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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 *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "X" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name DOUGLASS, SAMUEL, HOUSE  
other names/site \_\_\_\_\_

2. Location

street & number 215 North Main Street N/A not for publication  
city, town Payson N/A vicinity  
state Utah code UT county Utah code 049 zip code 84651

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	No. of Resources within Property	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	contributing	noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	_____	_____ sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	_____	_____ structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	_____	_____ objects
Name of related multiple property listing: <u>N/A</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>2</u> Total
		No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register <u>0</u>	

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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.  See continuation sheet.

[Signature] \_\_\_\_\_ Date July 10, 1992

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.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of commenting or other official Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

5. 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] \_\_\_\_\_ 8/21/92  
Entered in the National Register

## 6. Functions 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)

MID-19TH CENTURY

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials

(enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls ADOBE

STUCCO

roof WOOD (shingles)

other STONE (cobblestone columns & chimneys)

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Built in 1874, the Samuel Douglass House is a substantial, two-story adobe house that clearly reflects changes in popular architectural style into the twentieth century.

The original house, built in 1874, was a two-story rectangular structure measuring approximately 45 by 36 feet, with Greek Revival massing and detailing, including classically-inspired columns, pedimented window heads, and window transoms complicated by Gothic Revival-inspired sculptural, scroll-cut bargeboards on the raking cornices (see historic photo).<sup>1</sup> The placement of the recessed corner entry and porch on the principal (east) facade was an interesting asymmetrical feature. Both this porch and the floor plan, a unique modified Hall-Parlor house type, (see schematic floor plan drawings) are atypical of construction of the period.

The original walls are constructed of two wythes of adobe, each unit 5 by 10 inches on the face. Upright timbers, 6 by 6 inches and spaced 12 feet apart, are reportedly used in the walls for additional structural support. The foundation is 3 feet wide and built of split stone. On both levels of the original house, all windows are six-over-six double hung windows. On the main level, the windows in the kitchen and parlor also have transoms. All of the original windows retain the pedimented heads with decorative scroll-cut brackets. In the original house there are two internal chimneys, one located at the center of both north and south ends of the house.

The original recessed porch which entered into the kitchen, was located on the south end of the east facade. The second level formed the roof for this porch. The main level was comprised of a kitchen, parlor, and bedroom with stairs to the second level. Both the kitchen and bedroom had exterior doors to the west. An outside stairway on the west lead to a cellar under the kitchen. The second floor had three bedrooms and a connecting hallway. The first floor ceilings are 12 feet; on the second floor, 10 feet.

About 1894, a one story, gable roofed addition or "L" was constructed on the west side of the house. This provided a new kitchen area with the existing kitchen becoming a dining room (see historic photo for a c. 1912 view of this addition).

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Douglass, Samuel House, Payson, Utah County

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In 1912 the house received a major face-lift. The recessed porch on the east was enclosed and became a columned, bungalow-style foyer. The eaves were extended and flared to imitate the Craftsman style bungalows which were popular at the time. Additional shed roof eaves were added to the main north and south gables, producing imitation gablets. The north porch was enclosed and became the new kitchen, the former kitchen then served as the dining room. A second level was soon added to the west addition with six, side-by-side windows on both the north and south elevations, producing the effect of a screened porch. This new area contained two bedrooms, a hallway and a small closet to be used for a toilet and basin. Similar Arts and Crafts stylistic treatment continued to be used on this addition.

On the first floor, oak tongue and groove flooring was installed in the three main rooms. The woodwork throughout the house was hand grained (reportedly by a Mr. Peterson from nearby Santaquin) to resemble dark oak. Another basement was excavated under the west addition with access by outside stairs. This basement housed a coal-fired boiler and an adjacent coal storage room. Douglass did all the required concrete work as well as reinforcing all of the corners of the house with triangular concrete buttresses in the crawlspace. The stairway to the cellar was moved to inside the original main level bedroom. This bedroom became a bathroom with a tub and basin. (Emma Jane Douglass reportedly could not have a toilet that close to the kitchen.) Radiators were installed in all of the main level rooms, but only in the hall and toilet room/closet on the second level.

At this same time, all of the exterior adobe walls were roughly stuccoed. A combination porch and pergola was built across the front of the house, supported on four square columns built of cobblestones and topped with tapered wood capitals. The south on the south side of the "L" was reworked in a similar technique when the second story was added. The existing brick chimneys were clad in cobblestones and purely decorative cobblestone chimneys were added to the north, south and west sides of the house aligning more or less with the existing internal chimneys. The masonry work was done by Douglass and his brother Joseph. The cobbles were carefully selected from a ridge at the mouth of Payson Canyon. The sand for the stucco and mortar came from the Salem canal.

There have been a variety of outbuildings on the site over the years. Prior to 1900, a large barn with stables and several sheds were built in the northwest corner of the property, and a small wash house was located about 14 feet west of the house. These have since been removed. Another outbuilding remains about 40 feet west of the house. It includes a granary, root cellar, carriage house area and sheds for coal and wood. Because of alterations, it is not contributory. In 1906 a 6 by 12 foot playhouse with two front doors and operating double-hung windows was built for the two youngest daughters. While it has remained on the site except for the period from 1943 to 1982, it does not contribute to the significance of the Douglass House. The original picket fence, although modified, still encircles the property.

In 1989 a carport was added to the west end of the c. 1894 "L". This flat roofed structure is supported by two cobblestone columns closely modeled on the historic columns.

**8. Statement of Significance**

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally  statewide  locally

Applicable National Register Criteria  A  B  C  D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions)  A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

Period of Significance

Significant Dates

ARCHITECTURE	1874-1912	1874
		1912

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

Architect: Samuel Douglass (?)

Builder: Samuel Douglass (?)

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Samuel Douglass House, built in 1874 and expanded c. 1894 and 1912, is architecturally significant as an excellent local example of the vernacular interpretation of Greek and Gothic Revival styles subsequently adapted to the Bungalow and Arts and Crafts styles in Payson. The Greek Revival style was popular in Payson as well as throughout Utah from pioneer settlement into the 1890s, the Gothic Revival was mainly popular from 1865 to 1890, the Bungalow style predominated from 1905-1925, and the Arts and Crafts style was popular from 1900-1915.<sup>2</sup> The Douglass House is also significant for its unique, original floor plan, which remains easily discernable. The "bungaloid" and Craftsman modifications, on both the interior and exterior, as well as the rear addition to the house date from the period of significance and augment the complex historic character of the house.

The first non-Native American settlement of the Payson area occurred in 1850 with a small Mormon community on the Peteetneet Creek about 18 miles south of Provo. This agricultural community, the southernmost settlement on the Wasatch Front for several years, grew steadily, reaching a population of around 3000 at the beginning of the twentieth century. The first electric lights were installed in 1890 and private culinary water began to flow in 1902. However, during the first decade of this century, the population, property values, and economy of Payson actually declined, but began to increase again with the completion of the Strawberry Valley Irrigation Project in 1915 and the Orem Railroad in 1916. At this same time, with a new high school under construction and a new Utah-Idaho Sugar Factory operating at peak capacity, community optimism and civic pride were increasing as the economic and population trends reversed.

Samuel Douglass was born March 1, 1850 in Salt Lake City, the son of William and Agnes Cross Douglass. The Douglass family moved to the Peteetneet community about 1863. William Douglass operated several enterprises and his son Samuel followed him in the general merchandise business. City directories from the turn of

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Douglass, Samuel, House, Payson, Utah County

the century indicate that Samuel operated a general store and coal operation. His son also remembers Samuel's ice-harvesting and delivery business. Samuel married Emma Jane Dixon, from Payson, in October 1874. He served two terms as Payson City Treasurer (1887-1890) and one term as Councilman (1894-1895). Douglass was recognized as a successful businessman and an ardent supporter of the Strawberry Valley Project and was eulogized as having been "connected with some of the biggest enterprises of this section."<sup>3</sup>

The Samuel Douglas house was built in 1874 on a lot near other property associated with the Douglass family. The original two story adobe house still exhibits a unique floor plan that is not easily "typed." The recessed, corner entrance and porch was a very unusual feature. (Although now enclosed, this porch now functions as the entry and is still readily discernable.) The floor plan can be considered a modified Hall-Parlor type with the entrance into the "hall" (original kitchen) and the stairway to the second level placed in a separate space (original first floor bedroom) located behind the parlor. The original floor plan remains substantially unaltered.

In 1895, Samuel built a large, two story brick commercial building on the corner of Main Street and Utah Avenue in Payson, one block from his house (demolished in 1953).<sup>4</sup> Originally planned as a hotel, Douglass instead opened a successful dry goods and hardware store in the building. Soon after construction of the Douglass Building, Samuel had a phone installed, one of the first in the community. He also had a private line installed between his house and store.

In 1897 the Douglass house was wired for electricity when the city purchased an existing dynamo and increased the amount and duration of electricity available for residences. The house was first electrically illuminated on December 29th on the eve of the second Douglass girl's wedding.

Continuing to show a progressive determination, in 1902, Douglass along with John and C.F. (Jack) Dixon (Emma Jane Douglass' brothers) piped water to their houses on Main and 200 North Streets from a spring located near 100 East and 200 North. In addition to supplying water to the kitchen and baths on the main level, they also built bathrooms on the second levels of their substantial houses, but reportedly were unable to get the water to the second floors.<sup>5</sup> The Douglass Percolating Line Co. was later organized and water was made available to businesses

X See continuation sheet

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<sup>3</sup>"Death Calls Prominent Citizen of Utah County," Deseret News, Aug. 10, 1918.

<sup>4</sup>Madoline C. Dixon, Peteetneet Town -- A History of Payson, Utah. Provo, UT: Press Publishing Co., 1974, p.59.

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Douglass, Samuel, House, Payson, Utah County

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and residences on four central blocks of Main Street. These water lines placed Payson ahead of many other communities in this important area of modernization.

In conjunction with the growing economic optimism and civic pride in Payson, and reflecting the latest Bungalow and Arts and Crafts architectural styles, the Douglass house was updated starting in 1912. The stylistic influence that affected the 1912 and subsequent alterations, was the Arts and Crafts movement, a style which was popular in Utah and throughout the United States during the first two decades of the twentieth century. Elements common to the style employed in this structure include the porches which were built with cobblestone columns and exposed roof purlins. Porches and verandas were commonly employed on Arts and Crafts structures to unite the building with its site, a theme which was implemented with some success on the Douglass House. The enclosed entry was now protected by a Bungalow/Arts and Crafts style porch and pergola supported on cobblestone columns. A second porch was also built on the south side of the west "L". The brick chimneys were clad in cobblestones and decorative "extensions" of these chimneys were erected on the outside, basically aligning with the operating chimneys (see photos). All of these changes were conscious efforts to imitate the Bungalow and Arts and Crafts styles that were then popular.<sup>6</sup>

In addition to the Bungalow and Arts and Crafts stylistic changes to house, the yard was extensively landscaped. With all of these improvements in place, in 1914 the Douglass house was awarded a bronze plaque as the winner of the "Sanitary & Home Beauty Contest" sponsored by Payson's high school civics class. After over four decades of living in, and continuing to modify and upgrade his house, Samuel Douglass died August 7, 1918.

Modifications to the building that have occurred since the period of significance include the installation of oak flooring on the second level in 1929, conversion of the west addition second floor to a single bedroom and full bathroom, kitchen improvements in 1989, shoring-up of the west addition and construction of two, small, one story, shed-roofed additions at the northwest corner, and construction in 1989 of an attached carport supported on cobblestone columns similar to the historic models. The recent interior and exterior work has been carefully designed and executed for compatibility with the historic architecture and the integrity of the historic house is maintained.

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<sup>6</sup>Thomas Carter and Peter Goss. Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940.

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

Bigelow, Sharon. Samuel Douglass House. (Unpublished paper for Anthropology 315, Brigham Young University, no date.)

Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss. Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Press, 1988.

Provo Daily Herald, June 30, 1977; December 1982; Sept. 1, 1989; May 3, 1990.

Dixon, Madoline C. Peteetneet Town -- A History of Payson, Utah. Provo, UT: Press Publishing Co., 1974.

Douglass, Henrietta. Samuel Douglass. (Unpublished manuscript.)

"Esteemed Citizen of Payson Passes Away" (Obituary of Samuel Douglass), Deseret News, Aug. 8, 1918.

Groesbeck, Kathryn. William Douglass. (Unpublished manuscript.)

Stevenson, Marie Douglass. The House of Douglass. (Unpublished manuscript.)

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

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 # \_\_\_\_\_

Primary location of additional data:

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

Specify repository:

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**10. Geographical Data**

Acres of property 0.625

UTM References

A	<u>1/2</u>	<u>4/3/7/5/7/8</u>	<u>4/4/3/2/8/8/7</u>	B	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / / /</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / / /</u>	D	<u>/</u>	<u>/ / / / /</u>	<u>/ / / / / / /</u>

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Com. at SE cor of Lot 1, Blk 49, Plat A, Payson City Survey; N 95 Ft; W 165 Ft; S 95 Ft; E 165 Ft to Beg.

Together with:

Com. 95 Ft N of SE cor of Lot 1, Blk 49, Plat A, Payson City Survey; N 70 Ft; W 165 Ft; S 70 Ft; E 165 Ft to Beg.

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

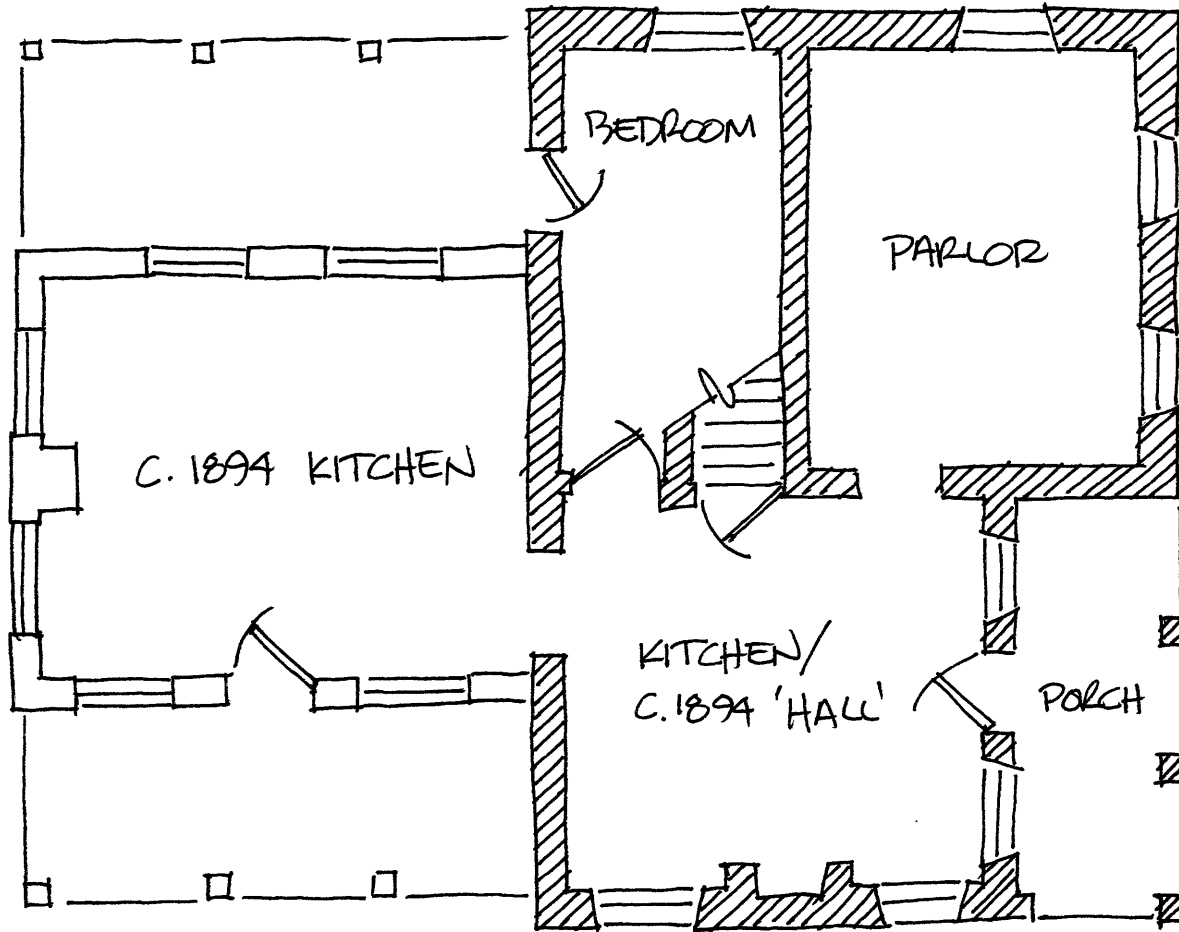
Boundary Justification

Boundaries based on current, legally recorded boundary lines.

\_\_\_ See continuation sheet

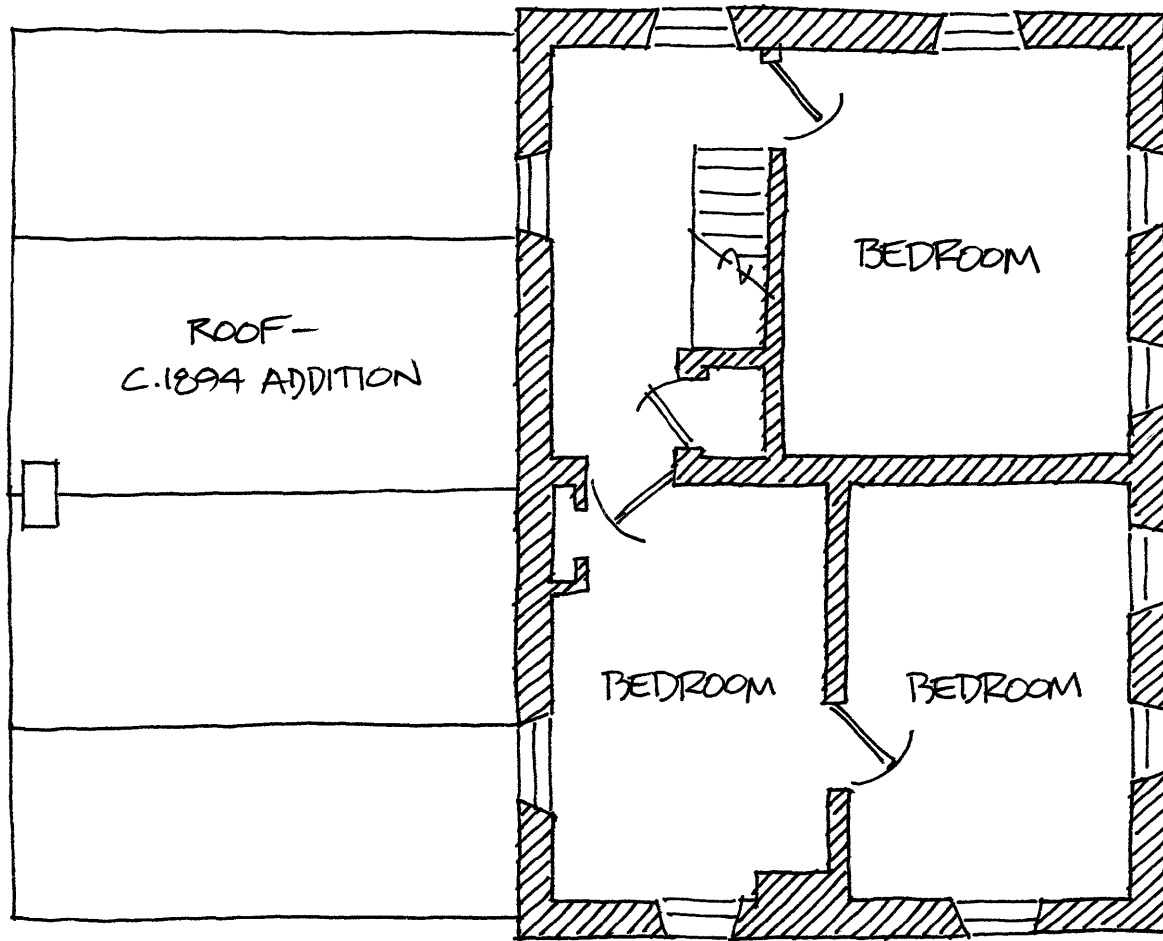
**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Marie Douglass Stevenson and USPHO staff  
 organization Payson Historical & Preservation Society date May 1992

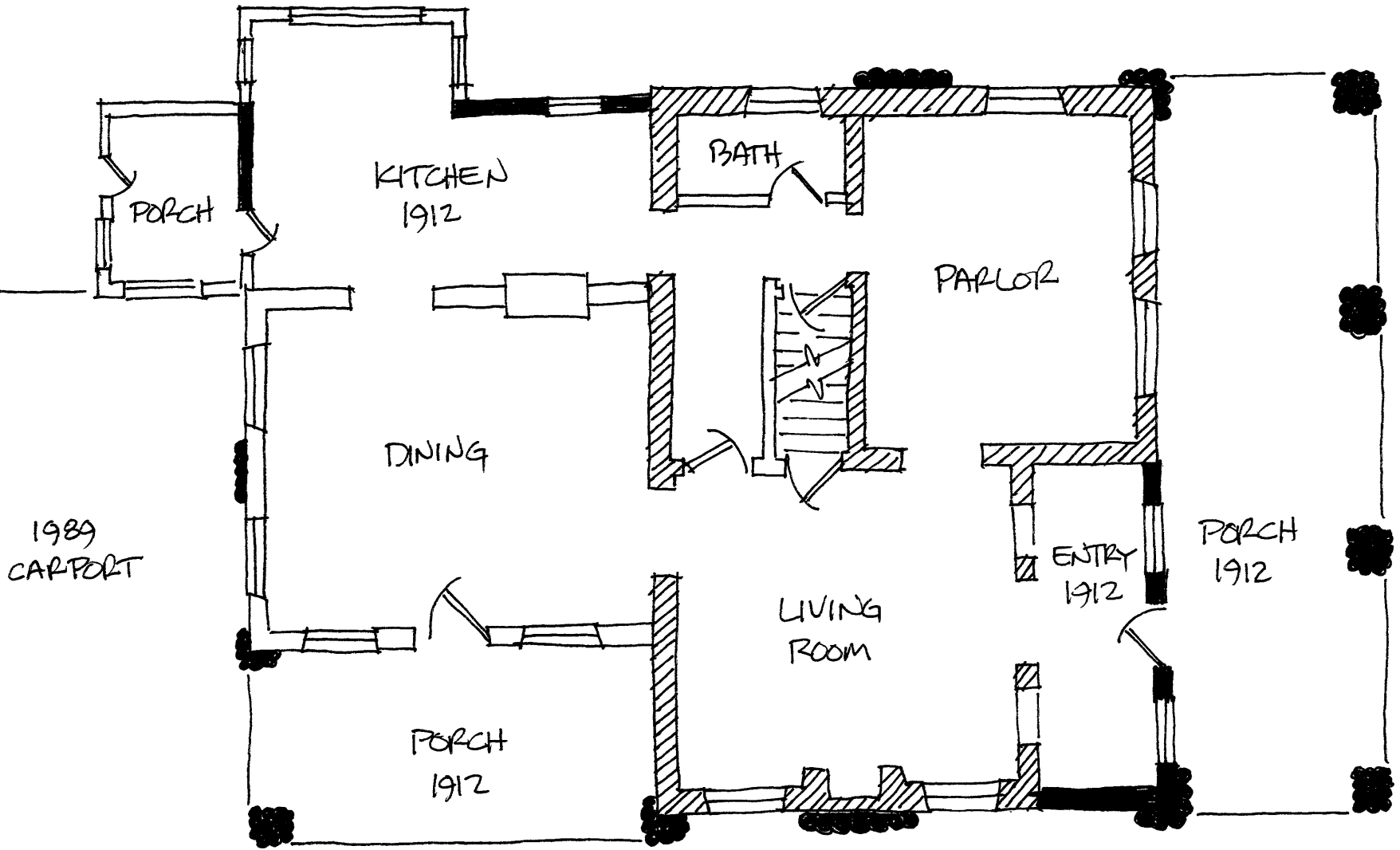


SAMUEL DOUGLASS HOUSE  
 SCHEMATIC FLOOR PLAN  
 MAIN LEVEL — C. 1895  
 ▨ 1874      □ C. 1894



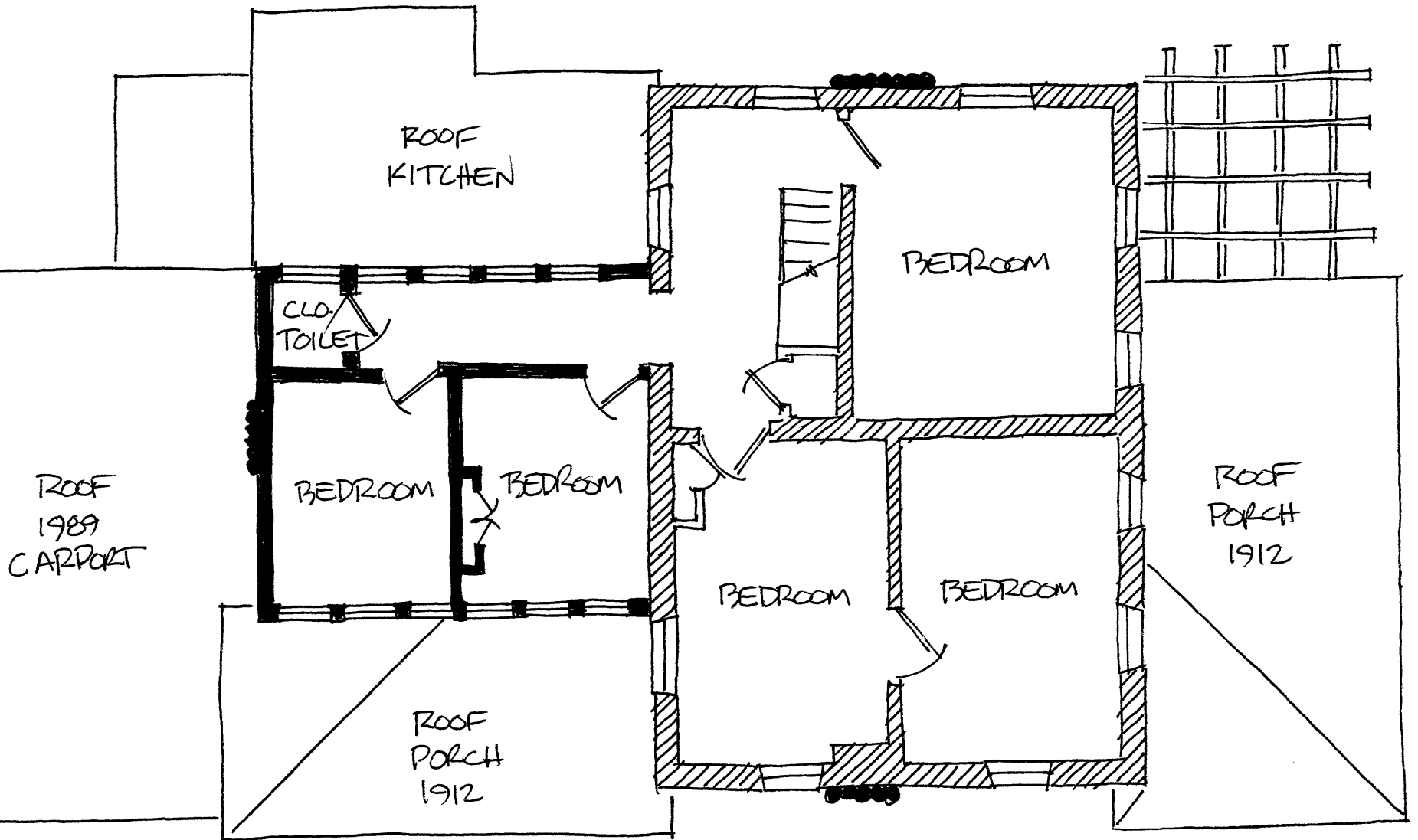


SAMUEL DOUGLASS HOUSE  
 SCHEMATIC FLOOR PLAN  
 SECOND LEVEL — C.1895  
 ▨ 1874      □ C.1894



SAMUEL DOUGLASS HOUSE  
 SCHEMATIC FLOOR PLAN  
 MAIN LEVEL — 1992

▨ 1874    □ c.1894    ■ 1912



SAMUEL DOUGLASS HOUSE  
 SCHEMATIC FLOOR PLAN  
 SECOND LEVEL — 1988

▨ 1874    □ c.1894    ■ 1912