

AUGUST 2015

Historic Walking Tour

Published by the
Draper Historic Preservation Commission

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INTERMOUNTAIN FARMERS' ASSOCIATION 1071 E. 12400 S.



During the first half of the 20th century, Draper was known as the “Egg Basket of Utah.” Draper gained national prominence when eggs from Draper were marketed from coast to coast; it even furnished most of the eggs for the military troops in the South Pacific during WW II. The poultry business was the single most important economic industry in Draper during this time. Sources estimate that nearly 1/3rd of Draper’s work force was associated with the poultry industry during the peak years between the 1930s and the 1950s. However, by the late 1950s the poultry industry in Draper was on the decline, mostly due to competition from egg producers in California.

In 1926 Arelius Mickelsen organized the Draper Poultrymen, Inc. In 1932 (the same year that a disease spread through Draper chicken farms and wiped out entire flocks) the name of the company was changed to the Draper Egg Producers Association to expand the marketing of eggs to more buyers. After 37 years of management under the Mickelsen brothers, the Intermountain Farmers’ Association (IFA) bought the business, with its accompanying property and warehouses, in 1963. Today the IFA plant is used as a feed processing facility, as well as a feed and farm equipment retail store.

On the night of March 19, 1967, the center section of the complex (mill and storage plant) burned to the ground. The plant was partially rebuilt in 1967. Two large warehouses were added in 1969 and 1974. With the arrival of Trax transportation to Draper at its station east of IFA in 2011, funds were provided to construct the water tower and railroad car located just east of IFA as symbols

of the importance of the poultry industry to the development of Draper.

The building is composed of brick on a concrete foundation and has a flat built-up roof. The building is approximately 13,000 square feet with one-third of the space devoted to a retail feed and farm equipment store. The retail store building occupies the center of the complex. This building was probably built in phases beginning in 1931 and completed by 1940. The footprint is roughly square with the north elevation angled to the tracks, and the facade includes a loading dock under a canopy. There is a small office in the center. A warehouse occupies the rear portion of the building. This warehouse has a basement, which was the original candling room and is accessed by a long concrete ramp. Portions of the original exterior details of the building are visible on the interior of this and the adjoining building. Extant features include basement windows and some lettering.

The plant buildings are mostly connected and arranged linearly parallel to the railroad tracks. The older buildings formerly had docks and openings to the tracks; however, today the north elevations are mostly blank and little activity occurs there. The front of the complex faces south toward Pioneer Road where the truck docks and scales are located. The plant consists of three contributing buildings: a mill (1945), the retail store (circa 1931), and the boiler (circa 1954). The three round metal grain bins at the east end of the complex are contributing structures (built 1945 to 1950). The complex includes six out-of-period buildings: three warehouses (1969, 1974 and circa 1970), a mill (1967), the mill warehouse (1967) and a truck shop (circa 1960). Several of these buildings were constructed after a fire in March 1967 destroyed the center section of the plant complex. Despite the presence of several non-contributing buildings, the historic buildings are in good condition and represent an important era in the history of Draper's economy.



PERRY & AGNES
WADSWORTH FITZGERALD HOUSE
1160 E. 12400 S.

Perry Fitzgerald was born in 1815 in Pennsylvania, and was of Scottish-Irish descent. Brigham Young selected him as one of 143 explorers and pathfinders; he was in the first company of Mormon pioneers to journey westward, arriving in the Salt Lake Valley on July 24, 1847.



Perry's first wife, Mary Ann Casot, died in April 1851 and soon thereafter Perry moved to Draper. He then married Ann Wilson, with whom he had two daughters. In March 1853 he married another wife, Agnes Wadsworth. Agnes bore thirteen children between 1854 and 1879; remarkably for the time period, all lived to maturity, married, and had children of their own. Agnes was considered by some in the community to have healing powers, as her children survived several epidemics. She was often called upon to care for others who were ill.

Perry built a small three room log house on the bank of the main creek, but a flood in the mid-1860s prompted Perry to build a new home on higher ground. This house, built sometime between 1865 and 1870, has a granite rubble foundation and is one of the oldest fired brick houses in the south end of the Salt Lake Valley.

The house is a one-story brick crosswing, classically styled with Victorian Eclectic details. A small rear addition (c. 1915) is part of an original root cellar. Some architectural elements, such as the segmental arched windows and Eastlake-style trim, place the house to the 1870's date. Concrete porches on the north and west side of the house were built c. 1915. Inside, the nine-foot ceilings have not been lowered and the faux oak finish (locally called Mormon oak) on the baseboards and window casings is original.

PERRY FITZGERALD CABIN

1160 E. 12400 S.



Built with logs from the canyon east of Draper, this cabin has two rooms on the main floor with a second story and a fire pit. The cabin itself is considered an important and somewhat unusual example of vernacular (local style) log construction. Originally measuring 16x32 feet, the cabin features a log truss roof system which is of particular significance. The construction uses saddle notching—a combination of top, bottom or both sides being notched—and stands 27 stacked logs high with an A-frame roof. The cabin was originally held together by wooden pegs (the holes are still visible), but the logs were eventually chinked with local clays and gravel. The chinking fills 3 1/2 to 4 inch gaps between the logs.

Perry built this cabin in 1851 along Willow Creek, but in the mid 1860s a storm flooded the area and the cabin was moved 246 meters north of its location. It was moved again around the late 1930s and placed 308 meters northwest of its original location, nearer to Pioneer Road. When the family moved to the brick home sometime between 1865 and 1870, the cabin served as an outbuilding for several uses.

The cabin was willed to the Fitzgerald descendants by Royal R. Fitzgerald. Later it was given to the Draper Historical Society in the early 1980s. Eventually it was carefully dismantled and reassembled circa 1990 in the southwest corner of the Draper Park. In 2009 the cabin was repaired and moved intact to its present location and presented to the public in a ribbon cutting ceremony on May 12, 2012.

THE DAY BARN

Approx. 1164 E. 12400 S.

The Day Barn is named after the descendants of Henry Eastman Day who homesteaded 120 acres in Draper in the 1850s.



Henry's son, Elias, took up dairy farming in 1922 and built the long, low barn with its shiplap siding and many windows. When the Great Depression of the 1930s hit, the farm struggled; eventually Elias' son, Harmon, with his wife Phoebe and their 10 children, created a successful enterprise building up a herd of registered Holstein cattle and growing alfalfa, barley, oats, corn, wheat, and sugar beets.

After Harmon died in 1965 his sons Jack and Henry continued the farm. The brothers were honored as "Holstein Breeders of the Year" at the 1987 Utah Dairy Convention. After Jack passed away, Henry continued to run the dairy at the Draper site until 2005, when he moved operations to Payson and later sold the Draper farm space to developers. It was the last operating dairy farm in the Salt Lake Valley.

Members of the Draper Historic Preservation Commission bought the barn at auction for \$900. Draper City offered land for relocation, and with the generous financial support of many donors the barn was lifted off its foundation in May 2010 and rolled up city streets to its new home in the city park on Pioneer Road.

Preservation Commission members LaRayne Day and Tod Wadsworth took extreme effort to renovate the barn, contributing time and resources and raising in-kind and cash contributions. Tod designed the rich wood and metal interior. Several months after the restoration's completion in May 2012, the Commission transferred ownership of the barn to Draper City. The Utah Heritage Foundation presented an award to Draper City and the commission for the adaptive reuse of this historic agricultural building.

JOSHUA TERRY HOME

1229 E. 12400 S.

Joshua Terry was born in what is now Ontario, Canada in 1825. He and Levi Savage were the first to set foot in the Draper area in 1847. He was a mountain man, scout, and Indian interpreter for Presidents Brigham Young and John Taylor of the LDS church. He



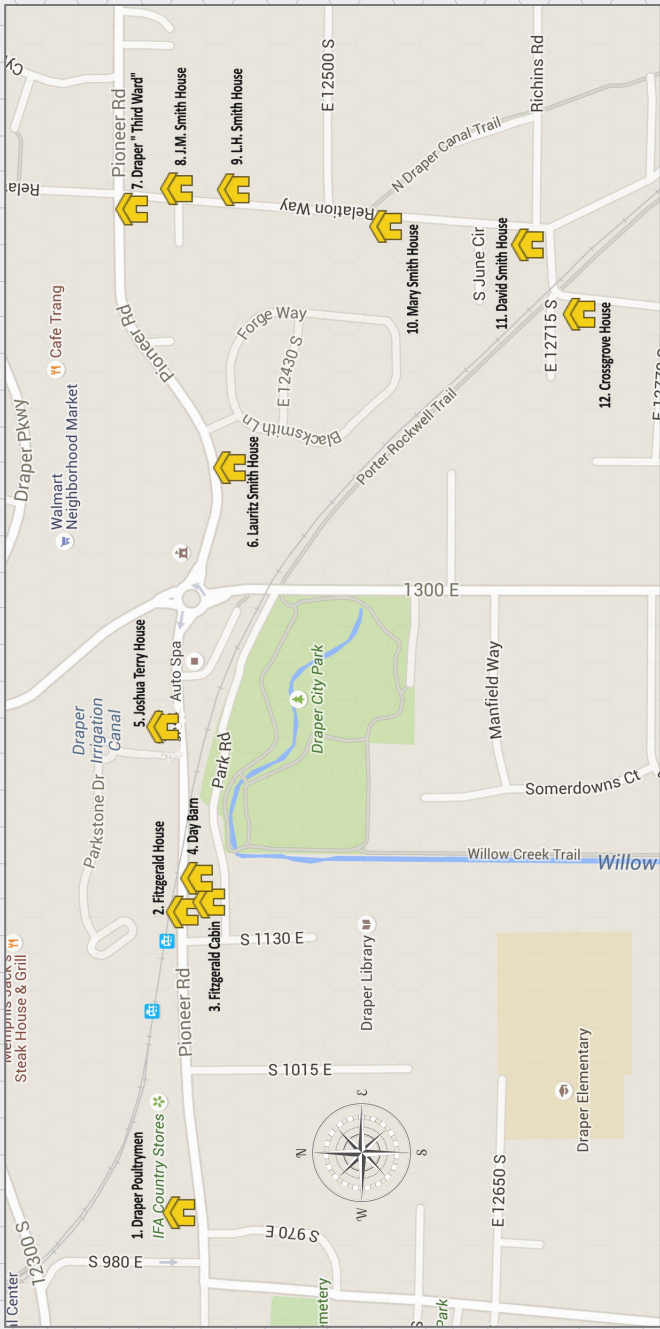
was also a good and trusted friend of Jim Bridger.

Joshua had two Native American wives. His second wife, Ann Greasewood, bore two children including George Terry, who became Chief of the Shoshone nation. Ann died shortly after she and Joshua moved to Draper in 1856. Later, Joshua married Mary Emma Reid Johnson; they had fourteen children together.

In the 1850s Zemira Draper and his brother, William, built an adobe home near this site. The home was purchased in 1861 by Joshua who around 1878 built this two-story pre-Victorian, soft-fired brick house on the site. Joshua set aside part of his land to become the present-day Draper Park located south of the house.

Joshua served and lived nine years among the Native Americans, spent many years as trustee of the Draper School, 11 years as justice of the peace, and was President of the Draper Irrigation Company. He lost six children in an 11 month period. He lived to be 90 years old.

Fourteen years after Joshua's death, the house came into the possession of C.H. and Ethel Carlquist with 8 of their 9 children. By the mid-1980s the Carlquist children had sold the property. Eventually, the house was sold to Mark and Loraine Sundquist who in July 1995 converted the structure into the first bed-and-breakfast business in Draper. Today, the Sweet Briar Hollow gift shop operates out of this historic house.



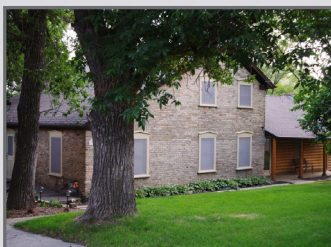
Walking Tour
MAP

LAURITZ SMITH HOUSE

1350 E. 12400 S.

For a brief history of Lauritz and his wives, refer to the heading Mary Smith Home.

When Lauritz and his first wife, Mary, arrived in Draper from Denmark in 1855, they built a log house at about 12600



S. and 1500 E. It has since been demolished, but according to Smith descendants, the structure was a one-story house constructed of horizontal log timbering. Lauritz and Mary had four children in this first house, but as Lauritz's business flourished they replaced the log home with a new brick house around 1864 or 1865.

The Lauritz Smith house is architecturally important as it represents a rare example of the New England "Saltbox" house in Utah. It is basically a two-story central-hall house with a rear outshut containing two additional rooms. The rafters supporting this rear roof are spliced so as to form a continuous straight line from the top of the ridge to the lower end of the rear wall. The windows and doors are extremely plain and unadorned by stylistic trappings. The brick work is "common bond" and is three courses thick—the exterior and interior courses are fired brick with an inner coursing of adobe. The house was likely one of the first fired brick dwellings erected in the Salt Lake Valley.

Rayola Smith Barnes, a descendant of Lauritz Smith, related how Orrin Porter Rockwell would occasionally visit the home to have his horses shod by Lauritz. While waiting for the work to be done, Lauritz's second wife, Hannah, would cook a pot of beans for Porter and wash and comb his long hair. Porter was a frequent visitor to the homes of many of Draper's early residents.

"DRAPER THIRD WARD" 12358 S. 1565 E.

Antone and Iona Nelson owned and operated the East Draper Cash Grocery and Sinclair station out of this quaint building, which was also the Nelson's personal residence.



Around 1939, part of the building was turned into a bar, the first ever in Draper. The east living room was also used for wedding receptions. Allen

Ross Ballard and Alice Mae Sadler (who worked for Iona in the store), who built the Iceberg Drive Inn in 1960 in front of their home at 673 E. 12300 S., held their wedding reception here in August, 1940.

Back when Draper had only two LDS church wards in the town, the bar offered an alternative for Sunday socializing and was affectionately dubbed the "Third Ward." Coinciding with the opening of the bar was the announced plan by the Salt Lake Metropolitan Water District to construct the Draper-Alpine Tunnel. This tunnel would bring water from the Deer Creek Reservoir to the mouth of Little Cottonwood Canyon where the District would build a water treatment plant for future culinary water needs. Early in 1940 construction began on the tunnel and with it an influx of workers arrived in Draper, many boarding with families in Draper. The demand for a bar was soon evident.

As time went on, Iona turned the bar over to Art Fletcher to run. The residence has since changed hands many times. If only walls could talk, for this charming home certainly has many colorful stories to tell.

JOSEPH M. & CELESTIA SMITH HOUSE

12357 S. 1565 E.

Joseph Michael Smith, born Feb. 1, 1856, was the oldest son of Lauritz and Mary Mikkelson Smith. His parents were of Danish descent and converts to the Mormon church, settling in Draper in 1854.



As the oldest son, Joseph was often kept out of school to help his father in the blacksmith shop and on the farm. Joseph played baseball on a Draper team called the Red Sox. Their team was never defeated except by one Salt Lake City team whose pitcher was Heber J. Grant, later to become President of the Mormon Church.

At the age of 23, Joseph married Celestia Ann Brown, daughter of Joseph Gurnsey Brown and Esther Brown. They established their home here on Relation Street, where Celestia gave birth to 14 children. At one time Joseph operated a molasses mill, raising and bottling cane products. He was part owner of a sawmill, worked as a blacksmith, helped build canals, constructed rock-lined ditches, and split granite rock for the Salt Lake Temple.

Records state that the first part of the house was built in 1878, while other accounts put the date at 1879. The house is architecturally significant in 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, but 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.

LAURITZ HEBER SMITH HOUSE

12423 S. 1565 E.

Lauritz Heber Smith (better known as “Laury”) was born on July 6, 1858 in Draper, the son of Danish immigrants who reached Utah in 1854. Lauritz married Emma Wright Shipley in 1883, with whom he had ten children.



As a director of the Draper Irrigation Company, Laury was part of a decision in 1893 to build a reservoir in the head of Dry Creek Canyon (later Bell’s Canyon). He built a molasses mill and a blacksmith shop. For two years he worked at the quarry in Little Cottonwood Canyon cutting granite blocks for the Salt Lake Temple. He shared in the ownership of a sawmill and rock quarry and was superintendent of the East Jordan Canal.

Laury and Emma’s built this house in several phases between 1884 and 1947. Its construction mimics that of Laury’s older brother Joseph’s home, located to the north at 12357 S. It is a two-story brick Victorian Eclectic residence with four one-story additions. The two-story brick wing at the south end is the oldest portion, built between 1884 and 1889. It features Victorian and Italianate details. Just north of this is a one-story brick cross wing, built around 1892, which features a Victorian-style porch. A large one-story kitchen addition behind the north wing was built c. 1907. East of the south wing is an enclosed porch, added c. 1920. The final phase was a one-story addition of brick, built in 1947. The property also includes two contributing outbuildings. One is a c. 1885 stone granary (with an attached frame lean-to), and the other a 1952 cinder-block garage.

Behind the home, a pond fed by a spring and surrounded by trees was used for baptisms until the Draper Ward meetinghouse was built in 1903. The baptisms were held on the shallow (west) side in August, when the water was not so cold.

MARY SMITH HOUSE

12544 S. 1565 E.

Lauritz Smith was born in Hjorring, Denmark on October 5, 1830. A blacksmith by trade, he became



a member of the Mormon Church in 1851. To avoid military duty and to join church members in Utah, he left on a ship for America in 1854. During the voyage he married Maren (Mary) Kirstine Mikkelsen,

a woman three years his senior from Bollenmark, Denmark; together, they would have five children.

Lauritz and Mary arrived in Salt Lake City on October 5, 1854 on his 24th birthday. Brigham Young called Lauritz and Mary to go to Draper, where a blacksmith was needed. They were the first Scandinavians to settle in Draper, and Lauritz was Draper's first blacksmith. In *The Founding of Utah*, Levi Edgar Young wrote: "Lauritz Smith soon had the reputation of being the best plow maker in the valley. Farmers came a long distance to have 'Blacksmith Smith' convert their gun barrels and pistols into plowshares and ox shoes."

Following the counsel of Church authorities and with the full approval of Mary, Lauritz married a second wife, Johanne Kirstine Jensen (known as Hannah), in 1867. A native of Sandberg, Denmark, she was just shy of 16 years old at the time of the marriage and went on to bear 12 children.

Around 1883, Mary moved from the family residence at 1350 E. 12400 S. to what is now known as the Mary Smith House. This structure is historically significant as one of the few remaining houses in Draper built to accommodate a polygamous family and the only known house in the community built specifically to comply with the 1882 Edmunds Act which outlawed

“cohabitation”—one man sharing his house with multiple wives. The house was likely built to protect Lauritz from prosecution. Hannah remained in the family home, about a quarter mile away.

Built c.1883, the Mary Smith House is a one-story brick cross-wing with modest Victorian details. A rear brick addition was added soon after the original construction. The house has intersecting gable roofs, brick exterior walls, and a granite foundation. The porch that extends across the front wing was probably built in the early to mid-1900s. The bricks are laid in common bond, with every seventh course being headers. The hooded brick arches over the windows are the only decorative feature of note on the house.

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DAVID J. & EMMA H. SMITH HOUSE 12660 S. 1565 E.

David J. Smith was born on April 1, 1873, the 2nd son of Lauritz and Hannah J. Smith. Emma Hanson Smith was born on January 3, 1875, in West Jordan, later Midvale, Utah. David and Emma were married



July 28, 1897 in Draper and were the parents of 7 children. David was primarily a sheep shearer by trade; his work frequently took him into several surrounding states, which required him to be away from his family for several months each year.

Sources state that David and Emma’s house was built around 1899 by David and his brothers. The walls of the house are formed from adobe with an exterior construction of bricks. The brickwork was completed by a local bricklayer named Charley Jones. The house consisted of a large kitchen which served as a living room and dining room, along with two bedrooms, a clothes closet, and a pantry.

CROSSGROVE HOUSE

12736 S. Boulter St. (1480 E.)



James A. Bayard Crossgrove with his wife, Martha Ellen, moved to Utah from Delaware in 1857 and eventually settled in Draper in 1873. James was a stone mason. He started a brickyard and sold bricks for many homes in the community.

They purchased twelve acres of land with a three room log cabin and cellar for \$23.00; this cabin was razed after the existing house was built around 1885.

With the help of neighbor John Boulter, James constructed a “cracker box” house, so named for its series of rooms designed in the same size with the same number of windows. The Victorian-era house is classically symmetrical with a nearly full-width neo-classical front porch. In 1910, a one-story brick wing was added to the rear, giving the house an L-shaped floor plan. The front porch and two enclosed porches were added in 1930; one was demolished when an attached garage was added to the rear in the 1960s. A main floor furnace room was added to the north side of the house in 1945. The furnace room and garage were covered with white aluminum siding in the 1980s.

The walls of the house were lined with adobe and faced with a fired brick (from James's brickyard) making it three bricks thick. The brick was painted white around the time the one-story rear addition was added (circa 1910). The circa 1930 front porch features four tapered box columns and two engaged columns that are stylistically neo-classical. The porch originally had a wood balustrade that was replaced with wrought-iron, circa 1982. On the upper level, the center bay was originally a door to the balcony. The opening was filled with brick and glass block in 1958.

The Crossgrove house is locally significant for its association with the development of Draper in the late 19th and first half of the 20th centuries. Three generations of the Crossgrove families lived there through the most important decades of Draper development.

Special thanks to Todd Shoemaker and the Draper Historical Society

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SUPPORT

The activity that is the subject of this brochure has been financed in part with Federal funds from the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, and administered by the State Historic Preservation Office of Utah. The contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Department of the Interior or the Utah State Historic Preservation Office, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Department of the Interior or the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

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