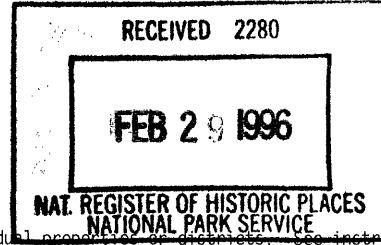


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Whitaker, Thomas and Elizabeth Mills, House
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 168 North Main Street N/A not for publication
city or town Centerville N/A vicinity
state Utah code UT county Davis code 011 zip code 84014

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, 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. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

W. S. Mat 2/23/96
Signature of certifying official/Title 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 for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. 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:)

Edson R. Beall 3/28/96
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Entered in the
National Register

Whitaker, Thomas and Elizabeth Mills, House
Name of Property

Centerville, Davis County, Utah
City, County, and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

SOCIAL: meeting hall
RECREATION AND CULTURE: museum

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls STONE, Sandstone, BRICK, CONCRETE
roof ASPHALT
other _____

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Whitaker, Thomas and Elizabeth Mills, House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

Narrative Description

The Thomas and Elizabeth Mills Whitaker house is a west-facing one-and-one-half story stone house, built c.1862-66, with a c.1910 addition on the north side and a series of substantial additions on the east side dating from c.1880-1960. The varied roof line and floor plan of the current structure indicates that there were probably four major phases of additions. (See attached plan drawing that shows phases of construction.) A first addition appears to have been built c.1880 onto the east center portion of the original stone structure, forming an ell.¹ The apparent second phase, c.1910, includes a brick structure built onto the north side of the original stone house and on the north side of the ell. A third phase consists of wood frame additions on the northeast end of the brick addition, c.1950s. The concrete block addition that forms the southeast corner of the entire structure's footprint, was probably added during the 1960s. While the additions are substantial, the original house and historic portions of the building are the predominant features of the structure and it maintains its historic qualities on its principal elevation that make it a significant building in Centerville.

The house faces west on heavily trafficked Main Street in Centerville, Utah, which also served as the main highway through the area until the interstate freeway was constructed. The house was once part of the Whitakers' farm, orchard, and nursery business, and although it has been encroached upon by low-density commercial establishments and suburban development, the vacant, over-grown fields adjacent to the north and the east help impart a sense of its once-rural surroundings. The original stone house incorporates Federal stylistic features such as a symmetrical principal facade, side gables, moderate-pitched roof, wood lintels above the windows, plain, unornamented entablature, and simple detailing. It appears that the house was remodeled with Colonial Revival details such as the fanlight over the front door and clear leaded glass window in the side elevation. Also English Cottage detailing was implemented both inside and out by c.1930s, described below.

STONE HOUSE (c.1862-66)

The stone of the original house was probably gathered from dry creek beds and rocky benchlands around Centerville and Farmington and is laid in a random ashlar pattern with beaded joints that are somewhat eroded. Sandstone quoins define the southwest and northwest corners (the street elevation). The foundation is stone; the roof is asphalt shingle. The windows are one-over-one, wood double hung, with the exception of the leaded glass casement window on the upper story of the south wall. (This window appears to be contemporary with the Period Revival interior remodeling undertaken in the 1920s or 1930s. However the opening appears to be from the original construction.) The windows have wood lintels and sills. The eaveline on the west facade is broken by two gabled dormers that appear to be original to the house. The front entrance appears to have been altered with the 1920s or 1930s alterations, evident by the lintel seen behind

¹ This portion of the current structure is difficult to separate from the later additions. Therefore the description of this portion of the building is limited.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Whitaker, Thomas and Elizabeth Mills, House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

the existing gabled entrance porch. The height of this lintel indicates that the original entrance included a transom; the entrance now includes a leaded glass fan light surrounded by a gable overhang. An interior stone chimney is located on the north end wall. A chimney on the south end wall was removed, probably when the asphalt shingle roof was installed.

BRICK ADDITION (c.1910)

The fired brick portion of the structure might have been constructed in two parts. One addition extends to the north of the stone house and is approximately one-third the width of the stone house. It is also one-and-one-half stories with a ridgeline that is parallel to and approximately two feet lower than the roof of the original house. The west slope of the roof is the same pitch as the stone house, but the east slope is shallower and extends farther to the east. Double-hung wooden windows are located on the north wall.

The most distinctive feature of this part of the building is the outline of a one-story sandstone arch on the west (front) wall. Physical evidence suggests that because this arch would have accommodated the width of one car and because the double gate within the wrought iron fence at the sidewalk is aligned with this arch, that it was probably originally a porte-cochere and/or garage. The side and rear walls are brick, the space below the arch has modern, horizontal windows, the same width as the arch, and below the windows the wall has been filled in with the same concrete block used for the garage. This indicates that after this space could have been used as an open porte-cochere, it was enclosed by brick walls, a room above was constructed, and the porte-cochere became a garage. It was entirely enclosed and became an additional room in the house when the two-car garage was built c.1960s. The space is now accessed by a door on the east wall or through a narrow hallway from the kitchen.

The second part of the addition is on the northeast of the stone structure. Currently it accommodates the kitchen. This one-story addition contains two metal sliding windows, a later modification. Its roofline is lower and perpendicular to the stone house and it has a brick chimney with corbelling.

FRAME ADDITION (c.1950)

Wood framed additions with shed roofs are located behind the one-story brick addition at the northeast corner. One has wide clapboards and two one-over-one fixed windows. A small portion of the south wall of this room still exists and is seen from inside the concrete block garage. The second frame addition is the room on the easternmost side of the house and was a one-story sun porch.² It has vertical wood siding and a band of horizontal window openings covered with plastic sheeting extending the length of the north and east walls and an entrance door in the north end.

² Reportedly built by the Federicksons sometime prior to 1974 when the house was sold to the Wrights. Deseret News, Lakeside Edition, August 10, 1993.

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Whitaker, Thomas and Elizabeth Mills, House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

CONCRETE BLOCK ADDITION (c.1960)

The one-story concrete block addition consists of a room beginning at the southeast corner of the stone house. It extends about six feet to the south and has an entrance on the west wall. It has a concrete foundation and there are two metal windows on the south wall. To the east of this is a two-car garage that jogs out approximately four feet and has its garage doors facing south. This portion of the building has a flat roof.

INTERIOR

Nothing of the c.1862-6 interior remains and the additions and remodelings make an interpretation of the original floor plan difficult. The plan of the original house could have been either a hall-parlor or central-passage plan. Although the remodeling of the 1920s or 30s substantially altered the placement of the walls and stairway, the work was well-executed and the changes are of the historic period, and the alterations do not detract from the qualities of the home. This remodeling was done in a Period Revival (English cottage) style as characterized by coved ceilings, a tiled fireplace, the leaded glass windows above the entrance door and in one of the bedrooms on the second story, the mottled plaster finish, and the heavy wooden door with one-by-four horizontal bracing that leads from the stair landing to a hallway. The kitchen was remodelled in the 1960s,³ and the rooms on the south side of the hall were probably decorated in the 1970s.

OUTBUILDING (c.1910)

There is one contributing outbuilding associated with the property: a front gabled frame shed, about 12' by 18'. It is located behind the house on the northeast side with a single doorway on the south facade. Its small size and placement suggest that it would have served for storage.

LANDSCAPING

Several mature trees are placed randomly on the north, south and west sides of the house. Off of the kitchen, to the north, are brick pavers for a small patio; north of this is an enclosed yard. Fencing materials include chain link on the north and east borders, a wooden fence along the south property line, and a wrought iron fence extending almost the entire length of the west property line -- the latter being a significant feature on the site. The wrought iron fence contains the word "Buckeye" in each of the crests and was manufactured by Mast Foes & Company, Springfield, Ohio. It also has a gate that aligns with the "carport" addition on the north side of the original house.

Although modifications to the Whitaker house have occurred over time primarily through additions, they are placed in such a way that the original stone house is readily perceived. Also, most of these additions were constructed during the historic period. The structure maintains its integrity in terms of materials and workmanship. The location is intact, and much of the surrounding property consists of vacant fields.

___ See continuation sheet

³ Remodelled by the Fredericksons. Deseret News, Lakeside Edition, August 10, 1993.

Whitaker, Thomas and Elizabeth Mills, House
Name of Property

Centerville, Davis County, Utah
City, County, and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" on one or more lines for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" on all that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

c.1862-66

Significant Dates

c.1862-66

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Charles Duncan and Sons (builders)

Architect - Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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

Name of repository:

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Whitaker, Thomas and Elizabeth Mills, House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Thomas and Elizabeth Mills Whitaker house, built c.1862-66, is significant as a well-preserved example of the early stone vernacular architecture of Centerville, and as one of only eleven stone houses built in the 1860s. Stone houses in Utah were built in those locales where stone and masonry skills were available, primarily during the period from the 1860s to the 1880s. That period coincided with the second phase of construction technology in Utah, characterized by the emergence of skilled masons and carpenters who could construct larger, more permanent and more attractive buildings.⁴ The first phase, which began with the arrival of the Mormon pioneers in 1847, produced houses which were usually constructed by the owners themselves of readily available materials, such as logs, adobe bricks, and field stone. These houses were usually intended as only temporary or subsistence-level structures to be used only until the settlers were able to establish a dependable livelihood and could afford to construct larger and more permanent homes. The emergence of stone houses not only represents the growing prosperity of the people who had them built, but also demarcates the early phase from the later phase that began in the 1880s with the availability and extensive use of fired brick and the influence of nationally popular architectural styles and construction methods on the local building industry.⁵ The Whitaker house is typical of many of the stone houses built at that time both in Centerville and throughout the state with its symmetrical facade, rectangular shape, gable end chimney, and lack of ornamentation. It was probably built by Charles Duncan and his sons, the primary stone masons in the Centerville area. Most, if not all, of the approximately two dozen remaining stone houses in Centerville have been altered, some significantly, and although this house has undergone some alterations, it retains most of its original integrity.

Centerville is located at the base of the Wasatch Mountains approximately twelve miles north of Salt Lake City and consists of a small strip of land two miles wide and three and three-tenths miles long. The place was named Centerville because it was literally centered between Farmington and Bountiful. Mormon pioneers were the first settlers in the Centerville area beginning in 1848, one year after their arrival in Utah. Primarily farmers and herdsmen, the early settlers found the location suitable due to its good soil and the availability of water from several mountain streams. Their earliest homes were temporary log structures made from trees cut in the nearby canyons, but as the settlement became more established and permanent, adobe houses were constructed. Stone was used in the construction of some of the early structures, but it was not until the 1860s that it became a popular and important building material in Centerville and neighboring communities. Located along the base of the Wasatch Mountains, the towns of Farmington,

⁴ Pitman, Leon Sidney. "A Survey of Nineteenth-Century Folk Housing in the Mormon Culture Region," Ph.D dissertation, Louisiana State University, 1973, p. 91.

⁵ Ibid, p. 108.

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Section No. 8 Page 5

Whitaker, Thomas and Elizabeth Mills, House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

Centerville, and Bountiful all used stone extensively in the construction of houses, mills, granaries, fences, and culverts. Stone was obtained from dry creek beds and the rock benchland. The stone houses built during the period from the 1860s through the 1880s were some of the largest and most permanent homes built in Centerville. Few of the log or adobe houses have survived, and only about two dozen stone buildings remain, most of which are located on the blocks of the old section of the city.

Thomas and Elizabeth Whitaker settled in Centerville just after they were married in 1858. They first lived in a one-room log cabin for approximately one-and-a-half years before Thomas began work on an adobe brick house. After living there for four years, during which time three children were born, Thomas began building a stone addition to accommodate the quickly growing family. The roof of the house was damaged, however, by a storm, and they began building a new house farther west and closer to the road, where Elizabeth had wanted the house to be all along.⁶

According to Elizabeth's biography, Charles Duncan and his sons were hired to construct this house about 1862. The house took approximately four years to build, and Thomas did the carpentry work.⁷ Most of the stone houses constructed in Centerville during the 1860s and 1870s are attributed to the Duncan family, who also built stone culverts, bridges and outbuildings. Charles Duncan was born in Dysart, Fifeshire, Scotland in 1823 and learned his stone cutting and masonry skills working in that country. After converting to Mormonism he and his family emigrated to the United States and arrived in Utah in 1853. He farmed an eleven-acre parcel of land but as his masonry skills became more appreciated he devoted more time to his construction business. He worked on the Salt Lake Temple for many years, and as local history states, he used granite left over from the temple construction for the quoins seen on many of his Centerville houses.⁸ The quoins on the Whitaker house however are sandstone chosen by Elizabeth who reportedly saved money from the sale of eggs to pay for the extra expense.⁹

Thomas Whitaker was born in Rotherhithe, Surrey, England, in 1816. After being at sea for four years, he lived on the island of Tahiti and in 1837 married a woman named Tuana. She died of smallpox, however, soon after their marriage. While there, Thomas became guardian to the daughter, Annie, of a friend who also died of smallpox; eventually Annie lived with the Whitakers in

⁶ Miles, Nora Whitaker Barber. The Biography of Elizabeth Mills Oakden Whitaker. Published by the author, 1986, pp. 235-235.

⁷ Ibid, p. 235.

⁸ Smoot, Mary Ellen Wood and Marilyn Fullmer Sheriff. The City In-Between. Bountiful, Utah: authors, 1974), p. 207.

⁹ Information provided by Karla Uffens, Centerville Historic Preservation Commission, on file at Utah SHPO.

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Whitaker, Thomas and Elizabeth Mills, House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

Centerville beginning at about age 12.¹⁰ After losing his wife, Thomas moved on to New Zealand, where he married again -- this time to the owner of a boarding house and saloon in San Francisco, Mary Ann Church. Upon returning to San Francisco with her he became acquainted with and converted to Mormonism. Mary Ann was uninterested in her husband's new religion and went back to New Zealand. Thomas settled in Utah, was one of the early carpenters in Centerville, and also worked at farming.¹¹ Thomas was also a pioneer nurseryman in Centerville.¹²

Twenty-three years younger than Thomas, Elizabeth was born in 1839 on the Isle of Man, England. Her family converted to Mormonism about 1846 and sailed from Liverpool to New Orleans, eventually making their way to Nauvoo, Illinois, which was headquarters of the Mormon church at that time. Her father, John Mills, was a silver and tinsmith, and he was put to work making the pewter ornamentation for the L.D.S. temple at Nauvoo.¹³ After being forced to flee Nauvoo they made their way to Council Bluffs, where they made arrangements to travel to Utah with Captain Wilkie's company, arriving in the Salt Lake Valley in 1852.¹⁴ She married William Oakden in 1855 but he drowned several months later in the Jordan River. Elizabeth took her infant son, William, and worked near Salt Lake for a family in which the husband had gone to England on a two-year Mormon mission. Eventually she moved into her uncle William's household and it was here that she met Thomas. Elizabeth and Thomas were married by Brigham Young, LDS church leader, on March 17, 1858. In 1875, the Relief Society voted to sustain Elizabeth Whitaker with their means and influence to start a milliner business for the Society.¹⁵

After bringing mulberry clippings from California to Utah in 1856, Thomas reportedly sent to England for silkworm eggs. The Whitakers are believed to have been the first family in Utah to raise silkworms. They raised the silkworms, spun the silk, and Elizabeth made a scarf necktie for Brigham Young,¹⁶ as reported in the *Deseret News* dated June 11, 1862:

¹⁰ Miles, pp. 205-206.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Smooth and Sheriff, p. 34.

¹³ Miles, p.182.

¹⁴ Ibid, p. 226.

¹⁵ Smooth and Sheriff, p. 31, p. 113.

¹⁶ Carter, Kate B. Our Pioneer Heritage, Volume Six. Salt Lake City: Daughters of Utah Pioneers, 1963, pp.9-11.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 7

Whitaker, Thomas and Elizabeth Mills, House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

A fine specimen of silk was presented to us a few days since by Mr. Whitaker, of Centerville, the production of his stock of silk worms, which are represented as doing as well as any were ever known to in silk producing countries.¹⁷

Brigham Young was so enthusiastic that he encouraged silk production through the Relief Society, the women's organization of the L.D.S. church and one of his wives, Zina Young, established the Deseret Silk Association in 1875 to promote silk manufacturing.¹⁸ In many accounts of pioneer women, however, it was not a popular endeavor and it died out by the turn of the century.

In 1869, after eleven years of marriage and six children, Thomas took another wife, Hannah Waddoups, in keeping with the Mormon polygamous practices of the time. This was a devastating blow to Elizabeth, as she had always abhorred polygamy and had exacted a promise from her husband when they married that he would not take more wives. Hannah moved into the Whitaker household, living with Elizabeth for about three years before Thomas built a house for Hannah two blocks east of the stone house.¹⁹ Hannah and Thomas had eight children and Elizabeth had six more by him. With the added financial strain of a second household, Elizabeth had to work more to bring in cash. She did an assortment of things, mainly nursing the sick, helping women through and after childbirth, and weaving carpets.²⁰ Thomas moved to Ogden, where he found more carpentry work. He died on April 28, 1886, after collapsing on Main Street in Salt Lake because of a hernia. Elizabeth lived for over fifty more years.

Thomas Whitaker deeded the property to his wife Elizabeth in 1885, who left it to one of their sons, Joseph James Whitaker. According to oral tradition, he and his wife, Florence, and their adopted daughter lived in the home prior to Elizabeth's death (June 7, 1937), with Elizabeth living in a small house to the east and north of the original home (no longer standing).²¹ It is also believed that c.1910 he added the brick portions of the structure to the east and north sides of the stone house.

Joseph James Whitaker (1869-1954), their sixth child, acquired the house after the death of Elizabeth. He was a lawyer, having graduated from Cornell University School of Law and serving as a judge in Salt Lake as Salt Lake County assistant attorney. He and Florence Mosher were

¹⁷ *Deseret News*, June 11, 1862.

¹⁸ Poll, Richard D., et al. Utah's History. Logan, Utah: Utah State University Press, 1989, p. 343.

¹⁹ Miles, pp. 250-258.

²⁰ "Rock Home Both Stately and Old," Lakeside edition of the Deseret News, August 10, 1993.

²¹ An account by a former owner, Lyle Wright, states that Elizabeth lived in a small home, no longer standing, located northeast of the house after her son, Joseph, inherited it.

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Whitaker, Thomas and Elizabeth Mills, House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

married in 1906 and lived in this house until Florence died in 1943. Joseph sold the house in 1944 and died at age 84 on March 2, 1954.²² Subsequent owners include Henry and Mary Baddley (1944-1954), Arthur Frederickson, an accountant for Union Pacific,²³ and his wife Grace (1954-1979); and Lyle and Helen Wright (1979-94). The City of Centerville purchased the house to be used for the Centerville Historic Preservation Commission and as a museum.

ARCHITECTURE:

In many respects -- symmetrical facade, rectangular massing, overall simplicity -- the Whitaker house is similar to the remaining two dozen or so stone structures in Centerville. As a whole, they depict a period of construction (1860 to approximately 1880) that falls between initial Mormon settlement and the late 1880s when fired brick became available and nationally popular architectural styles began to influence local construction. The field stone at the base of the Wasatch Mountains to the east was used for houses, mills, granaries, fences and culverts in Centerville and the neighboring communities of Farmington and Bountiful. Stone was also used as a foundation material for Victorian Eclectic style homes constructed from the 1880s to about 1905, and can also be seen on several 1920s-era period revival homes in Centerville.

The Classical stylistic elements of this house were popular in Utah between 1847-90 and carry over from eighteenth-century American Classicism. After the American Revolution, America was working to transform a collection of essentially local building traditions into a single national style based on a revival of Classical principles--geometrical composition and symmetrical balance. The Whitaker house employs the centrally placed door, rectangular facade, symmetrical fenestration pattern, flat-arched window heads, low-pitched gable roof of the simpler, and Georgian and Federal styles.²⁴

The other houses in Centerville that date from this period, are of stone construction, and are potentially eligible for, or listed on the National Register of Historic Places, include:

1. 521 E 100 North
2. 170 N 200 East, Ozias & Rachel Bennett Kilbourn House
3. 193 N 200 East
4. 271 S 200 East, Osmyn Merritt Deuel House (State Register)
5. 20 N 300 East, Thomas Tingey House (National Register)

²² Obituary, Salt Lake Tribune, March 3, 1954, p. 26.

²³ Obituary, Salt Lake Tribune, January 17, 1963, p. B-13.

²⁴ Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss. Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Graduate School of Architecture and Utah State Historical Society, 1991.

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Whitaker, Thomas and Elizabeth Mills, House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

6. 85 S 300 East, Young Men's Hall
7. 315 S 300 East, Brigham H. & Louisa Smith Roberts House
8. 87 E 300 South
9. 144 E 300 South, Nathan Bebe & Mary Ann Walton Cheney House
10. 252 N 400 East, William Capener House (National Register)
11. 445 N 400 East, Charles Duncan Estate (State Register)
12. 269 E Center Street
13. 129 N Main, William R. & Amelia Cherry Smith House (NR Eligible, Owner Objection)
14. 1020 N Main Street, William Henry Streeper House
15. 1644 N Main Street
16. 390 E Porter Lane (400 S), Melvin Harley Randall House (National Register)

Alterations include simple one-story, frame, ship-lap additions that have achieved historical significance in their own right (87 E. 300 S.); 1960s brick additions on the front facade (520 N. 400 E.); and 1980s "faux folk" wrap-around porches (803 N. 400 E.). Although these additions are somewhat different from those of the Whitaker house, they nevertheless share some of the visual characteristics that help to describe Centerville's growth.

The Whitaker house describes an important period of growth in Centerville. The original stone house shows the first firmly rooted, permanent phase of Centerville's beginnings. The significance of the Whitaker house lies in its architecture as a good example of Classically inspired stone structure built by locally renown skilled masons of locally gathered rock.

____ See continuation sheet

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Whitaker, Thomas and Elizabeth Mills, House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

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Artheru Frederickson, Salt Lake Tribune, January 17, 1963.

Elizabeth Whitaker, Salt Lake Tribune, June 9, 1937.

Elizabeth Whitaker, Davis County Clipper, June 11, 1937.

Joseph James Whitaker, Salt Lake Tribune, March 3, 1954.

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Whitaker, Thomas and Elizabeth Mills, House
Name of Property

Centerville, Davis County, Utah
City, County, and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 1.275 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/2 4/2/6/0/1/0 4/5/2/9/9/1/0
Zone Easting Northing

B / / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

C / / / / / / / / / / / /

D / / / / / / / / / / / /

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

ALL OF LOT 3, BLK 36, PLAT A, CONT. 0.74 ACRES. ALSO 1/2 OF LOT 4, BLK 36, PLAT A, CENT TS SUR. CONT. 0.295 ACRES. ALSO: PICK-UP FR UN-OPENED STREET; BEG AT THE NW COR OF LOT 3, BLK 36, PLAT A, CENTERVILLE TS SUR; TH 33 FT N ALG MAIN S TR; TH 318.78 FT E; TH 33 FT S; TH 318.78 FT W TO THE POB. CONT. 0.24 ACRES TO TAL 1.275 ACRES

___ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those that have been and continue to be associated with the building.

___ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Elizabeth Egleston and Utah SHPO Staff

organization _____ date November 1995

street & number 157 First Avenue, #16 telephone (801) 359-6818

city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84103

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- Continuation Sheets

- Maps: A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A Sketch map for historic districts and/or properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

- Photographs: Representative black and white photographs of the property.

- Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Property Owner

name Centerville City Corporation

street & number 250 North Main Street

telephone _____

city or town Centerville

state UT zip code 84014

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 11 Whitaker, Thomas and Elizabeth Mills, House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Whitaker, Thomas and Elizabeth Mills, House
2. Centerville, Davis County, Utah
3. Photographer: Elizabeth Egleston and Utah SHPO Staff
4. Date: August 1995
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

6. West elevation of building. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 2:

6. Southwest elevation of building. Camera facing northeast.

The following photographs are supplementary to provide views of the additions.

Photo No. 3:

6. North elevation of building. Camera facing south.

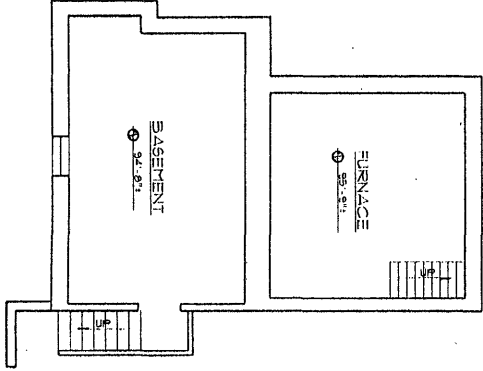
Photo No. 4:

6. Northeast elevation of building. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 5:

1. Outbuilding
6. Southeast elevation of outbuilding. Camera facing northwest.

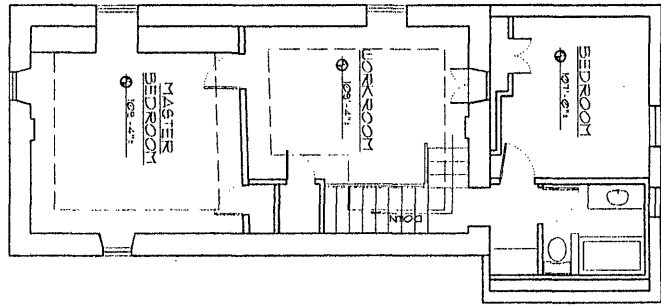
BASMENT PLAN



C
NO SCALE

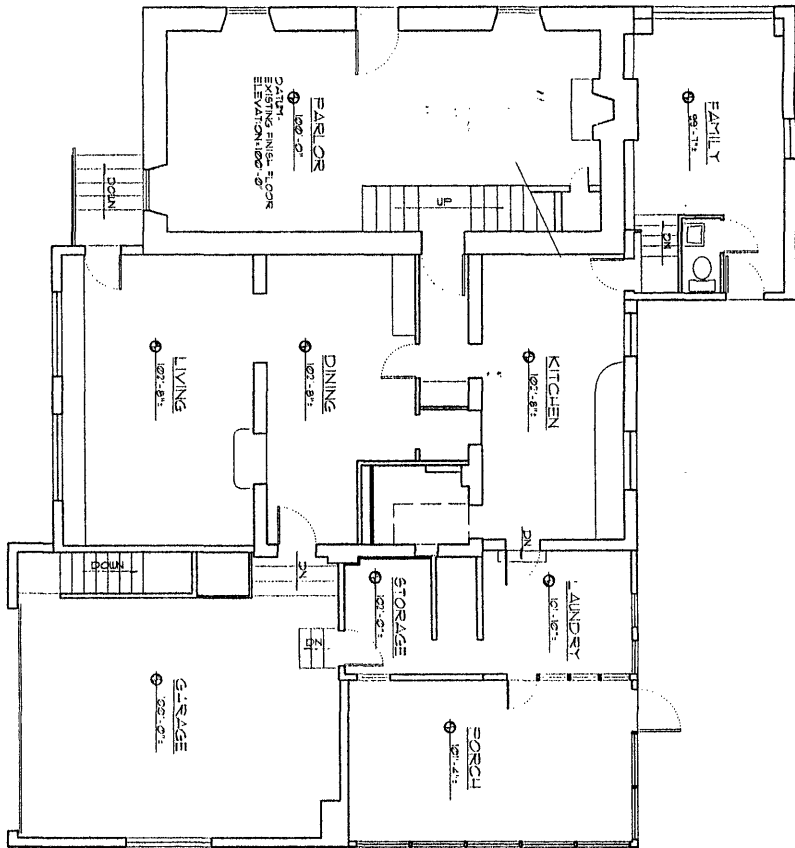
UPPER FLOOR PLAN

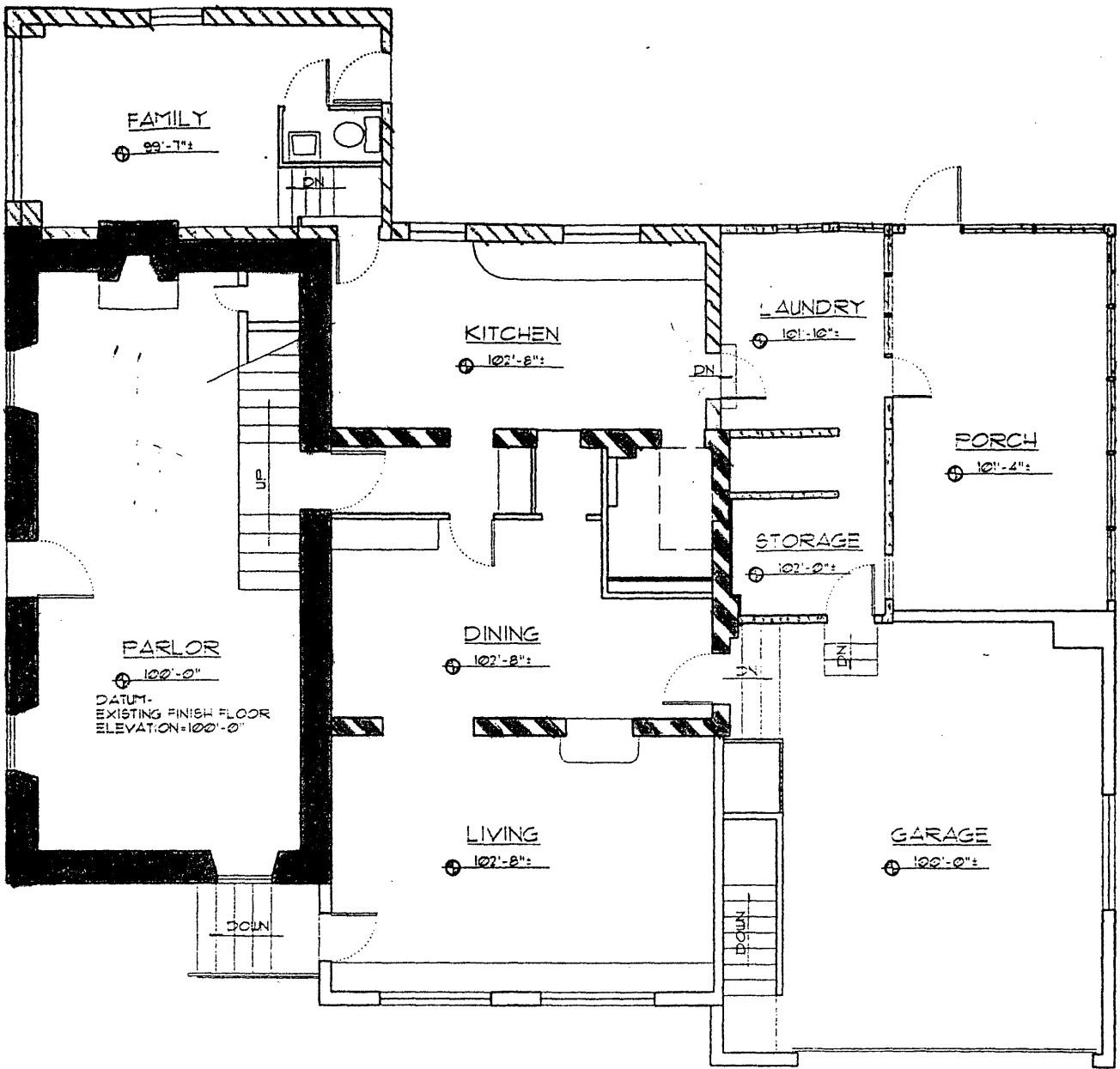
B
NO SCALE



MAIN FLOOR PLAN

A
NO SCALE





MAIN FLOOR PLAN



-  c.1862-66
-  c.1880
-  c.1910
-  c.1950
-  c.1960

THOMAS WHITAKER HOUSE
 168 NORTH MAIN CENTERVILLE, UTAH



SMITH BALLE HYATT ARCHITECTS

845 South Main Bountiful, Utah 84010 (801) 298-1666