., House ✓ | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Ann M. Boyd 7-23-82</u> |
| | | | Attest | <u>Emma Jane Saxe 7-16-82</u> |
| 3. | Knight, Jesse, House ✓ | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Ann M. Boyd 7-23-82</u> |
| | | | Attest | <u>Emma Jane Saxe 7-16-82</u> |
| 4. | Knight-Allen House ✓ | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Ann M. Boyd 7-23-82</u> |
| | | | Attest | <u>Emma Jane Saxe 7-16-82</u> |
| 5. | Ray, William H., House ✓ | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Ann M. Boyd 7-23-82</u> |
| | | | Attest | <u>Emma Jane Saxe 7-16-82</u> |
| 6. | Taylor, Thomas N., House ✓ | Substantive Review | Keeper | <u>Ann M. Boyd 7-23-82</u> |
| | | | Attest | <u>Emma Jane Saxe 7-16-82</u> |
| 7. | Loose, Charles H., House ✓ | <u>Determined eligible</u> | Keeper | <u>Ann M. Boyd 7-23-82</u> |
| | | DOE/OWNER OBJECTION | Attest | <u>Emma Jane Saxe 7-16-82</u> |
| 8. | | | Keeper | _____ |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 9. | | | Keeper | _____ |
| | | | Attest | _____ |
| 10. | | | Keeper | _____ |
| | | | Attest | _____ |