

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PH0675032

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	MAY 18
DATE ENTERED	

**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

DR. SAMUEL H. ALLEN HOUSE AND CARRIAGE HOUSE

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

135 East 200 North

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Provo

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

01

VICINITY OF

STATE

Utah

CODE
049

COUNTY
Utah

CODE
049

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

- DISTRICT
- BUILDING(S)
- STRUCTURE
- SITE
- OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

- PUBLIC
- PRIVATE
- BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

- IN PROCESS
- BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

- OCCUPIED
- UNOCCUPIED
- WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

- YES: RESTRICTED
- YES: UNRESTRICTED
- NO

PRESENT USE

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE | <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM |
| <input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL | <input type="checkbox"/> PARK |
| <input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT | <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC |
| <input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL | <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION |
| <input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY | <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER: |

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Monroe J. and Shirley B. Paxman

STREET & NUMBER

135 East 200 North

CITY, TOWN

Provo

VICINITY OF

STATE

Utah

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Utah County Recorder's Office

STREET & NUMBER

Utah County Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

Provo

STATE

Utah

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

none

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Allen house is a two and a half story brick structure which shows the transition from the flamboyance and asymmetry of the Queen Anne style to the symmetry and classical detailing of the revival styles of the turn of the century. The basic form of the house is square with a pyramidal roof. Two bays, one flat and one half-octagonal, project about three feet forward on each side of the entrance porch. The two bays, with prominent gable roofs, disguise the simple mass of the basic structure.

The left bay has a large, fixed light on the first floor and a matching opening with a pair of double-hung, one-over-one windows on the second floor. Both openings have stained glass transoms above. All the windows have cut stone lintels and sills; the lintels on the first floor and the sills on the second floor are tied together with continuous brick belt courses. The center window openings in the half-octagonal bay are also filled in with stained glass transoms. The gables of both bays are outlined with simple bargeboards with rectilinear detailing; both gable windows are topped with a shingle eyebrow hood.

The entrance porch projects about six feet beyond the two bays. The foundation of rusticated stone rises above the porch floor about three feet, with the porch columns resting on the stone. The porch is classically detailed, with dentilling and swags.

The house is well-maintained and largely original on the front facade; the most visible changes are the metal sash windows in the third floor gables. The rear facade has been greatly altered. A large shed dormer in the full width of the house eliminates the sweep and dominance of the roof. The dormer is faced with metal siding, the windows are metal sash and too small for the scale of the dormer.

A large brick carriage house at the rear is in fair condition with few alterations. Built of matching brick, it has two carriage entrances on the main facade with a clerestory roof above running the full length of the carriage house.

The interior of the house has remained essentially intact, but for the finishing off of the attic space. In October of 1963 the Paxmans won a Better Homes and Gardens Grand Prize for their tasteful and practical renovation of the house. It graced the magazine cover for that month.

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input 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/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1897

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

This house is significant because of its association with several of Provo's most prominent residents and as a good example of the architectural transition from the Queen Anne style to turn of the century revival styles which emphasized symmetry and classical detailing. It is one of the earliest private renovation-preservation efforts in the community.

HISTORY

Dr. Samuel H. Allen moved to Provo about 1896. He had begun his medical practice in Mt. Pleasant two years previously. He built this beautiful house using local craftsmen and local materials. For a few years, he also had his medical office in the house, but relocated that office to the Knight Block after it was built (1900).

Dr. Allen sold the house about 1902 to Samuel R. Thurman whose legal firm Rawlings, Thurman, Hurd and Wedgwood also occupied space in the Knight Block. S. R. Thurman had been mayor of Lehi before moving to Provo in 1882. That same year he was elected the youngest member of the Utah House of Representatives. He was returned in several succeeding election years.

In 1901, Dr. Allen went to John Hopkins University for further training. When he returned to Utah he moved to Salt Lake City where he continued, until his death in 1926, to practice his profession--a practice which earned him acclaim and prominence.

Thurman was chairman of the committee which drafted the first platform of the Provo People's Party in 1882. The People's Party was the Mormon party which had been organized in Salt Lake in reaction to the organization of the anti-Mormon Liberal Party. As national parties began to replace these local parties, Thurman, like many Mormons of that era, became a Democrat. Thurman eventually became a judge on the Supreme Court of Utah.

Thurman was a member of the Utah Constitutional Convention of 1882, of the 1888 convention which framed the first anti-polygamy constitution and of the 1895 convention which framed what became the Utah State Constitution.

Thurman did not live long in the house before he sold it to John W. Taylor and moved to 600 East Center Street. John W. Taylor housed his third wife, Nellie Eva Todd, there; his second wife, Nettie (Janet Maria Woolley) was housed nearby at 287 East 200 North.

John W. Taylor was son of John Taylor, third President of the Mormon Church. He was a man of great charm. He was an Apostle of the Mormon Church for many years, but his disappointing business ventures, his continuing to marry additional wives (the manifesto announcing the end of the practice of polygamy was issued by the Mormon Church in 1890) and the Reed Smoot investigation resulted in his being dismissed from that position in 1905. The situation precipitated his move to Provo.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Taylor, Samuel Woolley, Family Kingdom, Salt Lake City: Western Epics, Inc. 1974.
 Polks City Directory of Provo, 1891.
 Sanborn Maps, 1890.
 Shirley Paxman, interview, November 7, 1977.
 Journal History, L.D.S. Church, L.D.S. Church Archives.
 Obituary index, L.D.S. Church Archives.
 Margorie Allen Jones, interview, June 1978.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one acre.

UTM REFERENCES

Provo, Utah Quadrangle

Scale: 1:24000

A

1	2	4	4	4	2	5	0	4	4	5	4	0	2	0
ZONE			EASTING				NORTHING							

B

ZONE			EASTING				NORTHING						

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

East half of lots 2 and 3 Block 35 Plat "B" Provo City Survey. Situated in Section 6, Township 7 South of Range 3 East, Salt Lake Meridian.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Kathryn L. MacKay

ORGANIZATION

Utah State Historical Society

DATE

May 1978

STREET & NUMBER

307 West 200 South, Suite 1000

TELEPHONE

(801) 533-6017

CITY OR TOWN

Salt Lake City

STATE

Utah

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 National Park Service.

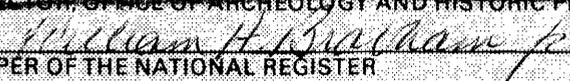
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE J. Phillip Keene III, State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE March 23, 1979

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

 DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION		DATE 5/16/79
ATTEST  WILLIAM H. SWANN JR. KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER		DATE 5/18/79

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CONTINUATION SHEET

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Taylor also bought four farms in the area which were run as a family business. Another family business was a millinery business which Nellie supervised and operated, first from the house but soon from a shop at 159 North Academy (University Street). It was a business, later called Avenue Millinery, which continued successful operation for many years.

When John Taylor married a sixth wife in 1915, he was excommunicated from the Mormon Church. By then, financial reverses forced him to sell this and the other house in Provo.

Taylor sold this house to Dr. David Westwood who had become (1914) Vice-President of the Provo General Hospital (192 South 100 East), Provo's first hospital (organized as a private hospital in 1903 by J. W. Aird, F. W. Taylor and George E. Robison who remodeled one of the A. O. Smoot homes for the purpose). Westwood used part of the house as his office. Later, his son John T., a dentist, and his family also lived in the house and shared an office (65 East 200 South) with him.

During the 1940s, the house was left vacant after Dr. Westwood died (1942). In 1952, Monroe and Shirley Paxman bought the house and have continued to live there since.