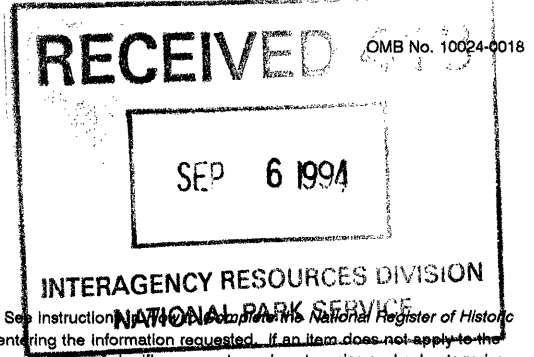


1208



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 of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions on the back of this form. 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 Clark Lane Historic District
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 207-399 West State and 33 North 200 West N/A not for publication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] 8/18/94
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:)

for
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
Colson H. Beall 10/7/94
Entered in the
National Register

Clark Lane Historic District
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	Noncontributing	
<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>	buildings
		sites
<u>1</u>		structures
		objects
<u>14</u>	<u>13</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
AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
AGRICULTURE/agricultural outbuilding

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

MID-19TH CENTURY
LATE VICTORIAN
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVAL

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE
walls BRICK
WOOD
roof ASPHALT
other STUCCO
STONE

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

Clark Lane Historic District
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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

SOCIAL HISTORY

Period of Significance

1860-1940

Significant Dates

1860

1913

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

See Section 7

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

X 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 # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Name of repository: _____

X See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 9

Clark Lane Historic District
Name of Property

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 12.9 acres

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/2 4/2/4/6/4/0 4/5/3/6/8/4/0
Zone Easting Northing

B 1/2 4/2/5/0/3/0 4/5/3/6/8/4/0
Zone Easting Northing

C 1/2 4/2/4/6/4/0 4/5/3/6/7/0/0

D 1/2 4/2/5/0/3/0 4/5/3/6/7/0/0

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Beginning at a point 25' West of the point of intersection of 200 West Street and State Street, Farmington, Utah; thence North 260'; thence West 1,250'; thence South 450'; thence East 1,250'; thence North 90' to the point of beginning.

Property Tax No.

___ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the area of West State Street that was historically associated with the Ezra T. Clark Family, known locally as "Clark Lane". The area is bounded on the west by a freeway which coincides with the historic termination of the residential district. The east boundary is defined on 200 West Street which is the historic location of the Bamberger rail line. The north and south boundaries are defined so as to include the houses and outbuildings which were built during the historic period. The boundaries are located within the limits of the original fort enclosure. Once additional documentation is completed, the boundary may be extended to the east to include additional portions of the city which lie within the boundaries of the original fort and beyond (see figures 1-3).

___ See continuation sheet(s) for Section No. 10

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Wayne L. Balle/Architect

organization _____

date July 1994

street & number 2220 North 2100 East

telephone (801)547-9925

city or town Layton, UT 84040

state UT zip code 84010

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 See continuation sheet

street & number _____

telephone _____

city or town _____

state UT zip code _____

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.*).

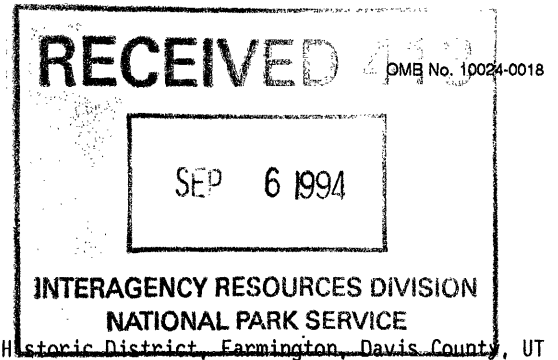
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form 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.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

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Clark Lane Historic District, Farmington, Davis County, UT



Narrative Description

SUMMARY PARAGRAPH

The Clark Lane Historic District is a well defined residential neighborhood located in what was the west wing of Farmington's original fort enclosure (see figures 1-3). The west wing of this enclosure was located on a knoll with steep drops in ground level on the north and west sides and a more gentle slope on the south side. The fort walls were located to take advantage of this feature. With a planned 10' high wall, views from the houses to the surrounding area would be relatively unobstructed, thereby creating a defensible arrangement for the fort. All residential development in the area immediately adjacent to the district is limited to the original fort boundaries. Initial settlement in this district was relatively sparse and all houses fronted on the principal street, currently known as State Street. The majority of development in the district was carried out over several generations of the Ezra T. Clark family. As the family grew, additional homes were added by purchasing additional land or subdividing existing lots. This fostered development of a large variety of historic residential architecture within a relatively small area. The district is comprised of structures ranging in age from 140 years to 20 years of age. Of the district's 26 residential structures, 16 date from the period of significance (1856-1940), 13 of which retain sufficient architectural integrity to contribute to the district. Historically, the district contained a large number of agricultural outbuildings, the majority of which have been removed. However, one good example of a barn dating to ca. 1900 remains intact and continues in its original function. The principle street of the district, which runs east and west, parallel with the crest of the knoll, comprises its central axis. It is lined with the residences of the district which are of a variety of scale, architectural style, and materials. The front setback is generally consistent throughout the district with the exception of many of the earlier homes. As the district developed, setbacks became more consistent. The strongest element of the streetscape which unites the district are the rows of trees which line each side of State Street. Historic photos show that this tradition began at an early date, probably the 1860's, and continued when the trees were removed and replanted in subsequent years. These trees terminate at the west end of the district yet continue east beyond the district into the center of town.

ARCHITECTURAL TYPES, STYLES AND MATERIALS

A wide range of plan types and styles are manifest in the district's diverse architectural character. Plan types and combinations thereof include hall-parlor, side passage, crosswing, central block with projecting bays, and bungalow types. The architectural styles, which are equally numerous, include examples from the Classical, Picturesque, Victorian, Early Twentieth Century and Period Revival movements. More specifically, stylistic influences include Second Empire, Queen Anne, Eastlake, Victorian Gothic, Victorian Eclectic, Neo-classical Revival, Prairie

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Continuation Sheet**

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Clark Lane Historic District, Farmington, Davis County, UT

School, and English Tudor styles¹. These types and styles were common throughout the state of Utah at the time they were implemented in Farmington. Within the district, individual houses commonly have several layers of construction reflecting a variety of styles, plan types, and construction materials and techniques. Building materials common in the district range from adobe and stucco on the earlier homes to wood weatherboard siding to fired brick, the latter being the material of choice on the majority of homes. The use of random rubble masonry, common in Farmington during most of the district's history, is noticeably absent from use with the exception of building foundations and an addition to the district's oldest structure.

BUILDING LIST - CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

Ezra Thompson and Mary Stevenson Clark House. 368 West State Street.

Built in 1856, this house has undergone a series of alterations throughout its existence. The original adobe structure was a two-story, single pile, side passage plan with a gable roof parallel to the street. The side passage plan in this form is not common in Farmington. The first alteration to the original structure, dating from 1857, consists of a one-story wing which was added to the west side of the original two story structure. The east wing was added in 1867.² These wings, built with native field stone laid in a random rubble pattern, were placed to create a symmetrical massing on the main facade. The wings were staggered in front of the original main facade, thus creating a recessed entry which was covered by a wooden porch and balcony. Each wing was covered by a gable roof proportioned similar to the saltbox roof type. The next alteration consists of a major remodeling which occurred in 1914. In order to update its style and function, the original central portion was transformed to create a Mission Revival style house. Emanating from California, this style employed, among other elements, the use of plain stucco walls, curvilinear gables, and arcades, all of which are found in this example. The main porch is formed by four concrete block columns which support a hip roof which is features a curvilinear parapet which in turn forms the railing of a balcony. The upper roof, which was changed from a gable to a hip, is also graced by a curvilinear gable which complements the lower gable. Other 1914 alterations include the enlargement of window openings on the main and upper floors, and the addition of space at the rear of the house on both the main and upper levels. Windows on the main facade consist of large, fixed panels with decorative leaded art glass transoms on the main floor and single hung with decorative transoms on the upper level. No major alterations of the principle facades visible from the street have been executed since the completion of the 1914 remodel. However, a portion of the hip roof over the front porch has been removed. All original outbuildings have been demolished. Significant interior features include a fireplace which was added to

¹Carter, Thomas and Goss, Peter. Utah's Historic Architecture, 1847-1940" (Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1988)

² Charles Clark, current owner of the house, stated they are not certain which wing was added first, but higher ceilings and door placement in the west wing suggests it was the first addition.

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Clark Lane Historic District, Farmington, Davis County, UT

the main parlor in 1914. It features an ornate wood mantel and surround with a tile hearth. Also, the interior treatment at the principle windows remains intact dating from the 1870 and 1914 remodels.

Ezra Thompson and Susan Leggett Clark House. 335 West State Street.

Built in c.1870,³ this house is an example of a two-story crosswing, "L" in plan, with an eclectic collection of detail on the exterior. The structure is covered by a straight mansard roof with a hipped crown, which is pierced by gable dormers on all facades, typical of the picturesque Second Empire style. Articulated by a wide wood frieze and evenly spaced wood scroll-cut brackets, the roof covers the exterior fired brick and adobe walls which are supported on a stone foundation. The main facade is graced by a hip roof porch, which runs the length of the flanking wing. It is composed of decorative lathe-turned wood posts with scroll-cut bracketed capitals, and decorative frieze and porch railing reminiscent of the Queen Anne style. Original windows, most of which remain in place, are tall two-over-two single hung assemblies with segmental arched heads on the main floor and pedimental heads on the upper. Significant interior features include the original lathe-turned wood balustrade and a fireplace with tile surround and hearth which was added in 1930 to the parlor on the main level. Major alterations to the building are limited to a two-story, 16' wide addition at the rear of the house. Added in 1992, the addition is staggered approximately two feet from each corner of the house so as to not affect the appearance or massing of the house as viewed from the street. Two wooden sleeping porches were removed in order to accommodate this addition. Also, a detached two-car garage was built to the side and rear of the house. Its impact is minimal since well established trees and vegetation screen it from view. All original outbuildings have been demolished.

Amasa Lyman and Alice Steed Clark House. 290 West State Street.

Built in 1885, this one and a half story crosswing "T" cottage is capped by intersecting gable roofs of differing heights. Over the taller projecting wing, a clipped gable with decorative turned and scroll-cut woodwork accents the steeply pitched rake. The clipped gable is repeated on a dormer on the right side of the flanking wing which, clearly visible from the street, complements the front gable. The narrow overhang of the roof is detailed by a continuous wood fascia and frieze which wrap the perimeter of the roof. A sense of entry to the house is created by a hip-roof covered porch which runs the length of the flanking wing. Supporting the porch roof are five lathe-turned wood columns. The exterior brick walls, which rest on a stone foundation, are accented by richly adorned door and window openings where the majority of architectural detailing occurs. Below the main gable, two large window openings are capped by alternating soldier courses which create a pedimental

³ The exact construction date is difficult to establish. This house would be a very early example in Utah of the Italianate, Second Empire, and Queen Anne styles in a cross-wing house type. However, family and local histories suggest the house could have been built as early as the late 1860s. The possibility of a broad range of dates is based on the following information. Ezra and Susan Leggett were married in 1861. The autobiography by Annie Clark Tanner (A Mormon Mother) suggests that since she was born in 1864 and recalls having lived across the street from her father's first wife during her early childhood, the house could have been built in the late 1860s. Title records indicate that the property was transferred to Ezra Thompson Clark in July of 1870.

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Clark Lane Historic District, Farmington, Davis County, UT

head over the upper floor window and a segmental arch over the main floor window. Each head is terminated on either end by a sandstone plinth block which provides a transition for a dogtooth soldier course on the facade of the projecting wing. The main floor parlor window is created by three vertical bays of double hung windows with multi-paned lights in the upper sashes of the flanking windows. The majority of original doors and windows, which remain in place, are capped by segmental brick arches. Major interior features include original door and window casings, flooring, and built-in cabinets which remain intact from the original and subsequent historic building projects. Alterations to the structure include the removal of one wall and the relocation of the main stair from the entry hall to an adjacent location. Also, a brick and stone addition was built on the rear, northwest corner of the house. These alterations occurred ca. 1970. All original outbuildings associated with the property have been demolished.

Eugene Henry and Sarah Ann Sessions Clark House. 307 West State Street.

Built in 1895 on a corner lot, this one and a half story Victorian Eclectic design is composed of a rich variety of elements from a number of Victorian architectural styles. Constructed of brick exterior walls and wood frame interior floor and roof structures, this cross-wing house is covered by a steeply pitched roof which terminates in gables on both the projecting and flanking wings. Reminiscent of Eastlake detailing, carved panels and spindles embellish each gable which was originally accented in the Gothic Revival style by the use of finials placed at the apex of the gables and the lone dormer. The finials have since been removed. The projecting wing, which is canted at 45 degree angles at each corner, is highlighted with decorative corner brackets with spindles above each cant. The large main floor parlor window, which is fixed with a leaded and stained-glass transom, is capped by an elliptical arch accented by alternating soldiers and a protruding header course. All other original windows, most of which remain in place, are one-over-one double hung, placed singly or in pairs. They are capped by segmental brick window heads. The entry is covered by a shed roof porch which features a gable with a decorative carved pediment and scroll-cut brackets above the main entry. The porch was originally punctuated by a series of Tuscan columns on raised pedestals which have been replaced by square wood columns. In addition to the removal of finials and original porch columns, alterations include the addition of a one-story brick wing to the rear of the structure, ca. 1900, which was built to match the main portion of the house. Other alterations include a wood frame addition to the rear, ca. 1960, and the 1980 addition of a two-car garage to the side of the house. Its roof is connected directly to the house structure but is separated by a wide breezeway which leaves the original massing identifiable. In 1960, the interior of the house was remodeled, at which time the tall main floor ceilings were lowered. No original outbuildings associated with the property remain on site.

Joseph Smith and Lucymaria Robinson Clark House. 340 West State Street.

Built in 1895, the design of this one and a half story brick crosswing house, which has been influenced by the Queen Anne style, is the most elaborate of the district. Among the elements used to further enrich the Victorian design found on adjacent residences is an engaged corner tower at the junction of the projecting and flanking

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Continuation Sheet**

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Clark Lane Historic District, Farmington, Davis County, UT

wings which form the main entry to the house. Capped by a steeply pitched pyramidal hip roof, the tower formed the centerpiece of a richly elaborated silhouette created by the tower, ornate dormers, and a tall decorative brick chimney. The tower was elaborated by an arched opening which opened onto an upper floor porch with a turned wood balustrade. The original main hip roof, which was punctuated by a continuous decorative sheet metal ridge cap, was pierced by two gable dormers on the main facade and two hip dormers on each side elevation. The dormers were embellished with carved inset panels, dentiled cornices, and scroll-cut brackets. The roof was detailed with a wide frieze and spindled corner brackets at the canted corners of the projecting wing. The original hip roof porch was supported by full height Tuscan columns. The exterior brick walls, which rest on a stone foundation, were pierced by one-over-one double-hung windows, paired in several locations, and by a fixed window with a leaded and stained glass transom in the main floor parlor. The window openings are articulated by segmental arched heads formed by soldier courses and projecting header courses. In 1919, the original upper floor and roof were destroyed by fire. The tower was removed and the roof was rebuilt with a bungalow-style hip roof which excluded the dormers. In 1979, a restoration was undertaken whereby the 1917 roof was removed and replaced by the current construction which was based on historic photographs. The tower, porch, roof, and dormers were rebuilt to reflect the original massing, and original detailing. Departures from the original design include the removal of the upper floor porch at the tower, placement of a window in the tower's upper floor arch, changes in the types of windows placed in upper floor openings, and the inclusion of polygonal windows and exclusion of corner brackets at the canted corners of the projecting wing. Also, the porch has been rebuilt with a raised solid railing and shortened Tuscan columns and the decorative brick chimney was not rebuilt. Even though the original design has not been reproduced in every detail, the general massing and reconstruction of major architectural elements have been reproduced in such a way as to contribute to the historic character of the district. Other alterations include a series of brick and wood frame extensions at the rear of the house. Significant interior features include original 1895 woodwork as well as molding and doors as well as molding and doors in the entry hall which date to the 1917 reconstruction. No original outbuildings remain on site.

John Leavitt / Timothy Baldwin and Lucy A. Rice Clark House. 208 West State Street.

Description Summary:

Built in three major phases; phase one: built ca. 1873 by John Leavitt; one story hall-parlor house; adobe walls, stucco finish, stone foundation, wood frame roof; original style and plan altered in subsequent years; interior window woodwork intact.

Phase two: built in 1895 by Timothy B. Clark; added two story brick central passage wing; Victorian Eclectic design with a hip roof; first phase remodeled and integrated into new construction; symmetrical facade with central bay with steep Victorian Gothic gable roof; flanked by hip roof dormers; large gable dormer on east and west sides; two-over-two double hung windows common; large windows with transoms on lower main facade; rear brick addition and porch.

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Clark Lane Historic District, Farmington, Davis County, UT

Phase three: built ca. 1915; full length bungalow-type porch addition; hip roof porch with balcony supported by four flared columns resting on a raised brick and concrete pedestal.

Alterations: Flared columns removed from porch, replaced by decorative wrought-iron columns; removal of balcony from porch roof; addition of neo-classical segmental pediment at main entry; enclosed rear wood porch; transoms removed from windows on lower main facade; addition of lean-to carport on west side of the house; all original outbuildings removed.

Nathan George and Esther Lauretta Ford Clark House. 268 West State Street.

Built in 1899, this one and a half story brick residence provides the district's earliest example of the Victorian plan type consisting of a central block with projecting bays. Comprised of a large rectangular block, the plan is articulated by the extension of bays on the front and sides of the house. The frontal or southern projecting bay features a gable roof and recessed, rounded corners where rock-faced brick is employed. The bay's large fixed window with transom features an elliptical brick head as do all original window openings. The majority of original windows, which are one-over-one double hung, remain in place. The main entry, which is covered by an assembly dating to ca. 1940, has been veneered with flagstone dating to ca. 1960. The remainder of the house is covered by a roof which combines gables, hips, truncated hips, and hip-roof dormers. These are ornamented with a wide frieze and scroll-cut corner brackets on the west bay. The interior of the building retains a majority of original finishes including door and window casings, doors, and a decorative fireplace embellished by a ceramic tile hearth and surround. This is framed by a wood mantel supported by square wooden piers on each side. Additional alterations include the removal of a rear screen porch, addition of two rear bedrooms, and removal of some roof ornamentation, all ca. 1960. This property contains the district's most significant original outbuilding which dates to ca. 1900. Resting on a random rubble stone foundation, this two-story hay barn is capped with a gable roof which is supported by a heavy timber frame which in turn is covered by vertical plank siding. The barn remains in fair condition and continues in its original function.

Annie Clark Tanner House. 291 West State Street.

Providing yet another example of evolving plan types within the district, this Victorian Eclectic brick house, which rests on a stone foundation, was built in 1901. Upon first glance, the design appears to be a crosswing in plan with an engaged corner tower. However, further investigation reveals the plan is composed of a two-story central block with one and a half story projecting bays. The plan could also be considered a hybrid of the two plan types, both of which are found in the district. The focal point of the house is the corner tower which provides an entry hall and an open upper floor porch. It is wrapped on two sides by a hip-roof porch which is supported by turned wood posts. As shown in historic photos, the porch originally featured Tuscan columns which match the existing columns on the upper tower. Covered by a combination gable/truncated hip roof, the brick walls are pierced by windows which are emphasized with flat sandstone arches and sills. The

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Clark Lane Historic District, Farmington, Davis County, UT

projecting bay, which features a gable roof, is highlighted by two large fixed windows with leaded glass transoms. Other windows in the house are one-over-one double hung assemblies which are paired on the flanking gable roof bay. Significant interior features include the original turned wood balustrade, door and window casings, doors, and a fireplace that was added ca. 1925. Alterations include a one story brick wing which was added in 1911 to the rear of the house, and the reconstructed roof structure over the entire upper floor which was damaged by fire in 1915. Other alterations include the enclosure of porches on each side of the original rear addition. An out-of-period detached garage is located to the rear of the property. No original outbuildings remain.

Hyrum Don Carlos and Ann Eliza Porter Clark House. 367 West State Street.
Built in 1908, this "T" Cottage is evidence of the continued popularity of the crosswing plan in Utah as well as the district. This one and a half story wood frame structure, which rests on a stone foundation, is a simple, cleanly detailed version of the Victorian Eclectic style. Clad in horizontal wood weatherboard siding which remains intact, the flanking and projecting wings are covered by intersecting gables roofs which are detailed with boxed cornice returns and a wide frieze board which wraps the perimeter of the original structure. The front elevation features a hip roof porch which is supported by Tuscan columns and an entablature. The projecting wing was originally accented by a large multi-panel fixed window with a leaded glass transom. This assembly has been replaced by a bay window dating from ca. 1985. The original one-over-one double hung windows which were used throughout the house, have been replaced by casement windows. Other alterations include the removal of some original window trim and two additions to the rear of the house. Despite these alterations, the house retains its original massing and a sufficient number of character defining features to contribute to the historic flavor of the district. No original outbuildings remain on the site.

Isaac and Lovisa Eldora Sears House. 33 North 200 West.
Description summary: Built ca. 1908; one story side-gable bungalow; stucco finish; covered shed-roof porch which spans facade added ca. 1920; most windows are three-over-one double hung sash; original front door and transom remain in place; shed roof additions to the rear of the house.

Edward Franklin and Aureta Potter Clark House. 382 West State Street.
Built in 1925, this one-story brick bungalow is the district's representative of a type of residence which was popular throughout Farmington and the state of Utah during this period of time. Resting on a raised concrete foundation, the house is covered by a hip roof. The main facade is graced by a covered front porch which features a clipped gable and hipped cornice returns which is supported by two large brick columns. The overall design of the house is influenced to a degree by the Prairie style which emphasized horizontality. Providing this emphasis is the low sloped hip roof with a wide to moderate overhang, wide continuous frieze, raised concrete foundation, and a continuous horizontal soldier course of brick just above the foundation line. Alterations to the exterior of the house are limited to the

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Clark Lane Historic District, Farmington, Davis County, UT

addition of storm sash over the existing windows and the addition of a lightweight patio awning at the rear east corner of the house. The site's only outbuilding is a detached wood frame garage dating to ca. 1950.

Thomas and Martha Sanders House. 207 West State Street.

Description summary: One story hip-roof bungalow; raised concrete foundation; outset shed-roof porch with square wood columns on main facade; asbestos shingle siding; large picture windows with horizontal panes and two-over-two horizontal pane double hung sash typical; foundation completed in 1925, occupied through 1940 when main floor completed; alterations include a lightweight porch awning on the east side and a brick chimney on the west side.

Orson Richards and Lucile Barlow Clark House. 399 West State Street.

Built in 1940, this Period Revival cottage is the district's lone example of a vernacular expression of the English Tudor style. As is common with this house type, the plan is rectangular with the short side facing the street. The characteristic asymmetrical massing of this type of cottage is created by employing a steeply pitched main gable running parallel with the street, which is intersected by a main and secondary entry gable on the main facade. This example is embellished with concentric brick arches at the main entry which step inward to a round-top door. These arches are carried into the interior of the house providing continuity of design. The composition also features a brick chimney on the east side with decorative corbelling, and a hip-roof bay window on the west side. The brick exterior is accented by multi-color brick panels which wrap the structure just above the raised concrete foundation. The original windows, most of which remain in place, consist of large wood frame picture windows and paired double hung assemblies. Alterations include the installation of storm sash to existing windows and the addition of a covered entry on the main facade. While this covering impacts the main facade, it does not greatly obscure the overall asymmetrical massing. The only associated outbuilding is a matching detached garage built to the rear of the house.

___ See continuation sheet

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Clark Lane Historic District, Farmington, Davis County, UT

Narrative Statement of Significance

The Clark Lane Historic District is locally significant under criteria A and C of the National Register. Under criterion A, the neighborhood is significant as an example of a family settlement pattern that occurred in Farmington and other communities throughout the state of Utah. The Ezra T. Clark family, which settled in Farmington in 1850 adopted a system of communal ownership which was established and later abandoned by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. This system continued in the Clark family even after being abandoned by the church. The patriarch of the Clark family also envisioned the neighborhood as a "gathering place" for his family. The impact of these factors is expressed today by the continuous ownership pattern in the neighborhood by descendants of Ezra T. Clark. Under criterion C, the neighborhood is significant for its concentration of intact homes of a wide variety of architectural influence dating from 1856 to 1940. Due to the communal ownership of property among the family, the neighborhood evolved slowly, generation by generation, lot by lot, over a long period of time rather than being sold and developed simultaneously as a large unit. Therefore, the district developed its unique character within a relatively small area. The architectural development is also expressive of the economic and social influences at work in Farmington over this broad time frame. Layers of successive styles and materials on a number of structures are expressive of the inhabitant's desire to remain "up to date" with the styles, trends, and technology developing around them.

HISTORY

When the Mormon pioneers arrived in the Salt Lake valley in 1847, Davis County was first utilized by Mormon pioneers as common pasture land⁴. One of the original assigned herders was Hector C. Haight who camped on North Cottonwood Creek near present day Farmington City. Haight eventually settled permanently in Farmington and is considered its founding father⁵. As additional settlers arrived in the Farmington area, settlement occurred in a haphazard pattern due to families settling on individual farm tracts. Under these circumstances, Ezra T. Clark and a number of other settlers arrived in 1849⁶. He established a farm and subsequently rented it to a tenant who then built a cabin on the site. When the farm was vacated in 1850, Clark decided to move his family permanently to Farmington. They initially occupied the log cabin built by the vacating tenant⁷.

⁴Leonard, Glen M. Masters Thesis, A History of Farmington, Utah To 1890. Univ. of Utah, 1966, p.18.

⁵Ibid. p. 22.

⁶Ibid. p. 26.

⁷Gould, Robert F. Ezra Thompson Clark's Ancestors and Descendants. (Bethesda Maryland, 1975). p. 118.

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The vast majority of these early settlers were members of the Church of Jesus-Christ of Latter-day Saints, whose leaders discouraged this haphazard pattern of settlement which was considered "Gentile" in fashion. As stated by Leonard:

In part to counteract this trend, a town plot was surveyed in the fall of 1853. Surveyors located the village on a foothill bench wide enough from east to west for only two city blocks. They ran the main street parallel with the mountains. Six lots, each containing 150 square rods of land, were measured off in every block, and the blocks were separated by streets six rods (ninety-nine feet) wide. At the time of this survey only three adobe and four log houses had been constructed within the town plot. To encourage further settlement in the town rather than upon nearby farmlands, local leaders planned a city fort. Indian troubles in central and southern Utah in 1853 had led Brigham Young to proclaim a general policy requesting all Mormon communities to wall themselves in as a protective measure⁸.

The site for the fort was selected sometime prior to September, 1853, perhaps in conjunction with the town survey. After beginning construction with stone, it was concluded that the fort be enclosed instead by a mud wall. As originally planned, the mud wall was to be ten feet high, four feet thick at the bottom, and two and a half feet thick at the top. It was to enclose a city plot two blocks east and west by about six blocks north and south. These original plans were altered to include three and a half blocks on the western extension of the bench, creating an "L" shaped enclosure (see figures 1 & 2)⁹. Within this western extension of the fort, Ezra T. and Mary S. Clark had already begun laying the foundation for the settlement of their family. It is likely that this western extension of the fort was encouraged by Clark. Regardless of his view on the issue, he was no doubt intimately involved in the process to extend the fort since his home was impacted by its location. It is also important to note that the fort walls of this western extension were located to take advantage of the terrain which created a defensible site whereby views to the surrounding countryside were unobstructed by the walls. The fort walls were never completed as originally conceived, reaching only a height of six feet by about 1855. The seven planned entrances were left open, never having had their gates hung. By the end of the 1860's, residents began leveling out the dirt humps in their lots and the wall eventually disappeared from existence except in a few scattered fragments¹⁰. No portion of the wall remains at the present time.

⁸Leonard, Glen M. Masters Thesis, A History of Farmington, Utah To 1890. Univ. of Utah, 1966, p. 86.

⁹Ibid. p. 87.

¹⁰Ibid. p. 87.

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In 1856 and 57, a movement known as the Mormon Reformation swept the church wherein members were invited to "put their houses in order" through obedience and thereby gain a higher level of spirituality. This was preceded in 1855 by a renewed program of consecration wherein members deeded their worldly belongings to the church in return for a stewardship over a portion of the kingdom. About one-third of the members participated in this program¹¹. During this period of religious zeal, Clark constructed the original two story portion of his home. Completed in 1856, the home is located at 368 West State Street, adjacent to the site of the original family log cabin. The number of children of Ezra T. and Mary S. Clark had grown to six, five of whom were living at the time. In 1861, Clark entered the principle of plural marriage, marrying his second wife, Susan Leggett Clark, for whom he built a home at 335 West State across the street from his principle residence. This second marriage in part accounts for the large posterity of Ezra T. Clark, who was father to a total of 11 children by his first wife, Mary S. Clark, and ten by his second wife, Susan Leggett Clark. Clark also married a third wife, Nancy Aureta Porter in 1870, to whom no children were born. Also, a number of Clark's sons and daughters participated in plural marriages, including Annie Clark Tanner. As stated by Tanner, a daughter of Susan L. Clark, "my father's wives lived across the street from each other. As a child, I went freely from one house to the other. A cordial family companionship existed between the children of the two homes"¹². Also, children from both families worked the family farm together¹³.

With the arrival of the railroad and telegraph to Farmington in 1869-70 came an end to the isolation of the people from outside influence. In order to defend their society against the predicted flood of eastern goods and ideas, church leaders developed a policy of cooperative mercantilism. Zions Cooperative Mercantile Institution (Z.C.M.I.) of Salt Lake City, which was organized in 1868, was the pattern that the Farmington Co-op was to follow. The Farmington Co-op was organized in March of 1869. The cooperative effort was not entirely successful, which led to its replacement by another program known as the United Order. The United Order had been practiced for short periods by the church in Ohio and Missouri, and was reintroduced in 1874. The movement was intended to re-emphasize certain religious principles which centered primarily upon personal conduct but also included guides for cooperative living. The order encompassed two related spheres of economic activity which included mercantile, manufacturing, and agricultural companies. While participation in the order was open to any who might wish to share in its opportunities and sacrifices, many likely joined out of a sense of loyalty to the church, regardless of their feelings about the system itself. On May 13, 1874, Brigham Young visited Farmington in order to organize a local branch of the order. Five executive officers and several directors were elected to supervise the

¹¹Ibid. p. 54.

¹²Tanner, Annie Clark. A Mormon Mother (Salt Lake City: Univ. of Utah, 1983) p. 2.

¹³History of Edward Barrett Clark, Unpublished family history, copy in possession of p. 13.

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Farmington organization. Among these leaders was Ezra T. Clark, who was chosen to serve as treasurer. Because of limited success among individual communities, a Davis County United Order was established in 1876 in hopes of rescuing a number of local orders. However, this new county order survived only until 1880¹⁴.

The establishment of the United Order had a significant effect on the Clark family. Even though the Clark family did not formally participate in the community order, the effect of this program on the family far outreached the community order itself. An alternative to participation in the local order was personally presented by Clark to Brigham Young, wherein the order would be practiced within the organization of the Clark family. This alternative was accepted and Clark was allowed to separate his stock from the community herd. As stated by Tanner: "Clark conceived and worked to the end that the United Order should exist within his own family group. The older boys of the family in working to achieve this purpose did so with the conviction that a United Order within the family was highly preferable to practicing it within the larger social group"¹⁵. Therefore, a cooperative business relationship was created within the Clark family. This community ownership among the mature members of the family continued until the death of Ezra T. Clark¹⁶. The strength of this family organization is illustrated by the fact that the major portion of his family kept their property interests together. Not until just before the death of Ezra T. Clark in 1901, when many of his children were in their 40's and 50's, did they have deed to their own homes¹⁷.

Shortly before his death, Clark stated the following at a family reunion regarding his original intent in creating a gathering place for his family:

I have accumulated, since my early settlement in Farmington, as much property as I reasonably could along the street on which a number of my family are now living, and desire that, so far as my family can, consistent with their best interest, they maintain their real estate, that they may be helpful to one another, and that the homes of my family there may always be a gathering place for those who may be scattered in different parts of this and adjoining states,¹⁸ and I especially commend the spirit of hospitality to my children¹⁸.

¹⁴Leonard, Glen M. Masters Thesis, A History of Farmington, Utah To 1890. Univ. of Utah, 1966, pp. 135-146.

¹⁵Tanner, Annie Clark, A Biography of Ezra Thompson Clark. (Salt Lake City: Univ. of Utah, 1975). pp. 52-53.

¹⁶Tanner, Annie Clark. A Mormon Mother (Salt Lake City: Univ. of Utah, 1983) p. 26.

¹⁷Tanner, Annie Clark, A Biography of Ezra Thompson Clark. (Salt Lake City: Univ. of Utah, 1975). pp. 51.

¹⁸Ibid. p. 75.

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Under the family organization patterned after the United Order, homes were built for five of Clark's children, three from the first and two from the second wife respectively. Although developed communally, the homes display a rich variety of architectural planning and styles. Analysis of the development pattern of the district reveals that the majority of the second generation homes were built on the side of the street on which their mother originally resided. However, this was a tendency only since examples of crossover occurred. This also illustrates the compatibility of the two separate polygamous families, for they continued to live near each other.

Not all of Clark's children had the same success in their plural marriage families, due in part to the challenges of the lifestyle and the persecution that was dealt to polygamous men and their families by the federal government during the 1880's. Ezra Clark was unable to avoid prosecution and was subsequently convicted of illegal cohabitation in 1887. He subsequently served a prison term in the Utah State prison. In order to spare her husband, Joseph Marion Tanner from prosecution, Annie Clark Tanner, a daughter, was forced to live on the "underground railroad", a system which assisted in concealing the identity of polygamous families. Such occurrences were a great disappointment to the Clark family since many either were born into or married into a polygamous family. Fortunately, persecution waned with the release of the Manifesto in 1890, allowing the Clarks and other polygamous families to live without fear of prosecution¹⁹.

Following the challenges of the 1870's and 80's, the final decade of the nineteenth century was a period of growth and prosperity for Farmington and its residents. Ezra T. Clark and his family were active participants in this process. The construction of a majority of the district's eligible structures coincide with this period. In June of 1891 Simon Bamberger, a Salt Lake City businessman, announced his intentions to build a railway which would link Salt Lake City and Ogden, stating at one time "I will build and equip the best and most modern electrical road that science can produce"²⁰. By 1894 the Bamberger line was completed to Farmington and was served by steam locomotive²¹. This rail line was located on 200 West Street which forms the east boundary of the district. In conjunction with his railroad, Bamberger developed an amusement park known as Lake Park which was situated on the shores of the Great Salt Lake. In 1896 the park was relocated to Farmington to the present site of Lagoon Amusement Park, which adjoins the district on its north boundary. Bamberger was able to assure patronage of the park by providing fast and inexpensive transportation from Salt Lake City and eventually from Ogden. The railroad had no small effect on the progress of Farmington and during the 1890's the city began to prosper. During that decade a new County Courthouse was completed

¹⁹Tanner, Annie Clark. A Mormon Mother (Salt Lake City: Univ. of Utah, 1983) pp. 70-132.

²⁰White, John S., Farmington, The Rose City(Kaysville, Utah: Reflex Print, 1913) p.31.

²¹Hess, Margaret Steed, My Farmington (Salt Lake City: Moench Letter Service, 1976) p. 49.

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(1890)²², the city incorporated (1892), new irrigation companies were organized (1892)²³, and new businesses were established, including Wood General Store (1890)²⁴, and the Farmington Commercial & Manufacturing Company (1891)²⁵. The organization of the latter was assisted by Ezra T. Clark, who was subsequently elected chairman of the Board of Directors of the institution²⁶. During the following year, the Davis County Bank was organized²⁷ to which Clark was elected as its first president. His son, Amasa L. Clark, concurrently served as cashier, eventually becoming bank president in 1945²⁸.

The growth of the 1890's continued into the next two decades which saw the establishment of many new commercial enterprises in Farmington. These included the Rampton Drug Store (1907), L.H. Oviatt and Company (1902)²⁹ and Farmington Livery and Feed Stable (1907)³⁰. Vast improvements were also made to the city's infrastructure including the addition of a new culinary water system in 1906 and electricity in 1908³¹. Beginning in 1910 the city of Farmington was to undergo a change that would have an effect on both the economy and self image of the community. Amasa L. Clark, who was currently serving as Mayor of Farmington (1908-1912), was no doubt involved in this process³². In April of 1910 a floral entrepreneur by the name of Robert Miller established the Miller Floral Company which, because of its great success in only its first year, encouraged a committee of citizens to christen Farmington as "The Rose City". The committee planned a celebration known as "Rose Day" which was celebrated on Arbor Day. Each year on that date, beginning in 1910, a rose sale was conducted and prizes of choice shrubs were awarded to those planting the largest number of roses on this day³³. While it

²²Ibid. p. 14.

²³Ibid. p. 49.

²⁴Ibid. p. 43.

²⁵White, John S., Farmington, The Rose City (Kaysville, Utah: Reflex Print, 1913) p.37.

²⁶Tanner, Annie Clark, A Biography of Ezra Thompson Clark. (Salt Lake City: Univ. of Utah, 1975). pp. 51.

²⁷Ibid. p. 25.

²⁸Gould, Robert F. Ezra Thompson Clark's Ancestors and Descendants. (Bethesda Maryland, 1975). p. 32.

²⁹Ibid. p. 39.

³⁰Ibid. p. 41.

³¹Hess, Margaret Steed, My Farmington (Salt Lake City: Moench Letter Service, 1976) p. 50.

³²Gould. p. 32

³³White, John S., Farmington, The Rose City (Kaysville, Utah: Reflex Print, 1913) p. 17.

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is likely that this "citizens committee" was comprised of the owners and stockholders of the floral company, the benefits of such activities were felt throughout the community and district as well. During the next three years the economy underwent an expansion which affected nearly every business in town. The Miller Floral Company grew to contain 150,000 square feet of enclosed greenhouse by 1913³⁴. In 1910 The Farmington Commercial and Manufacturing Company expanded its retail space by 7,600 square feet and was transformed into a modern department store³⁵. Following this example were several other businesses who expanded during 1910 and 11 including L.H. Oviatt & Company³⁶, Rampton Drug Store³⁷, Wood General Store³⁸, and the VanFleet Hotel³⁹. In May of 1910⁴⁰ the old steam locomotives on the Bamberger Railroad were replaced by electric cars. In 1911, a new public school building (Hilltop School) was completed, as well as a horse racetrack at Lagoon. Under these prosperous circumstances, a group of Farmington merchants joined to create the Farmington Commercial Club which functioned from 1912 to 1920⁴¹, with Robert Miller (owner of Miller Floral) fittingly named as president⁴². All previously mentioned businesses were represented in the club including Simon Bamberger, owner of the railroad and resort⁴³. A number of Clark's sons who lived in the district were instrumental in the success of the Farmington Commercial Club, including Edward B. Clark who served as Vice President, and Amasa L. Clark who served as treasurer of the club as well as mayor of Farmington. Another son, Joseph S. Clark, was listed as a resident member of the club in 1913 while serving concurrently as president of the Davis County Bank⁴⁴. This period of development had no small effect on the district and the community, both socially and economically, which was expressed in part through its architecture. While no significant structures were built within the district during this period, a number of existing homes were updated by the use of bungalow-style porches and other

³⁴Gould, Robert F. Ezra Thompson Clark's Ancestors and Descendants. (Bethesda Maryland, 1975). p. 32.

³⁵Ibid. p. 37.

³⁶Ibid. p. 41.

³⁷Ibid. p. 39.

³⁸Ibid. p. 43.

³⁹Balle, Wayne L. National Register Nomination, VanFleet Hotel, Farmington, Utah, 1991.

⁴⁰Hess, Margaret Steed, My Farmington (Salt Lake City: Moench Letter Service, 1976) p. 383.

⁴¹Ibid. p. 401.

⁴²White, John S., Farmington, The Rose City (Kaysville, Utah: Reflex Print, 1913) p. 49.

⁴³Ibid. p. 50.

⁴⁴white p. 25,50.

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contemporary elements. The structure that was most affected by this movement was the original home of Ezra T. and Mary S. Clark, located at 368 West State, which was currently occupied by Edward B. Clark, Vice President of the Commercial Club. Joining with other residents and businessmen, Edward Clark set about to "update" his home in accordance with the ideals established by the Commercial Club. Both the interior and exterior of the house was updated in 1914, employing the Mission Revival style, a Period Revival style which was popular at the time. These homes are therefore significant for their association with this period of economic development and civic promotionalism which contributed in large measure to the growth and prosperity of Farmington City during and beyond the first two decades of the twentieth century.

One family that resided within the district, not related to the Clarks, was that of Isaac Sears. In 1907, Sears, a polygamist, purchased the Timothy B. and Lucy A. Clark house at 208 West State Street where he resided with his first wife, Sarah Jane. In that same year, Sears acquired an adjacent lot where he built a home for his second wife, Lovisa Eldora, located at 33 North 200 West⁴⁵. Sears owned and operated a salt factory in conjunction with MacKegg and James Mellus. Their operation, which shipped to markets in the eastern and western U.S., utilized evaporation ponds near the Great Salt Lake⁴⁶.

Development of the district continued as new homes were built by grandchildren of Ezra Clark, adjacent to existing first and second generation homes. This accounts for the unique variety of architecture found within the district. The majority of Clark family homes continue to be inhabited by third and fourth generation Clark families, among others, who recognize the richness of the legacy left by several generations of the Clark family.

The district is locally significant because the buildings in the district reflect the way in which Farmington was developed architecturally. The residences and barn within this district provide good examples of a wide range of styles and plans popular in Utah between 1856 and 1940. The buildings range in style and plan that show the evolution of architecture in this area. There is the two-story hall-parlor (?) plan of 1856 that was later altered to include the Mission Revival style in its front facade. Several Victorian eclectic style homes remain within the district. Bungalows and Period Revival cottages show the later development of the area.

____ See continuation sheet

⁴⁵Title Abstracts, Davis County Courthouse, Farmington, Utah.

⁴⁶Hess, Margaret Steed, My Farmington (Salt Lake City: Moench Letter Service, 1976) p. 343.

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A Mormon Mother. (Salt Lake City: Univ. of Utah, 1983).

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White, John S., Farmington, The Rose City (Kaysville, Utah: Reflex Print, 1913).

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List of Owners

Thomas N. and Donna Snyder 207 West State Street
207 West State Street
Farmington, UT 84025

Kim W. and Alisa Burris 227 West State Street
227 West State Street
Farmington, UT 84025

Verlene R. Luken 237 West State Street
237 West State Street
Farmington, UT 84025

Edwina M. Manning 255 West State Street
255 West State Street
Farmington, UT 84025

Kenneth G. and Pearl Hilton 269 West State Street
269 West State Street
Farmington, UT 84025

David Allen and Peggy Barney 291 West State Street
P.O. Box 917
Farmington, UT 84025

Arthur L. and Opal Lee Forbush 307 West State Street
307 West State Street
Farmington, UT 84025

Melba B. Roskelley (Trustee) 335 West State Street
1675 West 1000 North
Provo, UT 84604

Rich Hamblin 361 West State Street
361 West State Street
Farmington, UT 84025

John Clark and Linda Sonzini 367 West State Street
367 West State Street
Farmington, UT 84025

Ruth C. Bentley 393 West State Street
393 West State Street
Farmington, UT 84025

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Dale and Karen Mechan 399 West State Street
399 West State Street
Farmington, UT 84025

August L. and Joy Jung 33 North 200 West
302 West State Street 302 West State Street
Farmington, UT 84025

Nelda Monson 208 West State Street
208 West State Street
Farmington, UT 84025

Beverly Millard 220 West State Street
220 West State Street
Farmington, UT 84025

Eric E. and Adrienne McDaniel 256 West State Street
256 West State Street
Farmington, UT 84025

Carlos R. and Marinda Clark 290 West State Street
252 Spender Circle
Farmington, UT 84025

Lewis D. and Maureen Clark 290 West State Street
290 West State Street
Farmington, UT 84025

Rick and Gwen Robinson 310 West State Street
310 West State Street
Farmington, UT 84025

Vik T. and Dorothy Arnold 340 West State Street
340 West State Street
Farmington, UT 84025

Charles B. and Sally Clark 368 West State Street
368 West State Street
Farmington, UT 84025

Garn E. and Denise Carrol 382 West State Street
382 West State Street
Farmington, UT 84025

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David P. and Natalie Thompson 398 West State Street
398 West State Street
Farmington, UT 84025

Matt and Kim Dendel 24 North 400 West
24 North 400 West
Farmington, UT 84025

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Clark Lane Historic District, Farmington, Davis County, UT

Common Label Information:

1. Clark Lane Historic District
2. Farmington, Davis County, Utah
3. Photographer: Wayne L. Balle
4. Date: November, 1993
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.

Photo No. 1:

6. 368 West State
NE elevation of building. Camera facing SW.

Photo No. 2

:

6. 307 West State
SW elevation of building. Camera facing NE.

Photo No. 3:

6. 268 West State
NW elevation of building. Camera facing SE.

Photo No. 4:

6. 268 West State
SE elevation of Barn. Camera facing NW.

Photo No. 5:

6. 291 West State
SE elevation of building. Camera facing NW.

Photo No. 6:

6. 367 West State
SW elevation of building. Camera facing NE.

Photo No. 7:

6. 382 West State
NW elevation of building. Camera facing SE.

Photo No. 8:

6. 399 West State
SE elevation of building. Camera facing NW.

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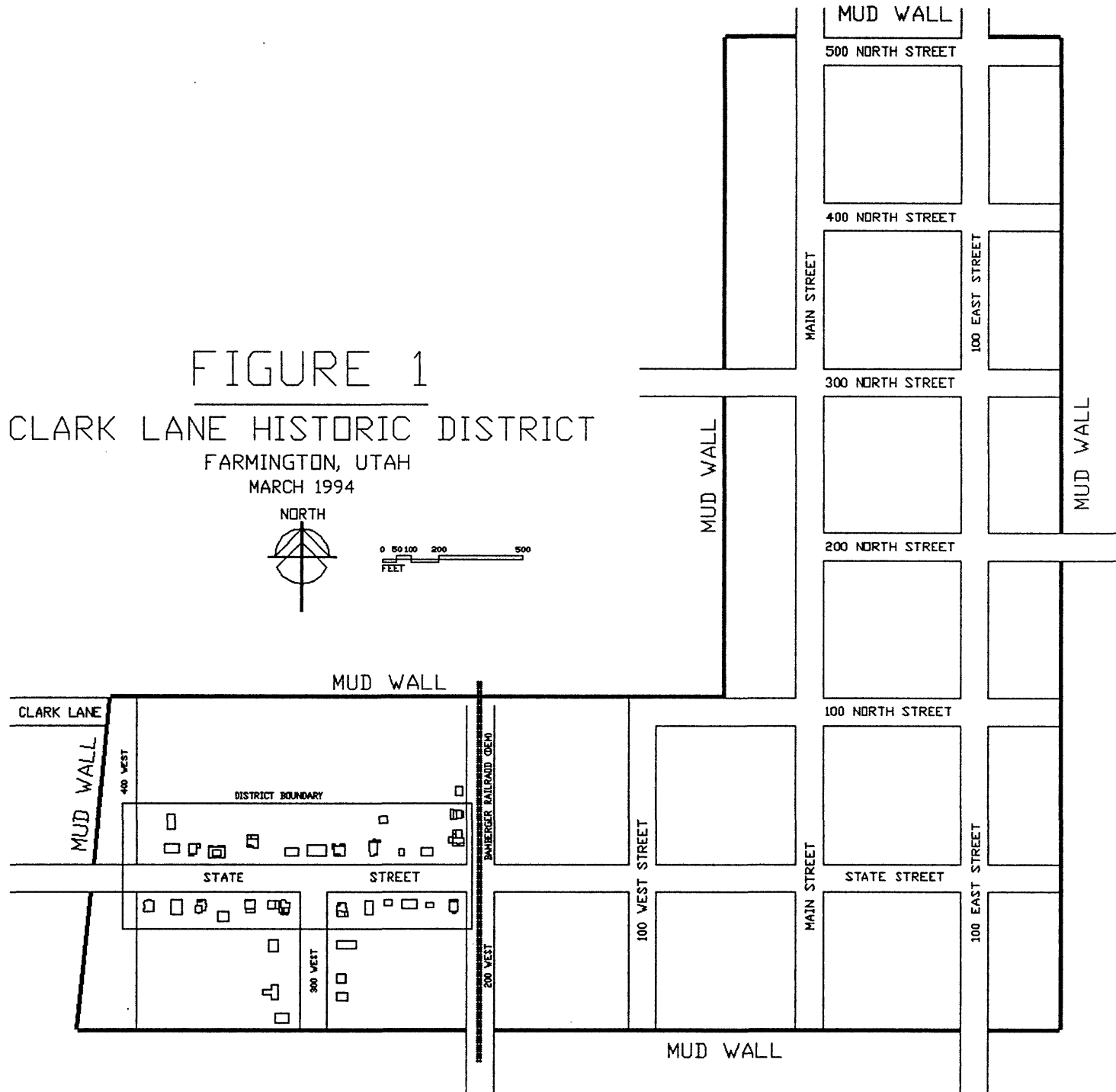
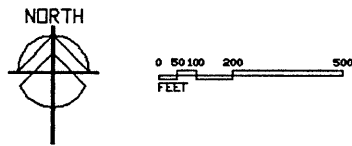
Section No. PHOTOS Page 22

Clark Lane Historic District, Farmington, Davis County, UT

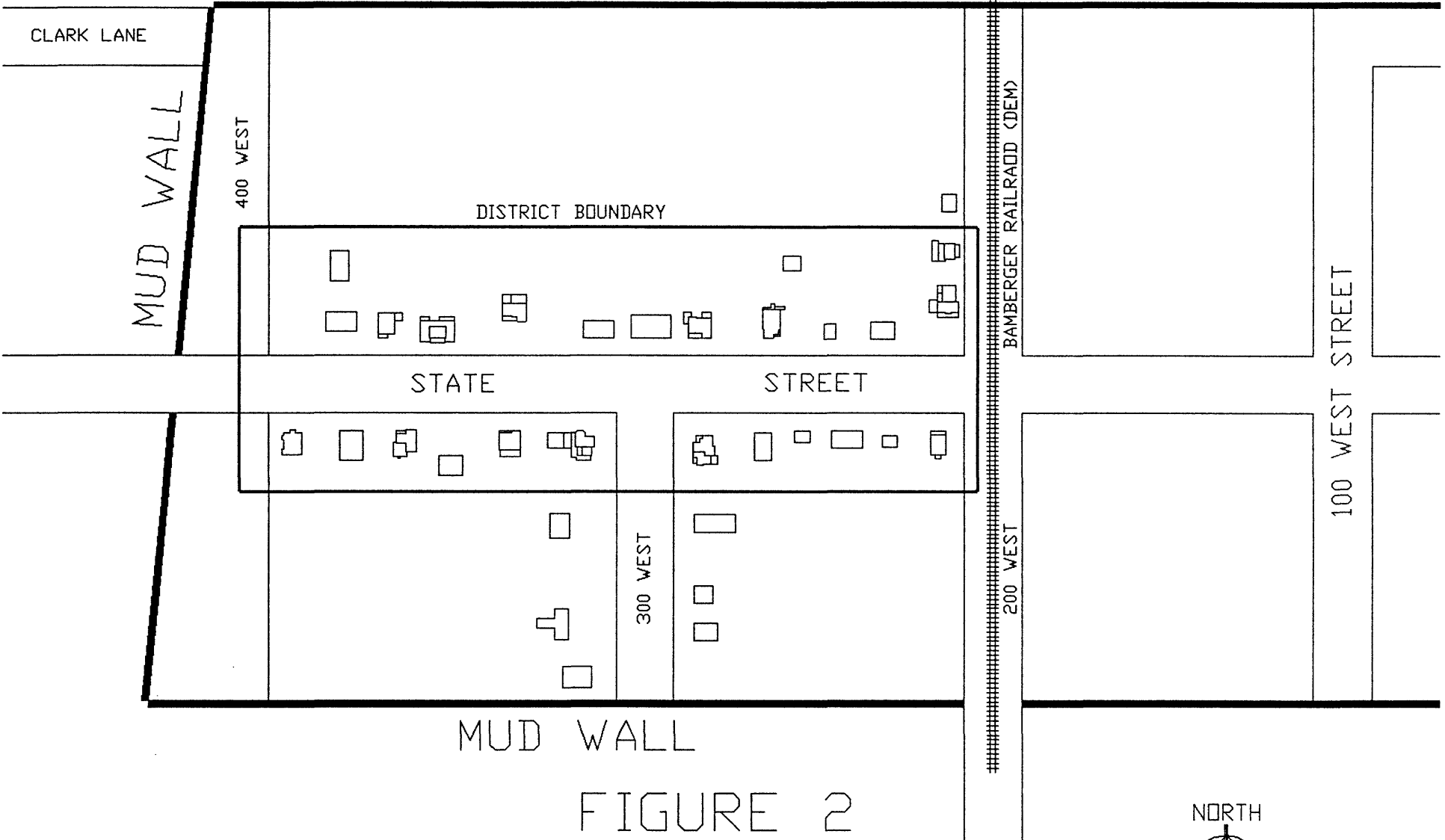
Photo No. 9:

1. Clark Lane Historic District
2. Farmington, Davis County, Utah
3. Photographer: Julie W. Osborne
4. Date: July 1994
5. Negative on file at Utah SHPO.
6. West State Street
Camera facing NW.

FIGURE 1
 CLARK LANE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 FARMINGTON, UTAH
 MARCH 1994



MUD WALL



CLARK LANE

MUD WALL

400 WEST

DISTRICT BOUNDARY

STATE

STREET

300 WEST

BAMBERGER RAILROAD (DEM)

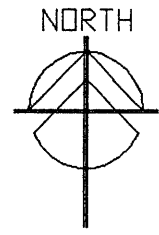
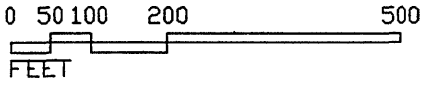
200 WEST

100 WEST STREET

MUD WALL

FIGURE 2

CLARK LANE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 FARMINGTON, UTAH
 MARCH 1994



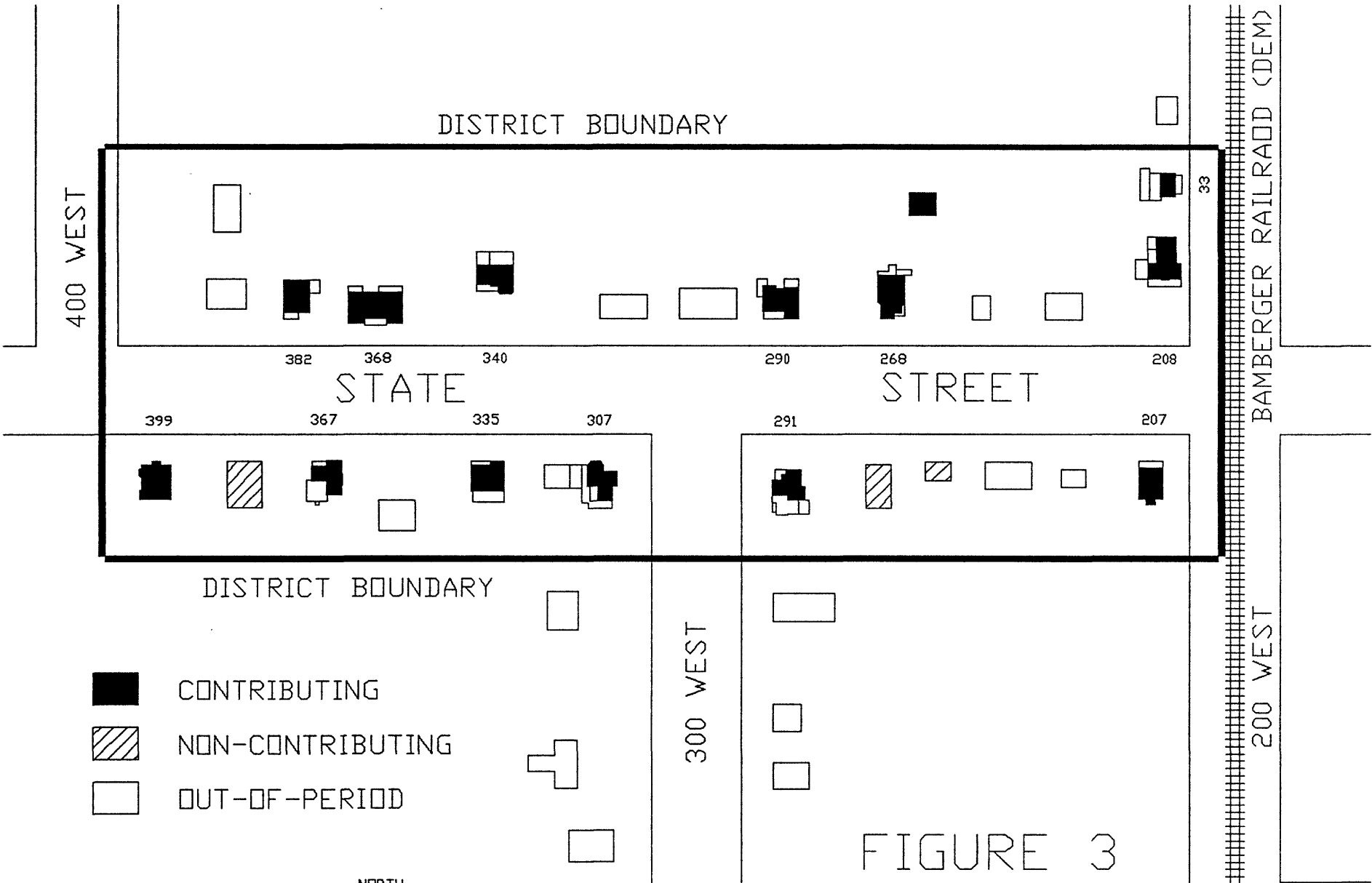


FIGURE 3

CLARK LANE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 FARMINGTON, UTAH
 MARCH 1994

