

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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NATIONAL REGISTER

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 Smith, Joseph M. and Celestia, House

other names/site _____

2. Location

street & number 12357 South Relation Street (1565 East) N/A not for publication

city, town Draper N/A vicinity

state Utah code UT county Salt Lake code 035 zip code 84020

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>	<input type="checkbox"/> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> sites
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> objects
Name of related multiple property listing:		<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> Total

N/A No. of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register -0-

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.

William B. Martin 2/22/94
Signature of certifying official 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.

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. Edson H. Beall 4/7/94
 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:)

Entered in the National Register

for Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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)

LATE VICTORIAN

Other: Victorian Eclectic

Other: cross wing

Materials

(enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE / GRANITE

walls BRICK

roof WOOD (shingles)

other WOOD (trim, columns)

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The Joseph M. Smith house is a Victorian Eclectic style brick house constructed in two major sections--c.1879 and c.1890. Modifications have been made on both the exterior and interior, but overall the house retains its integrity.

The original house, built c.1879, was a simple, one-story single-cell section that is now the north wing. (See attached floor plan drawing.) It had a gable roof and a symmetrical facade consisting originally of a central door flanked by a pair of windows. The doorway was converted into a window, probably in the early to mid-twentieth century. The window and door openings on this section have wood lintels and sills. The brick walls are laid in common bond, with every fifth course a header course. The boxed cornice is simple and unadorned.

The brick wing on the rear, which currently serves as a kitchen, was probably added in the 1880s, perhaps replacing a frame lean-to kitchen typical of many houses of this type and period. Alterations to this rear wing include the insertion of an sliding glass door on the north wall (c.1960) and the addition of a frame porch on the rear or east wall (probably post-1940s). The roof pitch on this rear section was probably altered to its current configuration after the two-story section to the south was built c.1890. The full-width front porch was probably built at that same time, judging from its lathe-turned columns which are typical of that era and would likely have been part of the overall remodeling of the house. The north end of the porch has been enclosed by drop siding (probably in the early to mid-twentieth century).

The c.1890 two-story brick addition is the dominant section of the home, both because of its larger size and its more elaborate detailing. It consists of a simple rectangular section set perpendicular to the original house forming a variant of the cross-wing house type. The prominent gable end facing the street features a centered, rectangular brick bay window on the first floor and a hooded ogee arched doorway directly above on the second floor. The doorway opened onto a porch atop the bay, the railing of which was removed in the late 1950s or '60s.¹ Window openings on this section have plain or hooded segmental arches, and the bay features a decorative dentil course. This section sits on a granite foundation. The frame porch on the rear of this section is probably either original or an early addition,

X See continuation sheet

¹Mrs. Johanna Sielhorst, said the railing was removed and the door sealed shut soon after they bought the house c. 1958.

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)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c.1879-c.1890

Significant Dates

c.1879
c.1890

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

N/A

Architect/Builder

unknown architect (probably none)/builder unknown

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

The Joseph M. and Celestia Smith House is architecturally significant in the town of Draper as an excellent example of a variant of the cross-wing house type. The original c.1879 house was a one-story brick single-cell structure. It was expanded by a two-story addition c.1890 creating the present cross-wing configuration. The addition itself is noteworthy for its Victorian Eclectic detailing--bay window, hooded arches over windows, and ogee arched front window. The house as a whole documents the important shift in residential architecture in late nineteenth-century Utah toward the cross-wing plan and away from the more classically derived vernacular forms, such as hall-parlor, single cell, and central passage. A 1989 architectural survey of Draper revealed the presence of 24 cross-wing houses that retain their integrity. The Smith house is one of only two that were created by an addition to an original single-cell house.

History

Joseph Michael Smith was born February 1, 1856, in Draper, Utah, which had been settled by Mormon pioneers in 1849. Draper is located in the south end of the Salt Lake Valley and until recent years has been a small, sparsely populated agricultural community. Joseph's parents were Lauritz and Mary K. Mickelsen Smith, who had come to Utah as Mormon converts from Denmark in 1854. On January 19, 1879, he married Celestia Ann Brown. She was also a native of Draper, having been born there in 1859. Family tradition holds that Joseph completed the original one-room section of the house just prior to their marriage.² The 1880 census confirms that Joseph, Celestia, and their six-month old son, Joseph L., were living in their own house and not sharing a house with either of their parents.

The original single-cell house is now the northwest section of the house (see floor plan drawing). This is evident by its one-room floor plan, which was an early form, the wood lintels over the window and door openings (an earlier type of construction than the segmental arches found on other sections of the house), and

X See continuation sheet

²Harriet Rosetta Smith Fairbourn and Celestia Ann Smith Garfield, March 18, 1987, interview by James F. Cartwright. Mrs. Fairbourn and Mrs. Garfield are daughters of Joseph M. Smith. No tape was made, but a transcript from the notes is in the papers of the Draper Historical Preservation Commission and is available through the Draper Historical Society.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Abstract and Deed Books, Salt Lake County Recorder's Office, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Carter, Tom, and Peter Goss. Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940: A Guide. Salt Lake City: Center for Architectural Studies, Graduate School of Architecture, University of Utah, and Utah State Historical Society, 1991 [reprint].
Harriet Rosetta Smith Fairbourn and Celestia Ann Smith Garfield, interview conducted by James F. Cartwright, March 18, 1987.
Family Records of the Lauritz Smith family, Patron Section, Utah Genealogical Society Library, Salt Lake City, Utah.
United States Department of Commerce and Labor, Bureau of the Census, Tenth Census of the United States: 1880--Population, Utah, Salt Lake County.

___ See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

Primary location of additional data:

- 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 # _____

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local Government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Draper Historical Society

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 0.20 acres

UTM References

A	<u>1/2</u>	<u>4/2/8/3/4/0</u>	<u>4/4/8/6/2/0/0</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

Salt Lake County Recorder's Office plot number: 28-28-378-006

Commencing 807.86 feet West and 300.43 feet South from northeast corner of SE 1/4 of SW 1/4 of section 28, Township 3 S, Range 1 East, Salt Lake Meridian; thence west 101.58 feet; north 5 30' E 91 feet; east 95 feet; south 90.43 feet more or less to beginning.

___ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundaries of the nomination include only the lot on which the house now stands. Most of the property once associated with the house has now been sold into separate residential lots on which houses have been constructed so that no contiguous property exists with a strong association with Joseph M. Smith.

___ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title James F. Cartwright / University Archivist; Utah SHPO staff
organization University of Hawaii, Manoa, Hamilton Library date June 20, 1989 (updated September 1993)
street & number 2550 The Mall telephone (808) 948-8473
city or town Honolulu state HI zip code 96822

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MAR 1 1994

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

NATIONAL
REGISTER

Section number 7 Page 1

Smith, Joseph M. and Celestia, House, Salt Lake County, UT

though it has been modified over the years with the addition of new siding and the insertion of window openings. The interior of this section consists of a front parlor and rear bedroom on the main floor and two bedrooms upstairs (see floor plan drawing).

There are a few other structures and features of note on the property. A c.1920s-'40s frame garage sits immediately northeast of the house. It has been substantially altered by the addition on the front of a frame carport (1960s) and is considered a non-contributing building on the property. In front of the house is a low granite retaining wall with 3-foot granite columns framing the sidewalk leading to the front porch. The wall wraps around to the south, paralleling the driveway toward the back of the house. The rock wall is probably contemporary with the c.1890 addition, given that section has a granite foundation. It is considered a contributing structure on the property. The concrete sidewalk leading to the house bears the initials of the original owner, Joseph Michael Smith. It was probably installed in the 1920s or '30s. The sidewalk is viewed as a minor, functional element of the property and is therefore not counted as either contributing or non-contributing.

___ See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 2

Smith, Joseph M. & Celestia, House, Salt Lake County, UT

the way the brick is joined at the corner where this section meets the two-story section. The Smiths added on to the house as their family grew. The two-story section on the south was the last major addition³ to be built, reportedly completed when the seventh child, Alice, was born in 1890.³

The Smiths eventually had fourteen children--seven sons and seven daughters. All of them were raised in this house. After Celestia's death in 1914, Joseph married Anna Petrina Larsen in 1922. She was a Mormon convert from Denmark, who had come to Utah that same year. Joseph continued to live in the house until his death in 1948. Anna died in 1951 in a Salt Lake City rest home.

Joseph M. Smith's varied career included quarryman, fruit farmer, agricultural inspector, and irrigation canal builder. Except for the years as quarryman, farming was his occupation; all his other activities took place along with his farming. Joseph M. worked for eighteen years as a stone quarryman, cutting stone for the Salt Lake Temple, which was completed in 1893.⁴ He turned to farming about that time. In 1891 he obtained legal title to the property on which the house sits from his father, Lauritz Smith, and at about that same time purchased over 26 additional acres from Nephi Heward. Within a year he mortgaged this new property to Utah Nursery Company, apparently to finance the fruit growing operation that would become his principal livelihood. Like his father, Joseph planted several acres in berry patches and orchards. His daughters recall that much of their property was in orchards, even west of Relation Street; the main exception was the hollow along the creek bed.⁵ Unlike the earlier farmers in the area, who, out of necessity, practiced more diversified farming to provide for most of their own needs, Joseph and his generation of farmers tended toward specialized farming with an eye more on the marketplace than on self-sufficiency.

Joseph was involved in community and church affairs as well. He served as a fruit inspector in Salt Lake County and took an active part in irrigation projects designed to increase available water and to expand the amount of cultivatable land. He donated a piece of his property to District 29 for the East Side School in Draper. That school operated until the late 1890s when the three schools in Draper were consolidated. Several years later, the district returned the title of the land to him since it was no longer using it for its donated purpose.

X See continuation sheet

³The source of this information on the completion date of the two-story section is not known, though it is likely a family member. The statement was included in a 1983 walking tour booklet, "Draper Historical Society Second Annual Home Tour." The use of children's births as reference points for other events, such as the construction of a house, was, and perhaps still is, a common practice.

⁴Harriet Smith Fairbourn and Ann Smith Garfield, March 19, 1987. During some of these years, according to these two daughters, Joseph M. would leave Monday morning and not return home until the following Saturday evening. These sisters added that their mother used to say that the dog she had before her marriage would come to the Joseph M. house to spend the day with her, returning to her parents' house at sunset. "Then I would cry," she concluded.

⁵Ibid. The hollow through which South Willow Creek runs served as pasture for the sheep, a few dairy cows and horses.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 3

Smith, Joseph M. & Celestia, House, Salt Lake County, UT

Joseph was also active in the affairs of the local Mormon church. He served as superintendent of the Draper Ward Sunday School, a member of the Jordan Stake Sunday School Board, and high councilman in the Jordan Stake. (A ward is a congregation, and a stake contains several wards.) He also served as stake patriarch, which included the nearby communities of Butler, Ft. Union, Sandy, Midvale, Granite, and Crescent as well as Draper. He filled this position until his death in 1948.

The current owner, Johanna Sielhorst, purchased the house in the 1950s and still lives there. She has made a number of minor changes over the years on both the exterior and interior, but has preserved the overall integrity of the house.

Architectural Significance

The Joseph and Celestia Smith House is architecturally significant in Draper. It is a vernacular, rather than high-style, building, reflecting house forms common in Utah and throughout the United States during the nineteenth century. The original c.1879 single-cell section of the house is a typical "starter home" of the period. Its small scale and simple form made it an affordable and practical choice for new families and new settlements, where resources were limited. Though sometimes viewed as an impermanent, frontier type of dwelling, it was actually a substantial house form that remained popular in Utah until well into the 1890s.⁶

Virtually all single-cells have additions, because the one small room was not sufficient for all the household needs. Subordinate additions are most common and usually take the form of a rear lean-to, which typically housed a kitchen. Dominant additions are less common, though by no means rare. They are usually in the form of a cross-wing, such as the c.1890 section on this house. A cross-wing addition would not only provide a larger and more functional floor plan, but would create a more fashionable house as well. The cross-wing, with its intersecting wings and more irregular form, became the most popular house type in Utah after about 1880.⁷ It was usually embellished with architectural detailing from the Victorian period. The single-cell and other earlier house types (hall-parlor, double-cell, central passage, etc.) were usually detailed with Classical elements, such as Greek Revival returns on the gable ends. The Smith House reflects both of these architectural trends.

The Smith House is the only well-preserved example in Draper of this type of cross-wing house (i.e., one that was created by a Victorian addition to a single-cell). The Henry Eastman Day House at 12405 South 300 East is a good example of an early cross-wing created by the addition of a two-story double-cell house to an original single cell. Unlike the Smith House, the Day House does not feature Victorian era detailing. Rather, it exhibits only Classical/vernacular

X See continuation sheet

⁶Thomas Carter and Peter Goss, Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940 (Salt Lake City: Center for Architectural Studies, Graduate School of Architecture, University of Utah and Utah State Historical Society, 1991 [reprint]), pp. 11-13.

⁷Ibid, pp. 37-43.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 8 Page 4

Smith, Joseph M. & Celestia, House, Salt Lake County, UT

architectural forms and features on both sections. The results of a 1989 reconnaissance level architectural survey of Draper provide a quantifiable context for these house types. Relatively few single-cell houses remain in the community--a total of five, of which only three are potentially eligible for listing in the National Register. Cross-wings are much more common, with a total of 47, of which 24 are eligible. (A total of 519 buildings were surveyed; 149 were evaluated as "potentially eligible.") Some of the cross-wings were created by additions (primarily to hall-parlor houses), though most were built originally as cross-wings. All of the cross-wings in Draper were built between about 1875 and 1900 and have primarily brick or plastered adobe exterior walls, materials that are typical in most Utah towns.

 See continuation sheet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Photos Page 5

Smith, Joseph M. & Celestia, House, Salt Lake County, UT

Photo No. 1

1. Smith, Joseph M. and Celestia, House
2. Draper, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Roger Roper
4. Date: July 1993
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO
6. West elevation. Camera facing southeast

Photo No. 2

1. Smith, Joseph M. and Celestia, House
2. Draper, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Roger Roper
4. Date: July 1993
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO
6. Southwest corner. Camera facing northeast.

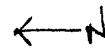
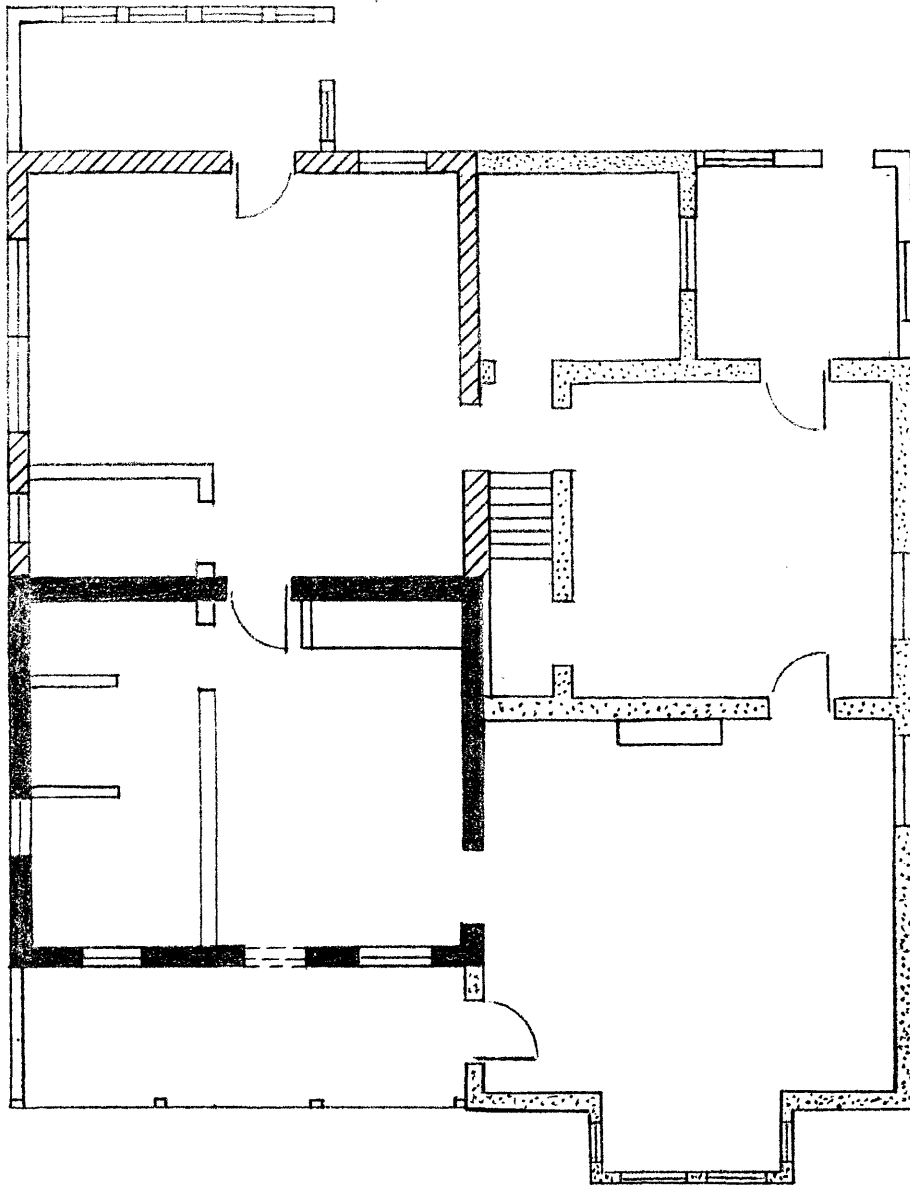
Photo No. 3

1. Smith, Joseph M. and Celestia, House
2. Draper, Salt Lake County, Utah
3. Photographer: Roger Roper
4. Date: July 1993
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO
6. East facade. Camera facing west.

 See continuation sheet

LEGEND

- c. 1879
- ▨ c. 1880s (?)
- ▩ c. 1890



0 5 10

JOSEPH MICHAEL SMITH HOUSE
DRAPER, UTAH