

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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Farmington Main Street Historic District

other names/site number Farmington Sycamore Historic District

2. Location

street & number Approximately Main St. from 200 South to 600 North, along 600 North St. to Park Ln., and 100 North St. from Main St. to 100 West not for publication

city or town Farmington vicinity

state Utah code UT county Davis code 011 zip code 84025

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

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 _____

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
 (Check only **one** box.)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
66	47	buildings
		district
		site
		structure
		object
66	47	Total

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: hotel
- RELIGION: religious facility
- COMMERCE/TRADE: department store
- COMMERCE: specialty store, bank
- GOVERNMENT: city hall
- GOVERNMENT: county courthouse

- DOMESTIC: single dwelling
- DOMESTIC: multiple dwelling
- RECREATION AND CULTURE: museum
- RELIGION: religious facility
- COMMERCE: specialty store, bank
- GOVERNMENT: city hall
- GOVERNMENT: courthouse/county courthouse

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

- MID-19th CENTURY: Greek Revival
- LATE VICTORIAN: Victorian
- LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY REVIVALS: Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival
- LATE 19th AND EARLY 20th CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Prairie School, Bungalow/Craftsman
- OTHER: Minimal Traditional, Ranch

- foundation: CONCRETE, STONE
- walls: BRICK, STUCCO, STONE
- WOOD: log, shingle, weatherboard
- roof: ASPHALT, WOOD/shingle, SYNTHETICS
- other: BARTILE

Narrative Description

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(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Farmington City is located in Davis County, Utah, on a narrow flat strip between the eastern shore of the Great Salt Lake and the steep foothills of the Wasatch Mountains, nineteen miles from the city of Ogden to the north and seventeen miles from Salt Lake City to the south. The Farmington Main Street Historic District is the historic core of the city, comprised of the variety of buildings supporting the life of a small city: single-family houses and multi-family apartment buildings as well as agricultural outbuildings, historic commercial, civic and ecclesiastical buildings. There are one hundred thirteen primary resources of which sixty-six (fifty-eight percent) contribute to the historic character of the district. Of these, fifty-nine are residential, two commercial, two public/governmental and two religious. Outbuildings are found associated with most of the historic residential buildings, although they are not included in the count for primary resources.¹

Two buildings within the district are listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places. The Farmington Tithing Office Main was built in 1907 at 108 North Main Street and was listed in 1985 (NRIS #85000686). The Hector C. Haight House at 208 North Main Street was built c. 1857 and was also listed in 1985 (NRIS #85001141).

The period of significance covers the time from the construction of the earliest known extant building in the district, c. 1853, to 1961—the end of the historic era. Main Street is the major north-south street in Farmington and also State Highway 106 in this section, the historic route between the larger cities of Salt Lake City and Ogden. The Sycamore tree-lined district (Photos 1-3) contains buildings from the entire settlement history of Farmington in a variety of styles and types ranging from small settlement-era vernacular classical houses to the recently constructed City Hall in 2010. The two-lane Main Street has sidewalks, curbs and gutters and on-street parking. The street is lined with mature deciduous trees, predominantly sycamores. The district retains its overall historic feeling and association in spite of a scattering of out-of-period structures.

Narrative Description

Settlement and Agricultural Village (1853-1889)

Early residential buildings found are similar to those in other Mormon villages throughout the Intermountain region. They represent the range of styles and types of houses found in Utah at the time. The earliest pioneer-era houses are constructed of log, fieldstone, or adobe in simple vernacular styles and types. They are primarily built in vernacular classical and Greek Revival styles and clad in stucco/plaster, wooden drop siding, and brick. The earliest known house in the district is the Alfred Stevenson House at 36 North Main Street. It was built as a single cell log/adobe house in c. 1853 and enlarged into a frame crosswing in 1875 (Photo 4). The Hector C. Haight House/Union Hotel at 208 North Main Street is an unusual two-story c. 1857 adobe double-cell house that was also used as a hotel in the historic-era. The adobe exterior was clad in aluminum siding in the 1950s (Photo 5).

Native fieldstone was used to construct a number of the Farmington buildings in this era and the community is locally known for these stone buildings. The native fieldstone buildings are simple forms, some with later additions. The side-gabled c. 1870 fieldstone hall-parlor house at 245 North Main Street has an early-twentieth century open porch (Photo 6). Another fieldstone hall-parlor house dating from c. 1868 with broad lintels and projecting sills (Photo 7) is located at 82 West 600 North. The stone Haight/Hinman House at 121 West 600 North (Photo 8) was built c. 1867.

¹ Thirty-six of the outbuildings are contributing and eleven have been substantially altered.

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Two fieldstone structures were originally built as barns/agricultural outbuildings but have been changed to other uses. The Oliver Lee Robinson barn at 67 West 100 North Street served as a barn from its construction in 1875 until it was transformed into a residence in 1897 (Photo 9). The stone Williams Rock Barn at 56 North Main Street was built in 1855 as a barn and later used as a livery stable before being converted to commercial use in the modern era as a gallery and reception center (Photo 10). The Farmington Rock Chapel at 272 North Main Street is a vernacular Greek Revival church built of native fieldstone in 1863 and later enlarged in 1941 and 1980 (Photo 11).²

City and Residential Growth (1890-1961)

The majority of the commercial buildings in the district dates from this era and is clustered around the corner of State and Main Streets and along State Street to the east. They, like most of the buildings in the district, are of brick masonry. Victorian Eclectic styling unites the several one- and two-part commercial blocks built c. 1890 near the corner of the two major streets. The Farmington Commercial and Manufacturing Company built the two-part commercial block at the northeast corner of State and Main Streets (with an addition in 1910). The c. 1896 adjacent brick two-part block to the east at 21 East State Street housed the telephone company in a Victorian Eclectic/Neoclassical building. Another addition to the east at 23 East State Street is a Victorian Eclectic one-part block commercial building (Photo 12). The Davis County Bank, now Wells Fargo, on the northwest corner of State and Main Streets at 12 West State Street, was built in 1930 and renovated/expanded in 1960 in modern commercial style with large plate glass windows and native fieldstone (Photo 13).

A number of civic/public as well as religious buildings for the community are also found along Main Street in a variety of styles ranging from the vernacular Classical Revival to current Neo-Eclectic. The nearby brick Farmington LDS³ Tithing Office at 108 North Main was built in 1907 in the Victorian Eclectic style with arched window heads and other brick detailing (Photo 14). With an elegant colonnaded portico, the Davis County Courthouse at 28 East State Street is clad in pale grey limestone in the Classical Revival/Neoclassical style (Photo 15).

Victorian Eclectic styles are found in house types ranging from cross wings and central-block-with-projecting-bays to temple forms. Brick was a common cladding. The Robinson/Richards house c. 1902 at 68 West 100 North Street is an example of a central-block-with-projecting-bay type that although clad in vinyl siding still exhibits Victorian Eclectic style elements such as the asymmetrical façade, elaborate leaded glass transom, pent roof and wooden corner brackets on the projecting bay (Photo 16). A c. 1893 brick example at 125 South Main Street has arched brick window heads, scrollwork panels over the transoms, and cornice returns on the projecting bay. It is now used to house the Davis County Children's Justice Center (Photo 17). Wood was not a common building material in early Utah and frame houses were relatively unusual until the late-19th century. The wooden drop-sided cross-wing house at 58 North Main Street was built c. 1890 in Victorian Eclectic/Queen Anne style with corner brackets and Classical columns supported the open porch roof (Photo 18).

Bungalows were the most popular house type and style in Utah in the first quarter of the twentieth century and fifteen percent of the houses from the historic period in the district are bungalows. The c. 1921 brick Hess House at 30 North Main Street is built in the vernacular Prairie School style with its horizontal emphasis, low-pitched hipped roof, broad eaves and ribbon windows (Photo 19). It has a matching detached garage set to the rear of the lot. Clipped-gable cottages are represented by the c. 1929 example at 54 South Main Street clad in the typical striated brick and stucco with an open front porch and cornice returns on the front-facing gable end (Photo 20).

Period revival cottages are found in English Cottage, English Tudor and Colonial Revival styles and nine percent of the structures are in period revival styles from the 1920s and 1930s. The English Cottage style is seen in the cottage at 410 North Main Street (Photo 21) with its round-arched entries to the open porch, steeper gables and ribbon windows.

² It is listed on the Utah State Register of Historic Sites, compiled in 1988.

³ Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, or Mormon.

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The c. 1945 Minimal Traditional style brick World War II-era cottage at 74 South Main Street represents the fourteen percent of structures constructed in mid-twentieth century styles. This example is clad in brick with a modified cross-wing form and a front-facing gabled entrance bay (Photo 22).

Out of Period (1962-2011)

Only sixteen percent of the buildings in the district were built outside of the historic period. They range from civic to commercial and residential. The City Hall at 160 South Main Street is the latest addition to the district, completed in 2010 in the steep-gabled Early Twentieth Century: Other/Neo-Eclectic style (Photo 23). The c. 2009 commercial building at 63 North Main Street is faced with stone and its massing is similar to surrounding historic era buildings (Photo 24). An example of non-historic residential architecture is the two-story house with attached garage, built in c. 2005, located at 350 North Main Street (Photo 25).

The Farmington Main Street Historic District has historically been and remains the center of ecclesiastical, city and county government and services in addition to the surrounding residences. The architecture found in the district depicts the period of its significance, c. 1853-1961. Styles and types of buildings remain from the entire historic period, documenting the architectural and historical transition in Farmington over time, from a small Mormon village to a county commercial center to a twentieth-century suburban community. The district has a cohesive streetscape of tree-lined streets, and sidewalks with curb and gutter, and retains its historical feeling and setting.

Survey Methods and Eligibility Requirements

The buildings in the Farmington Main Street Historic District were classified as either contributing or noncontributing to the district based on the reconnaissance level survey of the area of January 2011.⁴ Each building was evaluated for eligibility using the following guidelines set by the Utah State Historic Preservation Office.

A – Eligible/significant: built within the historic period and retains integrity; excellent example of a style or type; unaltered or only minor alterations or additions; individually eligible for National Register under criterion “C,” architectural significance; also, buildings of known historical significance.

B – Eligible/contributing: built within the historic period and retains integrity; good example of a style or type, but not as well-preserved or well-executed as “A” buildings, though overall integrity is retained; eligible for National Register as part of a potential historic district or primarily for historical, rather than architectural, reasons. The additions do not detract and may be reversible.

C – Ineligible: built during the historic period but has had major alterations or additions; no longer retains integrity. The resource may still have local historical significance.

D – Out-of-period: constructed outside the historic period.⁵

Evaluations are based primarily on age and architectural integrity. A building may sometimes appear newer than its actual construction date because of intrusive alterations and additions. Surveyors attempt to determine the oldest portion of the building by looking for signs of greater age such as composition, massing, fenestration, foundation materials, chimneys and landscaping.

⁴ Beatrice Lufkin. *Farmington Main Street Standard Reconnaissance Level Survey, Farmington, Davis County, Utah*. Final Report, January 2011. The boundaries of the historic district are the same as those of the 2010 reconnaissance level survey.

⁵ *Reconnaissance Level Surveys, Standard Operating Procedures*. Utah State Historic Preservation Office, Rev. October 1995.

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Statistical Summary of the Farmington Main Street Historic District⁶

Evaluation/Status	<u>Contributing</u> (A or B)	<u>Non-contributing</u> (C)	<u>Outside of the Historic Period</u> (D)
Primary resources	58% (66)	26% (29)	16% (18)

Total (113 primary resources)

Construction Dates	<u>1850s</u>	<u>1860s</u>	<u>1870s</u>	<u>1880s</u>	<u>1890s</u>	<u>1900s</u>	<u>1910s</u>	<u>1920s</u>	<u>1930s</u>	<u>1940s</u>	<u>1950s</u>
	3	6	5	4	10	4	2	12	6	3	7

Original Use	<u>Residential</u>	<u>Religion</u>	<u>Govt.</u>	<u>Comm./Trade</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
	59 (89%)	2 (3%)	2 (3%)	2 (3%)	1 (2%)

Construction Materials⁷	<u>Brick</u>	<u>Veneer</u>	<u>Stone</u>	<u>Wood</u>	<u>Log</u>
	47%	30%	14%	8%	1%

Architectural Styles	<u>Other</u>	<u>Classical</u>	<u>Early 20th c</u>	<u>Period Revival</u>	<u>Victorian</u>
	19	12	20	11	19
		<u>WWII-post</u>	<u>Late 20th c</u>		
		13	2		

Height	<u>1 story</u>	<u>1.5 story</u>	<u>2 story</u>
	82%	8%	10%

⁶ Statistics are based on the survey noted above. Other than Evaluation/Status, figures refer to contributing primary resources only.

⁷ Totals add to more than 100% as a building may have more than one building material used.

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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.)

- 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" in all the boxes 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 old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance

c. 1853-1961

Significant Dates

c.1853, 1890

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

WILLIAM ALLEN; POPE AND BURTON;
REUBEN BROADBENT; HARRY POLL

Period of Significance (justification)

The period begins with the construction of the earliest documented contributing resource (c. 1853) and ends at the end of the period of significance in 1961. There are no historical or architectural events that would provide a different ending date.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Farmington Main Street Historic District is locally significant, both historically and architecturally, under Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A it reflects the settlement and growth of Farmington and the shift in the economy of the town from a small Mormon farming village to a county commercial center and then a suburban small town. The district area contains the best representation of buildings reflecting the historical development of the city of Farmington. Under Criterion C, the district is significant because of the variety and concentration of contributing historical commercial, public, institutional and residential architecture. The period of significance dates from c. 1853 to 1961, and the range of architectural styles and types reflect the growth of the community and the change in influences as the community became less isolated. Early buildings were constructed with locally available materials (stone, adobe, and log) in spare vernacular classical styles. Once the railroad was introduced to the area a greater range of architectural ideas, building materials and influence from style guides of the Victorian age were made available. By the early twentieth century styles were representative of trends across the state of Utah. The district area has the most historically intact collection of buildings in Farmington City, and maintains a cohesive historic streetscape with little modern infill between the historic buildings.

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

Settlement and Agricultural Village (1853-1889)

The first documented settlement in Farmington by non-native peoples occurred in 1847, shortly after the Mormon^{viii} pioneers arrived in Salt Lake City. Hector Haight, known as the father of Farmington, was delegated to winter cattle herds in the area in 1847-8. Several other families soon followed and built log cabins, usually along the streams coming down from the mountains. The settlement was named Farmington in 1852 and it became the county seat for the newly designated Davis County. The town was platted in 1853 and laid out in a narrow version of a Mormon town grid,^{ix} in the land between the lake and the mountains, with the road connecting the larger settlements of Salt Lake City and Ogden running through Farmington. The adobe-constructed county courthouse, built in 1854-55, initially served both civic and ecclesiastical purposes for the Mormon community.

Brigham Young, then President of the Mormon Church, requested that Utah towns fortify themselves for protection from Indian attacks in the 1850s. In response to his order in 1854-5 the settlers of Farmington began to erect a mud wall for fortification enclosing the town in an L-shape, two blocks wide, covering Main and 100 East Streets, extending from almost 100 South to 500 North with an extension to the west along what is now State Street. Much of the Main Street Historic District is within the boundaries of that mud wall.

Residential settlement patterns in the district area reflected the then-current Mormon practice of polygamy. Typically the Mormon patriarch built nearby houses for his several wives and offspring. A number of polygamous family groups built dwellings and lived along the Main Street area. The nearby Clark Lane Historic District (NR# 94001208) on State Street is an example of this settlement pattern, housing several generations of the Ezra T. Clark family. Joseph Lee Robinson was one of the first settlers in Farmington with his families and served as the first LDS bishop.^x A number of Robinson family houses were built on or near 100 North Street. His sons were also early leaders of the community of Farmington. Each of his five wives lived in the c. 1854 two-story adobe house at 94 North 100 West Street. Joseph Elijah Robinson, one of his sons with Maria Wood, was the first Caucasian child to be born in Farmington. Joseph Elijah Robinson served

^{viii} Also known as LDS Church or Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

^{ix} Or Plat of the City of Zion.

^x LDS bishops served as civic as well as ecclesiastical leaders in the early Mormon settlements.

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as president of FC&M for years and lived in a house built in 1865 on 104 West 100 North Street. James Henry Robinson (1865-1954), a son of Joseph Lee Robinson and Lucy Miller, also worked at FC&M for more than forty years, served two terms as mayor from 1904-1908, and lived at 68 West 100 North Street.

A range of architectural styles and types are found within the historic district. Simple dugouts and log structures served as the earliest dwellings for the first inhabitants. Remnants of them may remain under structures but few are still visible. Small hall-parlors and single-cell dwellings were constructed throughout the period with larger types such as crosswings and double cells appearing as the community gained wealth towards the late nineteenth century. Vernacular Classical architectural styles predominated in the early settlement and agricultural village years of Farmington, 1853-1889. Victorian styles and types were built in the last quarter of the nineteenth century into the early twentieth century.

John W. Hess and his first wife, Emeline, were both veterans of the 1847 Mormon Battalion,^{xi} before they settled in Farmington. Hess became a civic and religious leader of the community, serving twenty-seven years as the LDS bishop for Farmington and three terms in the territorial legislature. He married seven women from 1845 to 1875 and sired sixty-six children in the practice of polygamy.^{xii} Three houses that he built for his wives and families are still visible along Main Street. His fourth wife, Mary Ann Steed, was married in 1857 and lived at 479 North Main Street. Caroline K. Workman Hess, married in 1862 as his fifth wife, lived nearby at 488 North Main Street and Francis Marion Bigler, married in 1875 as his sixth wife, lived at 445 North Main Street.

Hector Haight, known as the Father of Farmington, was a renowned local builder and is known to be responsible for a number of buildings in the district: the two-story adobe Hector C. Haight House/Union Hotel at 208 North Main Street, the c. 1867 stone hall-parlor at 121 West 600 North Street, and the c. 1870 stone house at about 145 West 600 North.

Churches were among the first public buildings constructed in the towns of Utah by the Mormon pioneers. The first church services were held in homes in Farmington, later in a log school building, and in 1855 in an upper floor of the county courthouse. By 1862 the need for a purpose-built church was clear and construction was begun on the fieldstone Classical style Farmington Rock Chapel. Reuben Broadbent designed the building and supervised its construction. The members of the community built the chapel over a two-year period in time taken away from work in their agricultural fields. The chapel is one of the oldest continuously used meetinghouses in the state. It is also renowned as the site where Aurelia Spencer Rogers established Primary, the official auxiliary organization for the children of the LDS Church, in 1878. She began by meeting with 224 children in the chapel and by 1880 the Primary program was adopted church-wide as the official auxiliary for children in the LDS Church. There are currently millions of children throughout the LDS Church involved in the Primary program.^{xiii} Rogers was also a suffragette, a supporter of the right of women to vote, and attended two national women's suffrage gatherings (Atlanta and Washington, D.C.) in 1895.

The coming of the Utah Central Railroad to Farmington in 1870 led to access to markets in Salt Lake City and Ogden for locally grown agricultural products and brought prosperity and commercial growth to the town. The Utah Central Railroad was built by the Mormons to connect Salt Lake City to the transcontinental railroad in Ogden. It merged with other lines including the Utah Southern Railroad in 1881 to become the Utah Central Railway, a subsidiary of the Union Pacific Railroad. The entry for Farmington in the Utah Gazetteer for 1879-1880 lists 133 individuals in the community. Of these, eighty-one or sixty-one percent note their occupation as farmer. Local farmers raised alfalfa, grains and livestock, particularly dairy herds.

^{xi} The Mormon Battalion was a company of c. 500 men and 5 women (who served as washerwomen for the men) called by Brigham Young, President of the Mormon Church, to fight for the United States and in the war against Mexico, 1846-7. They marched over 2,000 miles from Ft. Leavenworth to San Diego and on to Salt Lake City.

^{xii} Ron Bateman, ed. "John W. Hess and Emeline Bigler, Grandparents of Clara Hess Bateman."

www.alfredbateman.org/book/14.pdf

^{xiii} Shirley A. Cazier. "Rogers, Aurelia Spencer" in *The Encyclopedia of Mormonism*, 1992.

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City and Residential Growth (1890-1961)

Merchants and commercial institutions in town increased following the agricultural success of the surrounding farms. In 1891 the Farmington Commercial and Manufacturing Company (FC&M) opened for business in its two-story building at the corner of State and Main Streets. This became the center of a commercial district with offices and stores housed in Victorian Eclectic style buildings. FC&M carried many products useful in a growing community including lumber, nails, fresh meats, hardware and shoes. A group of local merchants organized and formed the Davis County Bank the same year and it was housed in a room in the new FC&M building. The two-part block Victorian Eclectic building was expanded several times, including offices for the American Telegraph & Telephone Company at 21 E. State Street in 1896. The Davis County Bank continued to expand and moved to its own offices, across the street, in 1930 and its continued growth led to an expansion and renovation in a sleek modern style in 1960.

Victorian Eclectic styles mix with bungalows, Period Revival, and Minimal Traditional styles in residential construction from this era in the district. Bungalows from the first quarter of the twentieth century are predominantly vernacular Prairie School-influenced styles with overhanging eaves, broad front porches and masonry construction. Period revival cottages and styles follow in the 1920's and 1930's while World War-II cottages in Minimal Traditional styles begin to appear in the 1940s and 1950s. Minimal Traditional styles have close eaves and little decorative detailing.

William Allen, a renowned local architect, initially built the now colonnaded Neoclassical Davis County Memorial Courthouse of brick in 1890 in a Victorian Eclectic design. A remodel and expansion in 1932 designed by the architectural firm of Pope and Burton of Salt Lake City encapsulated the original building, clad it in limestone ashlar, removed its tower, and added wings. Pope and Burton also designed a number of temples for the Mormon Church. The courthouse was again enlarged as Davis County grew in 1958 and 1979.

The town of Farmington incorporated in 1892 with a population of 1,180. By 1917 there was a need for permanent offices for the city so Farmington purchased the 1907 Farmington LDS Tithing Office from the LDS Church for use as a city hall in 1917. A 1922-23 city directory notes a city population of 1,450 and a substantial number of local businesses ranging from a Golden Rule store, dentists, the Miller Floral Company, the Rampton Drug Store, a pool hall, barber, blacksmith, auto garage, grocers, physician, shoemaker, contractor, banking and several hotels. As the Davis County seat, county offices and the school district provided a number of jobs. Agricultural occupations represented include apiarist, dairy farming, livestock, and fruit growers.

Products from the local orchards such as cherries, peaches, plums, apricots, pears and apples were shipped by rail to markets. In addition, a concrete highway was completed to Ogden in 1920, also allowing trucks to quickly ship produce to neighboring cities. Interurban passenger rail service connected Farmington with Salt Lake City and Ogden. The Lagoon amusement park, located to the west of the historic district, opened in 1896 at the terminus of the electric Bamberger Line from Salt Lake City. The resort was immediately popular and almost 7,000 people bought train tickets for the train ride to Lagoon on Independence Day, 1897.^{xiv} The train line was later extended to Ogden in 1908. The last interurban train service ceased after the end of World War II leaving the automobile as the main means of transportation in this era. Several service stations attesting to the importance of the automobile and the highway traffic that traveled along Main Street remain, including the c. 1940 building at 92 N. Main Street that was updated in the last quarter of the 20th century by the addition of a Mansard roof.

^{xiv}Glen M. Leonard. *A History of Davis County*. Utah Centennial County History Series. (Salt Lake City, UT: Utah State Historical Society, Davis County Commission, 1999), 300.

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Out of Period (1962-2011)

The construction of the Interstate Highway 15 to the west in the 1960s moved traffic to the west, bypassing the historic state highway route on Main Street through the historic district. Interstate Highway 15 and the Front Runner, a commuter rail service inaugurated in 2008, give Farmington residents rapid access to the larger cities of Salt Lake City and Ogden. The Front Runner commuter rail tracks run alongside the Union Pacific freight tracks. Some major commercial development has taken place to the north of the historic core in the late 1980s. Both events helped to preserve the character of the historic district as major highway and commercial construction bypassed the downtown/historic core of the city, thereby creating minimal impact on the historic character. Farmington is now primarily a residential community and its residents now mostly work outside of the city, using Farmington as a bedroom community and a place to raise their families.

The two subsequent purpose-built City Halls attest to the rapid population growth of the city in the late twentieth century with construction of the first in 1984 and another larger one in 2010. The city has grown almost tenfold from its population of 1,951 in 1960 to c. 17,000 in 2010. Residential growth has taken place mainly outside of the historic district but its effect can be seen in the cluster of municipal and county buildings located at the southern end of the district. The scattered residential construction from this era within the historic district follows the pattern across Utah with increasingly larger stucco-clad dwellings in Neo-Eclectic styles. However, the community is conscious of the importance of its local history. The city and the Lion's Club renovated the 1907 Tithing Office/City Hall and opened the Farmington City Historical Museum to display artifacts donated by the community.

The district is locally significant because the collection of extant buildings reflect the historical development of the city and lifestyles of the people of Farmington throughout its entire history. The range of styles and types reflect the building patterns in Utah from 1847 to 1961. The growth and change in the town from an isolated Mormon farming village to a commercial center then to a suburban bedroom community can be seen in the mix of commercial, public, religious and residential buildings in the historic district. The non-contributing buildings are scattered and do not affect the overall integrity of the district.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Arrington, Leonard J. *Great Basin Kingdom: Economic History of the Latter-Day Saints, 1830-1900*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1958.

Barnett, Alan. "Reconnaissance Level Survey. Rock Church Neighborhood. Farmington, Utah." 2002.

Bateman, Ron, ed. "John W. Hess and Emeline Bigler, Grandparents of Clara Hess Bateman."
www.alfredbateman.org/book/14.pdf

Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss. *Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940: A Guide*. Salt Lake City, UT: University of Utah Graduate School of Architecture and Utah State Historical Society, 1991.

Hess, Margaret Steed. *My Farmington: A History of Farmington, Utah, 1847-1976*.
Farmington, Utah: Helen Mar Miller Camp of the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, 1976.

Farmington Main Street Historic District
Name of Property

Davis County, Utah

Leonard, Glen. *A History of Davis County*. Utah Centennial County History Series. Salt Lake City, UT: Utah State Historical Society, Davis County Commission, 1999.

Lufkin, Beatrice. "Farmington Reconnaissance Level Survey, 2005."

Lufkin, Beatrice. "Farmington Main Street Reconnaissance Level Survey, January 2011."

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1998.

Knowlton, George Quincy. *A History of Farmington, Utah*. Compiled and edited by Jannetta K. Robinson. Kaysville, UT: Inland Printing, 1965.

Structure/Site Information Forms. Utah State Historic Preservation Office. Salt Lake City, Utah.

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:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other Farmington City Historical Museum
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approx. 75 acres

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A	<u>12</u>	<u>424800</u>	<u>4538020</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

C	<u>12</u>	<u>424580</u>	<u>4536380</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

B	<u>12</u>	<u>425600</u>	<u>4538060</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

D	<u>12</u>	<u>425100</u>	<u>4536380</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

E	<u>12</u>	<u>425100</u>	<u>4537720</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

F	<u>12</u>	<u>424780</u>	<u>4567720</u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing

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

The district includes properties along both sides of Main Street from 200 South to 600 North Streets, along 600 North Street to Park Lane, as well as along both sides of the adjacent block of 100 North Street between Main Street and 100 West. See map for detailed boundary.

Farmington Main Street Historic District
Name of Property

Davis County, Utah

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries of the district were selected to include the best concentration of contributing historic properties that most define the historic character of Main Street in the City of Farmington.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Beatrice Lufkin
organization Farmington Historic Preservation Commission date August 11, 2011
street & number 1460 Harrison Avenue telephone 801-583-8249
city or town Salt Lake City state Utah zip code 84105
e-mail beatricelufkin@gmail.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Farmington Main Street Historic District

City or Vicinity: Farmington

County: Davis State: Utah

Photographer: Beatrice Lufkin

Date Photographed: 2010

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

Photograph 1. North on Main Street near 200 North Street. Camera facing north.

Photograph 2. South on Main Street. Camera facing south.

Photograph 3. West side of Main Street. Camera facing northwest.

Farmington Main Street Historic District
Name of Property

Davis County, Utah

Photograph 4. Alfred Stevenson House. 36 North Main Street. Camera facing northeast.

Photograph 5. Hector Haight House/Union Hotel. 208 North Main Street. Camera facing northeast.

Photograph 6. 245 North Main Street. Camera facing west.

Photograph 7. 82 West 600 North. Camera facing north.

Photograph 8. Haight/Hinman House. 121 West 600 North. Camera facing southwest.

Photograph 9. Oliver Lee Robinson Barn. 67 West 100 North. Camera facing southwest.

Photograph 10. Daniel Williams Rock Barn. 56 North Main Street. Camera facing northeast.

Photograph 11. Farmington Rock Chapel. 272 North Main Street. Camera facing southeast.

Photograph 12. 23 East State Street. Camera facing north.

Photograph 13. Davis County Bank. 12 West State Street. Camera facing northwest.

Photograph 14. Farmington Tithing Office. 108 North Main Street. Camera facing northeast.

Photograph 15. Davis County Courthouse. 28 East State Street. Camera facing southeast.

Photograph 16. Robinson/Richards House. 68 West 100 North. Camera facing north.

Photograph 17. 125 South Main Street. Camera facing east.

Photograph 18. 58 North Main Street. Camera facing northeast.

Photograph 19. 30 South Main Street. Camera facing northwest.

Photograph 20. 54 South Main Street. Camera facing northwest.

Photograph 21. 410 North Main Street. Camera facing northeast.

Photograph 22. 74 South Main Street. Camera facing northwest.

Photograph 23. Farmington City Hall 160 South Main Street. Camera facing southwest.

Photograph 24. 63 North Main Street. Camera facing southwest.

Photograph 25. 350 North Main Street. Camera facing northeast.

Farmington Main Street Historic District
Name of Property

Davis County, Utah

Property Owner:

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

name Various owners
street & number _____ telephone _____
city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

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 18 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

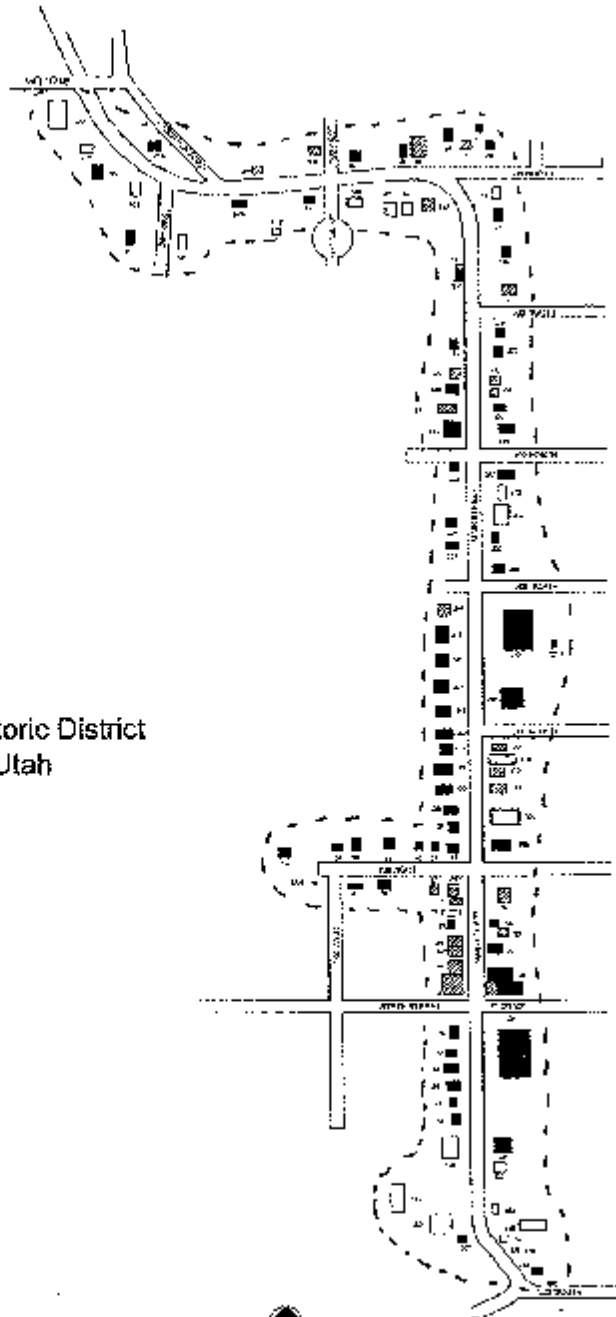
Farmington Main Street Historic District

Name of Property
Davis County, UT
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Map _____ Page 16



Farmington Main Street Historic District
Farmington, Davis County, Utah

- Contributing - 4 A B Sites
- ▨ Non-contributing - 4 B C D Sites
- Non-contributing - Out of period - D Sites

Boundary - - - - -
Sealrice Turkitt 2011

NTS



Farmington Main Street Historic District
Name of Property

Davis County, Utah

Photograph 1. North on Main Street near 200 North Street. Camera facing north.



Photograph 2. South on Main Street. Camera facing south.



Farmington Main Street Historic District
Name of Property

Davis County, Utah

Photograph 5. Hector Haight House/Union Hotel. 208 North Main Street. Camera facing northeast.



Photograph 6. 245 North Main Street. Camera facing west.



Farmington Main Street Historic District
Name of Property

Davis County, Utah

Photograph 7. 82 West 600 North. Camera facing north.



Photograph 11. Farmington Rock Chapel. 272 North Main Street. Camera facing southeast.



Farmington Main Street Historic District
Name of Property

Davis County, Utah

Photograph 14. Farmington Tithing Office. 108 North Main Street. Camera facing northeast.



Photograph 15. Davis County Courthouse. 28 East State Street. Camera facing southeast.



Farmington Main Street Historic District
Name of Property

Davis County, Utah

Photograph 16. Robinson/Richards House. 68 West 100 North. Camera facing north.



Photograph 17. 125 South Main Street. Camera facing east.



Farmington Main Street Historic District
Name of Property

Davis County, Utah

Photograph 18. 58 North Main Street. Camera facing northeast.



Photograph 19. 30 South Main Street. Camera facing northwest.



Farmington Main Street Historic District
Name of Property

Davis County, Utah

Photograph 20. 54 South Main Street. Camera facing northwest.



Photograph 21. 410 North Main Street. Camera facing northeast.



Farmington Main Street Historic District
Name of Property

Davis County, Utah

Photograph 23. New Farmington City Hall 160 South Main Street. Camera facing southwest.



Photograph 24. 63 North Main Street. Camera facing southwest.

