

**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: Miller, William H. and Helen, 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: 147 North 100 East

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Not For Publication:  Vicinity: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 ___ meets ___ 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:) \_\_\_\_\_

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Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

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#### 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>3</u>	buildings
<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>	sites
<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	structures
<u>  </u>	<u>  </u>	objects
<u>2</u>	<u>4</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.)

MID-19<sup>th</sup> CENTURY  
  

**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Walls: STONE, WOOD  
Foundation: STONE

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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.)

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### **Summary Paragraph**

The William H. and Helen Miller House (hereafter the Miller House) in Farmington, Davis County, Utah, is a one-story single-family dwelling presenting as a hall-parlor form exhibiting Classical style. The dwelling, which was built ca. 1868, occupies a rectangular shaped 0.94-acre lot on the west side of 100 East. This location is in the heart of Farmington’s core historical development area. 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 typical residential vegetation—lawn grasses in the front, side, and immediate rear yards with occasional shrubs and sporadic mature trees. There are three non-contributing outbuildings on the property—a detached garage, a modern pre-fabricated shed, and an animal shelter—and two contributing structures—a chicken coop and a root cellar. The dwelling fronts on 100 East and is constructed of stone masonry (random rubble). Two historical additions are present on the rear elevation of the dwelling but are easily distinguished from and subordinate to the original dwelling. Notable alterations to the overall dwelling include a carport awning addition on a side elevation, the historical rear additions, and modern window inserts in most original openings. These changes diminish the historical integrity of the dwelling somewhat as it relates the theme of the associated *Settlement Era Buildings of Farmington, 1847 to 1896* Multiple Property Submission (MPS) but do not eliminate said integrity—the dwelling retains sufficient integrity to convey its period of significance and intended architectural type and style.

### **Narrative Description**

The Miller House is a one-story single-family dwelling located roughly mid-block on the west side of 100 East in Farmington. It occupies a nearly on-acre parcel that contains livestock pens and shelters at the rear of the property, a detached garage and shed a short distance behind the dwelling, and a historical root cellar immediately north of the dwelling (Photograph 1). The dwelling has a shallow setback from the frontage road and sidewalk and has several mature trees scattered around the property—none of the landscaping appears to have been “designed” but is, rather, an accumulation of decisions over time.

### **Exterior**

The Miller House is a mortared stone (random rubble) building with a hall-parlor form. The dwelling exhibits muted Classical style in its symmetrical fenestration and raking moldings. The original part of the dwelling rests on a mortared stone foundation while the two rear additions rest on a mortared stone foundation and a raised cast-in-place concrete foundation. One addition

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(Addition 1) is a gable-roofed structure attached directly to the west elevation of the original dwelling and occupying the full length of that elevation. The second addition (Addition 2) is a smaller lean-to type structure that is attached to the west elevation of the first addition. Both additions are clad in historical drop siding. The construction dates of these additions are unclear as they are not documented in County property records; however, given the materials used and the style of construction, Addition 1 likely dates to the 1910s, and Addition 2 may date as late as the 1950s according to the current property owner.

The roof of the original dwelling is a moderately pitched side-gable structure clad in modern composite shingles mimicking wood shingle cladding. It has very shallow eaves characterized by raking moldings. Two regular brick chimneys are present in the building. They are arranged with one each at the peak of the roof near the north and south (side) elevations.

The east elevation (Photographs 2 & 8) constitutes the original primary façade of the dwelling. This elevation exhibits two window openings and a doorway. The fenestration is symmetrical with the doorway being centrally located and the windows located to the north and south. Both window openings have wooden lintels and sills. The window openings are relatively small and rectangular in shape with the long axis oriented vertically. They hold modern aluminum-framed, 6-over-6, single-hung windows. The doorway is, as noted, located at the approximate center of the elevation. It is a very deep opening indicative of the thickness of the exterior walls of the dwelling. The doorway exhibits a Classical-style surround with a thick, flat pediment. A concrete walkway leads from the adjacent sidewalk to the doorway via a low concrete stoop accessed by three steps.

The south elevation of the dwelling (Photographs 3 & 4) includes the original dwelling and the two rear additions. A historical carport awning is attached to the south elevation of the original section. The carport awning comprises a wooden beam roof supported by metal pipe posts. The south elevation of the original dwelling is limited in its architectural detail to a single window opening located in the western half of the elevation. This opening is identical to those in the east elevation, and it holds the same type of modern window insert. The south elevation of Addition 1 exhibits two window openings. One is located in the main body of the addition and is identical in size and shape to those previously described for the original dwelling section. It holds the same type of 6-over-6 modern single-hung window. This addition rests atop a raised mortared stone foundation, which holds the second, and much smaller, window opening. This opening is rectangular in shape with the long axis oriented horizontally and holds a single-pane wood-framed hopper or awning window. The south elevation of Addition 2 also exhibits a single window opening. While similar in size and shape to the opening in Addition 1, this opening holds a single-pane fixed sash window.

The west elevation of the original dwelling wing (Photograph 5) is completely obscured by Addition 1, which runs the length of the elevation. When viewing the west elevation at present, one sees the combined structure of Additions 1 and 2. Addition 2 is located at center in the west elevation of Addition 1; thus, roughly 6-8 feet of Addition 1's west elevation is visible beyond the edges of Addition 2. In these two areas (i.e., visible portions of the west elevation of Addition 1) the only notable architectural features are four window openings—two north and

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two south of the edges of Addition 2 and. The openings are arranged with two in the main elevation and two in the raised, mortared stone foundation wall. The upper openings hold modern six-over-six single-hung window inserts identical to what are found in the east elevation of the dwelling. The lower openings hold three-pane, steel-framed, awning or hopper windows.

The north elevation of the dwelling (Photographs 6 & 7) is characterized by a combination of the elevations of the original dwelling and the two rear additions. The section of the original dwelling is characterized by two window openings—one in the western half of the elevation and one in the basement area in the east half of the elevation. The window opening and window in the west half of the elevation are identical to those previously described for the east of the dwelling. The opening in the basement portion of the elevation is somewhat different from other openings in that it has a slightly thicker wooden lintel and is semi-subterranean. This opening appears original to the structure but is very oddly placed. It holds a three-pane, wood-framed window of indeterminate type. The west elevations of Additions 1 and 2 are both characterized by single window openings located near center in each elevation. The openings are both rectangular in shape with the long axis oriented vertically. The opening in Addition 1 holds a modern 6-over-6, aluminum-framed, single-hung window while the opening in Addition 2 holds a modern aluminum-framed, single-pane, fixed-sash window.

Notable alterations to the overall dwelling include modern window inserts in most original openings, modern storm windows over historical wood-framed windows in other openings, and the two additions, at least one of which dates to the historic period. These changes diminish the historical integrity of the dwelling slightly as it relates the theme of the associated MPS but do not eliminate said integrity—the dwelling retains sufficient integrity to convey its period of significance and intended architectural type and style.

## **Interior**

The interior of the dwelling (Photographs 11–14) includes the main floor and a basement. The basement originally consisted of only a small root cellar that was accessed from inside the dwelling, but it has since been excavated further and partially finished to include a small den and storage and laundry rooms. The original mortared stone of the basement foundation is still present. The interior dividing walls are at least 2 feet thick.

The main floor of the dwelling includes four primary rooms and several closets. The eastern room is the living room, and it occupies the entire original hall-parlor section of the dwelling. While normally such rooms would be divided into a hall and a parlor, this dwelling has a single, long rectangular room. It is unlikely this was original to the design; an interior wall was likely removed at some point after construction.

Moving west from the living room, one enters the kitchen, which exhibits all modern finishes. Immediately north of the kitchen is a short hallway leading to a small bedroom. A bathroom is accessed from the north wall of the hallway. Immediately west of the kitchen is another room that is currently used as a small den. Its original use is unclear. The stairwell to the basement is located in the northwest corner of this room.

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Aside from the original lath and plaster walls and the exposed stone in the basement, the current finishes in the interior of the Miller House date to the modern era or at least to times outside the period of significance for this property.

### ***Historical Integrity***

The Miller House retains integrity of location, materials, design, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association. The exterior of the dwelling has been altered somewhat through a carport awning addition on a side elevation, the later rear additions and modern window inserts in most original openings. While these changes have impacted the integrity of the original design of the dwelling, the impacts are sufficiently minor as to not affect the ability to “read” the dwelling as dating to Farmington’s settlement period. The dwelling still retains the character-defining features of both the local architectural style and construction materials of the era but also the originally intended type and style. Many of the exterior alterations are only partially visible from the public view and, therefore, limited in their visual impact. The exception is the carport awning (considered a temporary addition), which is fully visible from the public view.

### ***Property Setting***

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).

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 typical residential vegetation—lawn grasses in the front, side, and immediate rear yards with occasional shrubs and sporadic mature trees. The dwelling has a shallow to moderate setback from the frontage road.

### ***Ancillary Buildings***

Three outbuildings and two ancillary structures are located on the parcel with the dwelling (Photographs 15–19). These include a detached garage that was constructed after 1953, a prefabricated shed likely constructed sometime around 2010–2015, a small animal/livestock shelter built during or after 2016, a small A-frame type chicken coop built after 2016, and a small semi-subterranean earth and stone root cellar that appears to be contemporary with the original dwelling. The root cellar is considered a contributing structure. All of the other resources are considered non-contributing to the property.

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The contributing root cellar is located a short distance north of the dwelling. The east edge of the cellar sits just west of the public sidewalk and essentially on the property line. It is estimated to measure roughly 16 feet long east-west by 8 feet wide north-south and stands as much as 5 feet above ground level at its peak. It has a rounded/barrel arch type "roof" that is covered with field stones, which were also used to construct the walls of the cellar. The stones appear to be mortared in place. The entire structure is heavily overgrown with vegetation and largely obscured from view. A partial view of the doorway, which is found in the west elevation, was available. This doorway is shorter than a standard house door and is accessed by a short concrete stairway leading down from the grade of the surrounding yard. A 4-inch diameter metal pipe extends nearly vertically from the roof of the cellar near its northeast corner. This pipe may serve as a vent for the cellar.



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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. 1868  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

ca.1868  
\_\_\_\_\_

**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 William H. and Helen Miller House in Farmington, Davis County, Utah, was originally constructed ca. 1868 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 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. William H. Miller, who owned the property during the Settlement Era, was among the earliest settlers in the community. The Miller House meets the requirements for and is being nominated under the *Settlement Era Buildings of Farmington, 1847 to 1896* MPS. The period of significance is limited to ca. 1868, which reflects the construction date of the original wing of the dwelling.

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

### **Significance Under Criterion C**

The significance of the Miller House under Criterion C derives from two key factors within the context of the MPS. First, the dwelling was built relatively early in Farmington's settlement period and is one of a small number of dwellings remaining from this era; it is among an even smaller number of extant dwellings built during the first half of the period of significance. Second, it is one of a very small number of settlement era dwellings (i.e., seven total remain) that retain sufficient integrity to reflect the culture and tradition of the time and the shrinking isolation of Farmington over the settlement period. The dwelling exhibits the vernacular Classical styling of the settlement period in Farmington as well as the stonework that is a hallmark of the community.

The property was officially purchased by William H. Miller in April 1872. He appears to have acquired it through the land grant system, as property records indicate he obtained it through Probate Judge Hector Height. The dwelling is estimated to have already been present by that time; Miller appears to have built the home around 1868 but did not acquire formal legal title to the land until 1872.

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. Stone buildings are among the

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most recognized symbols of Farmington's architectural heritage. Along the Wasatch Front (i.e., northern Utah), Farmington is the primary community in which stone construction of dwellings and public facilities, such as churches, is known as a character defining feature of the town and not just individual buildings. Similar stonework is known to be present in the nearby community of Bountiful as well as in the Willard and Perry areas to the north, but intact examples of this stonework are not as common in those areas as they are in Farmington. In this regard, Farmington would be more comparable to communities in Sanpete County of central Utah where sandstone and "pot rock" buildings are common and considered part of the core identity of the community.

In Farmington and these other communities, many of the original stone dwellings have been altered significantly with cladding that obscures the stonework or large additions that relegate the original stone sections to secondary status. The Miller House defies that trend by retaining the original stonework and the original hall-parlor section as the primary component visible to the public. With moderate alteration of the exterior, the dwelling still exhibits the telltale mortared local stone cladding, the heavy lintels, the raking moldings, and the close eaves known as character-defining features of Farmington's pioneer period vernacular Classical architecture. Only seven dwellings dating to the settlement era are known to exist in the community and retain a similarly high degree of architectural integrity. Another 95 buildings in Farmington are estimated to date to the settlement period of the community but have been altered too substantially to qualify for listing on the National Register. This makes the Miller House part of the mere 7% of pre-1896 buildings in the community with sufficient integrity to represent the city's pioneer past.

As noted, the Miller House is a strong example of this use of stone masonry early in the settlement era of Farmington and a good representation of the community's heavy use of masonry as a hallmark of the settlement. Records are unclear as to who the stonemason was for the Miller House. Some sources identify Charles Bourne as the preeminent stonemason of the time in Farmington, and the masonry of the Miller House is comparable to structures known to have been built by Bourne. That said, no records were located to confirm any specific association between Bourne and the Miller House. Some examples of stone buildings known to have been constructed by Bourne include the LDS Rock Chapel (a contributing resource in the Farmington Main Street Historic District) and the Rock Mill building (now altered), along with several smaller dwellings.

The Miller House qualifies for consideration under the registration criteria set forth in the *Settlement Era Buildings of Farmington, 1847 to 1896* Multiple Property Submission (MPS) for residential properties. The significance of this property type within the MPS context includes the fact that residential structures are a) the predominant extant property type associated with the period (i.e., residential properties are among the only extant hallmarks of the community's pioneer heritage); b) reflective of the early settlement history of the community and its evolution from a relative frontier outpost to a permanent city; c) curated examples of the earliest beginnings of the Farmington community and the adaptations of architectural types and styles to the sometimes unique cultural needs and expectations of an early settlement established by members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS ); and d) reflections of the

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changing access to construction materials, e.g., evolving from local fieldstone and sun-dried adobe brick to kiln-fired bricks, and the introduction of “higher style” adornment following the completion of the Transcontinental Railroad in 1869 and the connection of communities along the Wasatch Front to national markets and national ideas. As discussed in more detail above, the Miller House meets the first three (items a–c) of these considerations.

The Miller House satisfies the registration requirements for residential properties under Criterion C as established in the *Settlement Era Buildings of Farmington, 1847 to 1896* MPS. Specifically, the dwelling was constructed ca. 1868 and is among the earliest extant buildings associated with the period of significance for the MPS (Registration Requirement 1). The dwelling retains its original location of construction from the period of significance (Registration Requirement 2). It also retains sufficient integrity of type, style, materials, and manner of construction common to residential buildings in Farmington during the period of significance (Registration Requirement 3).

### **Additional History of Henry H. Miller and the Miller House**

William Henry Miller was born in 1838 in Columbus Township, Illinois to Henry William Miller and Elmira Pond Miller.<sup>1</sup> He was one of 11 children. He migrated with his family to the Utah Territory in 1852 and immediately settled in Farmington to join the growing community of fellow converts to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. In 1857, at the age of 19, he joined the Utah militia that set up a defensive line in Echo Canyon against the federal army under the leadership of Colonel Albert Sidney Johnston. He served in the militia until 1858. That same year he married Helen Aurelia Hinman, who had been born in 1840 in Massachusetts and had emigrated to Utah with her parents, Lyman and Aurelia Lewis Hinman, in 1848. The couple lived in Farmington following their marriage, though it is unclear exactly where.

For the next 20 years, William, who was a farmer, traveled extensively. During the early-1860s, he went to Green River, Wyoming, and was involved in freighting. In 1880, he travelled to New Mexico and, after several years, on to Colorado while working in the railroad industry. It is presumed that his wife, Helen, remained in Utah, as several of the couple’s 12 children were born in either Farmington or nearby Kaysville during this period. At some time during this period, Miller also purchased the home at 147 North 100 East. In 1887, William returned permanently to Utah, and the couple moved to the community of Syracuse northwest of Farmington. There, the Millers planted a large orchard and William served as a school trustee and County horticultural inspector. Helen passed away in 1911, and William passed away in 1922.

When the Millers left Farmington, they sold the property on 100 East to Oliver Wood and Nathan Sears (in June 1889). Wood and Sears retained the property until 1894, possibly using it as a rental property, before selling it to Walter Rampton. Rampton immediately passed the

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<sup>1</sup> FamilySearch.org. 2024. Ancestral file of William Henry Miller. Accessed online at <https://www.familysearch.org/tree/pedigree/landscape/KWN5-JRB>

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property to Rosaline Dustin, his mother-in-law, and she held it for three more years before deeding it to her son, Arthur Dustin, in 1897.

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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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<https://shpo.utah.gov/portal/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8e218e18c2b74477b5f520e5617bebaf>

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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):** \_\_\_\_\_

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreage of Property** 0.94

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. **Latitude:** 40.982897 **Longitude:** -111.885659

**Or**

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

1. Zone: Easting: \_\_\_\_\_ Northing: \_\_\_\_\_

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

This registration applies to the entirety of the existing property parcel as denoted in Davis County records. The legal parcel (#070260045) boundary description, as retrieved from the Davis County Recorder's Office on January 25, 2024, is as follows:

ALL OF LOT 6, BLK 14, PLAT A, FARMINGTON TS SURVEY. CONT. 0.94 ACRES. See attached map for boundary detail.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

This boundary reflects the largest remaining section of the historical parcel associated with the subject dwelling and contains all buildings and features included in the nomination.



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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: unlisted  
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.)

### Property Owner information:

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

Name: Ben & LeAnn Jorgensen  
Address: 147 North 100 East  
City or Town: Farmington State: UT Zip code: 84025  
Telephone/email: (801) 295-5373 / crabbyapples92@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

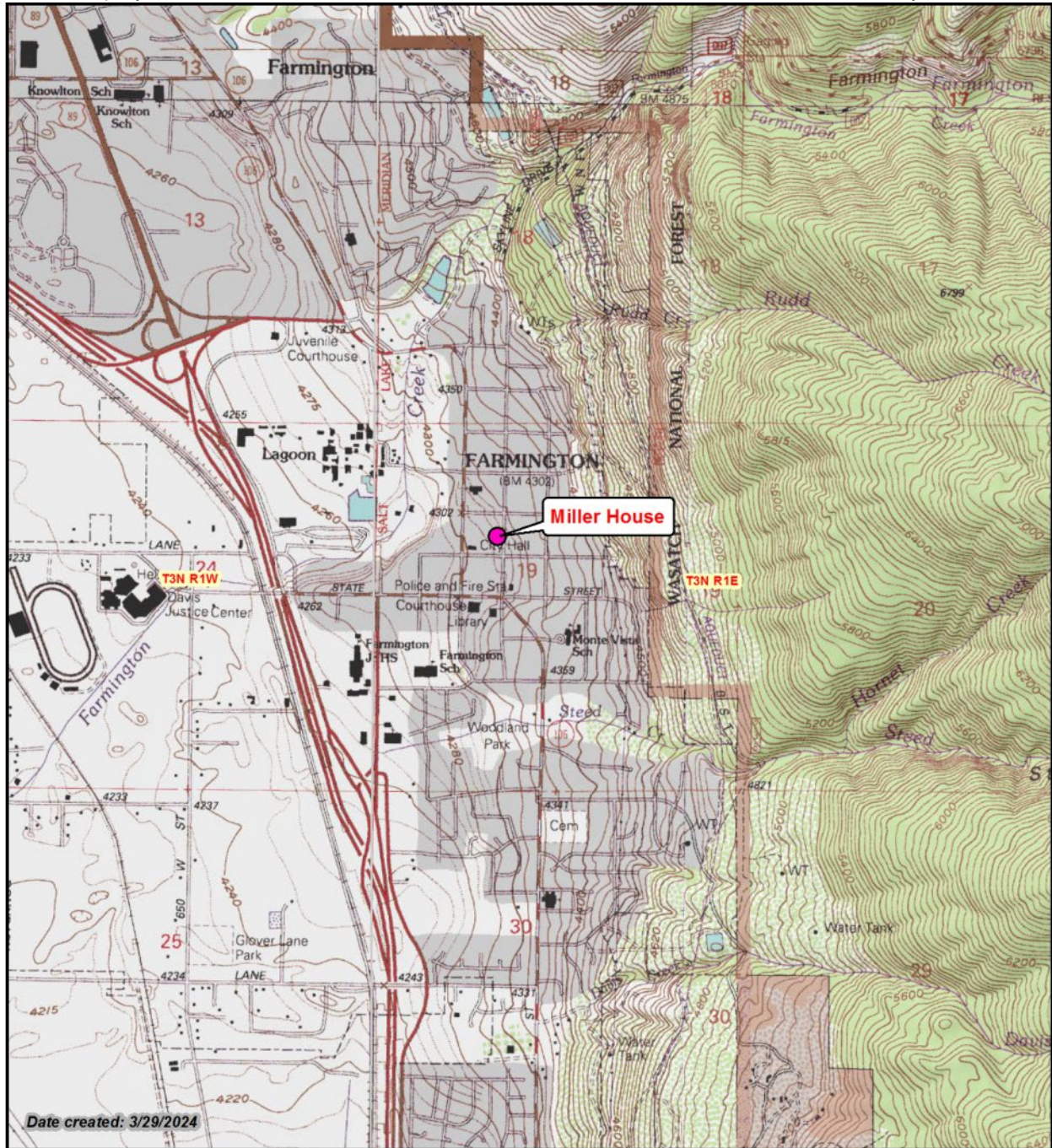
Miller, William H. and Helen, House  
Name of Property

Davis County, UT  
County and State

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.

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**LEGEND**

● Property Location

Basemap taken from USGS 7.5'  
Utah topographic map:  
Farmington | Bountiful Peak

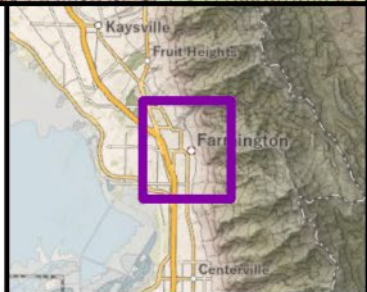
**147 NORTH 100 EAST**

Location: Farmington, Davis County, Utah

0 750 1,500 3,000 Feet

0 205 410 820 Meters

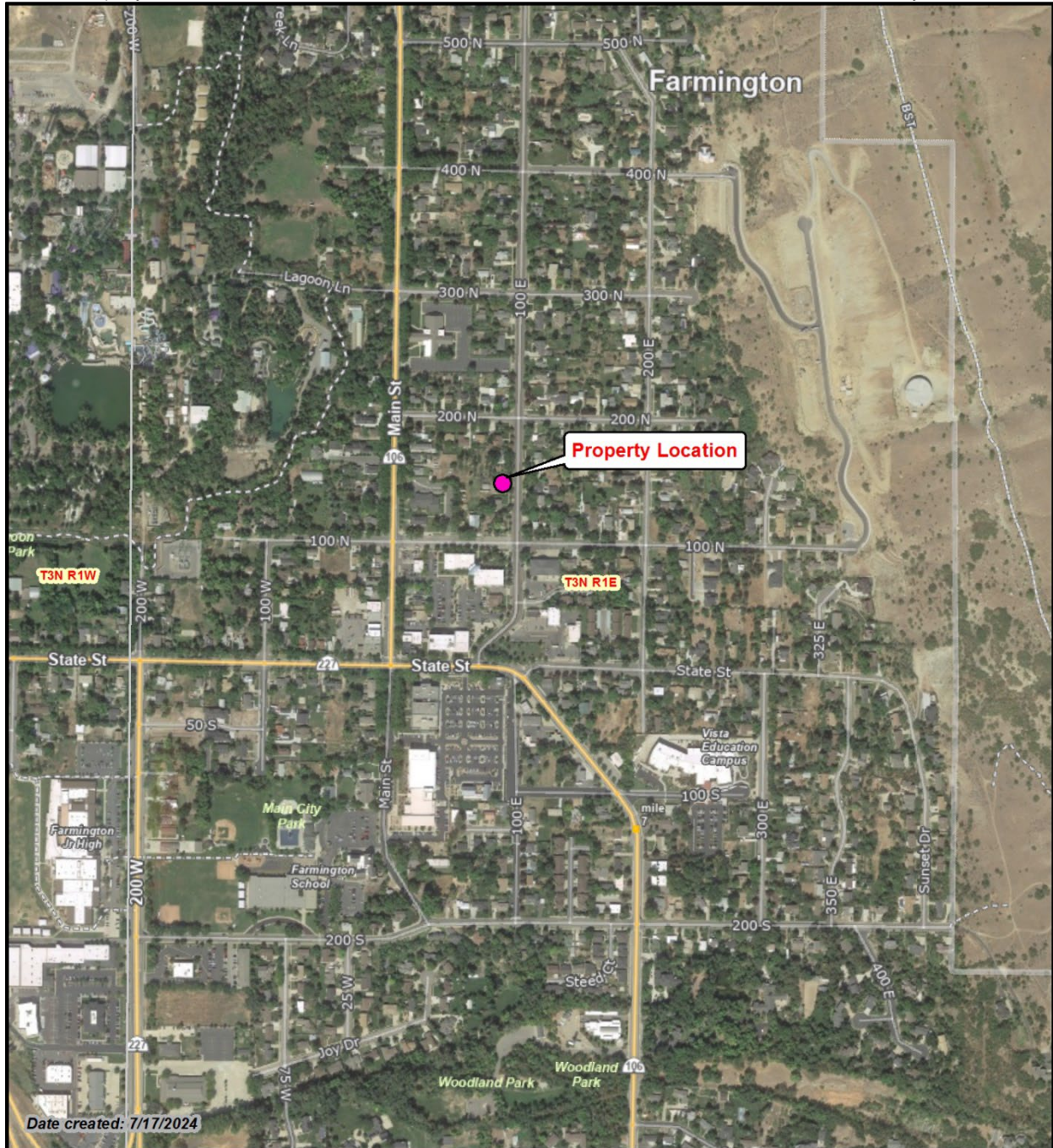
NAD 1983  
UTM Zone 12N  
1:24,000





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Date created: 7/17/2024

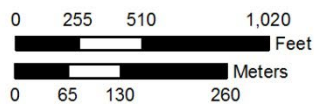
**LEGEND**

● Property Location

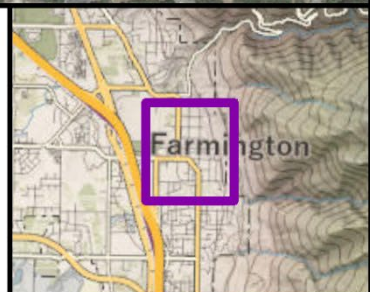
Basemap taken from UGRG  
Google Imagery

**147 NORTH 100 EAST**

Location: Farmington, Davis County, Utah



NAD 1983  
UTM Zone 12N  
1:8,000





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**LEGEND**

- Nomination Boundary
- Lat/Long Location

*Basemap taken from UGRC  
Google Imagery*

**147 NORTH 100 EAST**

Location: Farmington, Davis County, Utah

0 15 30 60 Feet  
0 5 10 20 Meters

NAD 1983  
UTM Zone 12N  
1:500

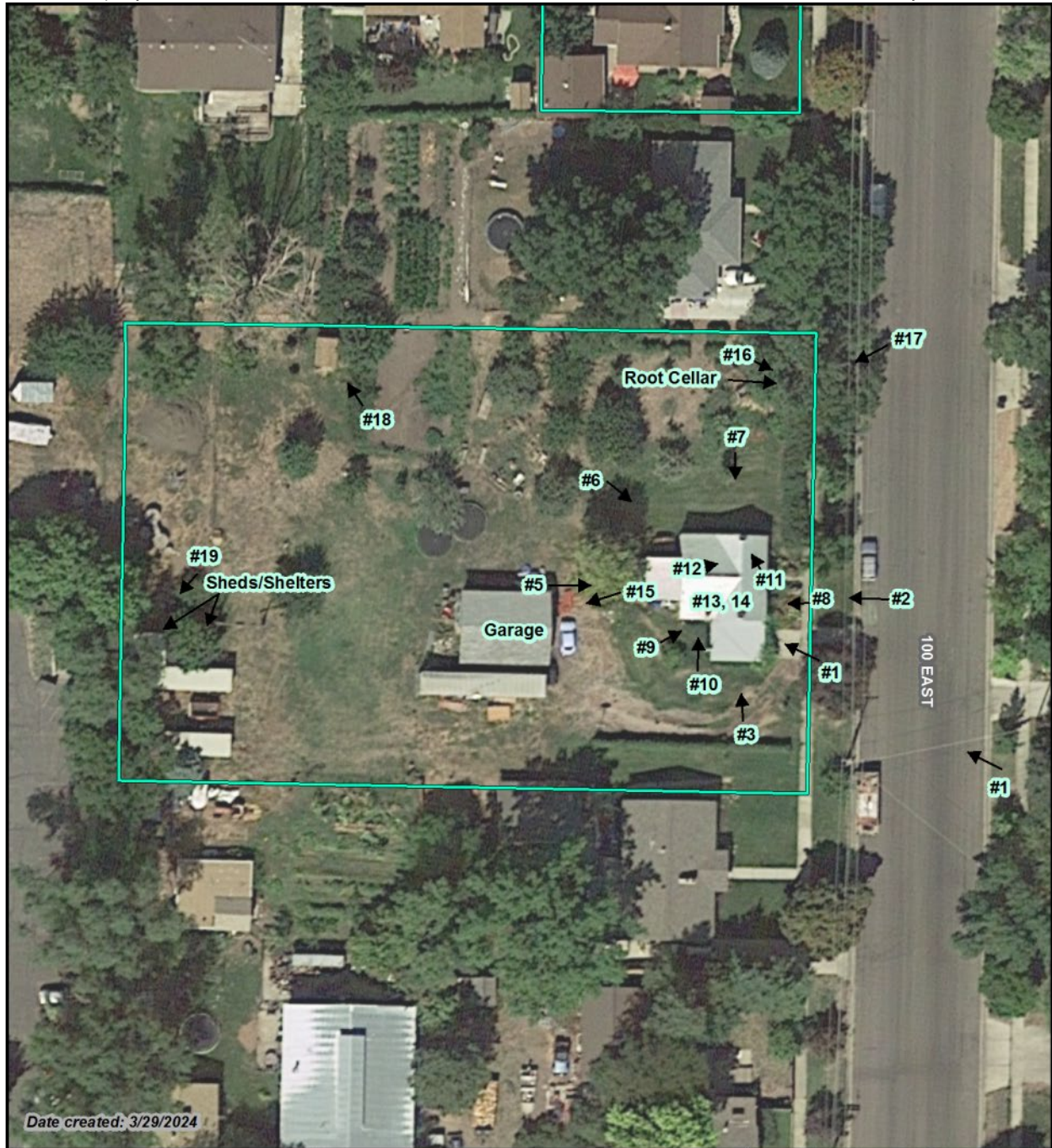


Maps and Photographs



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**LEGEND**

- Nomination Boundary
- Photo location/direction

*Basemap taken from UGRC  
Google Imagery*

**147 NORTH 100 EAST**

Location: Farmington, Davis County, Utah

0 15 30 60 Feet  
0 5 10 20 Meters

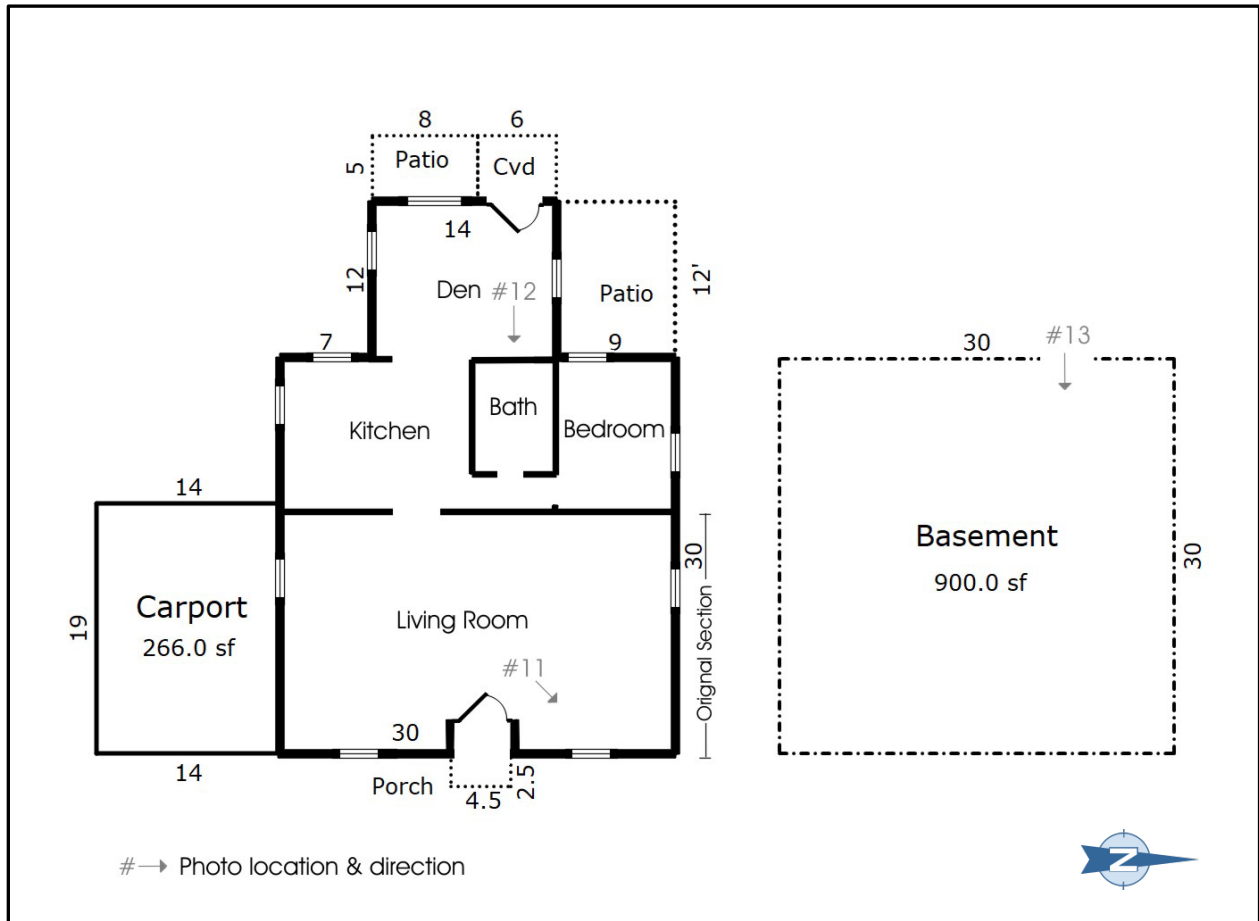
NAD 1983  
UTM Zone 12N  
1:600



Maps and Photographs

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**Approximate floor plan derived from County Recorder's Office drawing**

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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:** Van Fleet, Elias and Lucy House

**City or Vicinity:** Farmington

**County:** Davis

**State:** Utah

**Photographer:** Sheri Murray Ellis

**Date Photographed:** November 28, 2023 (exterior), March 19, 2024 (interior)

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 under carport cover; camera facing northwest

Photograph 5. West elevation; camera facing east

Photograph 6. North (at left) and west (at center) elevations; camera facing southeast

Photograph 7. North elevation; camera facing south

Photograph 8. Window detail in east elevation; camera facing west

Photograph 9. Foundation detail for rear addition; camera facing east-northeast

Photograph 10. Basement window detail in rear addition; camera facing east

Photograph 11. Interior – window opening in original section showing depth of walls; looking north-northwest

Photograph 12. Interior – underside of exposed lath and plaster finish; looking northeast



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Photograph 13. Interior – basement with original exposed stone foundation; looking east

Photograph 14. Interior – basement showing thickness of interior walls and raw timber floor joists; looking north-northwest

Photograph 15. Detached non-contributing garage; camera facing southwest

Photograph 16. Root cellar; camera facing east

Photograph 17. Root cellar; camera facing west-southwest

Photograph 18. Non-contributing pre-fabricated shed; looking north-northwest

Photograph 19. Non-contributing animal sheds/shelters; looking southwest

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**Photograph 1. Overview of property; camera facing northwest**



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





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**Photograph 3. South elevation; camera facing north**



**Photograph 4. South elevation under carport cover; camera facing northwest**





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**Photograph 5. West elevation; camera facing east**



**Photograph 6. North (at left) and west (at center) elevations; camera facing southeast**





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**Photograph 7. North elevation; camera facing south**



**Photograph 8. Window detail in east elevation; camera facing west**





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**Photograph 9. Foundation detail for rear addition; camera facing east-northeast**



**Photograph 10. Basement window detail in rear addition; camera facing east**



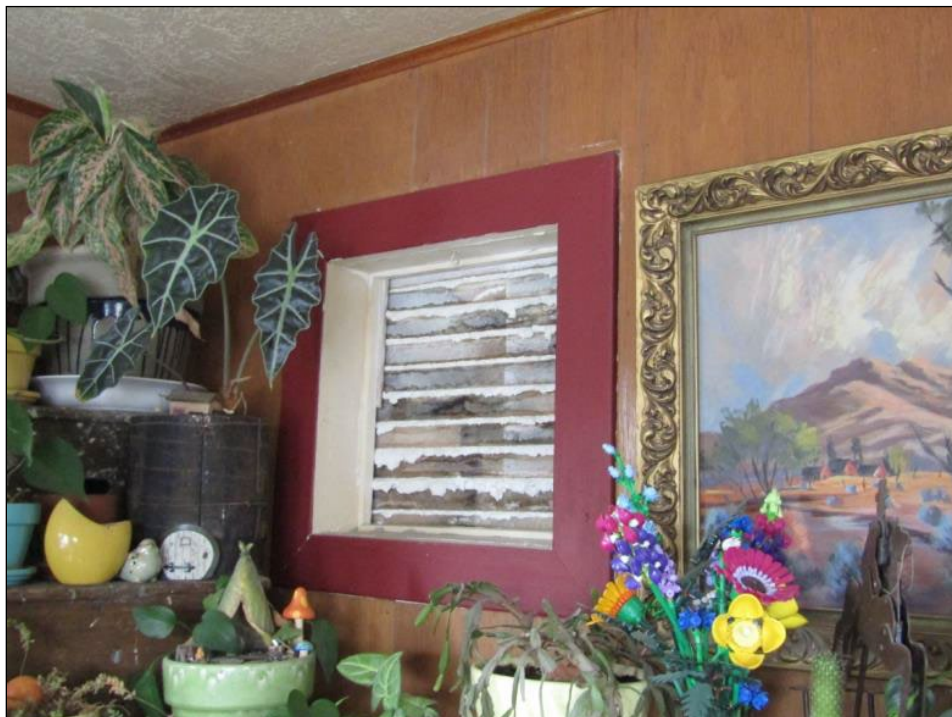
Miller, William H. and Helen, House  
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**Photograph 11. Interior – window opening in original section showing depth of walls;  
camera facing north-northwest**



**Photograph 12. Interior – underside of exposed lath and plaster finish;  
camera facing northeast**



Maps and Photographs



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**Photograph 13. Interior – basement with original exposed stone foundation; camera facing east**





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**Photograph 14. Interior – basement showing thickness of interior walls and raw timber floor joists; camera facing north-northwest**



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**Photograph 15. Detached non-contributing garage; camera facing southwest**



**Photograph 16. Root cellar; camera facing east**





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**Photograph 17. Root cellar; camera facing west-southwest**



**Photograph 18. Non-contributing pre-fabricated shed; camera facing north-northwest**



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**Photograph 19. Non-contributing animal sheds/shelters; camera facing southwest**

