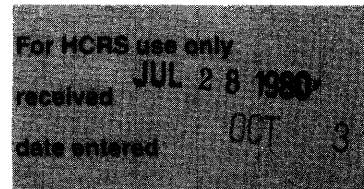


**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic James B. Staker House

and/or common Staker House

2. Location

U.S. 89

street & number Block 9 Lot 1 not for publication

city, town Mount Pleasant vicinity of _____ congressional district 01

state Utah code 049 county Sanpete code 039

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 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 Genevieve Coe Carroll

street & number General Delivery

city, town Mt. Pleasant vicinity of _____ state UT

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Sanpete County Courthouse

street & number 160 N Main St

city, town Manti state UT

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title Sanpete Vernacular Survey has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date Spring 1979 federal state county local

depository for survey records Utah State Historical Society

city, town Salt Lake City state UT

7. Description

Condition

excellent
 good
 fair

deteriorated
 ruins
 unexposed

Check one

unaltered
 altered

Check one

original site
 moved date _____

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The James B. Staker house is a brick 1 1/2 story central passageway type house. In the ground level, the house basically consists of two square rooms separated by a central passageway/hall which contains the staircase. The upper story repeats this lower plan arrangement. There is a 1 1/2 story brick "T" extension to the rear. There are stove chimneys located on the two gable ends of the main section and a fireplace in the rear "T". The facade is symmetrical with five bays. There is an second level door in the center over the lower front main entrance.

The house is constructed of fired red brick laid up in a common bond pattern, a large two-tier pedimented portico stands on the east facade. This portico is supported on both levels by a tuscan column and enclosed by spindled balcony railing. The cornice entablature is relatively plain but contains stylized Italianate paired brackets. The rear "T" also has a two-tier portico similar in style to that found on the facade. The window heads are wood and pedimented and there are plain cornice returns on the gables.

The interior of the Staker house is largely in original condition. On the lower floor the window casings, doors, mouldings, and staircase are oak-grained pine. Upstairs the woodwork is painted in subdued Victorian shades of red, blue, and gray. The elaborately decorated rooms reflect James Staker's prominence in the Mt. Pleasant community.

The Staker house is virtually unaltered and remains in excellent original condition.

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 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 type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates

c. 1880

Builder/Architect

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The James B. Staker house is a fine example of folk/vernacular building in the Sanpete Valley. The central passageway type house was built rather sparingly in the early period of local settlement (1850-1870) but became increasingly popular in the area through the late 1870s and early 1880s. The Staker house, while quite elegant in its own right, was typical of the homes that the more affluent members of the community were building during the later pioneer period. In the context of the vernacular architectural style, the Staker house assumes a position near the top of the economic spectrum and illustrates well the building needs of a particular segment of Mt. Pleasant's 19th century population.

James Staker was born in Pleasant Grove, Utah in 1858, the son of Nathan and Elizabeth Staker.¹ Nathan was an early (1837) Canadian convert to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints who migrated westward to Utah in 1853. The Stakers moved in 1859 to Mt. Pleasant where young James was educated and raised a farmer. In 1880 James married and in 1881 purchased a building lot from his father for \$200. The large brick home was probably built in the early 1880s as James established his family and farming business. In 1892 Staker organized the Planning Mill Company of Hansen, Staker, and Johnson to "manufacture rustic, ceiling, flooring, mouldings, with scroll sawings and turning." The Staker house remained in the Staker family until the early 1960s when it was acquired by its current owner, Ms. Genevieve Coe Carroll.

The central passageway type vernacular house results from the 18th century marriage of an older two-room wide, one room deep traditional hall and parlor house with the Georgian stylistic preference for an internal entrance hall.² The resulting house, two rooms and a hallway wide and one room deep, was distributed widely throughout the eastern united states and quite naturally moved to Utah in 1847.⁴ As a building type, it is found in all Utah communities though not in the quantities which some scholars have previously thought.⁵ In Sanpete, the central passage entrance hall was found during the early years of settlement only in the homes of the most wealthy and influential individuals. Its frequency increased into the 1870s and by the 1880s most of the larger brick homes - like the James Staker home - were equipped with the entrance hall.⁶

¹ Staker Family history gleaned from LDS Family Geneological Records and W.H. Lever, History of Sanpete and Emery Counties (Ogden: W.H. Lever, 1898), pp 273-274.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Sanpete County Records

W.H. Lever, History of Sanpete & Emery Counties (Ogden: W.H. Lever, 1898), pp. 273-274.

10. Geographical Data UTM NOT VERIFIED

Acreage of nominated property less than 1

ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED

Quadrangle name Manti, UT

Scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

1	2	4	6	0	8	9	0	4	3	7	7	7	0	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

South 1/2 of Lot 4 Blk 9 Plat A

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

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Tom Carter/Architectural Historian

organization Utah State Historical Society

date April 1980

street & number 307 West 200 South

telephone 533-6017

city or town Salt Lake City

state UT 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 7/21/80

For HCRS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

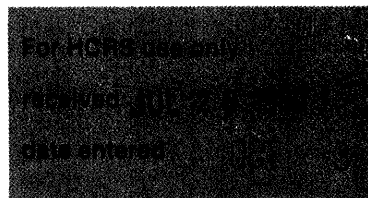
[Signature] date 10/3/80
Keeper of the National Register

[Signature] date 9/29/80
Attest: Chief of Registration

div for

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**



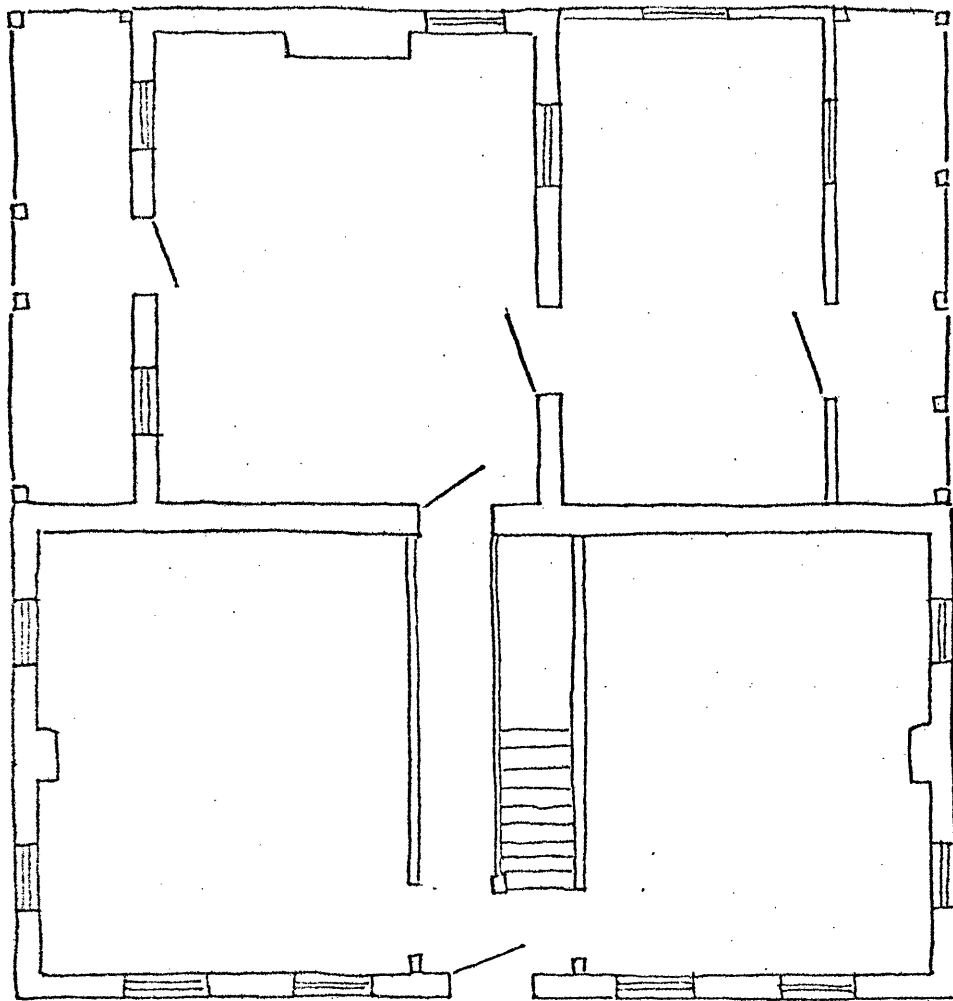
Continuation sheet

Item number 8

Page 2

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- 2 See, Henry Glassie, "The Impact of the Georgian Form on American Folk Housing," in Forms on the Frontier, ed. by Austin and Alta Fife (Logan, Utah: USU Press, 1964), pp. 23-25.
- 3 Henry Glassie, Pattern in the Material Folk Culture of the Eastern United States (Philadelphia: Univ of Penn Press, 1968); Fred Kniffen, "Folk Housing: Key to Diffusion," Anal of the Association of American Geographers, 55:4 (December 1965), pp. 544-577.
- 4 See, Leon S. Pitman, "Nineteenth Century Folk Housing in the Mormon Culture Region," diss. Louisiana Stake University, 1973, pp. 161-167.
- 5 Richard Francaviglia's Article, "Mormon Central-hall Houses in the American West," Anal of the Association of American Geographers, 41 (March 1971), pp. 65-71, vastly overrated the presence of the central-hall type. F.Cf. Pitman, "Folkhousing," P. 167; Thomas Carter, "Folk Design in Early Utah Architectue," in Folk Arts Catalog, ed. by Hal Cannon (Provo: BYU Press), in press.
- 6 See, Thomas Carter, comment on "Time and the Folk Artifact" by Bernard Herman, in American Material Culture, ed. by Simon J. Broner (Cooperstown, N.Y.: Cooperstown Graduate Assoc). In press.

JAMES B. STAIKER HOUSE MT. PLEASANT



BRICK CENTRAL HALL HOUSE, C. 1885

JUL 28 1980