

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

Section number \_\_\_\_\_ Page \_\_\_\_\_

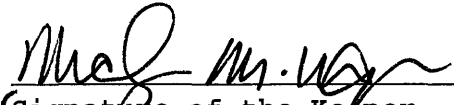
SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 99000846 Date Listed: 8/2/99

Stayner--Steed House Davis UTAH  
Property Name County State

N/A  
Multiple Name

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This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

*for*   
Signature of the Keeper

8/4/99  
Date of Action

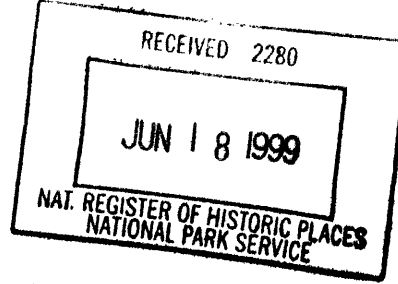
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Amended Items in Nomination:

Section No. 8

This nomination is amended to delete Criterion A. There is a strong oral tradition indicating that the house was used as an inn in the 19th century, but this information cannot be confirmed. This inconclusive documentation is insufficient to support a claim of significance under this Criterion. Industry is appropriate as an area of significance for Stayner.

This amendment has been confirmed with the Utah SHPO.

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DISTRIBUTION:  
National Register property file  
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

846

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer to complete all items.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name Stayner/Steed House  
other names/site number McKaig/Farmington Hotel

### 2. Location

street & number 79 South 100 East N/A not for publication  
city or town Farmington N/A vicinity  
state Utah code UT county Davis code 011 zip code 84025

### 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination    request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets    does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant    nationally    statewide X locally. (   See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

[Signature] 6/11/99  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
Utah Division of State History, Office of Historic Preservation  
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property    meets    does not meet the National Register criteria. (   See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of certifying official/Title Date  
\_\_\_\_\_  
State or Federal agency and bureau

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.  
   See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register.  
   See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

[Signature] 8/2/99  
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Stayner/Steed House  
Name of Property

Farmington, Davis County, Utah  
City, County, and State

**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

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

Contributing	Non-contributing	
<u>1</u>		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

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

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

DOMESTIC: hotel

**Current Functions**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: single dwelling

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY

OTHER: vernacular classical

OTHER: salt box

OTHER: hall parlor

**Materials**  
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE: fieldstone

walls STONE: fieldstone

roof ASPHALT: Shingle

other WOOD: Weatherboard, cornice

**Narrative Description**

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 7

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Stayner/Steed House, Farmington, Davis County, UT

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## Narrative Description

The Stayner/Steed House, constructed c.1870, is a one and one-half story, combination salt-box/hall-parlor structure with projecting wings off the rear lean-to. Constructed of fieldstone, the house exhibits a simple vernacular classicism apparent in the symmetrical front facade of the main section of the house, the fairly low pitch of the roof, and in the simple wood cornice and frieze trim. Although not a full two stories, as is common with the salt-box type, the house is tall enough that a rear lean-to, or outshut, was constructed, carrying the same pitch in the roof line as the main structure. The roof line is somewhat obscured by the extensions to the sides of the lean-to. The house has received additions (mostly during the historic period) and some minor alteration (mostly to the interior), but retains its historical integrity. The large urban lot on which it sits is fairly open and has no historic outbuildings remaining on it.

The overall rectangular floor plan of the main portion of the house is a hall-parlor type, with one room roughly square, the other 2/3 of a square. Behind this is the lean-to which provides the house with its salt-box appearance. The lean-to contains four rooms situated axially. Generally in a salt-box type house, the walls of the lean-to at the rear are flush with the front portion, but in this case they extend out on both sides of the building. The front (west) facade of the main section of the house is symmetrically ordered in a three-bay format with central door flanked by a window on each side. The symmetry is somewhat skewed by extensions both to the north and south of the rear lean-to. The front entry received a small, gabled porch cover, supported on metal posts, probably in the 1950s, as did the entry on the west facade of the wing extending to the north. Both of these entryways also now have metal storm doors.

The south facade reveals most clearly the salt-box roof line of the lean-to. Architectural investigation revealed that the rear lean-to and this extension were all part of the original construction. The curious six-foot extension off the lean-to has no fenestration on this facade, although there is a doorway on the west facade. On the south facade of the main section of the house is located a window to the left side. Above this and centered in the gable is a doorway that provides access to the attic bedrooms. Originally this was accessed by an exterior wooden stairway which has since been removed, although the owners plan to replicate the original. There originally was a doorway on this facade on the ground level, but this was filled in with stone quite early.

The long, low stone wall of the rear (east) facade is punctured by five windows, and a sixth on a later (possibly c.1930s) wood-frame lean-to extending to the rear, off the north wing. All of the windows on the house, except for two on this facade, are double-hung wooden sashes, which vary in the number of panes per sash. The other two on this facade are smaller fixed, single-pane windows. Approximately six-inch thick wooden lintels top each window and door opening. The frame lean-to also has a doorway on the south facade. A doorway was located between the two left-most windows on this facade at one time, but this was filled in with stone, possibly at the same time as the doorway on the south facade.

X See continuation sheet

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Stayner/Steed House, Farmington, Davis County, UT

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The north facade features another extension which was added to later, although probably not much later. This is of stone construction, but a joint in the masonry is visible, and the design and construction are dissimilar to the main structure, revealing it as an addition. On this facade there are two windows on the stone extension, one window on the frame lean-to, and two on the main building. The two on the main portion of the house are located one above the other to the right of the facade, the upper being smaller than the lower. Below the extension on this facade is a cellar with access from an exterior stairwell. The cellar housed a well at one time that had a pump extending up to the kitchen, but the well has since been capped with concrete.

Other details on the house include four chimneys; one located on the north end gable of the main section, one on either end of the rear extensions of the lean-to, and one in the center of the rear lean-to. These are either of brick or adobe-brick construction and have been stuccoed. The house's random rubble stone masonry is of fieldstone with variegated coloring, including: gray, dark violet, brown, tan, and rust. The 30-inch thick walls are lined on the interior with adobe brick that has been plastered. The only real classical detailing on the house is the cornice molding and frieze that surrounds the entire house at the roof line.

Although the house was more than likely part of a small farmstead, no farm outbuildings remain on the site. Except for a few trees, the lot is open and, for the most part, covered with lawn. Planted directly in front of the house are two coniferous trees which almost completely obscure the front facade. Ivy growth covers much of the north extension. The house retains its historical integrity and is in very good condition, particularly on the exterior, where little non-historic alteration has occurred. Except for minor cosmetic changes (paint and carpeting), the interior has also seen little alteration, probably because of the 18-inch thick stone interior partitions which are very difficult to alter.

Stayner/Steed House  
Name of Property

Farmington, Davis County, Utah  
City, County, and State

**8. Statement of Significance**

**Applicable National Register Criteria**

(Mark "x" on one or more lines 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" on all that apply.)

Property is:

- A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B** removed from its original location.
- C** a birthplace or grave.
- D** a cemetery.
- E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F** a commemorative property.
- G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Narrative Statement of Significance**

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 8

**9. Major Bibliographical References**

**Bibliography**

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**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 # \_\_\_\_\_

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

INDUSTRY

**Period of Significance**

c.1870-1940s

**Significant Dates**

c.1870

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Arthur Stayner

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

**Architect/Builder**

Possibly Arthur Stayner

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:  
\_\_\_\_\_

See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

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Stayner/Steed House, Farmington, Davis County, UT

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### Narrative Statement of Significance

The Stayner/Steed House, constructed c.1870, is significant under criteria A, B, and C. Under Criterion A it is historically significant for its association with the development of Farmington as a community, serving both as a residence and as an early hotel in a community that was an early transportation stopping point. Under Criterion B it is significant for its association with Arthur Stayner, the first resident of the house, who helped pioneer and establish the sugar refining industry in the Utah Territory while he was a resident here. The beet-sugar industry was very important to the region up to the mid-twentieth century. Architecturally, the house is significant under Criterion C as a rare example of the salt-box type in Utah, as well as one of approximately 20 early stone residences in Farmington potentially eligible for National Register listing. Farmington is distinctive for its early stone houses, many constructed in the same manner as this one, with un-fashioned rubble fieldstone. As a building material, stone was commonly used throughout the state in the nineteenth century, but was extensively employed only in areas of greater concentrations of the material and where skilled stone masons settled. These areas included settlements in Cache and Davis counties in the north, Utah, Wasatch, and Sanpete counties in the central portion of the state, and Beaver, Washington, and San Juan counties in the south.

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Originally known as North Cottonwood, Farmington was one of the first communities settled outside of Salt Lake City in late 1847. Hector C. Haight was the first to settle in the area after finding it a good winter grazing area for cattle. He was soon joined by five other families, and within a few years four-hundred people were living here. When Davis County was created by the territorial legislature in 1852, the settlement was made the county seat and the name changed to Farmington. Transportation routes have historically played an influence in Farmington's development, beginning in 1870 with Utah Central Railroad and later with the Bamberger Interurban rail line, Highway 89, and later, in the 1960s, Interstate-15. Along with the transportation came a demand for lodging and several inns were established to meet the need, particularly before the turn of the century. Agriculture has played an important role in the development of the community, although beginning in the 1880s several private businesses were established. Commerce plays an expanding role in Farmington's economy while agricultural land has mostly given way to the demands for housing development.

### HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Early land records indicate that the property was originally deeded to Arthur Stayner in 1872, although because records were not kept before then. The tax record for the house provides an 1870 construction date, however, it is possible that the house was constructed as early as the 1860s. Arthur was born at St. Peter, Port Guernsey Island, March 29, 1835, the son of Thomas Colley and Elizabeth Pill Stayner. According to the autobiography of his third wife, Helen Hyde Stayner, Arthur lived in Farmington from 1857 to 1884. His father was a captain of one of Her Majesty's ships, and being fairly wealthy, sent his son to one of England's best boarding schools for his education. Arthur was also educated as a minister for the Church of England.

X See continuation sheet

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Stayner/Steed House, Farmington, Davis County, UT

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Arthur joined the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon church) at fifteen after learning about the church from his brother. He was then called to served missions for the church in France and London.<sup>1</sup> After immigrating to Salt Lake City in 1855, he moved to Ogden and stayed there until moving to Farmington in 1863.<sup>2</sup> At the time he was considered one of the most highly educated men in Utah, and was often called to meet and entertain dignitaries from around the world who came to visit the area.<sup>3</sup> He served as a school teacher for one year in Farmington and also as Davis County Recorder. Stayner was elected as chief clerk of the territorial legislature, but because he was a polygamist he was removed from the office once laws were passed banning polygamists from holding office.<sup>4</sup> Stayner was also active in church service. Besides the two missions he also served as a ward (parish) clerk, and as first counselor to Bishop John W. Hess in Farmington for several years.

He married Emma Turner on December 24, 1856. Together, they had ten children before she passed away April 5, 1875. Following her death he married Alice Turner, Emma's sister. She had two children who died shortly after birth; Alice passed away on September 4, 1899. Stayner married two other wives, Helen Hyde of nearby Kaysville, on September 17, 1879, and later, Clarissa (Clara) Miller (no date or other information provided). To Helen were born eight children, and to Clara four children, making a total of 24 children Arthur fathered. He was very devoted to his children and spent most of his evenings with them.<sup>5</sup>

Stayner was also influential in the establishment of the sugar industry in Utah. Early attention was given to local production of sugar because of the expense of importing the commodity from the east. The increasing population further emphasized the fact that a means of locally producing sugar should become a priority. Mormon church leaders heard of successful attempts in France at making sugar

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<sup>1</sup>Margaret Steed Hess, My Farmington: A History of Farmington, Utah, 1847-1976, (Salt Lake City: Moench Letter Service, 1976, 199).

<sup>2</sup>The house was possibly constructed not long after Stayner's arrival to the area. There are many similarly styled stone buildings in Farmington and surrounding communities that date from the mid to late 1860s.

<sup>3</sup>Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, Davis County Company, East of Antelope Island, (Salt Lake City: Publishers Press, 1971, 233).

<sup>4</sup>Ibid, 233. Probably one of the most unique and controversial aspects of the Mormon church was the institution of polygamy. Believed to be a divine principle, polygamy was begun quietly by Joseph Smith while he was still the leader of the church. It involved select male members who were called to enter into the practice. Generally, only two wives were involved, but there were many cases where a man would marry several wives. Public outcry against the practice was great, and several acts were passed to abolish polygamy, including the Edmunds-Tucker Act of 1882. Several males were jailed for the practice, and many went into hiding to protect themselves. Polygamy was discontinued as official church doctrine when then Mormon church president, Wilford Woodruff, issued the Manifesto on October 6, 1890, although many continued the practice well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

<sup>5</sup>Hess, op. cit., 199.



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Stayner/Steed House, Farmington, Davis County, UT

from beets. After obtaining some sugar beet seed and successfully raising a small crop and refining sugar in 1850, the leaders asked John Taylor, who was serving a mission in France, to inquire about the process and machinery involved. After the inquiry it was decided by the church to order the machinery and sugar beet seed for full production. After a problematic delivery, the machinery was installed in a factory near Salt Lake City, in an area known as Sugar House. But several problems arose in the process and it was also decided that the soil was too alkaline for the beets.<sup>6</sup> The venture fell through until it was revived again in the 1880s.

It is the second attempt to refine sugar from beets in which Arthur Stayner was involved. Stayner studied and experimented with sugar cane and beets in the early 1880s. In 1881 the territorial legislature was persuaded to award a prize of \$2,000 to the first person to manufacture 7,000 pounds of sugar. No one claimed the prize that year so it was raised to \$5,000 in 1882<sup>7</sup>, and Stayner claimed the prize that year for sugar raised from cane on his land in Farmington.<sup>8</sup> However, further investigation revealed that the growing season was too short for raising sugar cane. It was at this time, in 1884 that he moved from Farmington to Salt

Stayner, after studying the issue further and visiting a beet-sugar refinery in California, convinced Mormon church officials of the practicality of making sugar from beets. In 1889, the Utah Sugar Company was incorporated and in 1890, a contract let for the construction of the factory in Lehi, Utah.<sup>9</sup> Unfortunately, Stayner's suggestions for equipment and a factory were thought too extravagant and he was not chosen as manager. As fate would have it, the person they chose to manage the project had little understanding of the process and within two years the equipment proved inadequate for the desired results. The equipment Stayner had originally suggested was then purchased to bring the factory up to desired standards.

Stayner died on September 4, 1899, from blood poisoning he acquired after having a lead pellet lodge in his foot. His obituary, found in the *Deseret Evening News*, states "Arthur Stayner's name stands conspicuous among those who founded the sugar industry in Utah. In fact he may be regarded as the father and founder of the movement..." In 1884 Stayner relocated to Salt Lake City but continued to own this property until 1890, when it was sold to Walter W. Steed.

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<sup>6</sup>Arrington, Leonard, *Great Basin Kingdom: An Economic History of the Latter-day Saints, 1830-1900*, (Cambridge: Harvard University Press; reprint 1993, University of Utah Press, 116-120).

<sup>7</sup>Fred G. Taylor, *A Saga of Sugar*, (Salt Lake City, UT: Deseret News Press/Utah-Idaho Sugar Co., 1944, 62-63). Various sources conflict on this date; one lists 1882, another 1883, and another 1887.

<sup>8</sup>Arrington, op. cit., 386; Daughters of the Utah Pioneers, op. cit., 411.

<sup>9</sup>Arrington, op. cit., 387,

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The history of the house is somewhat confusing at this point. A possibly apocryphal account in the local history states that a Mr. MacKegg purchased the property with his wife Sarah Wiseman MacKegg (or McKaig) shortly after Stayner built the house, and ran it as a hotel. According to the account, Mr. MacKegg was in the salt-mining business with a Daniel Mellus who, after MacKegg's death, married

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Stayner/Steed House, Farmington, Davis County, UT

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The property was deeded from Arthur Stayner to Walter Steed in January 1890, who in turn deeded it to Ira E. Steed in April 1891. Ira was born January 21, 1864, in Farmington, the son of Thomas and Laura Lucinda Steed. He married Matilda Larsen who passed away on July 11, 1918. He then married Elisabeth Peterson on February 12, 1919, with whom he had three children. Ira was a farmer and was active in service to the LDS church. After Ira's death in January 1942, Elizabeth continued to live in the house until selling it to Jack Steed on April 23, 1946. Jack still lives here along with his son and daughter-in-law who are in the process of restoring the house through a state rehabilitation tax credit.

## ARCHITECTURAL SIGNIFICANCE

The Stayner/Steed House is a rare example of the salt-box type of residential architecture in Farmington and in the state as a whole.<sup>11</sup> Although most types of residential architecture are classified by their floor plan, the salt box is typified by its roof line which continues over a rear lean-to extension, or outshut, at the same angle as on the main portion of the house. Lean-tos are common on many vernacular classical houses in Utah, but they usually have a slightly flatter pitch to their roof line than that of the house and are often connected below the eave line at the rear of the house. Many of the early Mormon settlers in Utah came from New England where the salt-box type was quite common, but there are surprisingly few examples here. The Stayner/Steed house is a hall parlor-type<sup>12</sup> house on the main level with a small attic room above; consequently, there are only windows for the lower level on the front facade. Since salt box-type houses more commonly have window openings for both levels on the main facade, the Stayner/Steed house is an even more unique example.

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<sup>10</sup>The name of the hotel was brought to light by Jack Steed, who discovered a sign in a storage shed on the site.

<sup>11</sup>This is the only known example of a salt box in Farmington. There are 51 salt box-type houses listed in the Utah SHPO database, but the number is probably much lower than that due to confusion as to what actually constitutes a salt box.

<sup>12</sup>The hall parlor type was the most common in Utah during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. 20 documented examples still exist in Farmington.

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The various styles that make up the Classical category were the first forms used during the settlement period of Utah (1847-1890). These styles originated in the late 18th century as the newly independent nation sought Classically inspired ideas as a national style. Popular on the East-Coast following the Revolutionary War, the Classical styles filtered West with the expanding population during the 1830s and 1840s. The Georgian, Federal, and Greek Revival were the three principal styles, although there are vernacular classical types which do not contain stylistic elements for any one of these particular formats. These styles were based on Classical principles including geometrical, rectangular composition, and symmetrical balance. These elements could be found in every type of architecture, from small, single-room log or adobe cabins, to large stone mansions and meetinghouses.<sup>13</sup> The Stayner/Steed House falls into the vernacular category. It is symmetrically composed on the front facade and has a cornice and wide wooden frieze, but it does not have cornice returns at the gable ends. Neither does it have any other defining characteristics that would distinguish it as a particular style of Classical Revival architecture.

Most of the typical early Mormon settlements were established in an organized manner with the idea of permanence conceived in the architectural fabric of the buildings. Because of their isolation, early settlers in Utah used indigenous materials in building construction. Stone was an important source for building material during the early settlement period (approximately 1850-1880) of the Utah Territory. But, even if stone itself lent an aura of permanence to the architecture, rubble stone was commonly disguised with a layer of stucco that was oftentimes scribed to appear as ashlar masonry, thus reinforcing the idea of permanence. The austere, Classical forms of architecture that were built during this period applied this material in such a way as to express artificiality and man's control over nature.<sup>14</sup>

Whether they used hand-fashioned stone from quarries or gathered stones from the fields at the base of the mountains, the settlers used stone for basically any type of building, from houses to barns to commercial buildings. Depending on where one settled determined what type of stone was available for construction purposes. The southern portion of the state yields sandstone and basalt (lava rock), the central portion offers large supplies of limestone and sandstone, while the northern portion has fieldstone, granite, limestone, and sandstone.

The stone houses of Farmington<sup>15</sup> and surrounding communities are primarily constructed of fieldstone. The stone is abundant in the river beds and alluvial foothills of the Wasatch Mountains of the region. Because the fieldstone was gathered rather than quarried the houses constructed with the material

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<sup>13</sup>Thomas Carter & Peter Goss, *Utah's Historic Architecture: 1847-1940, A Guide*, (Salt Lake City: Center for Architectural Studies, Graduate School of Architecture, University of Utah & Utah State Historical Society, 1988, 95).

<sup>14</sup>Thomas Carter, "Cultural Veneer: Decorative Plastering in Utah's Sanpete Valley," *Utah Historical Quarterly*, vol. 49 no.1, (Salt Lake City: Utah State Historical Society, 1975, 68-77).

<sup>15</sup>Of the approximately fifty documented stone houses in Farmington, thirty five are listed as being of field or cobblestone.

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have a rather primitive appearance with the walls usually laid in an uncoursed rubble pattern (as the walls are on this example). If the stone was fashioned at all it was done in rough blocks, and these were usually limited to the primary facade. The variegated colors of the stone provide an interesting surface pattern on these houses not found on limestone or sandstone buildings, and is unique to the area. The Stayner/Steed House is a typical example for the use of stone as a building material in the area, while being fairly atypical in the use of a the salt-box building type.

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Stayner/Steed House  
Name of Property

Farmington, Davis County, Utah  
City, County, and State

### 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of property** less than one acre

#### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/2 4/2/5/6/0/0 4/5/3/6/6/2/0 B 1 1/1/1/1 1/1/1/1  
Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

C 1 1/1/1/1 1/1/1/1 D 1 1/1/1/1 1/1/1/1

#### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

THE S 165 FT OF LOT 3, BLK 1, PLAT A, FARM TS SUR

Property Tax No.  
07-031-0042

\_\_ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

#### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are those that were historically, and continue to be, associated with the property.

\_\_ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

### 11. Form Prepared By

name/title J. Cory Jensen/Utah SHPO staff

organization \_\_\_\_\_

date May 21, 1999

street & number 300 Rio Grande

telephone 801/533-3559

city or town Salt Lake City

state UT zip code 84101

### Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

### Property Owner

name Mike Steed

street & number PO Box 312 (79 South 100 East)

telephone 801/270-9873

city or town Farmington

state UT zip code 84025

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.



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Section No. PHOTOS Page 11

Stayner/Steed House, Farmington, Davis County, UT

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**Common Label Information:**

1. Stayner/Steed House
2. Farmington, Davis County, Utah
3. Photographer: J. Cory Jensen
4. Date: May 1999
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

**Photo No. 1:**

6. West elevation of building. Camera facing east.

**Photo No. 2:**

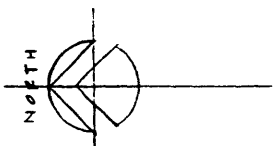
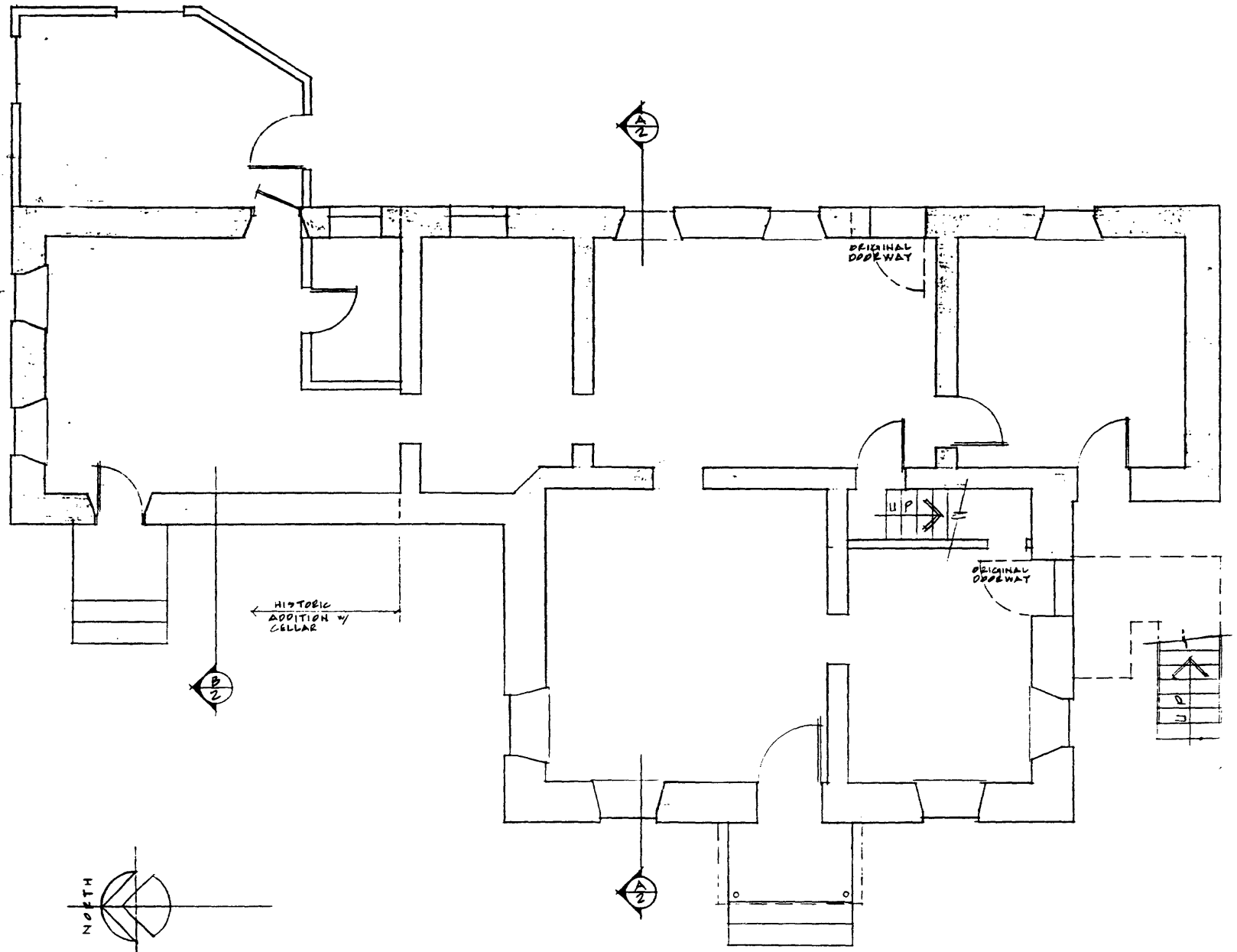
6. South elevation of building. Camera facing northeast.

**Photo No. 3:**

6. South & east elevations of building. Camera facing northwest.

**Photo No. 4:**

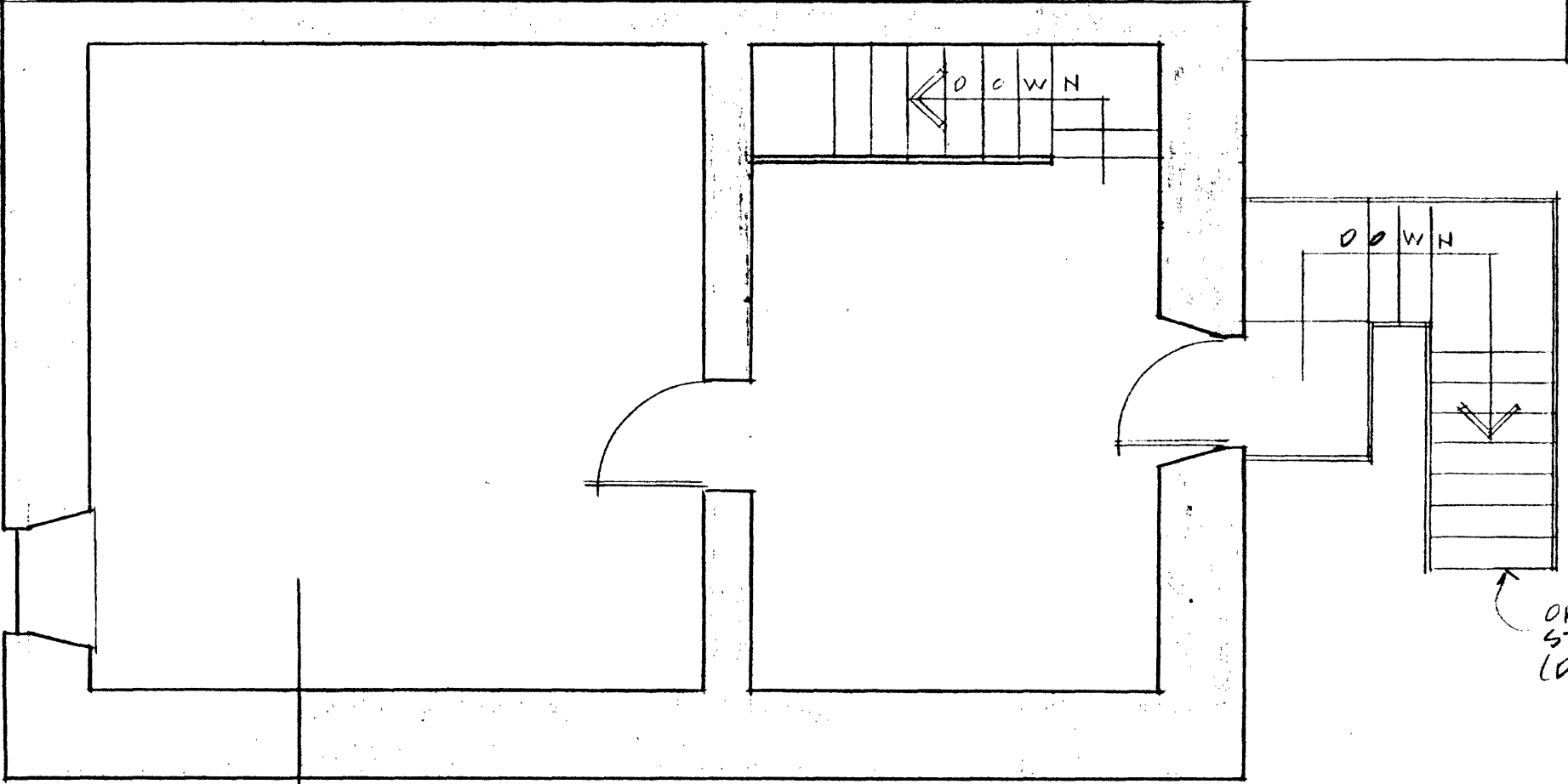
6. North & west elevations of building. Camera facing southeast.



Stayer/Steed House  
Farmington, Utah

MAIN FLOOR PLAN  
1990

FOOT BELOW



ORIGINAL STAIRWAY (DEMOLISH)

UPPER FLOOR PLAN

**B**

1/4" = 1'-0"