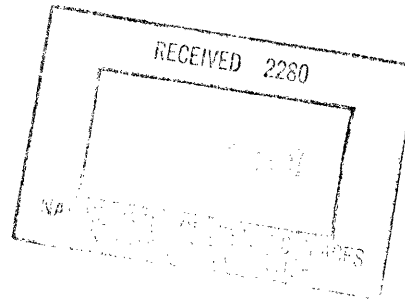


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



1317

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 Porter, Nathan and Rebecca Cherry and Eliza Ford, Farmstead

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 370 W 400 S N/A not for publication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 X 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 Xmeets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide Xlocally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Walter M. [Signature] 9/15/97
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: Signature of the Keeper [Signature] Date of Action 11/17/97

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): _____

Bob L. Savage 11/17/97

Porter, Nathan and Rebecca Cherry and Eliza Ford, Farmstead
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>4</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

Historic Resources of Centerville

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

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE:

agricultural outbuildings

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE:

agricultural outbuildings

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY: Classical

LATE VICTORIAN: Victorian

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls STONE

BRICK

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Porter, Nathan and Rebecca Cherry and Eliza Ford, Farmstead, Centerville, Davis County, UT

Narrative Description

The Nathan, Eliza and Rebecca Porter property contains a one-story Classically styled rectangular block house built c.1860, a one story Victorian Eclectic style brick house, built c.1890, a stone granary, c.1890, and a stone and wood barn, c.1890. These structures are located on a large residential lot in Centerville, somewhat apart from the primary residential section of the town. Its rural setting is described through the size of the lot, the landscaping, and the use of barb wire fencing.

Classical Residence:

The one-story red brick rectangular block house faces 400 West and is built on a stone foundation. It has a hip roof with simple fascia and soffit. The symmetrical facade, simple wood cornice and flat arch brick lintels are Classically inspired details. The house uses double hung wood windows throughout. The east elevation has the entrance at the south end, and a small wood addition that was built c.1930s which encompasses the other two entrance doors on this elevation. These three doors are symmetrically placed along this elevation, corresponding to the three room interior floor plan. There are two-over-two wood windows in the addition. The north elevation has one centered original window, and one small window which has been added with the bathroom. Along the north, west, and south elevations, the rock foundation is evident, with a slope difference of 3' dropping from the east down to the west side. The door is approximately three feet above ground, with no stairs to access the door. The south elevation has an end wall chimney and one window. The attic space reveals evidence that this building may have been two stories at one time.¹

Victorian Residence:

The central-block-with-projecting bays Victorian style red-brick house faces south and is built on a stone foundation. The segmental arched openings contain one-over-one double hung windows. Decorative features include a dentiled cornice, decorative brackets with small sunburst motifs, carved bargeboards, and gable ends with wood shingles. The front facing gable end also contains a decorative band of dogtooth brickwork, cut scrollwork, and a round window flanked by bulls-eye molding and dentils. The main (south) facade has a porch with a raised concrete slab floor, three wood box columns with wood moldings at the base and top, and a bead-board ceiling.

There is a small shed roof wood addition, built in 1978, on the west side of the house. Along the rear (north) roof are several bubble skylights to allow light into the attic living area, and a window has been filled in with patterned wood. There is also a red brick addition which was completed soon after the main house was built. This small addition contains rear entrance door and was used as a "fruit room".

¹ According to descendants of the Porter family, the house was originally two stories. When the Victorian brick house was constructed, Rebecca wanted a smaller house to keep clean and asked that the second story be removed.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section No. 7 Page 2

Porter, Nathan and Rebecca Cherry and Eliza Ford, Farmstead, Centerville, Davis County, UT

Granary:

This is a two story stone granary, built c.1890. Wood stairs lead to the second level at the west end. Access to the first floor is through a door on the south side.

Barn:

This barn, built c.1890, has a rock foundation and lower wall, with a wood plan knee wall above, and wood plank gable ends.

Porter, Nathan and Rebecca Cherry and Eliza Ford, Farmstead
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.

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

- ARCHITECTURE
- SOCIAL HISTORY
- EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
- _____
- _____

Period of Significance

c.1860-1922

Significant Dates

c.1860, c.1890

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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
- Other State agency
- 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
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

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

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 3

Porter, Nathan and Rebecca Cherry and Eliza Ford, Farmstead, Centerville, Davis County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

Constructed c.1860² and c.1890 for Nathan Porter and his two wives, Rebecca and Eliza, the farmstead on the corner of 400 South and 400 West is significant in its description of the settlement, economic diversification, and city growth phases of Centerville. Built as an outlying farmstead, this property describes the kinds of farms that were built outside the city limits and the prosperity afforded prominent farmers in the area. Its continued use as a prosperous farmstead through the period of agricultural expansion describes another phase of the town's history. The Porter family involvement in the LDS Church and agricultural community as well as their participation in the practice of plural marriage, is reflective of the Centerville's development. The farmstead remained in use by the Porter family at a time when Centerville was becoming a 20th century city. The period of significance of this property is c.1860-1922 (Rebecca's death). The farmstead retains its original fabric and contributes to the historic qualities of Centerville. It is being nominated as part of the Multiple Property Submission, Historic Resources of Centerville.

HISTORY OF CENTERVILLE:

The first Mormon exploration of Davis County began in August 1847 when the area was determined to be ideal for stock raising and farming. The first houses were built of readily available materials, such as logs, adobe bricks, and field stone and were usually intended to be 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. In the autumn of 1849 the area was surveyed and the town was named Centerville, as the location was roughly half way between Farmington and Bountiful. The center of town was laid out in a pattern loosely based on Plat of the City of Zion with a grid pattern of 20 blocks and outlying farmsteads as well as outlying fields.

The pioneers were eager and industrious and developed small scale enterprises to meet the basic needs of their community, and as encouraged by Brigham Young, to strive toward self-sufficiency in every aspect of daily life. Among the settlers of Centerville, primarily emigrants from other countries, were proficient carpenters and builders as well as farmers. The LDS Church was the organizing force behind Centerville's settlement and growth.

When grasshoppers destroyed most of the farmers' crops in 1868, many people went to work for the Union Pacific Railroad (UPR). Several lines were built between Ogden and Salt Lake City, with the Bamberger Line becoming the principle means of transportation for produce as well as passengers between Salt Lake City and Ogden.

²

This date is based on the fact that Porters built an adobe house nearby when they arrived in Centerville in 1859. It is assumed that they built this permanent house at a latter date, and based upon its stylistic features, is believed to have been built in the 1860s even though they land was not officially deeded to them by the USA until 1872.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Porter, Nathan, Rebecca Cherry, and Eliza Ford, Farmstead, Centerville, Davis County, UT

The early architecture displays a visible pattern of building permanent, large, residences of indigenous stone and brick simply reflects the desire of the residents to display the permanence of the establishment of Centerville, ultimately giving it a distinctive visual quality. It does not portray any visible effort to build residences specifically for polygamous marriages even though it was widely practiced throughout the city. The balance of using traditional American building techniques and styles within the framework of a strong Mormon community has given the city's architecture a unique quality that describes simplicity, permanence, and provides Centerville with a geographic identity. The building of substantial but modest homes continued and new styles and types of residences were introduced to a growing city.

City improvements and services began to appear in the 1910s. Transportation and water systems were being developed to better meet the needs of the residents. Electricity was introduced and street lamps were installed. Problems associated with city living were typical. Other problems, associated with agriculture, were not as typical. In 1923 and 1930 canyon floods caused a great deal of damage. After determining that grazing on the mountain side was the cause, cattle and sheep were prohibited from grazing in the foothills.

The city continued to grow and city parks were built, trees were planted, and streets were cleaned on a regular basis. Civic pride was a constant in the development of Centerville. Organizations were formed that helped the city prosper. Although Centerville was located between Bountiful and Farmington, the town managed to remain independent and maintain its own identity, displaying a strong sense of civic pride. The city of Centerville was developed around a religious core--ideally and physically--the LDS Church. Many descendants of the early settlers continue to live in Centerville and the sense of family and community remains a constant.

HISTORY OF THE PORTER FAMILY:

Nathan T. Porter was born in 1820 in Vermont and moved with his family to Illinois in 1830 when they converted to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon). The Porter family came to Utah in 1847. In 1848 Nathan married Rebecca Anne Cherry, a member of the same pioneer company in which Nathan traveled out west. Rebecca was born on April 5, 1830 to Aaron B. and Margaret Yelton Cherry, in Kentucky. She was the oldest of nine children and at the age of ten moved with her family to Illinois where they were converted to the LDS Church. Having traveled with the Charles C. Rich Company to Utah, she prided herself in her ability to care for the oxen and to yoke and unyoke them as rapidly as any man. It was during an effort to guide the oxen across a stream when they became entangled and were being swept downstream that she met Nathan, who helped her to them across. Their marriage on November 12, 1848, occurred in Salt Lake City where they lived until the spring of 1849.³

³ Smoot, pp.134-5.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 5

Porter, Nathan, Rebecca Cherry, and Eliza Ford, Farmstead, Centerville, Davis County, UT

Nathan joined his father-in-law, Aaron B. Cherry, as one of the first settlers of Centerville in the spring of 1849. Nathan first purchased ten acres of land surveyed to go within the walls that were to surround the city. In 1850, he purchased twenty acres of land and built an adobe house one block north of where the current homes are located.⁴ In 1872 Nathan Porter was issued a patent for 160 acres of land in the east half of the northwest quarter of section 18, along with two additional lots. Although many farmers resided within the town grid, the Porters established their farmstead outside the main part of town and cultivated fields closer to their farmstead.⁵

It appears from census records (1850-1910) that Rebecca and Eliza maintained separate households.⁶ Even though they resided in separate buildings, according to family histories they apparently lived as one family. The Porter family built their farmstead outside the town grid. Although there has not been a comprehensive study done concerning the location of outlying farms and its correlation with polygamous living arrangements, perhaps with the layout of their farmstead, with adjacent fields, they were able to better accommodate a separate household for each wife. This is the only currently known instance in Centerville of separate houses located adjacent to one another, arranged as a kind of family complex as described in the list categories in the overview context in the Multiple Property Submission.

Rebecca and Nathan had two children together, after which complications of childbirth left her unable to have more children. Rebecca was very active in church activities, was the second counselor of the first Relief Society organization in June 1869, and later president of Centerville's first Primary Association for 20 years. On April 18, 1857⁷, after Nathan had returned home from a three year Mormon mission, he and Eliza Ford were married. Eliza was born in 1841 in England, the daughter of John and Rebecca Ford. The Ford family had joined the LDS Church in England and immigrated to Utah in 1853. She and Nathan had 11 children.

⁴ Smoot, Mary Ellen and Marilyn Sheriff. The City In-Between. 1975.

⁵ The center of town was laid out in a pattern loosely based on Plat of the City of Zion. Around the central block that contained the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church), twenty residential blocks were laid out in a grid pattern. Settlement occurred along Main Street (Highway 89), primarily to the north and some to the south, of the town grid. With Main Street as the spine of the town's development, the gridded blocks were only a part of the town's layout--Centerville's development was as much linear as it was in a grid pattern. During Centerville's earliest development, there were outlying farmsteads. This varied somewhat from most of the early Mormon settlements that incorporated more fully the Plat of the City of Zion which called for the house and outbuildings to be in town and the farmers to commute to outlying fields each day. While this is true of some of the farmers' residences in Centerville, there are numerous farmsteads that developed outside the core of the town, such as the Porter, Ford, Duncan, and Thurston-Chase farmsteads. The combination of the grid and linear pattern remains today.

⁶ Although they were part of the same farmstead, their households were counted separately in the census records. Nathan was shown as head of the household at the home where Rebecca was residing. Eliza was shown as head of the household at a separate residence.

⁷ *Deseret News*, April 30, 1897.

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 6

Porter, Nathan, Rebecca Cherry, and Eliza Ford, Farmstead, Centerville, Davis County, UT

Family history reports that Rebecca would name Eliza's children and often claim them as her own when on outings.⁸ It is believed that the now one-story Classical style brick house was originally a two-story crosswing type house. Family histories state that the house was made smaller per Rebecca's request and there is some physical evidence to support that report.⁹ It is uncertain which family lived in which house.¹⁰ The prosperity of the Porter family is not, however, uncertain and is clearly evident in the remaining farmstead. "He [Nathan] was a prosperous and progressive farmer and took pride in his livestock, his well-filled barns and granaries, and his splendid fields of grain and hay."¹¹

Nathan died on April 9, 1897. In 1900 the estate deeded 3.16 acres of this land to his wife, Rebecca. In 1907 Rebecca deeded 1.84 acres of her land to her son, Jesse J. Porter. Eliza, who was never given title to the property, died in September of 1912. Rebecca died on December 2, 1922, at the age of 92. In 1947 Jesse deeded this land to Lowell S. and Marjean D. Steed. Steed deeded the land to Spencer F. Hatch in 1955, who passed away in 1975. Hatch's widow, Edith, then sold the farmstead to Lee and Alice Martineau.

___ See continuation sheet

⁸ This is according to the typewritten manuscript (1963) of the autobiography youngest daughter of Nathan and Eliza, Amelia. Amelia's autobiography also discusses the Victorian brick house that was built with all the modern conveniences c.1890. Her description of the big brick farm house which had thirteen comfortable rooms and sunny porches, with adjoining orchards and garden was also probably about the Victorian house.

⁹ According to the Intensive Level Survey done in May 1995, there is some physical evidence in the attic of the building that suggests it could have been a two-story house. On file at Utah State Historic Preservation Office. However, the plan of the building shows that it could have originally been a Scandinavian type pair house. It is unclear as to its original configuration.

¹⁰ However, if Rebecca did request a smaller house and the second story of the Classical style house was removed, then it would appear that she lived there and Eliza lived in the Victorian house.

¹¹ Smoot, p.243.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 7

Porter, Nathan and Rebecca Cherry and Eliza Ford, House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

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Porter, Nathan and Rebecca Cherry and Eliza Ford, Farmstead
Name of Property

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 1.31 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/2 4/2/5/5/0/0 4/5/2/9/3/0/0 B 1 11111 11111
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

C 1 11111 11111 D 1 11111 11111

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

BEG AT APT 684.12 FT W & 1252.90 FT S FR NE COR OF LOT 3, BLK 21, NMC PLAT, CENTERVILLE TS SUR; TH S 250.58 FT; TH W 225.37 FT; TH N 254.58 FT; TH E 225.37 FT; TH S 4.0 FT TO POB. 1.31 ACRE

Property Tax No. 03:001-0018 86

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those that were historically and continue to be associated with the building.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Julie Osborne, Architectural Historian

organization Utah State Historic Preservation Office

date March 1997

street & number 300 Rio Grande

telephone (801) 533-3500

city or town Salt Lake City

state UT zip code 84101

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 Lee and Alice Martineau

street & number 370 W 400 S

telephone (801)

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 8 Porter, Nathan and Rebecca Cherry and Eliza Ford, House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Porter, Nathan, Rebecca Cherry, and Eliza Ford, House'
2. Centerville, Davis County, Utah
3. Photographer: Julie Osborne, Bee Lufkin
4. Date: November 1996, May 1997
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

6. South elevation of Victorian House. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 2:

6. West elevation of Victorian House. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 3:

6. North elevation of Victorian House. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 4:

6. West elevation of Victorian House. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 5:

6. West elevation of Classical house. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 6:

6. South elevation of Classical House. Camera facing north.

Photo No. 7:

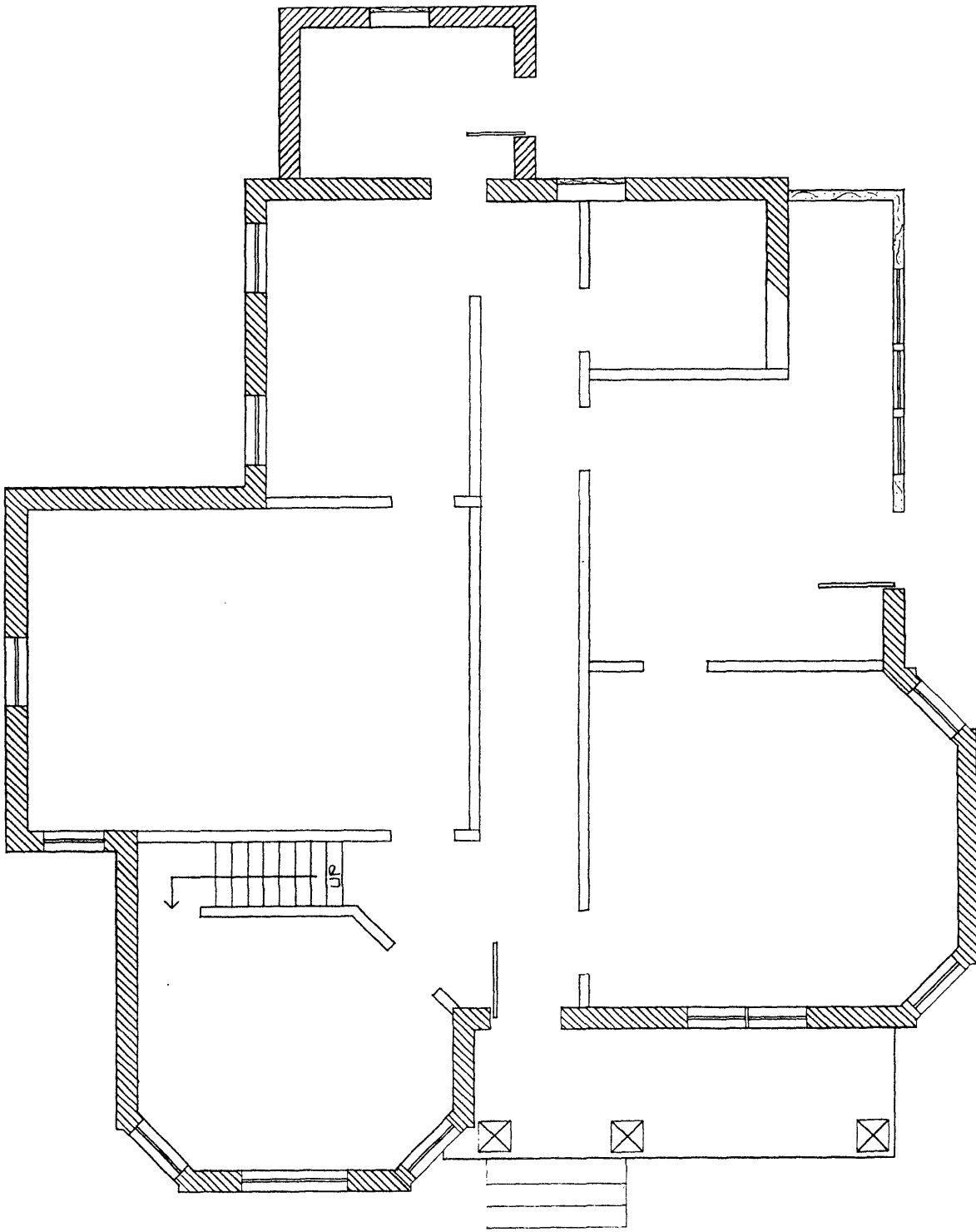
6. North elevation of Classical House. Camera facing south.

Photo No. 8:

6. West elevation of barn. Camera facing east.

Photo No. 9:

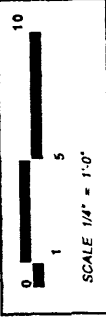
6. West elevation of granary. Camera facing east.



SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

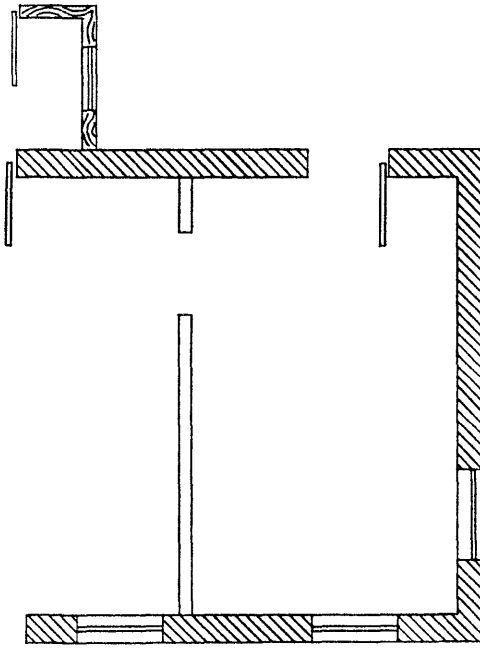
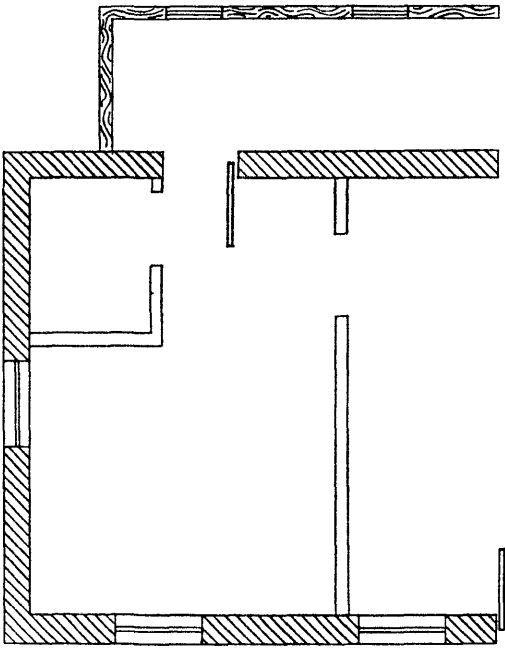
Line Maker
Preservation Research

NATHAN TANNER PORTER HOUSE
370 WEST 400 SOUTH CENTERVILLE, UTAH






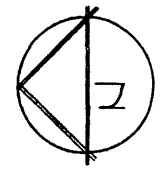
BRICK

WOOD



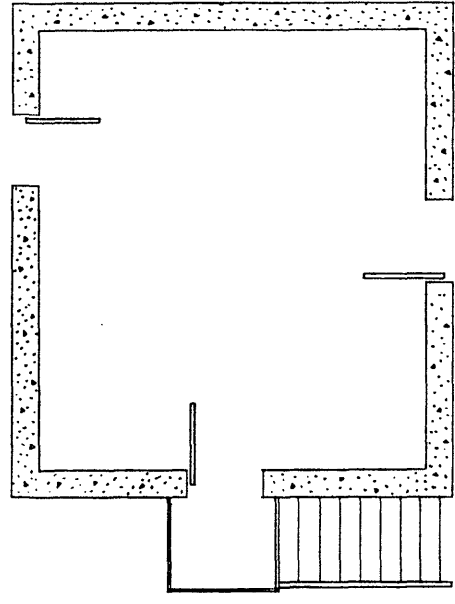
NATHAN T. PORTER HOUSE
FIRST HOUSE

-  BRICK
-  WOOD
-  PLASTER



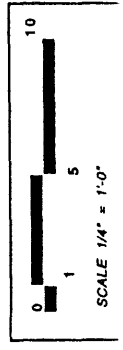
SCALE:
1/4" = 1'-0"

Lisa Miller
Preservation Research
186 T Street
COLUMBIA, MISSISSIPPI

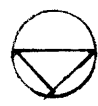


NATHAN T. PORTER GRANARY

-  ROCK



400 SOUTH



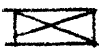
CENTERVILLE, DAVIS COUNTY

PORTER FARMSTEAD

NOT TO SCALE

1997

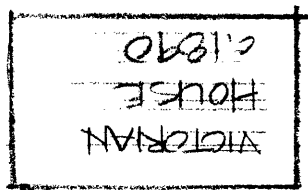
NON-CONT.



CONT.



PORTER LANE



DRIVEWAY

