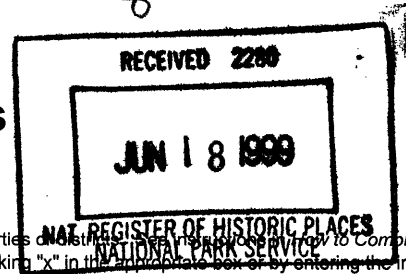


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 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 Atkinson, James & Hannah, House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1510 South 1100 West N/A not for publication

city or town Woods Cross N/A vicinity

state Utah code UT county Davis code 011 zip code 84087

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.)

Wilson & Mat 6/11/99
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): _____

for
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Edson H. Beall 7-15-99

Atkinson, James & Hannah, House
Name of Property

Woods Cross, 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	Non-contributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	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)
DOMESTIC: single dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS:
Tudor Revival
OTHER: vernacular classical
OTHER: cross wing

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation STONE
walls ADOBE, STUCCO
roof ASPHALT: shingle
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

Atkinson, James & Hannah, House, Woods Cross, Davis County, UT

Narrative Description

The James & Hannah Atkinson House is a one and one-half story, adobe and stucco building on a stone foundation. What began as a small, vernacular single-cell dwelling in c.1870, was expanded with a large cross-wing addition c.1875, which was then altered c.1890, and added to later, c.1935.¹ These additions and alterations, all of which have occurred well within the historic period have obscured the original dwelling, and much of its vernacular classicism. The appearance now is closer to that of a vernacular English Tudor Revival on the main facade. The large piece of suburban corner property on which the house sits retains much of its historical appearance, with very old fruit and other deciduous trees remaining, as well as an historic picket fence. Approximately half of the lot is an open field. There are no remaining outbuildings on the property.

Because the house is located on a corner lot, it actually has, or had, two fronts. The original single-cell structure faced east onto 1100 West Street. When the central-passage cross wing was added c.1875, the larger facade facing north onto 1500 South Street became the principle focus of the house. A second floor was added to the Greek Revival style cross wing c.1890, and some windows added to the gable ends. Possibly at the same time, or slightly later, a wood-frame kitchen addition was added at the southwest corner of the building. Then, according to the family, sometime around 1910, the north-facing main entrance was enclosed, and two central doorways, one above the other, were added to the east gable end. These entrances were distinguished by a large, surrounding porch with roof-top balcony. The final changes that brought the house to its present appearance occurred c.1935, when the porch was removed from the east gable end, the two gable-end doors returned to windows, and a porch roof extension off of the cross-wing roof added over the single cell entrance. Little has been altered on the building since.

The east (front) facade is characterized by the 1930s asymmetrical gable roof extension over the porch of the original c.1870 single-cell entryway. The east gable end of the central-passage cross wing now has a set of four multi-paned casement windows, evocative of the English Cottage style. Two other pairs of casements are found on this facade, one set is centered in the gable, and the other on the single-cell wing. A portion of the frame kitchen addition that protrudes to the south is visible on this facade and has an aluminum slider in the original window opening.

The other (historically) principal facade is on the north side of the building. This retains its classical character, although the entrance is no longer used, and is covered with heavy plastic sheeting (the door remains intact). The austerity of the facade is presented in an unadorned three bay symmetrical layout, with a central door flanked on either side by a two-over-two, double hung wooden sash windows. There was possibly a porch on the facade at one time, although there is presently no evidence of one.

¹Approximate dates of alterations were provided in interviews between Atkinson's descendants and Mary Willis and Mike Monsos who originally researched the property in 1998.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 2

Atkinson, James & Hannah, House, Woods Cross, Davis County, UT

The west facade also provides an indication of the house's original classical appearance, receiving no alteration except for the frame and stucco kitchen addition. The gable end of the central passage wing retains its original windows. These include two double-hung, one-over-one wooden sash windows for the upper story, and a single two-over-two, double-hung sash window on the main level. The kitchen addition projects out approximately three feet from this facade and has a single two-over-two (horizontally divided) double-hung wooden sash and a wood-frame enclosed porch protecting the rear entryway.

The south facade provides the best view of the original single cell, which retains its original two-over-two, double hung sash windows, and a one-over-one, double-hung sash window on the kitchen addition. The original exterior fabric of the single cell has been covered with an approximately one-inch thick layer of stucco. Thick concrete sills have been installed on all of the windows. Also, a concrete skirt was placed around the stone foundation. Both of these modifications occurred at an unknown time. All of the original chimneys have been removed, although the original cornice trim remains, and surrounds the entire house.

The interior, as with the exterior, has remained virtually unchanged since the c.1935 alteration of the house. Many of the nineteenth-century details also remain. The interior layout of the house has not been altered much except for in the kitchen addition where a bathroom was later added (date unknown). The overall feeling of the interior is of the 1930s with flower-patterned wall paper and an arched opening from the original single-cell portion into the north room of the central-passage addition. The remaining nineteenth-century details include the original door, window, and base moldings.

There were, until recently, two outbuildings on the property that included a granary and a 1950s concrete block garage, but these have both been recently demolished.² As mentioned above, the property probably remains much as it was early in the century. Although the yard and neighboring field are mostly open,³ there are trees located near the house. One, a box elder, appears to be very old, possibly from before the turn of the century. There is a row of large, mature pear trees east of the house, and a few other smaller deciduous trees and other shrubbery. Bordering the east side of the yard is a wooden picket fence that appears to be from the historic period, although the date is not known. The house is in fairly good condition. Although several alterations have occurred to the building, all of them occurred during the historic period and provide an account of changing circumstances of the family.

²Other outbuildings that were on the site historically include a carriage house, a forge, and a milk house. According to the family these were probably demolished in the 1950s.

³The field south of the house once contained an apple orchard. There was also a vegetable garden between the house and the field, as well as one to the west of the house.

Atkinson, James & Hannah, House
Name of Property

Woods Cross, 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.)

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

c.1870-c.1935

Significant Dates

c.1870, c.1875, c.1890, c.1935

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Atkinson, James Isaac & Atkinson, William
Builders _____

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

Atkinson, James & Hannah, House, Woods Cross, Davis County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The James and Hannah Atkinson House, built c.1870 and last modified c.1935, is architecturally significant under Criterion C as a record of addition and alteration throughout the historic period. Beginning as a simple, classically styled, single-cell dwelling in c.1870, the house was added-to and structurally changed during three different phases: c.1875, c.1900, and c.1935. This series of changes substantially increased the size and altered the physical appearance of the building, particularly on the main facade. The various alterations reflected the then-popular types and styles that were found in Utah, and follow the trend of keeping the ancestral home in the family, yet constantly updating its appearance. The house has not been altered on the exterior since the final addition, c.1935, and remains a physical record of various historical architectural styles dating back nearly one hundred and thirty years. James Atkinson was a prominent figure in the early development of the city of Woods Cross. An industrious person, he was a builder and owned several brick yards in the community, he was active in raising cattle and dairy stock, and was an organizer of the Deseret Livestock Company.

HISTORY

Although not officially incorporated until 1935, the area that is now Woods Cross was first settled in 1848. The bottom lands of which the city is comprised, created by silt overflow from nearby creeks, provided rich soil and settlers quickly homesteaded the area for farming and raising livestock. Daniel Wood (for whom the city was later named) and Ira Hatch were two of the most prominent early settlers and contributed greatly to the development of the settlement. Wood built a school and a church, and donated farmland for a railroad depot and crossing, Woods Crossing. Hatch operated several brickyards, and his descendants started the Deseret Livestock Company in 1891. Even though it is near Salt Lake City, and is surrounded by many bedroom communities, Woods Cross continues to maintain a fairly rural atmosphere through careful zoning.

James Isaac Atkinson was born on November 28, 1841, in Sackville, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Canada, the son of William and Phoebe Campbell Atkinson. After joining the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon church), the family of eleven left for the far west arriving at Nauvoo, Illinois, by train, and then traveling by wagon and team the rest of the way to Salt Lake City, where they arrived September 14, 1853. Almost immediately they traveled to the Session's Settlement area (now Bountiful), eight miles to the north.

After renting land for awhile, William Atkinson was granted a homestead and they proceeded to establish themselves. Along with his father, James became actively involved in the physical development of the community. He was well known as a builder and carpenter, and constructed many of the buildings in the surrounding communities. According to his daughter, Winnie A. Whitecar, he was appointed to the building committee, and helped build the first LDS meetinghouse in South

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 4

Atkinson, James & Hannah, House, Woods Cross, Davis County, UT

Bountiful⁴ (the neighboring community north of Woods Cross), and hauled the first load of stone used in the foundation of the Bountiful LDS Tabernacle (a substantial church building still in use) in 1857.⁵

Besides his community involvement, James played a role in a couple of regional incidents that effected the entire territory. The first was in the so-called "Utah War" of 1858, when a non-Mormon governor, Alfred Cumming, was appointed to take Brigham Young's place. President James Buchanan chose not to notify Young of the change in governorship and sent federal troops under the command of Albert Sidney Johnston to escort Cumming to Salt Lake City. Because of lack of communication, Young interpreted this action to be a threatening gesture of force over the territory. With fresh memories of several mob atrocities toward Mormons in Missouri and Illinois, Young declared martial law and deployed the local militia to delay the federal troops from entering the valley through use of guerilla tactics. Rather than fight, Young chose to move all of the inhabitants (30,000) to areas south of the Salt Lake Valley and implement a scorched-earth policy by leaving a few men in the city to burn and destroy all buildings and farms should Johnston's army make it that far.

James Atkinson was one of those left to torch the city; he was only seventeen years old at the time. However, he did not need to use the torch. After being delayed through the winter by the Mormon militia, Johnston's army made it to the now empty city and marched on to an area 40 miles southwest to establish a permanent fort. "Buchanan's Blunder," as it was nationally known, came to an end once Cumming took over as governor, and he and Young soon developed a comfortable working relationship. During the wait for the troops to enter the city, Atkinson developed a bad toothache and was told to use a mixture of salt and vinegar to sooth it. Instead, the concoction affected his eyes and nose and caused him great pain along with a severe fever. A doctor visiting from a settlement to the south found him in time to prevent his death

The other incident in which James was involved was the Black Hawk Indian War. Although the official commencement of this "war" was not until 1865, skirmishes between the Mormon settlers and local bands of Ute, Paiute, and Navajo, had been occurring for several years. In 1862, prior to his involvement in the war, James volunteered to serve during the Civil War. He was assigned to protect telegraph lines and overland mail near Independence Rock, Wyoming. Then in 1865, James joined Captain Andrew Bigler's company in Sanpete County, 100 miles to the south of Woods Cross, once the Indian attacks increased. What initially began as isolated incidents of plundering and cattle theft turned to attacks on the settlers themselves. The war lasted officially until 1868 when a peace treaty was

⁴Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, Davis County Company, East of Antelope Island, (Salt Lake City: Publishers Press, 1971, 168).

⁵Winnie A. Whitecar, "My Father was a Pioneer," (unpublished, undated manuscript).

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

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 5

Atkinson, James & Hannah, House, Woods Cross, Davis County, UT

signed, but skirmishes continued until 1872, when federal troops were brought in. James served for two years during this war, until 1867.⁶ Following this he returned to his home.

On March 7, 1870, James married Hannah Brown. She was one of the first children born in South Bountiful, on April 10, 1853, to William and Elizabeth Campbell Brown. Together they had nine children. It is approximately this time that James and his father constructed their small single-cell house. Because frontier life was difficult and demanding of time and resources, many settlers' first houses were small, as was the case with the Atkinsons. As their circumstances improved (and family grew) they added to and altered the house. Changes were also made to keep the appearance up to date as can be seen in the various modifications made approximately every ten to fifteen years.

Atkinson, besides being a builder and carpenter, was also a livestock raiser. After acquiring several head of cattle many of the settlers realized that there was not going to be enough land on which to graze them locally, so they moved their herds to Silver Creek and Parley's Park, east of Salt Lake City, in Summit County. Many of the families had consolidated their herds into various companies, and by 1889 they determined that it would be financially beneficial to consolidate into one large company. This was accomplished in 1891, under the designation of "Deseret Live Stock Company." James Atkinson then became vice-president of the company.⁷ The company became nationally known and operated until the 1930s. Previous to this, during the 1880s, Atkinson also managed the "Farmer's Dairy," one of a few cooperative dairies that operated in the area.⁸

James Atkinson was an involved and well-known individual in his community. He played an active role in religious and community affairs. He held various callings in the LDS church, and was also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. After his wife Hannah passed away on June 12, 1899, James was left to raise his children remaining at home on his own. He eventually passed away on December 17, 1933. Since his death the home has been passed down through the family; they are currently pursuing a tax credit for restoration work.

ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

Early domestic architecture in Utah was usually quite humble and utilitarian. Very few of the settlers arrived with anything more than a wagon and supplies and had to work the land from scratch, as well as devote time to constructing shelter for themselves and their animals. Because of expediency, most early structures were small and makeshift, many times consisting of a dugout lined with stone or wood planks and a roof covered with branches and earth. Single-room log cabins with low-pitched gable

⁶Ardelle Whitecar England, "The Atkinson Family as Pioneers from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada, April 22, 1853," (unpublished manuscript, September 1996, 2.)

⁷Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, op. cit., 165.

⁸Ibid., 165.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 6

Atkinson, James & Hannah, House, Woods Cross, Davis County, UT

roofs were probably the most common first dwellings for most, although adobe-brick buildings soon followed once the science of adobe making was understood. Much of James Atkinson's early construction work in and around the community implemented adobe, although not in brick form, which was the most common method. His daughter, Winnie A. Whitecar, described his technique as follows:

Before I was born, he [James] used to build houses with concrete [probably lime concrete, or adobe]. Three or more houses would be started at one time, forms were made and they would make concrete and with a wagon box load of concrete they would go from one to the other, move the forms up and more concrete until the walls were finished. Then came the finishing wood work and such. Seems like each man knew what to do.⁹

The single-cell type (the original portion of this house) was a common early building form during the early settlement of Utah. The single cell, as its name implies, is a single-room structure that may have another half or full story above the main level and usually a lean-to kitchen off the back. The upper story was oftentimes accessed by an exterior wooden staircase, although interior staircases were not uncommon. As the family became more established the single-cell structure was often added to with either a matching extension to the side, or a much larger cross wing (as in this case).

The cross wing house plays a ubiquitous role in Utah. Because strict Mormon town planning based on Joseph Smith's "Plat of the City of Zion" was promoted, nucleated villages were set up in a grid-iron fashion. With a prescribed number of lots per block, housing, a garden, and a small family farm were incorporated into each homestead. Houses were usually placed at the corner of the lot nearest the intersection of the streets which left two sides of the house as potential formal facades. With symmetry being a principle concern in the design of a house, the ambiguity of placement was somewhat disconcerting to the designers. But house builders devised solutions that were also in keeping with changing architectural trends. By adding another wing to the common single-cell or hall-parlor, another less-formal facade was created so that there was now an entrance onto both streets. With the addition of the wing the classical form of the house was altered to a Victorian type. Thus, not only was space increased, but the entire appearance of the house was updated as well.¹⁰ The familiar, and proven, hall parlor plan was maintained with the addition of another room, usually in the form of a kitchen. If a single cell was receiving a cross wing, the addition most commonly had a hall parlor plan, whereas if a hall parlor was receiving a cross wing it was usually with a single cell addition. These corner housing types can be found in almost every community in the state.

⁹Winnie A. Whitecar, "My Father was a Pioneer," (unpublished, undated manuscript).

¹⁰Keith Bennett & Thomas Carter, "Houses with Two Fronts: The Evolution of Domestic Architectural Design in a Mormon Community," Journal of Mormon History, Volume 15, (Provo, UT: Mormon History Association, 1989, 49-50).

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 7

Atkinson, James & Hannah, House, Woods Cross, Davis County, UT

The Atkinson House is not a distinguished example of any particular type or style of residential architecture, but rather a record of architectural change over time, beginning c.1870, and ending c.1935. Since that time no alteration has taken place on the exterior, and very little on the interior. Of the approximately thirty Victorian and pre-Victorian houses remaining in Woods Cross, ten are of the cross-wing type. Of these, only the Atkinson House has been modified into another type and style of dwelling with later alterations that ended well within the historic period. The others either retain close to their original appearance or have received non-historic alterations, removing their integrity.

The setting has also changed little in the past sixty-plus years, and retains a rural feeling and appearance. From the early days of settlement in Utah beautifying homes and yards was always stressed by Mormon church leaders, particularly Brigham Young. The physical act of building Zion (as early members of the LDS church were encouraged to do) involved making one's own property orderly and pleasing to look at. The result was a self-conscious imposition of formal exactness over the informality of nature. No matter how grand or small the dwelling, the request by Brigham Young was to "progress and improve upon and make beautiful everything around you."¹¹ This aesthetic was carried on through succeeding generations into the twentieth century who, to maintain an up-to-date appearance, would modify their home, implementing modern styles on an older house type.

Because of the expense of demolishing an older home many sources provided ideas of how to modernize and beautify an older residence. Newspapers frequently ran practical and inspirational articles on renovated buildings and often highlighted homes that underwent renovations. One such article from 1929 states: "Residences were so firmly constructed thirty or forty years ago that, when renovated and remodeled to remove their obsolete features and ornament them, the structures are as good as newly remodeled homes today."¹² Another article from the same year touts, "How a tumble-down house can be made into a modern and beautiful dwelling...."¹³ The Atkinson House with its later structural and ornamental additions and alterations is a good example of this ideology put into practice.

After many modifications and additions, the final embodiment of the Atkinson House was, and remains an English Tudor-style building on the principal facade. The primary characteristics being an asymmetrical facade, tall, multi-light casement windows, and a swooped porch roof, formed from the extended roof of the cross wing. The other facades evoke an earlier era of symmetrical classicism in their symmetry and detail. In this way the Atkinson House provides a record of change and alteration, while retaining its historical integrity.

¹¹Hugh W. Nibley, "Brigham Young on the Environment," in To the Glory of God, ed. Truman G. Madsen and Charles D. Tate, jr. (Salt Lake City: Deseret Book, 1972), p. 8.

¹²"Renewing Old House Offers Opportunity," Salt Lake Tribune, September 1, 1929, D-7.

¹³"Transformation Wrought in Old House," Salt Lake Tribune, May 26, 1929, D-10.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 9 Page 8

Atkinson, James & Hannah, House, Woods Cross, Davis County, UT

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Atkinson, James & Hannah, House
Name of Property

Woods Cross, Davis County, Utah
City, County, and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 1.60 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

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

C 1 1/1/1/1 1/1/1/1/1 D 1 1/1/1/1 1/1/1/1/1

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

BEG ON S LINE OF GRANTOR'S LAND WH IS ALSO ON CENTER LINE OF 1100 W STR AT APT S 0°10'30" W 272.83 FT ALONG CEN OF SD STR FROM INTERSEC MONU AT 1100 W & 1500 S STS. SAID PT OF BEG BEING ALSO S 87°57' W 258.54 FT ALONG SEC LINE & N 0°10'30" E 1013.81 FT ALONG CENTER OF 1100 W STR FROM SE CORNER OF SEC 26, T2N-R1W, SLM. SD PT OF BEG BEING ON LN OF EXTENSION OF A CERT FENCE LINE, & RUN TH N 89°50'24" W 16 RODS ALONG SAID FENCE LN TO W LN OF GRANTORS LAND THE ALG SD W LN N 0°10'30" E 92 FT & N 170.5 FT M/L. TO S LN OF PPTY OF WOODS CROSS CITY, TH E 50 FT TO SE COR OF SD WOODS CROSS PPTY, TH N 110 FT, M/L, TO CEN LN OF 1500 S STR; TH ALG SD CEN LN E 214 FT M/L, TO CEN LN OF SD 1100 W ST, TH S 0°10'30"W 272.83 FT ALG SD CEN LN TO POB.

Property Tax No.
06:077:0057

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those which were historically, and continue to be, associated with the property.

 See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title J. Cory Jensen/Utah SHPO Staff

organization _____

date May 21, 1999

street & number 300 Rio Grande

telephone 801/533-3559

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 Dave England

street & number PO Box 870362

telephone 801/295-1015

city or town Woods Cross

state UT zip code 84087

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 9

Atkinson, James & Hannah, House, Woods Cross, Davis County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. James & Hanna Atkinson House
2. Woods Cross, Davis County, Utah
3. Photographer: J. Cory Jensen
4. Date: May 1999
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

6. East elevation of building. Camera facing west.

Photo No. 2:

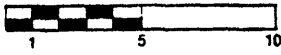
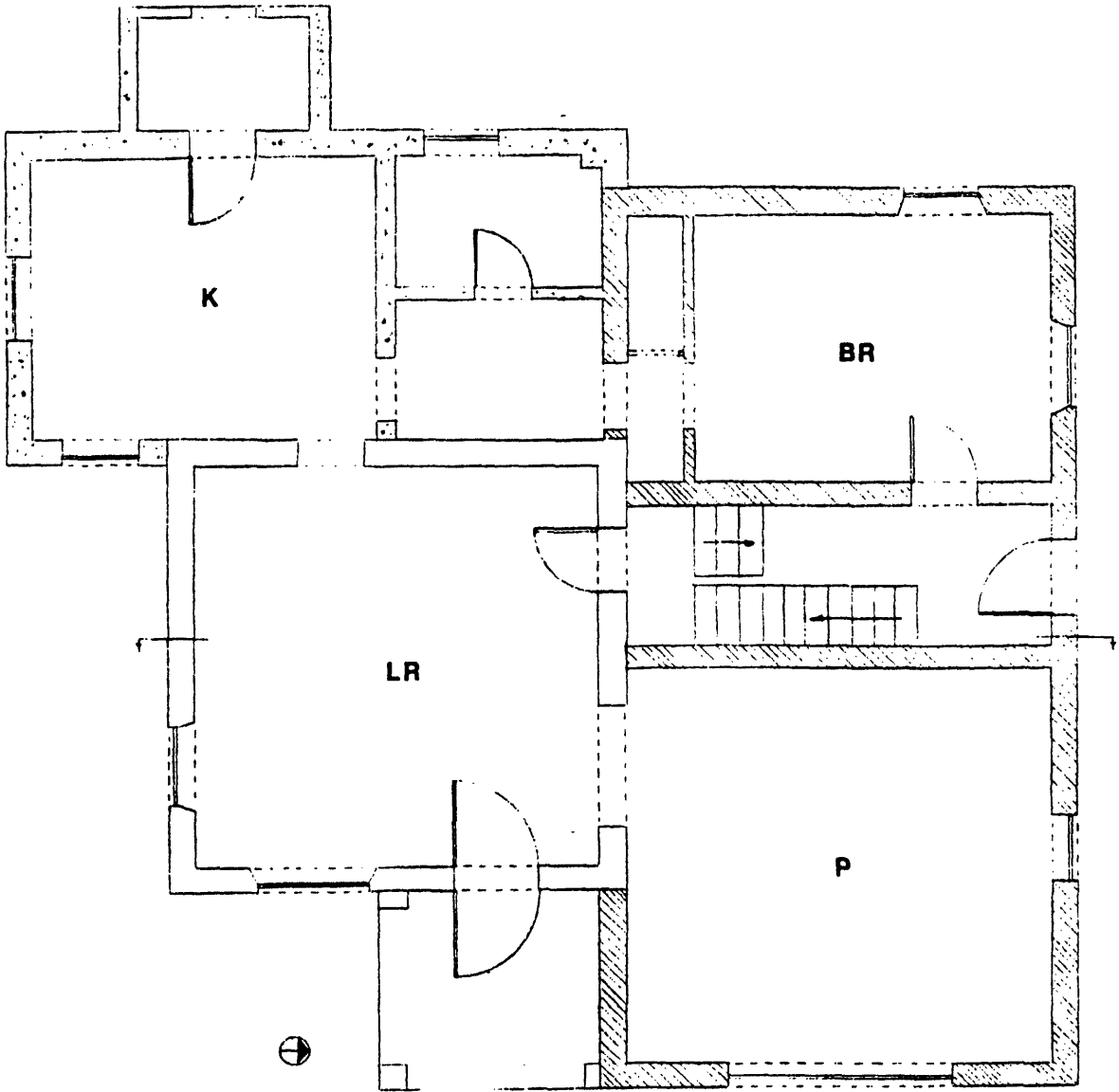
6. North & west elevations of building. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 3:

6. South & west elevations of building. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 4:

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



GROUND FLOOR
c. 1935-present



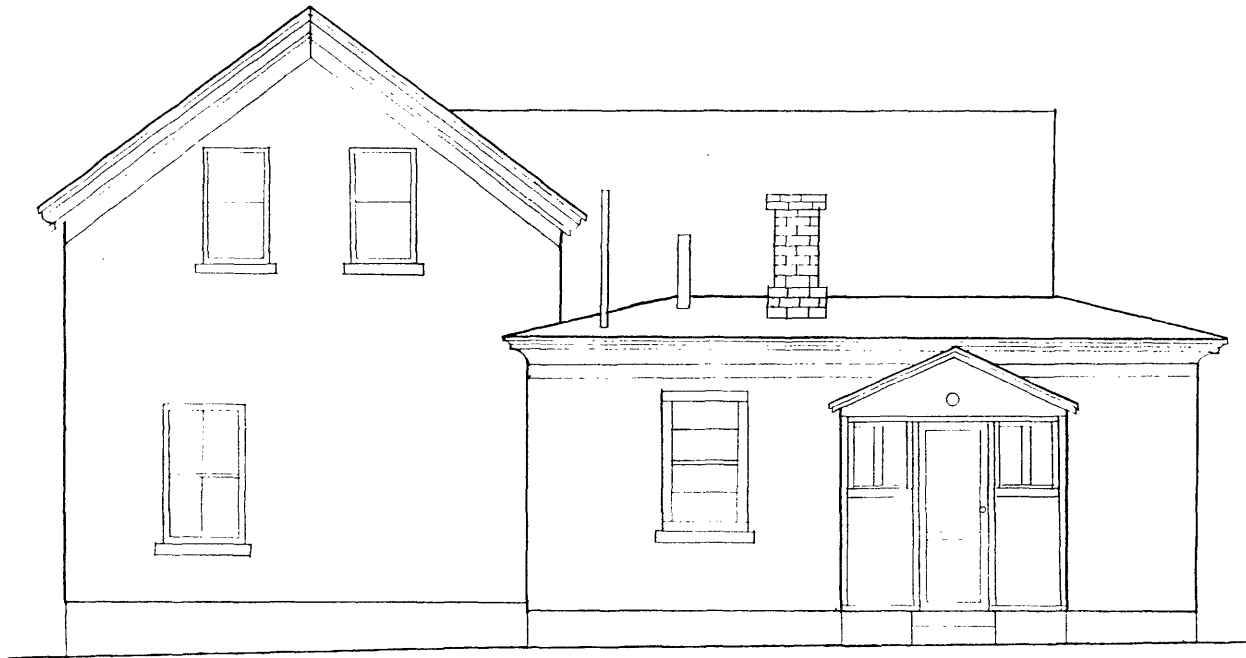
c. 1875

WILLIAM ATKINSON—Center
Left: 1st wife, Phoebe Campbell;
right: 2nd wife, Sarah A. Tingey;
lower: James Isaac Atkinson (son of
Wm. and Phoebe). All original pio-
neers, 1853. House erected by Wm.



c. 1910

Later the home was enlarged to
look like this



WEST ELEVATION

Appendix "C"
Rear Elevation, c. 1935 *& currently*



EAST ELEVATION

Appendix "B"
Front Elevation, c. 1935 *currently*