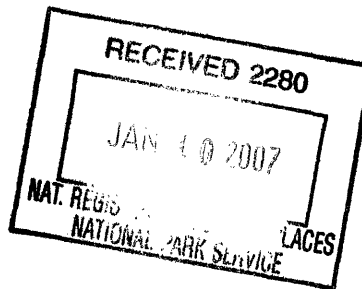


77

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 for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration 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 Mills-Hancock House

other name/site number _____

2. Location

street & town 571 S. 400 West not for publication

city or town Centerville 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.)

[Signature] _____ Date 1/4/2007

Signature of certifying official/Title _____

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 the 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:) _____

[Signature] _____ Signature of the Keeper _____ Date of Action _____

Edson H. Beall _____ 2-21-07

Mills-Hancock House
Name of Property

Centerville, Davis County, Utah
City, County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property
(check only one box)

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

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
3	1	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
3	1	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Historic Resources of Centerville

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

Current Function
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE VICTORIAN

Victorian Eclectic

Victorian Eastlake

foundation STONE

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT SHINGLE

other _____

Narrative Description

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

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Mills-Hancock House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

Narrative Description

The Mills-Hancock House, built in 1897, is a one-and-one-half-story Victorian Eclectic brick house with Eastlake style influences, located at 571 S. 400 West in Centerville, Utah. The house is a cross wing constructed of red brick on a stone foundation. In 1992, the house was renovated and a one-story addition built on the rear. The red brick addition is recessed slightly and partially obscured by landscaping. At the same time, four dormers were added to the house as the attic space was finished and expanded. Neither the addition nor the dormers have a significant impact on the historic integrity and detailed architectural character of the original house. The Mills-Hancock House is located in the center of a 0.51-acre rectangular lot. There are two contributing outbuildings: a circa 1897 brick granary and a circa 1950 cinderblock garage. There is also a non-contributing garage built in 1999. The house and its contributing outbuildings meet the registration requirements of the Multiple Property Listing, *Historic Resources of Centerville, Utah*. Despite the recent modifications, the Mills-Hancock House retains its historic integrity and is a contributing resource in Centerville, Utah.

The Mills-Hancock House faces west. The red brick is laid in American (or common) bond with headers every seventh course. There are two courses of indented headers at the water table line. The foundation is loosely coursed rubble. The deck and front steps are concrete (circa 1960 and 1990 respectively), replacing the original wood steps. The roof line consisted of a projecting gable at the northwest corner and a hipped roof center, which expanded the original cross gable to include the rear addition. There are skylights on the rear (east) elevation that are only visible from the rear. There are four small dormers, divided between the north and south elevations. The dormers were added during the 1992 renovation. They are frame, covered in stylized fish-scale shingles, and have low-pitch gable roofs. The windows are one-over-one with horizontal panes. The main floor windows are mostly one-over-one, double-hung wood sash windows. They have carved wood headers and sills, and decorative brick hood moldings.

The west elevation features the projecting wing on the north and a Victorian Eclectic porch. The angled projecting wing has a decorative stringcourse of soldier-course, dog-tooth brick. The gable features a full cornice return and fish-scale shingles. There is a small, single-pane window with a curved head, which is probably original since it appears in a circa 1925 photograph of the house. The decorative porch also appears in the photograph. The roof of the porch is hipped with a small gable framing the front entrance. The wood posts are lathe-turned with heavy bases. Other decorative features include brackets, spindles and jig-sawn fans. There are similar spindle and bracket elements at each of the angled corners, all of which are indicative of the Eastlake style and all appear to be original. The west elevation has both a main entrance (circa 1920s French door) and a parlor door (original Victorian paneled door with screen). Both have transoms. The parlor window is a larger fixed frame window with original colored and leaded-glass transom. The leaded glass window in the southwest corner is a 2003 replacement.

The south elevation features a projecting box bay with a simple gable roof. The bay appears to be original since the foundation matches the rest of the house; however, a new brick base was installed in 1992, probably to cover a deteriorating wood base. The windows are vertical panes in sets of three between wide mullions. The rear addition (to the east) features one-over-one windows with brick lintels and sills. The newer brick matches

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Mills-Hancock House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

the color of the original, but is laid in a running bond. The foundation of the addition is concrete and is barely visible above grade. The north elevation has two original double-hung windows, and one window in the addition. The brick chimneystack on the north elevation is a newer addition, but appears to be earlier than 1992.

The original chimney shown on the south elevation in the photograph has been removed (date unknown). The original rear (east) elevation is partially visible in the new kitchen addition. The rear elevation of the addition has two doors. Both are French doors (one with an oval screen) and new transoms that are not as tall as the original Victorian-era transoms. The kitchen window features a pair of one-over-one, horizontal paned windows and another wide nouveau transom. The rear elevation has a large redwood deck with lattice balustrade (circa 1992).

On the interior, the Mills-Hancock House has 2,937 square feet of space. The main floor has 1,688 square feet of space and there is 1,249 square feet on the upper floor. On the south of the main floor are, from front to back, the living room, dining room with bay, and the kitchen in the addition. The original portion of the north side features a parlor and master bedroom/bath. A bathroom, laundry room and furnace are on the south side of the addition. A new open staircase was built in the living room in 1992. Prior to that time, the attic rooms were not easily accessible. The living room features original Victorian woodwork (e.g. door/window casings, baseboards). All the hopper windows have been restored and are operable. Many of the interior doors are original four-panel doors. The double doors to the parlor date from the 1992 renovation. The parlor also has original woodwork. The brick mantel is a recent addition (circa 1992). The master bedroom has deep closets that fit under the stairs (circa 1960s). The master bathroom was originally a back bedroom and was completely refinished in 2003. There is a blocked door in the master bath closet. The dining room has slightly different Eastlake-style casings with paterae in the capitals. The woodwork has been replicated to frame an original window now used as a knick-knack niche. There is a bold curved arch opening to the window seat in the bay.

A small portion of the original rear elevation can be seen in the kitchen addition. The filled-in window is covered in wallpaper covered wallboard. There is a small narrow window (now a niche) in the center that may have been where an early bathroom was located. The original kitchen was probably part of the now enlarged dining room. With the exception of the exposed brick elevation, all finishes in the addition are new. The finishes are characteristic of the period (i.e. Victorian-style wainscoting and casings), but are obviously new. The floor in the addition is tile. The upper floor has a central landing with a den to the south. A larger office is in the northwest corner. There are two bathrooms, one on either side of the central hall. Two more bedrooms are located above the addition in the rear. The basement is partially excavated as a root cellar, which can be accessed by an exterior bulkhead on the south elevation.

The Mills-Hancock House is set back from the street near the middle of a 0.51-acre corner parcel. There is no fence along the property lines (west and south) with street frontage. There is a hedge along the north property line that parallels the concrete driveway. There is a concrete-block fence along the rear (east) property line. Bushes block the rear view of the property from the street to the south. In the northeast corner of the property, there is a circa 1950 garage. This contributing outbuilding is a simple gable garage constructed of cinderblock on a concrete foundation. There is a chain-link dog run attached to the garage. In front of the contributing garage, is a non-contributing two-car garage built in 1999. It has a frame building with a simple gable roof and

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 3

Mills-Hancock House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

sheathed in wood clapboard siding. There is brick facing on the east (primary elevation). Between the 1999 garage and the house is a contributing circa 1897 granary. The granary is a simple gable-roof brick building. It sits on a stone foundation, now encapsulated in concrete (date unknown). There is an upper door on the east elevation. On the west elevation, is a projecting frame structure that shelters a doorway to the below-grade creamery section. The front yard is landscaped with lawn and two young trees. There are flowerbeds surrounding the house. Paved walkways lead to the front door and the back deck (circa 1990s). In the rear, there are mature trees near the house. The backyard is mostly lawn with a garden plot in the southeast corner. There is a landscaped fountain area between the house and the granary.

The Mills-Hancock House is one of several historic farmsteads along 400 West. The farmsteads were larger parcels on the outskirts of the platted town site of Centerville. Beginning in the 1970s, the area has seen rapid subdivision development on most of the farmland surrounding the nineteenth-century farmhouses in the area. Many of the original farmhouses in the neighborhood have been demolished or modified. Despite the recent development, the architectural significance and historic integrity of the Mills-Hancock House is a standout in the vicinity.

8. Description

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes 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" in all the boxes 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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE _____

SOCIAL HISTORY _____

Period of Significance

1897-1957

Significant Dates

1897, 1910, 1920

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Architect: Unknown; Builder: Thomas W. Whitaker et al

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository:

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 1

Mills-Hancock House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Mills-Hancock House, built in 1897, is a one-story brick residence in the Victorian Eclectic style with Eastlake detailing. The house is significant under Criterion A and Criterion C for its association with the historical and architectural development of Centerville, Utah. The house and its contributing outbuildings are eligible under the Multiple Property Listing, *Historic Resources of Centerville, Utah* with the "Railroad and Economic Expansion" contextual period. The first owners were Isaac and Mary Lehman Mills, who were prominent in the Centerville community at the turn of the century. Isaac Mills was a rancher, who lived in the house with his family until he moved to his ranch in Malad, Idaho. In 1920, Joseph Hancock, a section foreman for the Oregon Short Line Railroad, moved into the house with his wife, Agnes R. Hancock, and their two children. The house remained in the Hancock family for seventy-two years. Eva V. Hancock, the daughter of Joseph and Agnes Hancock, was recognized locally and nationally for her career and volunteer work in community planning and mental health services. She organized and maintained numerous programs for the youth, the elderly, veterans, and the mentally ill. After her retirement, she continued her volunteer work, while taking care of the family home and its expansive yard. She sold the house in 1992. The new owners renovated the interior in 1992 and built a brick addition on the rear. With the exception of the rear addition, the exterior of the home has been remarkably well-preserved. The original Eastlake ornamentation on the porch is a distinctive feature of the house setting it apart from other historic and non-historic houses in the neighborhood. The Mills-Hancock House is in excellent condition and is a contributing resource in Centerville, Utah.

History of Centerville and the Mills-Hancock House

Centerville was surveyed in 1849, soon after the original settlement by members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church). Centerville's earliest development was somewhat different than typical Mormon town site as many of the settlers chose to build homes on the outlying farmlands rather than in the typical Mormon village pattern at the center of town. Farming and the raising of sheep and cattle supported the economy of Centerville. Orchards were also an important commodity. Lying halfway between Bountiful and Farmington, and within a day's journey of Salt Lake City, Centerville participated in a healthy mercantile economy with neighboring communities, particularly after the railroad was built in 1870. A streetcar line from Salt Lake City reached Centerville in 1894, which provided light freight and passenger service, and eventually extended to Ogden. This commuter line helped support Centerville's residents while maintaining a small town atmosphere. Streetcar service stopped in 1952, but commuting continued via the automobile on Highway 89 (Main Street) and later Interstate 15. Today Centerville is an attractive bedroom suburb for the greater Salt Lake metropolitan area. Many descendants of the original settlers continue to live in the community.

The parcel on which the Mills-Hancock House sits was part of 160-acre parcel patented to Nathan T. Porter in 1872. Nathan T. Porter (1820-1897) was one of the first settlers in Centerville. The Porter farmstead, located two blocks north of the Mills-Hancock House at 370 W. 400 South, was listed on the National Register in 2004.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2

Mills-Hancock House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

The Porter farmstead, consisting of two residences, a granary and a barn, was home to Nathan Porter's two wives, Rebecca Cherry Porter (1830-1922) and Eliza Ford Porter (1841-1912). In March 1880, Nathan Porter sold a section south of the farmstead to Emily H. Deuel. Emily Hannah Bowers Deuel (1847-1916) was the fourth wife of another early Centerville settler, Osmyn M. Deuel (1802-1889). Unlike the Nathan T. Porter family, Emily H. Deuel did not live on the farmland, but had a house located at 271 S. 200 East within the Centerville town site. Her house, built circa 1878, was listed on the National Register in 1997. Emily H. Deuel's adopted son, Joseph E. Williams (1870-1947), worked the farm when he came of age. On December 2, 1895, Emily H. Deuel sold part of the farm land to Isaac H. Mills.

Henry Isaac Mills was born on May 15, 1870, in Brighton, England. Named for his father, he was known as Isaac. He immigrated to Utah with his father and mother as a child of sixteen months. The family settled in Centerville where Isaac was raised. Isaac Mills married Mary Lehman on February 3, 1893. Mary Lehman was born in Worb, Switzerland on March 24, 1876. She also immigrated to Utah with her family as a small child. Isaac Mills bought part of the Deuel farm in 1895 just before the birth of their second child. Isaac and Mary had ten children, three died young and seven grew to maturity. As was typical of the time period, it took a few years for the young couple to have enough resources to build a nice home. An article in the *Davis County Clipper*, dated October 22, 1897, noted that "Isaac Mills expects to have the mason start on the brick work of his house next week." The builders apparently made good progress for an article dated December 3, 1897 reported:

Isaac Mill's seven roomed brick house is nearing completion. Thomas W. Whitaker has just completed the roof and this week the plasterers are busy with their work on the inside. The new mansion stands on Mr. Mill's farm just south of the late N. T. Porter's residence.¹

The Mills family lived in Centerville until 1910. Isaac Mills had a garden and produce business in Centerville. During that time he Mills also maintained a ranch in Malad, Idaho. The *Davis County Clipper* made frequent mention of his trips to the ranch. It appears that Isaac Mills planned to move the family to Idaho a few years before the actual move. On April 5, 1907, he sold his farm to John Ford Porter (1874-1951), a son of Eliza F. Porter. At the time John F. Porter was living with his mother and his family on the Porter farmstead. He did not live in the Mills house, and sold it to another neighbor Elbert Randall (1881-1955) and his wife Mabel Smith (1881-1942) in March 1908. The Randalls also did not live in the house and sold the property to John W. Dudley five months later. On August 7, 1908, an article in *Clipper* stated "John W. Dudley of Salt Lake has purchased the Isaac Mills' residence. He expects to move his family up next week."

John Wellington Dudley (1853?-?) and his wife Edith Maude Done (1877-1949) lived in Salt Lake City. John W. Dudley owned a successful plumbing business in Salt Lake City and there is no indication the family ever moved to Centerville. They are listed in Salt Lake City on the 1910 census enumeration. Although, Mr. Dudley is likely the gentleman discussed in an article dated March 18, 1910. On that day, the *Davis County Clipper* reported that "Isaac Mills sold his house and four lots to a gentleman in Salt Lake yesterday. He and his son Vassel expect to leave today for his ranch in Malad." The census enumeration for Centerville was taken in May 1910, and on that date the Isaac Mills family appears to be still living on 400 West. They moved

¹ *Davis County Clipper*, December 3, 1897.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Mills-Hancock House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

permanently to Malad, Idaho, shortly afterward. Henry Isaac Mills died in Malad on February 19, 1949. Mary Lehman Mills died there on July 6, 1961.

John W. Dudley owned the house when he granted a right of way to the Salt Lake & Ogden Railway in 1909. The Salt Lake & Ogden Railway, later renamed the Bamberger Electric Railroad, operated a streetcar line that ran along Centerville's Main Street at the eastern edge of the former Mills property. John W. Dudley sold the Mills farm and house to D. B. Dille on May 5, 1910. At the time the Dille family lived in Centerville near the Porter and Mills families. The deed was recorded in November 1910, and so it is likely the Dille family was living in the former Mills home by that time. David Brigham Dille was born on May 6, 1853 in Ogden, Utah. Dille and his second wife, Echo Kirkham Squires (1857?-?), were living in Bountiful, Utah, in 1900. By the time of the 1910 census, the couple and their three children had moved to Centerville, and possibly living on 400 West near the Porter farmstead. They were still living in Centerville on the January 1920 census enumeration. David Dille described his farm as a truck farm, at just about the time Centerville residents were making the transition from the horse and buggy to the automobile. His daughter, Licha, was a teacher at the local district school. During the late 1910s social events, such as the J.S.B. Literary Club, were hosted in the Dille family home. On November 12, 1920, the *Davis County Clipper* reported that "Joseph W. Hancock, section foreman on the O.S.L. Ry. has purchased the D. B. De Lee [sic] place. Mr. De Lee and family are expecting to move to Salt Lake County." No further information is known about Dille family, except that David Brigham was interred in Bountiful following his death in 1942.

Joseph William Hancock was born on September 4, 1874, in Mendon, Utah. His wife, Agnes Richards, was also born in Mendon, on May 10, 1877. The couple was married in Logan, Utah, in 1899. They had two children, Harvey, born in 1900 and Eva, born in 1904, both in Mendon. When Eva was just a few months old, Joseph Hancock was made section foreman for the Oregon Short Line Railroad. They family moved to Garfield, Utah, and to Centerville in 1906, following Joseph's transfers. They lived in Centerville in 1917 when Joseph Hancock was sent to Brigham City where they stayed two years. In 1919, the family moved back to Centerville, and in November 1920, into the Dille house on 400 West, which had been decreased to five acres of land by that time. Joseph W. Hancock died of cancer on January 28, 1925. His obituary in the *Davis County Clipper* noted that "He had been with the O.S.L. Ry. Co. for twenty-five years and several times won the prize for having the best kept 'section' on the Union Pacific system."² He was buried in the Centerville Cemetery.

On October 23, 1926, Agnes R. Hancock, purchased the property from David B. and Echo Dille. Agnes R. Hancock lived in the home until her death on at the age of 96 on March 20, 1974. She had spent her life in active service to the Farm Bureau, the Daughters of Utah Pioneers, the Old Timers Auxiliary of the Union Pacific Railroad, and her local LDS Church. Her example of community service was an important influence in the life of her daughter Eva, whose entire life was devoted to a career in social work and community service. Eva V. Hancock was born on January 19, 1904. She graduated from Box Elder Junior High in Brigham City in 1919 and from Salt Lake City's West High in 1923. It is likely she took the Bamberger Railroad from Centerville into Salt Lake for her schooling. Eva graduated from the University of Utah in English and Psychology in 1927. She taught for two years in Bountiful before moving to California. In 1931, she became

² *Davis County Clipper* January 30, 1925.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Mills-Hancock House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

the director of the regional Camp Fire Girls. She stayed with the organization until 1941 serving as Executive Secretary in Atlanta from 1934 to 1937, and later as director of the organization in Pasadena, California.

Beginning in 1941, Eva Hancock moved to Tacoma, Washington, to be Director of the National Board of the YWCA's United Service Organization (USO) Division. She planned and set up club programs for military personnel in Tacoma, Washington, and later, Phoenix, Arizona. She stayed with the USO until 1948. After the war, she worked with the Veteran's Administration in Seattle and San Francisco organizing special services for veterans. Despite her many travels and duties, Eva Hancock continued her education, eventually earning a Certificate of Social Work and an M.A. in Sociology at the University of Utah. At the age of fifty, she obtained her Master's Degree in Social Welfare from the University of California at Berkeley.³ She returned to Utah in 1954 to care for her aging mother. She was the State Director of Community Mental Health Services between 1954 and 1958. In 1958, she became the Executive Director of the Salt Lake County Community Services Council, a position she held until 1972. After her retirement, she served as the Executive Director of the National Association of Social Workers, of which she was a charter member. When Eva Hancock was working or volunteering, she enjoyed writing a newsletter for her local LDS Church ward, gardening, and golf. After she lost her sight in 1983, it became difficult to take care of the Centerville house and garden. She sold the property in April 1992, and moved to nearby Bountiful. Eva V. Hancock died on February 21, 1999. Her obituary lists only a few of the many awards she received during her lifetime of service, including a Governor's Silver Bowl in 1982, and a Centennial Award for outstanding contributions to the promotion of social welfare in Utah during the decade of 1956-1965.⁴

Eva V. Hancock sold the property to Robert and Terri Locher. The Lochers renovated the house, finished the attic, and built the rear addition. Soon after purchasing the property, they donated a historic preservation easement on the house to the Utah Heritage Foundation, a statewide not-for-profit preservation organization in Utah. The Lochers lived there until 1999 when they sold the property to the current owners, Lee and Stephanie Gallegos.

Architecture

The architectural significance of the Mills-Hancock House is found in the high integrity of the Victorian Eclectic brick residence. Although the Victorian Eclectic-style cottage was extremely popular in Utah between 1880 and 1910, a high percentage of the dwellings throughout have been altered. The Victorian Eclectic cottage was a marked change from the classically-inspired dwellings of the settlement era. A Victorian house was typically asymmetrical with a high-level of ornamentation and a variety of materials. The Mills-house features the exceptional wood work in the Eastlake style, primarily on the porch. The lathe-turned posts, the spindle and brackets, were typical of the style. The Eastlake style was named for Charles Locke Eastlake, an English architect, who popularized the style in his book, *Hints on Household Taste*. Eastlake-style residences were usually executed in wood, but because the majority of houses from this era were constructed of brick in Utah, there are few textbook examples. Although the Mills-Hancock House is brick, the porch details are

³ *Eva V. Hancock*, (Unpublished TMs, [1993]), [6].

⁴ *Salt Lake Tribune*, February 25, 1999.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Mills-Hancock House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

Eastlake and it is one of the few extant examples of the style built on the outskirts of the Centerville town site as a stylish family farmhouse.

Thomas W. Whitaker (1873-1952) was the carpenter noted as finishing the roof of the house in late 1897. He was born in Centerville. His father, Thomas W. Whitaker, Senior (1816-1886), was a carpenter and known in the community for his work building houses and barns, and no doubt taught the skill to his sons. According to census records, Thomas W. Whitaker, Jr., did not consider himself a carpenter, but was listed as a farmer. It is likely Thomas W. Whitaker did most of the woodwork for the house, but it is not known who designed or provided the brick masonry. The *Clipper* mentions "masons" and "plasterers" working on the Isaac Mills house, but does not provide their names. Three men are listed as masons in the 1900 census enumeration of Centerville. Joseph Duncan (1854-1927) and his son Walter Duncan (1880-1956) lived nearby and could have worked on the house. Joseph Duncan was known for building many of the stone houses in the community, but likely worked in brick as well. Samuel Rigby (1865-1939) lived near the Duncan family and was also listed as a mason. There were no plasterers in Centerville in 1900. However, the workers on the Mills house could have come from anywhere along the Wasatch Front.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 1

Mills-Hancock House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Mills-Hancock House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

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(www.history.utah.gov).

Mills-Hancock House
Name of Property

Centerville, Davis County, Utah
City, County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.51 acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

1 1/2 4/2/5/8/0/0 4/5/2/9/8/6/0
Zone Easting Northing

2 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

3 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

4 / / / / / / / / / / /
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

BEG AT A PT 1242.1 FT N & 674 FT W FR SE COR OF NW 1/4 SEC 18, T2N, R1E, SLM; TH N 110 FT, TH W 200 FT, TH S 100 FT, TH S 44°46'44" E 14.17 FT, TH E 190 FT TO THE POB.

Property Tax No. 03:001:0149

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The current boundaries are the same as those associated with the property historically.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Korra Broschinsky
organization Preservation Documentation Resource date November 30, 2006
street & number P. O. Box 58766 telephone (801) 913-5645
city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84158

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 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/title Joseph Lee and Stephanie Gallegos
street & number 571 S. 400 West telephone (801) 294-8747
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.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. PHOTOS Page 1

Mills-Hancock House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

Common Label Information

1. Mills-Hancock House
2. 571 S. 400 West, Centerville, Davis County, Utah
3. Photographer: Korral Broschinsky
4. Date: September 2006
5. Digital color photographs on disk available at Utah SHPO.

Archival Photographs (printed at Utah SHPO using archival ink & paper)

Photo No. 1:

6. West & south elevations of house. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 2:

6. North & west elevations of house. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 3:

6. West & south elevations of granary. Camera facing northeast.

Supplemental Photographs

Photo No. 4:

6. South elevation of house. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 5:

6. West elevation of house. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 6:

6. East elevation of house. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 7

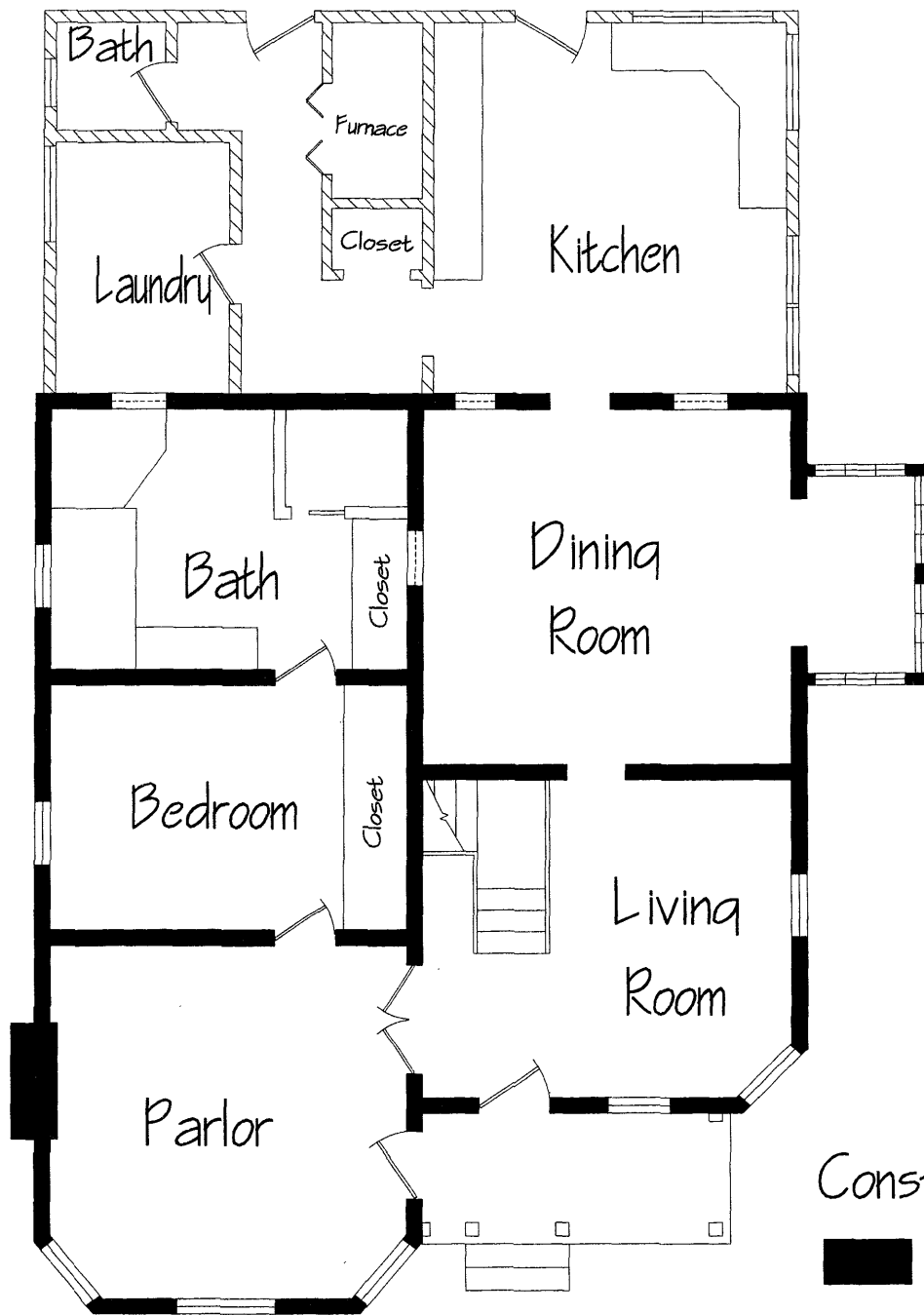
6. South & east elevations of granary. Camera facing northwest.

Photo No. 8:

6. West & south elevation of circa 1950 garage. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 9:

6. West elevation of 1999 garage. Camera facing southeast.

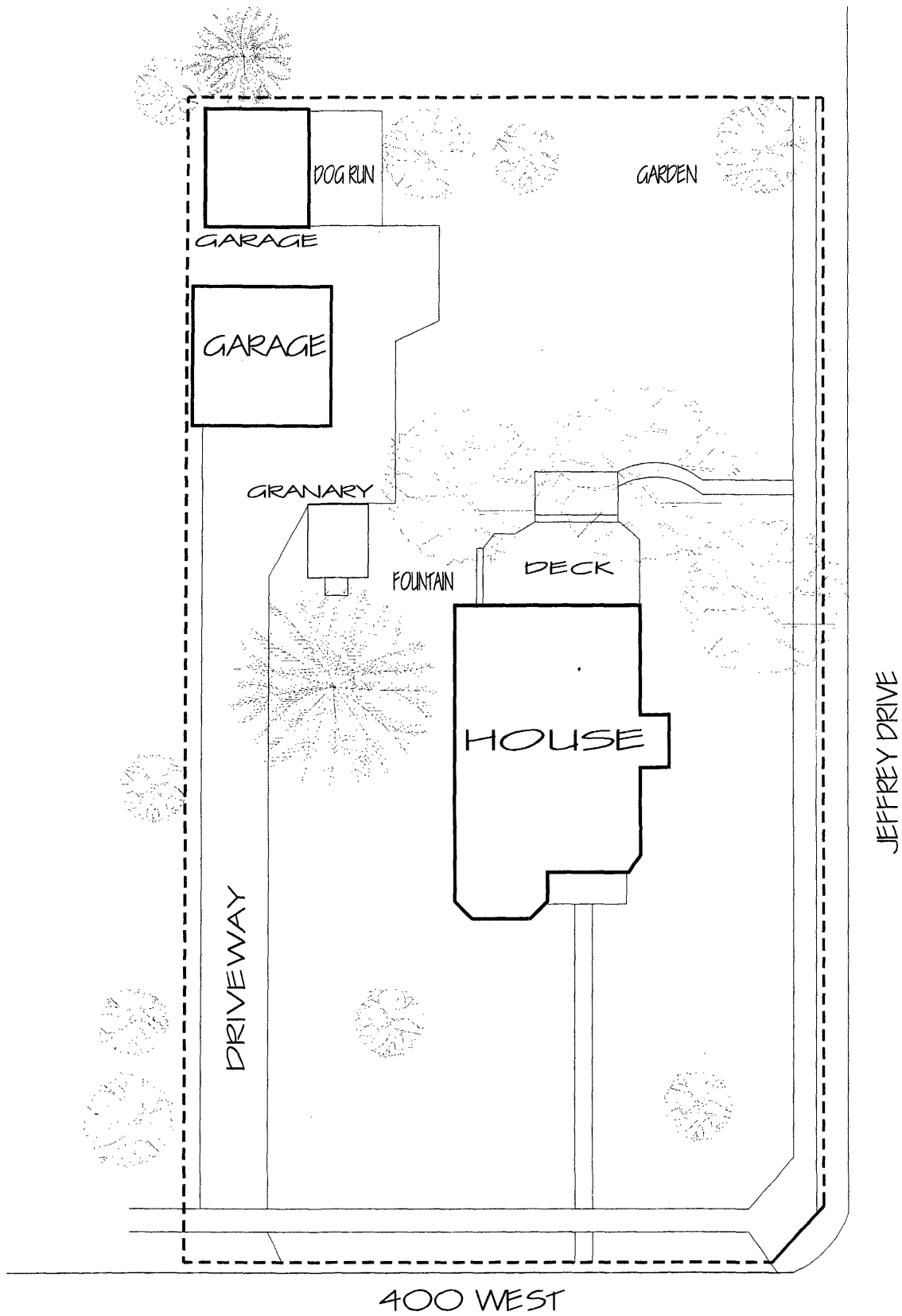


MAIN FLOOR PLAN

- Construction Phases
- 1897
 - ▨ 1992-1993
 - 2003

MILLS-HANCOCK HOUSE

571 S. 400 West, Centerville, Davis Co., UT



JEFFREY DRIVE

400 WEST

SITE SKETCH PLAN

MILLS-HANCOCK HOUSE
 571 S. 400 West, Centerville, Davis Co., UT



NORTH