

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PH0682322

FOR NPS USE ONLY
AUG 15 1978
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED DEC 12 1978

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC George Carter Whitmore mansion

AND/OR COMMON "Colonial Villa"

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

106 South Main

— NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Nephi

— VICINITY OF

STATE

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

Utah

49

Juab

023

3 CLASSIFICATION

| CATEGORY | OWNERSHIP | STATUS | PRESENT USE |
|---|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT | <input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC | <input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED | <input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE | <input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED | <input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK |
| <input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE | <input type="checkbox"/> BOTH | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS | <input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SITE | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC ACQUISITION | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ACCESSIBLE | <input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS |
| <input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT | <input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS | <input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED | <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED | <input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED | <input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> NO | <input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER: |

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Donald Bendoski

STREET & NUMBER

106 S Main

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Nephi

— VICINITY OF

Utah

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Juab County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

Main St.

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Nephi

Utah

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Historic Sites Survey/ Utah State Register

DATE

1969

— FEDERAL STATE — COUNTY — LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Utah State Historical Society

307 W 200 S

CITY, TOWN

STATE

Salt Lake City

Utah

7 DESCRIPTION

| CONDITION | | CHECK ONE | CHECK ONE |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT | <input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED | <input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD | <input type="checkbox"/> RUINS | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED | <input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FAIR | <input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED | | |

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This three story (basement and full attic) home is done in Eastlake/Queen Anne style -- with all the ornamentation, shingles, finials, moldings, latices, carved panels, friezes, balusters, that characterize the style. The building replaced an older adobe building and intruded upon the commercial district.

The home was built on a foundation made of red sandstone quarried from nearby Andrews Canyon. This sandstone was also used around some windows and door frames. The tanned colored brick was shipped in from the east. The mortar is red to match the sandstone.

The home is asymmetrical in composition. There is a domed turret topped by a tin finial. Tin finials also top a gabled end and the side porch. This side porch is rounded and articulated with round posts and a bracketed cornice.

The front porch also has rounded posts and a projecting pediment which has carved wood ornamentation. The front steps are flanked with two sandstone projecting side walls on which the words "Colonial" "Villa" are chiseled.

The north side porch also has a projecting, carved pediment.

On the second floor above the front porch is a spindle and spool-like baluster in front of double doors.

Both the front and the north side doors have glass ovals. The north side door also has a carved wood ornamentation.

The first floor windows are done with leaded glass in the upper sashes. Several of the windows on the first and second floors have curved glass panels.

The interior of the home is dominated on the first floor by the central staircase of carved, massive oak. The floors are also of oak. Oak is used in the four matching sets of sliding doors. The oak mantels are intact on the fireplaces in the reception room and the parlor. The parlor also has a rounded chamber decorated with oak filigree work.

The current owners are restoring the home and renovating it into an inn and their private residence. The inn will consist of ten rooms which are being created out of the existing second story bedrooms and the unfinished attic. Bathrooms for each of these rooms are being built in existing closet space.

The owner's private residence will be in the first floor library and the yet unfinished basement--which will necessitate a spiral staircase being dropped from the one floor to the other.

The kitchen and pantry are being reworked and the backporch is being enclosed to accommodate facilities for the restaurant to occupy the dining room and parlor.

The elaborate grills used with the original air vents are intact as are the later steam heat radiators. Brass door fixtures are intact and so are several of the later electric light fixtures.

The owners plan to replant the front lawn which is now covered with cement and to repair the sandstone and wrought iron fence which is still standing on the north side. A parking lot will occupy the back, now-dirt driveway.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

| PERIOD | AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW | | | |
|---|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| __PREHISTORIC | __ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC | __COMMUNITY PLANNING | __LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE | __RELIGION |
| __1400-1499 | __ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC | __CONSERVATION | __LAW | __SCIENCE |
| __1500-1599 | __AGRICULTURE | __ECONOMICS | __LITERATURE | __SCULPTURE |
| __1600-1699 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE | __EDUCATION | __MILITARY | __SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN |
| __1700-1799 | __ART | __ENGINEERING | __MUSIC | __THEATER |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE | __EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT | __PHILOSOPHY | __TRANSPORTATION |
| __1900- | __COMMUNICATIONS | __INDUSTRY | __POLITICS/GOVERNMENT | __OTHER (SPECIFY) |
| | | __INVENTION | | |

SPECIFIC DATES 1898-1900

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Oscar Booth

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Sanpete Valley Railroad was built in 1880; it ran from Wales, Sanpete County to Nephi for the purpose of hauling coal. The railroad completion initiated a business and building boom in Nephi -- Nephi became the center of four highways and the terminus of two railroads. It became known as "Little Chicago."

George Carter Whitmore was one of the merchants (Hyde and Whitmore Mercantile Establishment) in Nephi who prospered during the boom. George C. Whitmore, the son of James M. (physician) and Elizabeth Carter Whitmore, had come to Utah with his parents from Texas in 1857 with the Homer Duncan Company. The family settled in St. George where James M. was killed by Navaho Indians in 1861.

George C. moved to Nephi in 1872 and began to establish himself as one of Nephi's leading entrepreneurs and, later, philanthropists. In 1885 he organized the First National Bank of Nephi which eventually had three other branches-- the State Bank of Payson, the Fillmore Commercial and Savings Bank and the Fountain Green State Bank. (His brother James M. was a successful businessman in Castle Valley and established in 1901 the First National Bank at Price,)

George C. also speculated in land and had large land holdings in Nevada and Utah, particularly in Carbon County. His speculating was not always appreciated by others, as is indicated in a rather notorious water rights case in which Whitmore was eventually found guilty of usurping water on the Grassy Trail Creek. (L.A. Scott-Elliott vs. Whitmore, 1893)

Using his financial and social position, Whitmore also became involved in politics. From 1900 to 1908 he was a member of the Utah State Senate. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1904 and 1912. He was even considered for nomination as a candidate for governor but declined because of poor health. Prominent Utah politicians such as Simon Bamberger were frequent guests in Whitmore's home.

This pretentious home--representing the economic security and social prominence which Whitmore possessed, was designed and built by Oscar Booth, a local architect, using local labor 1898-1900. Whitmore, his wife Mary Elizabeth Hague and their eight children lived in the home only a few years before George C. died in Pasadena, California in 1917. His funeral was reported to have been one of the largest ever held in Nephi.

His son George M. who had taken over as president of the Nephi Bank also took over the home. (George C. had four sons who lived to maturity: George M. and L.L.A. took over the directorship of the Nephi Bank; Harvey E. was president of the National Copper Bank of S.L.C. and John W. owned the successful Toggery Clothing Store in Nephi and became mayor there 1911-1913.)

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

1. Historic Sites Survey, Utah
2. Provo Herald, March 24, 1978
3. Provo Daily Herald, Jan. 19, 1958
4. Salt Lake Tribune, Nov. 18, 1962
5. Sanborn maps, Nephi, 1898, 1908
6. Journal History of the L.D.S. Church, L.D.S. Church Archives
7. Utah Centennial History
8. D.U.P. Juab County History

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY less than one

QUADRANGLE NAME Nephi, Utah QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

| | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A | <u>1</u> <u>2</u> | <u>4</u> <u>2</u> <u>8</u> <u>3</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u> | <u>4</u> <u>3</u> <u>9</u> <u>5</u> <u>5</u> <u>0</u> <u>0</u> | B | <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> |
| | ZONE | EASTING | NORTHING | | ZONE | EASTING | NORTHING |
| C | <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | D | <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> |
| E | <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | F | <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> |
| G | <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | H | <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> | <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u> |

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

| STATE | CODE | COUNTY | CODE |
|-------|------|--------|------|
| | | | |
| | | | |

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE Kathryn L. MacKay DATE May 15, 1978

ORGANIZATION Utah State Historical Society TELEPHONE 533-6017

STREET & NUMBER 307 W 200 S STATE Utah

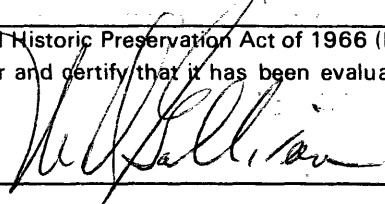
CITY OR TOWN S.L.C.

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL STATE LOCAL

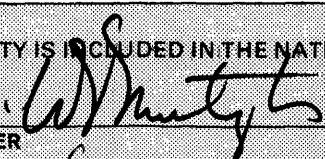
As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE  DATE July 21, 1978

TITLE Michael D. Gallivan, State Historic Preservation Officer

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER  DATE 12/12/78

ATTEST: Bill Lebovich CHIEF OF REGISTRATION DATE 12/10/78

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

In 1938 the Whitmore family requested Frank Brough, who was then cashier in the Nephi Bank, to move into the mansion and care for it and other Whitmore holdings, including the cattle ranches in Carbon County. Brough used the reception room on the first floor of the mansion as his office. The Broughs lived in the home 21 years.

In 1962 Fred C. Painter purchased the home. Concreting over the front lawn and neglecting the house, the Painters used the property as part of their Painter Motor Company.

The current owners purchased the home this year (1978).