

SPRINGVILLE HISTORICAL HOMES WALKING TOUR

Several of these homes may be walked to, but the majority of the homes may be seen easier by bike or car. You decide!

Springville's history goes back to the late 1800's, when the Mormon settlers entered this beautiful part of the West. The early pioneers made their initial wood fort here along the Wasatch mountains near the streams of Hobbie Creek. As the residents and the city became more prosperous, new homes showcased the talent of skilled, local craftsman through their design and architecture.

This tour highlights 19 homes listed on the National Register of Historic Places in Springville. The National Register of Historic Places is the official list of the Nation's historic places worthy of preservation. The blue highlighted section of the map outlines the Historic District of Springville.

The information provided for each house is taken from the National Registry of the home https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Register_of_Historic_Places_listings_in_Utah_County,_Utah/ and from Springville City's Community Development site. <https://maps.springville.org/HistoricSpringvilleSites/>

1. Milan and Margaret Packard House - 110 West 100 South

The Packard house was a one and a half story home, built of fired brick in 1908 in a neo-classical style. Born in Ohio in 1830, Milan Packard crossed the plains with his parents and a year later settled in Springville where he resided for the rest of his life. One of the major undertakings of Packard's life was construction of the Utah & Pleasant Valley Railroad from Springville to the Pleasant Valley mines. Mr. Packard was also well known as a merchant in Springville, being a partner in the Packard Brothers & Co. general store, and helping found the Springville Banking Co.



2. T.R. Kelly House - 164 West 200 South

The Kelly House was built in 1903. According to architectural historian Deborah R. Temme, the house reflects the popular trend of the time, but also expresses the owners wish to have a house that would stand apart from others and express the owner's individuality. Built in a neoclassical style, the one and a half story home was constructed using brick. The Kelly House is one of the most impressive examples of the turn of the century time period where new-found wealth in the community was reflected in the emergence of fine, large homes that displayed wealth. Thomas Rollo Kelly (T.R. Kelly) was born in Springville to pioneering parents and grew up on a ranch in Hobbie Creek Canyon. He later became a school teacher, businessman, and pharmacist in Springville.



3. Yard-Groesbeck House - 157 West 200 South

The Yard–Groesbeck House was built in 1891. It was built originally as a one-story "Victorian T-cottage" but was soon expanded to a two-story house. The first owner of the house, Edward J. Yard, was a lumber dealer in Springville. Subsequent owners Nicholas H. and Rhoda S. Groesbeck, were a prominent family in Springville, and owned a dry goods store.



4. William H. and Sarah D. Meneray House - 190 South 200 West

The Meneray House is a Late Victorian house built in 1885. A porch was added in 1930. Built in a Greek revival hall parlor style, the two story home was constructed using brick. The building has two associated outbuildings on the property. William purchased the property for the house in 1884 from William H. Nelson, a Springville butcher. William Meneray worked in the Brothers & Co. general store, which was managed by his father-in-law, Milan Packard. He also may have been involved in mining for a time, and is said to have been a railroad man and pharmacist in the 1900's.



5. Henry T. Sr. and Rebecca Reynolds House - 270 West 200 South

The Henry T. Reynolds, Sr. House was built in 1891. Built in a Victorian eclectic hall parlor style, the one and a half story home was constructed using brick. The building has two associated outbuildings on the property. Henry T. Reynolds was born in Springville in 1860 and later attended Brigham Young Academy. After graduating and farming for a time, Henry T. Reynolds had many business ventures including building the H.T. Reynolds & Co. commercial block on the corner of Main Street and 200 South where it remains a dominant building on Springville's Main Street.



6. Bringhurst House - 306 South 200 West

The William and Ann Bringhurst House was built in 1856 by Thomas Tew, George Matson, William Mendenhall and Jas. Oakely with Solomon Chase as the architect. It includes Greek Revival and Mid 19th Century Revival architecture. It was built of adobe and was extended in 1895 and also in 1955. William Bringhurst was born in Pennsylvania in 1818 and after joining the LDS faith and marrying Ann Dillworth in Nauvoo in 1845, his family immigrated to Utah with the John Taylor Company. The Bringhursts originally settled in Salt Lake before moving to Springville. William Bringhurst served as a Springville city councilman, member of the Territorial Legislature, member of the Board of Directors for Brigham Young Academy and director of Provo Woolen Mills.



7. Wood-Harrison House - 310 South 300 West

The Wood–Harrison House was built in 1853 by Lyman Wood. Lyman Wood served for 11 terms as Springville’s Mayor. In 1877 it was purchased by George (Beefsteak) Harrison, who ran a prominent restaurant at the time. The original 1853 home was adobe, a one-story rectangular cabin-type house. In 1877 when George Harrison’s business flourished, he built a large two-story addition to the house. The house was left unstuccoed until 1980, when deterioration demanded that the adobe be protected. The house was identified in a 1981 architectural survey of Springville as being "the best known and more carefully documented residence reflecting this historical transition.



8. Nephi and Annie Kindred House - 188 West Center Street

The Kindred House was built in 1896. It shows eclectic use of Victorian architecture styles. It was built by Andrew Berkley, a mason; and Reuben Richardson, a carpenter. Nephi Kindred was a well-known blacksmith in the community. Built in a hall parlor and Victorian eclectic style, the one and half story home was constructed using drop siding and brick. John Reuben Kindred was born in Salt Lake City and came to Springville with the advent of Johnston’s army. He apprenticed under John M. Knight and became an expert mechanic and cabinet maker who built his own small, brick home which was later enlarged to the spacious home that it is now.



9. Frederick and Della Dunn House - 145 North Main Street

The one-story, Period Revival style cottage was constructed in 1929, and was designed by architect Claude Ashworth (1885–1971). It has one story above ground but also has a full basement. It includes Spanish Colonial Revival architecture, though other influences are evident in various aspects of its design. The home was constructed using reinforced concrete and brick. The building has an associated outbuilding on the property. Dr. Frederick Dunn grew up in Perry, Illinois and moved to Springville as a young man after graduating from medical school. He was initially the only physician in the area and practiced here until World War I. He had various careers throughout his life, both in and out of the medical field, and served as Mayor of Springville from 1920 to 1921.



10. Roe A. Deal House - 39 East 200 North

The Roe A. Deal Home, located at 39 East 200 North, was built in 1900; the builder and architect are unknown. Built in a Victorian Eclectic style, the one and a half story home is constructed of brick masonry on a concrete foundation. The home has two associated outbuildings currently standing on the property. Roe A. Deal worked in various fields throughout his life and was involved with the family business of Deal Brothers & Mendenhall Co. Agriculture was his longest career as he had previously attended the Agricultural College at Utah State University and spent years in Canada working on his father's ranching operations.



11. Crandall Houses - 112 East 200 North and 136 East 200 North

The Crandall Houses at 112 and 136 E. 200 North in Springville, Utah belonged to brothers Clarence L. Crandall (112 E) and Nelson D. Crandall (136 E). The houses were both built in 1900, and are twin houses that look virtually identical. The designs appear to be adapted from pattern books circulating around that time. The design of the houses reflects the Victorian ideal of adapting high-style architecture to vernacular style homes. The Queen Anne-style trim, in particular, is unique within Springville. Nelson D. Crandall Jr., and Clarence L. Crandall, both successful railroad contractors, built the matching Crandall houses as an expression of their prosperity. Nelson worked on the Idaho and Wyoming lines and Clarence on the California lines. It is very unusual to find twin houses built in Utah, and it is interesting that these were built by two brothers considered twins in the local community— they were born nine months apart in the same year, in January and September of 1864.



12. Deal-Mendenhall - 163 East 200 North

The Deal–Mendenhall house was the home to Romanzo A. Deal, a businessman and civic leader of Springville, and it was later home to Guy Mendenhall. The Deal-Mendenhall House was built in 1896 by T.E. Child, Will Friel, and Clark Brothers. Built in a Victorian eclectic, cross wing style, the one and a half story home was constructed using brick. The building has an associated outbuilding on the property. Romanzo A. Deal was a leader in Springville throughout his life. He helped organize Deal Brothers & Mendenhall, in partnership with his brothers and brother-in-law, and founded the Springville Banking Co. He served as mayor of Springville for three terms, served as Utah County commissioner, and was the Springville Banking Co.'s president until his death in 1903.



13. Mont and Harriet Johnson House - 153 East 400 North

The Johnson House is a Late Victorian-style house built in 1901 by Charles Reynolds with an unknown architect. This house was grander than most previous buildings in the city, and was built in a Victorian eclectic style. The one and a half story home was constructed using brick. The building has two associated outbuildings on the property. It was built for Mont Johnson who was born in Springville to pioneer settlers. He was a successful farmer who was prominent in Springville, serving as mayor during 1900 to 1902, while the house was built. He later served as treasurer of Utah County.



14. Ami and Amanda Oakley House - 219 East 400 North

The Oakley house was designed and built by Ami Oakley in 1895 and according to its registry on Historic Homes, it is an excellent example of the high quality craftsmanship and design available in Springville near the turn of the 20th century. The home was built in a Victorian eclectic style and the one and a half story home was constructed using fired brick. The building has an associated outbuilding on the property. Born in Springville in 1866, Ami Oakley was the son of pioneer settlers James and Cecilia Land Oakley. He was engaged in farming and livestock raising for most of his life, owning more than 500 acres of Springville agricultural land. Ami Oakley also worked for a time with the Western Pacific Railroad Co., helping to build a line through the Feather River Canyon in California.



15. James P. and Lydia Strang House - 293 East 400 North

The Strang home was built in 1895 by Edward Childs. James Strang was a prominent part of the civic and political life of the community. It was built in a Victorian Eclectic style, and the one and a half story home was constructed using brick. The house has an associated outbuilding on the property. James P. Strang was born in New York and moved to Springville as a young child after his father's death and mother's remarriage. He grew up in Springville and married Lydia Houtz. James P. left Springville in 1905 and it is assumed that he moved to Clare Holm, Canada. He was an active community leader in both Springville and Clare Holm and worked as a farmer and livestock raiser most of his life.



16. John T. and Henry T. Reynolds, Jr., House - 101 East 200 South

The Reynolds home was built in 1910. It was designed by architect Lewis J. Whitney and was built with brickwork by Ed Child. The house was originally built for John T. Reynolds who moved to San Francisco after selling the house to his nephew Henry T. Reynolds, Jr. in 1919. The Henry T. "Harry" Reynolds Jr., family stayed in the house until 1983. Built in a Victorian eclectic and craftsman style, the one and a half story home was constructed using brick. The building has an associated outbuilding on the property. Henry T. was born in Springville and became a prominent civic and business leader in the community.



17. Dallin House - 253 South 300 East

The Jane Hamer Dallin House was designed and built in 1905 by Lewis J. Whitney. The residence is significant for its association with sculptor Cyrus E. Dallin (1861-1944). Jane Hamer Dallin was the mother of Cyrus Dallin, an artist known as one of the nation's foremost sculptors in the early 20th century. Though a resident of Boston for the majority of his life, Dallin continued to visit Utah and is credited as a driving force behind Springville's emergence as the "Art City" it is today. Built in a Victorian eclectic style, the one and a half story home was constructed using rock-faced brick. The building has an associated outbuilding on the property.



18. Patrick L. and Rose O. Ward House - 511 South Main Street

The Ward home was built in 1900 by Lewis J. Whitney and Andrew Pierce. It was home of Patrick L. Ward, station master and superintendent of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad in Springville. Patrick Ward and his family immigrated to Utah from Ireland to work on the railroad. The home is an example of the late Victorian era. It was one of the first homes to have running water as well as an indoor bathroom.



19. John Hafen House - 1002 South Main Street

This house is locally significant primarily for its association with Hafen, an important Mormon artist. The three-story brick and timber house was constructed in 1900, and was designed by architect Alberto Treganza for his friend John Hafen. Although the official address of the John Hafen House is South Main Street in Springville, it is not accessible from that street. The house is actually located immediately east of Utah State Route 51 (SR-51) on the north side of a short section of gravel road (designated as 950 South) that extends east from SR-51. While the roadway continues east from SR-51 all the way to South Main Street, it crosses a set of Union Pacific Railroad tracks. The level crossing is considered private and is most often blocked by a closed gate.



