United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any 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.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: **Wayman, John & Sarah Jane, House**
Other names/site number: **Wayman, Emma, House**
Name of related multiple property listing:
Historic Resources of Centerville, Utah
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing

2. Location

Street & number: **240 South 300 East**
City or town: **Centerville** State: **Utah** County: **Davis**
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

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 **X** meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___national **___statewide** **X local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A **___B** **X C** **___D**

Signature of certifying official/Title: **Date**

Utah Division of State History/Office of Historic Preservation

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private:	X
Public – Local	
Public – State	
Public – Federal	

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)	X
District	
Site	
Structure	
Object	

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
2		Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register _____

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 VICTORIAN: Italianate

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, STONE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The John and Sarah Jane Wayman House, built in 1888, is a two-story brick house located at 240 E. 300 South in Centerville, Davis County, Utah. With its boxlike side-passage plan and truncated hipped roof, the Wayman House is the most pure example of the Italianate style in Centerville. The house also features the bracketed cornices characteristic of the Italianate style. The house originally faced west to 200 East and features a projecting front wing. Only a portion of the lathe-turned balcony and porch on the façade (west elevation) is original, but the elements were replicated in the wrap-around porch along the north and east elevations (built in 1983). The removal of the front bay (circa 1940s) and the 1983 porch extension are the only major modifications to the exterior, but have minimal impact on the overall architectural character of the house due to the ornate secondary elevations and mature foliage near the facade. The Wayman House sits in the center of a 0.42-acre parcel. The property includes a contributing circa 1888 carriage house built with the same brick as the house. The John and Sarah Jane Wayman House is in excellent condition and is a contributing historic resource in its Centerville neighborhood.

Narrative Description

The Wayman House has a footprint measuring thirty-one by thirty-four feet with a six-foot notch at the northwest corner. The house is built on a sandstone foundation, which is only visible above grade on the south half. The red brick is laid in American (common) bond with headers in every seventh course. The mortar joints are light-colored and flush with the brickwork. The second story window heads feature two courses of segmental-arched rowlock brick. The original façade (west elevation) features a recessed porch to the north and a projecting wing to the south. In 1983, the original porch was expanded across the façade and wrapping around the north and half of the east elevation. The rebuilt porch replicates the full and engaged Victorian lathe-turned supports, the balustrade, and bracketed cornice of the extant porch. The original porch and front extension features a balcony deck with balustrade. The newer portions of the porch roof are hipped. Just below the porch eaves, there is a cornice with brackets that matches the main roof cornice. Both the original and newer porch decks are wood. The wood elements are painted tan.

The wooden box bay on the façade was removed after serious deterioration by the 1940s. The bay was Italianate style with a paneled base, thick mullions capped by brackets, and a projecting eave. It has been replaced by historic multi-light French doors. The front door is original. There is a historic four-panel secondary door on the east (rear) elevation, which features a transom under a segmental-arched brick hoods. With one exception, the windows are the original narrow one-over-one double-hung wood sash. The windows feature carved decorative lintels under the brick hoods. The window at the northeast corner has a flat wood lintel and is likely a later, albeit historic, alteration. The prominent cornice under the eaves of the main roof features long decorative panels and pairs of brackets painted in tan and brown. The truncated hipped roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. There are brick chimneys on the south and east elevations. The corbelled tops have been removed (circa 1983).

On the interior, the house has 1,940 square feet of divided equally between the two floors. There is a ten-by-twelve foot cellar. The front rooms have not been altered with the exception of the bathroom on the north side of the house, which has been updated. All of the woodwork in the parlor and entry hall retains its original faux-grained oak finish. The splayed window casings feature decorative panels. The parlor is located in the southwest corner of the house. The mantel in the parlor is original, although the firebox has been blocked. There is a leaded-glass transom above the French doors. The central open staircase features an ornate newel post and the stair rail is made of a single length of twisted wood. The main floor doors and hopper windows are all original. Most retained the original hardware. The east (rear) half of the house was originally divided into the sitting room and kitchen. In the 1980s, the wall between the rooms was removed and the kitchen remodeled. The sitting room retains its original woodwork and faux-grained oak finishes, but the fireplace was removed. The upstairs is divided into three bedrooms with the bathroom on the north side. With the exception of the bathroom, the upstairs finishes have not been altered since the 1940s when closets were installed. There is no useable attic space. The root cellar is under the kitchen. It has stone walls and a concrete floor.

The one-story carriage house is located approximately thirty feet east of the main house. The footprint of the carriage house measures eighteen by twenty-four feet with the wide end facing the house. The brick masonry of the carriage house is identical to the main house. The west elevation (façade) features three openings, one double-door flanked by two narrow doors. Each opening has the original diagonal plank wood door with iron brackets. The larger opening has a flat lintel while the flanking doors have segmental-arched windows. Rowlock brick is used above each opening. The carriage house windows are two-over-two double-hung wood windows with flat wood lintels. The carriage house has a pyramidal roof covered in asphalt shingles. There is a blank wide cornice under the eaves. The carriage house was built with an indoor two-seat privy located in the northeast corner with a trap door.[1] The carriage house is a contributing building on the property.

The Wayman House is surrounded by mature evergreens and deciduous trees. The house originally had a large front yard along the west property line. However, the 200 East street frontage was subdivided and sold as residential parcels in the 1940s. The current entrance to the property is from an asphalt driveway off 300 South. There is lawn and shrubbery surrounding the house. Foliage and several types of fencing screen the house from the surrounding properties. The property has been well maintained and is in excellent condition.

Although the 1983 porch expansion made the porch larger, the design compliments the architecture of the house and does not visually impact the integrity as the original feeling, workmanship, and materials of the original design can be seen through the porch. The setting of the original house was impacted when the frontage property was developed in the 1940s. The current west property line is only a few feet from the west elevation and is full of foliage, but this is the only view of the house that is obscured. The other elevations are visible and the important associated relationship between the main house and the carriage house has been maintained. The John and Sarah Jane Wayman House is a contributing historic resource in its Centerville neighborhood at the south end of the historic town plat.

[1] The privy has one adult-size hole and one child-size hole, a common feature for the time period. There is an oral tradition that the privy had a pullout tray for cleaning, but no physical evidence of such a feature can be found.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

- [X] 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.
- [X] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

- [ ] 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
_AGRICULTURE _ _
_ARCHITECTURE _

Period of Significance
_1888-1932_____

Significant Dates
_1888, 1905, 1932____

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
__N/A_____ ___

Cultural Affiliation
__N/A_____ __

Architect/Builder
__Unknown_____

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The John and Sarah Jane Wayman House, built in 1888, is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Agriculture for its association with the historical development of Centerville in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The period of significance, between 1888 and 1932, encompasses the occupancy of the first owners, John Wayman, and his wife, Sarah Jane Cannell Wayman. John Wayman was a farmer and grain broker who was active in agricultural marketing and contributed to the civic development of the community at the turn of the twentieth century. Sarah Jane Wayman took over management of the family farm holdings after her husband's death. She had worked as a cook for one of Utah's territorial governors before her marriage and made her Centerville home a community gathering

place for prominent locals and visiting dignitaries. The property is also locally significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture. When John and Sarah Jane Wayman moved from Salt Lake City to Centerville in 1888, they built a stylish Italianate two-story brick home that was very different from the stone dwellings of the rural settlement's earlier residents. At the same time, they built the first and only known carriage house in Centerville. The brick carriage house was built with a unique indoor privy. The Wayman House is being nominated as part of the multiple property submission *Historic Resources of Centerville, Utah,* within the following contextual periods: "Railroad and Economic Expansion: 1868-1910" and "City Development: 1911-1940s." The Wayman House and associated carriage house are in excellent condition and are contributing historic resources in Centerville, Utah.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Architectural Significance

After their marriage in 1885, John and Sarah Jane Wayman lived in two homes on Salt Lake City's Main Street just a few blocks south of the city's commercial business district (both demolished). When the family moved from Salt Lake City to Centerville in 1888, they brought with them an urban taste in domestic architecture. During her time as a cook, Sarah Jane Cannell Wayman lived in the Jennings family home, which was originally built in 1857 and acknowledged as the first mansion in Salt Lake City. After Jennings purchased the property in 1867, he expanded the house and gardens into a showplace and changed the name to the Devereaux, after a family estate in England.[2] As the cook who oversaw events with upwards of 300 guests, Sarah Jane would have been familiar with the architecture and landscape of the Devereaux main residence, carriage house, and grounds.

William Paul (1803-1889), the architect of the Devereaux House expansion was an aging man by the time John and Sarah Jane Wayman built their country home in Centerville, but the unknown architect/builder of the Wayman House may have been familiar with the Devereaux House or similar Italianate-style homes in Salt Lake City. The Italianate style was popular with architects and builders in the antebellum period, but was not common in Utah until after the Civil War. The style appeared in Salt Lake City in the early 1870s, but did not reach the outlying communities until the 1880s.[3] The Wayman house is a pure example of the Italianate style, both in massing and details. It has a two-story, box-like footprint with a slightly projecting wing to produce an asymmetrical façade. Exterior details of the style include the truncated hipped roof, overhanging eaves, bracketed cornices, and tall windows with gently arched segmental brick hoods. The original low balcony balustrade above the front porch and box-bay was an element that was very similar to the Devereaux House. The Wayman House has a side-passage plan that is common for examples of the style found in Salt Lake City.

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[2] The Devereaux House, located at 334 W. South Temple, was listed on the NRHP on March 11, 1971 (NRIS #71000847). The expanded mansion features a Second Empire design with some Italianate elements. Among the dignitaries entertained at the Devereaux House, possibly during the time Sarah Jane Cannell was cook, were William Seward (US Secretary of State), General Phillip H. Sheridan, and President Ulysses S. Grant.

[3] Peter Goss and Thomas Carter, *Utah's Historic Architecture: 1847-1940, a Guide,* (Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah Press, 1988): 105.

As it was originally constructed facing 200 East, the Wayman House would have been a landmark in Centerville between the 1890s and 1930s. A map of Centerville produced by the railroad in 1890 indicates that home was one of only two residences within the historic plat to have an entire block of surrounding land. Prior to 1888, only a half-dozen brick houses were built in Centerville. At the time, the majority of residences were stone masonry with classical symmetry and little ornamentation. In a survey of historic buildings in Centerville, only five historic residences were identified as having elements of the Italianate style. Of this number, two have been demolished and the rest are cross wing house-types with only muted remnants of the style. The 1983 porch has altered the original design of the Wayman house, but because the architectural elements are historically compatible, visually open, and could be easily reversed in the future, it does not significantly impact the historic character of the original architectural details.

The Wayman property is also significant for the associated carriage house. Although it is not overtly architectural, the building is the only one of its kind in Centerville.[4] A carefully composed photograph of the Wayman family, circa 1899, shows the main house with the carriage house and an elegant horse and buggy in the background [Figure 1]. In the late nineteenth century, carriage houses were typically found in the urban centers, not in small rural towns such as Centerville where the vehicles would have been sheltered in a barn or utilitarian shed. The Wayman carriage house would have been particularly noteworthy in 1888 for the inclusion of a privy inside the structure. It remains the only nineteenth-century example of a privy incorporated into another outbuilding in Centerville.

Historical Significance - Agriculture

The Wayman House is significant under Criterion A because it is the only extant resource that represents the contributions of the Wayman family to the agricultural growth of Centerville. The coming of the railroad accelerated the transformation from Centerville as a subsistence-based economy to a commodity-based economy. John Wayman, with the experience he gained as a merchant in Salt Lake City, contributed to the economic development of Centerville in his role as a farmer and flour/grain broker. He managed his holdings in Centerville and Smithfield, Utah, from his family home. John Wayman helped to organize early water conservation and organization programs in Centerville, which increased agricultural production during this time period. His obituary stated that "he believed in improving conditions about his home and in his town and was every ready to adopt new things offered by the scientist and inventor."[5]

John Wayman's contributions to the community occurred between 1888 and 1905, during the second historic context of the *Historic Resources of Centerville* multiple property submission, "The Railroad and Economic Expansion: 1868-1910." Sarah Jane Wayman and her sons continued to manage and market the family's agricultural holdings after her husband's death. Their contributions extend into the "City Development: 1911-1940s" contextual period for the Multiple Property Listing. The property meets the registrations requirements of both contextual periods.

Centerville Historical Context

[4] Rosabelle Streeper Gwynn, "Early Outbuildings in Centerville," presentation to the Centerville Historical Society reproduced in the *Davis County Clipper*, January 30, 1985.
[5] *Davis County Clipper*, February 10, 1905: 2.

Shortly after the settlement of the Salt Lake Valley by members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon) Church, scouts were sent north into today's Davis County in search of suitable grazing and farm lands. In the spring of 1848, the Deuel brothers, Osmyn and William, with their families, established a permanent settlement on the creek that bears their name. Several families joined them and within a year the settlement was surveyed. The name Centerville was adopted when it was discovered that the growing community was precisely halfway between the larger settlements of Bountiful and Farmington. The settlers were mostly subsistence farmers and stock raisers. By the 1860s, the residents of Centerville were moving from log cabins and into more permanent dwellings. The majority of these houses were built of locally quarried stone.[6]

By the time the Utah Central Railroad (later Union Pacific) came through the area in 1870, there were a number of mills, mercantile establishments, and artisan shops in the community. The construction of stone buildings remained popular in Centerville into the early 1890s, but was gradually replaced by brick and frame construction methods. The Bamberger Railroad was established in 1894, primarily as a passenger line that connected the residents to the larger cities of Salt Lake and Ogden. Between the 1910s and the 1930s, a number of civic improvements were made to the town: culinary water, sewer, electricity, parks, etc. In 1923 and 1930, overgrazing of livestock in the foothills caused canyon floods that inflicted damage on homes and farmland. Only a few large businesses were established in Centerville in the early twentieth century. Examples include the Porter-Walton Company nurseries and the Smoot Dairy [neither is extant].

Centerville became a third-class city in 1956 and since that time the population has grown from approximately 1,500 to 15,000. Although several businesses remain on Main Street, the commercial center of the city has gradually moved closer to the Interstate 15 on and off ramps. However, Centerville is essentially a "bedroom community" with most residents commuting to work outside of the city. Centerville has a number of parks, trails, churches, and an active historical society. Several street names have been retained from the names of early pioneer residents. Many descendants of the early settlers continue to live in Centerville, which has helped to foster a strong sense of family and community.

History of the John and Sarah Jane Wayman

In 1873, Osmyn M. Deuel received a patent for one-hundred and sixty acres south and east of Centerville's town center. Deuel sold a portion of the land to Reuben R. Bleasdell in 1883. A year later Bleasdell sold the property to William Barber. On April 30, 1888, William Barber sold 3.16 acres to John Wayman. The property consisted of all of Block 10 of the unofficial Osmyn Deuel Survey. John Wayman, and his wife, Sarah Jane, lived in Salt Lake City, but were delighted to move to the "country" as Centerville was considered at the time. The house was likely completed in the summer or fall of 1888. The builder is unknown.

John Wayman was born on June 3, 1825, in Cambridge, England. He had only three years of formal schooling, but was an avid reader and self-educated man. He apprenticed with a tailor, but later studied butchery and opened his own meat market. In 1843, John Wayman married a cousin, Sarah Wool (1820-1884). The couple later joined the LDS Church and immigrated to Utah in 1859. John bought ten acres of land in Salt Lake City and opened a store at the corner of State Street and 700 South (demolished). He was asked by Brigham Young to serve on the building committee of the Salt Lake Theater. John

[6] The Multiple Property Documentation form for Centerville includes a section specifically on stone architecture. Of the twenty-eight current National Register of Historic Places listings in Centerville, thirteen are stone buildings.

Wayman was an outspoken opponent of the LDS Church practice of polygamy, which may have caused him to be released from his calling as a counselor in a Salt Lake bishopric.[7] His stance on polygamy was especially remarkable considering the fact that John and his first wife had no children.[8] Sarah Wool Wayman died in November 1884.

The following year a romance started between John Wayman and Sarah Jane Cannell, who lived nearby and traded at the Wayman store. John and Sarah Jane were married on October 29, 1885, in the Logan LDS Temple.[9] Sarah Jane Cannell was born on February 18, 1848, on the Isle of Man in England. She was one of six family members who joined the LDS Church and immigrated to Utah. At the age of twenty-one, "Aunt Sarah" lived with her widowed sister, Mary Ann Cannell Hadley (1845-1926), to help support and care for Mary Ann's three children. Sarah Jane obtained employment as a cook for a prominent Salt Lake merchant, William Jennings. She proved to be such a wonderful cook that she was afterward employed by George W. Emery, who served as Utah's territorial governor between 1875 and 1880. Sarah Jane left employment as a cook when she married John Wayman in 1885.

Despite the difference in their ages, Sarah Jane was thirty-eight and John was nearly sixty, the couple was delighted by the birth of their first son, John Thomas (1887-1909). According to a biography of Sarah Jane, the couple was "anxious to move to the country," so John purchased an entire block of land south of the LDS meetinghouse in Centerville.[10]

After moving into their new brick home, John and Sarah Jane had three more sons: Ernest Henry (1889-1906), Frank William (1892-1929), and Edgar Wool (1894-1984). The biography states: "These were busy years preparing the land for faming, building barns, graineries [sic], and other sheds for implements and animals with mother Wayman working along in the gardens and beautifying the yard and home."[11] The Wayman family eventually acquired five additional acres of farmland and ten acres for hay production.

During his years in Centerville, John Wayman owned a farm in Smithfield, Cache County, Utah, and was a broker for flour and grain. He was influential in town government, organizing water conservation and distribution programs. John Wayman was one of the first directors of the Davis County Bank in Farmington. John and Sarah Jane Wayman hosted many dignitaries and church leaders at their Centerville home, including their neighbor, LDS Church historian and leader, B. H. Roberts, who frequently visited with John for his knowledge of church history and politics. John Wayman deeded the house and property to Sarah Jane Wayman in September 1894.

Sarah Jane's years as a professional cook gave her experience in entertaining and she was a gracious hostess. The family was "seldom without one or more house-guests and on Sundays always a number of guests from Salt Lake City [came] for her special Sunday dinners."[12] Although the house did not have indoor plumbing, the spacious privy/commode in the carriage house was sufficient to accommodate the

[7] Bernice Lyman Wayman, "Biography of John Wayman," Unpublished TMS, [1975]: [4].
[8] John Wayman's opposition to polygamy despite his childless state is notable because many church members embraced polygamy as a way to expand church membership through a high birthrate in spite of high infant mortality in Utah in the nineteenth century.
[9] In this nomination, Sarah Jane is identified by both her given names to avoid confusion with John Wayman's first wife, Sarah Wool Wayman.
[10] Bernice Lyman Wayman, "Sarah Jane Cannell Wayman," Unpublished TMs, 1975: [3].
[11] Ibid.
[12] Ibid, [4].

family and their many guests. Sarah Jane's mother, Jane Cross Cannell (1824-1903), came to live with the family a few years before her death.

John Wayman died on February 3, 1905. His body was returned to Salt Lake City on the Bamberger Railroad, where it was met by a "cortege of elegant horse drawn carriages" and taken to the Salt Lake City Cemetery for burial.[13] Sarah Jane Wayman continued to manage the estate "with great skill and wisdom, competing with older residents for water rights and marketing."[14] Sarah Jane shared her prosperity with the community: "sending [her son] Edgar with a custard for an old Hand-cart sister, or flour, home-made bread, sugar, or vegetables to those less fortunate . . . She always gave a 'tramp' something nourishing with the admonition to settle down and make something of himself."[15] After the deaths of her two oldest sons and marriages of her two younger sons, Sarah Jane's brother, Michael Thomas Cannell (1863-1923), a silver miner, was living in her household on the 1920 census. Her sister, Mary Ann Cannell Hadley died in Centerville in 1926 while on an extended visit at the home.

The household was much larger on the 1930 census enumeration. Edgar was listed as the head of household with his wife, Bernice, and their two daughters. His occupation at the time was automobile salesman. His mother, Sarah Jane, was listed as a member of the household, as was Frank's widow, Emma, and their daughter, Virginia. Frank had died a year earlier in Seattle, Washington. Sarah Jane Wayman died on February 1, 1932. She was buried beside her husband in the Salt Lake City Cemetery.

After his mother's death, Edgar Wayman moved his family to Salt Lake City and Emma Lichtenwalter Wayman moved her family back to Seattle. The house appears as a rental on the 1940 census. Emma Wayman spent nine years in Washington during which time her daughter Virginia died at the age of fifteen. Sometime in the 1940s, Emma Wayman returned to Centerville. She had been deeded a portion of the family property along 200 East, but the Wayman family gave her the use of Sarah Jane's home in the middle of the block. The east portion was eventually subdivided and several new houses built in the 1940s. Emma Wayman lived in Centerville until her death on May 22, 1982. The house then reverted to the family of Edgar W. Wayman. The house underwent a major rehabilitation in 1983, and continues to be owned and occupied by descendants of John and Sarah Jane Wayman.

Summary

The John and Sarah Jane Wayman House is locally significant under Criteria A and C in the areas of Agriculture and Architecture. The Wayman House is being nominated as part of the multiple property listing *Historic Resources of Centerville, Utah* within the following contextual periods: "Railroad and Economic Expansion: 1868-1910" and "City Development: 1911-1940s." The Wayman House property retains excellent historic integrity in terms of feeling, association, materials, workmanship, and location. The setting has been altered somewhat by the loss of the west frontage, and the 1983 porch is not historic, but these two modifications do not overtly impact the overall character or significance of the property as an important historic resource in Centerville, Utah.

[13] Bernice Lyman Wayman, "Biography of John Wayman," Unpublished TMS, [1975]: [5].
[14] "Sarah Jane Cannell Wayman," [4].
[15] Ibid.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss. *Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940: A Guide.* Salt Lake City, Utah: University of Utah Press, 1988.

Centerville City Registered Historic Sites. Centerville Historic Sites Committee. Bountiful, Utah: Carr Printing Company, Inc. First Edition, July 1998.

Centerville Historical Society. List of houses on 1890 map (prepared by Ves Harrison, n.d.). "Early Outbuildings in Centerville" (by Rosabelle Streeper Gwynn, printed in the *Davis County Clipper*, January 30, 1985).

[Davis County Land and Tax Records.] Available at the Davis County Recorder's Office website and the Davis County Assessor's Office.

Miller, Lisa, and the Utah SHPO Staff. *Historic Resources of Centerville, Utah.* National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1997. Available at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

_____. *John and Sarah Jane Wayman House.* Historic Site Form and research materials, 1997. Available at the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

Smoot, Mary Ellen and Marilyn Fullmer Sherriff. *The City in Between: History of Centerville, Utah.* Bountiful, Utah: Carr Printing Company, 1975.

United States Census, Centerville Precincts, 1900 —1940.

Wayman, Bernice Lyman. "Biography of John Wayman." Unpublished TMs, [1975]. Available at the Daughters of Utah Pioneers Historical Department.

_____. "Sarah Jane Cannell Wayman." Unpublished TMs, 1975. Available at the Daughters of Utah Pioneers Historical Department.

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 # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
_X_ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property ____0.42 acres_____

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: **40.914132** Longitude: **-111.874992**

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Legal Description (property tax serial number 03:002:0086)
BEG 127 FT W FR NE COR BLK 10, OSMYN M. DEUEL SURVEY OF NE 1/4 SEC 18-T2N-R1E, SLM; TH W 115 FT; TH S 158.4 FT; TH E 115 FT; TH N 158.4 FT TO THE POB.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are the current legal boundaries of the property that includes the main residence and carriage house.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: **Korral Broschinsky (based on Historic Site Form prepared by Lisa Miller**
organization: **prepared for the Centerville Historic Preservation Board**
city or town: **Taylorsville** state: **Utah** zip code: **84123**
e-mail: **kbro@kbropreservation.com**
telephone: **(801) 913-4545**
date: **September 9, 2014**

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: **Wayman, John & Sarah Jane, House**

City or Vicinity: **Centerville**

County: **Davis** State: **Utah**

Photographer: **Korral Broschinsky**

Date Photographed: **June 2013**

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photograph 1 of 10
North and east elevations of Wayman House. Camera facing southwest.

Photograph 2 of 10
North and west elevations of Wayman House. Camera facing south.

Photograph 3 of 10
West elevation of Wayman House, porch detail. Camera facing northeast.

Photograph 4 of 10
West elevation of Wayman House, south entrance detail. Camera facing north.

Photograph 5 of 10
West elevation of Wayman House, balcony detail. Camera facing northeast.

Photograph 6 of 10
West elevation of Wayman House, cornice detail. Camera facing east.

Photograph 7 of 10
South elevation of Wayman House. Camera facing north.

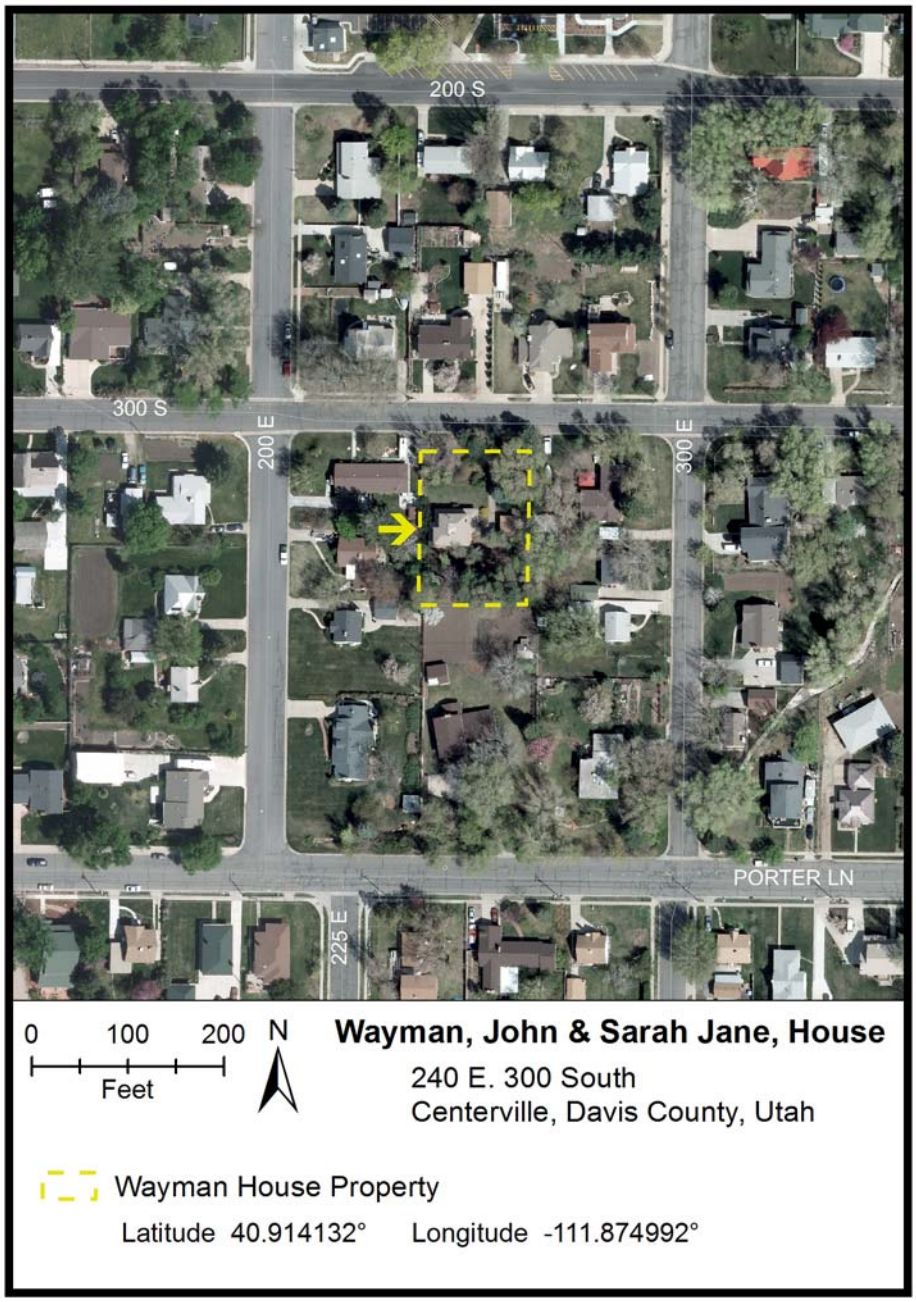
Photograph 8 of 10
North and west elevations of Wayman carriage house. Camera facing southeast.

Photograph 9 of 10
Wayman House, interior, main floor, parlor. Camera facing east.

Photograph 10 of 10
Wayman House, interior, main floor, hall, window detail. Camera facing southwest.

1
7
9
5
6
3
8
4
2
0
25
Feet
N
Wayman, John & Sarah Jane, House
240 E. 300 South
Centerville, Davis County, Utah
Wayman House Property
PHOTO KEY

Carriage House
Wayman House
0
25
Feet
N
Wayman, John & Sarah Jane, House
240 E. 300 South
Centerville, Davis County, Utah
Wayman House Property


200 S
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N
Wayman, John & Sarah Jane, House
240 E. 300 South
Centerville, Davis County, Utah
Wayman House Property
Latitude 40.914132° Longitude -111.874992°

Figure 1
Historic photograph of Wayman House, circa 1899. Camera facing southeast.
(best available copy)

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name	Reynolds, Brett & D. Jane - Trustees (Contact: Paul Reynolds)		
street & number	4979 Cottonwood Lane	telephone	801-363-6430
city or town	Holladay	state Utah	zip code 84117

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.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.