

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: Smith, Jesse Wells & Miriam, House

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing:

Settlement Era Buildings of Farmington, 1847 to 1896

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

2. Location

Street & number: 93 East 200 North

City or town: Farmington State: UT 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Not For Publication: Vicinity: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:

 A B X C D

_____ /SHPO	
Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>Utah State Historic Preservation Office</u>	Date
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	
In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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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:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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.)

CLASSICAL
LATE VICTORIAN/Victorian
OTHER/hall-parlor

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Foundation: CONCRETE, STONE, BRICK;
Walls: STONE, BRICK; Roof: METAL

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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 Jesse Wells and Miriam Smith House (hereafter the Smith House) in Farmington, Davis County, Utah, is a one-story single-family dwelling currently presenting as an irregular (semi-crosswing) form exhibiting a combination of Classical and Victorian styles. The building, originally constructed ca. 1855 with later ca. 1890s additions, occupies a rectangular shaped 0.151 acre lot on the northwest corner of the intersection of 100 East and 200 North in Farmington. The neighborhood is characterized as one of small square blocks occupied by residential properties containing single-family dwellings dating in age from the late-1800s to the present, though buildings constructed after 1980 are rare. There is one outbuilding on the property—a semi-attached garage—that is non-contributing. Originally, the dwelling fronted on 100 East; at present, it fronts on 200 North. The dwelling consists of two wings. The original wing is a stone masonry (random rubble) hall-parlor form with a simple rectangular plan oriented with the long axis running north-south. This portion of the dwelling, which exhibits muted Classical form and styling, is the older of the two wings and dates to ca. 1855. The second wing comprises an ell on the rear elevation of the older wing. This second wing has an L-shaped plan. This wing, which is constructed of regular brick, was built ca. 1890 and exhibits simple Victorian styling. A second addition—a small, hipped roof structure or enclosed porch—is attached to the brick wing. Notable alterations to the overall dwelling include the ca. 1890 brick addition, minor changes to fenestration, including enclosure of the original front entry, modern storm windows over historical wood-framed windows. These changes slightly diminish the historical integrity of the dwelling as it relates the theme of the associated MPS; however, the dwelling retains sufficient integrity to convey its period of significance.

Narrative Description

The Smith House is a one-story single-family dwelling located on the northwest corner of 100 East and 200 North in Farmington. Originally, the dwelling fronted on 100 East; at present, it fronts on 200 North. The dwelling currently has an irregular (semi-crosswing) form created by two wings—a stone hall-parlor structure constructed around 1855 and an L-shaped brick wing constructed ca. 1890. Both portions of the dwelling qualify the property for eligibility under the *Settlement Era Buildings of Farmington, 1847 to 1896* MPS; the nomination applies to the entire 0.151-acre parcel on which the dwelling is located. The dwelling occupies the southern half of the lot, and a non-contributing semi-attached garage occupies the northern half.

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The neighborhood is characterized as one of small square blocks occupied by residential properties containing single-family dwellings dating in age from the late-1800s to the present, though buildings constructed after 1980 are rare.

There is a shallow setback between 100 East and the east elevation (original primary façade) of the dwelling and a moderate set-back between 200 North and the south elevation (current primary façade) of the dwelling.

Exterior

The dwelling exhibits a combination of Classical and Victorian styles. The Classical styling is hall-parlor structure. The Victorian style is found in the arched window openings and gable wall shingle siding (on one gable) seen on the brick addition. Both wings of the dwelling rests on mortared random rubble stone foundations. The roof of the stone wing comprises a moderately pitched side-gable roof with very narrow eaves. The roof of brick wing comprises a moderately pitched hipped roof also with very narrow eaves. Both roof sections (hall-parlor and addition) are clad in what appear to be aluminum shingles.

The east elevation of the stone wing constitutes the original primary façade of the extant dwelling. This elevation exhibits two window openings and an enclosed doorway. The fenestration is symmetrical with the doorway being centrally located and the windows located to the north and south—the southern window opening is located slightly closer to the doorway than the northern one. Both window openings have thin wooden lintels and sills. The vertical openings are relatively small and rectangular in shape. They hold wood-framed, one-over-one, single-hung windows that are somewhat obscured by modern storm windows. The former doorway is, as noted, located at the approximate center of the elevation. It has been enclosed with mortared stone, but the outline of the opening is still clearly visible.

The north and south elevations (the side elevations) of the hall-parlor wing are similar in character and architecturally non-descript. The north elevation has no fenestration. The only notable architectural details are the raking moldings of the eaves and a mortared stone “belt-course” located in line with the Greek Revival-inspired cornice returns. The western edge of the roof and a portion of the original wall were removed to accommodate the brick addition. The south elevation of the stone wing remains fully intact and exhibits the same cornice returns, raking molding, and stone “belt-course” as the north elevation. The only notable difference is a window opening near the west edge of the south elevation. This opening is the same as those previously described for the east elevation except it lacks the wooden sill—the wooden lintel is present. No formal sill is present in this opening.

The west elevation of the hall-parlor wing constitutes the original rear elevation of the dwelling. Most of this elevation is obscured by the c. 1890 brick addition, and only the southern half of the elevation is exposed. This portion of the elevation exhibits a raised concrete porch with a Victorian style cover. The concrete of the porch appears somewhat newer than the rest of the stone wing, and the porch cover suggests it may have been added when the brick wing was built. The outline of a doorway is present in this area of the elevation. This doorway, which was filled

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in with mortared stone, was accessed by the raised porch, suggesting it was an alteration from the original construction. This also suggests this doorway was created at or around the time the Victorian-style brick wing was built.

The brick addition was built on the original rear elevation of the hall-parlor dwelling. It exhibits muted Victorian style consistent with the Settlement Era (1847–1896) in Farmington. The addition has an L-shaped plan with an east-west oriented cell with a north-south oriented cell attached to its north (rear) elevation. This addition now serves as the primary entry into the dwelling. It is unclear if this change occurred at the time the addition was built or sometime thereafter.

The south elevation of the addition is its principal façade. It exhibits a Victorian style cover over a raised concrete porch, two window openings, and a doorway. The fenestration is arranged symmetrically in the elevation. The door is centrally located and flanked on the east and west by one window opening. This arrangement places the eastern of the two windows directly adjacent to the wall of the hall-parlor wing. The vertical windows openings are relatively large and rectangular in shape. They have wooden sills but no obvious lintels and hold wood-framed, one-over-one single-hung windows covered by modern storm windows. The doorway is standard and generally unremarkable save for what appears to have been a transom window above it, the opening of which is now bricked-in.

The east elevation of the east-west cell is obscured by the hall-parlor structure save for the peak of the gable wall, which is clad in wood shingle siding. The west elevation of the east-west cell exhibits no extant fenestration, and the only architectural details are the raking molding of the eaves. There is, however, evidence of a former window opening near the north end of this elevation that appears to have been enlarged into a doorway at one time and later filled in with brick. The west elevation of the north-south cell is characterized by a single window opening a short distance north of the junction with the east-west cell. This vertical opening is large, rectangular in shape, and has a concrete sill and a segmental arch brick lintel. It holds what appears to be a modern aluminum-framed, one-over-one single-hung window.

The north elevation of the north-south cell is largely obscured by a small shed type addition that fills the space between the dwelling and a recently constructed detached garage. The shed addition is quite small, has a lean-to style roof, and is clad in wide aluminum siding on the west elevation and mortared stone on the east elevation. The north elevation of the east-west cell is also largely obscured by what appears to be an enclosed Victorian style porch cover. This small hipped roof structure is clad in wide aluminum siding and appears to be of modern origin. Enclosing this porch appears to have necessitated infilling of a former window or door opening in the wall of the brick addition as there is evidence of new brickwork in this area.

Interior

The current property owner, though supportive of listing this property, would not grant access to the interior for the purpose of determining the specific floor plan. They did, however, provide several photographs of the interior that allow for description of fundamental features, such as

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finishes and general nature of room types. The description below derives from those photographs.

The original hall-parlor section of the dwelling has been converted into a large bedroom with a hallway extending north. The size of the room appears to match the historical parameters, and the doorway into the hallway appears to be in its original location. The northern half of the hall-parlor section has been altered, though the specific nature of these alterations was not discernible from the owner-provided photographs. The brick addition section of the dwelling includes a large living room accessed via the current front door, a kitchen, a bathroom and, it appears, a utility room.

Interior finishes include a mixture of historical and modern materials. Laminate flooring and carpeting has replaced what would most likely have been tongue-and-groove wood flooring. Some of the interior walls appear to retain their original lath and plaster finishes, while others are composed of the exposed brick and stone of the exterior walls (see Photographs 12 and 13). Others have been adorned with plank siding. No historical fixtures were noted.

Historical Integrity

The Smith House retains integrity of location, materials, design, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. Notable alterations include the in-period ca. 1890 brick addition, two smaller additions of apparent modern age, and changes to fenestration in several elevations. Additionally, two historical chimneys were removed (timing unknown) and replaced with vent pipes and the original porch posts and railings were removed and replaced with comparable wooden posts. Given the weathered nature of the wood, it appears this alteration occurred during the historic period but possibly outside the period of significance. These changes slightly diminish the historical integrity of the dwelling as it relates to the Area of Architecture within the associated MPS, but do not eliminate said integrity—the dwelling retains sufficient integrity to convey its period of significance and its association with the Settlement Era of Farmington. Specifically, the brick addition, which now includes the primary entry into the dwelling, is equal or subordinate to the Settlement Era stone wing in its size and presence. Its architectural style is also in-keeping with Settlement Era architecture. Lastly, while there have been several changes to window and door openings, the original openings are still clearly discernible and easily “read” as such. The associated MPS registration criteria allow for changes to fenestration as long as original openings are still discernible, do not compromise the ability to visually associate the building with the Settlement Period in Farmington, and do not eliminate the ability to interpret the architectural type and style of the building during the period of significance. In the case of the Smith House, the alterations to fenestration do not exceed these thresholds.

Property Setting

The Smith House sits on a rectangular 0.151 acre lot on the northwest corner of the intersection of 100 East and 200 North in Farmington. The dwelling fronts on 200 North at present but likely fronted on 100 East originally. Lands in the area slope very gently downward to the west, and the parcel on which the dwelling is located is essentially flat. Landscape on the parcel comprises

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typical residential vegetation—lawn grasses in the front, side, and immediate rear yards with occasional shrubs and sporadic mature trees. The parcel is bounded on the east and south by concrete sidewalks. A concrete walkway extends from the main sidewalk on 200 North to the front porch, and a concrete driveway extends west from 100 East to a garage located north of the dwelling. Semi-mature trees are present in the park strip along both the east and south sides of the parcel. A horizontal plank privacy fence extends from the west elevation of the dwelling to the west parcel edge where it joins a vinyl fence lining the west and north edges of the parcel. A second, short length of privacy fencing extends off the north edge of the hall-parlor section of the dwelling for roughly 15 feet. This fence provides screening for a small patio area located in this area.

The location of this property is in the heart of Farmington's core historical development area. The property location is within the primary street grid of Farmington. In this area, the grid comprises a series of east-west and north-south streets. This grid is typical of communities established by members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, especially during the settlement years. This street configuration follows what is known as the Plat of Zion—a community layout set forth by Joseph Smith, the founder of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. In this plat, equally sized blocks in the heart of the plat were divided into lots for residential, commercial, and public development while surrounding lands were allocated for farming, livestock grazing, and other activities. In Farmington, the core plat was a backwards L-shaped area centered along Main Street (north-south) and State Street (east-west).

Ancillary Buildings

A single outbuilding is present on this property. It is a semi-detached two-car garage clad in wide aluminum siding and mortared stone veneer. The garage was constructed in 2020 and is non-contributing to the eligibility of the property.

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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.)

- 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

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

ca. 1855–ca. 1890

Significant Dates

ca. 1855

1872

ca. 1890

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

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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 Jesse Well and Miriam Smith House in Farmington, Davis County, Utah, was originally constructed ca. 1855 with a ca. 1890 primary addition and is significant at the local level under Criterion C. It is significant in the Area of Architecture as a strong and rare extant representation of settlement era housing during the period in which the community of Farmington was settled and during which locally procured, indigenous construction materials were the only materials available. The building exhibits both Classical and Victorian architectural styles and the transition from the former to the latter in terms of popularity during the late 1800s. The dwelling is only one of seven known settlement era dwellings left in Farmington that retain sufficient integrity to reflect the construction materials and architectural type and styling of this era in Farmington's history. Jesse Wells and Miriam Smith, who owned the property during the Settlement Era, were among the early settlers in the community. The couple both embraced and reflected the essence of pioneer era settlement along the Wasatch Front during the late 1800s. The Smith House meets the requirements for and is being nominated under the *Settlement Era Buildings of Farmington, 1847 to 1896* MPS. Because the Smith House is significant in the area of Architecture, the period of significance is ca. 1855 to ca. 1890, which includes the construction dates of the original dwelling and the later addition.

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

Significance Under Criterion C

The significance of the Jesse Wells and Miriam Smith House under Criterion C derives from two key factors within the context of the MPS. First, the dwelling was built in the heart of Farmington's settlement period and is one of a small number of dwellings remaining from this era. Second, it is one of an even smaller number of settlement era dwellings that retain sufficient integrity, for both the original section and the later addition, to reflect the culture and tradition of the time and the shrinking isolation of Farmington over the settlement period. The dwelling is a strong example of vernacular Classical and Victorian style and the transition from one to the other in terms of popularity during the late-1800s. As a hall-parlor form, the dwelling is one of only two such dwellings in Farmington to retain sufficient integrity to reflect its construction during the Settlement Era.

The original hall-parlor section of the dwelling exhibits elements of Classical style. Carter and Goss (1991) note that "Classical styles were prevalent in the Midwest during the 1830s and [1840s], and Mormon settlers carried this tradition to the Great Basin.¹ The styles were applied in both vernacular and high-style forms across Utah during the latter half of the 1800s and were

¹ Carter, Thomas and Peter Goss. 1991. *Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940: A Guide*. University of Utah Graduate School of Architecture and Utah State Historical Society: Salt Lake City, UT.

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exhibited on everything from small, one-room dwellings to large, multi-room public buildings. Classicism was the predominant definable architectural style (as opposed to vernacular style) in Utah until the 1880s, during which period Victorian styles began to appear. Thus, Classical style is the architectural style of the settlement period.

The cross-wing addition appears to have been constructed within the period noted for the *Settlement Era Buildings of Farmington, 1847 to 1896* MPS, and follows a pattern that was commonly practiced much earlier in the Settlement Era. The addition was constructed in the Victorian style, which became popular during the latter part of the Farmington's Settlement Era and largely supplanted use of the earlier Classical styles. It reflects the common local practice of expanding the square footage of earlier Settlement Era buildings during the latter part of the era to accommodate growing family sizes and of updating the style of the dwelling to reflect the latest architectural trends.

The property in question was officially purchased by Jesse Wells Smith in December 1872. He appears to have acquired it through the land grant system, as property records indicate obtained it through Probate Judge Hector C. Height, and a specific land patent certificate was issued for it. At the time the property was acquired, there appears to have been a two-room dwelling already on the property. This dwelling was reportedly constructed by Jesse Smith in 1855 and is mentioned in at least one record as an adobe brick structure.² It is unclear from available records if the adobe structure was later clad in the mortared stone seen on the hall-parlor section of the dwelling or if the stone structure was attached to the adobe structure, and the brick addition replaced the adobe structure. Regardless, what is known is that Jesse Smith and his wife, Miriam, whom he reportedly married in April 1851, were living on the property by 1855 and that both the stone wing and the brick wing were built prior to Jesse's death in 1896.

By the early-1860s, adobe construction, which had been among the primary materials used (alongside log) during the earliest part of the Settlement Era, had given way to more durable construction materials, with mortared stone construction becoming a preferred and very popular material in Farmington and the immediate surrounding areas.³ Records are unclear as to who the stonemason was who built the hall-parlor dwelling on the property or whether Jesse Smith built it himself.

Some sources identify Charles Bourne as the preeminent stonemason of the time in Farmington, and the masonry of the Smith House is comparable to structures known to have been built by Bourne.⁴ That said, no records were located to confirm any specific association between Bourne and the Smith House. The stone buildings constructed by Bourne and others are among the most notable resources of Farmington's history and are a defining feature of the community's Settlement Era architecture and include larger structures such as the LDS Rock Chapel (a contributing resource in the Farmington Main Street Historic District) and the Rock Mill

² Browning, Karen Smith. 2010. "Miriam Davis Smith." Manuscript accessed online at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/memories/KWJ6-QFS>, on January 24, 2024.

³ Leonard, Glen. 1976. "Truman Leonard: Pioneer Mormon Farmer." In *Utah Historical Quarterly*, Volume 44, Number 3. Utah State Historical Society, Salt Lake City.

⁴ Ibid.

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building (now altered), along with several smaller dwellings. Indeed, stone masonry is one of the characteristics that distinguishes Farmington from most other communities along the Wasatch Front and one of the features of individual buildings that still reflects the community's settlement history. Interestingly, it is the mere use of the stone masonry that reflects Farmington's history and not the particular building type, style, or function that does; that is, the stone masonry transcends the architectural manner in which it was used. The Smith House is significant under Criterion C as one of only 12 known stone masonry buildings of the Settlement Era left in Farmington that retain historical integrity.⁵ It also retains its vernacular Classical and Victorian styling, which is another hallmark of the Settlement Era in Farmington and allows the dwelling to readily reflect the community's settlement history.

By 1874, Jesse and Miriam had had 12 children, though at least three of them had died by this time, and one had married and moved out. Still, that left a household of roughly 10 people living on the property on the corner of 100 East and 200 North. While county records indicate the dwelling (as a whole) was constructed in 1890, that date appears to be inaccurate.⁶ It is possible it reflects an estimated construction date of the brick wing; however, it is more likely that wing was built prior to 1890 to accommodate the large family; by 1890, most of the children and married and moved out, and less space would have been needed in the home. The brick addition was built with somewhat muted Victorian styling, which was common in Farmington during the latter part of the settlement period. When the addition was completed, the front entry was apparently relocated from the east elevation of the stone hall-parlor wing to the south elevation of the addition. The original entryway was filled in with mortared stone, though it is unclear whether this happened immediately after the addition was built or at a later date. A raised porch was added to the rear of the hall-parlor wing near the south elevation of the addition, which had a similar porch, and together, the two porches formed a sort of wrap-around structure. An apparently new doorway was added to the west elevation of hall-parlor wing in the area of the porch. This entry was present throughout the period of significance but was filled in at a later date. Most of the major changes to the dwelling occurred not only during the historic period but during the period of significance for the *Settlement Era Buildings of Farmington, 1847 to 1896* MPS. Collectively, they reflect the changing housing needs of growing families during the settlement period as well as the changing availability of construction materials and evolving architectural styles making their way into the settler community.

Additional History of Jesse and Miriam Smith

Jesse Wells Smith was born in 1826 in New York to William Orville Smith and Rhoda Hough Smith. Around 1840, Jesse and his family, converts to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, moved to Nauvoo, Illinois. The following year, they trekked to Utah with the Amasa Lyman [handcart] Company.⁷ His obituary states that he married Miriam Davis in Iowa in 1850⁸,

⁵ Utah State Historic Preservation Office. 2022. Utah Historic Buildings database. Accessed online September 15, 2022 at: <https://shpo.utah.gov/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8e218e18c2b74477b5f520e5617bebaf>

⁶ Assessor construction dates issued prior to the early-20th century are often inaccurate and frequently reflect dates of large additions or major renovations rather than the original construction date of the building.

⁷ Tidwell, Zelda E. 1990. Jesse Wells Smith 1826-1896. Accessed online January 24, 2024 at: <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/KWJ6-QF3>

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but most of the available genealogical records indicate he married her in Salt Lake City in 1851. It is possible they were legally wed in Iowa and their marriage was solemnized in Salt Lake City the following year. Upon arriving in Utah, Jesse and his family migrated to the Farmington and settled in the area along with four other families. As such, Jesse was among the founding settlers of the Farmington community and, therefore, his home at 93 East 200 North has a direct connection to and is representative of the Settlement Era in Farmington.

In March 1858, during the “Indian Wars,” Jesse was enrolled in the territorial military and served in a company that traveled to the Salmon River in Idaho “for the relief of settlers.”⁹ It appears his service lasted only one month, as he was discharged 30 days later in April 1858. Prior to and following his service, Jesse worked as a farmer, first on his father’s farm, and then on his own. He also worked with his brother, Lot, capturing wild horses on Antelope Island in the Great Salt Lake and taming them.¹⁰ Jesse Smith died in early 1896.

Miriam Smith was born to Daniel C. Davis and Sophronia Fuller in Michigan in 1832.¹¹ She was the second oldest of the couple’s children. They converted to the LDS faith early on and moved to the nascent LDS community of Far West, Missouri in 1835. The community became the headquarters of the Church in 1838. Shortly thereafter, the governor of the state, worried over what he saw as the rebellious nature of the community members and their growing potential to outnumber other residents of the county, and therefore take over the area by sheer numbers, called out the militia to force the residents out of the settlement. Most left and relocated to Nauvoo. Miriam and her family were among them. For a time they remained in Nauvoo, and her father, Daniel, after whom Davis County, Utah, would eventually be named, worked as a ferryman on the Mississippi River, even reportedly ferrying Joseph and Hyrum Smith across the river when they turned themselves into the government and were murdered in Carthage, Illinois, in June 1844.¹²

In 1845, Daniel Davis was appointed by Brigham Young, then president of the LDS Church, to lead one of 25 emigrant companies heading west to find a new homeland. The family headed west but was soon separated when Daniel volunteered to serve in the Mormon Battalion and headed to San Diego, California, with his new wife (his first wife, Miriam’s mother, had died) and youngest son. The remaining children were left in the care of the older daughter, 18-year-old Ann, and continued on their way to what would later become the state of Utah.¹³ After a stopover in Winter Quarters, Nebraska, the family finally arrived in the Salt Lake Valley in 1848, at which time Daniel, his wife, and their son reunited with the children. Shortly thereafter they moved up to Farmington with the first settler families to locate in the area. With this, Miriam, like Jesse, became one of the founding settlers of the community and, therefore, the home she

⁸ *Davis County Clipper*. 1896. Jesse Wells Smith Obituary. January 24.

⁹ State of Utah. Undated. Affidavit concerning service in Indian Wars within the State of Utah and service relating thereto. Accessed online January 24, 2024 at: <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/KWJ6-QFS>

¹⁰ Tidwell, 1990.

¹¹ Browning, 2012.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

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shared with Jesse has a direct connection to and is representative of the Settlement Era in Farmington.

After marrying Jesse Smith when she was 18 years old, Miriam contributed to the household economy by selling eggs and butter up and down the Wasatch Front.¹⁴ Jesse and Miriam had either 11 or 12 children. An equal number of archival records list each number. Four of the children died very young, as infants or toddlers, and another three survived to adulthood but passed away before their parents. Following Jesse's death in 1896, Miriam remained alone in their home on the corner of 100 East and 200 North for several more years. In 1903, seven years after Jesse Smith died, the property was posthumously deeded to Miriam. Property records indicate that four years later, she sold/deeded it to Annie Perry, her oldest surviving child, for a lump sum of \$500 plus \$20 per year until her death. After having a stroke, Miriam was moved into the home of one of her sons. She passed away in 1912.¹⁵

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ FamilySearch.org. 2024. Ancestral file for Miriam Davis Smith, accessed online January 24, 2024 at: <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/person/KWJ6-QFS>

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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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
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

Smith, Jesse Wells & Miriam, House
Name of Property

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Sheri Murray Ellis/Consultant
organization: Certus Environmental Solutions
street & number: _____
city or town: Salt Lake City state: Utah zip code: 84103
e-mail Sheri@certussolutionsllc.com
telephone: _____
date: January 16, 2025

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.)

Smith, Jesse Wells & Miriam, House
Name of Property

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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: Smith, Jesse Wells & Miriam House

City or Vicinity: Farmington

County: Davis **State:** Utah

Photographer: Sheri Murray Ellis

Date Photographed: November 28, 2023

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

Photograph 1. Overview of property; camera facing northwest

Photograph 2. East elevation (primary façade); camera facing west

Photograph 3. South elevation; camera facing north

Photograph 4. South elevation; camera facing northeast

Photograph 5. West elevation; camera facing northeast

Photograph 6. West elevation; camera facing southeast

Photograph 7. North elevation; camera facing southwest

Photograph 8. Infilled original doorway and window opening in east elevation; camera facing west

Photograph 9. Exempted doorway or window opening in brick addition; looking east

Photograph 10. Window and raking molding detail on south elevation of stone section; looking north

Smith, Jesse Wells & Miriam, House
Name of Property

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County and State

Photograph 11. Non-contributing detached garage; camera facing west

Photograph 12. Bedroom found in south half of hall-parlor wing; camera facing northeast

Photograph 13. Kitchen showing exposed historical brick; camera direction unknown

Property Owner information:

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

Name: Elizabeth & T. Drew Huber

Address: 93 East 200 North

City or Town: Farmington State: UT Zip code: 84025

Telephone/email: (801) 336-6968 / Huberinvestments817@gmail.com

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for nominations 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.). We may not conduct or sponsor and you are not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a currently valid OMB control number.

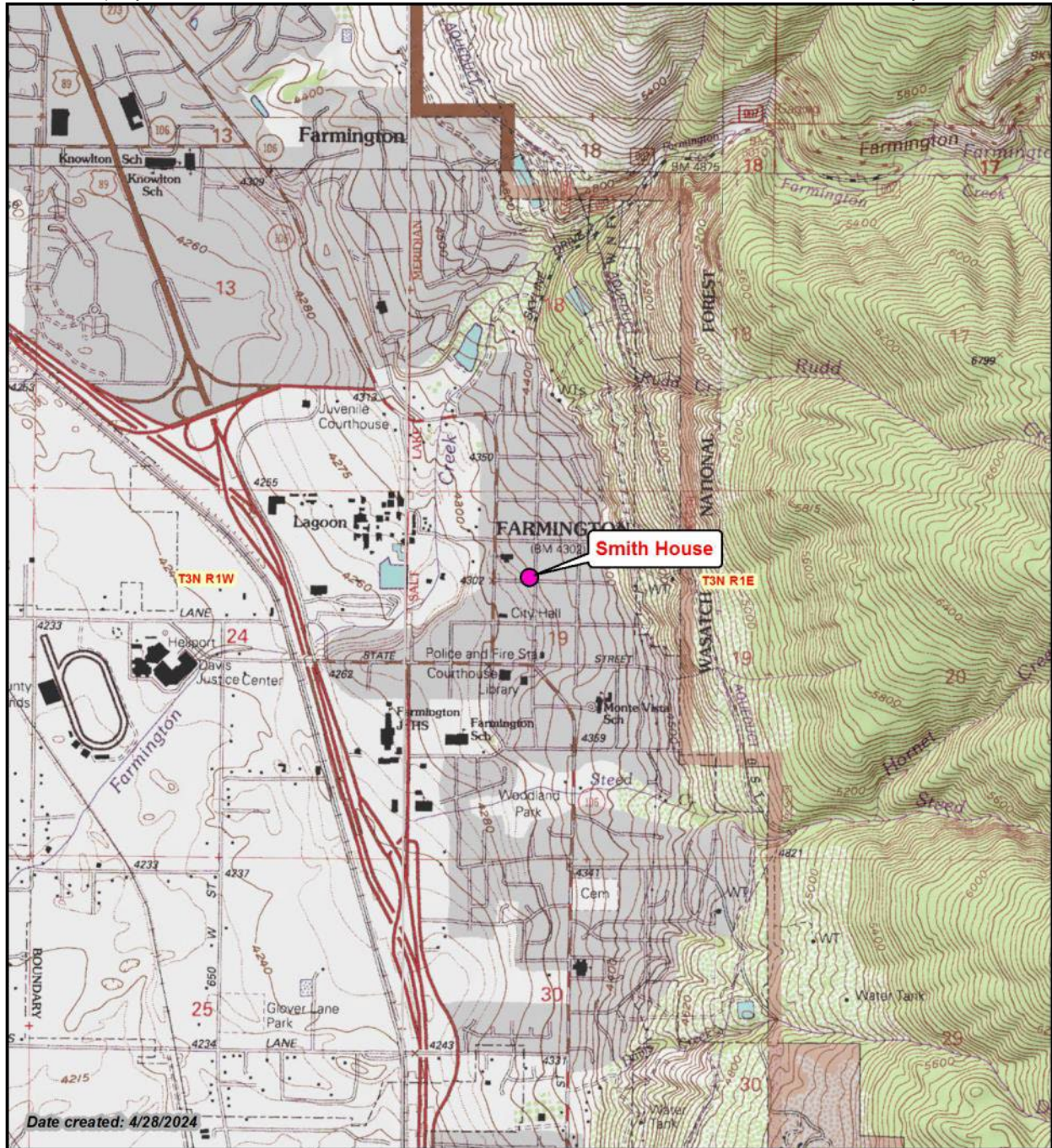
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for each response using this form is estimated to be between the Tier 1 and Tier 4 levels with the estimate of the time for each tier as follows:

- Tier 1 – 60-100 hours
- Tier 2 – 120 hours
- Tier 3 – 230 hours
- Tier 4 – 280 hours

The above estimates include time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and preparing and transmitting nominations. Send comments regarding these estimates or any other aspect of the requirement(s) to the Service Information Collection Clearance Officer, National Park Service, 1201 Oakridge Drive Fort Collins, CO 80525.

Smith, Jesse Wells & Miriam, House
 Name of Property

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LEGEND

● Lat/Long Location

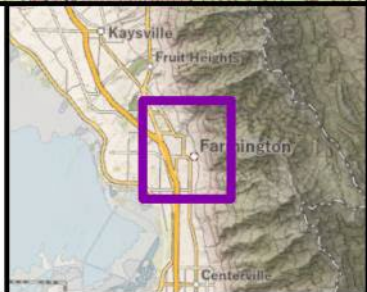
Basemap taken from USGS 7.5'
 Utah topographic map(s):
 Kaysville | Peterson
 Farmington | Bountiful Peak

93 EAST 200 NORTH

Location: Farmington, Davis County, Utah

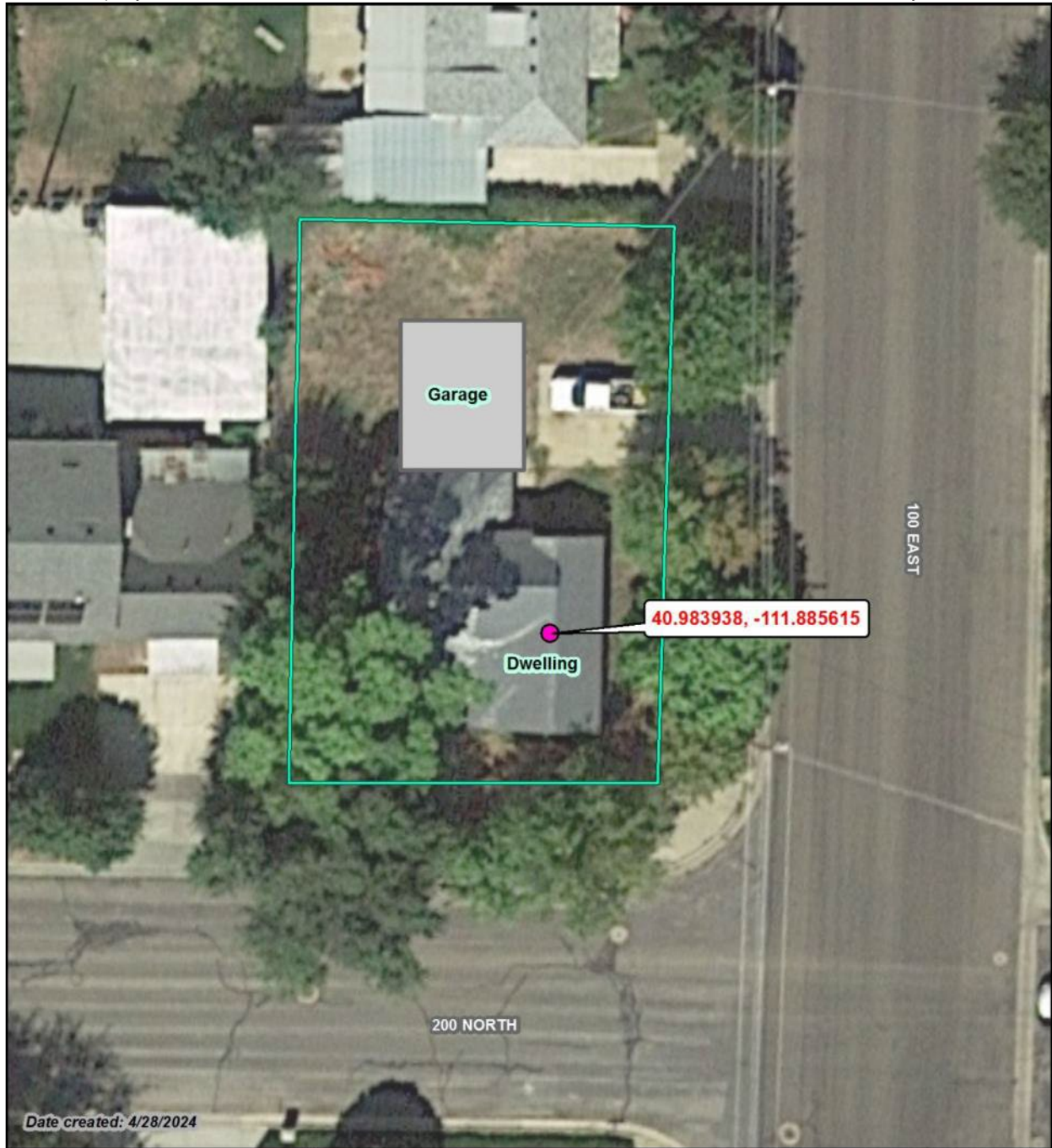
0 750 1,500 3,000 Feet
 0 205 410 820 Meters

NAD 1983
 UTM Zone 12N
 1:24,000



Smith, Jesse Wells & Miriam, House
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County and State



LEGEND

- Nomination Boundary
- Lat/Long Location

*Basemap taken from UGRC
Google Imagery*

93 EAST 200 NORTH

Location: Farmington, Davis County, Utah

0 5 10 20
Feet

0 2.5 5 10
Meters

NAD 1983
UTM Zone 12N
1:300



Maps and Photographs

Smith, Jesse Wells & Miriam, House
Name of Property

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County and State



LEGEND

- Nomination Boundary
- Photo location/direction

*Basemap taken from UGRC
Google Imagery*

93 EAST 200 NORTH

Location: Farmington, Davis County, Utah

0 5 10 20
Feet

0 2.5 5 10
Meters

NAD 1983
UTM Zone 12N
1:300



Maps and Photographs

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Photograph 5. West elevation; camera facing northeast



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Photograph 7. North elevation; camera facing southwest



**Photograph 8. Infilled original doorway and window opening in east elevation;
camera facing west**



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