

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Hector C. Haight House is a two story adobe double cell vernacular house with a gable roof. The adobe walls are 18 inches thick throughout. The house was built in two sections, consisting of a c.1857 two story double cell section facing west, and a two story c.1870 rear wing attached perpendicular to the front section. The original section is one room deep and has two rooms of equal size on each floor. Two doors open into the house from each floor, each door being flanked by a six over six double hung sash window. All of the windows on the two older sections of the house are the same type. A two story porch spans the facade. It has a shed roof which extends from the major roof line. Each porch pier consists of two 4x4 columns spaced about six inches apart which are joined by a vertical wood panel with decorative patterns cut into it. These panels extend only up to about the top of the balustrade on the second story. The balustrades have straight posts. At an unknown date, the original full-width porch was reduced to a centered, two-column porch, but the portions that had been removed were rebuilt in 1984, duplicating the structural and decorative elements found on the remaining original portion and as depicted in old photographs of the house.

A two story gable roof addition was added perpendicular to the rear of the house, probably in the 1860s or 1870s. It has a two story porch on the south side with balustrades of turned balusters. The easternmost portion of that porch was removed at an unknown date, but, like the front porch, it too was rebuilt in 1984. The original portions of both this porch and the front porch have, for the most part, been left intact, thereby preserving the original materials. Two doorways on each floor open onto this porch. A frame kitchen lean-to was attached to the north side of the rear addition probably before 1900. It was removed in the late 1930s but was replaced in 1968 by a frame lean-to of virtually the same size and style as the original. That area currently serves as the kitchen and bathroom.

The virtually unaltered interiors of the two original sections contribute to the significance of the house, especially since there are very few houses in the state that date from the 1850s. Significant features include the pine floors, wood trim, doors, windows, and the elaborate, hand carved curving staircase. The height of the ceilings and the size of the rooms have also been maintained. The installation of bathrooms did not require the alteration of interior rooms. Restoration of the interior was undertaken in 1982 and 1983, at which time many of the walls and ceilings were replastered and the wood trim and moldings, which were originally grained but had been repeatedly painted over the years, were stripped and regrained. Also at that time non-original closets were removed from the upstairs bedrooms. Of course some minor alterations have been made on the interior in order to provide the necessary modern improvements of electricity, plumbing, and heating in the house.

The exterior of the house has been significantly altered by the application of aluminum siding over the weathered adobe walls in the late 1950s. The siding obscures the adobe, and covers the sills, lintels and the frieze at the cornice line. In addition, shutters were added to windows on the major facades. The addition of siding and shutters has changed the house so that it more closely resembles a New England house built of clapboards, something that it never was intended to be in the historic period. Therefore its original

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integrity has been seriously affected. The house does, however, maintain its original form and fenestration, which identify it as a two-story double cell house, a significant and relatively rare house type in Utah.

Other alterations that have been made on the exterior include the c.1970 one story gable roof addition on the north end of the original section of the house. It consists of one interior room and a garage. Although this addition is noticeable, it does not measurably detract from the overall appearance of the house because of its relatively small scale and its compatibly sloped gable roof. A porch and coal shed that were either original elements or early additions on the rear of the eastern extension were removed sometime during the mid-twentieth century and have not been rebuilt.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/ humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		

Specific dates c. 1857 **Builder/Architect** probably Hector C. Haight

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Built c. 1857, the Hector C. Haight House/Union Hotel is architecturally significant as one of a very limited number of two story double cell houses in Utah. Because the state survey is not complete, it is impossible to conclusively state how many houses of this type are extant, but the double cell in its one story form was not a popular traditional house type in the early days of settlement. Two story examples of the type are even less common. The house is also historically significant as the oldest remaining hotel in Farmington, as one of the few remaining houses in Utah that were built during the 1850s, and for its association with Hector C. Haight, the "father of Farmington." Haight, in addition to helping settle the community, was prominent in the county government, serving, among other positions, as probate judge for nine years. The virtually unaltered interior of the house also contributes to its significance. The exterior of the house has been altered by the addition of aluminum siding over the original adobe walls, an alteration that is considered major and which usually disqualifies a house for listing in the National Register. In this case, however, where it serves to protect the badly-weathered original adobe, aluminum siding should be considered acceptable because, unlike stuccoing, a common and accepted treatment for weathered adobe walls, it both preserves the original material and is reversible. The exceptional significance of this house, both architectural and historical, mitigate the detracting influence of the alteration.

Hector C. Haight was one of the first men to settle in the Farmington area in 1847, and he is claimed to be the first settler of both Farmington and the nearby town of Kaysville. His first homesite was on Haight Bench, located northwest of Farmington, but no evidence of his cabin there remains. In 1852 he moved into the town proper and soon after built this house, which he probably lived in until his death in 1879. Local history claims the construction date of this house to be 1857,¹ but it may have been built either earlier or later. Haight, a noted local builder, was serving a church mission in Denmark between 1855 and 1858, so it is unusual that he would have had someone else build the house during his absence.

Hector C. Haight was born in New York in 1810, and, after converting to the Mormon church, came to Utah in 1847 with the second group of Mormon pioneers to enter the Salt Lake Valley. He was a farmer, stockraiser, builder, and, after completing this large house, a hotel proprietor. He was also well-known for his service in the Davis County government, in which he held the position of probate judge for nine years and also served as assessor, collector, and sheriff.

In keeping with the LDS church practice of polygamy at time, Hector C. Haight had more than one wife, although it is unknown whether or not they ever shared this house. With its double entrances, this house would have provided the

9. Major Bibliographical References

Hess, Margaret Steed, My Farmington, Salt Lake City: Moench Letter Service, 1971.
 Leonard, Glen M. "A History of Farmington, Utah, to 1890." M.A. thesis, Department of History, University of Utah, 1966.
 U.S. Census Records. 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880.
Utah State Historical Society. Historic sites files.

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Farmington

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UMT References

A

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4	2	5	4	3	0
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4	5	3	7	1	6	0
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 Zone Easting Northing

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 Zone Easting Northing

C

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Commencing at the SW corner of Lot 2, Block 17, Plat A, Farmington Townsite Survey; thence N 141 feet, E 80 feet, S 141 feet, W 80 feet to beginning.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
N/A			

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Roger Roper/ Preservation Historian; Brett Boyce, Matt Shifflet, Milissa Sherwood, Angela Demele/Students Knowlton

organization Utah State Historical Society; School date October 29, 1984

street & number 300 Rio Grande; 1363 Sweetwater Lane telephone (801) 533-6017; (801) 451-5607

city or town Salt Lake City; Farmington state Utah

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

A. Kent Powell

A. Kent Powell

title Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

date October 29, 1984

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

William B. Bushong

date 5/19/85

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date

Chief of Registration

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clear division of living space that was favored by two polygamous wives living in the same house, but it is also possible that each wife had her own house, especially considering that Haight was a builder and is credited with constructing a number of houses in town. Although Haight married three women, he had no more than two wives at any given time. His first wife Julia, whom he married in 1829 and who was the only wife listed with him in the 1860 census, died in 1869 before he married his third and last wife, Margaret Stewart. Julia bore him seven children, three of whom survived past childhood, and Margaret bore him five children, three of whom survived. His second wife Catherine Weiller, whom he married in 1854, had one son, Hector Weiller Haight, who, like his father, served as county probate judge.

In the 1860s or '70s Haight built a large adobe addition on the rear of the original two story, four room house. It was probably at that time that Haight began operating the Union Hotel, as it was called, although, typical of hotels of that period, his family continued to live in the house as well. It is possible that he operated a hotel out of the original section of the house before the addition was made, but it is also questionable, due to the limited space and the possibility that two of Haight's wives and their families lived there at that time. According to the 1860 census records, Haight's only occupation at that time was "farmer," so it is probable that he did not become a hotel proprietor until after that time. The rear addition was probably built on by at least 1871, when Haight shows up in the Utah State Gazeteer as a hotel operator. Gazeteers of earlier years are not all available, neither do they always include Farmington, so it is difficult to determine the exact date that the Union Hotel began operation.

The Union Hotel was one of several hotels that were built in Farmington between the 1850s and 1870s. Farmington was a natural stopping place for travellers because it was located about one-day's journey from Salt Lake City. LDS church authorities and others with business in the communities to the north often stayed overnight at the Union and other hotels in Farmington. Only three of the old hotels are still standing: the Rock Hotel, originally constructed in 1850 but rebuilt in a new style in 1913 after being extensively damaged by a fire; the MacKegg Hotel, built in 1872; and the Union Hotel. These hotels also functioned as homes for the families that operated them.

After Hector Haight's death in 1879, the house was sold to Fred Coombs who continued to operate the hotel as well as run the store that he built nearby. Other owners of the house include T.F. and Mary Alice Coombs (1920-37), George Spackman (1937-62), Myron and Shyrl Spackman Kipp (1962-68?), and Tom and Mary Bergman. The current owners are Clair and Ella Rose DeLong, who bought it in December, 1968, and have restored it to much of its original condition.

In the late 1950s aluminum siding was installed on the exterior walls to protect the badly deteriorated adobe. Although certainly not a preferred preservation technique since it covers the original material, the siding at least protects the adobe from outside weather conditions and preserves it

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temporarily until other long term options can be explored. The claim that aluminum siding traps in moisture and accelerates decay has recently been found to be exaggerated, and in some instances where the original material is badly deteriorated aluminum siding has been useful as a protection from further deterioration by the weather.

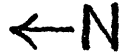
Stuccoing old adobe buildings is a common treatment used both in the past and the present for protecting the adobe bricks from the weather. Since stuccoing has a historical basis for being done, it is often not considered to be an irrevocable alteration of the original integrity of the building. It is, however, an irreversible procedure, unlike aluminum siding which can be removed to expose the original material. Although certainly not a virtue, the aluminum siding on this building is preserving the original material for a future date when it may once again be exposed and hopefully restored.

Notes

¹Hess, My Farmington, p. 312.

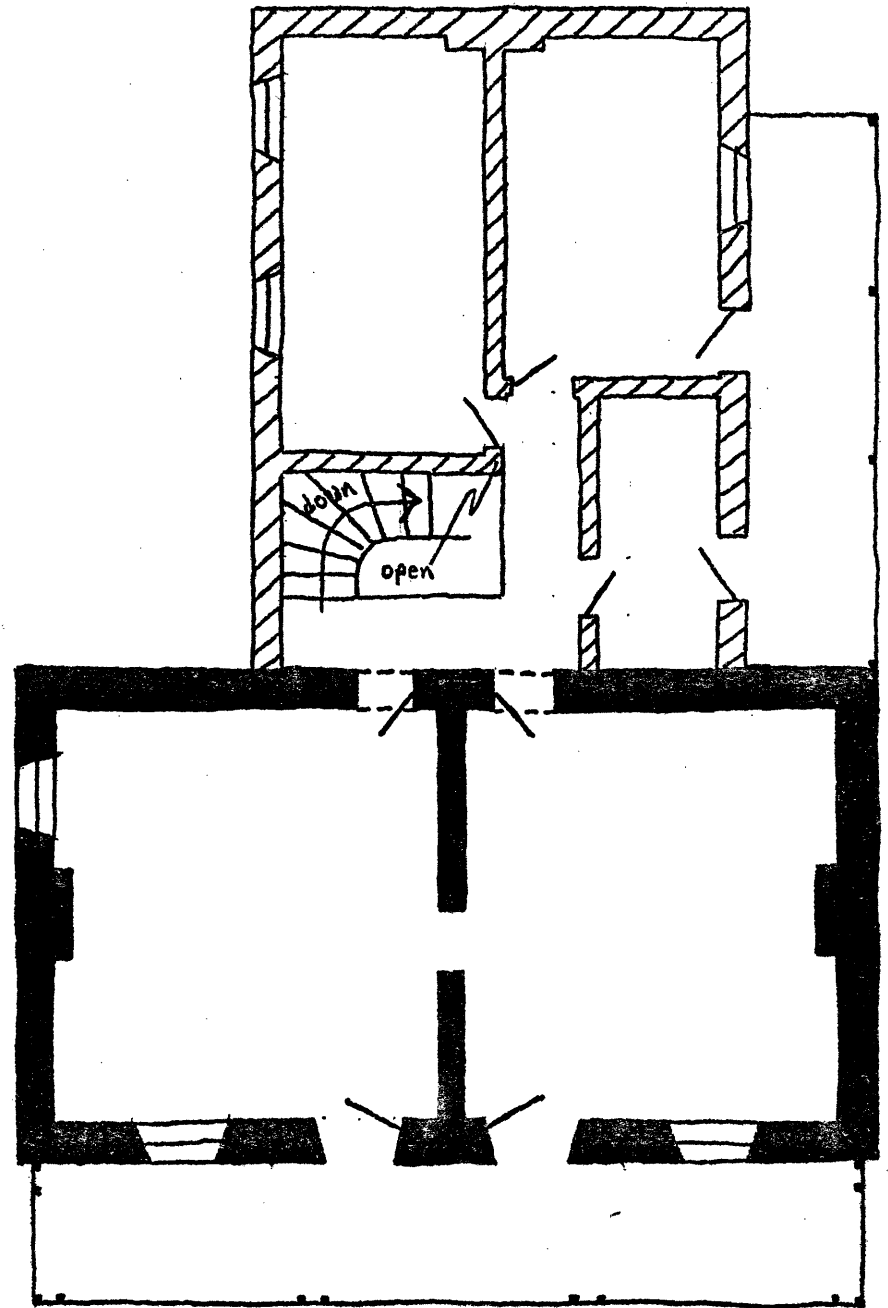
HECTOR C. HAIGHT HOUSE / UNION HOTEL
FARMINGTON, DAVIS COUNTY, UTAH

Second Floor



- c. 1857
- ▨ c. 1870

NOTE: The floor of the original section is several inches lower than that of the rear addition.



HECTOR C. HAIGHT HOUSE / UNION HOTEL
FARMINGTON, DAVIS COUNTY, UTAH

Main Floor



- c. 1857
- ▨ c. 1870
- 1968+

