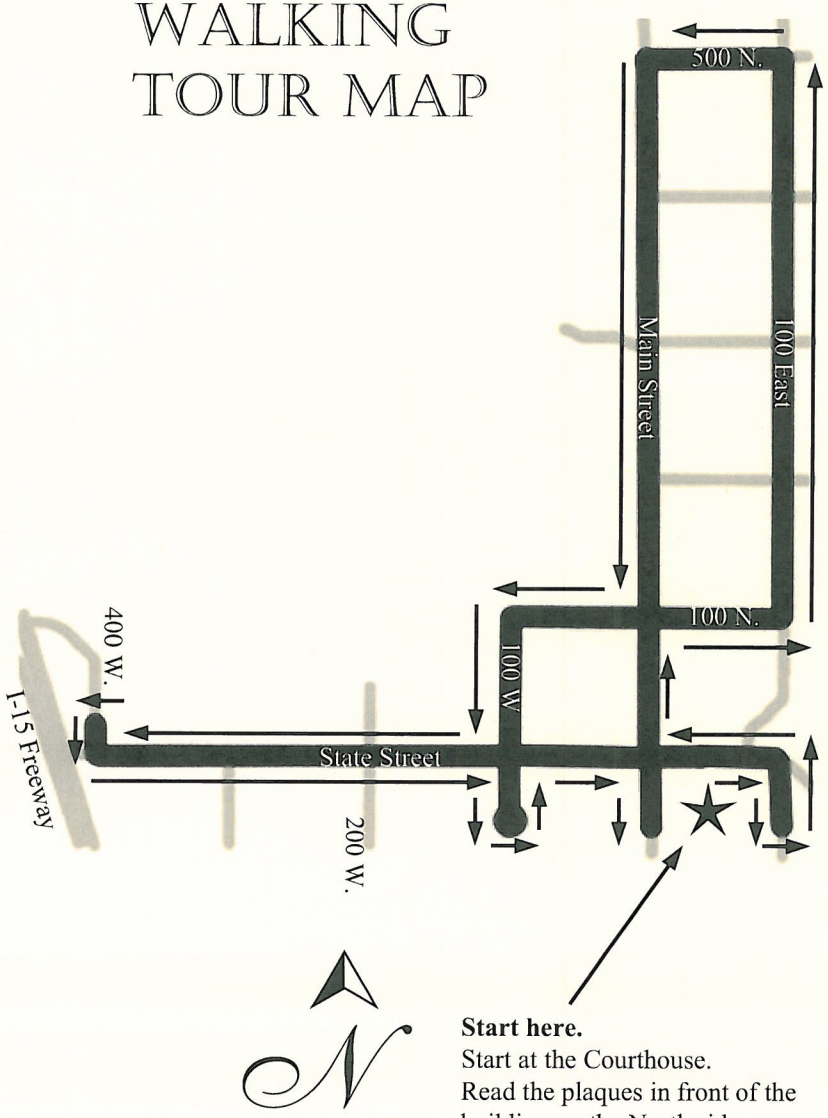
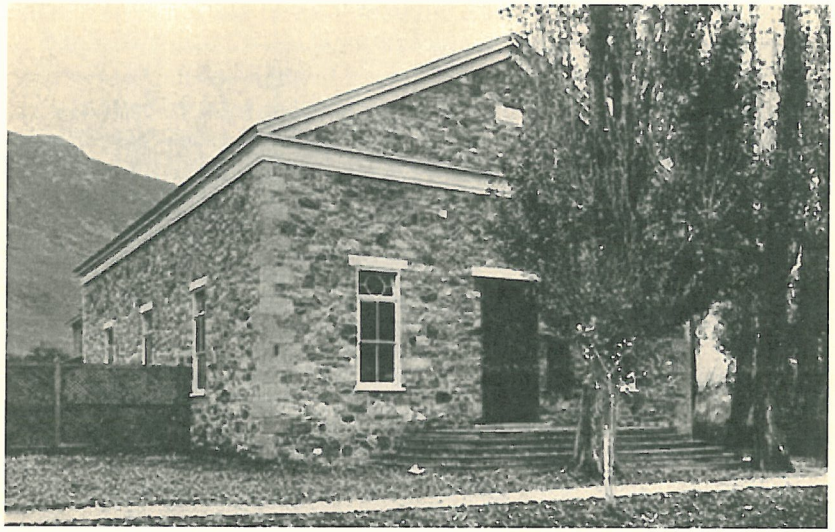
WALKING TOUR MAP



Start here.
Start at the Courthouse.
Read the plaques in front of the building on the North side.

FARMINGTON
HISTORIC BEGINNINGS · 1847

HISTORIC DOWNTOWN WALKING TOUR



Take this interesting tour of historic sites along the main streets in old-town Farmington and you'll learn about buildings–and people–dating as far back as the pioneer era. You can drive if you are in a hurry or, better yet, walk and enjoy these wonderful neighborhoods.

Welcome to historic Farmington, Utah.

Start your walking tour here:

1–Davis County Memorial Courthouse, 1930, **State and Main. Farmington is the Davis** County seat.

2–Davis County monument at courthouse (on US flag base, facing courthouse), **State and Main**. Davis County was established on 10/5/1850.

3–Pioneer monument at courthouse, (on US flag base, facing State Street), **State and Main**. Erected in 1939, honoring founding father Capt. Daniel Davis from Nauvoo Legion.

4–VanFleet Hotel, c.1850, **88 E. State St**. Thomas and Electa Hunt built this home in the 1850s and ran a tavern out of one section. Hyrum and Anita VanFleet purchased it in 1907. They turned it into the VanFleet Hotel, which catered mainly to teamsters traveling between Salt Lake City and Ogden, Farmington being a day's drive from either city. When a fire damaged the hotel in 1913, the VanFleets rebuilt the damaged areas and added porches on the north and east sides. The hotel served as an officers' club for HAFB during WW11. In 1953, Anita VanFleet remodeled it into apartments. Dr. Berrett Packer bought the building in 1995, renovated it, and turned it into modern dental offices. (Plaque on East side.) LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER

5–Stayner-Steed House/Mackegg Hotel, 1872, **79 S. 100 E**. This pioneer-era hotel, now a private home, was built of native rock by Arthur Stayner. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER

6–Northeast Corner, **State and Main,** On this corner in 1891 on this corner, the Farmington Commercial and Manufacturing Company opened for business. At two stories tall and with a footprint of 76 x 100 feet, it was the largest store in town. The "FC&M" sold everything from fresh meats to building supplies, hardware, and shoes. It was added onto many times with, among other additions, an office for the Farmington branch of the American Telegraph & Telephone Co. in 1896.

xx-Site of JD Wood's Mercantile, 1891, **25 N. Main**. (Remodeled) Jonathan David Wood and Fannie Goble Wood started the first little store in Farmington in 1855, running it out of their home at approx. 37 North 100 East. Their son, JD Wood, carried on the family tradition when he opened his mercantile here in 1891. He sold groceries, candy, fresh produce, shoes, dry goods and coal for many years.

7–Alfred Stevenson home, wood frame, 1886, **36 N. Main St**.

When Simon Bamberger developed Lagoon resort at Farmington in 1896, he created what expanded to become Utah's largest amusement park and the city's largest source of tax revenue. The private Oakridge Golf Course brought another recreational facility to the community in the late 1950s.

Beginning in the 1880s, the LDS Church-managed economy gave way to private businesses and government employment. Farmers formally incorporated to oversee irrigation. Businessmen launched Davis County Bank, new grocery stores, a drug store, and Miller Floral, famous for its greenhouse roses. Utah State Agricultural College (now Utah State University) established an experimental farm in Farmington. A Victorian brick court house supplanted the original building in 1890, and was expanded and remodeled in 1932 and again in 1958. The county jail, library, fairgrounds, and school district are also established in Farmington. Despite the construction influenced by the county government, Farmington's downtown business district remained compact. Residents resisted commercial growth there, but in the late 1980s a suburban commercial center blossomed along Highway 89 in the north part of town.

It was during the first commercial boom that Farmington was incorporated, on 15 December 1892, with 1,180 residents. City government promoted the construction of better streets, replaced private wells with a culinary water system, encouraged electrification, and eventually installed a city-wide sewer system. With support from civic clubs, Farmington developed a city park in the mid-1950s and added others later. In July 1978 the Farmington Area Pressurized Irrigation District began serving homeowners and the few remaining farmers.

By 1990 the city had grown to a population approaching ten thousand, a quadrupling over twenty years, the result of numerous new subdivisions. New residents applauded the small-town, rural atmosphere of Farmington, its tree-lined downtown area--still mostly residential--and its friendly people. By 1992 the city boasted three elementary schools and a junior high. Ten meetinghouses served twenty-five Latter-day Saint congregations, while members of other religious groups traveled to nearby communities for worship. Pinched between the mountains and the lake on a narrow strip of usable land, Farmington faced defined geographical limits to any future growth, perhaps assuring its small-town atmosphere will remain for the foreseeable future.

-Glen M. Leonard
From Utah History Encyclopedia,
http://www.media.utah.edu/UHE/f/FARMINGTON.html

For more information on Farmington's history, read *History of Davis County* by Glen Leonard. Also see: Margaret Steed Hess, *My Farmington: A History of Farmington, 1847-1976* (1976).

A Brief History of Farmington City

When the Utah Territorial Legislature created Davis County in 1852, it placed the county seat at North Cottonwood and renamed it Farmington. The small Mormon farming community gradually adopted its new name and helped build Utah's first courthouse in 1854-55, a two-story adobe building that for its first dozen years served both government and religious purposes. Centrally located between Salt Lake City and Ogden, and thus at Davis County's midpoint, Farmington remained an agricultural town for its first half century, then joined in the effort to develop a commercial base. Eventually, Farmington settled in as a residential community tied economically to the metropolitan areas to the north and south.

Known for a time as the City of Roses, Farmington battled flash floods in the 1920s and 1930s and again in 1984, and now prides itself as a city using rocks as a distinguishing architectural element in its major buildings. Two pioneer landmarks built of fieldstone in the 1860s—the Latter-day Saints' meetinghouse and Franklin D. Richards's grist mill—and a dozen pioneer rock homes helped establish that image.

Farmington began when Mormon herder Hector C. Haight wintered cattle in its grassy lowlands in 1847-48. Five other families soon joined him to found a community at the foot of the Wasatch Mountains near a stream they named North Cottonwood. On the narrow benchlands overlooking the Great Salt Lake, settlers laid out a formal town to serve the area's four hundred people, built a log school and several mills, and in 1854-55 partially surrounded the town with a mud wall. After the Utah War, settlers spread out along the road to the north and south and created a "string town" differing in shape from most planned Mormon villages.

For most of its first century, Farmington lived up to its name as an agricultural community. Its farmers specialized in raising alfalfa, grain, and livestock, including dairy herds. Millers, blacksmiths, and other craftsmen sustained the rural lifestyle. In the early twentieth century, orchardists grew cherries, peaches, apricots, and apples. Sugar beets processed in Layton became a popular cash crop for a time.

Latter-day Saint bishops managed most community affairs during the community's first forty years, including recreation, irrigation systems, roads and bridges, silk production, and cooperative herds, stores, and tanneries. A rock meetinghouse built in 1862-64 is one of Utah's oldest still in use. In that building in 1878 Aurelia Spencer Rogers organized the first Primary organization for children of the LDS Church .

Transportation routes influenced Farmington at several times in its history. In territorial days, several inns became favorite stopping places for local and long-distance travelers. In 1870 the Utah Central Railroad came through Farmington; a century later Interstate 15 closely paralleled the railroad's route. Even more influential was the Bamberger interurban; shoppers rode the Bamberger south to Salt Lake and students rode it north to Davis High School in Kaysville.

8–Stevenson rock barn, 1855, **56 N. Main St**. Daniel Randolph Williams built this beautiful rock barn as a pioneer livery stable. The girder and beams are hand-hewn from logs that were spliced together using wooden pegs to secure the jointed parts. Currently a private residence and art studio.

9–Walter Rampton home, brick, 1905, **57 N. Main St**. Walter Rampton was the village blacksmith before he became a merchant. In 1907, he opened Farmington's first drug store, "Rampton Drug." Walter Rampton, Jr. was raised in this home and was Farmington's mayor from 1930-1932.

10–One story wood-frame home, c.1890, **58 N. Main St**. Wood-frame buildings were rare in early Farmington. Currently Aunt Addy's boutique.

11–Millinery Shop, siding over adobe, c.1880, **79 N. Main St.** Built by Joseph E. Robinson as a "millinery and ladies' furnishings and coats" store for shopowners Elizabeth Cowley Brown and Dora Watson Robinson, this building has seen many uses over the years, including a private residence, a café, a hair salon, and offices.

12–Current school district Kendell Bldg, **100 N. 70 E**. Bell in tower is a relic from old Farmington Academy (1888). It used to toll every school day at 8:45 a.m.

13–James D. Wilcox & Anne Robinson Wilcox home, 2-story granite gneiss rock, 1870, **100 N. 93 E**. "Downtown" home of city's first mayor and his wife. Wilcox served at the time of the city's incorporation, in 1892. The rock lean-to was added before 1916 and gives the house a "saltbox" shape. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER

14–One-story pioneer home, rock, c.1860, **147 N. 100 E**. Sold to Mills family in 1868 and later home of Alice & Monroe Sill. Walls are 21 inches thick of granite gneiss stone.

15–Rawl Udy home, brick, 1892, **189 N. 100 E**. Sugar beets were grown on this property and the sugar sold to ZCMI (Zion's Cooperative Merchantile Incorporated), the West's first department store.

16–Pioneer public building, adobe, 1855, **192 N. 100 E**. Original building was a bowery, then the second school in Farmington, and later served as a church. It is now a residence. Several additions have been added over the years. The rock façade is 20th-century.

17–One story, pioneer home, rock, c.1875, **200 N. 93 E.** Notice the beautiful "spool" turned pillars on the south porch.

18–Elias Van Fleet home, rock, c.1870, **93 East 300 N. (a.k.a. 307 N. 100 East)** Van Fleet was an early pioneer and a veteran of the Black Hawk War, 1865-67.

19–Franklin D. Richards & Rhoda Harriett Foss Richards home, 1863, **386 N. 100 E.** Rock cellar in back. Quartz and granite rocks hauled from Farmington Canyon. Walls are 33" deep, lined with adobe bricks plastered over and whitewashed. Richards was an LDS Church apostle.Foss was the widow of Willard Richards prior to her marriage to Franklin. (The 100 East block between 400 North and 300 North is the location of numerous homes built by Willard Richards for his wives.) LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER

20–George Q. Knowlton home, brick, 1909, **400 N. 93 E.** Knowlton Elementary is named for this early educator. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER

21–Van Fleet/Elias Richards home, rock, c.1870**, 463 N. 100 E.**

22–Truman and Ortentia Leonard home, 2-story rock, 1863, **500 N. 94 E.** First couple married in LDS Nauvoo Temple, the Leonards settled in Farmington in 1850 and built an adobe house on this site in 1853. They expanded it with the large stone section in 1863. After their deaths, LDS apostle John Taylor bought the house, demolished the original adobe section and replaced it with the existing brick addition. (Plaque on north side.)

23–John W. Taylor, Janet and May Rich home, brick, 1902, **500 N. 49 E.** This home is the sole example of the "foursquare" form of architecture in the city. Taylor was an LDS apostle and son of John Taylor, third president of LDS Church.

24–Lewis Edwin Abbott home, stucco over brick, 1903, **15 E. 500 N.** This turn-of-the-century home sits on the site of the settlement's first cemetery plots.

25–John W. Hess & Caroline Workman Hess home, 1882, brick, **488 N. Main St.** John W. Hess was the Farmington LDS Ward's third bishop in 1855, serving for 27 years. He built homes for his seven wives and 63 children along Main Street.

26– John W. Hess & Mary Ann Steed Hess home, 1880, brick, **479 N. Main St.**

27-Brick cottage, 1926, **410 North Main St.** This home is also the site of an early tannery.

–Daniel C. Davis Log Cabin, 1848, **951 S. 200 E.** This cabin (south wing of existing home) was built in 1848 by Captain Davis, an officer in the Mormon Battalion, after whom Davis County is named. A rock face and other additions were later added to the cabin.

–George M. Leonard home, wood frame, 1890, **1527 N. Main St**. The original log cabin built here in 1849 by early pioneer Truman Leonard was destroyed in a fire. This wood frame home was built by his son, George, in 1890. Some of the trees on this property are even older than the home.

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With nearly 200 sites eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, Farmington has a rich architectural and cultural history and has been designated a National "Preserve America" Community. As you explore and enjoy downtown's tree-lined neighborhoods, you will see many beautiful old homes that, in the interest of keeping the tour to a walkable length, are not covered.

A few additional sites not included on this tour are:

–Farmington City Cemetery, **500 S. 200 E.** Established June 6, 1883 on land donated by William Kelsey Rice, a pioneer of 1847. The well-preserved, 1867, 2-room pioneer home of Rice and his 2nd wife, Ann Victoria Rose, is just north of the cemetery at 443 South 200 East. (The small, rock, west wing of house.) Visit the graves of many early pioneers. Plot locations are available from the sexton at the Courthouse and can also be viewed online at http://atlas.utah.gov/farmingtoncemetery/viewer.htm

–Hector Haight home, rock, 1867, **600 N. 121 W.** Haight was the area's first pioneer settler, considered the "Father of Farmington." Another early settler, Henry Hinman, later lived in this home.

–James Loynd home, rock, 1868, **600 N. 82 W.** Loynd served as pioneer Justice of the Peace in 1878, and owned the first organ in Farmington. Second story is a modern addition.

–Rock Mill, 1852, **Old Mill Road** (east of Main Street on 600 North) Willard Richards built this water-powered pioneer grist mill. His nephew, LDS apostle Franklin D. Richards, enlarged and rebuilt it of rock in 1859. Has been a restaurant and is now a private home. No public access.

–Alley S. Rose and Alvira Evalette Smith Rose home, adobe, 1885, **1787 North Main St.** Both Alley and Alvira crossed the plains as children. The home they built here, at the north end of Alley's parents' farm, served as a rest stop between Salt Lake and Ogden, where travelers watered their horses and enjoyed lunch in the shade of the tall trees. A tree was planted on the property to mark the halfway point.

–Leonard G. Rice Home and Barn, rock, c.1860, **736 S. 200 E.** This home was built by Emery and Alice Soule, and sold to the Rice Family in 1871. It has remained in their family through the years. The rock barn is one of the few remaining original barns in Farmington.

28–Miller home and farm, brick, 1890, **351 N. Main St.** Site of 1849 adobe home of Daniel Miller & Hannah Bigler Miller. Daniel turned the first furrow in Farmington. In 1890, Charles A. Miller, their son, demolished the original house and built this 2-story red brick home on its site. (The 1849 barn and granary were left standing.)

29–One story, pioneer home and farm, rock and wood siding over adobe**, 331 N. Main St.**

30–George Chaffin home, brick, 1895, **310 North Main St**. There was originally a United Order shoe shop on the east of this home.

31–Rock Church, 1862, **272 N. Main St**. Site of first LDS Primary meeting for 224 children on 8/11/1878. Construction on the church began with only $12 in cash in 1862, under Brigham Young's supervision. When its first addition was built in 1941, Lynn Fausett painted a mural in the old chapel depicting the first Primary. The church was enlarged again in 1980.

32–Charles Penrose cabin, log, 1861, **272 N. Main St**. (behind church) This cabin was built in 1861 for Charles Penrose, who wrote several hymns for the LDS Church. It has been moved several times from its original site on the southwest corner of 300 North Main Street. Relocated to the church grounds in 1956. The cabin and the many historical artifacts it houses are preserved and maintained by the Daughters of the Utah Pioneers.

33–Jacob Miller home, rock, 1875, **245 N. Main St.** Miller's family was one of one of the first five to settle the Farmington area in 1848. The original blueprint of this home was drafted by the architect of the Rock Chapel across the street. Secret rock cellars sealed off in the basement were, presumably, once used to hide polygamists from federal authorities.

34–Brick bungalow, 1926, **211 N. Main St.** This home illustrates a type of residence popular throughout Farmington and the United States from 1900 to 1940.

35–Haight-Union Hotel, siding over adobe, 1857, **208 N. Main St**. This 2-story hotel was built by the area's first pioneer, Hector Haight (often called the "Father of Farmington"). Many early dignitaries, including Brigham Young, stayed here. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER

36–Period-revival cottage, brick, 1925, **207 N. Main St.** Many charming period-revival homes were built during the 1920's, 1930's and 1940's.

37–Simple Victorian home, brick, 1893, **177 N. Main St.** This home is typical of the type of house built locally during the Victorian era.

38–Pioneer-era adobe home, c.1860-1870, **139 N. Main St**. As with most of Farmington's pioneer adobe buildings, the fragile bricks have been stuccoed over to protect them from water damage.

39–Judge Harold H. Robinson home**,** 1923, **127 N. Main St**. This 2-story, hip-roofed colonial is reminiscent of fine homes found on the east coast. Judge Robinson once joked that the cannon at the old Farmington City Hall (#40) was pointed directly at his home. He took it personally and had the cannon rendered unusable by filling it with cement and then pointed elsewhere.

40–Current Farmington City Hall, 1985, **130 N. Main St**.

41–LDS Davis Stake President's Office/Farmington City Historical Museum, brick, 1907, **110 N. Main St.** James H. Robinson supervised the construction of this building in 1907. In 1917, Farmington City purchased it for use as a City Hall, part of it serving as a library until 1964. Farmington's Lion's Club took over the lease in 1970 and graciously donated it in 2002 so the City could use it as a museum. The Farmington City Historical Museum opened in July 2004. It is open Wednesdays from 1-4 p.m., and may be visited at other times by appointment (leave a message at 451-4850). LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER

42–Oliver Robinson barn, rock, 1872, **100 N. 67 W**. Built as a hay barn for animals, this beautiful rock barn was converted into apartment residences around 1900, and into a single-family home in the 1940's by Zelda and Fred Tidwell.

43–Joseph Lee Robinson, later Oliver Robinson home, adobe, 1854,

94 N. 100 W. This two story, hall-parlor home was built by one of Farmington's first five settler families, who arrived here in 1849. Joseph Lee Robinson served as the area's first LDS bishop, and each of his five wives lived in this house at some point. Oliver Lee Robinson, Joseph's eldest son, lived here later. Several cottages were built behind the house for plural wives.

66–Nephi Palmer home, 1929,**10 S. Main St.** Nephi Palmer was a title abstractor who built this brick bungalow to function as both a home and office. It has four entryways, including one that led to his office. Like the next 3 homes on the tour, it shows off beautiful architectural features of the arts-and-crafts movement, which sought to counter the excess of the Victorian period by returning to pre-industrial-revolution times when things were handmade by craftsmen.

67–Hess home, 1922, brick, **30 South Main St.** Another example of this neighborhood's beautiful, brick, 1920's bungalows.

68–Joseph and Annetta Udy home, brick, 1920, **44 South Main St.** This craftsman-style bungalow was built by Grant Clark (son of Amasa Clark and grandson of Ezra T. Clark) for the Udys, who lived here from the time it was built until they died in 1935. The home passed to their daughters, Marva Earl and Fontella Chaffin, who shared the residence for a time before Marva took full ownership. She lived in the home until 1985. The front rooms still feature the original gumwood, which was fashionable in houses of this style but quite an expensive upgrade, as it had to be imported.

69–Craftsman-style bungalow, brick, 1926, **54 South Main St.**

This concludes the tour. We hope you enjoyed learning about Farmington's heritage. Comments and questions about the tour or the city's history in general may be directed to: Farmington City Historic Preservation Commission, c/o Farmington City Offices, P.O. Box 160, Farmington, UT 84025.

This walking tour was created in 2007 by the Farmington City Historic Preservation Commission and is also listed as "Trail #2 – Historic Tour" on the Farmington Trails Committee's Master Trails Map.

60–Annie Clark Tanner home, 1901, brick, **291 West State St**. Annie was the daughter of Ezra T. Clark and his second wife, Susan Leggett Clark. For a decade following her polygamous marriage to Joseph Tanner in 1883, she lived in hiding and moved frequently, finally returning to Farmington to a home of her own, an old pioneer adobe house her father gave her. In 1901, with financial help from her father, Annie tore down the old home and had this Victorian Eclectic house built. Her autobiography, *A Mormon Mother*, describes how her husband left her and their ten children without support in 1913. She built a rental house next door and rented rooms in the main house to famous orchestra musicians employed at Lagoon. She worked for neighbors - washing, scrubbing floors for 15 cents an hour to pay for her children's education. Six of her children received a college education, including her son, O.C. Tanner. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER

61–Thomas & Martha Sanders home, 1925, originally a basement house until 1940, **207 West State St.** The foundation for this house was completed in 1925 and it was occupied through 1940 when the main floor was completed as a single-story, hip-roofed bungalow by Thomas and Martha Sanders. Thomas Sanders was a carpenter who helped build many of the homes in the Farmington area. He was also employed for Miller Floral in the 1920's. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER

62–Craftsman-style bungalow, brick and stucco, 1920, **137 W. State**

63–Late Victorian home, brick, 1912, **86 S.100 W.**

64–Dahl/John Walsh home, 1898, brick, **73 S. 100 W.** Built for a Swedish couple by the name of Dahl, this charming home was then sold it to LDS bishop, John Walsh. Walsh is credited with persuading the church's headquarters to hire artist Lynn Fausett to paint the Primary mural in the rock church.

XX–Greenhouses, **approx. 50 South**. You may notice the remains of the Elliott family's greenhouses at midblock on both sides of 100 West. In the early 20th-century, Farmington was touted as "The Rose City," due to its abundance of greenhouses and garden businesses, the largest being Miller Floral, located on 200 West where the Jr. High is located.

63–English Tudor home, 1929, brick, **72 West State St.** The "Three Sisters" are beautiful brick cottages, all built in 1929 in the English Tudor style, a picturesque, period-revival style popular in the early 20th-century.

64–English Tudor home, 1929, brick, **66 West State St.**

65–English Tudor home, 1929, brick, **54 West State St.**

44–Robinson family home, stuccoed adobe, 1865, **100 N. 104 W**. The Joseph Lee Robinson family built an adobe house here in 1865. In 1874, son and daughter-in-law, Joseph Elijah Robinson & Dora Robinson, moved in and added to the home. Joseph was the youngest son of Joseph Lee Robinson and Maria Wood Robinson and the first white male child to be born in Farmington on February 2, 1849. His son, R.C. "Doc" Robinson later lived here and received the Carnegie Award for bravely rescuing two women from the massive Farmington flood of 1923.

45–Thomas Rogers and Aurelia Spencer Rogers home, 1867, adobe, **142 West State St.** Aurelia organized the first LDS Primary program for children (see #23). Originally a 2-room adobe house with a front porch, the exterior was rocked over in late 20th-century.

46–Pioneer schoolhouse/Bamberger station, 1855, adobe, **184 West State St.** Originally Farmington's third schoolhouse, then the Bamberger Train Station, this building is now a private residence.

xx-Clark Lane National Historic District: Accepted to the National Register of Historic Places in 1997, this is the first nationally listed historic district in Davis County, encompassing the homes on State Street (formerly "Clark Alley" or "Clark Lane") between 200 West and 400 West.

47–John Leavitt/Timothy Clark & Lucy Rice Clark home, adobe, rock, and brick, **208 West State St.** John Leavitt, an important railroad man, built the original 2-room adobe house (northeast corner) in 1862. The Clarks built a 2-room rock addition to the west in 1873 and 2-story brick central passage wing, in front, in 1881. While raising 8 children here, they rented the two upstairs bedrooms to railroad workers and travelers. An ardent suffragist and active in politics, Lucy became the first woman (in 1908) to cast a vote at the Republican National Convention. In 1918, Edmond and Elizabeth Whitaker bought the house, enlarged the kitchen and added the craftsman-styled front porch. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER

48–James and Millie Millard home, 1955, brick mid-20th-century, **220 West State St.**

49–Edmond Whitaker & Elizabeth Wood Whitaker, 1950, wood frame, **256 West State St.** (fire and subsequent remodeling in 1980's) Edmond and Elizabeth built this house on the west side of their property and retired when their children were grown, moving from tour house #47. Their family ran a dairy business and had an onion farm a few blocks west of this home.

50–Nathan George Clark & Esther Lauretta Ford Clark home, 1899; brick, **268 West State St.** Nathan Clark was the third son of Ezra T. Clark and his second wife, Susan Leggett Clark. This Victorian home remained in the Clark family until it was sold to Lagoon in the 1990s. This property also contains the district's only barn on the National Register of Historic Places. Originally, this house had the most elaborate and intricate gingerbread of any home in the district. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER

51–Amasa Lyman Clark & Alice Steed Clark home, 1885, brick, **290 West State St**. This 1 ½-story crosswing "T" Victorian is capped by intersecting gable roofs of differing heights. Although Alice died in 1895, Amasa remarried and lived here most of his long life. He was the cashier for the Davis County Bank when his father, Ezra T. Clark, established it in 1892, and he became bank president in 1945. He was Farmington's mayor from 1908 to 1912, and it was during his administration that electricity came to Farmington. It is said that this house was the first in Farmington to have running water, from a tank mounted outside the kitchen window. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER

52–Joseph S. Clark home, 1895, brick, **340 West State St.** Built for Joseph Smith Clark, the design of this one and half story brick crosswing house, influenced by the Queen Anne style, is the most elaborate in the district. Joseph had settled Georgetown, Idaho, and managed the family ranch for many years. He was president of the Davis County Bank. The top story was destroyed by fire around 1920, but was not rebuilt. Instead, the home was updated into a one-story bungalow. In 1979, the current owners rebuilt the upper story to match the original house. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER

53–Ezra T. Clark & Mary Stevenson Clark home, 1856, rock, **368 W. State St.** The original adobe structure was a two-story, single pile, side passage plan with a gable roof parallel to the street. It replaced a two-room log home that the family lived in the first 6 years of settlement, located about 300 feet south west of the Ezra T. Clark Monument. The first alteration to the original structure, c.1868, consists of two single-story wings added to each side of the original two-story structure. This house was the family gathering place. Ezra was successful rancher and farmer. He was the founder and first president of the Davis County Bank and was founder and CEO of the Farmington Commercial & Manufacturing Company. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER

54–Edward Franklin Clark & Aureta Potter Clark home, 1925, brick, **382 W. State St**. This bungalow represents a type of residence popular throughout Farmington and the United States during this period of time. Edward F. Clark, grandson of Ezra T. Clark, was an employee of Miller Floral for many years, and also served as a Justice of the Peace in Farmington 1926-1970. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER

55–Pioneer monument/Clark Park, 1948, **400 West 50 North**. The Ezra T. Clark Monument and Park was constructed in 1948 to celebrate the 100-year anniversary of the settlement of Ezra T. Clark's family in Utah and the significant contributions the family made to Davis County and the State. The monument marks the site where the family settled in 1850. Some of their descendents still live here today.

56–Orson Richards Clark & Lucile Barlow Clark home, 1940, brick, **399 W. State St**. This Period Revival cottage is the district's lone example of a vernacular expression of the English Tudor style. Orson Clark, a grandson of Ezra T. Clark, was a rancher and teacher. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER

57–Hyrum Don Carlos Clark and Ann Eliza Porter Clark home, 1908, wood frame, **367 W. State St**. Wood-framed buildings of this age and older are rare in Farmington. Hyrum and Ann left Farmington in 1880 to seek his fortune first in Idaho and then in the Star Valley of Wyoming. Ann found the winters in Wyoming too rigorous, so in 1908 Hyrum built this house for her. Hyrum returned to Farmington in his later years of life. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER

58–Susan Leggett Clark home, **1886,** brick, **335 West State St**. This Second Empire Victorian, built for Ezra Clark's second wife, replaced a smaller (probably adobe) home built for her on the lot in 1861. Its straight mansard roof with a hipped crown, pierced by gable dormers on all facades, is typical of the style. In the book *A Mormon Mother*, Annie Clark Tanner writes about her life growing up in this house across the street from her father's first wife's home. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER

59–Eugene Henry Clark & Sarah Sessions Clark home, 1900, brick, **307 West State St**. Built in 1900 for the six child of Ezra and Susan Leggett Clark, this 1½ story Victorian Eclectic design is composed of a rich variety of elements from a number of Victorian-era architectual styles. The top story was destroyed by fire in the early 20th-century and then rebuilt. This home is known for having some of best fruit orchards in Farmington. LISTED ON NATIONAL REGISTER