

**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

For HCRS use only

received

MAR 31 1982

date entered

1. Name

historic John R. Barnes House

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 10 South 100 West Street not for publication

city, town Kaysville vicinity of congressional district 01

state Utah code 049 county Davis code 011

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input 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 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
	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Mrs. James R. Gibson

street & number 10 South 100 West

city, town Kaysville vicinity of state Utah

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Davis County Courthouse

street & number Main Street

city, town Farmington state Utah

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Utah Historic Sites Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date Fall 1980 federal state county local

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society

city, town Salt Lake City state Utah

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 John R. Barnes house is a large, sprawling brick house that was built in three stages. The original structure was a small adobe house constructed ca. 1869. In about 1876 a large, two-story red brick house was built that incorporated the adobe structure as kitchen and pantry of the new house. The 1876 structure had two equal-sized rooms on each floor and a four bay facade. The plan is found extensively in the Midwest and South and is often called a "double-pen" house type. Decorative features on the exterior reflect several styles. The plain cornice return and entablature are Greek Revival elements, while the relieving arched window heads suggest newer Victorian influences. Worth noting is the fact that the tops of the window frames follow the lines of the arched windows rather than being inset square casements. In its basic forms, the house was a typical middle-class structure of the 1860s and 1870s, a pleasant if unobtrusive symbol of affluence for the times. By the 1880s, however, house designs associated with the Victorian period were achieving local recognition and the straight-forward symmetry of the original house was already out of date. Barnes faced a decision, start over or remodel. He chose the latter and in the early 1890s change began.

The 1890s work consisted basically of adding an entire new house to the west rear of the old one. This new house has a basic rectangular plan with decorative details of both Queen Anne and Classical styles. There is a half-octagon turret on the north facade topped by a very low-pitched roof. The eclecticism of the design is evident in varied window treatments: flat, segmental and half-round brick window heads are all found on the turret. A hipped wall dormer with a bracketed cornice is located over the front porch. A small pediment over the door bay breaks the low slope of the porch roof. Stylized classical columns support the porch. Cornice bracketing is found only between the two columns on the door bay. The overall eclectic style of this addition necessitated several modifications of the original house. A balconied entrance portico was added on the east, a frame bay to the north, and cement quoins were attached to the corners. Additionally, the relieving arches on the old facade were capped with cement round arch hoods, and two stove flues were placed along the eaves. In these ways, the older house was updated to coincide with the new design of the 1890s section.

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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates ca. 1869, ca. 1876, **Builder/Architect** unkown /William Allen

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph) ^{ca. 1892}

This house is significant because of its association with John R. Barnes, the dominant economic figure in Kaysville during the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth centuries, and because it represents several distinct stages of architectural design in Utah. Originally built ca. 1869 as a small adobe structure, the house was extensively remodeled in the mid-1870s using a folk/vernacular plan, and in the early 1890s it received a Victorian addition that dramatically changed its character. Epitomizing the height of fashion in two distinct buildings styles, the house reflects John R. Barnes' attempt to maintain a residence fully consistent with his economic status and social position in Kaysville.

Barnes was born in England, July 28, 1833 and emigrated to Utah as a convert to the Mormon Church in 1853. He settled in the newly established community of Kaysville, twenty five miles north of Salt Lake City, and for the next ten years, farmed and taught school. In 1863 he opened the first general merchandise store in Kaysville. The business flourished and became the foundation for other business ventures, and he operated it for the rest of his life. He also remained in farming throughout his life, becoming one of the largest landowners in Davis County. In 1891 he established the Barnes Banking Co. in Kaysville, in 1902 the Kaysville Canning Co., in 1905 the Kaysville Milling Co., and in 1907 the Davis County Canning Co. Thus, by the early twentieth Century, he was the dominant force in Kaysville's economic life, owning the towns's leading store, its bank, its cannery, its mill, and running one of the largest farming operations in the county.

Barnes was also active in political affairs. He was a member of the Kaysville City Council from 1868 until 1882, mayor from 1916 to 1918, a member of Utah's Constitutional Convention in 1895, and a member of the first Utah State Legislature as senator from Davis County. Also active in Mormon Church affairs, he served in the bishopric of the Kaysville Ward for thirty years, from 1877 until 1907.

Barnes was a polygamist and married three wives, Emily Shelton in 1853, Elizabeth Geeves in 1865, and Emily Stewart in 1869. According to his son and biographer, "He was gradually becoming a man of affairs, indeed so much that he felt he was able to follow the practice of the one principle of the Gospel he had embraced that was enjoined as essential to the highest glory in the Celestial kingdom of God, plurality of wives."¹ Barnes built this house for his third wife, Emily Stewart, following his marriage to her in 1869. At the time, he was living with his first two wives and their children in a house about one block south of this one. Barnes evidently divided his time between the two houses. In 1875 his first wife died. It is not clear whether her five children remained with the second wife in the house in which they had

9. Major Bibliographical References

Barnes, Claude T., Toward the Eternal, or the Life of John R. Barnes, (SLC: The Ralton Co.) 195
 Davis County Records
 "John R. Barnes," Deseret News, January 22, 1919, 3 section 2.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property Less than one

Quadrangle name Kaysville, Utah

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	2	4	2	1	0	0	0	4	5	4	2	8	3	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing					

C

Zone		Easting				Northing					

D

Zone		Easting				Northing					

E

Zone		Easting				Northing					

F

Zone		Easting				Northing					

G

Zone		Easting				Northing					

H

Zone		Easting				Northing					

Verbal boundary description and justification

Beg. at NE cor Lot 6, Block 8; th S 198 ft; Th W 153 ft; Th N 198 ft; Th E 153 ft to pob, cont .70 acres.

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

state N/A code county N/A code

state N/A code county N/A code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title John McCormick, Historian/Tom Carter, Architectural Historian

organization Utah State Historical Society date Fall 1980

street & number 300 Rio Grande telephone 801-533-6017

city or town Salt Lake City state Utah 84101

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

For HCRS use only	
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>[Signature]</u>	date <u>7-16-82</u>
Chief of Registration	

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DATE ENTERED

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

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been raised, or whether they moved in with the third wife, who now had three children of her own. In 1887 Barnes was convicted of "unlawful cohabitation" under the Edmunds Act of 1882, fined \$300 and sentenced to three months in prison. To avoid further prosecution following his release from prison, he decided to legally marry and live with one of his two wives. With the consent of Elizabeth, his second wife, he married Emily Stewart, and lived with her and their children in this house. If they had not done so earlier, the children from his marriage with his first wife now moved into this house.

The architect of the second section of the house was William Allen, a largely self-trained architect/brick mason who worked extensively in Davis County. His influence may be seen in other substantial brick and stone houses in Kaysville. Born January 1870 in London, England, he emigrated to Utah as a Mormon convert in 1863 and settled in Kaysville. He worked first as a farmhand and then followed his father's trade as a brick mason. After studying architecture and drafting by correspondence, he became Davis County's most prominent architect. In addition to this house, he designed the Kaysville Presbyterian Church (1888), the Davis County Courthouse (1889-1890), the Barnes Bank Building (1910), the Kaysville Tabernacle (1912), the Kaysville Elementary School (1918), and homes for Henry H. Blood, governor of Utah from 1932 to 1940, John G. M. Barnes, Hyrum Stewart, James Smith, John Barton and his own house.

¹Claude T. Barnes, Toward the Eternal, or the Life of John R. Barnes, (SLC: The Ralton Co., 1950), 38.