



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Ford-Rigby House

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1592 North Main N/A not for publication

city or town Centerville N/A vicinity

state Utah code UT county Davis code 011 zip code 84014

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

W. M. A. 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:

- 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:)

PR Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Beth A. Savage 11/17/97

Ford-Rigby House
Name of Property

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

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
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.)

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

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH

CENTURY REVIVALS: Classical

Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE

walls BRICK

roof ASPHALT

other WOOD

Narrative Description

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

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

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Ford/Rigby House Centerville, Davis County, UT

Narrative Description

The Ford- Rigby House is a one-and-one-half story, gable-roofed cross-wing single family residence built in 1883 with a c.1920s addition. It is located on Main Street in Centerville, approximately one mile north of the town center. The house is set back from the street in a fully landscaped yard with lawn and mature trees. The historic agricultural outbuildings to the rear of the property are basically in ruin and indistinguishable as to type.

The brick house appears to have been built in two stages. The original cross-wing house type incorporates an addition to the rear of the south wing. The south wall is flush and while there is no break in the brick's surface, the difference in the brick indicates that the saltbox addition was built at a later date, probably in the 1920s judging by its physical appearance. An arched vent opening with a brick sill is located in the peak of the south wall. This addition extends beyond and wraps around the gable end of the north wing of the house.

The house has a stone foundation. The windows are two-over-two double-hung with original wood sash with one-over-one double-hung windows on the saltbox addition. There are wood lintels and sills on all windows in the original portion of the house. The windows in the c.1920s portion are smaller, one-over-one double hung windows with brick sills. The Classical stylistic features of the house include the simple heavy wooden cornice and the Doric wood columns and pilasters supporting the shed roofed porch on the west facade. The roof has asphalt shingles. There are two brick chimneys, one in each wing of the house.

There are several outbuildings related to agriculture at the east (rear) of the house. All of these are in various states of disrepair; most have roofs that have fallen in and walls that have collapsed. The house retains its original features and contributes to the historic qualities of Centerville.

Ford-Rigby House
Name of Property

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

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" on all that apply.)

Property is:

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

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)

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1883-1940s

Significant Dates

1883

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

NA

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Unknown

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

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National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 8 Page 2

Ford-Rigby House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Ford-Rigby house, built in 1883 with a c.1920s addition, reflects the social history of Centerville during the Railroad and Economic Expansion period, and as a house occupied during the period of City Development (1883-1940s). This house was built by John and Mary Ann Ford at a time when the city of Centerville was growing and when their stock-raising business was expanding. It is representative of the kinds of homes built by successful livestock raisers in Centerville and how the period of the introduction of the railroads facilitated their access to the marketplace. Although simply decorated, the size and stature of this house reflects the prosperity of its original owners. The house was then purchased by a nephew, William Rigby, and his wife, Blanche. Its continued use by relatives describes the close connections of family members and their work in the community reflects Centerville's growth into a city. This house retains its historic integrity and is being nominated as a part of the Multiple Property Submission, Historic Resources of Centerville.

Centerville History

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.

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

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Section No. 8 Page 3

Ford-Rigby House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

within the framework of a strong Mormon community has given the city's architecture a unique quality that describes simplicity, permanence, and a 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.

Ford History

John Ford, Sr. was born at Gravely, Cambridgeshire, England, on March 8, 1807 to Thomas and Sarah Turner Ford. In 1833 he married Rebecca Chandler, and in the spring of 1849 was baptized into the L.D.S. Church. In February 1854, John, Rebecca, and their nine children left England bound for Utah. They arrived in the Salt Lake Valley in September of 1854. Their first year was spent in Salt Lake City, moving in 1855 to the Deuel farm in Centerville where they lived for two-and-one-half years. In 1858 they moved to Springville before returning to Centerville where they lived on the Standish farm during 1859-64. The Fords then purchased the Ricks farm. The farm was not financially prosperous for several years and the Ford family struggled to make ends meet. John and his sons established a business raising livestock. They raised shorthorn cattle and registered Rambouillet sheep imported from Canada. The business was known as Ford & Sons and operated under that name until 1886 when John retired. The business then continued under the new name of Ford Brothers Land & Livestock Company. John was active in the L.D.S. church, teaching in the ward and serving as assistant superintendent of the North Centerville Sunday School. Rebecca passed away in April 1881, and in 1883 John married his second wife, Mary Ann Wright.¹ This house was built for John and Mary Ann in 1883.²

¹ Mary Ellen Wood Smoot and Marilyn Fullmer Sheriff. The City In-Between: History of Centerville, Utah including Biographies and Autobiographies of some of its original settlers. Bountiful, Utah: Carr Printing Company, 1975, p. 213.

² Karla Uffens interview with Jeanne Mooney, Spring, 1997.

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Ford-Rigby House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

Mary Ann Wright was born in Warwickshire, England, one of four children of James Wright and Mary Ann Stean. She immigrated with the family and arrived in Utah in August of 1870. John, known for keeping this home and yard beautiful and for his love of horses, lived in the house until his death in 1901.³ The property remained in Mary Ann's name until 1906 when portions of the property were deeded to John's sons, William, John, Joseph, and Hyrum. The property was sold to William L. Rigby, Mary's nephew, in 1924.

Rigby History

Mary Ann's older sister, Lucy Ann, arrived in Utah in 1866; she met and soon married John Rigby. Their son, William L. Rigby, was born April 9, 1877 at the Rigby homestead just north of this site in Centerville. William's first wife, Mabel Derrick, whom he married in June of 1906, died nine months later. In 1913 he married Blanche Barnes with whom he had eleven children. They purchased this property in 1924 and lived here the remainder of their lives. William was known throughout Davis County as an actor and horseman. He was active in the L.D.S. Church and was a high priest.⁴ Blanche died from complications of childbirth in 1931. William served as justice of the peace in Centerville from 1936 until his death in 1953. Their daughter, Jeanne R. Mooney, continues to live in the house today (1997).

___ See continuation sheet

³ Smoot, p. 213.

⁴ Deseret News (November 10, 1953): B-8.

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Section No. 9 Page 5

Ford-Rigby House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

Bibliography

- Carr, Annie Call, Ed. Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, Davis County Company. East of Antelope Island. Salt Lake City, Utah: Publishers Press, 1961.
- Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss. Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Graduate School of Architecture and Utah State Historical Society, 1991.
- Davis County Clipper (August, 8, 1964). Copy in files, Utah State Historic Preservation Office.
- Obituary. William L. Rigby. Deseret News (November 10, 1953: B-8).
- Smoot, Mary Ellen Wood and Marilyn Fullmer Sheriff. The City In-Between: History of Centerville, Utah including Biographies and Autobiographies of some of its original settlers. Bountiful, Utah: Carr Printing Company, 1975.
- U.S. Census of Population. 1880.

Ford-Rigby House
Name of Property

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property .72 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/2 4/2/5/9/4/0 4/5/3/2/3/6/0 B 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 D 1 1/1/1/1 1/1/1/1

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning on the East Line of the State Highway, said highway being highway # 106; at a point 14.34 chains East & 1271 feet Northwesterly from the Southwest corner of the Northeast 1/4 of Section 6, Township 2 North, Range 1 east, Salt Lake Meridian; then runs Westerly 101 feet along the state road, then easterly 282 feet, then 120 feet Southeasterly, then Westerly 282 feet to the point of beginning.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The above boundaries were selected as this is the current legal description of the property on which the building is located.

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title USHPO Staff; Lisa M. Miller / Preservation Research Consultant
organization _____ date March 1997
street & number 166 T Street telephone (801) 355-8611
city or town Salt Lake City state UT zip code 84103-4152

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 Jeanne R. Mooney
street & number 1592 North Main Street telephone (801)298-5363
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 Reduction Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Continuation Sheet**

Section No. PHOTOS Page 6

Ford-Rigby House, Centerville, Davis County, UT

Photos No. 1-5:

1. Ford-Rigby House
2. Centerville, Davis County, Utah
3. Photographer: Lisa M. Miller
4. Date: November 1996
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

6. Southwest elevation of building. Camera facing northeast.

Photo No. 2:

6. Northwest elevation of building. Camera facing southeast.

Photo No. 3:

6. Northeast elevation of building. Camera facing southwest.

Photo No. 4:

6. Southeast elevation of building. Camera facing northwest.